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DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR.

NEW STANDARD ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY AND ENCYCLOPÆDIA

Edited by
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With an Introduction by

Professor ERNEST WEEKLEY, M.A.

Author of "A Concise Ltymological Dictionary of Modern English."

THE STATESMAN LTD.

CALCUTTA . DELHI

INTRODUCTION

By Professor ERNEST WEEKLEY, M.A.

HERE are, in the English language, rather more than 400,000 words. Few of us, between the cradle and the grave, make use of one-tenth of that number. In our reading, however, we encounter a great many which we never, or rarely, employ ourselves, but of which we need, if we are to read intelligently, a clear and accurate explanation. Hence, in the educated household, a description which now applies, or should apply, to all households, a good dictionary is to be regarded as of almost the same importance as a good cookery book. Mental indigestion, due to imperfect assimilation of misunderstood facts and ideas, is as much to be dreaded as bodily indigestion, due to the injudicious treatment of edible substances.

When we first hear or read a strange word, or one which, without being quite unknown to us, seems to have a somewhat unfamiliar ring, our curiosity may take one of four forms. We may desire to know what is its correct spelling, its accepted pronunciation, its exact meaning, its origin. If we are really intelligent people we probably are curious on all four points, or, at any rate, on such of them as lie outside our previous experience of the word. The crossword enthusiast has a fifth motive for opening the dictionary. He may, for instance, be anxious to settle the middle letter of a slippery fish which begins with e and ends with l.

Nobody, however well informed, can ever be quite sure that he will not, even in reading a simple story, suddenly need enlightenment with regard to some word, and the well-informed man who is anxious to remain such will at once proceed to seek that enlightenment in the dictionary. We may divide the reading public into two classes, e.g., those who want to know and those who do not. The first class is ever growing at the expense of the second, while those few who are determined to avoid transfer are intellectually past praying for.

Our earliest dictionaries were concerned with words only. Gradually it has become the practice to include in such works, either in their natural alphabetical order or as appendices and supplements, proper names of persons, whether historical, fictional, or mythological, geographical names, foreign words and phrases which are likely to crop up in an English context and the many technical and commercial terms which come crowding into the language with each advance that science and civilization make. An especially useful addition to an ordinary dictionary is an explanatory list of those abbreviations which, in the hurry of modern life, tend more and more to replace complete words and phrases.

Opinions may differ as to the amount of additional matter of this kind which it is desirable to add to the dictionary, but most people are now inclined to think that a volume which is more and more regarded as the family oracle should contain all the information which it is possible to cram between its two covers, in fact, that a dictionary should, if its full usefulness is to be attained, have encyclopedic character, a word which implies a complete circle of education. Not every family has room or money for all the works of reference which are needed for the real comprehension even of our daily paper, but every family ought to possess one work of reference which summarises in handy form the information which must otherwise be sought from many and various sources.

The dictionary is not a dull book. Some of us are even a little afraid of opening it, having found by experience how one item suggests another and that it is as easy to wander from word to word and from name to name as it is to acquire the bad habit of using the stump of one eigarette to light the next. This insatiable curiosity about words does not affect many people, but a reasonable curiosity as to the real values of our verbal currency should be as natural as the instinct to cat and drink. In fact, in the ideal republic, he who neglected to inform himself on such matters or made a practice of using words without understanding them would be expelled from the community as an undesirable citizen.

E. W.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

		_			
A	Arabic	F. Fahr.	French	O. H. Ger	. Old High German
a	adjective	Fahr.	Fahrenheit	Opt.	Optics
abbrev	abbreviation	fem.	feminine	orig.	originally
acc.	accusative	Fort.	Fortification	Ornith.	Ornithology
adv	adverb	fi	flourished	l ö.s.	Old Saxon
A TO	Anglo-French	i e	from	p	participle
Afr.	African	ft.	feet		paracipie
Alg.	Algebra	G. :	Greek	Paint.	Dointing
Amer.	Angebra American	Gael.	Gaelic	Faille	Painting
Amer. Ind.	American Indian	Geol	Geology	pass	passive
Anat.				TD	Pathology
	Anatomy	Geom Ger	Geometry		
Antiq	Antiquity		German	Persp	Perspective
Arch	Architecture	Go	Gothic	Peruv.	. Peruvian
Archæol	Archæology	Gram	Grammar	Pg.	. L'ortuguese
Arith	Arithmetic	H	Hebrew	Phar.	. Pharmacy
A.S	Anglo-Saxon	Her	Heraldry	Phil	. Philology
Astr.	Astronomy	Hind	<u>Hindustani</u>	Philos.	. Philosophy
Astrol	Astrology	Hort	<u>Horticulture</u>	Phot	. Photography
aug	augmentative	Hung	Hungarian	Phren	Phrenology
Austral	Australian	Icel	<u>Icelandic</u>	Phys.	. Physiology
aux	auxiliary	Ichth	Ichthyology	[pl	. plural
<u>b</u>	born	i.e	id est (that is)	Pol.	. Polish
Bav.	Bavarian	Imit	Imitative	pp.	. past participle
Biol	Biology	Ind	Indian	Pr.	. present participic . Provençal
bk	book	init	initiative	Pr.	. Provençal
Bot	Botany	int	interjection	prep	. preposition
Braz	Brazilian	Ir	Irish	pret	. preterite
Bret	Breton	It	Italian	Print	. Printing
C	Chaldee; Centigrade	Jap	Japan ese	pron	. pronoun
cap.	capital	L	Latin	prov.	. provincial
Cat	Catalan	1	line	q.v.	. quod or que vide
Celt	Celtic	llit	literally		(which see)
cf.	confer (compare)	m	miles	riv.	. river
ch	chapter	Malay	Malayan	R	
Chem	Chemistry	manufs.	manufactures	R. R.C.	. Roman : River . Roman Catholic
Chin	Chinese	masc	masculine	Rhet.	. Rhetoric
co	county	Math.	Mathematics	Russ.	. Russian
collog	colloquially	M.D	Middle Dutch	8.	. Saxon; South
Com.	Commerce	M.E.	Middle English	sc.	. scilicet (supply)
comp	comparative	Med.	Medicine	Scand.	. Scandinavian
Conch.	Conchology	Met.	Metaphysics	Scot	. Scotland : Scottish
conj	conjunction	Metal.	Metallurgy	Sculp.	. Sculpture
contr.	contraction	Mex.	Mexican	sing.	. singular
Copt	Coptic	M.F.	Middle French	Skr.	. Sanskrit
Com	Cornish	M. H. Ger.	Middle High German	Slav.	. Slavonic
D	Dutch	37:1	\$ # :114 All 1	Sp.	. Spanish
<i>A</i> .	died	Min.	Mineralogy	sq.	. square
T)nm	Danish	Mongol.	Mongolian	superl.	. superlative
	department	mt.	mountain	Surg	. Surgery
dep dial	dialectal	Mus.	Music	Sw.	. Swedish
dim.	diminutive	Myth.	Mythology	Svr.	. Syriac
E		N.	North	Theol.	. Theology
Eccl.	East; English				
	Ecclesiastical History	n.	noun Victory	Therm.	. Thermodynamics
e.g	exempli gratia (for	Nat. Hist.	Natural History Nautical affairs	tn.	. town
D Y_3	example)	Naut		Turk	. Turkish
E. Ind.	East Indian	neut	neuter	U.S	. United States
	Electricity	N.L.	Modern Latin	v	. verb
Elec					
Entom	Entomology	Nor.	Norse	v.i.	. verb intransitive
Entom.	Entomology especially	Nor	Norse Norwegian	v.t.	. verb transitive
Entom. esp. Ethn.	Entomology especially Ethnology	Norw O.D.	Old Dutch	v.t. W.	. verb transitive . Welsh; West
Entom.	Entomology especially	Nor	Norse Norwegian Old Dutch Old French	v.t.	. verb transitive

NOTE ON THE SCHEME OF PRONUNCIATION

With the exception of g, the consonants employed in the phonetic spelling retain their name sounds, and the vowels, unless marked, retain their short sounds; H represents the guttural h heard in "loch." The digraph aw represents the sound of a heard in "fall;" ou the sound of ow heard in "now;" oo, unmarked, the sound heard in "book;" oo the sound heard in "moon." The surd sound of th is indicated by common letters, as in "thin;" the sonant sound by small capitals, as in "Then." The following is the key to the long and peculiar vowel sounds:—

Fate. far, ado; mē, her; mīne; nôte; tūne; midr.

DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

abbatial

A, a, the first letter of the alphabet in the Aryan languages. In English it has eight sounds, heard in blade, fare, any, man, star, all, what, China.

a (\text{a}, \text{a}, \text{a}) a. the indefinite article, signifying one or denoting an individual object, before collective nouns, and also before plural nouns when the adjective few or the phrase great many is interposed. It is a contraction of an (an unaccented form of A.S. \text{a}n, one), and is substituted for it before all words beginning with a consonant sound; an is often retained before unaccented syllables beginning with haspirate, u, and eu sounded as yu.

sound: an is often retained before unaccented synances beginning with h aspirate, u, and en sounded as yu. A, the name of the sixth note of the diatonic scale of C major; la in tonic solfa notation. In logic the universal affirmative proposition. In Lloyd's register Al denotes a ship of the first class; hence, first-rate, excellent. As an abbreviation, a has various meanings, for which see list of abbreviations. As a prefix, a has different significations, for which see lists of prefixes.

A sharp (A \$\mathbb{A}\$), the name of a musical tone intermediate between A and B. A flat (A b), the name of a tone intermediate between A and G.

aardvark (and-vark) n. [D.] the ground-hog or earth-pig of South Africa.

aardwolf (ard-woolf) n. [D.] the earth-wolf of South Africa.

Aaronic, Aaronical (a-ron'ik, -i-kal) a. or to his priestly office.

Aaronite (62-run-it) n. a descendant of Aaron, who served as a priest in the sanctuary.

Aaron's-beard (62-run-berd) n. the name of several plants; large-flowered

St. John's wort, etc.

St. John's wort, etc.

Aaron's-rod (ā'runz-rod) n. a rod with a serpent twisted round it [Arch.]; name of several plants, the golden rod, etc.

Ab (ab) n. [H.] the eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year.

abacist (ab'a-sist) n. [abacus] one that uses an abacus in calculating; a calculator.

aback (a-bak') adv. [A.S. on bee] backwards; by sails when pressed by the wind.

abacot (ab'a-kot) n. [a corrupt form of bycocket, one for the beat word during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries; the brim was turned up and ended in a point or points before or behind.

abaction (ab-ak'shun) n. [L. ab and agere, pp. of cattle at one time.

of cattle at one time.

abactor (ab-ak-tur) n. one that steals a number of cattle at one time.

abacus aba-kus) n. [G. abax, abakos, reckoning

abacus table or boards



the upper plate upon the capital of a column, supporting the architrave [Arch.]; an instrument for effecting arithmetical calculations, with sliding balls or counters; any rectangular slab or piece. Abacus harmonicus, the structure and arrangement of the keys or pedals of a musical instrument. Abacus major, a trough in which gold is washed.

Abaddon (a-bad'un) n. [H. dbad, be lost] the flestroyer or angel of the bottomless pit; Apollyon; hell; the bottomless pit.

abaft (a-baft) adv. and prep. [on by a/t] at or towards the stern [Naut.].

abalienate (ab-āf-yen-ās) v.t. [L. ab and alienus, foreign] to transfer the title of property from one to another [Law].

abalienation (ab-āf-yen-ās-shun) n. the act of abalienation (ab-āf-yen-ās-shun) n. the act of abalienation.

abandon (a-ban-dun) v.t. [F. fr. L. ad, and Low bandum, proclamation, interdiction] to give up wholly and finally, or with a view never to resume;—n. (a-ban-dong) freedom from restraint or conventionality; heartiness; dash.

abandoned (a-ban-dun) a. given up entirely, as to a vice.

abandoned (a-ban-dun-ē) n. one to whom a thing is abandonel [Law] abandoner (a-ban-dun-ment) n. act of abandonnent (a-ban-dun-ment) n. act of abandoned; entire desertion or relinquishment.

abase (a-bās') v.t. [L. ad and Low L. bassare, lower] to bring low, as to the ground; to cast down.

abasement (a-bās-ment) n. the act of abasing, or bringing very low.

abash (a-bash') v.t. [O.F. es-L. ex and bahir, express astonishment] to destroy the self-possession of, as by suddenly exciting a consciousses of guit, inferiority, or the like; to strike with sudden shame or fear.

shame or fear.

abashment (a-bash-ment) n. confusion from shame, fear, or the like.

abatable (a-ba-ta-bl) a. capable of being abated, as an abatable writ, etc.

abate (a-bat) v.t. [L. ab and batere, for batuere, strike] to beat down; to deduct; to diminish; to lessen; to destroy; -v.i. to decrease; to become less in strength or violance.

abatement (a-bat'ment) n. the act of abating, or the state of being abated; decrease; [Law] a remitting, as of a tax; failure, as of a writ; removal, as of a nuisance; entry of a stranger into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee.

abater (a-ba-ter) n. one that, or that which, abates; abater (a-ba-ter) n. one that, without right, enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee; one that reduces or removes a nuisance. abatis, abattis (ab-a-tis, a-ba-te-) n. [F.] a row of sharpened branches of trees turned outward for defence [Fort.].

abatised, abattised (ab'a-tist) a. having an abatis. abat-jour (a-bat-jour) n. [F. abattre, throw down, abattoir (a-bat-wor) n. [F.] a public slaughter-house.

abat-voix (ab-av-wo') n. [F.] a sounding-board abb (ab) n. [A.S. āb, for āweb, wool, fr. ā and wefan, weave] among weavers, yarn for the warp. Abb-wool wool for the abb.

wool wool for the aoo.

abba (ab-a) n. a Syriac word meaning father, used to denote a religious superior.

abbacy (ab-a-si) n. [Low L. abbatia, abbey] the abbatial (a-ba-sha) a. pertaining to an abbot.

abbatial (a-ba-sha) a. pertaining to an abbot or to an abbey.

Fate, far, ado; me, her; mine; note; tune; moon.

abbé (ab'a) n. [L. abbas, abbot] a cleric in minor orders; an ecclesiastic without charge.

abbess (ab'es) n. [L. abbatia, abbey] a residence or abbess; a church now or formerly attached to a monastery as Westminster Abbey. Abbey-land, land now or rormerly belonging to an abbot. Abbey-land, land now or rormerly belonging to an abbot. Abbey-land, land now or rormerly belonging to an abbot. Abbey-land, land now or rormerly belonging to an abbot. Abbey-lubber, a lazy monk or abbey pensioner.

abbot (ab'ut) n. [L. abbc.; abbot, fr. Syr. abba, the superior or governor of an abbey. Abbot of minarule, abbot of unreason, the leader in the popular Christmas revels before the Reformation. A mitred abbot uses the insignia and discharges certain functions of a bishop. Begular abbot, one duly elected and confirmed, and discharging all the functions of an abbot. Secular abbot. a person not a monk, who draws part of the revenues of an abbot. Ship (ab'ut-ship) n. the state or office of abbotship (ab'ut-ship) n. the state or office of abbotship (ab'ut-ship) n. the state or office of abbreviate (a-bre-vi-at) v.t. [L. ad and brevis, short] to bring within less space; abbreviate short] to bring within less space; to reduce by contraction or omission.

abbreviation (a-brē-vi-ā-shun) n. act of abbreviated; a shortened or contracted form; a reduction of fractions to the lowest terms.

abbreviator (a-brē-vi-ā-tur) n. one that abbreviator ates or abridges.

abbreviatory (a-brē-vi-ā-tur-i) a. abbreviating, or tending to abbreviate.

a, b, c, n. the first three letters of the alphabet, a primer; first principles. first principles.

(ab'dal) n. [A. pl. of badal, a substitute]

abdal a dervish. a dorvish.

abdalavi (ab-da-la-vē) n. [A.] the native name of the hairy melon of Egypt.

Abderian (ab-de-ria-n) a. pertaining to Abdera or its inhabitants; given to laughter.

Abderite (ab-de-rit) n. an inhabitant of Abdera, in Thrace; a stupid person, the inhabitants of Abdera having been proverbial for stupidity. The Abderite, Democritus, the laughing philosopher.

abdest (ab-dest) n. [Per. db, water, and dat, hand] purification before prayer in the Mohammedan ritual. abdicant (abidi-kant) a abdicating; renouncing; abdicant (abidi-kant) a abdicates.

abdicate (abidi-kant) a abdicates.

abdicate (abidi-kant) a abdicates.

abdicate (abidi-kant) a abdicates.

abdicate (abidi-kant) a t. [L. ab and dicare, prowithdraw from power or trust; [Law] to disinherit.

abdication (abidi-kā-kun) a abadomment of a public office, a right, or a trust.

abdicative (abidi-kā-kun) a noe that resigns or implying abdication.

abdicator (abidi-kā-tur) a one that resigns or abdicates.

abdicates.

abdicates.

abdicates.

abdicates.

(abidi-kā-tur) a [L abdere, put away] a hidden repository.

abdomen (abidi-men, abidi-men) a [L.] the bely, or that part of the body which lies between the thorax and the bottom of the pelvis.

abdominal (abidi-men, abidi-men) a pertaining to the abdomen; a a kind of fish, like salmon, etc., with ventral fins behind the pectoral abdominal legs, the false legs of the abdomen of insects.

Abdominal ring, an oblong ring in each groin.

Addominal scutells, the short, wide, imbricated scales that lie along the belly of a serpent.

abdominoscopy (abidominoscopy) (abidomen, and G. skopein, view] the examination of the abdomen.

abdominous (abidominoscopy) (abidomen, and G. skopein, abdominous (abidominoscopy) (abidomen, and G. skopein, abdomen and G. skopein, abdomen and G. skopein, abduce (abidis) v.t. [L. ab and ducere, lead] to draw to a different part [Anat.]

abducent (abidisent) a drawing away [Anat.].

abducet (abidish) v.t. [L. abdevere, lead away] to cranial nerves. abduct (ab-dukt) v.t. [L. abducere, lead away] to take away by stealth or by unlawful force.

abduction (ab-duk-shun) n. the act of carrying away, esp. of carrying away a person, by fraud, stealth, or force.

abductor (ab-duk-tur) n. a person guilty of abductor tion; [Anst.] a muscle that serves to draw back any part of the body.

abeam (a-bēm') adv. on the beam; at right angles with the ship's keel [Naut.].

abecedarian (a-bē-sē-dē-ran) a. alphabetical; abecedarian (a-bē-sē-dē-ran) a. alphabetical; the letters of the alphabet.

abed (a-bed') adv. [E. a and bed] in bed; on bed; to bed. abele, abeltree (a-bēl', ā'bel-trē) n. [L. albus, white] the white poplar. Abelian, Abelite, Abelonian
(a-bel'i-an, a'bel-īt, ā-bel-ō'ni-an) n. one of a religious sect in the early African church; they married, but lived like Abel, in continence. abel, in continence.

abelmosk (&bel-mosk) n. [A.] the mush-mallow or Syrian mallow.

aberdevine (&-ber-de-vin) n. [Etym. unknown] the siskin, a bird of the finch family.

aberrance (aber-ans) n. [L. ab and errare, wander] deviation from rectitude. aberrance (aber-ant)a. wandering; straying from the right course; abnormal.

aberration (aber-ariba. wandering; straying from the right course; abnormal.

aberration (aber-ra-shun) n. act of wandering; deviation, especially from truth or moral rectitude, or from the natural state; alienation of mind; [Astr.] a small apparent change of position in a heavenly body, due to the motion of the earth. The apparent displacement due to the earth's annual motion, is always 20 5° and is called the constant of aberration; that due to the earth's daily motion is 0°3°. A deviation of reflected or refracted rays of light by which they fail to come to one point [Opt.].

abet (e-bet) v.t. [L. ad and Icel. beita, make to bite] to encourage by aid or countenance; to encourage or assist in a criminal act. age or assist in a criminal act.

abetment (g-betment) n. the act of abetting;
abettor, abetter (g-betment) n. the act of abetting;
abettor, abetter (g-betment) n. one that
abetvacuation (ab-e-vak-1-2 shun) n. a morbid
evacuation [Med.].
abeyance (g-ba-ans) n. [F. abiance fr. L. ad
and badare, gape] a state of suspension
or temporary extinction with the expectation of a
revival; [Law] a state of expectancy or waiting.
abhal (ab-hal) n. the East Indian name for the
berries of the common juniper.
abhor (ab-hor) v.t. [L. ab and horrore, bristle,
shiver to regard with horror or detestation;
to dislike or nate extremely. abhor (ab-hor) v.t. [L. ab and horrere, bristle, shiver) to regard with horror or detestation; to dislike or nate extremely.

abhorrence (ab-hor-ens) n. detestation; great haborrent (ab-hor-ent) a. detesting; detestable; contrary; repugnant.

Abib (abib, abib) n. [H.] the first month of the Jewish year; after the captivity, called Nisan.

abide place; to continue firm or stable;—v.t. to wait for; to stand firm under; to endure or bear.

abider (a-bid) n. (a. A. abidan) to continue in a wait for; to stand firm under; to endure or bear.

abiding (a-bi-der) n. one that dwells or continues; one that lives or resides.

abiding (a-bi-ding) a. continuing; steadfast;—n. abiding (a-bi-ding) a. continuing; steadfast;—n. abidingly manner.

Abies (abi-der) n. [L. abies, abictie] a hydrocarbon obtained from the resin of the Californian nut pine. of the Californian nut pine.

abietic (ab-i-et-ik) a. of or pertaining to the genus abietic (ab-i-et-ik) a. of or pertaining to the genus resin of some species of larch, pine, and fir.

abietin (ab-i-et-in) n. a resinous substance obtained from turpentine.

abietite (ab-i-et-it) n. a sugar found in the leaves of the silver fir.

abigail (ab-i-gal) n. [see 1 Sam. xxv. 23, 24] a waiting-maid.

abigeat (ab-ij'e-at) n. [L. abigere, drive away] abaction; a miscarriage procured by art. ability (a-bij'-i-ti) n. [L. habilitias] quality, state, or condition of being able; power to act, bodily, moral, intellectual, conventional, or legal. abintestate (ab-in-testat) a. inheriting from one that died without a will [Law]. abiogenesis (ab-i-ō-jen'e-sis) n. [G. a, bios, life, and genesis, generation] spontaneous generation [Biol.] and genesis, generation sportaneous generation [Biol.] abject (ab-jekt) a. [L. ab and jacere, throw] sunk to a low condition; low in estimation; despicable;—n. one in a miserable state.

abjection (ab-jek-shun) n. meanness of spirit; baseness; abjectness.

abjectness (ab-jekt-nes) n. state of being abject; abasement; servility.

abjudicate (ab-joò-di-kat) v.t. [L. ab and judicate, judicare, judge] to pronounce abjudicate judicare, judge] to pronounce illegal; to declare wrong.

abjudication (ab-joo-di-ka/shun) n. the act of abjudicating.

abjunctive (ab-joo-di-ka/shun) n. act of renouncing under oath or solemnly.

abjuration (ab-joo-di-shun) n. act of renouncing under oath or solemnly.

abjure (ab-joo'r) n.t. [L. ab and jurare, swear] to renounce under oath, or with great solemnity;—v.i. to take an oath of abjuration. To abjure the realm, to take an oath to leave the country.

ablactation (ab-lak-di-shun) n. [L. ab and lac, lactis, milk] a weaning of a child from the breast; [Hort.] a method of grafting by approach or inarching. approach or inarching. ablaqueate (ab-lak-we-st) v.t. [L. ab and advances, noose] to lay bare or expose, as the roots of a tree.

ablation (ab-la-shun) n. [L.] a bearing or carrying away; [Geol.] the wasting of a glacier.

ablative (ab-la-tiv) a taking away or removing;—

ablaut (ab-lout) n. [Ger.] a vowel change in the body of a word, indicating a modification of use or meaning, as in swit, sank, sunk.

ablaze (a-blaz) adv. or a. on fire; blazing; highly able (ab-blaz) adv. or a. on fire; blazing; highly ablity or competency; possessing physical or mental power for the accomplishment of some object; having property, skill, or the like. Able-bedied, having a sound, strong, body; skilled. Able seaman, one classed A.B., competent.

ablegate (ab-le-gāt) n. [L. ab and legare, send away] a kind of papal envoy.

ablen, ablet (ab-le-le) n. [L. albus, white] the bleak, a small fresh-water fish. ablepsy (a-bley-si) n. [G. ablepsia, blindness] want ablocate (ab-lo-kāt) v.l. [L. ab and locare, let out] to let out; lease.

ablocation (ab-lo-kāt) v.l. [L. ab and locare, let out] to let out; lease.

abluent (ab-lo-kāt) v.l. [L. ab and locare, let out] to let out; lease.

abluent (ab-lo-kāt) v.l. [L. ab and locare, let out] to let out; lease.

ablution (ab-lo-kāt) v.l. [L. ab letting out for hire; lease.

ablution (ab-lo-kāt) v.l. [L. ab ect of cleansing water used in cleansing; religious purification; the water used in cleansing; religious purification; the ablaqueate (ab-lak-we-at) v.t. [L. ab and laqueus, noose] to lay bare or exablution or washing; religious purification; the water used in cleansing.

ablutionary (ab-loo'shun-ar-i) a. pertaining to ablution (ab-loo'vi-un) n. [L. abluere, wash off] ablution (ab-loo'vi-un) n. [L. abluere, wash off] ably (ablib) adv. in an able manner; with great ablibity; vigorously.

abnegate (ab'ne-gat) v.t. [L. abnegare] to deny; abnegate (ab'ne-gat) v.t. [L. abnegare] to deny; abnegation (ab-ne-gat) n. the act of abnegation:

(ab-nor-mail) a. [L. ab and norma, rule] contrary to rule, law, or system, abnormity (ab-nor-mi-ti) n. state or quality of being abnormal or irregular. aboard (a-bord') as and prep. on board; in a sight of land. To fall aboard, to strike against. To get aboard, to get foul of. To lay aboard, to run alongside of, as an enemy's ship, for the purpose of fighting.

abode (a-böd') n. state or place of residence. To make abode, to reside.
abolish (a-bol'sh) v. t. [L. abolere, destroy, abolish] to do away with; to put an end to; to annul or destroy. abolishable (a-bolish-a-bl) a. capable of being abolished or annulled. abolishment (a-bolish-ment) n. act of abolishing; abolition (ab-ō-lish-un) n. act of abolishing; abolition (state of being abolished.

abolitionist (ab-ō-lish-un-ist) n. one that favours the abolition of something, esp. the abolition of slavery.

aboma (a-bō'ma) n. [Pg.] a name applied to the large tree snakes of tropical America.

abomasum (abō-mā'sum) n. [L. ab and omasum, tripe] the fourth, or true stomach of a ruminant animal. abominable (a-bom'i-na-bl) a loathsome; abominably (a-bom'i-na-bl) adv. in an abominably abominable manner. abominate (a-bomi-i-nāt) v.t. [L. ab and omen, omen] to hate extremely; to detest.

abomination (a-bom-i-nāt-shun) n. act of abominating; strong aversion or loathing; an object of hatred and diaguat. or loathing; an object of hatred and disgust.

aboriginal (ab-ō-rij-i-nal) a. primitive; simple;

n. a first or original inhabitant.

aborigines (ab-ō-rij-i-ne) n.pl. [L.] the original inhabitants of a country.

abortion (a-bor-shun) n. [L.] act of miscarrying; expulsion of an immature product of conception; anything that fails to come to maturity.

abortionist (a-bor-shun-ist) n. one that practises criminal abortion.

abortive (a-bor-shun-ist) n. one that practises abortive failing in its effect; -n. an abortion; a drug causing abortion. drug causing abortion.

abortively (a-bor-tiv-ii) adv. in an abortion; a abortively (a-bor-tiv-ii) adv. in an abortive or untimely manner; immaturely.

abound (a-bound) v.s. [L. ab and unda, wave] to be in great plenty; to be prevalent; to be copiously supplied; to possess in abundance.

about (a-bout) adv. and prep. [A.S. ābūtan] on every side of; all over or around; in contiguity or proximity to; in connection with; near, in place, time, quantity, or the like. About town, in society. Put about, annoyed. To be about, to be astir. To bring about, to effect. To come about, to happen. To go or set about, to prepare to do.

above (a-buv) adv. and prep. [A.S. ābū/an] higher in place than; surpassing or superior to in any respect; more in number, quantity, or degree than. Above all, before all else. Above board, onen or openly. Above ground, alive. Above the world, independent. abracadabra (ab-ra-ka-dab'ra)n. [Li] a combinan inverted cone, formerly used as a charm; unmeaning babble. drug causing abortion. babble.

abracalan (a-brak-a-lan) n. a cabalistic word used by the Jewish rabbis.

abrade (ab-rād) v.t. [L. ab and radere, scrape] to rub or wear off; to scrape away.

abrading (ab-rād-ding) n. crumbling of rocks due to weathering.

Abrahamic (a-bra-ham-ik) a. of or pertaining to Abraham.

Abraham-men (ā-bra-ham-men) n. pl. a class of lunatics allowed on certain days to go begging; impostors that pretended to be such lunatics. Abraham Newland, a Bank of England note (from the name of a former cashier). To sham Abraham, to feign sickness.

abranchiafe (a-brang-ki-āt) a. [G. a and

abranchiate (a-brang-ki-at) a. [G. a and branchiate brangohia, gills] without gills.

abrasion (ab-razhun) n. a rubbing or scraping off; an abraded spot or place; the substance worn off by attrition.

abrasive (ab-razsiv) a. tending to abrade; -n. something that abrades.

abraxas (ab-rak-sas) n. [G.] a word used by the Basilidians (a Gnostic sect) for their supreme God; a Gnostic amulet having this word engraved on it: a genus of levidouterous insects abrazite (ab-ra-zit) n. [(i. a and brazein, boil] effervesce under the blow-pipe.

abrazite (ab-ra-zit) n. [(i. a and brazein, boil] the mineral giamondite, which does not effervesce under the blow-pipe.

abrazitic (ab-ra-zit-ik) a. not effervescing, as in acids, or when heated before the blow-pipe acids, or when heated before the blow-pipe. pipe; a term applied to certain minerals.

abreast (a-brest) adv. side by side; on a line abreption (ab-rep-shun) n. [L. ab and rapere, pp. raptus, scize] carrying off; the state of being carried off; separation.

abreuvoir (a-bruv-wor) n. [L. ad and bibere, drink] to a watering place for animals; a joint between stones, to be filled up with mortar or cement.

abridge (a-brij) v. t. [L. ad and brevis, short] to abridgment (a-brij-ment) n. a cutting off, curtailing, or shortening; an epitome; a summary; a pastime. pipe; a term applied to certain minerals. abridgment (cutalling, or shortening; an epitome; a summary; a pastime.

abroach (a-broch') adv. or a. (a, on, and F. broche, spit] broached; letting out liquor, or in a condition to do so;—v.t. to broach.

abroad (a-brawd') adv. or a. at large; without confinement within narrow limits; over a wide space; beyond or out of a house, camp, or other inclosure; in foreign countries; before the public at large. All abroad, at a loss; puzzled; perplexed.

abrogable (abrō-ga-bl) a. capable of being abrogated.

abrogate (abrō-ga-bl) a. capable of being abrogated.

abrogate; to make void.

abrotanoid (ab-rō-ga-shun)n. act of abrogating, annulling, or setting aside.

(ab-rō-ga-shun)n. act of abrogating, southernwood; and cidos; form) resembling southernwood;—n. a species of Indian coral branched like southernwood.

abrotanum (abrota-roun)n. southernwood, abrotanum (ab-rot-a-num) n. southernwood, Artemisia abrotanum (ab-rot-a-num) n. southernwood, Artemisia abrotanum.

abrupt (a-brupt') a. [L. abruptus, fr. ab and rumptur, break] broken; steep; craggy; sudden; unconnected; [Bot.] truncated.

abruption (ab-rup-shun) n. a sudden breaking off; a violent separation of bodies.

abruptly (a-brupt-ll) adv. brokenly; precipitously; suddenly.

abruptness (a-brupt-nes) n. the state or quality suddenly.

abscess (ab'ses) n. [L. abscessus, a going away, an bascess] a collection of pus or purulent matter in an accidental cavity of the body.

abscind (ab-sind) v.t. [L. ab and scindere, cut] to cut off; to separate.

abscissa (ab-sis-a) n. [L. abscissus, cut off] one of the elements of reference by which a point, as of a curve, is referred to a system of fixed point, as of a curve, is referred to a system of fixed rectilineal coordinate axes [Math.]. abscission (ab-sizh-un) n. [L.] act or process of cutting off; state of being cut off; a figure of speech where a speaker stops abruptly, as supposing the matter sufficiently understood.

absconce (ab-skons) n. [L. abscondere, hide] a dark lantern holding a wax light, used in reading the services at matins and lauds.

abscond (ab-skond) v. i.L. ab, abs. and condessens abscond (aere, 129 up) to take one's self off—used esp. of persons that withdraw to avoid a legal process.

absence (ab-sens) n. [L. absentia] state of being absent (ab-sent) n. [L. absentia] state of being absent (ab-sent) a. [L. absent, absentias, ppr. of absent absent; inattention to things present.

absent (ab-sent) to take or withdrawn from, or not present in, a place; inattentive to what is passing; heedless;—v.t. (ab-sent) to take or withdraw to such a distance as to prevent intercourse.

absentee (ab-sen-te) n. one that absents himself from his country, office, post, or duty. similar applications.

absenteeism (ab-sen-t&'zzm) n. the practice or habit of an absentee.

absentment (ab-sent-ment) n. act of absenting one's self; state of being absentabsent-minded (ab'-sent-min-ded) n. inattentive the made surroundings. absinthe (ab'sinth) n. [F. fr. L. abouthhum, wormwood] wormwood; a liqueur tinctured with wormwood.

absinthial, absinthian (ab-sin'thi-al, an) a. pertaining to, or derived from, wormwood; bitter.

absinthiate (ab-sin'thi-at) v.t. to impregnate with wormwood.

absinthic (ab-sin'thik) a. of, or pertaining to, wormwood.

absinthin (ab-sin'thik) n. the crystalline bitter principle of wormwood.

absinthism (ab-sin'thim) n. the condition produced by the use of absinthe.

absolute (ab'sō-lūt) a. IL. absolutus] uncontinished; perfect; irrevocable; despotic; certain; authoritative; peremptory; self-existent; self-sufficing; free from mixture. God is called The Absolute, the Self-existent. The absolute case, the case of a noun and an adjunct, whose construction is independent of the syntax of the sentence.

absolutely (ab'sō-lūt-li) adv. unconditionally; tinctured with wormwood. an adjunct, whose construction is independent of the syntax of the sentence.

absolutely (ab'sō-lūt-li) adv. unconditionally; completely; authoritatively.

absoluteness (ab'sō-lūt-lnes) n. quality or state of being absolute.

absolution (ab-sō-lūt-shun) n. acquittal; a remission of sin, pronounced by the R.C. church in favour of one that makes due confession.

absolutism (ab'sō-lūt-tizm) n. absolute government.

absolutist (ab'sō-lūt-tizt) n. an advocate of despotism, or of absolute government.

absolutory (ab-sol-ū-tur-i) n. giving absolution; capable of absolving.

absolvatory (ab-sol-ū-tur-i) a. that absolves, pardons, or releases.

absolve (ab-zolv) v.t. [L. ab and solvere, loose] to set free from, as from some obligation, debt, or responsibility, or from that which subjects a person to a burden or penalty. debt, or responsibility, or from that which subjects a person to a burden or penalty.

absolvitor (ab-zol-vi-tur) n. [Law] a decree of absolvition.

absonant (ab-sol-nant) a. [L. ab and sonus, sound] discordant; inharmonious.

absorb (ab-sorb) v.t. [L. ab and sorbere, suck in] to drink in; to suck up; to imbibe, as a secondary to engage wholly. sponge; to engross or engage wholly. Whithout a a a absorbability (ab-sor-ha-bil'i-i-i) a. state or absorbable (ab-sor-ha-bil a. capable of being absorbable absorbed. absorbent (ab-sorbent) a. absorbing;—n. anything that absorbs.

absorption (ab-sorp-shum) n. act of absorbing; process of being absorbed.

absorptive (ab-sorp-tiv) a. having power to absorb i. absorbent.

abstain (ab-stan) v. i. L. abs and tenere, hold] to process of reing absorbent.

abstain (ab-stan) v. i. L. abs and tenere, hold] to proceed the presence of the an indulgence of the passions or appetites.

abstainer (ab-stā-ner) n. one that abstains, esp. from intoxicating liquors.

abstemious (ab-stō-mi-us) a. [L.] sparing in the use of food and drink; temperate; abstemiously (ab-stē-mi-us-li) adv. temperately; sparingly.

abstemiousness (ab-stē-mi-us-nes) n. quality of being abstemious.

abstention (ab-sten-shun) n. [L. abs and tenere, hold] a holding off or refraining.

abstentious (ab-sten-shus) a. marked by abstention.

(ab-sten-shus) a. [L. abs and tenere, pp. tersus, wipe] serving to cleanse;

-n. that which cleanses.

abstersion (ab-ster-shun) n. act of wining elements. abstinent; very sparing. abstersion (ab-ster/shun) n. act of wiping clean; [Med.] a cleansing by lotions or

abstersive (ab-ster/siv) a. cleansing;—n. that which cleanses.

abstinence (ab-striena) n. [L. abs and tenere, hold] voluntary forbearance from using or doing something; abnegation.

abstinent (ab-striena) a. temperate;—n. one that abstains.

abstract (ab-strakt) v.t. [L. abs and trahere, off, in respect to interest or attention; to separate ideas by the operation of the mind; to epitomize or reduce; to take secretly for one's own use from the property of another;—v.t. to form abstractions.

abstract (ab-strakt) a. distinct from something else; separate; withdrawn from the soncrete or from particulars; difficult; abstruse;—n.that which comprises in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing, or of several things; an inventory, summary, or epitome. Abstract idea, one produced by regarding some qualty apart from any body possessing that quality. Abstract numbers, numbers used by themselves, without reference to particular objects. Abstract of title, an epitome of the evidences of ownership. Abstract science, one that deals with phenomena apart from the bodies exhibiting them. Abstract, without reference to particular cases. abstract ideas. particular cases.

abstracted (abstrakted) a refined; abstruce; abstractedly (abstrakted-li) adv. by itself; abstractedly (abstrakted-li) adv. by itself; abstractedly (abstrakted-li) adv. by itself; abstractedness (abstrakted-lis) a. state of being abstracted.

abstraction (abstrakshun) n. act of abstracting or separating, or the state of being separated; act or process of leaving out of consideration one or more properties of a complex object, so as to attend to others; analysis; an idea or notion of a theoretical nature; a separation from worldly objects; a recluse life; absence of mind; inattention to present objects; the taking surreptitiously for one's own use part of the property of another; in distillation, the separation of volatile from fixed parts.

abstractive (abstraktiv) a having the power of abstracting.

the separation of volatile from fixed parts.

abstractive (ab-straktiv) a. having the power of abstracting.

abstractness (ab-straktnes) n. the state or quality of being abstract.

abstruse (ab-stroos) a. [L. abstrudere, pp. abstracts, thrust away] hidden; difficult or hard to be understood: profound.

abstrusely (ab-stroos-li) adv. not plainly; darkly; profoundly.

abstruseness (ab-stroos-le) n. state or quality of being abstruse.

absurd (ab-surd) a.[L.] opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with reason, or the plain dictates of common sense; logically contradictory.

absurdity (ab-surd-ti)n. quality of being absurd; that which is absurd.

absurdness (ab-surd-ti)n. quality of being absurd; that which is absurd.

absurdness (ab-surd-nes) n. absurdity; inconsistency.

abulia, aboulia (a-boo-li-a)n. [G. a and bould, aboulia, aboulia (a-boo-li-a)n. [G. a and bould, abundance (a-bun-dan) n. [L. abnadantia] abundant (a-bun-dan) n. [L. abnadantia] abundantly (a-bun-dan) a. fully sufficient; being in great quantity.

abundantly (a-bun-dan) a. fully sufficient; being in great quantity.

abundantly (a-bun-dan) n. full sufficient; being with bad motives, to wrong purposes, or in a wrong way; to treat rudely, or with reproachful language; to maltreat; to impose on; to violate; to defile.

abuse (a-bus) n. ill usage; improper treatment or abuse (a-bus) n. ill usage; improper treatment or constitute (a-bus) n. practising abuse; offering abusive (a-bus) n. arractising abuse; offering abusive (a-bus) n. that on which a thing abutment (a-bus-ment) n. that on which a thing abutment (a-bus-ment) n. that on which a thing abutment (a-bus-ment) n. that on which a thing abus, or that which meets or abus

on any thing; the solid part of a pier or wall, which receives the lateral pressure of an arch.

abuttal (a-but-al) n. that part of a piece of land which adjoins another.

abuzz (a-buz) adv. or a. buzzing; filled with buzzing sounds.

abysmal (a-bis'mal) a. pertaining to, or reabysmal (a-bis') n. [G. abussos, bottomless. abyss [ess depth; a gulf; any deep, immeasurable space; 'Her.) the centre of an escutcheon.

abyssal (a-bisal) a abysmal; inhabiting or characteristic of the depths of the ocean.

Acacia (a-kāsha) n. [G. akakā] a genus of leguminous trees and shrubs, usually with thorns and sponate leaves, and of an airy, elegant appearance. Various species yield gum Arabic, gum Senegal, Indian gum, catechu, etc.

academe (ak'a-dēm) n. an academy (used mainly in poetry).

academial (ak-a-de-mi-al) a. pertaining to an

academian (ak-a-dē-mi-an) n. a member of an academian (ak-a-dē-mi-an) n. a member of an academic (ak-a-dem-ik) a. belonging to the school or philosophy of Plato; belonging to an academy or other institution of learning;—n. one belonging to the academy or to the school of Plato; a student in a college or university. An academic debate, question, etc., is one that is conventional and unpractical. academicals (ak-a-dem-i-kals) n.pl. robes worn by members of the universities. academician (a kad e-mish an) n. a member of an academy or society for

promoting arts and sciences.

academism (a-kad-e-mizm) n. the doctrines of the Academic philosophers.

academist (a-kad-e-mist) n. a Platonist; a member or student of an academy.

academy Athens, belonging originally to a reputed hero named Academus, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences; a school, or seminary, holding a rank between a university, or college, and a common school; a society of men united for the promotion of arts and sciences in general, or of some particular art or science. The main object of the Prench Academy is to regulate the French language.

Acadian (a-ka-di-an) a. [F. Acadie, Nova Scotia] pertaining to Nova Scotia; —n. an inhabitant of Nova Scotia. promoting arts and sciences

habitant of Nova Scotia.

acaleph, acalephe (ak-a-lef, -lef) n. one of the Acalephæ.
Acalephæ (ak-a-lef, fe) n. pl. [G. akalephē, nettle] a name given to the jetly-nishes, sea-

nettles, etc., from their power of stinging.

acalephan (ak-a-le-fan) a. pertaining to the Acalepha; —n. an acaleph.

acalephoid (ak-a-le-foid) a. [G. eidos, form] like an acaleph.

acalephous (ak-a-le-fus) a. belonging to the Acalepha.

(ak-a-le-fus) a. belonging to the Acalepha.

acampsia (a-kampsia,) n. [G. a and kamptein, bend] inflexibility of a joint.

acanaceous (ak-a-nā-shus) a. [G. akanos, prickly shrub] armed with prickles.

acantha (a-kan-tha) n.; pl. acanthæ (a-kan-thā) [G. akantha, prickle] a prickle [Bot.]; a spine, or prickly fin [Zool.]; one of the spinous processes of the vertebræ [Anat.]. (ak-an-thā'chwa)

acanthaceous (ak-an-thā'shus) a. armed with prickles.

Acanthias (4-san-thi-as) 10. a genus of sharks including the dog-fish.

acanthine (4-kan-thin) a. pertaining to or resembling the acanthus;—n. a fillet or other moulding ornamented with the acunthus leaf.

acanthocarpous (4-kan-thio-kar-pus) a. [G. akan-tho-kar-pus) a. [klados, branch] having spiny branches.

acanthoid, acanthous (a-kan thoid, thus) a spiny. acanthopterous (ak-an-thop-te-rus) a. [G. akantha, spine, and pteron, akantha, spine, and pteron, acanthopterous]

acanthopterous (akanthal, spine, and pteron, wing) having spiny wings or fins; spiny.

Acanthopterygii (a-kan-thop-te-rij'i-1)n.pl. ous fins (it contains the perch, mackerel, sword-fish, etc.).

Acanthus (a-kan-thus) n. a genus of herbaceous prickly plants; [Arch.] an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus, used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders.

acapsular (a-kap'sū-lar)a. [G. a. and E. capsule] without a capsule.

acardiac (a-kar'd-a-k) n. [G. a and kardia, heart] without a heart [Biol.].

acariasis (ak-a-ri-a-sis) n. a skin disease caused by one of the Acarida.

Acarida an order of the class Arachnida, including the mites, ticks, itch-insects, etc.

ing the mites, ticks, itch-insects, etc.

acarpous (a-kar-pus) a. [G. a and karpos, fruit]
acarus (ak-a-rus), n.; pl. acari (ak-a-ri) a tick or
mite.

acatalectic (a-kat-a-lek-tik) a. [G. akatalēktos, not defective at the end] not stopping short; complete in syllables;—n. a verse that has the complete number of syllables.

ping short; complete in syllables;—n. a verse that has the complete number of syllables.

acatalepsy (a-kat-a-lep-si) n. incomprehensible-ness; [Med.] uncertainty in the diagnosis or prognosis of diseases.

acataleptic (a-kat-a-lep-tik) a. [C. akatalēntos] comprehended or discovered.

acataphasia (a-kat-a-lep-tik) a. [C.] inability; acatharsia (ak-a-thar-si-a) n. [C.] the impure matter issuing from a wound [Med.].

acaulous (a-kaw-lus) a. [C.] stemless, or apparto acaulous (ak-sel-e-rai-dō) adv. a musical direction to quicken the time.

accelerate (ak-sel-e-rai-dō) adv. a musical direction to quicken the time.

accelerate (ak-sel-e-rai-dō) adv. a musical direction to quicken the time.

accelerate (ak-sel-e-rai-dō) adv. a musical direction to quicken the time.

accelerate (ak-sel-e-rai-dō) adv. a musical direction to quicken the time.

accelerated force, the increased force that a body exerts when its motion is accelerated. Accelerated motion, a motion that continually receives fresh accessions of velocity. Accelerating force, the force that produces accelerated motion.

accelerated motion.

acceleration (ak-sel-e-rā/shun) n. the act of accelerating; increase of motion or action. Acceleration of the moon, the increase in the moon's mean angular velocity about the earth. Acceleration and retardation of the tides, the earlier and later occurrence of high water. Diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars, the amount, 3' 56" nearly, by which the sidereal is shorter than the solar day.

which the sidereal is shorter than the solar day.

accelerative (ak-sel'e-rā-tiv) a. accelerating;
quickening motion.

accelerator (ak-sel'e-rā-tur) n. one that, or
that which, accelerates.

acceleratory (ak-sel'e-ra-tur-i) a. accelerating,
or tending to accelerate.

accendibility (ak-sen-di-bil'-ti) n. accendible
quality; inflammability.

accendible (ak-sen'di-bil) a. [L. accendere, burn]
capable of being inflamed.

accension (ak-sen'shun) n. act of kindling;
state of being kindled.

accensor (ak-sen'sur) n. one that sets on fire or

accensor (ak-sen'sur) n. one that sets on fire or kindles; in the B.C. church, the person

that lights and trims the candles.

accent (ak'sent) n. [L. accentus] a superior force of articulative effort upon some particular syllable of a word, distinguishing it from the others; a mark used in writing to regulate the pronunciation; words, language, or expressions in general; a mark placed at the right hand of a letter or number to distinguish magnitudes of a similar kind but differing in value;—(ak-sent) at the representations of the control of (ak-sent') v.t. to pronounce, utter, or mark with accent accentor (ak-sen'tur) n. one that sings the leading part.

accentual (ak-sen'tū-al) a. relating to accent; rhythmical.
accentuate (ak-sen'tū-āt) v.t. to mark or pronounce with an accent or

accents ; to emphasize.

accentuation (ak-sen-tū-ā/shun) a. act of placing accents in writing, or

of pronouncing them in speaking.

accept (ak-sept) v.t. [L. ad and owners, pp. consenting mind; to receive or admit and agree to; to understand. To accept a bill of exchange, to subscribe it in due form and thus to promise to pay it [Law].

acceptability (ak-sep-ta-bil-i-ti) n. quality of being acceptable or agreeable;

acceptableness. acceptable (ak-sep'ta-bl) a. capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted.

acceptableness (ak-sep'ta-bl-nes) n. the quality of being accepta-

ble or agreeable.

acceptably

(ak-sep-ta-bli) adv. in an acceptable manner; in a manner to please.

acceptance

(ak-sep-tans) n. the act of accepting; favourable reception; an engagement by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, to pay it when due; the bill itself when accepted; an agreeing to terms or proposals by which a bargain is concluded; the taking of a thing bought as that for which it was purchased; an agreeing to the act or contract of another.

acceptation (ak-sep-tā/shun) n. the act of accepting; kind reception; the

meaning of a word or statement.

accepter, acceptor (ak-septer, -tur) n. a person that accepts:

one that accepts a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay the sum stated in it.

access (ak-ses) n. [L. accedere, pp. accessus, go to] a coming to, or near approach; admittance; admission; the means or way by which a thing may be approached; addition.

accessarily, accessary, etc.

accessibility (ak-ses-i-bili-i-ti) n. the quality of being approachable.

accessible (ak-ses-i-bil) a. easy of access or approach: attainable.

(ak-ses-i-bi) ac. easy of access or approach: attainable.

(ak-ses-i-bil) adv. in an accessible manner; so as to be accessible.

(ak-ses-i-un) n. [I. accessio] act of acceding; adhesion; increase by something added; that which is added; act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity; the approach or commencement of a disease.

(ak-ses-i-un) accession.

accessional (ak-seshi-un-al) a. giving increase or enlargement; additional.

accessit (ak-sesit) n. [L. he has come ucar] in university language, a certificate or prize of second or lower merit.

prize of second or lower merit.

accessorial (ak-se-si\(\frac{1}{2}\)-i.al) a. pertaining to an accessory.

accessorily (ak-se-si-ri-li, ak-se-sō-ri-li) adv. in the manner of an accessory.

accessoriness (ak-se-si-ri-nes, ak-se-sō-ri-nes) n. state of being accessory.

accessory (ak-se-si-ri, ak-se-sō-ri) a. contributing; aiding in producing some effect;

n. one implicated in a felony (though not as a principal) either before the ladt, by counsel or inoitement. or after either before the fact, by counsel or inditement, or after the fact, by rendering some assistance to the offender; an accompaniment; [Fine Arts] any purely ornamental part of a design.

accidence (ak'si-dens) n. that part of grammar which deals with inflection; a small

book containing the rudiments of grammar.

accident (ak-si-dent) n. [L. ad and cadere, fall]
contingency; chance; [Logic] a non-essential;—pl. the
properties and qualities of the parts of speech as gender,
number and cese. number, and case

accidental (ak-si-den'tal) a. happening unex-pediedly; non-essential; not neces-sarily belonging;—n. anything happening accidentally; a casualty; a sharp, fiat, or natural, occurring not at the

commencement of a piece of music as the signature, but before a particular note. Accidental colours, the complementary colours seen when the eye is suddenly turned to a white or light-coloured surface, after it has been fixed for some time on a bright coloured object. Accidental light, any secondary light in a painting, as firelight when this is not the chief light.

painting, as firelight when this is not the chief light.

accidentalism (ak-si-den-tal-izm) n. accidental
effect; the emphasizing of objects in a painting by firelight or other accidental light.

accidentally (ak-si-den-tal-i) adv. by chance;
unexpectedly.

accipiter (ak-sip-i-ter) n. [L.] a rapactous bird, as
plied to the nose (so called as resembling a hawk's claw).

accipitral, accipitrine (ak-sip-i-trin) a. rapacious: hawk-like

cious ; hawk-like. accismus (ak-siz-mus) n. [G. akkizesthai, pre-tend, fr. akkō, bugbear] an affected refusal; an ironical dissimulation [Rhet.].

refusal; an ironical dissimulation [Rhet.].

acclaim (a-klām) v.t. and i. [L. ad and clamare, ary aloud) to honour or meet with applause; to salute;—n. acclamation.

acclamation (ak-la-mā-shun) n. a shout or acclamation (ak-la-mā-shun) n. a shout or acclamation some other expression of applause; [Fine Art] a representation in sculpture or on medals, of people expressing joy or applause.

acclamatory (a-klama-tur-l) a. expressing acclamation.

acclimate (a-klimāt) v.t. [L. ad and G. klima, klimatos, slope, fr. klinein, bend] to habituate to a climate not native.

habituate to a climate not native.

acclimation (ak-li-ma-shun) n. the process of becoming, or the state of being,

acclimatization (a-kli-ma-ti-zā'shun)

acclimatize (a-kli-ma-tiz) v.t. to habituate to a climate not native.

acclimature (a-klr'ma-tūr) n. act of acclimature (a-klr'ma-tūr) n. act of acclimature ting, or state of being acclimated. acclivity (a-klr'-tūt) n. [L. acclivitas] an upward slope; the talus of a rampart. acclivous (a-klr'-vus) a. rising with a slope, as a hill; sloping upwards. acclivated (ak-ō-lād) n. [L. ad and collum, neck] a ceremony used in conferring knight-bool consisting nur of a blow given on the shoulder with

hood, consisting now of a blow given on the shoulder with the flat of a sword.

accommodate (a-kom-ō-dāt) v.t. [L. ad and commodus, fit] to render fit, suitable, or correspondent; to adapt; to conform: to furnish with something desired, needed, or convenient; to bring into agreement or harmony; to reconcile; a. suitable; fit; accommodated.

a. suitable; fit; accommodated.

accommodating (a.kom'ō-dā-ting)a.affordaccommodating; or disposed to affordaccommodation; kind; helpful; obliging.

accommodation (a.kom-ō-dā-shun) a. act of fitting, or state of being fitted; adaptation; whatever supplies a want or affords ease or convenience; an adjustment of differences; reconciliation; a loan of money. Accommodation bill, a note or a fictitious bill drawn and accepted to raise money on, not given in payment of a debt [Law]. Accommodation ladder, one fixed outside a ship at the gangway [Naut.]. Accommodation land, land bought by a speculator for building purposes.

accommodative (a.kom-ō-dā-tiv) a. supplies accommodation; disposed to accommodate; adaptive.

disposed to accommodate; adaptive.

accommodator (4-kom-ō-dā-tur) n. one that

accompanier (a-kum'-pa-ni-er) n. one that accompanies; accompanies; accompanies; accompanies; something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added to the principal thing by way of ornament, or for the sake of symmetry; [Mus.] the part or parts performed by instruments accompanying another part or parts performed vocally or instrumentally.

accompanist (a-kum'pa-nist) of one that plays an accompaniment.

accompany (a-kum-pa-ni) v.t. [L. ad, cum, and pania, bread] to go with or attend as a companion or associate; to keep company with; [Mus.] to play the accompaniment.

accomplice (a-kom-plis) n. [L. ad, cum, and plicare, fold] a co-operator or partner; an associate in crime; a partaker in guilt.

accompliceship, accomplicity
(a-kom-plis-ship, a-kom-plis-i-ti) n. state of being an accomplice; criminal assistance.

accomplish (a-kom-plish) v.t. [L. ad and complete; to bring to pass; to perform; to equip.

accomplishable (4-kom-plish-a-bl) a that may be accomplished (a-kom-plish) a completed; accomplished (a-kom-plish) a completed; perfected; consummate; having accomplishments.

accomplishment (a-kom'plish-ment) n. act of accomplishing; completion; that which constitutes excellence of mind, or

elegance of manners, acquired by education.

accompt, etc. See account, etc., with which accompt, etc., agree in pronunciation.

nunciation.

accord (a-kord') n. [L. ad and cor, cordis, heart]
concord; chord; voluntary or spontaneous motion;
[Law] an agreement that terminates a suit; -v.t. to
make to agree; to adjust; to concede; -v.i. to be in
accordance; to agree in pitch and tone.

accordance (a-kor-dans) n. agreement: conaccordance (a-kor-dans) n. agreement: conformity; harmony.

according (a-kor-dant) a. corresponding; consonant; harmoniously.

according (a-kor-dant) a. corresponding; consonant; harmoniously.

according (a-kor-dant) a. corresponding; consonant; harmoniously.

according (a-kor-dant) a. accordance with;
agreeable; suitable. According as,
proportionately as; according to; agreeable to; in relation to. According to Cocker (an arithmetician),
neatly and correctly and according to rule.

accordingly (a-kor-ding-li) adv. in accordance
accordion (a-kor-ding-li) adv. in accordance
accordionist (a-kor-ding-li) adv. in accordance
accordionist (a-kor-ding-li); adv. in aplayer on
the accordion.

accordingly (a-kor-ding-li); and player on
the accordion.

accordingly (a-kor-ding-li); a player on
the accordion.

accordingly (a-kor-ding-li); n. a player on
the accordion.

accordingly (a-kor-ding-li); n. a player on
the accordion.

accordingly (a-kor-ding-li); n. a player on
the accordion. accord (a-kord') n. [L. ad and cor, cordis, heart]

manner; salutation.

manner; salutation.

accostable (a-kos-ta-bl) a. capable of being accosted; easy of access; affable.

accouchement (a-koosh-mong) n. [F. fr. L. ad, oum, and loous, place] delivery in childbed.

delivery in childbed.

accoucheur (a-kóó-sher) n. [F.] a man that assists women in childbirth.

accoucheuse (a-kóó-shez) n. [F. fem. of accoucheuse accoucheur] a midwife.

account (a-kount) n. [L. ad and computare, reckon] a reckoning, enumeration, or record of some reckoning; a detached written or printed statement of debts and credits in pecuniary transactions; a statement in general of reasons, causes, grounds, etc., explanatory of some event; a statement of facts or transactions; a relation, narrative or description; an estimate actions; a relation, narrative, or description; an estimate actions; a relation, narrative, or description; an estimate or estimation; importance; value; advantage; profit;—v.t. to reckon or compute; to estimate;—v.t. to render an account or relation of particulars; to constitute a reason; to render reasons or answer for in a reckoning or judgment. Account book, a book used for keeping accounts. In account with, having business dealings with. To account for, to give an account or explanation of. To make account of, to value. To take into account, to consider.

account, to consider.

accountability (a-koun-ta-bil'i-ti) n. the state of being accountable, or liable to give account or pay damages for injury done.

accountable (a-koun-ta-bil) a. liable to be called to account.

accountableness (a-koun-ta-bil-nes) n.

the state of being accountable.

table : accountability.

accountably (a-koun'ta-bli) adv. in an accountable manner.

accountant (s-koun'tant) n. one that keeps, or is skilled in, accounts. Accountant general, the chief accountant in public offices, etc.; formerly an officer in Chancery, who received all moneys lodged in court, and deposited them in the Bank of England of England.

accountantship (a-koun'tant-ship) n. office or work of an accountant. accounte (a-koo'ter) v.t. [F. accounter to dress array] to furnish with dress, equipage,

or equipments, esp. those of a soldier, accourrements (a-koo'ter-ments) n.pl. dress; equipage; trappings; military dress and arms.

accredit (a-kred-it) v.t. [L. ad and credere, believe] to receive; to send with credentials, as an envoy.

accrescence (a-kred-ens) n. gradual growth or increase.

accrescent (a-kres-ent) a. increasing; [Bot.] accretion (a-kres-ent) a. increasing; [Bot.] accretion (a-kres-shun) n. [L. ad and crescere, esp. by an accession of parts externally; [Surg.] the conjunction of parts naturally separate; [Law] the growth of property by external additions.

accretive (a-krečtiv) a. of, or pertaining to, accretive (a-krečtiv) a. of, or pertaining to, accretion; growing.

accrue (a-kroč) v. i. [O. F. accreu, pp. fr. L. ad and creaceve, grow] to increase; to augment; to be added, as increase, profit, or damage.

accumbent (a-kum-bent) a. [L. accumbere, lie near] leaning or recliming, as the ancients did at their meals; lying against.

accumulate (a-kū-mū-lāt) v.t. [L. ad and cumulus, heap] to heap up in a mass; to collect or bring together;—v.i. to increase by successive additions.

accumulation (a-kū-mū-lā/shun) n. act of accumulating, or that which is accumulated.

accumulative (a-kū-mū-lā-tiv) a. causing accumulative. accumulative. accumulative. accumulative (a-kū-mū-lā-tiv-li) adv. in accumulative manner. accumulator (a-kū-mū-lā-tur) n. one that accumulates; a contrivance for the storage of electric energy.

accuracy (ak-ū-rū-si) n. exactness; correctness;

accuracy (as-u-a-s) n. exactness; correctness; conformity to truth. or to a rule or model.

accurate (ak-u-rat) a. [L. ad and cura, care] in standard; free from error or defect.

accurately (ak-ū-rāt-li) adv. in an accurate manner; with precision.

accurateness (ak-ū-rāt-nes) n. accuracy; exactness; precision.

accurse (a-kurs') v.t. [A.S. a and cursum, curse] to devote to destruction; to imprecate

evil or misery upon; to curse.

accursed, accurst doomed to destruction or misery; worthy of a curse; detestable; execrable.

accusable (a-kū'-2a-h) a. chargeable; blamable; liable to be accused.

accusation (ak-ū-2a-shun) n. act of accusing; that of which one is accused.

accusative (a-kū-za-tiv) a. producing or coning to, the objective case;—n. the accusative case.

accusatively (a-kū-za-tiv-li) adv. in an accusative manner; by way of accusative manner; by w

tion; in relation to the accusative case.

accusatorial (a-kū-za-tū-ri-al) a. of, or pertaining to, an accuser or prosecutor.

accusatory (a-kū-za-tur-i) a. containing an accusation.

accuse (a-kūz) v.t. [L. ad and c.rusa, cause] to charge with a crime, offence, or fault.

accuser (a-kū'zer) n. one that accuses; one that brings a charge.

accustom (a-kus-tum) v.t. [L. ad and consuscere, accustom] to make familiar by use; to habituate or inure.

by use; to habituate or inure.

accustomed (a-kus-tumd) a. often practised;
customary; usual.

accustomedness (a-kus-tumd-nes) n.
wontedness; familiarity. ace (as) n. [L. as, unity, unit, pound] a single point on a card or die, or the card or die so marked; a particle; an atom.

Aceldama (a-sel'da-ma) n. [G. akeldama] a field purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master, and therefore called the field of blood; any field of blood.

acentric (a-sen-trik) a. [G. a and kentron, centre] not central; away from the centre.

acephalan (a-sef-a-lan) n. any mollusc of the Acephala.

Acephali (a-sef-a-l) n. religious sects or political parties without a head; levellers in the reign of Henry I. of England.

acephalist (a-sef-a-lizm) n. the state of being acephalist (a-sef-a-lizm) n. one that acknow-ledges no head or superior.

acephalite (a-sef-a-lit) n. one of the Acephali, in any sense; one that held nothing in fee from a feudal lord.

in fee from a feudal lord.

acephalous (a-sef-a-lus) a. [G. a. and kephalē, specifically to animals of the class Acephala, a class of mollusca; having the style springing from the base, instead of the apex, of the ovary; without a leader or chief; having no distinct beginning.

acephalus (a-sef-a-lus) n. the tape-worm; a verse defective at the beginning.

ace-point (as-point) n. that side of a die which has but one spot; the single spot on a card or die.

a card or die.

Acer (a-ser) n. [L., maple-tree] the generic name of the maple.

Acera (as-e-ra) n. [G. a and keras, horn] a group of apterous insects without antennæ; a group of gasteropodous molluscs without tentacles.

aceraceous (ā-se-rā-shus) a. resembling the maple.

aceran (as-e-ran) n. one of the Acera, in either sense of the word.

acerb (a-serb) a. [L. acerbus] sour, with a rough and astringent taste.

acerbate (a-ser-bat, as-gr-bat) v.t. to make bitter; to exasperate;—a. embittered; severe;

acerbitude (a-ser-bi-tūd) n. sourness; bitterness; acerbity.
acerbity (a-ser-bi-tīd) n. sourness of taste, with bitterness and astringency—hence bitterness, or severity—applied to persons or things.
aceric (a-ser-ik) a [L. acer, naple-tree] pertaining to, or obtained from, the maple.

acerose, acerous (as'e-rōs, -rus) a. chaffy [L. acus, aceris, chaff];

[Bot.] needle-shaped [L. acus, needle].

acervate (a-ser-vat) a. [L. acervus, heap] heaped up; [Bot.] growing in heaps or in compact clusters.

acesence, acesency (a-ses'-ens, -en-si) or being sour; a tendency to turn sour.

acescent (a-ses-ent) a. [L. acescere, turn sour] turning sour; readily becoming tart or acid; slightly sour.

acetabulum (as-e-tab'ū-lum) n. [L.] a cavity in a bone to receive the head of another bone; a glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals; one of the suckers in the arms of a cuttle-fish.

acetarious as lettuce, etc.

acetary (as-e-ta-ri-us) a. suitable for salads, as lettuce, etc.

acetary (as-e-ta-ri) n. [L. acetum, sour wine, usinegar] an acid, pulpy substance found in certain fruits, as the pear.

acetate (as-e-tat) n. a salt formed by acetic acid
united to a base.

acetated (as'e-tā-ted) a. combined with acetic acetic (a-set-ik, a-set-tik) a. [L. acetum, vinegar] relating to acetic acid; sour. Acetic acid, the acid of vinegar. acetification (a-set-i-fi-ka'shun) n. act of making acetous or sour; the operation of making vinegar.

acctify (a-set-i-fi) v.t. or i. [L. acetum, vinegar, and facere, make] to turn into vinegar. acetimeter, acetometer (as-e-tim'e-tom'eter) n. [L. acetum, vinegar, and G. metron, measure] an instrument for ascertaining the strength or purity of vinegar or other acids. acetimetry (as-e-tim'e-tri) n. act or method of ascertaining the strength or purity of vinegar or other acids. acetone (as e-ton) n. a highly inflammable liquid obtained from acetates.

acetopathy (as e-top-a-thi) n. [L. acetum, vinegar, and G. pathos, feeling] the acetic acid cure. acetose, acetous (as/e-tōs, -tus, or q-sē/tus) causing acetification.

acetylene (a-set'i-len, as'e-ti-len) n. [acctic] a cotylene (colourless gas, C₂H₂.

ache (āk) n. [A.S. ace, ece] continued pain; a dull, achene (a-ken) n. [G. a and chainein, gape] a small dry carpel, with a single seed, which does not open when ripe [Bot.].

achievable (a-che'va-bl) a. capable of being achieved (a-che'v) v.t. [O.F. achever, fr. L. ad achieve (a-che'v) v.t. (o.F. achever, fr. L. ad close; to bring out into a perfected state; to accomplish. causing acetification. achievement (a-chēv-ment) n. act of performance or heroic deed; an escutcheon or ensign armorial.

achiever (a-chēv-yent) n. one that achieves or accomplishes. Achillis tendo (a-kil's ten'dō) n. the great tendo of the heel, where alone Achilles was vulnerable.

achirite (ak-i-rit) n. [Achir Mahmed, the discoverer] dioptase, a copper ore.

achlamydeous (ak-la-mid-e-us) a. [G. a and chlamydeous (ak-la-mid-e-us) having neither calyx nor corolla.

achor (alkur, aklor) n. [G. achōr, dandruff] a achor (cutaneous disease on the head; scald-head.

achromatic (ak-rō-mat-ik) a. [G. a and chrōma, colour] free from colour; transmitting light without decomposing it [Opt.]

achromaticity (a-krō-ma-tis-i-ti) n. achromaticity (a-krō-ma-tis-i-ti) n. state or quality of being achromatic.

achromatize (a-krō-ma-tiz) r.t. to make achromatic; to deprive of colour.

achromatopsy (a-krō-ma-top-si) n. [G. a. chrōmatopsy chrōma, colour, and opsis, sight] colour-blindness. neither calyx nor corolla. sight] colour-blindness.

acicula (a-sik-ū-la) n.; pl. acicula (a-sik-ū-lē) a acicula (a-sik-ū-lar) a. [L. acicula, small needle] acicular (a-sik-ū-lar) a. [L. acicula, small needle] slender, like a needle; needle-shaped.

acicularly (a-sik-ū-lar-li) adv. in the manner of needles or bristles.

(a-sik-ū-lar-li) adv. (a-sik-ū-lāt, ļāaciculate, aciculated (a-sik-ū-lāt, -lā-needleshaped; acicular. snaped; acicular.

aciculiform (a-sik'ū-li-form) a. [L. acicula, needle, and forma, form] acicular.

acid (as-id) a. [L. acidus, sour] sour; sharp to the taste; having the taste of vinegar;—n. a sour substance; a salt of hydrogen.

acidiferous (as-idife-rus) a. [L. acidus, sour, and ferre, bear] bearing, producing, or containing an acid or containing an acid. acidifiable (a-sid'i-f1-a-bl) a capable of being acidification (a-sid-i-fi-kā/shun) n. the act or process of acidifying.

acidifier (a-sid'i-f1-er) n. a principle whose presence is necessary to produce acidity.

acidify (a-sid'i-f1) n.t. [L. acidus, sour, and jacere, make] to make acid; to convert into an acid. acidimeter (assi-dimeter) n. [L. acidus, sour, and G. metron, measure] an instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids. acidimetry (as.i-dim'e-tri) n. measurement of the strength of acids. acidity (a-sid-i-ti) n. quality of being acid or sour; sharpness; sourness. acidness (as-id-nes) n. quality of being acid or sour; sharpness; sourness.

acidulate (a-sid-ū-lāt) v.t. to make slightly acid; to embitter; to make cross.

acidulous (a-sid-ū-lat) a. slightly sour; subacid acidulous (a-sid-ū-lat) a. slightly sour; subacid aciform (as-i-form) a. [L. acus, needle, and forma, shape] needle-shaped. acinaceous (as-i-nā-shus) a. [L. aoinus, grape] acinaciform (as-in-as-i-form) a. [G. akinakēs, forma, form] shaped like a scimitar Bot.).

aciniform (a-sin-i-form) a. [L. acinus, grape, and forma, form] clustered like grapes [Bot. and Anat.]. acinose, acinous (as-1-nos, -nus) a resembling a grape or a bunch of grapes; consisting of granular concretions. acinus (asi-nus) n.; pl. acini (asi-ni) [L. acinus, berry] a bunch of berries; a fruit, like the raspberry or blackberry, that consists of drupelets [Bot.]; a racemose gland [Anat.] Acipenser (as-i-pen'ser) n. [L.] a genus of fishes, whose type is the sturgeon.

acknowledge (as-inclus) v.t. [E.] to give a receipt for; to own, avow, or confess a knowledge of; to recognize as a truth or as genuine; to own or recognize in a particular character; to own with gratitude. acknowledgment (ak-nol'ej-ment) n. act recognition; confession; admission; something given or done in return for a favor set long is declaration or avowal of tools of the set o or done in return for a layour, is declaration of avowar of one's own act, to give it legal validity.

aclide (ak-lid) n. [L. actis, small javelin] a spiked club provided with a thong.

aclinic (a-klin-ik) a. [G. a and klincin, incline] without inclination—said of the magnetic equator, on which the magnetic needle is exactly acme (ak-ne) n. [G. akme] a hard, red, inflamed pimple; a skin disease marked by the presence of such pimples. acnestis that part of the spine, extending from between the shoulder-blades to the loins, which an animal cannot scratch. animal cannot scratch.

acology (a-kol-ō-ji) n. [G. akos, remedy, and logos, discourse] the doctrine of remedies.

acolothist, acolyth (a-kol-ō-thist, ak-ō-lith) n. See acolyte.

acolyte (ak-ō-lit) n. [G. akolouthos] a companion;
an associate; [Astr.] a satellite. acondylose, acondylous (8-kon'di-[G. a and kondulos, knuckle] jointless [Rot.].

aconite (ak-ō-nit) n. [G. akoniton] wolfs-bane or monk's-hood. aconitic (ak-o-nit-ik) a. of or pertaining to, or derived from, aconite. aconitin, aconitine (a-kon'i-tin) n. a obtained from aconite.

Acontias (a-kon'ti-as) n. [G. akōn, dart] a genus of lizards.

acopic (a-kop'ik) a. [G. a and ing weariness [Med.].

acorn.

acorn.

acorn.

Acorn.

fruit] the seed or fruit of the oak; a small piece of wood fixed on a masthead above the vane, to keep it from being blown away. obtained from aconite.

Acorn-cup, the hardened involucre covering the base of Acorn-cup, the hardened involucre covering the base of an acorn.

acorned (5½kornd) a. furnished or loaded with acorns; fed on acorns; [Her.] said of an oak shown in a coat of arms as loaded with acorns.

Acorus (ak-ō-rus) n. [G. akoros] a genus of plants containing the sweet flag.

acotyledon (a-kot-i-lō-du) n. [G. a and kotulō-du) (a-kot-i-lō-du-nus) a. without cotyledons, are not present.

acotyledonous (a-kot-i-lō-du-nus) a. without cotyledons, are not present.

acoumeter (a-kou-me-ter) n. [G. akouein, hear, and metron, measure] an instrument for measuring the power of hearing.

acoustic (a-kou-tik) a. pertaining to the ears, of sounds. Acoustic duct, the external passage of the ear. Acoustic nerve, the auditory nerve.

acoustician (a-kou-tik) n. the science of sound, teaching its nature, phenomena, etc.

acquaint (a-kwa-tiks) n. the science of sound, known; to make familiar.

acquaint (a-kwa-tiks) n. state of being acquaintance (a-kwa-tians) n. state of being acquaintance (a-kwa-tians) n. state of being an acorn. acquaintance (a-kwān'tans) n. state of being acquainted, or of having more than slight or superficial knowledge; familiar knowledge; a person or persons known to, but not on very intimate terms with, one. acquaintanceship (a-kwān-tans-ship) n. acquainted, or of having acquaintance.

acquest (a-kwest) n. [acquire] an acquisition;
[Law] property acquired otherwise than by inheritance. acquiesce (ak-wi-es') v.i. [L. ad and quies, rest] to rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied; to concur upon conviction. acquiescence, acquiescency (ak-wi es'ens, -en-si) n. a silent assent or submission, with apparent compliance. acquiescently (a.kwi-es-ent) a. submitting; disposed to submit.

acquiescently (a.kwi-es-ent) a. submitting; disposed to submit.

acquiescently (a.kwi-es-ent-li) adv. in an acquirability of being acquirable.

acquirable (a.kwi-a-bi) a. capable of being acquirable acquired.

acquire (a.kwi-a-bi) a. capable of being acquired.

acquire (a.kwi-v.t. [L. ad and quaerere, seek] to exertions; to take on.

acquirement (a.kwi-ment) acquirement (a-kwir-ment) n. the act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; attainment.

acquisition (ak-wi-zish-un) n. act of acquiring; the thing acquired or gained.

acquisitive (a-kwiz-i-tiv) a. capable of making, disposed to make, acquisitions.

acquisitiveness (a-kwiz-i-tiv-nes) n. state or quality of being acquisitive; the organ supposed to give rise to this desire.

acquit (a-kwit) v.t. [L. ad and quietus, quiet] to rom an accusation, guilt, suspicion, or whatever lies upon a person as a charge or duty; to conduct one's self; to clear one's self.

acquitment (a-kwit'ment) n. act of acquitting: acquired; attainment. acquittent (a-kwit'ment) n. act of acquitting; state of being acquitted; acquittal.

acquittal (a-kwit'-a) n. a judicial discharge; performance of a duty; discharge of an obligation or debt. acquittance (a-kwit'ans) n. the act of discharging from a debt, or other obligation; a writing in evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full. acrasy (ak'ra-si) n. [G. akrasıa, excess] want of acrasy (ak'ra-si) n. [G. akrasıa, excess] want of acra (â'ker) n. [A.S. æeer] a piece of land containing 160 square rode or perches, or 4840 square yards, or 48,560 square feet. God's acre, the churchyard. acreable (â'ker-a-bl) a. belonging to an acre or acres; according to the acre.

acreage (i'ker-ij) n. extent of a piece of land measured in acres. acred (&kerd) a possessing acres; having landed property.

acrid (akrid) a. [L. acer, sharp, sour] of a biting taste; sharp; spungent; harsh.

acridian (&krid-an) n. [G. akris, locust] one of the locust family. acridity (a-krid-iti) n. the state or quality of being acridness (ak-rid-nes) n. the quality of being acridness (ak-ri-mo-ni-us) a. abounding acrimonious (ak-ri-mo-ni-us) a. abounding acrimoniously (ak-ri-mo-ni-us-li) adv. in an acrimoniously (ak-ri-mo-ni-us-li) adv. acrimoniousness (ak-ri-mo-ini-us-nes) n. the state or quality of being acrimonious; sharpness: bitterness.

acrimony (ak-ri-mun-i) n. [L. acrimonia fr. acer, sharp] sharpness or severity, as acritical (akris-i-ta) n. [G. a and krinein, judge] doubtful state of a disease [Med.].

acris (ak-i-i-si) n. acrisia; want of judgment; injudiciousness.

Acrita (ak-i-ta) n.pl. animals without a distinct nervous system.

acritical (ak-i-ta) a.pl. avithout, or not indicating, a crisis [Med.].

acritochromacy (ak-i-to-krō-ma-si) n. [G. a, krinein, judge, and ak-n-ma colour] colour-blindness. chroma, colour] colour-blindness. acritude (ak-ri-tūd) n. [L. acritudo] an acrid quality; biting heat; acrimony. acroamatic, acroamatical (ak-rō-a i-kal)a. [G.] abstruse; pertaining to the esoteric doctrines of Aristotle, given orally to his disciples.

acroatic (ak-rō-at-ik) a. [G. akroatikos, fr. akroatic (ak-rō-bat) n. [G. akros, on high, and bainein, go] one that practises high vaulting, tumbling, and other gymnastic leats.

acrobatic (ak-rō-bat-ik) a. belonging to an acrobatic (ak-rō-bat-ik) (ak-rō-se-fal-ik) a. [G. akros, at acrobatic acrobat.

acrocephalic (ak-rō-se-fal-ik) a. [G. akros, at the top, and kephalē, head] having a pyramidal skull [Ethn.].

acrogen (ak-rō-jen) n. [G. akros, extreme, and tribe of Cryptogams, including the ferns, etc.

acrogenous (a-kroj-e-nus) a. increasing in growth at the summit.

acrography (a-kroj-e-nus) a. increasing in acrography (a-kroj-a-nus) n. [G. akros, at the top, and graphein, write] a process for producing designs in relief on netal or stone.

acrolith (ak-rō-lith) n. [G. kithos, stone] a statue acrolithan, acrolithic (a-kroj-lithan, acrolithic (a-kroj-lithan, a-formed like an acrolith. a. formed like an acrolith.

acrology (a-krol-ō-ji) n. [G. logos, discourse] the alphabetical representation of the first part, letter, or syllable of the name of an object, by a picture of the object. acromonogrammatic (ak-rō-mon-ō-gra-mat-ik) a. and n. [G. akros, at the end, monos, alone, and gramma, letter] a kind of poen where every verse begins with the same letter as the preceding verse ends with.

acronychal (a-kron-i-kul) a. [G. akros, extreme, and nux, nuktos, night] taking place at night [Astr.] place at night [Astr.] place at night [Astr.].

acronychally (a-kron'i-kal-i) adv. in an acronychally (a-krop'o-lis) n. a citadel, esp. the citadel of Athens.

acrospire (ak'rō-spir) n. [G. akros and speira, spire] a sprout at the end of a seed.

acrospired an acrospire. across (a-kros') adv. and prep. from side to side, or in a direction opposed to the length of.

acrostic (a-kros'tik) n. [G. akros, extreme, and acrostic (a-kros'tik) n. [G. akros, extreme, and acrostic (a-kros'tik) n. [G. akros, composition,

usually in verse, in which the first letters of the lines, read collectively, form a name or sentence;—a. relating to or containing an acrostic.

acrostically (a krosti-kal-i) adv. in the manner of an acrostic acroteleutic (ak-rō-te-lū-tik) n. [G. teleutš. added to the end of a psalm or hymn, as a dexology. acroter, acroterium (ak'rō-ter, ak-rō-te' ri-um) n. [G. akrōterion] a pedestal or a pediment for the support of a statue or other ornament [Arch.].

acroterial (ak-ri-te-ri-al) a. pertaining to an acroterium. acroterial (ak-n-te-n-at) a. Persaning to an acroterium.

acrothymion (ak-rō-thim'i-on) n. [G. akros, at the top, and thumos, thyme] a kind of wart, with a narrow base and a broad top.

acrotic (a-krot-ik) a. [G. akros, extreme] pertaining to the surface; exterior [Med.].

acrotism (ak-rō-tizm) n. [G. a and krotos, beating] absence or weakness of pulse.

acrotomous (a-krot-ō-mus) a. [G. akros, extreme, and tomē, a cutting] having a cleavage parallel to the top [Min.].

act (akt) v.t. [L. agere, pp. actus, do] to perform, careful continuous the office or character of ;—v.t. to exert energy or force; to operate; to perform, as an actor; to behave or conduct, as in morals, private duties, or public offices; —v. that which is done or doing; performance; deed: a decree, edict, law, judgment; a book, record, or writing, containing laws and determinations; one of the larger or principal divisions of a play; a thesis publicly maintained by a candidate for a degree. To act on, to act according to. To act up to, to equal in action.

acta (ak-ta) n. pl. acts; [Law] proceedings, or records of proceedings, in courts.

actable (ak-ta-bl) a. practically possible; capable of being performed.

actinal (ak-ta-bl) a. practically possible; capable of being performed.

actinal (ak-ta-bl) a. practically possible; capable taining to the oral surface of a radiate mimal; having tentacles or rays.

acting (ak-ting) a. performing duty; doing temaction; dramatic performance.

Actinia porary duty; performing dramatically; -n.

actinia (ak-tin-ta) n. [C. aktis, aktinos, ray] n general capable (ak-tin-ta) n. [C. aktis, aktinos, ray] n actinic (ak-tin-ta) n. [C. aktis, aktinos, ray] n actinic (ak-tin-ta) n. [C. aktis, aktinos, ray] n actiniform (ak-tin-ta) n. [C. aktis, ray, and form; resembling one of the Actinia.

actinism (ak-tin-izm) n. the radiation of light or To act up to, to equal in action. actinism (actinism). The radiation of light or heat; a property in the solar rays that produces chemical changes, as in photography.

actinograph (ak-tin-o-graf) n. [G. aktis, aktisos, ray, and graphein, write] actimos, ray, and graphein, write] an instrument for measuring and registering the variations in the chemical influence of the sun's rays.

actinolite (ak-tin-io-lit) n. [G. tithos, stone] the ray-stone, a variety of amphibole.

actinolitic (ak-ti-no-lit-ik) a pertaining to, composed of, or like, actinolite.

actinology (ak-ti-nol-i-ji) n. [G. aktis, aktinos, ray, and logos, discourse] that branch of science concerned with the chemical action of light. of science concerned with the chemical action of light.

actinometer (ak-ti-nom'e-ter) n. [G. metron, a measure] an instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's actinic rays.

action (ak'shun) n. exertion of power or force; motion produced; agency; an act or thing done; a deed; conduct; behaviour; demeanor; gesture or gesticulation; a legal suit or process; an engagement between troops in war; the main subject of a work of fiction; [Phys.] the performance of a function. fiction; [Phys.] the performance of a function.

actionable (ak'shun-a-bl) a. affording ground for an action at law.

actionably (ak'shun-a-bl) adv. so as to afford ground for an action at law.

active (ak'tiv) a. having the power or quality of constantly engaged in action, hence, energetic, difigent, busy; producing real effects; [Gram.] expressing the transition or passing of an action from an agent to an object. Active list, the list of officers in the army and navy liable to be called upon for active service.

actively (ak'tiv-li) adv. in an active manner; nimbly; in an active sense.

activeness (ak'tiv-nes) n. the quality of being active; nimbleness; activity.

activity (ak'tiv-li) n. the quality of being active; nimbleness; agility. acton (ak-tun) n. [O.F. sooton, fr. A. al, the, and qutun, cotton] a quilted tunic worn under armour.

(ak-tur) n. one that acts; one that represents characters on the stage; an advocate or proctor actor (ak-tur) n. one that acts; one that represents in civil causes; a plaintiff.

actress (ak-tres) n. a female actor or performer; a female stage-player.

actual (ak-tu-al) a. [L. actualis] existing in act; existing at the present time; present.

actualist (ak-tu-al-ist) n. one that deals with realities—not an idealist.

actuality (ak-tu-al-ist) n. the state of being actuality (ak-tu-al-ist) n. the state of being actuality (ak-tu-al-ist) n. the state of being actuality (ak-tu-al-ist) v.t. to make actual; to actualize (ak-tu-al-ist) v.t. to make actual; to actually (ak-tu-al-ist) v.t. to put into action; actually (ak-tu-al-ist) v.t. to put into action; to move actuate (ak-tu-al-ist) v.t. to put into action; to move or incite to action.

actuation (ak-tu-al-ist) n. [L. acuere, sharpen] the act of sharpening.

aculeate (ak-tu-al-ist) n. [L. acuere, sharpen] the act of sharpening.

aculeate (ak-tu-al-ist) n. [L. acuere, sharpen] the act of sharpening.

aculeate (ak-tu-al-ist) n. pl. aculei (a-tu-le-ist) [L.] a sting; a prickle.

acumen (a-tu-le-ist) n. pl. aculei (a-tu-le-ist) [L.] a sting; a prickle.

acumen (a-tu-le-ist) n. pl. aculei (a-tu-le-ist) [L.] a cumen (a-tu-le-ist) n. [L.] quickness of perception or discernment. acuminate, acuminated (a-kū'mi-nāt, acuminated) tapering to a point [Bot.]; pointed; acute.

acumination (a-kū-mi-nā-shun) n. a sharpening; termination in a sharp point; a sharp, tapering point.

acupressure (ak · ū · presh · ur) n. [L. acus, needle, and pressura, pressure] a method of stopping bleeding from arteries by means of needles or wires [Surg.]. acupuncturation (ak-ū-pungk-tū-ra'shun)
acupuncture (ak-ū-pungk-tūr) n. the introduction of needles into the living tissues for remedial purposes [Surg.].

acute (a-kūt') a. [L. acutus, sharp] sharp at the end;

acute pointed; having nice discernment; penetrating; shrewd; sharp; piercing; high in pitch; shrill;

[Med.] attended with symptoms of some degree of severity, and coming speedily to a crisis; distinguished from subcaute and chronic; [Math.] less than a right angle.

acute-angled (a-kūt'ang-gid) a. having sharp or acute angles. acute-difficulty of acute angles.

acutely (a-kūt-li) adv. sharply; shrewdly; keenly; with nice discernment.

acuteness (a-kūt-nes) n. the state or quality of being acute.

acutifoliate (a-kūt-li-di-lāt) a. [L. acutus, sharp, and foliatus, leaved] having sharp-pointed leaves [Bot.].

acutilobate (a-kūt-li-di-lāt)a. [L. acutus, sharp, and N.L. lobatus, lobate] having acute lobes—said of leaves [Bot.]. acyanoblepsy (a-si-q-nō-blep'si) n. [G. a, kua-blepein, look] inability to distinguish the colour blue.

acyclic (a-sik'lik, a-sikkiik) a. [G. a and kuklikos, circular] not arranged in whorls [Bot.]. adactyle, adactylus adactyl, (a-dak'til, ti-lus) a. [G. a and daktules, digit] without fingers or toes [Zool.] adage (ad'āj) n. [L. adagieum] a saying that has obtained credit by long use; a proverb.

adagial adagial (a-dii-ji-al) a. pertaining to or containing an adage; proverbial.

adagio (a-di-ji) adv. [It.] slowly; gracefully; leisurely;—a. slow; graceful;—n. a piece of music in adagio time.

adamant (ad-a-mant) n. [G. adamas, adamantos]
diamond; the loadstone;—a. adamantine; unfeeling. diamond; the loadstone; —a. adamantine; unfeeling.

adamantine (ad-a-man-tin) a. made of, or having the qualities of, adamant; impenetrable. Adamantine spar, corundum.

Adamic (a-dam-tin) a. pertaining to Adam; naked. Projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck. Adam's earth, red clay. Adam's needle, the genus Yucca. Adam's wine, Adam's ale, water.

Adamite (ad-a-mit) n. one of the human race; a member of a sect that laid claim to primitive innocence, and went naked. It arose in North Africa in the second century.

Adansonia (ad-an-86-ni-a) n. [Michel Adanson] a genus of trees containing the African calabash-tree. African calabash-tree.

adapt (a-dapt') v.t. [L. ad and aptare, fit] to make to correspond.

adaptability (a-dap-ta-bil-i-i) n. quality of being adaptable; suitableness.

adaptable (a-dap-ta-bi) a. capable of being adaptable; susceptible of adaptation.

adaptableness (a-dap-ta-bil-nes) n. adaptability; fitness to be adaptability; fitness to be adaptabled adaptation (ad-ap-ta-shun) n. the act of adaptabled or fitted; fitness; that which is adapted.

adaptedness (a-dap-ta-nes) n. the state of being adapted, suitability; fitness; suitableness. African calabash-tree ness; suitableness. adapter (a-dapter) n. one that adapts; [Chem.] a retort and a receiver Adar (a-dar) n. [H.] the sixth month of the Jewish civil and the twelfth of the ecclesiastical year. adays (a-diaz) adv. on, or in, the day or time, as in the phrase nonadays.

add (ad) v.t. [L. addere] to join or unite so as to form one sum or aggregate. addability, addibility (ad - a - bil'i-ti, ad-i-bii'i-ti) n. the quality of being addable. addable, addible (ad-a-bl, -i-bl) a. capable of being added.
addecimate (a-des-i-māt) v.t. [L. addecimare, take the tenth] to tithe.
addendum (a-den-dum) n.: pl. addenda (a-den-da) [L.] a thing to be added; an appendix to a work. appendix to a work.

adder (adder) n. [M.E. addere, naddere, etc., fr. adder (adder) n. [M.E. addere, naddere, etc., fr. adder-bad, adder-sem, the adder-stone. Adderbolt, adder-bad, adder-gem, the adder-stone. Adderbolt, adder-fish, the dragon fly. Adder-pike, the lesser weaveror sting-fish. Adder's-fern, the common polypody. Adder-stone, a rounded, perforated stone, supposed to cure adder bites. Adder's-tongue, the fern Ophioglossum vulgatum. Adder's-wort, snakeweed. addict (a-diitt') nt. [L. addicere, pp. addictus, to accustom: to habituate. deliver over to apply nantuany; to devote; to accustom; to habituate.

addicted (a-dik'-ted) a. devoted; habituated; addictedness (a-dik'-ted) n. the quality or addictedness (a-dik'-ted) n. the act of addicted.

addition (a-dish'-un) n. the act of adding; anything added; increase; the branch of arithmetic that treats of adding numbers; a title or designation added to a man's name, to show his rank, etc.; [Mus.] a dot at the right side of a note to indicate that its sound is to be lengthened one-half; [Her.] anything added to a coat of arms as a mark of honour.

additional (a-dish'-un-al) a. added; supplementary:—n. an addition.

additionally (a-dish'-un-al) adv. by way of addition (addi-tiv) a. to be added; of the nature of an addition; helping to increase.

addle (add) a. [A.S. adela, mud] having lost the power of development by becoming diseased; to accustom; to habituate.

putrid; corrupt; unfruitful or barren;—v.t. to make corrupt; to confuse. Addle-brained, addle-headed, addle-pated, stupid, muddled. Addle-plot, a marplot. addlersed, stupid, muddled. Addle-plot, a marplot. addorsed (a-drest) v.t. [F. adresser] to direct words a letter; to apply (one's self); to court;—n. a formal application, speech, petition, or the like; manner of speaking to another; attention in the way of courtship; skill; dexterity; direction of a letter, or the title and place of residence of the person addressed. dexterity; direction of a letter, or the title and place of residence of the person addressed.

addressee (a-dres-\vec{e}) n. one addressed; one to whom anything is addressed.

adduce (a-dūs) v.t. [L. ad and ducere, lead] to bring forward by way of proof; to quote.

adducent (a-dū-sent) a. bringing or drawing to a certain point [Anat.].

adducible (a-dū-si-bl) a. capable of being adduced.

adduction (a-dūk-shun) n. the act of drawing adduction (a-duk-shun) n. the act of drawing together or bringing forward.

adductor (a-duk-tur) n. a muscle that draws one part of the body towards another.

adeb (ad-eh) n. [A.] an Egyptian weight equal to adelopode (a-dē'lō-pōd) n. [G. adēlos, not visible and pous, podos, foot] an animal whose feet are inconspicuous. whose feet are inconspicuous.

adelphous (a-delfus) a. [G. adelphos. brother]
ademption (a-dem-shun) n. [L.] a taking away;
[Law] the revocation of a grant.

adenalgia (ad-en-al-ji-a)n. [G. aden, gland, and algos, pain] pain in a gland (Path.).

adendritic (a-den-drit-ik) a. [G.] without protoplasmic processes.

adeniform (a-den-i-form) a. [G. aden, gland, and L. forma, shape] gland-like in form.

adenitis (ad-e-ni-tis) n. inflammation of a gland, esp. of a lymphatic gland.

adenography (ad-en-og-ra-ji) n. [G. aden and anatomy which treats of the glands.

adenoid adenoidal (ad-e-noid, ad-e-noid, ad-e-noid, ad-e-noid) adenoid, adenoidal (ade-noid, ade-noidal) (adenoid, adenoidal) a. [G. aden, gland, and eidos, form] glandular. Adenoids, n.pl. a swelling of tissue in the passage leading from the nose to the throat, often causing difficulty in breathing.

adenology (ade-e-noid-ji) n. [G. aden, gland, and logos, discourse] the doctrine of the glands, their nature and uses. glands, their nature and uses.

adenose, adenous (ad'e-nōs, -nus) a.

adenotomy (ad-e-notō-ni) n. [G. adēn, gland, and tomē, cutting] the excision or dissection of a gland [Surg. and Anat.].

adeps (ad'eps) n. [L.] animal fat; lard; [Phar.] tallow; suet; prepared fat.

adept (ad-ept) n. [L. adeptus] one well skilleu in any att;—a. well skilled; completely versed.

adequacy (ad-e-kwa-si) n. the state or quality of being adequate.

adequate (ad-e-kwa-ti) adv. in proportion; adequately (ad-e-kwat-li) adv. in proportion; adequately (ad-e-kwat-li) adv. in proportion; adevism (ad-e-vizm) n. [(i. a. and L. deus, god] denial of gods; Hindu atheism.

adfected (ad-fek-ted) a. [affected] containing (as an equation) different powers of an unknown quantity [Alg.]. unknown quantity [Aig.]

adhere (ad-her) v.i. [L. ad and hacrerc, stick] to stick fast; to be attached or devoted. adherence, adherency (ad her ens, n. quality or state of adhering; steady attachment, adherent (ad-her-ent) a. united with or to; adherent (ad-her-ent) a. united with or to; supports, some other person or a cause.

adherently (ad-her-ent-li) adv. in an adherent manner.

adhesion (ad-her-ent-li) adv. in an adherent of adhering; adherence; concurrence; that which adheres; the force with which distinct bodies adhere when their surfaces are brought into contact.

adhesive (ad-hē'siv) a. sticky; tenacious; adhering; gummed; fitted for adhesion. adhesively (ad-hē'siv-li) adv. in an adhesive manner.

adhesiveness (ad-hō'siv-ness) n. the quality of sticking or adhering.

adhibit (ad-hib'it) v.t. [L. ad and habere, to hold] to use or apply; to attach.

adiabatic (ad-i-a-bat-ik) a. [G. adiabatos, not to be passed through] without gain or loss of heat; said of bodies changing volume.

adiactinic (ad-i-a-bat-ik) a. [G. a, dia, and aktinos fight [Opt.]

Adiantum (ad-i-an'tum) n. [G. adiantos, maidenhair, literally, unwetted] a genus of ferns, containing the maidenhair.

adiaphoresis (ad-i-af-ō-rē-sis) n. [G. a and adiaphoresis (ad-i-ad-oresis) n. [G. a and aphoresis (ad-i-ad-oresis) n. [G. a and diaphorein, to throw off by perspiration] deficiency of perspiration [Path.] adiaphorous (ad-i-af-ō-rus) a. [G.] indifferent; neither right nor wrong; [Med.] doing neither good nor harmadiathermic (a-di-a-ther-mik) a. [G. a, dia, and therma, heat] impervious to adieu (a-dū') int. [F., meaning, "to God"] good-bye; adipic (a-dūp'ik) a. [L. adens, adipis, fat] of, or belonging to, fat; fatty.

adipocerate (ad-i-pos-e-rāt) v.t. to change into adipocere. adipoceration (ad-i-pos-e-rā'shun) n. the act of changing, or the state of being changed, into adipocere.

adipocere (adi-pō-sēr) n. [L. adeps, soft fat, and cera, wax] a soft, waxy substance, into which animal matter is changed when buried in moist places. Adipocere mineral, a fatty matter found in argillaceous iron-ore. adipocerous (adi-pos'e-rus) a. relating to, or containing, adipocere.

adipose (ad'i-pōs) a. [N.L. adiposus] pertaining to, or consisting of, animal fat; fatty:

n. the fat on the kidneys. Adipose tissue, connective tissue containing masses of fat cells. adiposity (ad-i-pos'i-ti) n. fatness: the accumulation of fat in or upon any organ.
adipous (ad-i-pus) a. fat: of the nature of fat; adipose. adipsia, adipsy (a-dip'si-a, -si) n. 1G. adip-sis, not thirsty, fr. a and dipsa, thirst absence of thirst [Med.]. dipsa, thirst] absence of thirst [Med.].

adit (addit) n. [L. aditus, entrance] a horizontal or inclined entrance into a mine; a drift; passage.

adjacency (n-já-sen-si) n. the state of being adjacent; that which is adjacent.

adjacent (n-já-sen-l) a. [L. ad and jacere, lie] wing near, close, or contiguous.

adjacently (n-já-sen-li) aav. so as to be adjacently (ad-já-sen-li) aav. so as to be adjacently (ad-já-sen-li) adjective.

adjectival (ad-já-stiv-val) a. of the nature of an adjective (ad-já-stiv-val) a. [L. adjacere, pp. adnoun to limit its application; -a. pertaining to an adjective. Adjective colour, in dyeing, one that requires to be fixed by a mordant.

adjectively (ad-já-stiv-li) adv. in the manner adjectively (ad-jek-tiv-li) adv. in the manner adjectively (ad-jek-tiv-li) adv. in the manner of an adjective.

adjoin (a-join') v.t. [F. adjoindre, fr. L. adjungere, join to] to join or unite to;—v.i. to be contiguous or next; to be in contact or very near.

adjourn (a-jurn') v.t. [O.F. ajorner] to put off or adjourn defer to another day, or indefinitely; to suspend the meeting of;—v.i. to suspend business for a time; to close the session of a public body.

adjournment (a-jurn'ment) v.th eact of post-terval during which a public body defers business.

adjudge (a-juj') v.t. [L. ad and judicare, judge] suthority; to sentence; to condemn.

adjudgement (g-juj'-ment) v.the act of judging;

adjudgment (a-juj-ment) n. the act of judging;

adjudicate (a-joo'di-kāt) v.t. to try and deter-judgment upon;—v.i. to sit as a judge. adjudication (a-joo'di-kā-shun) n. act of ad-judicating; a judicial sentence, judgment, or decision.

adjudicator (a-joo'di-kā-tur) n. one that adjudicator (ad-judicates.

adjunct (ad-jungkt) n. [L. adjungere.pp. adjunctus. to unite] something joined to another thing, but not an essential part of it; an assistant: [Met.] any quality of a thing not pertaining to its essence; [Gram.] a word or phrase added to modify the meaning; [Mus.] a relative scale or key;—a. added to; united with.

adjunction (ad-jungk-shun) n. the act of joining; the thing joined.

adjunctive (ad-jungk-shun) a. having the quality of joining;—n. one who, or that which, is joined. judgment, or decision. which, is joined. adjunctively (ad-jungk'-tiv-li) adv. in an adadjunctly (ad-jungkt'-li) adv. in connection with; as an adjunct. adjuration (ad-joò-ra'shun) n. act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under penalty of a curse; the form of oath.

adjure (ad-joòr) v.t. [L. ad and jurare, swear] to charge, bind, or entreat, as if under oath, or the penalty of a curse. adjust (a-just v.t. [L. ad and justus, just] to make exact or conformable; to adapt; to accommodate; to reduce to order; to set right.

adjustable (a-justa-bl) a. capable of being adjusted. adjuster (a-juster) n. a person that adjusts; adjustive (a-jus-tiv) a tending or serving to adjustment (a-just-ment) n. the act of adjustment (a-just-ment) n. the act of adjustment ing; arrangement; settlement.

adjutage, ajutage (ad-joo-taj) n. [F. ajouter, add] a tube inserted into an aperture through which water passes.

adjutancy (ad-joo-tant) n. [L. ad-jutant, adjutant (ad-joo-tant) n. [L. ad-jutants, add] an assistant; an officer that assists the superior officers in the that assists the superior officers in the execution of orders, conducting correspondence, etc.; a very large species of stork, a native of India. adjuvant (adjoo-vant, ad-joo-one who, or that which, assists: Med.]

Adjutant, something added to a prescription to aid the effect of the chief ingredient.

adlegation (dle-ga-shun) n. [L. ad and legare, send with a commission] the right claimed by the individual states of the old German Empire of associating their representatives with those of

the emperor in matters affecting the common welfare.

admeasure (ad-mezh-ur) v.t. to take the dimensions, size, or capacity of; to measure; [Law] to apportion.

admeasurement (ad-mezh'ur-ment) n. act or process of ascertaining the dimensions of anything; the dimensions ascertained; [Law] the apportionment of shares. admeasurer (ad-mezh-ur-er) n. one that

admeasures.

admeasures:

admensuration (ad-men-sū-rā'shun) n. adadminicle (ad-min'i-ki) n. [L. adminiculum,
help, support an auxiliary.

adminicular (ad-min'i-ki-railar)a. affording help;
helpful; corroborative.
administer (ad-min'i-ster) v.t. [L. ad and
minister (ad-min'i-ster) v.t. [L. ad and
minister (ad-min'i-ster) v.t. [L. ad]
and minister (ad-min'i-ster) v.t. [L. ad]
and minister (ad-min'i-ster) v.t. [L. ad]
and and
conduct, as public affairs; to dispense, as justice: to
tender, as an oath; to settle, as the estate of one that
dies without a will;—v.t. to contribute; to bring aid or
supplies; to perform the office of administrator.

administerial (ad-min-is-tē-ri-al) a. pertaining
to administration, or to the
executive part of government.

executive part of government.

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administrable (ad-min'is-tra-bl) a. capable of being administered.

administrate (ad-min'is-tra') v.t. to administrate tar; to give; to supply.

administration (ad-min-is-tra'shun) n. the executive part of the government; dispensation; distribution; management of the estate of an intestate, or of a testator having no competent executor.

administrative (ud-min'is-tra-tiv) a. pertaining to administration.

administrator (ad-min'is-tra-tur) n. one that directs, manages, or dispenses laws and rights.
       administratorship (sd-min-is-trā/tur-ship)
 administrator.

administratrix (sd-min-is-tra-triks) n. a woman that administers.

admirability (sd-mi-ra-bil-i-ti) n. quality of being admirable; admirableness.

admirable (sd-mi-ra-bi) n. worthy of admirableness.

admirableness (sd-mi-ra-bi-nes) n. quality of being admirable.

admirableness (sd-mi-ra-bi-nes) n. quality of being admirable.

admirably (sd-mi-ra-bi) adv. in an admirable manner; excellently.

admiral (sd-mi-ra-bi) n. [A. amir, prince] a naval officer of the highest rank (there are three grades of this rank—admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral); the ship of an admiral; [Zool.] a kind of shell-fish; [Entom.] a kind of butterfly. Admiral of the fiset, a title of distinction corresponding to field-marshal in the army. The Lord High Admiral used to have charge of naval affairs.

admiralship (sd-mi-ral-ship) n. the office of an
       administrator.
admiralship (ad-mi-ral-ship) n. the office of an admiralty (ad-mi-ral-ti) n. the Lords Commissioners appointed for the management of naval affairs; the building where the lords of the admiralty transact business. Admiralty Court, the chief court for trying maritime causes.

admiration (ad-mi-ra-shun) a wonder mingled admiration (ad-mi-ra-shun) a wonder mingled with approbation, esteem, or affection; to estimate or prize highly;—v.s. to wonder; to marvel.

admirer (ad-mir-r) n. one that admires; one that admirer (ad-mir-r) n. one that admires; one that admiringly (ad-mir-ing-li) adv. in an admiring admiringly (ad-mir-ing-li) adv. in an admiring admissible (ad-mis-i-bil-a. capable or worthy of being admissible.

admissibly (ad-mis-i-bil) a. capable or worthy of being admissible admissible, (ad-mis-i-bil) adv. in an admissible manner; so as to be admitted.

admission (ad-mis-lu) a. act of admitted.
      admiralship (ad/mi-ral-ship) n. the office of an
   the granting of an argument; acknowledgment.

admissory! (ad-mis-ō-ri) a. [L. admittere, pp. admissory] (ad-mis-ō-ri) a. [L. admittere, pp. admit (ad-mit) v.t. [L. ad and mittere, send] to grant entrance to, whether into a place, or
admit grant entrance to, whether into a piace, or into the mind; to receive as true.

admittable (ad-mit-a-bl) a. capable of being admittance (ad-mit-ans) n. act of admitting; permission to enter; act of giving possession of a copyhold estate.

admix (ad-miks) n.t. to mingle with something else; to add to something else.

admixture (ad-miks-tūr) n. a mixing; what is mixed; a foreign element or in-
      admonish (ad-mon'ish) v.t. [L. ad and monere, warn] to reprove gently, or with mildness; to instruct or direct.
    admonisher (ad-monish-er) n. one that ad-
admonisher (ad-monish-er) n. one that ad-
admonishment (ad-monish-ment) n. ad-
admonition (ad-monish-ment) n. the act of
admonition (ad-monish-ment) n. the act of
reproof or counsel; advice.
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admonitive (ad-mon'd-tiv) a. containing admonition. admonitive tion.

admonitively (ad-moni-tiv-li) adv. by means admonitor (ad-moni-tiv-l) n. one that admonitory (ad-moni-tiv-l) a. pertaining to admonitory (ad-moni-tiv-l) a. pertaining to admonitory (ad-moni-tiv-l) a. pertaining to admonitization (ad-mor-ti-zā-shun) n. See admortization (ad-mor-ti-zā-shun) n. See admascent (ad-nas-ent) a. growing to, or on, admate (ad-nat) a. [L. admasst, pp. admatus, grow to grown together [Phys. and Bot.].

adnominal (ad-nomi-in-al) a. belonging to orqualifying a noun; adjectival (Gram.].

adnoun (ad-noun) n. an adjunct to a noun; an adjective used as a noun [Gram.].

ado (a-doō) n. [Scand. at=to, and E. do] bustle; trouble; labour; difficulty.

adolescence.adolescency (ad-ō-les-ing-admonstration) adolescence, adolescency (ad-ō-lesn. [L. adolescere, grow up] the state of growing; youth; the period of life between childhood and manhood.

adolescent (ad-ō-les-ent) a. growing; advancing to manhood; -n. a person in the adolescent state. adolode (ad-ō-lōd) n. [G. a, dolos, deceit, and hodos, way] an apparatus for detecting fraud in distillation. Adonean (ad-ō-ne-an) a. pertaining to, or counceted with, Adonis.

Adonic (a-don-ik) a. pertaining to Adonis;—n. an Adonic Adonic verse sung at the festival of Adonis (it consists of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee). Adonis (a-donis) n. [Adonis, a youth beloved by Yenus] a dandy; [Bot.] a genus of the Ranunculaces: [Enton.] a kind of butterfly.

adopt (a-dopt) v.t. [L. ad and optare, choose] to receive the child of another, and treat it as adopt (a-dopt) v.t. 11. aa and optice, choose of receive the child of another, and treat it as one's own; to choose or select.

adoptable (a-dop-ta-bl) a. capable of being adopted (a-dop-ter) n. one who, or that which, adopter (a-dop-ta) n. the act of adopting, or the state of being adopted.

adoption (a-dop-ta) n. the act of adopting, or the state of being adopted.

adoptive (a-dop-ta) a summed.

adoptive (a-dop-ta) n. the quality of adorable (a-dop-ta) and orable, of adoration; worthy of great love or admiration.

adorable (a-dor-a-bl) a. worthy of adoration; worthy of great love or admiration.

adorable (a-dor-a-bl) and worthy of adoration; adorable (a-dor-a-bl) and n. worthy of adoration.

adorably (a-dor-a-bl) and n. worship paid to the Divine Being; homage paid to the inhigh esteem or in high place. in high esteem or in high place. in high esteem or in high place.

adore (a-dōr') v.t. [L. ad and orare, speak, pray, fr. os. oris, mouth] to worship with protound reverence; to love in the highest degree.

adorer (a-dōr'er) n. one that worships or honours as divine; a lover; an admirer.

adorn (a-dorn') v.t. [L. ad and ornare, embellish] to render beautiful; to decorate.

adornment (a-dorn'ment) n. ornament; embellishment. adosculation (ad-os-kū-lā-shun) n. [L. ad and osculation (ad-os-kū-lā-shun) n. [L. ad and osculari, kiss] impregnation by external contact and not by intromission [Phys.]; impregnation of plants by the falling of pollen on the pistils; the insertion of one part of a plant into another [Bot.]. adown (a-doun) adv. down; toward the ground; prep. down; all along. adpressed (ad-prest') a. in close contact without adhering [Bot.]. adrift (a-drift) adv. or a. floating at random; at large; at a loss. adroit (a-droit) a. [F. à droit, rightfully] dexterous; skilful; ingemious. adroitly (a-droit-li) adv. in an adroit manner; readity; skilfully. adorsed, adossed See addorsed.

adroitness (a-droitnes) n. the quality of being adroit; dexterity; skilfulness.

adry (a-dri') a. in a dry condition; thirsty; in want of drink. adscititious (ad-si-tish-us) a. [L. adscitus, assumed] not essential; supplemental; added; additional.

adscript (adscript) a. [L. adscribere, pp. adstinguished from subscript, written under; attached to the soil, as a serf;—n. a serf.

adscription (ad-skrip-shun) n. ascription; attached to the soil, or as a feudal inferior to a superior. adularia (3d-u-lā/ri-a) n. [Mt. Adula in the Grisons Alps] a variety of orthoclase (it includes the monstone).

adulation (ad-ū-lā/shun) n. [L. adulatio] servile flattery; sycophancy.

adulatory (ad-ū-lā-tur-i) a. flattering to excess; containing extravagant compliments. Adullamite (a-dul-am-it) n. [see 1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2] one of the dissentient Liberal M.P.'s when Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone introduced the 1866 Reform Bill; the dissentients were also known adult (a-dult') a. [L. adolescere, pp. adultus, grow up) having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength;—n. a person grown to maturity. adulterant (a-dulter-ant) n. that which is used to adulterate. adulterate (g-dul-ter-at) v.t. [L. adulter, adulter, counterfeiter] to debase or make impure by admixture of baser materials;—a. tainted with adultery; debased; corrupted.

adulterately (a-dul-ter-āt-li) adv. in an adulterately (terate manner.

adulterateness (a-dul-ter-āt-nes) n. the quality or state of being adulterated. adulteration (a-dul-te-rā/shun) n. act of adulterating, or state of being adulterated; an adulterated substance. terated; an adulterated substance.

adulterer (a-dul-ter-er) n. a man guilty of adulterers (a-dul-ter-er) n. a man guilty of adulteress (a-dul-ter-en) n. a woman guilty of adulterine (a-dul-ter-in) a. born of adultery; relating to adultery; spurious; illegal; -n. a child born in adultery [Law].

adulterous (a-dul-ter-us) a. pertaining to, or guilty of, adultery.

adulterously (a-dul-ter-us-li) adv. in an adulterously (a-dul-ter-us-li) adv. in an adultery wows or marriage bed.

adulteres (a-dul-ter-i) n. a violation of the marriage (a-dul-ter-us) n. the state of being an adultness (a-dult-nes) n. the state of being an adultness (a-dult-nes) n. the state of being an adult; full development.
adumbrant (ad-um-brant) a. giving a faint addow; showing a slight resemblance. adumbrate (ad-um'-brat) v.t. [L. ad and umbra, shade] to overshadow; to shadow faintly forth; to typify. adumbration (ad-um-bra/shun) n. the act of adumbrating; a faint resemblance; an imperfect representation; a sand resemble adumbrative (ad-um-bra-tiv) a shadowing forth; faintly resembling.

aduncal, aduncous [d. ad and unous, the shadowing aduncal]. hook] hooked; bent like a hook.

adust (a-dust) a. [L. adurere, pp. adustus, burn]
burnt; scorched; hot and fiery; looking as if burnt or scorched. burnt or scorched.

advance (ad-vans') v.t. [F. avancer, advance, fr. avant, before, fr. L. ab and ante] to bring forward; to raise to a higher rank: to supply beforehand:—v.t. to move or go forward; to improve; to rise in rank, office, or consequence;—n. act of moving forward; approach; improvement; additional price or profit; a furnishing of something before an equivalent is received; what is so furnished;—a. before in place, or beforehand in time. Advance-guard, a body of troops moving or posted in front of the main body. In advance, in front; beforehand.

advanced (sd-vanst) a. in the front rank; before one's age; holding extreme views.

advancement (sd-vanst-ment) n. act of advanced; improvement; promotion; [Law] provision made by a living parent for a child by gifting property to which the child would be entitled after the parent's death.

advancer (sd-van-ser) n. one that advances; one of the branches of a buck's horn, the second from the base. advancive (ad-van'siv) a. tending to advance or promote. advantage (ad-van-taj) n. any state or means favourable to some desired end; superiority of state, or that which gives it; benefit; gain; profit;—v.t. to benefit; to promote. Advantage ground vantage ground. To advantage, with effect. To have the advantage of, to be superior; to know without being known. To take advantage of, to utilize; to cheat. advantageous (ad-van-ta-jus-lus-li) adv. in advantageously (ad-van-ta-jus-lus-lus-lus-nes) n. advantageousness (ad-van-tā/jus-nes) n. the quality or state of being advantageous; profitableness.

advent (advent) n. [L. adventus] a coming; approach; the coming of Christ; a season including the four Sundays before Christmas.

adventitious (adventishins) a. [L. adventus, added extrinsically; not essentially inherent; accidental; casual; out of the proper or usual place. adventitiously (ad-ven-tish-us-li) adv. in an adventitious manner. adventitiousness (ad-ven-tish-us-nes) adventitious state. adventual (ad-ven-tū-al) a. pertaining to the advent. adventure (ad-ven-tūr) n. [L. advenire, arrive] risk; chance; an enterprise of hazard; a bold undertaking; a striking event.—v.t. to risk;—v.t. to dare. Bill of adventure, see bill. adventurer (ad-ven-tūr-er) n. one that adventures; one that relies for success on false pretences; a speculator. being adventurous; adventurousness. adventuress (ad-ven'tūr-es) n. a female adventurer. adventurous (ad-ven-tūr-us) a. inclined to adventure; perilous; hazardous. adventurously (ad-ven-tūr-us-li) adv. in an adventurous manner. adventurousness (ad-ven-tūr-us-nes) n. adventurousness the act or quality of being adventurous. adverb (adverb) n. [L. ad and verbum, word] a adverb (word used to modify the sense of a verb. adverbial (adverbial) a relating to, or like, an adverb. Adverbial phrase, a group of words equivalent to an adverb.

adverbially (ad-verbial-i) adv. with the force of an adverb; as an adverb.

adversaria (ad-ver-bi-al-i) pl. (L.) a commonplace book; memoranda. adversary (adver-sar-i) n. [L. ad rius, turned toward] an opponent; an enemy;—a. opposed [Law]. The Adversary, the devil. adversative (adver-sa-tiv).a. expressing opposition;—n. a word or proposition expressing opposition. adverse (ad-vers) a. [L. advertere, pp. adversus, turn towards] acting in a contrary direcadverse turn towards] acting in a contrary direction; conflicting; unfortunate; opposite in position;
adversely (ad-vers-li) adv. in an adverse manner;
adverseness (ad-vers-nes) n. state of being
adverse; opposition; adversity.
adversity (ad-vert-si-ti) n. adverse circumstances;
misfortune; calamity.
advert (ad-vert') v.i. [L. ad and vertere, turn] to
turn the mind or attention.

advertence, advertency (ad-ver-tens, n. -ten-si) n.

advertence, advertency a attentive; turning the advertent (ad-ver-tent-li) adv. in an advertent advertently (ad-ver-tent-li) adv. in an advertent manner; headfully.

advertise (ad-ver-tiz) v.t. or i. [L. adver-ter-e, notice] to give notice; to inform or apprise; to make known through the press.

advertisement (ad-ver-tiz-ment) n. a public intimation or announcement; public notice through the press.

advertiser (ad-ver-ti-zer) n. one that advertises; a journal that advertises.

advice (advis) n. [L. ad and videre, pp. visus, see] an opinion recommended or offered; counsel; information; [Com.] a notification to one person by another with regard to business transactions between them. Advice-boat, a despatch-boat.

advisability (ad-vi-za-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being advisable or expedient;

advisableness; expediency.

advisable (ud-vi-za-bl) a, fit to be advised or to be done; expedient,

advisableness (ud-vi-za-bl) a, fit to be advised or to be done; expedient,

advisableness (ud-vi-za-bl) adv. in an advisable done; with advice; wis-dy.

advise (ud-vi-za-bl) adv. in an advisable unanner; with advice to; to counsel; advise (od-vi-za-bl) advice to; to counsel; advise (ud-vi-zd') a, acting with deliberation; advised (ud-vi-zd') a, acting with deliberation; prudent; expedient. prudent; expedient.

advisedly (ad-vi-zed-li) adv. with mature deli-beration; purposely; with intention. advisedness (ad-vi-zed-nes) n. deliberate con-sideration; prudent procedure. advisement (ad-viz-ment) n. counsel; deliberation; consultation.

adviser (ad-vi-zer) n. one that gives advice; one that instigates or persuades.

advisory (ad-vi-zur-i) a. having power to advise; containing advice.

advocacy (ad-vo-ky-si) n. n pleading for; intercession; judicial pleading.

advocate (ad-vo-ky-si) n. [L. advocare, call to] one that pleads any cause; v.t. to plead in favour of; to maintain by argument. Devil's advocate, a nerson amoninted to oppose claims to canonization. favour of; to maintain by argument. Devil's advocate, a person appointed to oppose claims to canonization. Faculty of Advocates, in Scotland, a society of the lawyers that plead in the supreme courts. Judge Advocate, the prosecuting officer before a court-martial. Lord Advocate, in Scotland, the chief Crown lawyer. advocateship (ad-vo-kāt-ship) n. office of an advocate: advocate. (ad-vo-kāt-ship) n. office of an advocate of the devo-kat-ship (ad-vo-kāt-ship) n. office of an advocate of the devo-kāt-ship) n. office of the presenting to a henefice.

right of presenting to a benefice. advowson (all-voul-zn) n. the right of presenting or nominating to a vacant benefice or

living in the church. adynamia, adynamy (a-di-nā/mi-a,a-din/a-din/a-mi) n. [G. a and

dunamos, power] weakness due to disease; a deficiency of vital power [Med.].

adynamic (a-di-nam-ik) a. weak; feeble; characterized by absence of force.

adytum (ad-i-tum) n. [G. a and dutos, fr. duein, part of a temple; a shrine; the chancel.

adz, adze (ad/) n. [A.S. adesa]

acarpenter's tool for hipping, formed with a thin arching blade, and its edge at right angles to the handle; -v.t. to shape with an adze.

ædile (édil) n. [L. aedilis, fr. aedes, temple] an officer in ancient Rome who had the care of the public buildings, streets, public spectacles, etc.

the public buildings, streets, public spectacles, etc.

ædileship (ē-dīl-ship) n. office of an edile; it formed an introduction to the highest offices.

addeology (6-de-ol'o-ji) n. [G. aidoia, the priv-part of medical science which treats of the organs of generation: a treatise on the organs of generation.

adceotomy (6-de-ot-o-mi) n. [G. tomē, a cutting, fr. temnein, cut] dissection of the organs of generation [Anat.].

ager (6-jer) a. [L.] sick;—n. a note certifying a student to be sick.

agilops (6-ji-lops) n. [G. aigilāps] an abscess in the corner of the cyc [Path.].

agis (6-jis) n. [G. aigilāps] an abscess in anything that protects.

agophony (6-gof-ō-ni) n. [G. aix, aixos, goat, anything that protects.

agophony (6-gof-ō-ni) n. [G. aix, aixos, goat, and phonē, sound] a sound suggesting the bleating of a goat, heard in pleurisy [Path.].

agrotat (6-gro-tat) n. [L. he is sick] a note certifying a student to be sick.

Aloian (6-ō-li-an) a, pertaining to A-dolia; pertaining to, or produced by, the wind. Abolian harp, a stringed instrument played by the wind. Abolian mode, the numb of the Gregorian church modes or scales.

Aloic (6-o-f-ik)a, pertaining to A-dolia; n. the Abolic

Æolic (e-of-ik) a. pertaining to Æolia; – n. the Æolic dialect, one of the three great ancient Greek dialects. Æolic verse is made up of an iambus or a spondee, two anapests separated by a long syllable, and a final syllable.

æolipile (5-04-i-pīl) n. [L.] a holiow metal ball rotating by the exculsion of steam.

Folist (6-6-list)», [A-olus] a pre tender to inspiration (see Swit's Tale of a Tab, section 8), acolotropy (6-6-lot-60-pt), [16, aiolor, changeful, and trep in, turn] change of physical properties due to change of position [Physics].

properties due to change of position [Thysics]. **æon** (6'on) n. [G. aton, age] an infinitely long period; an emanation from God (the Gnostics held that all the works of God were performed by 2001s). **æonian** (6-50'd-1-40) a. lasting for 2001s or ages; everlasting; eternal. **Æpyornis** (6 pi-tr'nis) n. [G. atous, high, and ornis, hird] a genus of gigantic fossil

birds, found in Madagascar.

æquoreal (ē-kwō-re-al) a. [L. acquor, calm sea]
pertaining to the sca; marine; occanic.
ærarian [ē-rā-ri-an] n. [L. acs, acris, brotze ļa
Roman citizen of the lowest class (he paid only poll-tax and had no vote).

aerate (a-c-rat) r.t. [G. \(\alpha r\), air] to charge with carsupply with common air. \(\text{Aeratea}\) bread, bread made from dough into which carbonic acid has been forced. **Acrated waters**, beverages charged with carbonic acid. **acration** (ā-e-rā-shun) n, the act of exposing to the action of the air.

aerator (a²e-ra-tur) n. a machine for aerating; an apparatus for making aerated waters.

aerator apparatus for making aerated waters.

aerial (a-e-ri-al) a. pertaining to the air; consisting of air; produced by air; having its place in the air; high; lofty; graceful; visionary; ethereal. Aerial perspective, the art of indicating the relative distances of objects by gradation of tone and colorr. Aerial plants, those growing in the air, inde; indentity of the soil. Aerial tints, tints suggesting distance.

aerially (a-e-ri-al-i) adv. in an aerial manner; so as to resemble air; ethercally.

aerie, aery (a-ri-c-rus) a. [L. aer, air, and jerre, carry|conveying or containing air.

aeriform (a-e-ri-form) a. [L. aer, air, and jerre, ing the form or nature of air; gaseous.

aerify (a-e-ri-fi) v.t. [L. aer, air, and jerre, make] to infuse air into: to fill with air.

aerodrome (a-e-ri-d-rum) a. (a-aer, and acere, make) to infuse air into: to fill with air.

aerodrome (8'-er-ō-drōm) n. 117. aer. air, and dromos, a course an enclosure within which aeroplanes make ascents and descents.

aerocyst (6-e-ro-sist) n. [G. kustis, bladder] one of the air bladders of certain algae, aerodynamics (a-e-ro-di-nam-iks) n. [G. duamis, power] the science that treats of gases in motion.

aerography (a-e-rog-ra-fi) n. (G. graphen, to write) a description of the air. aerolite, aerolith (a-e-ro-lit, lith) n. [G. aer. air, and lithos, stone) a

meteorite; a meteoric stone.

aerolitic (ā-e-rō-lit-ik) a. pertaining to an aerolite or to aerolites; meteoric.

aerological (ā-e-rō-loj-i-kal) a. pertaining to aerologist (ā-e-rol-ō-jist) n. one that is versed in aerology (ā-e-rol-ō-jist) n. [G. aēr., air., and logos, discourse] that science which treats of the sir and its phenomena the air and its phenomena.

aeromancy [â-e-rō-man-si) n. [G. manteia, prophesying] divination by means of the air and winds; forecasting the weather.

aerometer (â-e-ron-e-ter)n.[4. metron, measure] an instrument for measuring the weight or density of air and other gases.

aerometry (â-e-ron-e-tri) n. the science of measuring the weight or density of air and other gases. of air and other gases. aeronaut (a-e-rō-nawt) n. [(3. aēr, air, and nautēs, ailor] an aerial navigator; a balloonist.
aeronautic (a-e-rō-naw-tik) a. pertaining to aeronautics. aeronautics (a-e-rō-naw-tiks) n. the science or art of sailing in the air.
aeronautism (a-e-rō-naw-tism) n. the practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere; ballooning. aerophobia, aerophoby (a-e-rō-fc-bi-a, aerophobia, aerophoby (a-e-rō-fc-bi-a). [G. aēr, air, and phobos, fear] a dread of air.

aeroplane (a'-e-rō-fg-bia) n. [G. aēr, air, and F. plane, flat] a flying-machine heavier than air, and supported by one or more plane surfaces.

aeroscepsy (a'-e-rō-fg-bia) n. [G. skeysis, personnella photoscepsy (a'-e-rō-fg-bia) n. autenine of insects. aeroscopy (ā-e-ros-kō-pi) n. [G. skopein, observe] the observation of the atmosphere. aerostat (ā-e-rō-stat) n. [G. aēr, air, and statos, standing] a name given to air balloons. aerostatic, aerostatical (ā-e-rō-stat-ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to the art of aerial navigation.

aerostatics (he-ro-statiks) n. the science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or of bodies sustained in them; aeronautics. aerostation (ā-e-rō-stā'shun) n. aerial navigaæruginous (6-760-ji-nus) a. [L. aerugo, copperrust] pertaining to copper-rust. Æsculapian (the god of medicine] of, or belonging to, Asculapius; medical;—n. a medical man. æsthesiometer (6s. or esthesiometer) an instrument for measuring the metron, measure] an instrument for measuring the sensibility of the skin. æsthete (es., or es'thet) n. [G. aisthetes, one that perceives] one devoted to the principles of esthetics; a lover of the beautiful. æsthetic, æsthetical (ēs-, or cs-thet-ik, ikal) a. pertaining to the perception of the beautiful. æsthetically (cs., or es-thet-i-kal-i) adv. in an æsthetic manner. æstheticism (6s-, or es-thet-i-sizm) n. devotion to the study of the beautiful.
æsthetics (6s-, or es-thet-i-sizm) n. the science of the beautiful in nature and art.
æstho-physiology (6s-, or es-thō-fiz-i-ol-ō-senses and consciousness, as related to nervous action.
æstival (es-ti-val, 6s-ti-val) a. [L. aestivalis, fr. produced in the summer.] produced in the summer. moduced in the summer.

astivate [&s-ti-vāt] v.i. to pass the summer;
[Zool.] to lie torpid in summer.

astivation (es-ti-vāt-shun) n. the arrangement of leaves in a flower bud [Bot.]; the act of remaining torpid during summer [Zool.].

athrioscope (eth'ri-ō-skōp) n. [G. aithrios.]

bright, and skopein, behold]

an instrument for measuring variations in the heat realisted from the sky. radiated from the sky.

Etiology (ë-ti-ol-ō-ji) n. [G. aitia, cause, and logos, description] the doctrine of causation; the science of the causes of disease.

afar (a-far) adv. from adistance; at or to a distance; far away; remotely.

affability (af-a-bil-i-ti) n. the quality of being affable (af-a-bil-i-ti) n. the quality of being affable (af-a-bi) n. [L. affabilis, fr. ad and fari, speak] ready to converse; easy of access.

affableness (af-a-bil-nes) n. the quality of being affable (af-a-bil) adv. in an affable manner; courteously; complaisantly.

affair (a-far) n. [L. ad and facere, do] business of any kind; that which is to be done; thing; an engagement of troops:-pl. public or private business; finances. Affair of honour, a duel.

affect (a-fekt') v.t. [L. ad and facere, do] to act upon; to produce a change in; to influence; to love; to like; to choose; to aim at; to covet; to imitate in a manner not natural; to put on a pretence of affectation (af-ek-tä-shun) n. a striving after; assumption of what is not natural; artificial appearance; pretence. artificial appearance; pretence.

affected (a-fek-ted) a. inclined or disposed; assuming or pretending to possess what is not natural or real; not natural. affectedly (a-fek-ted-li) adv. in an affected affectedness (a-fek-ted-lens) n. the quality of affectibility (a-fek-ti-bil/i-ti) n. capability of affectibility (a-fek-ti-bil/i-ti) n. capability of affectible (a-fek-ti-bil) a. that may be affected or influenced. affecting (a-fek-ting) a. having power to excite affecting (a-fek-ting) a. having power to excite the passions; pathetic.

affectingly (a-fek-ting-li) adr. in an affecting manner; so as to stir emotion.

affection (a-fek-shun) n. disposition of mind; good-will; tender attachment; disease.

affectional (a-fek-shun-al) a. relating to the affections (a-fek-shun-al) a. having great love; proceeding from affection.

affectionately (a-fek-shun-āt-li) a. with affection; tenderly.

affectionateness (a-fek-shun-āt-nes) n. the quality of being affectionate; fondness; good-will. tionate; fondness; good-will. affectioned (a-fek-shund) a. having a certain disposition of feeling; inclined; disposed.

affective (a-fek-tiv) a. affecting or exciting affectively (a-fek-tiv-li) adv. so as to influence the affections.

affeer (a-fer) v.t. [L. ad and forum, market] to settle a fine; to confirm [Law].

afferent (af-e-rent) a. [L. ad and ferre, bring] to the affections.

affectively (a-fet-too-o-so) adv. [t. fr. L. ad and fettuoso (a-fet-too-o-so) adv. [t. fr. L. ad and fettuoso (a-fi-ans) n. [L. ad and fides, trust] affiance (a-fi-ans) n. [L. ad and fides, trust] reliance; confidence; -r.t. to betroth.

affiancer (a-fi-an-ser) n. one that affiances; one that makes a marriage contract between parties. parties. affiant (a-fi-ant) n. one that makes an affidavit. affiche (a-fi-ant) n. one that makes an amusic.

affiche (a-fesh') n. [F. fr. L. ad and figere, fix] a

affidavit (af-i-da-vit) n. [L. ad and fides, faith]

a statement in writing, signed and

made upon oath before an authorised magistrate.

affiliable (a-fil-i-a-h)/a. capable of being affiliated;

chargeable as result or effect.

affiliate (a-fil-i-a-h) v.t. [L. ad and filius, son] to

adopt as a son; to receive into fellowship;

to attribute to; [Law] to assign (as a bastard) to a father.

affiliation (a-fil-i-a-shun) n. adoption; the act of

bastard to its father. bastard to its father affined (a-find') a. [L. ad and finis, border] joined by affinity; allied; bound; obliged; [Zool.] related in structural character.

affinity (a-fin-1-ti) n. [L.] relationship by marriage; close agreement; connection; [Chem.] that

attraction which takes place between the dissimilar particles of bodies, and forms compounds; [Biol.] resemblance in structure.

affirm (s-ferm') v.t. [L. ad and firmus, firm] to assert positively; to aver; to maintain as true; v.i. to make a solemn promise to tell the truth [Law].

affirmable (s-fer-ma-bl) a. capable of being affirmed or asserted.

affirmably (s-fer-ma-bli) adv. in a way capable of affirmation.

(a-fer-ma-bli) assertion; confirmation. affirmance (a-fer-mans) n. assertion; confirmation; ratification.

affirmant (a-fer-mant) n. one that affirms; [Law] one that substitutes an affirmation for an oath. affirmation (af-er-mā/shun) n. act of declaring; that which is asserted; [Law] a solemn declaration made by persons that decline taking solemn declaration made by persons that decline taking an oath.

affirmative (a-fer-ma-tiv) a. affirming or asserting: ratifying:—n. that which affirmative yes.

affirmatively (a-fer-ma-tiv-li) adv. in an affirmatively firmative manner; positively.

affix (a-fiks) v.t. [L. afficere, pp. afficus, fasten to] to add at the close; to attach.

affix (a-fiks) v.t. [L. afficere, pp. afficus, fasten to] to add at the close; to attach.

affix (a-fiks) n. a syllable or letter folined to the beginning or end of a word.

affixion (a-fik-shun) n. the act of affixing, or the state of being affixed.

affixture (a-fiks-tur) n. the act of affixing; that which is affixed or annexed.

affixture (a-fiks-tur) n. [L. ad and hare, blow or breathe] a blowing or breathing on.

affict (a-fikt') v.t. [L. afficeare, disquiet] to give distress; to grieve; to harass.

afflictedness (a-fik-ted-nes) a. the state of afflictedness being afflicted; affliction.

afflictingly (a-fik-shun) n. a cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, etc.; the state of being afflicted; calamity; distress; misery.

afflictive (a-fikk-tiv-li) adv. in a manner to afflictively (a-fikk-tiv-li) adv. in a manner to afflictively (a-fikk-tiv-li) adv. in a manner to afflictively (a-fikk-tiv-li) adv. in a manner to afflice, affluence, affluency (af-loo-ens, -en-si) n.

L. ad and hare. an oath. affluence, affluency (af-loo-ens, -en-si) n. flow to labundance of anything, esp. riches.

affluent (af-loo-ent) a. flowing to; wealthy;—n. affluently (af-loo-ent-li) adv. in an affluent manner; abundantly.

afflux, affluxion (af-luks, a-fluk-shun) n. flowing to; that which flows to. flowing to; that which flows to.

afford (a-ford) v.t. [A.S. ge and forth] to yield or
produce; to grant, or expend, without prejudice to one's circumstances.

afforest (a-for-est) v.t. to convert bare or cultivated ground into forest. afforestation (a-for-es-ta-shun) n. the act of converting into a forest.

affranchise (a-fran-chiz) v.t. [F. affranchir, make free] to make free; to set at liberty; to enfranchise. affranchisement (a-fran-chiz-ment) n. the affray (a-fra') n. [O.F. effraier, fr. L. ex, and O. H. (er. fridu, peace) a fight in a public place, to the terror of others; a tumultuous assault or quarrel; to the terror of others; a tumultuous assault or quarre; a brawl; disturbance.

affreight (a-frāt') v.t. [F. affreter, hire] to hire a ship for the transportation of goods.

affreighter (a-frāt'er) n. one that charters a ship to convey goods.

affreightment (a-frāt'ment) n. the act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods; the freight carried.

affright (a-frīt') v.t. (A.S. āfrīt'a-fran) to impress affright (a-frīt') v.t. (A.S. āfrīt'a-fran) to impress affright (a-frīt') v.t. (A.S. āfrīt'a-fran) to impress a sudden and great fear; to terrify or alarm;

affront (a-frunt) v.t. [L. ad and frons, frontis, statesh;—n. insult; contemptuous or rude treatment. affronté (a-frong-ta) a. facing each other or the speciators (Art and Her.]. affronter (a-frun-tar) n. one that affronts another openly and deliberately. affrontive (a-frun-tar) a. of an affronting character; giving offence; abusive. affuse (a-frun-tar) to pour upon; to sprinkle. affusion (a-frun-tar) to sprinkle. affusion (a-frun-tar) n. the act of affusing, as in affeld (a-frid) adv. to, in, or on, the field; abroad; off the beaten path. afire (a-fir') adv. or a. on fire. aflame (a-flam) adv. or a. flaming; in or into flame; on fire; ablaze.

aflat (a-flat) adv. or a. on a level with the ground; in a flat position; flatly.

afloat (a-flat) adv. or a. borne on the water; in a floating condition; floating; adrift.

afoot (a-flot) adv. or a. on foot; able to walk about; astir; in motion; in action.

(a-flot) adv. and prep. before in place or time; [Naut.] towards the front part. Afore the mast, as a common sailor. aforegoing (a-för-gō-ing) a. going before; pre-aforehand (a-för-hand) adv. beforehand; before; aforementioned (a-för-hand)a. spoken aforementioned of, or named before. aforenamed (a-for-namd) a. named before. aforesaid (a-for-said) a. said or mentioned before (a common legal term).

aforethought (a-for-thawt) a. thought of beforehand; premeditated.

aforetime (a-for-tim) adv. in time past; at a former time; previously.

afoul (a-foul) adv. or a. in a state of collision; not free; entangled.

afraid (a-foul) a. [pp. of afray] struck with fear or apprehension; terrified; alarmed.

afresh (a-fresh') adv. anew; over again; freshly; after intermission.

African (a-fri-kan) a. belonging to Africa;—n. a afresh (a-fresh) adv. anew; over again; freshly; after intermission.

African (a-fresh) adv. anew; over again; freshly; after intermission.

African (a-fresh) adv. anew; over again; freshly; after (a-fresh) a belonging to Africa;—n. a native of Africa; a negro.

Africander (a-fresh) adv. a native of South Africa, born of white parents.

afrit, afreet (a-fresh) adv. or of white parents in the Mohammedan mythology.

afront (a-frunt) adv. in front; face to face; after (a-fresh) adv. or a. [A.S. a/t] toward, or at, the stern a direct line with the stern.

after (a-fresh) adv. or a. [A.S. a/t] toward, or at, the stern a direct line with the stern.

after (a-fresh) adv. or a. [A.S. a/t] toward, or at, the stern a direct line with the stern.

after (a-fresh) adv. or a. [A.S. a/t] behind in place; later in time; in pursuit of; in imitation of; according to;—adv. subsequently in time or place;—a. in the rear; succeeding; [Naut.] farther aft. After-agas, later ages. After-birth, what is expelled from the uterus after delivery; a posthumous birth. After-clap, an unexpected subsequent event. After-crop, a second or subsequent crop. After-damp, choke-damp. After-glow, glow in the west after sunset. After-grass, grass that grows after a preceding crop. After-grass, grass that grows after a preceding crop. After-grass, grass that grows after a preceding crop. After-math, afterpaice, a piece performed after a play. After-math, afterpaice, a piece performed after a play. After-math, part of the hull jutting out at the stern [Naut.]. After-state, subsequent state. After-warm, a second swarm. After-times, futurity. After-warm, a second swarm. After-times, futurity. After-warm, a second swarm. After-times, futurity. After-tosing, the swell after a storn at sea. After-wise, wise after the event. After-wit, wit that comes too late. wit that comes too late. afterings (after-ingz) n.pl. the last milk drawn in milking; dreps.

aftermost (after-most) a. [A.S. cytemest] nearest to the stern; the opposite of

foremost [Naut.]

afternoon (af-ter-noon) n. time from noon to evening.
afterthought (af-ter-thawt) n. reflection after the act. afterward, afterwards (af ter ward, adv. subsequently; at a later period.

aga (á'ga) n. (Turk.) a Turkish civil or military officer of high rank; a Turkish title of respect.

again (a-gen', a-gan') adv. [A.S. ongeān] another time; once more; in addition. against (a-genst, a-genst) prep. abreast of; in opposition to; in provision or preparation for. sion or preparation for.

agalactia, agalaxy (ag-a-lak'ti-a, -lak'si)
agalactia, agalaxy (ag-a-lak'ti-a, -lak'si)
n. (i. a and gala,
galaktos, milk] a deficiency of milk after child-birth.

agalactous (ag-a-lak'tus) a. characterized by
agalactis; deficient in milk [Med.].

agalloch, agallochum (a-gal'ok, -ō-kum)
wood; the produce of Aquilaria agallocha.

agalma (a-gal'ma) n. pl. agalmata (a-gal'ma-ta)
(ii.) impression of anything on a seal.

agalmatolite (ag-al-mat'ō-līt) n. [ii. agalma,
stone] a stone found in China (it can be cut with a krife
and polished). Also called figure-stone and pagodite.

Agama (ag-a-ma) n. [Caribbean name] a genus of
lizards [Zool.].

Agamæ (ag-a-ma) n. nl. [see agamous] a name Agamæ (ag-4-mē) n. pl. [see agamous] a name applied to cryptogams.

agami (ag-4-mē) n. [native name, Guiana] a grallatorial bird of South America.

agamic (a-gam-ik) a. [G.] asexual [Zool.]; cryptogamic [Bot.].

agamist (ag-4-mist) n. [G.] one that is opposed to marriage. agamogenesis (ag-a-mō-jen'e-sis) n. [G. agamos, unmarried, and genesis, production] non-sexual reproduction.

agamous (ag-a-mus) a. [G. and gamos, marriage] cryptogamic (Bot.)

agape (ag-a-pe) n. [G. agapē, love] as love-feast, or feast of charity, among the primitive Christians (originally held in connection with the Lord's Suppose) Lord's Supper). Lord's Supper).

agape (a-gāp') adv. or a. [prefix a and gape] gaping, as with wonder or expectation.

agaric (ag'a-rik) n. [G. agarikon] a name of various fungi, including the common mushroom;

-a. fungoid. Agaric mineral, a variety of calcite.

agastric (a-gastrik) a. [G. a and gastr. belly]

agate (ag'āt) n. [G. achatēs] a precious stone, seminater; an instrument used by gold-wire drawers.

agathism (ag'a-thizm) n. [G. agathos, good] the doctrine that all things tend towards ultimate good. ultimate good. agatiferous (ag-a-tif-e-rus) a. [agate and L. ferre, carry] containing or proagatine (ag'a-tin) a. pertaining to, or resembling, agatize (ag'a-tiz) v.t. to change into agate; to give the appearance of agate to.

agaty (ag'a-ti) a. of the nature of, or resembling, agate. agave (a gā vē) n. [G. agauē, noble] the American age (ai) n. [L. aerum, age] whole duration of a being; the latter part of life; a certain period of life, marked by a difference of state; period when a person is enabled by law to act for himself; a particular period of time in history; the people who live at that period; —v.t. to cause to grow old; —v.t. to grow old.

aged (a'jed) a. old; having lived or existed long; having a certain age.

agelast (ai', age-last n. [G. a, negative, and gelastes, laughter] one that never laughs. agency (a'jen-si) n. [L. agere, ppr. agens, agentis, do] instrumentality; a mode of exerting power; office or duties of an agent.

agenda (a-jen-da) n.pt. things to be done; a memorandum book.

agenesis (a-jen'e-sis) n. [G. a and genesis, generation] imperfect development of any part of the body [Phys.]

agennesis (aje-ne'sis) n. [G. a and gennesis, engendering] absence of reproductive power; sexual impotence [Med.].

agent (a-jent) n. a person or thing that exerts power, or has the power to act; an actor; one intrusted with the business of another; a substitute; a deputy: a factor: an active power or cause. a deputy; a factor; an active power or cause.

agential (a-jen-shal) a of or pertaining to an agent or an agency.

ageustia (a-guisti-a) n. (G. ageustos, not tasting) loss of the sense of taste [Med.].

ager (ajer) n. [L.] an earthwork or any artificial mound or rampart [Archæol.] acterized by agglutination. aggrandizable (ag-ran-di-za-bl) a. capable of aggrandizable (ag-ran-di-za-bl). a. capable of aggrandized. aggrandize (ag-ran-di-z). t. [L. ad and grandis, large] to enlarge; to make great in power or honour. aggrandizement (a-gran-diz-ment, ag-ran-diz-ment) n, the act or state of being made greater. state of being made greater.

aggravate (ag-ra-vāt) v.t. [L. ad and gravis, heavy] to make worse; to enhance; to give an exaggerated representation of; to provoke.

aggravating (ag-ra-vā-ting) a. making worse or more heinous; provoking.

aggravatingly (ag-ra-vā-ting-li) adv. in an aggravation (ag-ra-vā-shun) n. act of making worse; exaggeration, as in description, etc.; that which aggravaties; provocation. aggravation worse; exaggeration, as in description, etc.; that which aggravates; provocation.

aggregate (ageregat) v.t. and i. [L. ad and grex, greyis, flock, herd] to collect into a mass;—a. a sum or assemblage of particulars;—a. collected together; [Bot.] forming a dense cluster; [Law] composed of individuals forming an association; [Zool.] made up of individuals forming a compound organism; [Geol.] composed of distinct minerals; [Anat.] clustered, or aggregate glands.

aggregation (ageregae) n. act of aggregae accombined whole; an aggregate. a combined whole; an aggregate.

aggregative (ag-re-ga-tiv) a pertaining to aggregative; collective; gregarious.

aggress (a-gres) v. and i. [L. aggredi, pp. aggressus, attack] to attack. aggression (a-greeh-un) n. [L. aggressio] first act of hostility or injury.
aggressive (a-greeiv) a. characterised by agression; tending to attack; prone to begin a quarrel. aggressiveness (a-gres-iv-nes) n. quality or aggressive.

aggressor (a-gres-ur) n. the one that first attacks. aggrieve (a-grév) v.t. [L. ad and gravis, heavy] to give pain or sorrow to; to afflict; to bear hard upon; to injure; to vex. aggroup (a-groop) v.t. to bring together; to aghast (a-gast) a. [A.S. ā, and gāstan, to terrify] aghast struck with amazement; stupefied with sudden fright or horror.

agile (aj'il) a. [L. agilis, fr. agere, do] quick of motion; nimble; brisk; active.

agilely (aj'il-i) adv. in an agile or nimble manner; briskly; actively.

agileness (aj'il-nes) n. the state or quality of agile; nimbleness; briskness.

agility (a-jil-is) n. the state or quality of being agile; briskness; activity.

agio (a'ji-ō, aj'i-ō, a'ji-ō) n. [lt.] difference in value between metallic and paper money, or between one sort of metallic money and another; premium; discount: money-changing. one sort of metanic money and another, promoned discount; money-changing.

agiotage (a-ji-ō-tāj, a-ji-ō-tāj, a-ji-ō-tāj) n. [F.]

agist (a-jist) v.t. [0.F. aqister] to pasture the cattle of others at a certain rate. such feeding; a tax. agistor, agister (a-jis'tur, -ter) n. an officer that has charge of the cattle pastured in a royal forest, and collects the money agitable (aj-i-ta-bl) a. capable of being agitated agitable or shaken; that may be discussed.

agitate (aj-i-ta) v.t. (L. ayitave, put in motion] to get agitate move with violent action; to distract or excite; to discuss; to call attention to by speech or writing; -v.t. to engage in agitation.

agitation (aj-i-ta-bun) n. the act of agitating, agitation of mind; discussion.

agitative (aj-i-ta-tiv) a. having power or tendency to agitate.

agitator (aj-i-ta-tiv) a. having power or tendency to agitate.

agitator (aj-i-ta-tiv) a. one that agitates; a machine for agitating and mixing.

aglet (ag-let) n. [F. fr. L. acus, needle] the metal tag aglobulism (a-glob-i-izm) n. (G. a and E. glob-i-izm) n. (G. a and E. glob-i-i-izm) n. (G. a and E. glob-i-i-izm) n. (G. a and E. glob-i-i-izm) aglobuleja deficiency of hamoglobin in the blood [Path.] paid for them. in the blood [Path.].

aglossal (a-glossal) a. [G. aglossos, tongueless, fr. a and glossa, tongue] tongueless. aglow (a-glo') adv. or a. in a glow; glowing. aglutition (ag-loo-tish-un) n. [G.a and L. glutire, pp. glutitus, swallow] inability to agmatology (ag-ma-tōl-ō-ji) n. [G. agma, discourse] that department of surgery which relates to fractures. swallow [Path.]. agnail (ag-nāl') n. [A.S. angnegl] an inflammation agnail (ag-nāl') n. [L. ad and natus, born] any male relation by the father's side;—a. related on the father's side; from a common source.

agnatic (ag-nāt'ik) a. pertaining to descent by the male line. agnation (ag-nā/shun) n. relation by the father's side; descent from a common source.

agnœa (ag-nē/a) n. (G. agnoia, want of perception, ignorancel a state in which one does not recognise persons or things [Path.].

agnomen (ag-nō/nen) n. [L.] an additional name given by the Romans, because of some distinctive circumstance; a nickname. agnomination (ag-nomi-naishum) n. a surname; resemblance in sound between one word and another; alliteration.

agnostic (ag-nositik) n. [G. agnastos, unknown] one that believes that human knowledge is limited to experience; -a. pertaining to the agnostics or their doctrines. agnosticism (ag-nos'ti-sizm) n. the doctrines of the agnostics. agnus castus (ag-nus kas-tus) [L.] the chaste tree, Vitex agnus castus.

agnus dei (ag-nus dez) n. [L. Lamb of God] n. figure of a lamb bearing the banner of the cross; a wax medallion bearing such a figure, and blessed by the Pope; a part of the mass beginning with the words "Agnus Dei."

ago, agone (a-gō', a-gon') adv. and a. [A.S. agon, agone; in time past.

agog (a-gog) adv. or a. [Celt.] highly excited by eagerness after an object.

agoing (a-go-ing) adv. in motion, as to set a machine, etc., agoing.

agonic (a-go-ik) a. [C. agōnos, without an angle] not forming an angle. Agonic line, a line on which the magnetic needle has no declination. agonism (ag-o-nizm) n. contention for a prize; a contest; the prize in a contest.

agonist (ag-o-nist) n. [G. agōmistēn, fr. agōm, contest] one that contents for the prize in public games; a dramatic actor. agonistic, agonistical (ag - ō - nis' tik, -ti-kal) a. relatto contests, bodily or mental. agonistically (ag-5-nis'ti-kal-i) adv. in an agonistic manner. agonistics $(ag.6.nis^2tiks) n$. the science of the agonist $(ag.6.nis^2tiks) n$. to distress with great pain; to torture (-v.i.to) writhe with agony; to suffer anguish. agonizingly (ag-o-nī-zing-li) adv. with extreme anguish. agonothete (a.go-no-thet) n. [G.] one of the officials that presided over public games in ancient Greece. games in ancient Greece.

agonothetic (a-gō-nō-thet-ik) a. pertaining to the office of agonothete.

agony (ag-ō-n) n. (G. agōnia) extreme bodily of column, that part of a newspaper which contains advertisements for lost relatives and friends, etc.

agora (ag-or-a) n. [G.] the public square and market-place of an ancient Greek rown. agoraphobia (ag.or-a-fo-bi-a) n. [G. agora and phobos, fear] a dread of crossing open spaces, the result of nervous debility [Path.]. g open spaces, the result of nervous debility [Path.].

agouta (a-goo'ta) n. [native name] a rat-like insectivorous mammal, peculiar to Hayti.

agouti, agouty (a goo'ti) n. [native name] a genus of rodent mammals, natives of South America and the West Indies.

agrarian (a-grari-an) n. [L. ager, field] one that favours an equal division of property;

-a. relating to equal division of lands; relating to lands;
[Bot.] growing wild. Agrarian murder, or outrage, crime consequent upon a dispute about land. crime consequent upon a dispute about land. agrarianism (a-graferi-an-izm) n. equal division of land or property, or the principles of those that favour such a division.

agree (a-gre) r.i. [1. ad and gradus, agreeable] to jeld assent; to come to terms; to resemble; to correspond in gender, number, or case. correspond in gender, number, or case.

agreeability (a-gre-a-bil-i-ti) n. the quality of agreeable (a-gre-a-bil) a. agreeing or suitable; in conformity or accordance; pleasing to the mind or senses; willing or ready to con.ent.

agreeableness (a-gre-a-bl-nes) n. the quality of being agreeable.

agreeably (a-gre-b-bl) at v. in an agreeable manner; pleasingly; conformably.

agreement (a-gre-ment) n. a state of agreeing, or being in laarmouy or resemblance; concord of one word with another in gender, number, or case; a bargain or contract.

agrestic. agreestical (a-gre-tik, -ti-kal) agrestic, agrestical (a-grestik, -ti-kal) agrestic, agrestical a. [L. ager, new pertaining to the fields; rural; unpolished.
agricultural (ag-ri-kul-tūr-al) a. relating to agriculture.

agriculture (ag-ri-kul-tūr) n. [L. ager, field, and culturac, cultura, cultivation] the art or science of cultivating the ground.

agriculturist (ag-ri-kul-tūr-ist) n. one skilled in agriculture.

(ag-ri-mun-i) n. [G. aryemōnē, fr. agrinony (ag-ri-mun-i) n. [G. arycmōnō, fr. arycs, shining] a genus of plants.

agriology (ag-ri-ol-ō-ji) n. [G. arycmōnō, fr. arycs, wild, and logos, discourse] the comparative study of primitive man. agronomy (a-gron'o-mi) a. [G. agronomos, rural, fr. agros, field, and nemein, deal out] the art of cultivating the ground; agriculture.

aground (a-ground') adv. or a. on the ground; at a standstill.

aguardiente (a-gwár-di-en'-tā) n. [Sp. fr. aguardiente (L. aqua, water, and ardere, burn] an inferior brandy made in Spain and Portugal; any common distilled liquor.

ague (ā'-gū) n. [L. acutus, sharp] a malarial fever marked by successive paroxysms, cold or shivering, bot and burning, and sweating; chilliness; a state of shaking with cold. Ague-cake, a tumour of the spleen, often due to ague. Ague-fit, a fit of ague. Ague-fite spassafras

a tumour of the spices, often due to ague. Ague-in, a fit of ague; Ague-tree, sassafras.

aguish (â'-gū-ish) a. having the symptoms of an ague; subject to ague.

agynous (aj'-i-nus) a. [G. a and gunē, woman] having no female organs [Bot.].

ah (à) int. an exclamation expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation etc. according to the manner of uticrante. tion, etc., according to the manner of utterance.

aha (a-hà') int. an exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise;—n.

a sunk fence.

ahead (a-hed') adv. forther forward; in advance; onward. To forge ahead, [Naut.] to draw or shoot ahead. To go ahead, to

[Naut.] to draw or shoot ahead. To go ahead, to make rapid progress.

aheap (a-hēp') adr. in a heap; all of a heap; in a huddled or crouching condition.

ahem (a-hem') int. a sound intended to attract attention, to express doubt, etc.

ahoy (a-hoi') int. a word used chiefly at sea in hailing, as ship ahon!

ahull (a-hui') adv. or a. with the sails furled and the helm lashed on the lee side (Naut.).

ai (a'-è) n. [Braz.] the three-tood sloth of South America, named from its cry.

aid (ad) v.t. and i. [L. ad and juvare, help] to person or thing that aids; a helper; an aide-decamp; [Foudal Law] a subsidy or tax.

aide-de-camp (ād'-de-kong) n.; pl. aides-selected to assist the general in his military duties.

aiglet (a'-glet) n. [O.F. aide, eagle] a young eaglet.

aigrette (& gret) n. [F.] the small white heron; a tuft, as of feathers, diamonds, etc.; [Zool.] the hog-fish; [Bot.] the feathery or hairy

down of seeds.

aiguille (ā-gwēl') n. [F.] a sharp, slender peak
aiguillette, aiguilet (ā-gwēlet', (ā'-gūaiguillette, aiguilet (n. the tag of

a lace.

all (all) r.t. [A.S. eglan, pain] to cause pain to;

all -v.i. to feel pain.

ailment (all'ment) n. morbid affection of the body; disease; indisposition.

aim (am) v.t. [L. ad and arstimare, estimate] to direct or point, as a weapon: to direct to a particular object: -v.i. to point with a missile weapon; to direct the intention or purpose; -n. the act of alming; the object alined at; purpose, aimless (am'-les) a. without aim or purpose; purposeless.

act of aiming; the object aimed at; purpose.

aimless (am'-les) a. without aim or purpose; purposeless.

ait (âr) n. [G. acr, air] the atmosphere; a gas; a ait (light breeze; a tune; peculiar look, manner, or carriage of a person; [Paint.] that which expresses action, manner, cto.; —pl. an affected manner; haughtiness;—v.t. to expose to the air; to ventilate; to expose to heat, for the purpose of drying or warming; to parade. Air-balloon, see balloon. Air-base, a place used for housing, or directing the operations of, aircraft. Air-bath, an arrangement for drying substances in air of any desired temperature. Air-bed, a bed inflated with air. Air-bladder, a vesicle containing air [Anat.]; a swimming-bladder. Air-bone, a hollow bone, containing air, as in birds. Air-bound, prevented, by the presence of air, from acting. Air-brake, one worked by compressed air. Air-built, chimerical. Air-cesing, a casing separated by air from the object inclosed, to prevent the rapid transmission of heat. Air-cells, colls containing air [Bot. and Zool.], Air-chamber, an enclosed space containing air. Air chief-marshal, Royal Air Force rank corresponding to admiral. Air Commodore, R.A.F. rank equivalent to commodore in the navy. Air-craft, the col-

lective name for balloons, aeroplanes, etc. Aircushion, an air-tight cushion which can be inflated. lective name for balloons, aeroplanes, etc. Aurcushion, an air-tight cushion which can be inflated. Air-drain, an empty space left round a foundation to promote dryness. Air-drawn, drawn in air; imaginary. Air-duct, a tube or passage conveying air. Air-engine, an engine driven by the compression and expansion of air. Air-flue, a conduit for air. Air force, the whole of a nation's air-craft. In the Brit. Emp., the Royal Air Force. Air-fountain, an apparatus for producing a jet of water by the elastic force of compressed air. Air-funnel, a flue for ventilating the hold of a ship. Air-gas, illuminating gas made by charging air with petroleum vapour, etc. Air-gun, a gun discharged by the elastic corce of air. Air-hole, an opening to admit or discharge air; a flaw in a casting. Air-hunger, a pathological condition of the nostrils in certain diseases. Air-jacket, a jucket inflated with air, or having bladders filled with air attached to it. Air-line, a bee-line. Air-look, a small chamber to allow the passage of men or materials at the top of a caisson. Air-loop, a narrow window. Air-maching a wattigating machine for renewing the air, or having bladders filled with air attached to it. Air-line, a bee-line. Air-look, a small chamber to allow the passage of mon or materials at the top of a caisson. Air-loop, a narrow window. Air-machine, a ventilating machine for renewing the oir, as in a mine. Airman, one actively engaged in flying acropianes or other aircraft. Air-mechanic, one employed on the repair and upkeep of aircraft. A rank in the R.A.F., a private. Air-monger, a visionary. Air-pilot, man who controls the machinery of and steers an acropiane. Air-pipe, a ventilating pipe. Air-plant, a plant unconnected with the ground. Air-poace, a more rarified part of the atmosphere, in which aircraft suddenly drop. Air-port, a circular a station for passenger acroplanes. Air-power, the resources or strength of a nation in aircraft. Air-pump, a machine for exhausting the air from a closed vessel. Air-scout, an airman acting as a scout. Air-screw, the propeller of an acropiane or uiship. Air-shaft, a passage for air into a mine. Air-ship, a dirigible balloon. Air-stone, a meteor. Air-shaft, a passage for air into a mine. Air-trunk, a ventilating conduit for theatres, etc. Air-valve, a valve controlling the flow of air; a valve on a steam boller to admit air, and thus prevent the formation of a vacuum by the condensation of stoam. Air-vessel, an organic vessel containing air; a vessel for condensing air. Air vice-marshal, a rank in the R.A.F. equivalent to rear-admiral. Airway, a propared route for travel by aeroplane; a ventilating passage in a mine. Airworthness, the condition of being airworthy. Airworthness, to become for an airing.

for an airing.

airily (\(\bar{a}'\cdot'\cdot\)-i-i) adv. in an airy manner; gaily;
airiness (\(\bar{a}'\cdot'\cdot\)-i-ness n. openness to the air;
levity; gaiety; vanity; affectation.

airy (\bar{a}'\cdot'\cdot\)-in. having the nature or properties of air; exposed to the air; unsubstantial; full of levity.

aisle (il) n. [L. ala, wing) the wing of a building; one of the lateral divisions of a Gothic church; a passage between the pews of a church. ait (āt) n. [a form of eyot, an island] a small island in a river or lake.

aitchbone (āch'-bōn) n. [O.F. nache, fr. L. nath one] the rump bone; the cut of beef that includes this bone.

ajar (a-jar') adv. or a. [A.S. on cerre, on the turn] partly open, as a door.

akimbo (a-kim'-bo) adv. or a. [a (in), keen, and bow] with a crook; bent. With arms akimbo, with hands on hips, and elbows turned outwards.

akin (a-kin') a. related by blood; allied by ala (ā'-la) n.; pl. also (ā'-le) [L.] a wing-like process [Bot. Anat., and Zool.].

alabaster (al'-a-bas-ter) n. [G.] massive gypsum;—a. made of, or like,

alack (e-lak') vat. an exclamation expressive of sorrow. alackaday (e-lak-a-dā) int. an exclamation expressive of regret or sadness.

alacrity (e-lak-ri-ti) n. [L. alacritas, alacritatis, fr. alacer, brisk] cheerful readiness. Aladdinize (a-lad i-nix) v.t. [Arabian Nights] à la grecque or grec (à la grek') 7. varieties of fret ornament [Arch.]. varieties of fret ornament [Arch.].

alalia (a-lä-H-s) n. [G. a. negative, and lalcin, speak]
alameda (a-la-mē'da) n. [Sp. alamo, poplar]
a public walk, esp. one between two
rows of alamos, or cottonwoods.

alamode (a-la-mēi') adv. [F.] in fashion; -a.
fashionable: -n. a thin, glossy silk.

alant (a-lant) n. [G.F. alan] a mastiff with short
ears [Her.]. alant (a-lant) n. [O.F. adan) a masch with shore cars [Her.].

alantin (a-lan'tin) n. [Ger. alant, cleenupane] a starchy substance from elecampane; inulin.

alar (a-lan') n. [L. ala, wing] pertaining to, or having, alarm (a-larm') n. [Low L. ad illas armas, to those arms!] a summons to arms; any sound or information giving notice of approaching danger; sudden surprise, with fear or terror; a contrivance for awaking persons from sleep; [Fencing] a challenge;—v.t. to call to arms for defence; to fill with apprehension; to disturb. Alarm-bell, a bell that gives notice of danger. Alarm-clock, a clock made to ring loudly at a particular hour. Alarm-compass, a mariner's compass that indicates, by means of an electric alarm, any deviation from the prescribed course. Alarm-guage, a contrivance for indicating a dangerous pressure of steam, or a deficiency of water, in a boiler. Alarm-gun, a gun fired to give notice of danger. Alarm-post, a position where troops assemble on an alarm. Alarm-watch, a watch that strikes at a particular hour. strikes at a particular hour. alarmingly (a-lar-ming-li) adv. in an alarming manner; so as to alarm.

alarmist (a-lar-mist) n one that excites alarm; one that diffuses panic. alarum (a-lar-um, a-lar-um) n. and v. See alarm. alary (&-la-ri) a. of, or pertaining to, wings or wing-like parts; wing-like; wing-shaped.

alas (*-las') int. [L. ah and lassus, weary] an exclamation of sorrow, pity, grief, etc.

alate, alated (&-lat, &-la-ted) a. [L. alatus]

alation (*-la-shun) n. a winged condition; the manner in which wings are disposed.

11. (alh) n. [L. alnes which are clearastical yestment. alb (alb) n. [L. all'us, white] an ecclesiastical vestment of white linen, enveloping the entire person.
albacore, albicore (albakör, bi-kör) n.
[Pg. fr. A. al, the, and bukr, young camel a species of tunny.

alban (al'ban) n. [L. albus, white] a crystalline, resinous compound, extracted from guttapercha by boiling in alcohol.

albata (al-bā/ta) n. [L. albus, white] German silver, albatross (al-ba-tros) n. [Pg. alcatruz, fr. A. kados, a water-vessed] a very large

albeit (awl-bs'it) conj. al-notwithstanding that. albert (al'bert) n. [Prince of watch chain. Also called Albert-chain. albescent (al-bes'ent) a.[L. albarross. albescent (al-bes'ent) a. [L. albarross. albication (al-bi-kā-shun) n. a growing white; whitish. albication (al-bi-kā-shun) n. a growing white; whitish. Albigenses (al-bi-jen'sēz) n.pl. [Albi, in the light species of Reformers who separated from the R.C. church in the 12th century. albin (al'bin) n. [L. albus, white] a mineral of an opaque, white colour.

albiness (al-bī-nes) n. a female albino.

albinism, albinoism (al'bi-nizm, al-bi'no-

condition of being an albino.

albino (al-bi-nō, -bē-nō) n. [L. albus, white] a person with an abnormal whiteness of the skin and hair, and a peculiar pink colour in the eyes; an animal similarly characterized.

Albion (albion) n. [Gael. alp, height] England; a name used in poetry.

albite (albit) n. [L. albus, white] white felspar; soda felspar.

albugineous (al-bū-jin'e-us) a. pertaining to or resembling the white of an egg

albugineous resembling the write or an ope or the white of the eye.

albugo (al-bū'go) n. [L., whiteness, fr. albus, white a disease of the eye characterised by white opacity of the cornen [Path.].

album (al-bum) n. [L. albus] a white table on which anything was inscribed [R. Antiq.]; a blank book in which to insert autographs or photographs; a book in which visitors enter their names.

albumen (al-bū'men) n. nourishing matter stored up between the embryo and the skin of many seeds; a substance found in animals and plants, and nearly pure in the white of an egg [albumin].

albumenize (al-bū'meniz) v.t. to cover with an albuminous solution [Phot.].

(al-bū'mi-niz) v.t. to convert into

albuminize (al-bū'mi-nīz) v.t. to convert into albuminoid (al-bu-mi-noid) a. resembling al-bumen or albumin;—n. a substance resembling albumin.

albuminous, albuminose (al-bū'mi-nos)a. full of, or containing, albumen; of the nature of albumin. albuminuria (al-bū-ni-nū-ra)n. [L. albumen; of the nature of albumin. albuminuria and G. ouron, urine] the presence of albumin in the kidneys [Path.].
alburn (al-būrn) n. [L. albus, white] alburnum; the bleak, a silvery-white fish.
alburnous (al-būr-nus) a. of, or pertaining to, alburnum.

alburnum (al-burnum) n. [L. albus, white] the softer part of wood next to the bark.

Albyn (albin) n. [Gael. alp, height] a poetic name of Scotland.

Alca (alca) n. [Icel. alka, auk] a genus of birds belonging to the auk family.

alcahest See alkahest.

Alcaic (al-kā-ik) a. [Alcaeus, a lyric poet of Mity-lene] of, or pertaining to, or in, Alcaics; n.pl. Alcaic verses.

alcaid, alcayde (al-kād) n. [A. al, the, and gaīd, leader] in Spain, the commander of a fortress; a governor of a prison.

alcalde (al-kal-de) n. [A. al, the, and qūdī, judge]
a magistrate in Spain and Portugal, and Spanish America.

alcanna (al-kan'a) n. See henna.

alcarraza (al-ka-rá-za) n. [Sp. fr. A. al, the, ard kurráz, earthen vessel] a porous earthen vessel for cooling water by evaporation.

alcazar (al-ká-žar) n. [Sp. fr. A.] a fortress; a palace.

Alcedo (al-sē-dō) n. [L.] a genus of birds, including the kingfishers.

Alces (al-sēz) n. [L.] a genus of ruminant animals, including the elk and the moose.

alchemic, alchemical (al-kem-ik, -i-kal) a. related to, or

produced by, alchemy.

alchemically (al-kem'i-kal-i) adv. in an alchemic manner. alchemist (al'ke-mist) n. one that studies or is skilled in alchemy.

alchemistic, alchemistical mistik

ti-kal) a relating to, or practising, alchemy.

alchemize (al-ke-miz) v.t. to change by alchemy:
to transmute.

alchemy (al-ke-miz) n.l. al, the, and Late G.
chemy (hemeia, chemistry) occult chemistry;
the search for the process of transmuting the baser metals
into gold; any magic power of transforming.

alcoate, alcohate (alˈkō-āt, -hūt) n. See alcohol (al'kō-hol) n. [A. al-koħ'l, powder to stain the cyclids] pure or highly rectified spirits; loosely applied to ardent spirits in general. alcoholate (al'kō-hol-āt) n. a sait containing alcohol.

alcoholic (al-kô-hol-ik) a. relating to, or of the nature of, alcohol.

alcoholism (al'kō-hol-izm) n. the effects of alcohol on the human system.

alcoholization (al-ko-hol-l-zā-shun) n. the act of rectifying a spirit by saturation with alcohol; alcoholism.

alcoholize (al'kō-hol-iz) v.t. to rectify spirit;

alcoholometer, alcoholmeter (al-kō-hol-me-ter) n. [alcohol and G. metron, measure] an instrument for determining the strength of spirits.

alcoholometry (al-kō-hol-om'e-tri) n. the quantity of pure alcohol in a liquor.

Alcoran (alkō-ran, al-kō-ran') n. [A.] the Koran, the Mohammedan scriptures. alcove (alkōv, al-kōv') n. [A. al, the, and gobbah, vault) a covered recess in a room; a covered seat in a garden; any natural recess. Alcyonaria (al-si-ō-liā-ri-a) n.pl. [Alcyonaria (al-si-ō-l

alcyonic (al-si-on-ik) a. pertaining to the genus

alcyonite (al'si-ō-nit) n. a sponge-like fossil, like the Alcyonium.

Alcyonium (al-si-ō'-ni-um) n. [G. alkuonion. a kind of zoophyte, like the halcyon's nest] a genus of zoophytes.

aldehyde (al-dē-hid) n. [al(cuhol), dehyd(rog-natus), deprived of hydrogen] a liquid produced by the exidation of alcohol; a class of compounds intermediate between alcohols and acids.

aldehydic (al-dē-hi-dik) a. pertaining to, or containing, aldehyde. alder (awl-der) n. [A.S. alr] the popular name of Alnus glutinosa.

alderman (awl:der-man) n. [A.S. ealdorman] a civic dignitary next to the mayor.

aldermanate, aldermancy (awl'dyrsi) n. the office of alderman; aldermen collectively,
aldermanic (awl-der-man-ik) a. relating or
belonging to an alderman.
aldermanny (awl'der-man-i) n. a district of a
borough having its own alderman

aldermanry (awl'-der-man-ri) n. a district of a horough having its own alderman Alderney (awl'-der-ne) a. (one of the Channel Islands) of cattle, bred in Alderney or, popularly bred in the Channel Islands.—n. A cow or buil of this breed.

Aldine (awl'-din) a. an epithet applied to books printed by Aldus Manutius, of Venice.

ale (āil) n. [A.S. ealu] a liquor made from an inspect of all all-cost, costmary, used to flavour ale. Ale-house, a house where ale is retailed. Ale-ailwer, a duty formerly padd to the Lord Mayor by the ale-sellers in London. Ale-stake, a stake set up as a sign before an ale-house. Ale-wife, a woman that keeps an ale-house.

aleatory (āi[c-a-tur-i) a. [L. alea, a game with diee] depending on chance.

alectoromachy, alectryomachy (a-lek-tō-romá-ki, a-lek-tri-om-a-ki) n. [G. alektōr, alektruōn, cook, and machō, fight] cock-fighting. alectryomancy (a-lektri-o-man-si) n. (i. manteta, divination) divination by means of a cock. alee (a-lē') adv. on the side opposite to the wind; alee (a-lē') adv. on the side opposite to the wind; alee (a-lē') adv. on the side opposite to the wind; alee (a-lē') adv. on the side opposite to the wind; alee and gar (alle-gar, alle-gar) n. [ale and F. aigre, vinegar made from ale.

alembic (a-lem bik) n. [A. al, the, and G. ambix, cup] a chemical vessel, usually of glass or metal, used in distillation.

alemdar (a-lem'dar) n. [Arab.-Per.] a standard-bearer.

Alençon lace (a-long/song-las) n. lace made alerion (a-letri-on) n. [F.] an eagle without beak alert (a-lept') a. [It. all' esta, upon one's quard] watchfui; vigilant;—n. a surprise or alern. Upon the alert, upon the watch. alertly (a-lept') adv. in an alert manner; quickly; nimbly; briskly; actively. alertness (a-lept-ines) n. watchful activity or readiness.

alethiology (a-1c-thi-ol-o-ji) n. [G. aletheia, truth, and logos, discourse] that part of logic which treats of truth and error.

alette (a-let') n. [F. fr. L. ala, wing] a small wing; a pilaster or buttress [Arch.].

aleurometer (al-u-rom-o-ter) n. [G. aleuron, measure] an instrument for ascertaining the bread-melting runlities of wheeter flour. making qualities of wheaten flour.

aleurone, aleuron (a-lü'rön, -ron) n. an found in minute granules in ripening seeds.

Alexandrian, Alexandrine (al-egzan, -drīn) n. a verse of twelve syllables, or six iambic feet;—a. pertaining to Alexandria, Alexander the Great, or Alexandrine verse.

alexipharmic (a-lek-si-far-mik) a. [G. alex-si-far-mik) a. [G. alex-si-far-mik) a. [G. alex-si-far-mik) a. [G. alex-si-far-mik) a. [G. alex-si-far-si-far-mik) a. [G. alex-si-far-mik) a. [G. alex-si-

rever] acting as a febrifuge;—n. a febrifuge.

alexiteric (a-lek-si-ter-ik) a. [G.] acting as an antidote;—n. an antidote.

alfa (alfa) n. a North African grass, or its fibre used in paper-making.

alga (asga) n. [L.] one of the algae (al-jē), cryptogams, found mostly in salt or fresh water.

algarot, algaroth (alga-tot, -roth) n. [Alga-rott, -roth) n. [Alga-rott, -roth] n. [Alga-rott, -roth] n. [alga-rott] (al-je-bra) n. [A. al, the, and jabara, bind together] universal arithmetic, in which letters express quantities and signs denote operations.

algebraic, algebraical (al - je brā-ik, i-kal) a. pertaining to, or performed by, algebra.

algebraically (al-je-brā-ik-kal-i) adv. by alalgebraist (al - je-brā-iz) n. one that is skilled in algebra.

algebraize (al - je-brā-iz) n. one that is skilled algebraize (al - je-brā-iz) n.t. to perform by algebra; to make algebraic in form.

algebra: to make algebra: in form.

Algerine (al-je-rēn') n. a native or an inhabitant of Algiers, or Algeria, in Africa; a pirate;—a. pertaining to Algiers or to Algeria.

algid (al-jid) a. [L. fr. algere, be cold] cold [Med.]. Algid sholers, Asiatic cholera.

algidity, algidness (al-jid:iti, al-jid-nes) algific (al-jif:ik) a. [L. algificus, fr. algus, cold, algific and facere, make) producing cold.

algoid (al-gold) a. [L. alga, a seaweed, and G. algoid (al-gold) a. [L. alga, a seaweed, and G. algoid (al-gold) in a branch of botany devoted to alge.

algor (al-gor) n. [L.] an unusual coldness, esp. at algorism (al-gor-izm) n. [A.] the Arabic system of notation; arithmetic. algous (al-gus) a. [L. alga, seaweed] pertaining to, or abounding with, seaweed.

alguazil (al-gwa-zēl') n. [A. al, the, and wastr, officer] an inferior officer of justice; a constable; a Spanish term.

algum, almug tree mentioned in Scripture.

algum, almug (al'gum, al'mug) n. [H.] a alhenna (al-hen/a) m. See henna.

alias (a'li-as) adv. [L.] otherwise :-n. an assumed name ; a second writ, issued after the first has expired without effect.

alibi (ali-bi) n. [L.] a plea of having been elsewhere when the crime was committed. alicant, alicante [Alicante, town in Spain] a kind of Spanish wine.

alidade [ali-idād] n. [A.] the movable arm of an instrument used for measuring angles.

alien [ali-yen] a. [L. alius, another] foreign; alienability [ali-yen-a-bili-it] n. the capacity of being alienated.

alienable [ali-yen-a-bili-it] n. the capacity of being alienable [ali-yen-a-bili-it] n. the capacity of alienable [ali-yen-a-bili-it] n. the state of being alienable [ali-yen-a-bili-it] n. the state of being an alien; the legal standing of an alien.

alienate [ali-yen-a-bili-it] n. the state of being an alien; the legal standing of an alien.

alienate [ali-yen-a-bili-it] n. a transfer of title, cathered to being alienated; mental derangement.

alienator (ali-yen-a-bili-it) n. one that alienates or transfers property.

alienee [al-yen-b-1] n. one to whom a transfer of property is made.

alienism [ali-yen-a-bili-it] n. the state of being an alien; the study and treatment of insanity. alicant, alicante (ali-kant, ali-kan'te) n. [Alicante, town in Spain] alienism (al-yen-izm) n. the state of being an alien; the study and treatment of insanity. aliferous, aligerous (a-lif-e-rus, a-lij-e-rus) a. [L. ala, aliferous, aligerous (u-life-rus, a-lije-rus) a. lije-nus, aligerous, aligerous (u-life-rus, a-lije-nus) a. [l. ala, wing, and ferre, gerere, bear] having wings.

aliform (ali-iform) a. [L. ala, wing, and forma, shape] having the shape of a wing or wings.

alight (a-lit') adn, or a. on fire; illuminated; -v.i. to fall, or descend and settle.

align (a-lin') v.t. [L. ad and linea, line] to adjust by a line; -v.i. to form in line, as troops.

alignment (a-lin-ment) n. the act of adjusting to a line; -v.i. to form in line, as troops.

alike (a-lik') a. having resemblance; similar; -adv. in the same manner, form, or degree.

aliment (ali-ment) n. [L. alere, to feed] that which feeds or supports; [Law] provision for support; -v.t. to maintain [Law] alimental (ali-mental) a. pertaining to aliment; supplying food; nourishing, alimentally (ali-mental-lia) adv. in an alimental manner; so as to furnish aliment alimentariness (ali-menta-ri-nes) n. the quality of being alimentary alimentary nutritive. Alimentary canal, the great intestine by which aliments are conveyed through the body, and the useless parts evacuated.

alimentation (ali-menta-lia-lia) n. the act or power of affording nutriment.

alimentative (ali-menta-via-via) n. the act or power of affording nutriment.

alimentative (ali-menta-via-via) n. an unrishing; connected with nutrition.

alimentivealimentativeness,

ness (al-i-men-ta-tiv-nea, -tiv-nes) n. the appetite, or theoryan of appetite, for food ordrink [Phren.]. alimony (al-i-mun-i) n. [I. fr. alere, feed] an allowance made to a wife out of her alimony (ali-immen) w. It. It. a wife out of her husband's estate or income, upon her separation from him, or during a suit for the same.

aliped (ali-ped) a. [L. ala, wing, and pes, pedis, foot] wing-footed;—n. an animal whose toes are connected by a membrane that serves as a wing.

aliquant (ali-kwant) a. [L.] not dividing another number without a remainder.

aliquot (ali-kwot) a. [L. aliquot, some] dividing exactly, or without remainder.

alish (alish) a. somewhat resembling ale; having some quality of ale.

Alisma (a-lizma) n. [G.] a genus of aquatic plants, containing the water-plantain.

alitrunk (ali-trungk) n. [L. ala, wing, and truncus, trunk] the segment of an insect to which the wings are attached.

alive (a-liv) a having life; not dead; setive; sus-

alive (e-liv) a having life; not dead; active; susceptible; open to impressions (from); filled with living beings.

alizarine (a-lizarin) n. [A.] the red colouring matter of madder.

alkahest (alka-hest) n. [F.] the pretended universal solvent of the alchemists.

alkahest (al-ka-hes/stik) a. pertaining to the alkahestic (al-ka-hes/stik) a. pertaining to the alkahestic (al-ka-hes/stik) a. pertaining to the alkalescence (al-ka-hes/ens) n. the process of becoming alkaline.

alkalescency (al-ka-les/ens) n. a tendency to become alkaline.

alkalescent (al-ka-les/ent) a. tending to the properties of an alkali.

(al-ka-li) n.: pl. alkalis, alkalies (al-ka-liz, alkalis) [al-ka-liz] [A. al-qali, ashes of glasswort] one of a class of chemical compounds, soluble in water, having the power of changing certain vegetable colours, and of combining with metals to form salts. Fixed alkalies, potash, soda, lithia. Volatile alkali, ammonia.

alkaliferous (al-ka-lif-e-us) a. containing or producing alkalies.

alkalifiable (al-ka-lif-i-a-bl) a. capable of being alkalify (al-ka-lif-i) v. t. to form or convert into an

alkalify (alka-li-fi) v.t. to form or convert into an alkalify (alka-li-fi) v.t. to become an alkali. alkaligenous (al-ka-li-fi)-fe-nus) a. producing or generating alkali. alkalimeter (al-ka-lim-fe-ter) n. [alkals, and d. d. metron, neasure] an instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalius.

alkalimetric, alkalimetrical (al-ka-

rik, ri-kal) a. relating to alkalimetry.

alkalimetry (al-ka-lim'e-tri) n. the act of ascertaining the strength of alkalies.

alkaline (al-ka-lin) a. pertaining to alkali; having the qualities of alkali.

alkalinity (al-ka-lin'i-ti) n. the quality that constitutes an alkali; alkaline character. alkalization (al-ka-liza'-shun) n. the act of rendering alkaline.

(al'ka-liz) v.t. to change into an alkali; to give alkaline properties to.

alkaloid (al-ka-loid) n. a vexetable principle that acts chemically like an alkali 1—a. resembling an alkali in properties.

bling an alkali in properties.

alkanet (alka-net) n. [A. al-hennā, henna] a red dye from Anchusa tinctoria; the plant

that yields the dye.

(al-ke-ken'ji) n. [A] the winter-cherry, Physalis Alkekengi.

alkenna (al-ken'a) n. See henna

alkermes (al-ker'mēz) n. [A. al-qirmiz] kermes; a cordial coloured by kermes. alkoran See alcoran.

alkoran Sec alcoran.

all (awl) a. [A.S. eall] the whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree of; -adv. wholly, completely; -n. the whole number, quantity, or amount. After all, after everything has been considered. All along, continuously. All out, almost. All-father, the father of all, used of Jdin, Jupiter, and God. All-fools'-day, the first of April. All-fours, a game at cards. All-good, a name of the plant Good King Henry, the Perennial Goosefoot. All-hail, a salutation of respect or welcome. All-haillowmass, All-haillowide, the time near All Saints' Day. All-haillows, All Saints' Day, November 1. All hands, the whole crew. All-heal, the popular name of several plants. All in all, everything. All in the wind, [Naut.] too close to the wind, so that the sails shake. All of a sudden, suddenly. All one, quite the same. All-searching, pervading and searching everything. All Soins' Day, November 2, set apart by the Roman Catholic Church as a day of commemoration of the faithful departed. All the better, so much the better. All the same, nevertheless. All-wise, supremely wise. At all, in any degree. On all fours, on arms and legs; analogous. alla (Alla adv. [L. ad illam, to that] in the manner of [Mus.].

alla breve (alla brē/ve) adv. [alla and L. brevis, short] in quick common time.

alla capella (alla ka-pella) adv. [alla and Low L. capella, chapel] alla breve.

Allah (alla) n. [A.] the Arabic name of the Supreme Being.



THE GOLDEN TEMPLE AT AMRITSAR.

This renowned shrine in the Punjab is venerated by the Sikhs and, set on an island in a holy lake, is a beautiful sight admired by visitors from all over the world.

allanite (al'an-It) n. [Thomas Allan] a silicious oxide of cerium. allantoic (al-an-ti-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, the allantois. allantoid (a-lan-toid) a. of, or pertaining to, the allantoid (a-lan-to-in) n. a crystalline substance found in the allantoic fluid.

allantois (a-lan-to-is) n. [G. allas, allantos, sausage, and eidos, shape] a thin membrane surrounding the feeth surrounding the fœtus. allantotoxicum (a-lan-tō-tok'si-kum) n. [G. allas, allantos, sausage, and toxikon, poison] sausage-poison.

allay (a-la') v.t. [A.S. alecgan, to lay down] to make quiet; to pacify; to mitigate or subdue.

allayer (a-la'er) n. he who, or that which, allays or alleviates. allayment (a-lā/ment) n. act of allaying; a state of rest after disturbance.

allegation (al-e-gā/shun) n. positive affirmation; that which is asserted; [Law] a statement of what one undertakes to prove.

allege (a-lej') v.t. [L. ad and legare, send] to bring forward with positiveness; to produce as an argument or excess. an argument or excuse. allegeable (a-lej'a-bl) n. capable of being allegeable (a-lej ans) n. [F. a (L. ad) and O.F. lege, loyal] the obligation that a subject owes ; loyalty. allegoric, allegorical a consisting of, or pertaining to, allegory; in the manner of allegory; figurative; typical. figurative; typical.

allegorically (al-e-gor'i-kal-i) adv. in an allegoricalness (al-e-gor'i-kal-nes) n. the quality of being allegorical.

allegorist (al'e-go-rist) n. one that allegorizes; a writer of allegory.

allegorize (al'e-go-ri) n. [c. allēgoria] a comparisultegory (al-lā-gret-tō) a. not so quick a allegretto (al-lā-gret-tō) a. not so quick a allegro (al-lā-grot) a. [t. fr. L. alacer, brisk] quick; allegro (al-la-lō-grot) a. [se hallelujāh. alleluiah (al-e-löö-ya) int. See hallelujah. alleviate (a-le-vi-at) v.t. [L. ad and levis, light] to remove in part; to assuage.

alleviation (a-le-vi-a-shun) n. the act of alleviating; relief; that which alleviates.

alleviative (a-le-vi-a-tiv) a. alleviating;—n. that which alleviates.

alley (a-li) n. [O.F. aller, go] a narrow passage; an inclosed garden walk; a narrow inclosure for skittles and control of the shundred shuther and control of the shuther and control skittles, etc.

alliaceous (al-i-3/shus) a. [L. allium, garlic]
pertaining to garlic and allied plants;
having the properties of garlic.

alliance (a-if-ans) n. state of being allied; union
between families by marriage, and states
by treaty; the parties allied. Arms of alliance, arms
obtained through marriage.

alligation (al-i-ga-shun) n. [L. ad and ligare.
bind an arithmetical rule for finding
the price of a mixture of ingredients of different values.

alligator (al-i-ga-shun) n. [Sp. el lagarto, fr. L.
ille, that, and lacerta. lizardi a large carnivorous skittles, etc.

allision (a-lizh-un) n. [L. allisio, fr. allidere, dash against] a striking against.
alliteration (a-lite-ra-shun) n. [L. ad and litera] repetition of the same letters or sound at the beginning of two or more words in close or immediate succession. immediate succession.

alliterative (a-lite-rativ) a pertaining to, or marked by, alliteration.

allocate (allo-khi) v.t. to distribute; to set apart; to assign; to allot.

allocation (allo-khi-shun) n. [L. ad and locus, place] the act of allocating; assignment; the admission of an item in an account.

allocatur (allo-khi-ta) n. [G. allos, other, and cheir, hand] a diseased state, in which a touch on one side of the body is felt at the corresponding point on the other side. attouch on one side of the body is felt at the corresponding point on the other side.

allochroic (al-ō-krō-ik) a. [G. allochroos, changed in colour] changeable in colour [al-ō-krō-it) n. a massive, fine-grained variety of iron garnet.

allochroous (al-ō-krō-it) n. a changing colour [Med. and Min.].

allocution (al-ō-krō-it) n. [L.] an address, particularly of the pope to his clergy.

allodial (a-lō-di-al) a. pertaining to allodium; free of tent or service.

allodialism (a-lō-di-al) n. [Low L.] freehold estate; land absolutely held by the owner.

allogamy (al-og-a-mi) n. [G. allos, other, and pamos, marriage) cross fertilization.

allograph (al-og-a-mi) n. [G. graphein, write] a signature made by one person on behalf of another; opposed to autograph [Law].

allomerism (al-om-a-rizm) n. [G. morphē, form without change of form [Chem.]

allomorphism (al-ō-mor-fizm) n. [G. morphē, form without change of composition.

allonge pass or thrust with a rapier or sword; a long rein used when a led horse is trotted in the hand.

alloo (a-lōo) See halloo. alloo (a-lóó) See halloo.

allopathic (al-ō-path'ik) a. pertaining to, or practising, allopathy.

allopathist (al-op-a-thist) n. one that practises medicine by allopathy; an allopath, allopathy (al-op-a-thist) n. [G. allos, other, and pathos, suffering employment of medicines to produce effects different from those resulting from disease; opposed to homeopathy.

allophane (al-ō-fin) n. [G. allophanēs, appearing otherwise] an alumínous mineral that changes colour under the blow-pipe.

allophylian (al-ō-fif-an) a. [G.] of another race; Turanian; —n. one of another race; allot (a-lot) n. t. [L. ad and E. lot] to divide by lot; to distribute in parts.

allotheism (al-ō-thō-ism) n. [G. allos, other, and theos, god] worship of other gods. allotment (a-lot-ment) n. the act of allotting; that which is allotted.

allotrope (al-ō-trop) n. [G. allotropos, in another manner] an allotropic form.

allotropic (al-ō-trop-ik) a. relating to, or characterised by, allotropy.

allotropism, allotropy (a) a paris. alloo (a-loo') See halloo. allotropism, allotropy (a-lot'rō-pizm, pi) n. variaallottopishi, allottopy -pi) n. variation of physical properties without change of substance. allottee (al-o-te) n. one to whom an allottnent is made, as of ground, shares, etc. allow (a-lou') v.t. [L. ad and loous, place) to afford or yield; to acknowledge; to abate; to permit; -v.t. to make deduction. allowable (a-lou'a-bl) a. that may be allowed; allowable ness (a-lou'a-bl-nes) n. the quality allowableness (a-lou'a-bl-nes) n. the quality allowable (a-lou'a-bl-ne) n an allowable manner; permissibly.

certa, lizard] s large carnivorous amphibious reptile, of the Saurian family; the American crocodile. Alligator-spple, the fruit of Anona palustris, s West Indian tree. Alligator-pear, the fruit of the Persea gratisates of the West Indies. Alligator tortolse, the snapping

Attentor.

allignment (a-lin-ment) n. See alignment

allowance (a-lou ans) n. act of allowing; permission; that which is allowed; a deduction;—v.t. to put upon allowance.

alloxan (a-lok-san) n. [all(antoin), ox(alio), an] one of the products of the decomposition

of uric acid by nitric acid.

of uric acid by nitric acid.

alloxanic (al-ok-san'ik) a. of, pertaining to, or partaining to, or produced from, alloxan.

alloy (a-loi) v.t. | L. ad and ligare, join to reduce the purity by mixing with a less valuable metal; to impair or corrupt;—n. any compound of metals, as of copper and zinc to form brass; a baser metal mixed with a finer; evil unixed with good.

alloyage (a-loi-ai) n. the practice or process of mixing metals.

allspice (awl-spis) n. the berry of the pimento, nutmeg, and cloves.

nutmeg, and clove

allude (a-lood) v. v. [L. ad and ludere, play] to refer to something not directly mentioned.

allumette (al-io-inuct) v. [F. fr. 1. ad and lumen, light] a match for lighting.

alluminate (a-loo-ini-nat) v. t. to illuminate, as manuscripts.

alluminor (a-loi-mi-nur) n. an illuminator of manuscripts.

allure (a-lur) v.t. [L. ad and E. lure] to attempt to draw to; to tempt by the offer of good.

allurement (a-lur-ment) n. the act of alluring; that which allures.

allurement (a-lūr'er) n. one who, or that which, allures; allurer (a-lūr'er) n. one who, or that which, allures; a tempter.

alluringly (a-lūr'ing-li) adv. in an alluring manner; enticingly.

alluringness (a-lūr'ing-nes) n. the quality of being alluring.

(a-lū'zhun) n. [allu'de] a passing or casual reference; a hint; a suggestion.

allusive (a-lū'siv) a. referring to indirectly; symbolical; markel by allusions.

allusively (a-lū'siv-li) adv. in an allusive manner; by way of allusion.

allusiveness (a-lū'siv-nes) n. the quality of allusiveness (a-lū'siv-nes) n. the quality of alluvial (a-lū'v-al) a. [L. alluvius, fr. ad and luere, wash] pertaining to alluvium; washed down; of fresh-water origin.

alluvion (a-lū'v-i-n) n. alluvium; [Law] increase

washed down; of fresh-water origin.

alluvion (a-lū'vi-un) n. alluvium; [Law] increase
alluvium (a-lū'vi-un) n. deposits of earth, gravel,
and other matter, by river or flood.

ally (a-lī) v.t. [L. ad and ligare, bind] to form a
connection between families by marriage, or
between states by treaty; to connect by similitude or
friendship;—n. (a-lī, a-lī') one allied; a confederate.
allyl (a-lī) n. [L. adlium), garlic, and yl, fr. G. hule,
alma, almah (a-līma) alme, almeh (a-līma) n.
[A.] an Eastern singing-girl.

almacantar (a-līma-kan-tar) n. See almucantar.

almadia (al-ma-dé'a) n. [A.] an African bark canoe; an Indian river-boat.

almagest (al-ma-jest) n. [A. al, the, and G. megistos, greatest] Ptolemy's work on astronomy; any work on astrology or alchemy.

almagra (al-mā-gra) n. [Sp. fr. A.] a fine, deepred ochre.

alma mater (al-ma ma'ter) n. [L., fostering mother] one's college or university.

almanac (awrl-ma ak) n. [F.] a calendar of days, nomical and other data are added. A nautical almanac, for the use of navigators and astronomers, is a statement of astronomers is a characteristic defeating the second of the seco

manac, for the use of navigators and astronomers, is a register of astronomical observations and calculations.

almandine (al-mun-din) n. [see alabandine] precious garnet.

almightiness (alw-mi-ti-nes) n. power to do all things; connipotence.

almighty (awl-mi-ti) a. [A.S. ealmihtig] all-powerful; omnipotent;—n. God; the Supreme Being. Almighty dollar, a phrase expressing the power of money.

almond (a'mund) n. [O.F. almande, fr. G. armug-dalē, amugdalon, almond] the fruit of the almond-tree; an ornament shaped like an almond; one

of the tonsils. Almond-cake, what is left after expressing the oil from almonds. Almond furnace (Almain, German) one where the slags of litharge, left in refining silver, are reduced to lead. Almond-paste, a cosmetic composed of bitter almonds, etc., for softening the skin and preventing chaps. Almond-tumbler, a kind of pigeon. Almond-willow, a British willow. almonter (al-mun-er) n. one that distributes alms or bounty.

almonry (al'mun-ri) n. a place for distributing alms; the residence of an almoner.

almost (awl-most) adv. very nearly; well-nigh;

almost all but.

alms (amr) n. [A.S. almesse, fr. G. eleëmosunë, pity] any thing gratuitously given to relieve the poor; a charitable donation. Alms-basin, a dish of metal to receive the alms-hags. Alms-deed, an act of charity.

Alms-gate, the gate where alms were distributed. Alms-house, a house appropriated for the use of the poor. Alms-man, a man supported by alms.

almucantar (al-mu-kan'tur) n. [A.] a parallel of altitude. Almucantar-staff, an instrument formerly used to take observations of the sun. alnascharism (al-ma-kar-izm) n. conduct like Nights; day-dreams of future grandeur.

alodium (a-lō-di-um) n. See allodium.

Aloe (al-5) n. (G. aloe] a genus of succulent plants, useful in medicine and the arts.

aloes (al-52) n. the inspissated juice of several species of aloe. Aloes-wood, agallochum.

aloetic, aloetical (al-5-et-ik, -i-kal) a. perting, aloes;—n. a medicine consisting chiefly of aloes. Aloetic acid, an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid was aloes. acid upon alocs

aloft (e-loft) adv. on high; above the ground; in the top; at the masthead.

alogia (e-logi-a)m.[G. a and logas, speech] inability to speak, due to mental defect.

alogotrophy (al-ō-got-ru-fi) n. [G. alogos, unment] unequal nutrition of different parts of the body.

alomancy (al-u-man-si) n. [G. hals, salt, and mantery divination] divination by salt.

alone (a-lon') a. [r. all and one] solitary; single;—adv. by itself; separately.

along (a-long') adv. [A.S. andlang] in a line with; lying along, pressed down by the weight of sail [Naut.].

alongside (a-long-sid) adv. by the side of, sp. alogo (a-loof) adv. [E. a. on, and D. loof] at a disaloof (a-loof) adv. [E. a. on, and D. loof] at a disalopecia, alopecy (al-ō-pe-si), alopecia, alopecy, alō-pe-si, alopecia, alopecy, alō-pe-si, alopecia, alopecy, alopeks, alopek

afox) baldness; loss of hair.

aloud (a-loud) adv. with a loud voice or great noise;

aloud [nudly: audibly.

alp [n. [of Celtic origin] a very high mountain;

pl. the mountains of Switzerland.

alpaca (al-pak'a) n. [A. al, the, and Peruv. paco,

mail an animal of Peru, having
long, fine, woolly hair; a species
of the llama; a thin kind of
cloth made of the wool of the
alpaca, mixed with silk or cotton. alpenstock (al' pen-[Ger.] a long, stout staff, shoul with iron.

alpha (alfa) n. the first

alphabet, used to denote first, [Astr.] the chief star of a constellation; [Chem.] the first of two or more isomerous modifications of a compound; [Nat. Hist.] the first subspecies. Alpha and omega, the first and the last. alphabet (alfabet) n. (i. alpha and bēta, the first two Greek letteral the letters of a language arranged in order; first principles;—v.t. to arrange alphabetically; to designate by letters.

alphabetarian (al-fa-hā-tā-ri-an) n. one learn-alphabet; a beginner.

alphabetic, alphabetical (al-fa-beta. pertaining to, or in the order of, the alphabet.

alphabetically (al-fa-bet-i-kal-i) adv. according to the alphabet.

alphabetics (al-fa-bet-iks) n. the science of the use and development of alphabetics use and development of alphabetics. betic writing. alphenic (al-fen'ik, al-fē'nik) n. [A.] white barley sugar. alphitomancy (alf-fi-fö-man-si) n. [G. alphidivination] divination by means of barley-meal. alphonsin (al-fon-sin) n. [Alphonso Ferri] a surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds bullets from wounds. Alphonsin, Alphonsine (al-fon'sin, sin) a. pertaining to any one of the name of Alphonso. Alphonsin-tables, astronomical tables compiled under the patronage of Alphonso X., King of Leon and Castile. alphosis (al-fo-sis) n. [alphus] the process of turnalphus (al-fo-sis) n. [G.] a cutaneous disease characterized by white patches with red edges; non-contagious leprosy. non-contagious leprosy.

alpine (alpin, alpin) a. pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; living or produced on high mountains. alpinist (al-pin-ist) n. an alpine climber; an alpinist alpestrian.

alpist, alpia (al-pist, -pi-a) n. [Sp.] grass seeds used for feeding cage-birds.

alquifou (al-ki-foo) n. [A. al-koh-l, a fine powder] potter's ore, a lead ore found in Cornalquilou potters ore, a lead ore found in Cornwall, used to produce a green glaze.

already (awl-redi) ade. before this or that time:
alsike (al-sik) n. [Alsike, in Sweden] a kind of clover, Trivicium hybridum.

alsirat (al-se-rat) n. [A.] in Mussulman belief, the bridge between eurth and paradise.

also (awl-sa) adv. and conj. [adl and so] in like manner; likewise: further; in addition to.
alt (alt) n. [L. adv., high] the higher part of the eade[[] us.]. To be in alt, to be haughty.

altar (awl-tan) n. [L. adv.] at labe or elevated place on which gifts or sacrifices are offered to some seity: the communion take. To lead to the altar, to marry. altar-bread (awl-tur-bred) n. bread prepared for the eucharist. altar-card (awl-tar-kard) n. a printed copy of certain portions of the mass, placed on the altar to assist the celebrant.
altar-cloth (awl-tar-kloth) n. a cover for the altar. altar-piece (awl'tar-pēs) n. a picture or sculpture over the altar.

altar-screen (awl'tar-skrēn) n. the screen behind the altar.

altar-slab (awl'tar-stah) n. the slab forming the top of the altar, also called altar-stone and altar-table. altarage (awi-tar-a)) n. offerings made upon an altar to the church or the priest. altarwise (awi-tar-wiz) wiv. in the usual position of an altar. altazimuth (alt-az-i-muth) n. [fr. altitude-azimuth) an instrument for determining the altitude and the azimuth) an instrument for determining the altitude and the azimuth of heavenly bodies.

alter (awl-ter) v.t. [L. alter, another] to make some change in ;—v.t. to become different.

alterability (awl-ter-a-bil-it) n. the quality of being alterable. (awl-ter-a-bil-ac apable of being altered alterables as (awl-ter-a-bil-ac) alterable or varied.

alterableness (awl'ter-a-bl-nes) n. the quality of being alterable; alterability.

alterably (awl'ter-a-bli) adv. in an alterable manner; so as to be altered.

alteration (awl'ter-a-thun) n. the act of altering; the change made.

alterative (awl'ter-a-tiv) a. having power to alter; -n. a medicine that restores the healthy functions of the body.

altercate (al-ter-kāt) v.i. [L. alter, another] to contend in words; to wrangle.

altercation (al-ter-kā-shun) n. warm contention in words; controversy.

altered (awl-terd) a. changed; different; [Geol.] metamorphosed. alternant (al-ter-nant) a. alternating; [Geol.] alternat (al-ter-na) n. in diplomacy, rotation in precedence, as in signing treaties to avoid questions of rank between countries. avoid questions of rank between countries.

alternate (al-ter-nat) u. [L. alternare, pp. alternates fr. alter, other] being by turns; one following the other in succession; reciprocal; [Bot.] placed at different heights upon an axis; [Math.] succeeding regularly on opposite sides of a straight line;—n. that which happens by turns; vicissitude; a substitute. Alternate generation, an alternation of asexual with sexual generation.

alternate (al-ter-nat) v.t. to perform by turns, or in succession; to change reciprocally;—v.i. to happen by turns. alternately (al-ter-nāt-li) adv. in reciprocal succession; by turns.

alternately (al-ter-nāt-li) adv. in reciprocal succession; by turns.

alternateness (al-ter-nāt-nes) v. the quality of being alternate. alternation (al-ter-nai-shun) n. reciprocal succession of things in time or place; repeated transition; interchange; antiphonal reading or singing ; [Math.] permutation. alternative (al-terna-tiv) a. offering a choice of two things;—n. that which may be chosen or not; a choice of two things. alternatively (al-terna-tiv-li) adv. in an alternativeness (al-terna-tiv-ne) n. alternativeness (al-terna-tiv-nes) n. alternativeness (al-terna-tiv-nes) n. alternativeness (al-terna-tiv-nes) n. alternativeness (al-terna-tiv-nes) n. alternativeness native state or quality.

Althæa, Althea (al-the-q) n. [G. althatia] a genus of plants including the common marsh-mallow and the garlen hollyhocks. although (awl-rho) conj. admitting that; notwithstanding; though.

altiloquence (al-till-b-tough. althus, high, althus, high, and loqui, ppr. loquens, entis, speak] lofty.speech; pompous language.

altimeter (al-tim-e-ter) n. [L. altus, high, and G. metron, measurel an instrument for taking altitudes, as a quadrant, sextant, or theodolite. altimetry (al-tin-e-tri) n. the art of ascertaining altitude (al-tis-o-nant) a. [L. altus, high, and smarr, sound! high-sounding.

altitude (al-ti-tūd) n. [L. altitudo, fr. altus, high] height; the elevation of a celestial object above the horizon; highest point.

altivolant (al-tiv-o-lant) a. [L. altus, high, and volare, fly] high-flying.

alto (al-tō) a. [L. altus] high; —n. contralto; the tenor violin. Alto-elef, the C clef when on the third line of the stave. Alto-relievo, alto-rilievo, high relief; that kind of sculpture in which the figure stands out from the background. Alto-elef, alto-ripeno, see rupieno.

altogether (awl-too-gerH-e-r) adv. wholly; enationeter (al-tom-e-ter) n. See altimeter. alternatively (al-ter-na-tiv-li) ad alternative manner. altometer (al-tom'e-ter) n. See altimeter. altruism (altroide-ter) n. see aumeter.

altruism (altroide-izm) n. [F. fr. L. alter] selfsacrifice for the good of others.

altruist (altroide-ist) n. one that practises altruism;
a person devoted to the welfare of others.

alula (altroide-int) n.; pl. alulæ (altroide) [L. ala, wing]
a bastard wing [Ornith. and Entom.].

(altroide-int) n. [L. alumen] a double sulphate of
alumina and potash: -r.t. to impregnate
with alum. Alum-rock, alum-stone, the subsulphate of
alumina and potash; alunite.

Alum-root, a name alumina and potash; alunite. given to several astringent roots. alumina, alumine (al-ū-mi-na, al-ū-min) aluminiferous (al-ū-mi-nif-c-rus) a. contain-ing alum or alumina.

aluminiform (al-ū-min'i-form) a. having the form of alumina.

aluminite (al-ū-mi-nit) n. hydrous sulphate of aluminite aluminium, a snow-white or yellowish-

white mineral.

amateurism (am'a-tūr-izm) n. the state, condition, or practice, of an amateur.

amative (am'a-tiv) a. full of love; disposed to loving; amorous.

amativeness (am'a-tiv-nes) n. [L. amare, pp. amatus, love] an organ supposed to influence sexual desire; propensity to love.

amatorial (am-a-tō-ri-al) a. amatory. Amatorial muscles, the oblique muscles of the eve. used in oaling. aluminium (al-ū-min'i-um) n. [L. alumen, alum] one of the metals. Aluminium bronze, or aluminium gold, contains nine parts of copper and one of aluminium. aluminous (al-ū-nni-nus) a. pertaining to alum or alumina. aluminum (al-ū-mi-num) n. See aluminium. aluminum (al-ū-mi-num) n. See aluminum alumish (al-um-ish) a. having the nature of, or resembling, alum.

alumnus (a-lum'nus) n. [L. fr. alere, nurse] a pupil; a graduate of a coflege, aluta (al-ū-tu) n. [L., a kind of soft leather] a species of leather-stone.

alutaceous (al-ū-ti-shus) a. leathery; whitish-alutaceous (al-ū-ti-shus) a. leathery; whitish-alva marina (al-v-ti-nu) n. [L. ulva marina, sea-sedge] sea-sedge; dried seaweed, used for stuffing mattresses.

alveary (al-v-ō-ti-num, leather-ti-num, beehive, fr. alveary (al-v-ō-ti-num, leather); [Anat.] the hollow of the external ear.

alveolar (al-v-ō-ti-num, al-v-ō-ti-num, al-v-o-ti-num, eye, used in ogling. amatorially (am-s-tō'ri-al-i) adv. in an amatorial manner. amatory (am-a-tur-i) a. relating to love; expressing love; causing, or designed to cause, love. amaurosis (am-aw-ro-sis) n. [G. amauros, dark] partial or total loss of sight, due to paralysis of the optic nerves. paratysis of the optic nerves.

amaurotic (am-aw-rot-ik) a pertaining to, or affected with, amaurosis.

amaze (a-māz') v.t. [maze] to confound with surprise; to confuse with terror; to astonish;—n. astonishment; perplexity.

amazedly (a-mā-zed-li) adv. with amazement; with astonishment. alveolar (al-ve-o-lar) a. [L. alveolus, alveolus, dim. of alveus, hollow] pertaining to, or resembling, the sockets of the teeth.

alveolate (al-ve-o-lat, al-ve-o-lat) a. honeycombed; deeply pitted.

alveolus (al-ve-o-lat, al-ve-o-lat) a c. honeycombe (al-ve-o-lat), alveoli (al-ve-o-lat), a cell in a honeycomb, a fossil, etc.; the socket of a touth amazedness (q-ma-zed-nes) n. astoniahment; amazedness (q-ma-zed-nes) n. astoniahment; amazement (q-ma-zed-nes) n. a feeling of surprise and perplexity.

amazingly (q-ma-zing-li) adv. in an amazing manner or degree.

Amazon (am-q-zu) n. [G.] one of a fabulous race of female warriors; a masculine woman.

Amazonian (am-q-zō-ni-an) a. pertaining to an Amazon or the River Amazon.

ambages (qm-ba-jez) n. [L.] circumlocution, ambages (qm-ba-j-i-zur-i) a. circumlocutory; round about.

ambari. ambarie (am-ba-ri) n. [A.] in India, socket of a tooth. alvine (alvin, alvin) a. [L. alvus, belly] pertaining to the belly or the intestines.

alway, always (awl.wa., waz) adv. perpetually; regularly.

am (am) the first person singular, present indicative of the verb to be. of the verb to be.

ama (a'ma, am'a) n. [G. amē, a pail] a eucharistic wine-vessel; the wine itself.

amacratic (am-a-krat'ik) a. [G. hama, together, and kratos, power] uniting the chemical rays of light in a focus.

amadou (am-a-doo) n. [F.] a spongy combustible, made of dried fungus and saltpetre. ambari, ambarie (am'ha-ri) n. [A.] in India, ambari, ambarie (am'ha-ri) n. [A.] in India, a covered howdah. ambassador (am-bas'-a-dur) n. [O. H. Ger. ambaht, servant] an envoy of the highest rank sent to a foreign government. ambassadorial (am-bas-a-dō'ri-al) n. of, or belonging to, an ambassador. ambassadores (am-bas-a-dres) n. the wife of an ambassador. amain (a-mān') adv. (E. a and main] violently and suddenly; vigorously; vehemently.
amalgam (a-mal-gam) n. [G. malagma, emollient] a compound of mercury with another metal; a mixture of different things.

amalgamate (a-mal-ga-māt) v.t. to mix a metal with quicksilver; to compound;—v.t. to unite; to coalesce;—a amalgamated.

amalgamation (a-mal-ga-māt-shun) n. act of amalgamating; the process of separating gold and silver from their ores by mixing them with mercury; the blending of different things.

amanitine (am-an-l-tin, a-man-l-tin) n. [G. amanitat, a sort of fungi] the poisonous principle of certain fungi. amber (am'ber) n. [A.] a yellowish resin found as a fossil;—a. made or coloured like amber.

Amber-seed, the seed of the abelmosk; musk-seed.

Amber-tree, a South African evergreen shrub.

ambergris (am'ber-grès) n. [F. ambre gris, gray amber] a fragrant substance found in the alimentary canal of the spermaceti whale. in the animentary canal of the spermaceti whale.

ambidexter (am-bi-deks-ter) n. [L. ambi, around, and dexter, right hand) one that uses both hands with equal facility; a double-dealer; [Law] one that accepts bribes from both sides: — a. using both hands with equal ease; double-dealing.

ambidexterity (am-bi-deks-teri-ti) n. ambi-dexterity (am-bi-deks-teri-ti) n. ambi-dexterity (am-bi-deks-trus) a. ambi-dexterity (am-bi-deks-trus) a. ambi-dexterity (am-bi-deks-trus-ti) adm in amanuensis (a-man-u-en-sis) n. [L. ab and manue, hand] a person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has written. amaranth (am-q-ranth) n. [G. a and murainein, wither] an amaranthus; a flower that never fades; a colour inclining to purple.

amaranthine (am-q-ran-thin) a. belonging to the amaranth; not fading; of a ambidextrously (am-bi-deks/trus-li) adv. in an ambidextrous manner. ambidextrousness (am-bi-dek-trus-nes) ambient (am-bi-en) a. [L. umbire, go around] encompassing; surrounding.

ambigu (am-bi-gū) n. [F. fr. L. ambiguus] a feast where various dishes are served together. purplish colour. Amaranthus (am-a-ran-thus) n. a genus of plants, including prince's-feather and love-liee-bleeding. Amaryllis (am-s-ril'is)n.[a skep desen classical poetry] a genus of bulhous plants. amass (a-mas) v.t. [L. ad. and massa, mass] to collect into a heap; te accumulate. amassette (am-a-set) n. an instrument used in the prepasition of pigments. amassment (a-mas-ment) n. a heap; an accumulation. [G. hama, amasthenic (am-as-then-ik) a. [G. hama, uniting the chemical rays of light in a focus; amartic, amateur (am-a-tur) n. [F. fr. L. amator, lover] from taste or attachment;—a. having the quality of an amateur; done by an amateur. and love-lies-bleeding. ambiguity (am-bigūiti) n. quality or state of being ambiguous.

ambiguous (am-bigūiti) n. quality or state of being ambiguous.

ambiguous (am-bigūitus) a. [L.] doubtful or uncertain; equivocal.

ambiguously (am-bigūitus-li) adv.— in an ambiguousness (am-bigūitus-li) adv.— in an ambiguousness (am-bigūitus-les) n. unambiguousness (am-bigūitus-les) n. unambit (am'bit) n. [L. ambire, pp. ambitus, go ambit (am'bishun) n. an inordinate desire of a laudable desire of excellence; that which one is ambitious to obtain.

ambitious to obtain.

amateur; done by an amateur.

ambitious (am-bish'us) a. possessing, or controlled by, ambition; aspiring. ambitiously (am-bish'us-li) adv. in an ambitiously bitious manner. ambitiousness (am-hish'us-nes) quality of being ambitious. ambitus (am'bi-tus) n. a circuit; the edge of a thing, as a leaf, shell, etc.; [Arch.] an open space surrounding a building or monument.

amble (ambl) v. [L. ambulare, walk] to move as gait of a horse; to move affectedly;—n. a peculiar gait of a horse, in which both legs on one side are moved at the same time; an easy pace.

ambler (ambler) n. one that ambles; a horse that ambles; a pacer.

amblingly (amblingli) adv. in an ambling manner.

amblotic (ambliditik) a. [G. amblidisis, abortion] causing abortion;—n. a drug for causing abortion. causing abortion. amblygon (am-bli-gon) n. [G. amblus, blunt, and gonia, angle] an obtuse-angled triangle. amblygonal (am-blig/ō-nal) a. obtuse-angled; having the form of an amblygon.

amblygonite (am-blig-ō-nit) n. a mineral, a phosphate of aluminium and lithium, containing fluorine. lithium, containing fluorine.

amblyopia, amblyopy (am-bli-ō-pi-a, am-bli-ō-pi) n.

[G. amblus, dull, and ōps, ōpos, eye] dimness of vision.

ambo (am-bo), pl. ambones (am-bō-nēz) n.

[G. amboni in early churches a pulpit or reading desk.

Amboyna wood (am-boi-na wood) n. a finely variegated wood.

ambreada (am-bred-a, am-brē-ā-da) n. [amber] a kind of artificial amber made for the African trade. ambreic (am-breik) a. forming by digesting ambrein in nitric acid [Chem.]. ambreic (ami-rot-ik) a. torming by digesting ambrein in intric acid [Chem.].

ambrein (ami-rot-in) n. a pleasantly olorous, fatty substance got from ambergris.

ambrosia (am-brot-ih-a) n. [G.] the fabled food youth; anything very pleasant to the taste or smell.

ambrosial (am-brot-ih-a) a. partaking of the nature of ambrosia.

ambrosially (am-brot-ih-a-i) adv. with an ambrosially (am-brot-ih-a-i) adv. with an ambrosian to, St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan (A.D. 340-397). Ambrosian chant, a mode of singing or chanting introduced by St. Ambrose. Ambrosian ritual, a formula of worship instituted by St. Ambrose.

ambrosin (am-brot-ip) n. [G. ambrotos, im-mortal, and tupos, impression] a picture taken on glass, in which the lights are represented in silver, and the shades by a dark background visible through the unsilvered portion of the glass. through the unsilvered portion of the glass.

ambry (am'bri) n. [L. arma, arms, tools, etc.] an almonry; a pantry; a niche or cupboard in a church for books and sacred utensils. in a church for books and sacred utensils.

ambs-ace, ames-ace (āmz²ās) n. [L. ambs-ace, ames-ace (āmb²ās) n. [L. ambo-ace, amho, both, and as, ace] a double ace; the lowest cast at dice; ill-luck.

ambulacrum (am-bū-lā-krum) n. [L.] a set of pores in an echinoderm, through which are protruded the tube-feet.

ambulance (am-bū-lans) n. [L. ambulare, walk] a flying hospital, so organised as to follow an army in its inovements; a waggon or cart for the transport of the wounded, the injured, or the sick.

ambulant (am-bū-lā-lant) a. walking; moving from place to place.

ambulation (am-bū-lā-shum) n. the act of walking.

ambulator (am-bū-lā-tur) a. possessing the power of walking; not stationary; not fixed in its legal character;—n. any part of a building intended for walking in, as a cloister, a corridor, etc.; any portico or corridor.

any portico or corridor.

ambury (am'bu-ri) n. Same as anbury. ambuscade (am-bus-kād') n. [Sop fr. L. in and Dan. busk, bush] a lying concealed for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise; a place in which troops lie hid; the force concealed; -v.t. to cause to lie in wait; -v.s. to lie in wait.

ambush (am-boosh) n. and v. Same as ambuscade. ambushment (am'bush-ment) n. an ambush, ambustion (am-bust-yun) n. [L. amburere, pp. ambustion (am-bust-yun) n. [L. amburere, pp. ambustus, burn] a burn or scald. ameer, amir (a-mēr) n. [A.] a prince; a chief; the sovereign of Afghanistan. ameliorable (a-mēl-yur-a-bl) a. capable of being ameliorated. ameliorate (a-mēl-yur-āt) v.t. and i. [L. ad and meliorate (a-mēl-yur-āt) v.t. and i. [L. ad and melioration (a-mēl-yur-āt) n. the act of being ameliorated; improvement. being ameliorated; improvement. ameliorative (a-mel'yur-a-tiv) a. producing improvement.

amen (a-men', a-men') adv. or int. so be it; truly; verily; -n. a title of Christ; an expression of assent; -v.t. to ratify solemnly; to approve. amenability, amenableness
(a-mē-na-bili-iti, a-mē-na-bil-nes) n. the state of being amenable; liability to answer; tractableness.

amenable (a-mē-na-bi) a. [F. amener, bring] liable to be brought to account; willing to yield; submissive. willing to yield; submissive.

amenably (a-me-na-bl) adv. in an amenable manner.

amend (a-mend) v.t. [L. e and menda, fault] to change for the better; -v.i. to grow better.

amendable (a-mend-la-bl) a. capable of being amended or corrected.

amendatory (a-mend-la-bl) a. capable of being amended or corrected.

amendatory (a-mend-la-bl) a. containing amende (a-mend, a-mongd) n. [F.] a pecuniary amende honorable, an open apology and reparation. The amende honorable, an open apology and reparation.

amender (a-mend-ler) n. one that amends, corrects, or improves.

amendment (a-mend-ment) n. a change for the better; correction of a fault; reformation of life; an alteration proposed in a bill or motion; the correction of an error in a writ or process.

amends (a-mend) n.pl. compensation for a loss amends (a-mend?) n.pl. compensation for a loss or injury: satisfaction.

amenity (a-meni-ti)n.[L. amoenitas, fr. amoenus, pleasant] quality of being pleasant or agreeable, in situation, climate, manners, or disposition.

amenorrhea (a-men-ō-rē-a) n. [G. a. mēn, month, and rhein, flow] suppression of the menses pression of the menses. ament, amentum (am'ent, a-men'tum) n. species of inflorescence, consisting of a scaly sort of species of inflorescence, consisting or a scaly sort or spike, as in the alder, birch, etc.; a catkin.

amentaceous (am-en-tā-shus) a. pertaining to, or bearing, amenta.

(a-men'shi-a) n. [L. a, ab, and mens, mentis, mind] imbecility of mind.

amerce (a-mers) v.t. [L. a, ad, and merx, mercis, merchandise] to punish by an arbitrary fine to punish in general fine; to punish in general. amerceable (a-mer-sa-bl) a. liable to amerceamercement (a-mers-ment) n. a pecuniary penalty; a fine.

American (a-mer-i-kan) a. [America vespucci] pertaining to America;—n. a native of America; a citizen of the United States. Americanism (a-meri-kan-izm) n. a word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America; love for, or sympathy with, the United States. Americanize (a-meri-kan-iz) v.t. to render American in character. ames-ace n. See ambs-ace. Ametabola (am-e-tab'-5-la) n.pl. [G.] insects that do not undergo metamorphosis.

ametabolian (4-net-a-)-ō-li-an) a. [G. ameta-bolos, unchangeable] belonging to the Ametabola: —n. one of the Ametabola. ametabolic (8-met-a-bolik) a. not subject to metamorphosis.

amethyst (am'e-thist) n. [G. amethustos, not drunken] a bluish-violet kind of quartz, formedly supposed to prepare interviolet kind of quartz, formerly supposed to prevent intoxication. amethystine (ame-this-tin) a. pertaining to, or resembling, amethyst.

amiability (ā-mi-a-bil-til) n. amiableness; gentleness of disposition.

amiable (ā-mi-a-bil) a. [L. amare, love] worthy of love; deserving of affection.

amiableness (ā-mi-a-bil-nes) n. the quality of being amiable. amiably (a-mi-a-bii) adv. in an amiable manner; with kindness and good temper.
amianthiform (am-i-an-thi-form) a, with the form or likeness of amianthus. amianthoid (am-i-an-thoid) a. resembling amianthus;—n. a kind of asbestos. amianthus, amianth (ami-an-thus, amianth) n. [G. a amianthus, amianth i-anth) n. [G. a and miainein, stain] a variety of asbestos.

amicability (ami-ka-bil)-ti) n. quality of being amicable (ami-ka-bil) a. [L. amicabilis, fr. amarc, love] friendly; peaceable.

amicableness (ami-ka-bl-nes) n. quality of being amicable; kindness.

amicably (ami-ka-bl-nes) n. quality of being amicable; kindness.

amicably (ami-ka-bl) adv. in an amicable manner; without controversy.

amice (amis) n. [L. amicine, wrap about 1 a loose, flowing garnent like a cloak; an oblong piece of embroidered linen, made to wear on the head like a hood, or to rest on the shoulders like a cape.

amide (amid) n. [am/monia) a compound produced by the substitution of an acid radical for one or more of the hydrogen atoms of aminonia. or more of the hydrogen atoms of an acid radical for one amidin, amidine (ami-i-din) n. [F. amidon, mill] a gelatinous solution of starch fr. G. a and mulos, mill] a gelatinous solution of starch in hot water. amidships (a-mid-ships) adv. half-way between the stem and the stem. amidst, amid (a-midst, a-mid) prep. [A.S. on middan] in the middle. amir n. See ameer. amiss (a-mis') a. [miss] wrong; faulty;—adv. in a faulty manner.

amity (ami-ti) n. [0. F. amitie, fr. L. amare, love] friendly relationship.

amma (ani-a) n. [Syr. ama, mother] an abbess;

[G. hamma, knot] a russ.

ammeter (ami-e-ter) n. [ama(pere) and meter] an instrument for measuring electric currents. Also, amprometer.

ammonia (a-mō-ni-a) n. a volatile alkali of a pungent smell; spirit of hartshorn (originally prepared from camels' dung, near the temple of Jupiter Ammon). ammoniac (a-mō'ni-ak) a. ammoniacal;—n. the concrete juice of an umbelliferous plant (gum ammoniac). ammoniacal (am-ō-nī-a-kal) a. pertaining to, or using, ammonia. ammonite (ami-un-it) n. [L. cornu Ammonis, horn of Ammon] one of the fossil shells of a genus of extinct cuttle-fishes. ammonium (a-mō'-ni-um) n. the hypothetical base of ammonia. ammunition (am-u-nish-un) n. [L. ad and munite, defend] military stores; the articles used in charging firearms and ordnance of all kinds;—a. supplied for the use of soldiers. all kinds;—a. supplied for the use of soldiers.

amnesia (am-ne-si-a) n. [G. manēsia] loss of memory [Path.]

amnesty (am-ne-sti) n. [G. amnēstia] an act of oblivion; pardon of political offences; proclamation of such pardon.

amnion (am-ni-on) n.; pl. amnia [G.] the innermost membrane enveloping the embryo [Anat. and Zool.]; the fluid of the embryo-sac [Bot.] amniotic (am-ni-of-ik) a. pertaining to the amnion; possessing an amnion.

amnitis (am-ni-tis) n. inflammation of the amnitis (am-ni-tls) n. innamination of the amnion.

amœba (a-mē-ba) n. [G. amoibē, change] a microscopic mass of protoplasm, which moves about and feeds itself by means of finger-like processes protruded from its body.

amœbean (a-mē-beid) n. answering alternately, as in an amœbeam (a kind of poem).

amœboid (a-mē-beid) a. of, or pertaining to, or resembling, an amœba.

amœnomania (a-mē-nō-mā²-ni-a) n. [L. amænia, madness] a form of mania with pleasing illusions.

Amomum (a-mō-num) n. [G.] a genus of aromatic plants, among them being those that yield cardamons and grains of paradise.

among, amongst (a-mung, a-mungst) prep. [A.S. onmang) mixed with; conjoined with, or making part of.

amontillado (a-mon-til-ā-dō) n. [Sp.] a kind of sherry, light in colour and body.

amoret (am-ō-ret) n. [L. amor, love] a sweetheart; a love-knot; a love-song; a trifing love-affair; -pl. love-glances. affair ;-pl. love-glances. amorist (am/ô-rist) n. a lover; a gallant; an inamorato. amorosa (am-ō-rō-sa) n. an amorous woman; a wanton; a courtesan.

amoroso (am-ō-rō-sō) n.; pl. amorosi (am-ō-rō-sō) a man in love; a lover; a gallant.

amorous (am-ū-rō-sō) n.; pl. amor, love) inclined to love; relating to, or produced by, love. amorously (am-ū-rus-li) adv. in an annorous manner; lovingly.

amorousness (am-ū-rus-nes) n. quality of being amorous.

Amorpha (a-mor-fa) n. [(1. a and morphā, form] a genus of leguninous plants. amorphism (a-mor-fizm) n. a condition of shapelessness; absence of crystalamorphota stincture; absence of crystallization; want of crystalline structure; nihilism.

amorphota (amorfo²te) n.pl. stars not constituting a constellation [Astron.] amorphous (a-morfus) a. shapeless; uncrystallized; heterogeneous; nihilistic.

Amorphozoa (amorfo.z²) n.pl. [d. auaranimal] animals of irregular shape, as the sponges.

amort (a-mort) a. [F. à la mort] lifeless; spiritless; depressed. amortization, amortizement
(a-morti-zā-shun, a-mortiz-ment) n. act or right of alienating lands in mortmain.

amortize (a-mortiz, -tiz) v.t. [L. ad and mors, mortize, death to alienate in mortmain, that is, to convey to a corporation; to extinguish, as a debt, by a sinking fund. debt, by a sinking fund.

amotion (a-mo'shun) n. [L.] ejectment from possession in office.

amount (a-mount) v.i. [L. ad and mons, montis, to reach or extend in substance or influence; to be equivalent;—n. the sum total; the effect, substance, etc.

amour (a-moor) n. [F. fr. L. amor, love] a love in ampelite (am-pe-lit) n. [4. amor, love] a love in ampelite (am-pe-lit) n. [4. amperitis, a kind of bituminous earth sprinkled on vines to keep off insects, fr. ampelos, vine] a lituminous earth.

ampere (am-pi-n) n. [Ampere, a French electrician] the unit used in measuring the strength of an electric current. strength of an electric current. ampersand (am-per-sand) n. [for and per seand, that is, and by itself-and] the sign & (for L. et, and). the sign & (for L. et. and).

amphiarthrosis (am-fi-ar-thrö-sis) n. [G. amphi and arthrōsis, articulation, fr. arthron, joint] a kind of articulation permitting slight motion, as in the vertebrae [Anat.].

amphibia (am-fibi-a) n.pl. [d.] animals that can live either on land or in water; a group of animals that in their early stage breathe by gills. amphibial, amphibian (am-fili-inl, un) bios, living a double life, fr. amphi and bios, life] of, or pertaining to, amphibia.

amphibian amphibian (ann-fil)/-i-an) n. an animal of the class Amphibia.

amphibiolite (am-fil)/-i-o-lit) n. [G. amphibios, amphibious, and lithos, stone] a fossil amphibian. amphibiology (am-fib-i-ol'o-ji) n. [G. logos, discourse] that part of science concerned with the Amphibia. amphibious (am-fib-i-us) a living both on land amphibious (am-fib-i-us) a living both on land amphibiousness (am-fib-i-us-nes) n. quality of being amphibious. amphibole (am-fi-boli) n. [G. amphibolos, doubt-full hornblende; amphibology. amphibolic (am-fi-bolik) a. of the nature of amphibolic (am-fib-bolik) a. (amphibology. amphibolite (am-fibio-lit) n. [G. amphibolos, doubtful, and lithos, stone] a rock consisting mainly of green hornblende. rock consisting mainly of green hornblende.

amphibological (am-fi-bō-loj'-i-kal) a. of doubtful meaning.

amphibology (am-fi-bol'-ō-ji) n. [(i. amphi-bology bolos, ambiguous, and logos, speech] a sentence susceptible of two interpretations.

amphiboloid (am-fib'-ō-loid) a. having the appearance of amphibole.

amphibrach (am-fib'-ō-loid) a. [(i. amphi and bruchus, short] a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short. amphicarpic, amphicarpous (am-fi-kar-pik, -pus) a. [G. amphi and karpos, fruit] having two kinds of fruit, or two seasons of ripening [Rot.].

Amphictyonic (am-fik-ti-on-ik) a. pertaining to the Amphictyons.

Amphictyons (am-fik-ti-on-ik) a. pertaining to the Amphictyons.

Amphictyons (am-fik-ti-on-ik) a. pertaining to the Amphictyons.

Amphictyons (am-fik-ti-on-ik) a. pertaining to the Amphictyons.

amphictyony (am-fik-ti-on-i) n. an association of states for common interest.

amphigamous (am-fig-a-mus) a. (it. amphiang am and gamos, marriage) a term applied to plants having a structure entirely cellular. and no sexual organs.

amphigen (am-fi-jen) n. [G. amphi and root gen, produce] a thallogen. amphigory (am-fi-go-ri) n. [F.] a nonsensical composition.

amphimacer (ann-fini-a-ser) n. [G. amphi and mak-ros, long] a foot of three syllables, the middle one short, and the others long amphioxus (ann-fi-o-d-s) n. [G. ozus, sharp] the lancelet, a little fish.

Amphipoda (ann-fip-o-d-a) n. pl. [G. pous, podos, foot] an order of Crustacea.

amphipodous (am-fip'o-dus) a. of, or pertaining to the Amphipoda.

amphiprostyle (am-fip'ro-stil) n.[G.] a double prostyle, or an edifice with columns in front and behind.

amphisbæna (am-fis-bö-na) n. [G.] a fabulous serpent supposed to have a

head at each end

amphiscii, amphiscians $\frac{(am-fis'i-i, -anz)}{n.p!}$. [$\frac{(k.\ amphi)}{n.p!}$ and $\frac{skia}{n.p!}$, shadow] the inhabitants between the tropics, whose shadows in one part of the year are cast north, and in the other south, according as the sun is south or north of their zenith.

amphistomous (am-fis-tō-mus) a. [G. stoma, mouth] having a mouth-like opening at each end of the body.

amphitheatre (am-fi-thē'a-ter) n. [G.] an oval or circular edifice, having rows of seats one above another, around an open space, used for public sports.

amphitheatrical (am-fi-the-at'-ri-kal) a. per-taining to, or exhibited in, an amphitheatre.

Amphitrite (am-fi-tri-te)n. [G., wife of Poseidon]

the planetoids.

amphitropous (am-fit-ro-pus) a. [G. amphi and tropos, fr. trepein, turn] having the hilum lateral and intermediate between chalaza and micropyle [Bot.].

amphitryon (am-fit'ri-un) n. [Amphitryon, in Molière's Amphitryon, who gives a great dinner] a host; an entertainer.

a great dinner la host; an entertainer.

amphitype (am-fi-tip) n. [G. amphi and tupos, type] a photographic process producing simultaneous positives and negatives.

amphora (am-fi-ra) n. [G. amphi and phoreus, bearer] among the Greeks and Romans a two-handled vessel, usually of clay, for holding wine, oil, honey, grain, etc.; also a liquid measure.

amphoral (am-fo-rai) a. pertaining to, or resembling, an amphora.

amphoric (am-fo-terik) a. [ike the sound made by blowing into a flask [Med.]

amphoteric (am-fo-terik) a. [G. amphoteros, both) partaking of each; neutral. ample (am-pl) a. [L. amplus] of large dimensions; great; fully sufficient; extended.

ampleness (am-pl-nes) n. state or quality of amplexicaul (am-plek-si-kawl)a. [L. amplexus, emplexis, stem] nearly surrounding the stem, as the base of a leaf [Rot.] amplification (am-pli-fi-ki-shun) n. act of amplification (am-pli-fi-ki-shun) n. act of aggerated or diffused narration. aggerated or diffused narration.

amplificative (am'pli-fi-kā-tiv) a. serving or amplify (am'pli-fi) v.t. [L. amplus and facere, make] to render larger; to treat copiously;

amplitude (am-pli-tūd) n. largeness; extent; an arc of the horizon intercepted between the true east or west point and the centre of the sun or a star, at its rising or setting; the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown.

amply (am-pli) adv. largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently.

amply ciently.

ampulla (am-pul'a) n. [L.] a bottie with slender neck and globular body, used by the ancient Romans to hold perfumes and oils for anointing the body after bathing, etc.; [Eccl.] a vessel for holding consecrated oil, wine, etc.; [Eccl.] a vessel for holding consecrated oil, wine, etc.; [Eicl.] a fask-like or saccular dilatation or vesicle, as in the semi-circular canals of the ear, on the leaves of bladder-wort, etc.

ampullaceous (am-pul-ā-shus) a. resembling aglobular flask; bottle-shaped.

amputate (am-pul-ā-shus) a. resembling amputate prune] to cut off, as a limb.

amputation (am-pul-ā-shun) n. act of amputating.

amputation (am-pul-ā-shun) n. act of amputating.

amuck, amok (a-muk', a-mok') a. or adv.

rush about frantically, attacking all and sundry.

amulet (am-ū-let) n. [L.] something worn to prevent evil; a talisman.

amuletic (am-ū-let'ik) a. of the nature, or possessing the virtues, of an amulet.

amusable (a-mūz) v.t. [F. amuser] to entertain aruseally; to county is about place and aruseally and and analysed aruseally.

amuse (a-mūz) v.t. [F. amuser] to entertain agreeably; to occupy in a pleasant manner; to keep in expectation; to delude.

amusement (a-mūz-ment) n. that which affords pleasurable occupation.

amusia (a-mūz-a) n. [G. a and mousa, a muse] imability to understand or execute music.

amusingly (a-mūzing-li) adv. in an amusing manner.

amusive (a-mū'ziv) a. capable of amusing; entertaining; diverting.

amygdalate (a-mig'da-lat) a. pertaining to, resembling, or made of, almonds; a. an emulsion made of almonds; a salt of amygdalic acid.

amygdalic (a-mig'da-lat) a. derived from almonds, as amygdalic acid.

amygdalin (a-mig'da-lin) n. a crystalline substance obtained from bitter almonds.

amygdaloid (a-mig-da-loid) a. almond-shaped minerals.

amygdaloidal (a-mig-da-loi-dal) a. [G. amug-da-loi-dal] a. [G. amug-daloidal (a-mig-da-loi-dal) a. [G. amug-pertaining to amygdaloid; a vesicular structure.

amyl (am'il) n. [G. amulon, starch] a hypothetical radical thought to exist in many compounds,

as amylic alcohol, etc. Nitrate of amyl, an ambercoloured fluid with a pleasant odour.

amylaceous (am.i-la'slus) a. composed of, or
resembling, starch; starchy.

an (an) a. [A.S. ān, one] the form of the indefiniarticle used before a vowel sound. See a.

ana (a'na, a'na) n.pl. [L. anus, adj. suffix] sayings,
subject.

subject.

anabaptism (an-a-bap'tizm) n. a second baptism; rebaptism; the doctrine or practices of the Anabaptists.

Anabaptist (an-u-bap-tist) n. [G. ana and bap-tist tizein, baptize] one that denies the validity of infant baptism, and maintains that those who have been baptized in infancy ought to be baptized again. anabaptistic, anabaptistical

(an-a-bap-tis'tik, -ti-kal) a relating to anabaptism or to the Anabaptists.

Anabas (an-a-bas) n. [G. ana and bainein, go] a genus of fishes, including the climbing fish.

anabasis (a-labd-sis) n.; pl. anabases (a-nabd-sis) (a-labd-sis) a military advance; [Med.] the

increase of a disease or paroxysm.

anacamptic (an-a-kam-tik) a. [G. ana and kamptein, bend] reflecting or reflected.

Anacamptic sounds, sounds produced by reflection, as echoes.

anacanthous (an-a-kan'thus) a. [G. anakanthos, spineless, fr. an and akantha, spine] spineless; [Lehth.] having spineless fins. anachronism (an-ak-run-ism) n. [G. fr. ana, and chronos, time] an error in chronology by which events are misplaced.

anachronistic, anachronistical (an-ak-run-is'tik, -ti-kal) a. involving an anachronism. anaclastic (an-a-klas-tik) a. [ti. anaklastos, reflected] pertaining to, or produced

by, the refraction of light; bent back; refracted.

anaclastics (an-a-klastitks) n. [G. ana, and klastitks) beak] that part of optics which treats of the refraction of light; dioptrics.

anaclisis (an-a-klītsis) n. [G.] attitude of a patient in bed, which sometimes affords important indications [Med.].

anacomos important innecators [near.].

anacomosis (an-3-se-no-sis) n. [G.] a figure of speech, consisting of an appeal by a speaker to his opponents for their opinion.

anacoluthon (an-3-kol-n-kol) n. [G.] a change from one construction to another

in the same sentence.

anaconda (an-a-kon'da) n. [Etym. unknown] a large snake that is non-venomous, and destroys its prey by crushing.

and destroys its prey by crushing.

anacreontic (a-nak-rē-on-tik) a. pertaining to, or after the manner of, the Greek poet Anacreon; a poem in praise of love and wine.

anadem, anademe (an-a-dem, -dēm) n.
anadem (an-a-di-plō-sis) n. [C. fr. ana and band or fillet) a garland or fillet; a chaplet or wreath.

anadiplosis (an-a-di-plō-sis) n. [C. fr. ana and diploos, double] the repetition, at the beginning of a new clause, of the word at the end of the preceding one [Rhet.].

anadromous (a-nad-rō-mus) a. [G.] ascending rivers to spawn [Ichth.].

anæmia (a-nē-mi-a) n. [G. an and haima, blood] a deficiency of blood or of certain constituents of the blood [Med.].

constituents of the blood [Med.].

anæmic (a.nē-mik) a. pertaining to, or affected with, anæmia; deficient in blood.

anæsthesia, anæsthesis (an-es-thē-zi-a, -sis) n. [G. an and aisthanomai, feel] loss of feeling; insensibility to pain, artificially produced.

anæsthetic (an-es-thetik) a. producing anæsthetic (thesia; having the power of depriving of feeling or sensation;—n. that which produces anæsthesia, esp. a substance like chloroform, used in surgical operations.

anaglyph (an'u-glif) n. [G. ana, and gluphein, engrave] an embossed or chased ornament, worked in relief, as a cameo.

anaglyphic, anaglyphical, ana-glyptic (an-a-glif-lik, -i-kal, an-a-glip-tik) a. per-taining to anaglyphs.

anaglyptograph (an a-glip'tō-graf) n. [G. and graphein, write] a machine for making drawings in relief of embossed work.

anaglyptography (an-a-glip-tog-ra-fi) n. the art of copying

anagnorisis (an-ag-nori-sis) n. [G. fr. ana and gnorizein, make known] the unravelling of a dramatic plot.

anagoge, anagogy (an'a-gō-jē, -ji) n. [(1.)] ment; allegorical or spiritual interpretation; [Path.] ejection of blood from the lungs by the mouth.

anagogic, anagogical (an-a-goj'ik, taining to anagoge; mysterious; mystical.

anagogics (an-a-goj'-iks) n. mystical interpretation, esp. of the Scriptures; the study

of mystical subjects.

anagram (an'a-gram) n. [G. ana and gramma, letter] a transposition of the letters of a word or sentence to form a new word or sentence.

anagrammatic, anagrammatical (an-a-gra-mat-ik, -i-kal) σ. pertaining to, or making, an anagram.

anagrammatically an-a-gra-mati-kal-i) adv. in the manner of an anagram; by transposition of letters.

anagrammatism (an-a-gram'a-tizm) n. the

anagrammatist (an-a-gram'a-tist) n. a anagrammatize (an-a-gram'-a-tīz) v.t. to form

an anagram; —v.i. to make anagrams.

anal (ā/nal) a. belonging to, or near, the anus;

anal (a/nal) a. belonging to, or near, the anus;

analectic (ana-lektik) a. relating to analects;

made up of selections.

analects, analecta (an'a-lekts; an-a-lekts; an-a-lekts) n.pl. [G. fr. ana and legein, gather] literary extracts; a collection of literary fragments.

analemma (an-a-lem'a) n. [G. fr. analambanein, take up] an orthographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian; an instrument of wood or brass, on which this projection is made. analepsis, analepsy (an-a-lep-sis, an-a-analambanein, take up] recovery of strength; a kind of spilorus [Med 1]. of epilepsy [Med.].

analeptic (an-a-lep-tik) a. restorative: in "igorating: -n. a restorative medicine.
analgesia (an-a-lef-si-a) n. (i. fr. an and algos, pain] incapacity for feeling pain in some part of the body [Path.]

analogic, analogical (an-a-loj-ik, -i-kal) founded on, analogy

analogically (an-a-loj-i-kal-i) adv. in an analogically logical manner; by way of analogy; functionally, not structurally.

analogicalness (an-a-loj-i-kal-nes) n. the quality of being analogical.

analogism (a-nal-b-jizm) n. an argument from cause to effect; investigation by, or reasoning from analogy.

or reasoning from, analogy, analogist (a-nal-5-jist) n. one that employs, or analogist (a-nal-5-jist) n. one that employs, or analogize (a-nal-5-jis) r.t. to explain or consider by analogy; -v.t. to use analogy; analogous (a-nal-5-jus) a. having analogy; presenting some analogy or resemblance; corresponding; [Bot.] like in form but not in plan of structure.

analogously (a-nal-ō-gus-li) adv. in an analogous gous manner.

analogue (an-a-log) n. [4. ana and logos, ratio, proportion] a thing analogous to some

other thing; [Biol.] an organ similar to another in function, but not in structure and origin.

analogy (a-nal-i-ji). partial similarity; [Math.] analogy similitude of ratios; [Biol.] similarity of function in organs differing in structure and origin.

analysis (a-nal-i-sis) n. [G. ana and luein, loose] the resolution of anything into its constituent elements; a synopsis; [Math.] resolving problems by reducing them to equations.

analyst (an-a-list) n. one that analyzes, or that is skilled in analysis.

analytic, analytical (an-a-lit'ik, -i-kal) analysis; resolving into component parts or first principles; [Phil.] deficient in inflections.

analytically (an-a-lit'ikal-i) adv. in an analytical manner; by way of analysis.

analytics (an-a-lit'iks) n. [G. analutikos, analytic] the science of analysis analyzable (an'a-liza-bl) a. capable of being analyzab. (an'a-liz) v.t. to take to pieces: to resolve

analyze (an'a-liz) v.t. to take to pieces; to resolve into elements; to examine critically.

analyzer (an'a-li-zer) n. one that, or that which, analyzes, or is able to analyze.

anamnesis (an-an-në-sis) n. (G.) recollection of the past, csp. of the Platonic pre-existence; a patient's account to the physician of his illness. anamorphosis (an-a-morfo-is) an-a-morfo-form anew] a distorted representation of an object which viewed from a certain point, or by reflection, appears in proportion [Opt.]; a morbid development of form [Bot.] anana, ananas (a-nā-na, a-nā-na, an-an-us)
n. [Peruv.] the pine-apple.
anandrous (an-an-drus) a. [G. an and anēr.
said of female flowers [Bot.].

anantherous (an-an'ther-us) a. [G. an anthēros, flowery] with without anthers [Bot.].

ananthous (an-an-thus) a. [G. an and anthos, flower] flowerless [Bot.].

anapæst, anapest (an-a-pest) n.[G.] a foot of three syllables, the first two short, or unaccented, the last long, or accented analyse (analyse first two short). anapæstic, anapestic (an-a-pestic) anapæstic on anapæstic anapestic (an-a-pestic) anapæstic manapæstic verse. anapæstic verse. anaphora (a-naf-o-ra) n. [G.] the repetition of the same word or words at the beginning of successive verses, clauses, or sentences [Rhet.]. anaphrodisia (an-af-rō-dizi-a) n. [G. fr. an and Aphroditē, Venus] absence of savual power or desire: impotence

of sexual power or desire; impotence.

anaphrodisiac (an.af-rō-diz-i-ak) a. diminishing sexual desire;—n. anything having this effect.

anaplasty (an-a-plas-ti) n. [G. anaplassein, remodel] the repairing of external lesions by adjacent healthy tissue [Surg.] anaplerosis (an-a-plē-rō-sis) n. [G.] the supply-anaple-rosis (an-a-plē-rō-sis) n. [G.] the supply-anaple-rosis (ana-plē-rō-sis) n. [G.] the supply-rosis (ana-plē-rō-sis) n. [G.] the supp

anarchic, anarchical (a-narkik,-ki-kal) anarchic, anarchical (a-narkik,-ki-kal) anarchy; being without government; lawless; confused. anarchism (an-up-kizm) n. confusion; disorder; anarchist (an-up-kizm) n. one that promotes disorder; order; one opposed to all government. anarchy (an-up-kizm) n. [G. anarchos, without head] want of government in society; lawlessness; confusion. lawlessness; confusion.

lawlessness; confusion.

anarthrous (an-ar-thrus) a. [G. an and arthron, joint] without the article [Gram.]; without joints; having no articulated limbs [Zool.].

anasarca (an-a-sār-ka) n. [G. ana and aarx, sar-kos, flesh] dropsy of the cellular tissue.

anasarcous (an-a-sār-kus) a. belonging to, or affected by, dropsy; dropsical.

anaseismic (an-a-sīs-mik) a. [G. ana and secien, shake] characterized by upward movement (said of earthquake shocks).

anastatic (an-s-stat'ik) a. [G. fr. anistasthai, ing, a process of printing from zinc plates in which the design has been etched in relief.

anastomose (a-nas-tō-mōz) v.i. to inosculate; as the arteries and veins.

anastomosis (a-nas-tō-mō'sis) n. [c. anastomosis moun, open, discharge] the inter-connection of veins, arteries, etc.; the interlacing of any spreading system, as the veins of leaves, etc.

spreading system, as the veins of leaves, etc.

anastomotic (a-nas-tō-mot-ik) a pertaining to, anastomotic ore-khibiting, anastomosis; [Med.] having the power of removing obstruction from veins; —n. a medicine that removes obstructions from vessels.

anastrophe (a-nas-trō-fō) n. [G. fr. ana and strophe (a-nas-trō-fō) n. [G.] an inversion of the usual order of words [Ihet.].

anathema (a-nath-e-na) n. [G.] an offering to some deity, hung up in a temple; a curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication; an accursed thing.

anathematic, anathematical

(a-nath-e-mat-ik, -i-kal) a. relating to, or containing, an anathema.

anathematism (a-nath'e-ma-tizm) n. the act of anathematizing; an excommunication; a cursing.

anathematization (a - nath - e - mat - i - zā' shun) n the act of anathematizing or denouncing as accursed.

anathematize (a-nath'e-ma-tīz) v.t. to (pro-nounce an anathema against; to denounce with curses;—v.i. to pronounce anathema. anatomical (an-a-tom-i-kal) a. belonging to anatomically (an-a-tom-i-kal-i) adv. by means of dissection.

anatomist (a-nat-n-mist) n. one skilled in anatomy.

anatomization (a-nat-ō-mi-zā-shun) n. the anatomization act of anatomizing.

anatomize (a-nat-ō-miz) v.t. to dissect; to lay open the interior structure of parts, for the scientific purpose of examining each by itself.

anatomy (a-nat-ō-mi) n. [G. fr. anatomnein, cut up] art of dissection; act of dividing a thing for the purpose of examining its parts; act of separating the various parts of an animal body, to discover their structure and economy; a skeleton.

anatripsis (an-a-trip-sis) n. [G. rubbing: friction used remedially in disease [Med.].

anatropous (a-nat-rō-pus) a. [G. ana and tre-having the micropyle near the hilum, and the chalaza at the opposite end [Bot.].

the opposite end [Bot.].

anbury, anberry (an'-ber-i) n. [(1) A.S. ampre, dilated vein] a soft wart, peculiar to horses and cattle; finger and toe. ancestor (an'ses-tur) n. [L. antecessor, foregoer] one from whom a person is descended. ancestral, ancestorial (an-ses-tral, an-ses-tral) a. relating to ancestors; possessed by ancestors.

ancestress (an'ses-tres) n. a female ancestor.

ancestry (an'scs-tri) n. a series of ancestors or progenitors; lineage; honourable descent; high birth.

anchilops (ang-ki-lops) n. [G.] corner of the eye [Path.].

anchithere (ang-ki-thēr) n. [G. ang-ki-thēr) n. [G. ang-ki-thēr] n. [G. ang-ki-thēr] n. [G. ang-ku-ra] anchor (ang-ku-r) n. [G. ang-ku-ra] anchor anironinstrument dropped

from a ship to grapple the bottom and hold the vessel at rest in water; any firm support;—v.t. to place at anchor;—v.t. to sat anchor; to come to anchor; to stop. To weigh anchor, to raise it. Anchor-buoy, a buoy that marks the position of an anchor at the bottom. Anchorground, ground for anchoring. Anchor-hold, the hold taken by an anchor; security; ground of expectation.



Anchor-ice, ground ice. Anchor-watch, the watch set while a ship is at anchor. anchorage (ang-kur-āj) n. a place where a ship can anchor; a duty imposed on ships anchoring in a harbour.

anchored (ang-kurd) a. at anchor; shaped like an anchor; [Her.] applied to a cross whose extremities are turned back like anchor flukes. anchoress, anchoritess (ang'kur-cs, -1-tes) n. a female hermit. anchoret, anchorite (ang ku-ret, -rīt) n. retire] a hermit; a recluse; a monk. anchoretic, anchoretical (ang-ku-retical ik, -i-kal) a. of, or pertaining to, an anchoret, or to his life.

anchovy (an-chō'-vi) n. [Sp. fr. (?) Basque antzua, dry] asmall sea-fish of the herring family.

Anchovy-pear, the fruit of Grias cauliftoru (Jamaica).

anchylose (ang-ki-lōs) v.t. [G.] to unite or fix immovably; to stiffen; -v.i. to become consolidated; to grow together.

anchylosis (ang.ki-lō'sis) n. the consolidation of two or more bones into one; the immovable state of a joint.

anchylotic (ang-ki-lot'ik) a. pertaining to anchylotic (ang-ki-lot'ik) a. pertaining to anancient (ān'shent) a. [F. ancien, fr. L. ante] old; that happened or existed long ago; of great age;—pl. those that lived in former ages, opposed to moderns; elders of the people; barristers of a certain standing. Ancient of Days, (Jod.

anciently (ān'shent-li) adv. in old times; formerly; in former times; from of old.

ancientry (ān'shent-ri) n. tucientness; something belonging to antiquity.

ancientry (an'sil-ar-i) a. [L. ancidla, female servant] subservient; supplementary. immovable state of a joint. ancipital, ancipitous (an-sipi-tal, tus) ancipital, ancipitous (an-sipi-tal, tus) a. [L. anceps, cipitis, double-headed] two-edged [Bot. and Zool.]; double-faced; ambiguous.

ancon (ang-kon) n.; pl. ancones (ang-kō-nēz) [G.] the elbow; [Arch.] a console; a corbel; the corner or quoin of a wall, crossheam, or rafter.

and (and) conj. [A.S.] the typical cumulative coordinating conjunction.

andante (an-dan-te) a. [It.] rather slow. andante (an-dan-te) a. [It.] rather slow;—n. a moderately slow movement or piece. andantino (an-dan-të-no) a. somewhat quicker than andante;—n. such a movement. (an-de-zit) n. [Andes] a rock, its essential composition being plagioclase, felspar, and hornblende. andiron (and-i-ern) n. [O.F. andier] a utensil for supporting wood in a fire-place; a fire-dog, andrecium (an-dre-si-um) n. [G. aner, andros, name, andoikos, house] the stamens taken collectively [Bot.].

androgynal, androgynous (an-droj'i-androgynal, androgynous (an-droj'i-androgynous) (an-droj'i-androgynous) (an-droj'i-androgynous) (an-droj'i-androgynous) (an-droj'i-androgynous) (an-droj'i-androgynous) (an-droj'i-androgynous) (an-droj'i-androgynous) (an-droj'i-androj'i-androj'i-androj'i-androj (an-droj'i-androj (an-droj (an taken collectively [Bot.]. anecdotal, anecdotical (an'ek-dō-tal, an-ek-dot'ikal) a. pertaining to anecdotes.

anecdote (an-ek-dōt) n. [G. anekdotos not given out] a particular fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident. anecdotist (an'ek-dō-tist) n. one that tells, or one given to relating, anecdotes.

anele (a-nēl') v.t. [A.S. an, on, and etc, oil] to anoint with oil; to give extreme unction.

anelectric (an-e-lek'trik)a. [G. an and E. electro] non-electric :-n, a body that does not become electric. anemogram (a-nem-5-gram) n. [G. anemos, wind, and gramma, letter] a record produced by an anemograph (a-nem-4-graf) n. [G. graphein, write] an instrument for recording automatically the force and direction of the wind. anemology (an-e-mol'o-ji) n. [G. anemos, wind, and logos, discourse] the doctrine of winds, or a treatise on the subject. anemometer (an-e-mom'e-ter) n. [G. metron, measuring the force and velocity of the wind.

anemometry (an-e-mom'e-tri) n. the measurement of the force or velocity of the wind, by means of an anemometer.

Anemone (a-nem-ō-nē) n. [G. fr. anemos, wind] a genus of plants of the crow-foot family; the wind-flower. anemonin, anemonine (a nem'-ō-nin) obtained from some species of Anemone. anemophilous (an-e-mofi-lus) a. [G. anemos, wind, and philos, loving] fertilized by wind-borne pollen [Bot.].

anemoscope (a-neu-ō-skōp) n. [G. anemos, wind, and skopein, view] a continuous for short the statement of the statem trivance for showing the direction of the wind.

anent (a-nent) prep. [A.S. on and qen, even] in respect of, or regard to; as to; about.

aneroid (an'e-roid) n. [G. a, nëros, wet, and eides, form] a portable barometer, shaped like a watch, depending for its action on the pressure of the atmosphere on a metallic box almost exhausted of air. anesthesia, etc. See anæsthesia, etc. aneurism (an'ū-rizm) n. [G. aneurunein, widen] a morbid dilatation of an artery. aneurismal (an-ū-riz/mai) a pertaining to aneurism; affected with aneurism. anew (a-nū') adv. in a new form or manner; newly: over again; afresh. anfractuosity (an-frak-tū-os-i-ti) n. state of being full of windings; one of the fissures separating the convolutions of the brain. anfractuous, anfractuose (an-fraka. [L. anfractus, turning] winding; full of windings angel (an-jel) n. [G. anggelos] a messenger; a spirit employed by God to communicate His will to man; a ministering spirit; an evil spirit; an ancient gold coin of England, worth from 6s. 8d. to 10s., bearing the figure of the archangel Michael;—a. resembling angels; angelic. Angel-bed, an open bed without bed-posts. Angel-fish, a species of shark, taking its name from its wing-like pectoral fins. Angel-shot, a kind of chain shot. kind of chain shot.

angelet (an-jel-et) n. a gold coin of Edward IV., of angelic, angelical (an-jel-ik, -i-kal) a.

angelic, angelical (an-jel-ik, -i-kal) a.

bling, an angel; of the nature of an angel.

angelica (an-jel-ik-ka) n. an unbelliterous plant; a Californian sweet white wine.

angelically (an-jel-ik-ik-i) adv. in an angelic angelically (an-jel-ik-ik-i) n. [G. latreia, service] the worship of angels.

angelolatry (an-jel-ol-a-tri) n. [G. angelos and logos, discourse] a discourse on angels; the doctrine of angels.

angelonhany (an-jel-of-a-ni) n. [G. angelos angels; the doctrine of angels.

angelophany and phainein, appear the manifestation of an angel, or of angels, to man.

angelot (an'-je-lot) n. an old French gold coin; a gold coin struck by Henry VI. of England, at Paris; a kind of rich cheese made in Normandy; a musical instrument like a lute.

angelus (an'-je-lus) n. ffr. the opening words of the service, "Angelus Domini nuntavit Mariae"] in the Roman Catholic church a devotional service in memory of the incarnation, said at morning, noon, and sunset. The angelus-bell, the signs! to say the angelus.

the angelus.

anger (ang-ger) n. [leel. angr., grief] a strong passion or emotion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury ;--v.t. to excite to anger.

angler or emotion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury; -v.t. to excite to anger.

anglenchyma (an-ji-eng-ki-ma) n. [G. anggeion, vessel, and engchuma, infusion] vascular tissue [Bot.].

angina (an-ji-ma)n. [L. linfiammation of the throat.

angiography (an-ji-og-ra-fi) n. [G. anggeion, vessel, and graphein, write] a description of the vessels in the human body.

angiology (an-ji-of-ji) n. [G. anggeion, vessel, and graphein, write] a description of the vessels in the human body.

angiology (an-ji-of-ji) n. [G. anggeion, vessel, and logos, discourse] the science of the vessels of the human body.

angiosperm (an-ji-of-pin n. [G. sperma, seed] a plant having a seed-vessel, and logos, discourse] the science of the vessels of the human body.

angiosperm (an-ji-of-pin n. [G. sperma, seed] a plant having a seed-vessel, and logos, discourse] the science of the vessels of the human body.

angiosperm (an-ji-of-pin n. [G. sperma, seed] a plant having a seed-vessel, and logos, discourse] the science of the vessels of the human body.

angiosperm (an-ji-of-pin n. [G. sperma, seed] a plant having a seed-vessel, and logos, discourse] the science of discourse in the same plane, that meet, or that would meet, if sufficiently extended; the difference of direction of two lines in the same plane, that meet, or that would meet, if sufficiently extended; the difference of direction of two planes intersecting, or tending to intersect each other. Acute angle, one less than 90°.

Adjacent angles, such as have one leg common to both angles. Angle of incidence, the angle that a ray of light makes with a line drawn perpendicular to the plane on which it falls. Angle of refraction, the angle that a ray of light makes with a line drawn perpendicular to the plane on which it falls. Angle of refraction, the angle that a ray of light makes with a line drawn perpendicular to the plane for the refracting medium through which the ray passes. Curvilinear angle, one formed by two curved lines. External angles, angles of any right-lined fi Curvilinear angle, one formed by two curved lines. External angles, angles of any right-lined figure without it, when the sides are produced. Internal angles, those that are within any right-lined figure. Mixed angle, one formed by a right line with a curved line. Oblique angles, one more than 90°. Rectilineal angle, one formed by a right line saling on another perpendicularly. Solid angle, the angle produced by the meeting of three or more plane angles at one point. Spherical angle, one made by the meeting of two arcs of great circles which mutually cut one another on the surface of the globe or sphere. Visual angle, the angle formed by two rays of light, or two straight lines drawn from the extreme points of an object to the centre of the eye.

angle (ang gl) n. [A.S. angel] a fish-hook; a rod and line for fishing;—n.i. to fish with line and hook; to use artifice; to intrigue.

angled [Her.] broken in an angular direction.

anglemeter (ang gl-mē-ter) n. an instrument for measuring the dip of strata.

angler (ang-gl-n. one that fishes or angles with a hook. Angler-fish, a fish that attracts its prey by slender filaments attached to its head.

Anglican (hong gl-kan) a. [L. Angli [English];

Anglican (ang'gli-kan) a. [L. Angli [English; of, or belonging to, the English church;—n. a member of the church of England.

Anglicanism (ang'gli-kan-izm) n. the principles of the English church.

Anglicè (ang'gli-sē) adv. [L.] in English; in the English manner.

Anglicism (ang gli-sizm) n. an English idiom; English political principles.

Anglicize (ang/gli-siz) r.t. to make English; to render conformable to English idiom. Anglo-American, n. an American of English diom. Anglo-American, n. an American of English parentage or descent;—a. pertaining to Anglo-Americans; connected with both England and America. Anglo-Catholic, n. a member of the church of England; a high-churchman;—a. catholic in the church of England sense; high-church. Anglo-Catholicis. Anglo-Catholicis. Anglo-Catholicis. Anglo-French, n. the Norman-French introduced into England at the Conquest;—a. belonging to this language; English and French. Anglo-Indian, n. a person whose father or any of whose male progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent and who was born in India. In the time of Thackeray an Anglo-Indian meant a native of the British Isles resident in India. The "Anglo-Indian Press" still means the Britishowned newspapers in India. Anglo-Saxon, n. one of the nation formed by the union of the Angles, Saxons, and other early Teutonic settlers in Britain; one of the English race; the earliest form of the English language;

a. pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons or their language.

Anglomania (ang-glō-mā/ni-a) n. [G. mania, madness] excessive fondness for, or imitation of, everything English.

Anglophobia (ang-glō-fō-bi-a) n. [G. phobos, fear] intense fear cr dislike of

England, or of whatever is English.

angor (ang-gur) n. [L.] great anxiety, accompanied painful constriction of the aldomen [Mcd.], angora (ang-go-ra) n. [Angora, Asia Minor] a cloth made from the wool of the Angora goat.

angostura (ang-go-tū-ra) n. [Angoratura, Venezuela ja bark used in preparing bitters, angrily (ang-gri-li) adv. in an angry manner; with indications of resentment.

angry (ang-gri) a. touched with anger; showing anger; roused; vigorous; [Med.] inflamed. anguilliform (ang-gwil-i-form) a. [L. anguilla, form of an eel; resembling an eel.

anguine, anguineal (ang-gwin, ang-gwin-

anguine, anguineat e.af) a. [L. anguis, snake] pertaining to a snake or snakes; snake-like. anguish (ang-gwish) n. [L. anguish, narrow] extreme pain, either of body or mind. angular pointed; consisting of an angle or angles; pointed; consisting of an angle; forming an angle; measured by an angle; stiff; formal. angularity (ang-gū-lari-ti) n. angular quality; any angular characteristic. angularly (ang-gū-lar-li) adv. in an angular manner; with angles or corners. angulate, angulated (ang-gū-lat, -lā-ted) angles or corners; of an angular form.

angulate, angulated (ang Gu-lät, -läted) angles or corners; of an angular form.

angustate (ang - gus-lät) a. [L. angustus, narrow narrowed.

angustifoliate (ang - gus-lit-fō-li-āt) a. [L. angustus, narrow, and foliatus, leaved, fr. folium, leaf] narrow-leaved [Bot.] anhelation (an-hō-lā-shun) n. [L.] shortness of breath; difficult respiration.

anhydrite (an-hī-drīt) n. anhydrous sulphate of lime, found in Austria-Hungary, etc., anhydrous (an-hī-drīts) a. [G. an and hudōr, water] destitute of water; [Chem.] without the water of crystallization.

anil (an-li) n. [A. an-n-l] a shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made.

anile (an-li-lin) n. [an-li] a substance that furnishes brilliant dyes.

anilite (an-lil-it) n. state of being anile; old age of

aniline (an:i-lin) n. [anil] a substance that furnishes brilliant dyes.

anility (a-nii-i-ti) n. state of being anile; old age of a woman; dotage.

animadversion (an-i-mad-ver'shun) n. criticism; censure; reproof.

animadversive (an-i-mad-ver'sn') a. having the power of perceiving.

animadvert (an-i-mad-ver') n.t. [L. animus, mind and advertere, turn to] to consider or remark by way of criticism or censure.

animal (an-i-mal) n. [L. anima, breath] an organized living being endowed with sensation and the power of voluntary motion; an irrational being as distinguished from man;—a. of, relating to, or got from, animals; carnal. Animal-flower, a zoophyte resembling a flower. Animal magnetism, mesmerism. Animal spirits, natural buoyancy.

animalcular (an-i-mal-kū-lar) a. pertaining to animalcular (ani-mal-kū-lar) a. pertaining to animalcules (ani-mal-kū-list) n. [dim. of animal] a animalcules as the germs of life and the cause of disease. animalism (ani-mal-i-i) n. the state of mere animalism (ani-mal-i-i) n. the state of animal nature; [Phys.] the sum total of animal vital phenomena. animalization of giving, or of converting into, animal life; brutalization.

animalize (an'i-mal-īz) v.t. to give animal life or properties to; to convert into animal matter by the processes of assimilation; to render or regard as merely animal; to brutalize.

animate (an'i-māt) v.t. [l. anima, breath) to give animate (an'i-māt) v.t. [l. anima, breath) to give animate, animated (an'i-māt, -mā-ted) animate, animated (an'i-māt-ing-li) adv. in an animating ly (an'i-mā-shun) n. the act of animat-animation (an-i-mā-shun) n. the act of animat-animation (an-i-mā-shun) n. the act of animat-animative (an-i-mā-tiv) a. having the power to animate, or to impart life or spirit.

animatograph (an-i-māt-ō-graf) n. [l. animato, animatograph, write]. See kinematograph.

anime (an-i-mā) n. [so.] the name of various resins, also called elemi; Indian copal.

animism (an-i-mān) n. [l. anima, soul] the doctrine that the soul is the source of all vital phenomena; belief in the existence of the soul, spiritual beings, and a spiritual worle; the attribution of soul to inanimate objects and to natural phenomena.

animosity (an-i-mus) n. [L. animus, mind] animus (an-i-mus) n. [L. animus, mind] animus (an-i-mus) n. [L. animus, mind] animus (an-i-mus) n. [L.] intention; purpose; animes (an-i-mus) n. [L.] intention; purpose; animes (animosity, animus) n. [A.] animus (animus) n. [A.] animus (animus) n. [A.] animus (animus) n. [A.] animosity.

aniseed, anise-seed (an'i-sēd, an'is-sēd) n. anisette (an-i-set') n. a liqueur made from the seed of the anise.

anisomerous (an-i-som'e-rus) a. [(i. anisos, unequal, and meros, part] unequal in number in the different circles of the flower.

anisostemonous (an -1 - sō - stem -0 - nus, stē-mo-nus) a. [G. stēmōn, thread] with stamens unequal in number to the petals.

anisosthenic (an-i-so-sthenik) a. (i. sthenos, strength) of unequal strength.

anker (ang-ker) n. [D.] a liquid measure formerly used in England, containing ten wine gallons.

ankle (ang-kl) n. [A.S. ancteow] the joint connecting the foot with the leg.

anklet (ang-klet) n. an ornament, fetter, or support for the ankle.

ankylose (ang-ki-los) v. See anchylose.

anna (an'a) [Hind.] in India, the sixteenth part of a rupee.

annalist (an'al-ist) n. a writer of annals.

annals (an'alz) n.pl. [I. annus, year] a history of the year in which it happened; masses said for a year. annates (an'als) n. [L. annus, year] the first paid to the pope; the portion of stipend payable to the executors of a minister of the church of Scotland for the half was after his death.

the half-year after his death.

anneal (a-nel') v.t. (A.S. an and olan, kindle] to heat, and then cool slowly, for the purpose

of rendering less brittle; to heat in order to fix colours.

annectent (a-nek-bend) a. [annex] connecting or annelid, annelidan (a-leid, a-nel-idan) ring] one of the Annelida, a class of invertebrate animals, including the earth-worm, etc.

annex (a-neks) n.t. [L. annecterc, p.p. annexus, to add, as a smaller thing to a greater; to connect.

annexation (a-nek-a-shun) n. act of uniting, or connecting; addition; appropriation of territory; union of property with a freehold, so as to become a fixture.

as to become a fixture.

annexe (a-neks') n. a. nything annexed; a subsidiary building.

annexment (a-neks'-ment) n. the act of annexing; the thing annexed.

annihilable (a-ni-hil-a-bl) a capable of being annihilate (a-ni-hi-lat) v.t. [L. ad and nihil, nothing] to reduce to nothing; to cause to cease to be; to destroy the existence of. annihilation (a-ni-hi-lai-shun) n. act of reducing, or state of being reduced, to nothing; destruction.

nothing; destruction.

annihilator (a-nī'hi-lā-tur) n. one who, or that which, annihilates.

anniversary (an-i-ver'sa-ri) a. [L. annus, year, and vertere, pp. versus, turn] returning with the year, at a stated time;—n. a day celebrated as it returns each year.

annomination (4-nom-i-nā'shun) n. [L. ad of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings; a pun; alliteration.

ings; a pun; alliteration.

annotate (an-\tilde{0}-\tilde{tat}) v.t. [L. ad and notare, mark] to make comments upon; -v.i. to make annotations, comments, or remarks.

annotation (an-\tilde{0}-\tilde{ta}-\tilde{ta}+\tilde{tat}) n. the act of annotating; a note or comment.

annotator (an-\tilde{0}-\tilde{ta}-\tilde{tat}) n. a writer of notes; a commentator; a scholiast.

annotatory (an-\tilde{0}-\tilde{ta}

annotto, annotta (a-notto, -a) n. Sec aranotto, anatta.

announce (a-nouns') v.t. [L. ad and nuntiare, report, fr. nuntius, messenger] to give public notice, or first notice of; to make known. announcement (a-nouns-ment) n. act of giving public notice; proclamation; declaration.

announcer (a-noun'ser) n. one that announces or gives notice.

annoy (a-noi) n. f. (i. F. fr. l. in odio, in hatred) to injure or disturb by continued or repeated acts ;-n. trouble ; vexation.

annoyance (a-noi-ans) n. the act of annoying, or the state of being annoyel; that which annoys.

annual (an-u-al) a. [L. annus, year] returning or happening every year; yearly; performed in a year; reckoned by the year; lasting only one year;

in a year; reckoned by the year; lasting only one year;
—a, a literary work published once a year; a plant that
lives but one year or season.

annually (an-in-al-i) adv. yearly; each year:
returning each year; year by year.

annuitant (a-ni-t-ti) n, a person that has an
annuity (a-ni-t-ti) n. [L. annus, year] a sum of
years or for life.

years, or for life.

annul (a-nul') r.t. [L. ad and nullum, nothing] to make void or of no effect.

annular (an-1-lar) a. pertaining to, or having the form of, a ring. Annular eclipse, an eclipse of the sun which takes place when the moon is in celipse of the sun which takes place when the moon is in apcige, the moon's disc being projected against the sun's disc in such a way as to be surrounded by a ring of light.

annularly (an-a-lar-li) adv. in an annular manner; in the form of a ring.

annulary (au-a-lar-l) a. having the form of a nularly ring; bearing a ring.

annulate, annulated (an-lat, lat, lated) a. having rings or belts; made up of rings or ring-like segments.

annulation (au-a-lat, late) annulate; a ring-like structure.

annulation (au-a-lat, late) annulate; a ring-like structure.

annulet [An-a-late) n. [L. annulus] a little ring; column, etc.; [Her.] a little circle borne as a charge.

annulment (a-a-ul-ment) n. the act of annulling; the act of making void.

annulose (an-a-loid) a. [L. annulus, ring, and G. ridos, form | ring-like.

annulose (an-a-loid) a. furnished with, or composed of, rings; ringed.

annumerate (a-nu-me-rare, number] to add a number to a former one.

number to a former one.

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annumeration (a-nū-me-rā/shun) n. addition to a former number.

annunciate (a-nun-shi-āt) v.t. [L. annuntiare, make known to announce.

annunciation (a-nun-shi-āt/shun) n. act of announcing; a featival (March 25) in memory of the angel's announcement to the Virgin Mary that she should bear the Messiah.
  annunciative, annunciatory
(g-nun'shi-ā-tiv, tur-i) a. containing an announcement. annunciator (g-nun'shi-ā-tur) n. one that, o. that which, announces.

anocarpous (an-ō-kar-pus) a. [G. anō, upward, and kar-pos, fruit is aid of ierns that have the fructification on the upper surface of the frond. anocathartic (an-ō-ka-thar-tik) a. [G. kathar-tikos, purging] emetic. anode (an-ōd) n. [G. anodos, a way up] the positive pole of a voltaic current.

anodyne (an-ō-din) a. [G. an and odune, pain] anything that assuages pain or grief;—n. anodynous (a-noi-a) n. [G. anodyne.
   anoia (a-noia) n. [G.] want of understanding.
   anoint (a-noint) v.t. (L. in and ungere, smear) to pour oil upon; to rub over with oil or unctuous substances; to consecrate, by unction.

anointed (a-noin-ted) a. consecrated; -n. a consecrated person. The Lord's Anointed, Christ; a king by divine right.
    Christ; a king by divine right.

anointment (g-noint-ment) n. the act of anoint-
ing; consecration; a salve.

anomaliped (a-nom-a-li-ped) n. [L. pes, pedis,
foot. See anomalous.] having
the middle toe united to the exterior by three phalances,
and to the integrish woon only any a high with such a foot.
     and to the interior by one only;—n. a bird with such a foot.

anomalism (a-nom-a-lizm) n. a deviation from rule; anomaly; an irregularity.
     anomalistic, anomalistical a-nom-
 anomalistic, anomalistical (a-nom-
a-listik,
-ti-kal) a. irregular; departing from common or estab-
lished rules. The anomalistic year, the period
between two successive perihelia of the carth.

anomalous (a-nom-a-lus) a. [G.] deviating from
a general rule, method, or analogy.

anomalously (a-nom-a-lus-li) adv. in an
anomaly (a-nom-a-li) n. deviation from the
common rule or analogy; irregularly.
angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.
anon (a-non) adv. [A.S. on ān, in one] quickly;
angular distance of a planet from the rime; again.

Anonaceæ (an-ō-ni-sē-ē) n.pl. [Malay menona]
the custard-apple family, an order
of ornamental trees and shrubs.
anonymous (a-noni-i-mus) a. [G. an and onoma,
name] wanting a name; without
the real name of the author.
    the real name of the author.
  the real name of the author.

anonymously (a-non'i-mus-li) adv. in an anorchous (an-or'kus) a. (G. an and orchis, testicles) having no testicles.

anorexy (an-ō-rek-si) n. (G. anorexia, want of appetite) want of appetite want of appetite anormal (a-nor-mal) a. not according to rule; abnormal; anomalous.

anorthic (an-or'thik) a. [G. an and orthos, straight] irregular in crystallization; doubly oblique [Min.].
 doubly oblique [Min.].

anorthite (an-or'-thit) n. a triclinic lime felspar.

anorthopia (an-or-tho'-pi-s) n. [G. an; orthos,

anorthopia (an-os'-mi-s) n. [G.] loss of the sense of

smell.
  another (a-nurri'-er) a. not the same; different; one mere; anyone else.
 anourous, anurous (a-noo'-rus, a-nu'-rus) taill tailless; pertaining to, or having the characters of, the Anura, an order of Amphibia.
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ansate, ansated (an'sāt, -sā-ted) a. [L. ansa, handle] having a handle. ansate, ansated handle having a handle.

anserine (an'serin) a. [L. anser, goose) pertaining to, or resembling, a goose, or its skin.

answer (an'ser) v.t. [A. 8. and., against, and swerian, speak] to speak or write in return; to refute; to be opposite to; to face;—v.t. to reply; to conform; to suit;—n. something said or writen in return to a call, question, argument, address, or the like; the solution of a problem. To answer for, to be responsible for. To answer to, to correspond.

answerable (an-ser-a-bl) a. capable of being liable to pay, indemnify, or make good; conformable.

answerableness (an-ser-a-bl-nes) n. quality of being answersble; liability; responsibility; agreement. bility; responsibility; agreement.

answerably (an-ser-a-bil) adv. proportionally; answerably (an-ser-a-bil) adv. proportionally; answerer (an-ser-er) n. one that answers; one that propounds a thesis.

answerless (an-ser-les) a. having no answer to give; unanswered; unanswerable.

ant (ant) n. [A.S. & mette] an emmet; a pismire. Ant-bear, the great ant-eater of South America. Ant-beat, the great ant-easer of South Ant-ow, a plant-louse, kept and tended by ants, which feed on a sweet fluid secreted by it. Ant-eater, an animal that feeds on ants. Ant-eg, the egg of an ant; the larva or pupa of an ant. Ant-hill, a mound raised by a colony of anter the anterior a neuronterous insect. of ants. Ant-lion, a neuropterous insect.

anta (an'ta) n.; pl. ants (an'ta) [L. ante] a pilaster;

-pl. antas [Braz. anta] the American tapir.

antacid (ant-as-id) n. [G. anti and L. acidus,

sour] a remedy for acidity of the stomach; -a. counteracting acidity.

antagonism (an-tag-ō-nizm) n. [G. anti and agonism (an-tag-ō-nizm) n. [G. anti and agonism (contest] opposition of action; contrariety of things or principles.

antagonist (an-tag-ō-nist) n. one that contends muscle that counteracts another: -a. antagonistic.

antagonistic (an-tag-ō-nis-tik) a. opposing; acting in opposition; -n. something that acts in an antagonistic manner.

antagonistically (an-tag-ō-nis-ti-kal-i) adv. antagonistic manner.

antagonize (an-tag-ō-niz) v.t. to act in opposition act in opposition. -a. counteracting acidity. to act in opposition. antalgic (an-tal-jik) a. [G. anti and algos, pain] antalgic (alleviating pain;—n. an anodyne. antalkali, antalkaline (ant-al-ka-li, lin) n. a substance that neutralizes an alkali. stance that neutralizes an alkali.

antanaclasis (ant-an-ak-la-sia) n. [G.] a repetition of the same word in a different sense; a repetition of words after a parenthesis.

antanagoge (ant-an-ago-je) n. [G. anti and anagoge, a taking up] a figure that consists in replying to an adversary by recrimination.

antaphrodisiac (ant-af-rō-diz-lak) a. and n. See anaphrodisiac.

antaphroditic (ant-af-rō-diz-lak) a. [G. anti and Aphrodiz-quelle and Aphr having this power. antarchism (ant-ark-tikm) n. [G. anti and archi, rule] opposition to all government. antarctic (ant-ark-tik) a. [G. arktos, the north] opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or to the region near it, esp. to a circle distant from the pole 23° 28'. antarthritic (ant-ar-thrit-ik) a. [G. anti and arthritic (art-ar-thrit-ik) a. [G. anti and gout — a. a remedy for gout. gout:—n. a remedy for gout.

antasthmatic (ant-ast-mat'-ik) a. [G. asthmatics antasthmatic matikos, asthmatic) alleviating asthma;—n. a remedy for asthma.

antatrophic (ant-a-trof'-ik) a. [G. anti and atrophia, trophy] efficacious against atrophy;—n. anything that acts as a remedy for atromatics. antebrachial (an-te-bre'-ki-al) a. [L. conteand the forearm.

antecedaneous (an-tē-sē-dā/nē-us) a. anteantecede (an-të-sëd) v.t. [L. antreedere, go before] to precede; to go before in time, etc. antecedence, antecedency (an-te-new sedens, se

antecedence, antecedency sedens, densi) n. act or state of preceding in time; precedence; [Astr.] apparent retrograde motion.

antecedent (an-ti-sed-dent) a. going before in time, place, rank, etc.;—n. that which goes before; the noun to which a relative refers; the conditional clause of a hypothetical proposition; the first term of a ratio;—pl. the earlier events of one's life.

antecedently (an-ti-sed-dent-li) adv. before in time; previously; on a priori grounds, that is, prior to experience.

antecessor (an-ti-sed-ur) n. one that goes before; [Law] a previous possessor.

antechamber (an-ti-cham-ber) n. a chamber (an-ti-cham-ber) n. the part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body.

to the choir or body.

to the choir or body.

antechoir (an'tē-kwīr) n. a space more or less inclosed in front of the choir.

antecians, antecians (an'tē'shans) n.pl. [d. anti and oikos, dwelling] persons living on corresponding parallels of latitude, on opposite sides of the equator, and on the same meridian.

antecursor (an'tē-kur-sur) n. [L. ante and currere, pp. cursus, run] a forerunner.

antedate (an'tē-dāt) n. a prior date; a date before the true time; -v.t. to date before the true time; to anticipate.

true time; to anticipate.

antediluvial, antediluvian (an-tē-di-al) -an) a. [L. ante and diluvium, flood] before the deluge; pertaining to the times before the flood;—n. one that lived before the flood; a very old, or old-fashioned, person. antelope (anti-di-fl) n. [G. antholops] a ruminant intermediate

between the deer and the goat.

antelucan (an-te-loo'.
ante and lux, lucis, light) being
before light—a word applied to assemblies of Christians, in times of persecution.

antemeridian (an-te-

i-an) a. [L. meridies, noon] Antelope.
being before noon; pertaining to the forenoon.
antemetic (ant-ō-met-ik) n. [G. anti and emetikos, emetic] a medicine that checks

vomiting;—a. restraining vomiting.

antemundane and mundus, world] existing or occurring before the creation of the world.

antenatal (an-te-ni-tal) a. [L. natalis, natal] ante-Nicene (an-te-ni-sal) a. [L. natalis, natal] ante-Nicene (an-te-ni-sal) a. before the first council of Nice (A.D. 325).

antenæ (an-ten-te) n.pl. [L. antenna, sail-yard] movable articu.

lated organs of sensation attached to the heads of insects and crustacea; palps ; feelers.

antennal (an-ten'-al) a. pertennæ; bearing antennæ.

antenniferous (an-te-nif a, a, Antonna. e-rus) a. [I.. antenna, sail-yard, and ferre, bear] bearing antenna.

antenuptial (an-te-nup-shal) a. [L. ante, before, and nuptiae, marriage] being, occurring, or done, before marriage.

antepaschal (an-te-pas-kal) a. of, or belonging to, the time before the Jewish Passover, or before Easter.

antepast (an'té-past) n. [L. ante, before, and pastus, food] a foretaste; something taken before a meal to whet the appetite.

antependium (an-te-pen-di-um) n. [L. ante and pendere, hang] the hanging covering for the front of an altar.

antepenult (an-të-pë-nult') n. [L. ante, pacne, amulable but two of a minost, and ultimus, last] the last syllable but two of a word.

antepenultimate (an-tē-pē-nul-ti-māt) a.

to the last syllable but two;—ast but two; pertaining to the last syllable but two;—n. the antepenult.

antepileptic (ant-ep-i-lep-tik) a. [G. anti and epileptic (epileptikos, epileptic)] counteracting epilepsy;—n. a remedy for epilepsy.

anteposition (an-te-pō-zish-un) n. the placing of a word before another that in ordinary construction it ought to follow.

anteprandial (an-te-pran-di-a) a. [L. ante-and prandium, midday meal] belonging to the time before dinner.

anterior (an-te-r-ur) a. [L.] prior; antecedent; situated in front.

anterior situated in front.

anteriority (an-tē-ri-ori-ti) n. state of being anterior; precedence.

anteroom (an-tē-ri-ori) n. a room forming the passage to another.

antetemple (an-tē-tem-pl) n. the porch of n temple; the nave of a church.

anthelion [i-a) [G.] a mock sun; a bright ring seen on a cloud, etc., opposite the sun.

anthelmintic (an-thel-min-tik) a. [G. anti-thelmintic and helmins, helminthos, worm-destroying or expelling intestinal worms:—n.a vermifuse.

destroying or expelling intestinal worms; neamtitles, worm anthem (an'them) n. [G. anti and phōnē, sound, voice] a lymn sung in alternate parts; any church music adapted to passages from the Scriptures.

Anthem—wise, in the manner of an anthem.

Anthemis (an'the-mis) n. [G.] a genus of composite flowers.

anther (anther) n. [G. antheros, flowery] that part of the stamen containing the pollen, or fertilizing dust. Anther-dust, pollen.
antheral (arther-al) a. pertaining to an anther or to anthers.

antheriferous (an-the-rif-e-rus) a. [anther, and L. /crre, bear] bearing anthers, antherogenous (an-the-roj-e-rus)a. produced from anthers, or by the transformation of anthers.

antheroid (an'ther-oid) a. [anther. and G. cidos, form] resembling an anther.

anthesis (an-the sis) n. [4.] the opening of the flower; the time when a flower-bud opens.

anthobian (an-the bian n. [6. anthos, flower, and bios, life] a beetle that passes its life on flowers and leaves.

its life on flowers and leaves. anthocarpous (an-tho-kar-pus) a. [G. karpos, fruit] formed by the ovaries of several flowers [Bot.].

anthocyanine (an-tho-si'a-nin) n. [G. kuanos, blue] the colouring matter of blue flowers.

antholeucin (an-thō-lū'sin) n. [G. anthos. lower, and leukos, white] the

colouring matter of white flowers.

antholite (an-thô-lit) n. [G. lithos, stone] a flower-like impression on rocks, as on the strata of the coal-measures.

anthological (an-thō-loj'i-kal) a. pertaining to anthology (an-tho-logy). (an-thology, anthologos, flower-collection of beautiful passages from authors; a collection of flowers; a collection of devotional pieces. of devotional pieces.

antholysis (an-thol'i-sis) n. [G. anthos, flower antholysis and lussis, a loosening] a retrograde metamorphosis of the parts of a flower.

anthomania (an-tho-mā-ni-a) n. [G. anthos, flower, and mania, madness] expressed flowers for flower, and mania, madness] ex-

travagant fondness for flowers.

Anthony's fire (an'ton-iz fir) n. erysipelas (devotion to St. Anthony

was believed to prevent or cure the disease).

anthophilous (an-thof'-lus) a. [G. anthos, flower-loving, as a bee [Entom.].

anthorism (an-thof-rizm) n. [G. anthorismos, a counter definition] a description or definition different from, and contrary to, one given by an opponent [Rhet] an opponent [Rhet.].

and the last one short.

odd appearance or device.

opposing Christ or Christianity.

opposed, to Christianity.

a cutting] human anatomy.

anti-acid (an-ti-as-id) a. and n. See antacid. antiar (an'ti-ar, an'shi-ar) n. (Javanese name) the upas tree of Java; an arrow-poison.
antiarine (an'ti-a-rin, an'shi-a-rin) n. the active principle of antiar.

anti-attrition (anti-a-trish-un) n. a lubricant of grease and blacklead. antibacchius (anti-ba-ki-us) n. (G.) a foot of three syllables, the first two long,

antibacterial (an-ti-bak-të'ri-al) a. opposed to the theory that certain dis-

eases are caused by bacteria.

antibilious (an-ti-bil-yus) a. counteractive of bilious complaints.

antic (an-tik) a. [L. antiquus, ancient] odd; fanciful; fantastic;—n. a buffoon or merry-andrew;

odd appearance or device.

anticachectic (an-ti-ka-kek-tik)a. used against cachexy;—n. medicine so used.

anticardium (an-ti-kar-di-um) n. [ti. anti and kardia, heart] pit of the stomach.

antichlor (an-ti-klör) n. a substance used to remove or neutralize the chlorine left in materials bleached by means of chloride of lime, etc.

antichrist (an-ti-krist) n. a great adversary of christ; the man of sin(1 John ii. 18,22).

antichristian (an-ti-krist-yan) n. an opposer of Christianity;—a.

antichristianism (an-ti-krist-yan-izm) n. opposition, or what is

antichronism (an-tik'-rō-nizm) n. [G. anti, against, and chronos, time] error or variation in the order of time; anachronism

39 anthotaxis (an-thō-tak-sis) n. [G. anthos, flower, and taxis, order] the arrangement of the flowers on the axis.

anthracite (an-thra-sit) n. [G. anthrakitës, a kind of precious stone] a hard compact variety of mineral coal, nearly pure carbon.

anthracitic (an-thra-sit) a. pertaining to, or composed of, anthracite.

anthracoid (an-thra-koid) a. [G. anthrax, carbuncle, and eidos, form] pertaining to anthrax; resembling the precious stone carbuncle.

anthraconite (an-thrak-ō-nīt) n. [G. anthramarble or limestone. marble or limestone. marble or limestone.

anthracosis (an-thra-kō'sis) n. [G. anthrax, coal] chronic inflamination of the lungs, due to inhaling coal dust.

anthrax (an'thraks) n. a carbuncle; a malignant disease in cattle, communicable to man.

anthropic (an-thropish) a. [G. anthròpos, man] belonging to man; manlike.

anthropogeny (an-thrò-poj-e-nì) n. [G. anthròpos of the development of man. anthropography (an-thropogra-fi) n. [G. graph?, description] the science that treats of the actual distribution of the human race. anthropomorphism (an thro po mor ropos, man, and morphe, form] representation of the Deity as having a human form or attributes. anthropomorphist, anthropomorphite (an.thrō-pō-mor-fist, -fit) n. one that attributes to the Deity human form and attributes. anthropomorphize (an-thro-po-mor-fiz) v.t. to invest with human qualities. anthropomorphosis (an-thro-pō-mor-fō-tion into human them. (an-thro-pō-mor-fō-tion into human them.) tion into human shape. anthropomorphous (an-thro-po-mor-fus) a. having the figure of or resemblance to, a man. anthropopathic, anthropopath-

ical (an-thro-po-path'ik, i-kal) a. having, or subject to, human passions.

anthropophagi (an-thro-pof-a-ji) n.pl. [G. anthropos, man, and phagein, eat] men-caters; cannibals.

ous; feeding on human flesh.

anticipant (an-tisi-pat) anticipating; [Med.] occurring before the regular time.

anticipate (an-tisi-pat) v.t. [L. ante, and capere, take] to take or do before another, so as to prevent him:—v.t. to take up beforehand, or before the proper time; to foretaste or foresee.

anticipation (an-tisi-paishun) n. the act of opinion; view or impression of what is to happen later; preconception; expectation; [Med.] occurrence of an affection before the regular time. anticipative, anticipatory (an-tisanticipative, anticipatory (an-tisi-tur-i) a. anticipating, or containing anticipation.

anticlimax (an-ti-kli-maks) n. a sentence in which the ideas become less important and striking at the close—the opposite of climax anticlinal (an-ti-kli-mal) a. (G. anti, and klinein, anticlinal incline] inclining in opposite directions from a central axis:—n. the crest-line from which strate dip in opposite directions—the anticlinal axis.

anticly (an-ti-kli) adv. in an antic manner; with old postures and gesticulations.

anticonstitutional (an-ti-kon-sti-tū-shunconstitutional) a. opposed to the constitution, or to correct constitutional principles.

anticontagious (an-ti-kon-tā-jus) a. opposing contagion.

anticor (an-ti-kor) n. [G. anti-kon-tā-jus) a. opposing contagion.

anticorrosive (an-ti-kor-tā-jus) a. opposing used to prevent corrosion.

anticorrosive (an-ti-ko-tā-jus) a. something used to prevent corrosion.

anticosmetic (an-ti-coz-met-ik) a. injurious to, opposing injurious to beauty;—n. a spreparation injurious to beauty;—n. anticous (an-tī-kus) a. [L. anticus, foremost, fr. ante, in front] facing outwards [Bot.].

anticyclone (an-tī-kls) a. having the quality of high pressure. anthropopathy (an-thro-pop-a-thi) n. [G. affection, passion] the ascription of human feelings and emotions to the Supreme Being. anthropophagous (an-thro-pof-a-gus) a. anthropophagy (an thro pof a - ji) n. [G. of men] the eating of human flesh, or the practice of eating it; cannibalism. high pressure. antidotal (an-ti-dô'tal) a. having the quality of an antidote; pertaining to antidotes. antidote (an-ti-dôt) n. [G-] that which tends to counteract poison or anything noxious. antidotical (an-ti-dôt'-kal) a. acting as an antidotical antidote; antidotal. anthropophysite (an-thropos, man, and phusis, nature) anyone that regards the gods as possessing a human nature.

antidotically (an-ti-dōt-i-kal-i) adv. by way of antidote. antidysenteric (an ti-dis-en-ter-ik) a. of use against dysentery; -n. a remedy for dysentery.

antiephialtic (an-ti-ef-i-al'tik) a. [G. anti and ephialtics, nightmare] tending to prevent nightmare;—n. a remedy for nightmare.

antiepiscopal (an-ti-e-pis-kō-pal) a. opposed to the office and rule of bishops.

anti-evangelical (an-ti-e-van-jel'i-kal) a.

anti-evangelical (an-ti-e-van-jel'i-kal) a.

or to the genuine sense of the gospel.

antifebrile (an-ti-fel'-ril, -fē-brīl) a. of use against fever;—n. a febrifuge.

antifederal (an-ti-fel'-ral)a. opposed to federalism, or a federal constitution.

antifriction (an-ti-frik-shun)a. reducing friction;—n. a lubricant.

antigalactic (an-ti-ga-lak-tik)a. [G. anti and galaktos, milk] diminishing the secretion of milk;—n. a medicine with this effect.

antigeny (an-ti-e-n)a. [G. anti and genos, race] sexual dimorphism.

antigropelos (an-ti-grop-e-los, -lōz) n. sing.
and pēlos, mud] waterproof leggings.

antihelix (an-ti-fe-liks)n. the curved prominence of the ear. remedy for dysentery. antihypnotic (an-ti-hip-not-ik) a. preventing sleep;—n. a medicine that prevents sleep. antihypochondriac (an-ti-hip-ō-kon'-dri-ak)a. counteracting, or pretending to cure, hypochondria. antihypophora (an-ti-hi-pof-ō-ra) n. [G. anti-hi-pophora, objection] the anticipation and refutation of an objection [Rhet.] antilegomena (an-ti-le-gom-e-ns) n.pl. [G.] books of the New Testament whose inspiration was not at first universally received.

antilibration (an-ti-li-bra-shum) n. the act of counterbalancing, or the state of being counterbalanced; equipoise.

antilithic (an-ti-lithik) a. [G. anti and lithos, stone) tending to counteract stone in the bladder;—n. a medicine having this tendency.

antilogarithm (an-ti-log-s-rithm) n. the complement of a logarithm or of a logarithm or of a logarithm corresponding to a sine, tangent, or secant; the number corresponding to a logarithm. antilogy (an-til-ō-ji) n. [G. anti and logos, speech] contradiction in terms or in ideas.

antilopine (an-til-ō-pīn) a. pertaining or related to an antelope. antimacassar (an-ti-ma-kas-ar) n. [Macassar oil] an ornamental covering for chairs, sofas, etc., to keep them from being soiled.

antimaniacal (an-ti-ma-ni-a-kas) a. effective against mania. antimask, antimasque the more distinctly dramatic portions of a mask antimetabole (an-ti-me-tab'o-le) n. [G.] the repetition of the same words in inverse order [Rhet.]. antimetathesis (an-ti-me-tath'e-sis) n. [G.] antimonarchical (an-ti-mō-nar-ki-kal) a. opposed to monarchy. antimonial (an-ti-mō-ni-al) a. of, or pertaining to, antimony;—n. a preparation of antimony. Antimonial wine, sherry wine containing antimoniate (an-ti-mō'ni-āt) n. a salt of antitartar emetic in solution. antimoniated (an-ti-mo'ni-ā-ted) a. combined or impregnated with antimony.

antimonic (an-ti-mon'ik) a. pertaining to, or derived from, antimony. Antimonic acid, an acid containing two equivalents of antimony and five of oxygen.

antimonious (an-ti-mō'ni-us) a. consisting of, or containing, antimony. Anti-

monious acid, an acid containing two equivalents of antimony and three of oxygen.

antimonite (anti-mū-nīt) n. a salt of antimonious acid.

antimony (anti-mun-i) n. [Low L. antimonium] a whitish, brittle metal, used in medical and the article. cine and the arts. antinephritic (an-ti-nef-rit-ik) a. remedial in kidney diseases.

Antinomian (an-ti-no-ini-an) n. one of a sect maintaining that, under the Gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no obligation:—a. pertaining to the Antinomians; denying the obligatoriness of the moral law. ness of the moral law.

Antinomianism (an-ti-nō'mi-an-izm) n. the tenets of Antinomians.

antinomy (an-tin'ō-mi) n. [G. anti and nomos, law] opposition of one law or rule to another; the contradiction unavoidable by reason, when it passes beyond experience to deal with the absolute.

anti-orgastic (an-ti-or-gas'tik) a. allaying excitement or sexual desire.

anti-pædobaptist (an-ti-pē-dō-lap-tist) n. the bartism of infants the baptism of infants. the baptism of mants.

antipapal (an-ti-pā/pal) a. opposing the pope or antipapal (an-ti-pā/pal) a. opposing the pope or antipapistical (an-ti-pā-pis-ti-kal) a. opposing the papacy or popery.

antiparalytic (an-ti-par-p-lit-ik) a. good against palsy;—n. remedy for palsy. antipathetic, antipathetical (an-ti-pa-thet/ik, -i-kul) a having a natural aversion.

antipathic (an-ti-path/ik) a relating to antipathy:
 antipathy; exciting antipathy.

antipathy (an-ti-pa-thl) n. [G. anti and pathein, suffer] aversion; dislike; repugnance.

antiperiodic (an-ti-pe-ri-odick) a curing periodic attacks [Med.]; — n. a medicine with this effect. antiperistalsis (an-ti-per-i-stal'sis) n. inverted peristaltic motion of bowels. antiperistasis (an-ti-peristasis) n. [G.] intensifying opposition of contrary qualities; [Rhet.] granting an opponent's statement, but denying the inference. antipestilential (an -ti - pes -ti - len shal) a. antipestilential counteracting infection. antiphlogistic (an-ti-flō-jis'tik) a. opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston; counteracting inflammation; cooling;—n. anything that allays inflammation. antiphon (an-ti-fon, -fon) n. [G. anti and phone, voice] the chant, or alternate singing, in choirs; an anthem; a response.

antiphonal (an-tiff-o-nal) a. pertaining to antiphona or alternate singing;—n. a book of antiphons or anthems. antiphonary (an-tif-o-nar-i) n. a book of anti-phons:—a. antiphonal. antiphonetic (an-ti-fo-net-ik) a. corresponding in sound; rhyming. antiphonic, antiphonical (an-ti-fonpertaining to antiphony.

antiphony (an-tif-ō-ni) n. an anthem or psalm sung alternately by a choir or congregation divided into two parts; singing of this kind.

antiphrasis (an-tif-ī-a-sis) n. (G. anti and phracopposite to their proper meaning [Rhet.]. antiphrastic, antiphrastical (an-ti-fras-tik, -ti-kal) a. relating to antiphrasis.

antiphrastically (an-ti-fras-ti-kal-i) adv. in the manner of antiphrasis. antipodal, antipodean (an-tip-5-dal an-tip-5-de-an) a pertaining to the antipodes; diametrically opposed. antipode (antipodes; diametrically opposed.

antipode (antipode), one of those that dwell on opposite sides of the globe.

antipodes (antipode) (n.pt. [G. anti and pous, podos, foot) those that live on opposite sides of the globe, and whose feet are, of course, directly opposite; the opposite side of the globe.

antipole (an'ti-pōl) n. the opposite pole; that which is diametrically opposed.
antipope (an'ti-pōp) n. a usurper of the papal office, in opposition to the pope.
antiprelatic, antiprelatical (an-ti-pre-lat)

ik, i-kai) a adverse to prelacy.

antipsoric (an-tip-sor-ik) a [G. anti and psör-ikos, pertaining to the itch] curing itch; n. a remedy for itch.

antipyretic (an-ti-pi-retik) a. effective against fever;—n. a remedy for fever.

antipyrin (an-ti-pi-rin) n. [G. anti and pur, fire] an antipyretic obtained from coal-tar.

antiquarian (an-ti-kwā-ri-an) a. [L. antiquus, old] pertaining to antiquity or to antiquarians;—n. a large kind of drawing-paper.

antiquarianism (an-ti-kwā-ri-an-izm)n. love of antiquities or of the

pursuits of an antiquary.

antiquary (an-ti-kwa-ri) n. one versed in antiquities; a collector of ancient things.

antiquated (an-ti-kwa-ted) a, grown old, or out

antique (an-tek) a. [L. antiquus, ancient] old;
ancient; of old fashion; made in imitation of antiquity: -n. a remnant of antiquity.

antiqueness (an-tek-nes) n, quality or appearantiqueness (an-tek-nes) n, quality or appearantiquity (an-tik-wi-ti) n, ancient times; former times; -pl. the remains of ancient times.

antisabbatarian (an-ti-sab-a-ta-ri-an) n, one of the Sabbuth

ance of the Sabbath.

antiscians, antiscii (an-tish-ans, -i-i) n.pl. shadow] the inhabitants of the earth living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions.

antiscorbutic (an-ti-skor-bū'tik) a. counter-acting scurvy; -n. a remedy

for scurvy, as lemon-juice, etc.
antiscriptural (an-ti-skrip-tūr-al) a. opposed, or contrary, to Scripture; not accordant with Scripture.

accordant with Scripture.

antiseptic (an-ti-septik) a. [G. anti and septikos, septic] opposing putrefaction;—n. a substance that resists putrefaction.

antislavery slavery;—a. opposed to slavery, antisocial (an-ti-sō-shal) a. averse to social intercurse; opposed to social order, or to the principles on which society is based.

antispasmodic (an-ti-spaz-mod'ik) a. opposing spasms or convulsions; n. a remedy for spasms or convulsions.

antispast (anti-spast) n. [G.] a tetrasyllabic foot, in which the first and the last syllable are short, and the middle syllables long.

antispastic (anti-spastik) a. [G.] counteracting spasm; containing or consisting of antispasts;—n. an antispasmodic.

antispasts;—n. an antispasmodic.
antisplenetic (an-ti-splē-netik) a. counteracting disease of the spleen.
antistasis (an-tis-ta-sis) n. [G.] the justification of an action on the ground that to have left it undone would have entailed greater evils.
antistrophal (an-tis-tro-fal) a. pertaining to antistrophe (an-tis-tro-fol) n. [G.] repetition of words in an inverse order; the turning of an adversary's plea against him; that part of a song or dance, around the altar, which was performed in turning from the left to the right, in opposition to strophe. strophe.

antistrophic (an-ti-strof-ik) a. pertaining to

antistrumous (an-ti-stròt-mus) a. efficacious against scrofula.
antitheism (an-ti-thè-izm) n. [G. anti and theos, god] opposition to theism.
antithenar (an-tithe-nar) n. [G. anti and thenar, hollow of the hand] a muscle that extends the thumb; the abductor muscle of the great-toe.

antithesis (an-tith-e-sis) n. [G.] an opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; anything directly opposed to another.

antithetic, antithetical (an-ti-thetik, i-kal) a. pertaining to, or containing, antithesis.

antithetically (an-ti-theti-kal-i) adv. in an antitrade (an-ti-traid) n. an upper tropical wind that blows north-east or south-east.

antitragus (an-ti-tra-gus) n. [G-] a conical eminence opposite the tragus of the ear.

antitrinitation (an-ti-trin-i-ti-ri-an) a. opposite the tragus of the care.

antitrinitarian (an-ti-trin-ti-fi-an)a. opposition

Trinity:—n. one opposed to this doctrine

antitrinitarianism (an-ti-trin-i-tā-fri-an-ti-trin-i-tā-fri-an-izm) n. opposition

antitypical (an-ti-tip-l-kal-i) adv. by way of antitypecinationist (an-ti-tip) and type.

antitypical (an-ti-tip-l-kal) a. relating to an antitypical (an-ti-tip-l-kal-i) adv. by way of antitypically (an-ti-tip-l-kal-i) adv. by way of antitypically (an-ti-tip-l-kal-i) adv. by way of antitypically (an-ti-vak-si-nā-shun-ist) n. one opposed to

the practice of vaccination.

antivariolous (an-ti-va-rī-ō-lus) a. preventing smallpox.

antizymic, antizymotic (an-ti-zī'mik, -zī-mot'ik) a. opposing fermentation;—n. a preventive of fermentation.

antler (ant-ler) n. [0.F. antoillier] a branch of a
antlered (ant-lerd) a. having antlers; decorated
with antlers.

antlia (ant-li-a) n. [L., pump] the spiral trunk of
lepidopterous insects.

antliate (ant-li-at) a. furnished with an antlia or
spiral proboscis.

antœci (an-tē'-sī) n.pl. See antecians.

antonomasia (an-tōn-ō-mā/zi-a)n.[G.] a figure whereby an epithet stands for a

proper name, or an individual for a species.

antonym

(an'tō-nim), n. [G. anti and onoma, name] a word of contrary signification. anuria (a-nū-ri-a) n. [G. an and ouron, urine] absence of micturition.

anus (a-nu-ri-a) n. [L.] the lower orifice of the alimentary canal.

anvil (an-vil) n. [A.S. anfilte] an iron block, usually which metals are hammered and shaped. To be on the anvil, to be in a state of preparation.

anxiety (ang-zi-e-ti) n. [L.] the state of being anxious; solicitude about some future

or uncertain event.

or uncertain event.

anxious (angk'shus) a. [L. anxius, fr. angere, cause pain] greatly concerned or solicitous; accompanied with anxiety.

anxiously (angk'shus-li) adv. in an anxious naniously manner; with anxiety or solicitude.

anxiousness (angk'shus-nes) n. the state or quality of being anxious.

any (en'i) a. [A.S. ània] one out of many; some; anybody (en'i-bod-i) n. any person; an ordinary anybody (en'i-bod-i) n. any person; an ordinary anyhow (en'i-how) adv. at any rate; in any way or manner; in any case.

anything (en'i-thing) n. any one thing, no matter what.

anywise (en-i-wiz) adr. in any manner; to any degree; anyhow.

Aonian (a-ō-ni-an) a. pertaining to the Muses, or to Aonia in Becotia.

aorist (a-ō-rist) n. [G.]a Greek tense which expresses to indefinitely.

aoristic (a-ō-ris-tik) a. pertaining to an aoristic or indefinite tense; indefinite as to time.

aorta (a-ō-ri-tik) a. pertaining to an aoristic or indefinite tense; indefinite as to time.

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aortal, aortic (8-or-tal, -tik) a. pertaining to
        aortitis (a-or-ti-tis) n. inflammation of the aorta, or main trunk of the arterial system.

apace (a-pās') adv. at a quick pace; quickly; hastily; speedily; fast.
      apagogical (ap-a-goj-i-kal) \( \alpha \). proving by showing the absurdity of the contrary.

apagogy (ap-a-goj-i) \( n \). [G.] the process from one proposition to another [Math.]; an argument in which the major premise is evident, but the minor requires proof; the proof of a proposition by showing the absurdity of denying it [Logic].
         apanage n. See appanage.
        apanthropy (a-pan'thrō-pi) n. [G. apo and aversion to
    human society; love of solitude.

aparithmesis (ap-ar-ith-mc-sis) n. [G.] enuaparithmesis (ap-ar-ith-mc-sis) n. [G.] enuapart (a-part) adv. [L. ad partem] separately, in regard to space or company; aside; asunder.

apartment (a-part-ment) n. a room in a house; apathetic (ap-a-thet-ik) a. void of feeling; inapathetic (ap-a-thet-ik) a. void of feeling; inapathy (ap-a-th) n. [G.] want of feeling; privation of passion, or insensibility to pain.

apatite (ap-a-til) n. [G. apatē, deceit] a native phosphate of lime, varying greatly in colour.

apaumée (a-pā-mē) a. [L. ad and palma, palm of the hand] with the hand open, so as to show the palm [Her.].
        human society; love of solitude.
      show the palm [Her.].
     ape (āp) n. [A.S. apa] a tailless monkey; an imitator; ape (āp) n. [A.S. apa] a tailless monkey; an imitator; apeak (a-pēk) adv. on the point; in a posture to pierce; [Naut.] vertical, or nearly so. apellous (a-pēl-us) a. [G. a and L. pellis, skin] destitute of skin.
    apepsia, apepsy (a-pep'si-a, -si) n. [G.] inaper (a'per) n. one that apes; one that imitates
  aperçu (a-per-sū') n. [F.] a rapid survey of a sub-
aperçu (a-per-sū') n. [F.] a rapid survey of a sub-
aperient, aperitive (a-pē-ri-ent,a-per-i-tiv)
aperiens, entis, open) laxative :—n. a laxative medicine.
aperispermic (ā-per-i-sper-mik) a. [G. a, peri,
and sperma, seed] having no
albumen in the seed [Bot.]
     albumen in the seed [Bot.].
  aperture (a)-er-tur) n. [L.] an opening; a hole; aperture (a)-er-tur) the diameter of an object glass. apery (a)-pe-ri) n. a collection of apes; the practice of aping; imitation.
apery (a-pe-ri) n. a collection of apes; the practice of aping; imitation.

apetalous (a-peta-lus) a. [G. a and petalon, leaf) having no petals or corolla.

apex (a-peka-lus) n. pl. apices, appecs (a-pi-sez, a-peksez) [L.] the top, tip, or summit of anything.

aphæresis, apheresis (a-fe-re-sis) n. [d.] the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

aphanipterous (a-fa-nipt-rus) a. [G. apha-nipt number of aphanistic (a-fa-re-sis) n. [G. apha-nipt number of aphanistic (a-fa-nipt-rus) a. [G. apha-nistic (a-fa-nipt-sit) n. [G. aphanistic (a-fa-nipt-sit) n. a variety of diorite, the minerals composing it being indistinguishable by the naked eye.

aphanistic (a-fa-li-lun) n. [G. apo and hētios, sun] that point of a planet's or comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun.

apheliotropism (a-fe-li-o-tro-pizm) n. [G. apha-nipt number of a planet's or comet's orbit number of a planet's orbit number of a planet's
    upon, or devouring, aphides
 aphilanthropy (af.i-lan'thrō-pi) n. [(i. aphilanthropy anthrōpos, not loving man] a preference for solitude [Path.].
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aphis (a'fis) n.; pl. aphides (at'i-dēz) [N.L.] the vine fretter, or plant-louse. aphlogistic (af-lō-jis-tik) a. [G. aphlogistos, not inflammable] flameless. aphonia, aphony (a-fō-ni-a, af-ō-ni) n. [G.] aphonic (a-fo-ni-k) aphonic to, or characterized by, aphonia;—n. one speechless. aphonous (af-ō-nus) a. [G. aphōnos, voiceless, aphonous (af-ō-nus) n. [G.] a prēcept or principle expressed in a few words.

aphorismatic aphorismic (af-n-rize) aphorismatic, aphorismic (af-u-rizaf-u-riz-mik) a. relating to, or containing, aphorisms. aphorist (af-u-rist) n. a writer of aphorisms. aphoristic, aphoristical (af-u-ris-tik, having the form of an aphorism. aphoristically (af-u-ris-ti-kal-i) adv. in the aphoristically (af-aphoratos, unfortified, aphract (af-rak) a. [G. aphratos, unfortified, aphrasia (af-rak-ia-a) n. [G.] inability to use connected language; speechlessness. aphrite (af-ric) n. [G. aphros, foam] a variety of calcite (earth foam).

aphrizite a variety of black tournaline. aphrodisiac (af-ru-diz-lak) a. [G.] exciting aphrodisiac (af-ru-diz-lak) a. [G.] exciting aphrodisiac (af-ru-diz-lak) a. [G.] exciting aphrodisiac (af-ru-diz-lak) a. [G. aphrizeri, such a drug. aphthoma (af-thong) n. [G. a and phthongos, voice] a silent letter or letters. aphyllous (a-fil-us) a. [G. aphullos, from a and phthongos, aphillos, leaf] destinte of leaves. apiarian (a-pi-a-ri-un) a. relating to bees, or to hec-keeping;—n. a bee-keeper. apiarist (a-pi-a-ri) n. [L. apis, a bee] a place where bees are kept; a bee-house. apiary (a-pi-a-i) n. [L. apis, a bee] a place where bees are kept; a bee-house. apical (api-kal, a-pi-kal) a. relating or belonging to the apex or top. apicifixed (api-i-si-fikst) a. [L. apez, apex, and fxzus, fixed] attached by the apex [Bot.] apicillary (ap-i-si-fikst) a. [L. apez, apex, and apicillary (ap-i-si-fikst) a. situated at or near the apex. apiculated (a-pik-a-fit, -fia-apiculated, apiculated, apiculated (a-pik-a-fit, -fia-apiculated, apiculated, apiculate aphoristic, aphoristical (af-u-ris/tik, a. a. apiculate, apiculated (a-pik-ū-lūt, -lū-lauding) a. having apiculture (a-pi-kul'tūr) n. [L. apis, bee, and cultura, culture] bee-keeping.

apiece (a-pēs') adv. for each; to each; to the share of each. a short, abrupt point. apiece of each.

apinoid (ap-i-noid) a. [(i. a., pinos, dirt, and eides, apinoid (form) free from dirt..

apish (fi-pish) a. having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner.

apishness (fi-pish-nes) a. the quality of being apish, mimicry; foolery; foppery.

aplacental (ap-la-sen-tal) a. having no placenta, as the kangaroo, duck-mole, etc.

aplanatic (ap-la-nat-ik) a. [G. a and plundets, wandering] without aberration [Opt.]

aplastic (a-pla-stik) a. [G.) not plastic; characterized by arrested development.

aplomb (a-plong) n. [F. fr. L. ad and plumbum, lead] self-possession due to self-confidence.

apnœa (ap-ne-4) n. [G.] stoppage of breathing;

apocalypse (k-pok-a-fips) n. [G. apokaluptein, apocalypse (8-pok'a-lips) n. [G. apokaluptein, specifically, the name of the last book in the Bible. apocalyptic, apocalyptical (8-pok--ti-kail a. containing or pertaining to revelation, specifically, to the Revelation of St. John; given to interpreting prophecy; presenting a revelation or discovery. Apocalyptic number, the mystical number 666 (Rev. xiii. 18). apocalyptically (a-pok-a-lip'ti-kai-1) adv. by revelation.

apocarpous (ap-ō-kar-pus) a. [G. apo and karpos, fruit) having the carpels separate.

apocatastasis (ap-ō-ka-tas-ta-sis) n. [G.] sidereal period of a planet.

apocopate (a-pok'ō-pāt) v.t. tocut off the last letter or syllable;—a. cut off from the end.

apocope (a-pok'ō-pō) v. [(i.] the omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

Apocrypha (a-pok'ō-fa) v. p. [(i.]) books whose authenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted, and which are not sacred Scripture.

apocryphal (a-pok'ri-fa) v. spurious; pertaining to the Apocrypha; not canonical.

apocryphalist (a-pok'ri-fa)-ist v. a defender of the Apocrypha.

apod, apode (ap²-ol, -ol) v. [(i. a and pous, podos, foot] a footless animal.

apodal, apodous (ap²-ola, -dal, -dus) a. without feet; without ventral fins, apodictic, apodeictic (ap-ō-dik'tik -dik'-testably demonstrated; evident beyond contradiction.

apodictically. apodeictically sidereal period of a planet. apodictically, apodeictically (ap-5-dik'ti-kul-i, dik'ti-kul-i) adv. in an apodictic manner; irrefragably. apodixis, apodeixis (ap-ō-dik'sis, -dīk'apodixis, apoueixis sis) n. [G. apodeik-numai, demonstrate] absolute proof.
apodosis (a-pod²o-sis) n. [G.] the consequent resulting from the protasis or condition.
apogeal (ap-ō-jō-di) a. relating, or pertaining, to apogee; being farthest from the earth.
apogee (ap-ō-jō-di) n. [G. apo and gō, earth] that point in the orbit of a heavenly body at the greatest distance from the earth; culmination.
apogeotropism (ap-ō-jō-ot-rō-pizm) n. [G. apogeotropism (ap-ō-jō-ot-rō-pizm) n. [G. apogeotropism, apologetical (g-pol-ō-pizm) apologetic, apologetical (g-pol-ō-jō-di-rō-di-pizm) a. [G. apo and logos, speech] excusatory or defensive. kal) a. [G. apo and logos, speech] excusatory or defensive. apologetically (a-pol-ō-jet'i-kal-i) adv. in an apologetic manner. apologetics (a-pol-ō-jet'i-kal) n. the argumentative defence of Christianity. apologist, apologizer (a-pol-ō-jist, -jī-zer) n. one that makes an apology; a defender of Christianity. makes an apology; a defender of ('hristianity.' apologize (a-pol-i-jiz) r.i. to make an apology or defence; to offer an excuse.

apologue (ap-i-log) n. [G. apologos, story, tale, fable] a moral fable; allegory.

apology (a-pol-i-ji) n. [G. apo and logos, speech]
an excuse; a vindication; a makeshift.

apomecometer (ap-i-mē-kom-e-ter) n. [G. apomecometer (ap-i-mē-kom)
metron, measure] an instrument to measure distances.

aponeurosis (ap-i-mi-ri-sis) n.; pl. aponeurosis (ap-i-mi-ri-sis) n.; pl. aponeurosis (ap-i-mi-ri-sis) (G.] the fibrous tissue investing or forming the end of certain muscles.

apopetalous (ap-i-pet-a-lus) a. having a corolla of several distinct petals [Bot.].

apophasis (a-pof-a-sis) n. [G.] disclaiming intention to mention something that is nevertheless suggested [Rhet.]. nevertheless suggested [Rhet. apophlegmatic (ap-ō-fleg-mat'ik) a. [G.] phlegin ;-n. an expectorant. apophthegm (ap-51-them) n. [G.] a short, pithy, and instructive saying. apophthegmatic, apophthegmatical (ap-ō-theg-mat-ik, -i-kai) a. of the nature of, or using, apophthegms. apophthegmatist (ap-ō-theg-ma-tist) n. a collector or user of apophthegmatize (ap-ō-theg-ma-tīz) v.i. apophthegmatize (a-pof-i-jē) n. [G.] a concave curve in the base or joins the capital [Arch.].

apophysis (a-pof-i-sis) n., pl. apophyses (a-pof-i-sis) n., pl. apophyses (a-pof-i-sis) n. aswelling under the base of the theca or apore-case in some mosses [Bot.]; apophyse [Arch.]. apophthegms.

apoplectic (ap-ō-plek-tik) a. [G. fr. apo and pleasein, strike] pertaining to, or consisting in, apoplexy; predisposed to apoplexy; -n. a person liable to, or afflicted with, apoplexy.

apoplexy (apō-plek-si) n. a disease characterized motion, usually caused by effusion on the brain.

aporia (apō-ri-a) n. [G.] doubt where to begin or motion, usually caused by effusion on the brain.

aporia (apō-ri-a) n. [G.] doubt where to begin or ness due to obstruction of the natural secretions [Path.].

aposepalous (apō-sep-a-lus) a. having free sepals [Bot.].

aposiopesis (apō-ō-rō-rō-sis) n. [G.] sudden course for the sake of effect [Rhet.].

apositia (apō-sit-1-a) n. [G. apostasis] a deparapostatia (apō-sit-1-a) n. [G. apostasis] a deparapostatia (ap-os-tat) n. [G. apostasis] a deparapostatical (ap-os-tat) n. [G. apostasis] a deparapostatical (ap-os-tat) n. [a person guilty of apostasy (a-pos-tat) n. [a person guilty of apostasy (a-pos-tat-i-kai) a pertaining to, or characterized by, apostasy.

apostatize (a-pos-tat-i-kai) a pertaining to, or characterized hy, apostasy.

apostatize (a-pos-tat-i-kai) a pertaining to, or characterized hy. apostasy.

apostemate (a-pos-tat-i-kai) a pertaining to, or profession.

apostemate (a-pos-tat-i-kai) a pertaining to, or profession.

apostematous (ap-os-tem-at-us) a pertaining to, or especially a sore filled with purulent matter.

apostematous (ap-os-tem-at-us) a pertaining to, or especially a postem-at-us) a pertaining to person deputed to execute important business; one of the twelve disciples of Christ sent forth to preach the (iospel. Apostles' Greed. a creed supposed to have been drawn up by the twelve apostles.

apostleship (a-pos-i-bail) n. the office or dignity of an apostle.

apostolic (a-pos-i-bail) n. the office or dignity of an apostle.

apostolic see, the jurisdiction of the Pope. Apostolic succession, unbroken transmission of spritual authority from the apostles through bishops.

apostolically apostolic manuer. succession, unbroken transmission of spiritual authority from the apostles through bishops.

apostolically (ap-os-tol-i-kal-i) adv. in an apostolically (ap-os-tol-i-kal-i) adv. in an apostolic manner.

apostrophe (a-pos-tro-fc) n. (G.] an address delivered to the absent or the dead, as if present; a mark () indicating the possessive case, or the omission of one or more letters of a word, apostrophic (ap-os-tro-fik) a. pertaining to an apostrophic (ap-os-tro-fiz) v.t. and i. to address by, or touse, apostrophe. apothecary (a-poth-e-kar-i) n. [G. apoth-e-kar-i) n. [G. apoth-e-kar-i) apothecaty (a-poth-e-kar-i) n. [G. apoth-e-kar-i) apothecaty (a-poth-e-kar-i) n. [G. apoth-e-kar-i) apothecaty (a-poth-e-kar-i) n. [G. apoth-e-kar-i) apothecaty (ap-oth-e-kar-i) n. [g. apoth-e-kar-i) n. [apothecium (ap-ō-thē'si-um) n.; pl. apothecia (ap-ō-thē'si-a) [G. apothēkē, repository] the fructification of lichens. apothegm, etc. See apophthegm, etc. apotheosis (ap-ō-thē'ō-sis, a-poth-ē-ō'sis) n. [G. apo and theos. god] the act of clevating to the rank of the gods; deification.

apotheosize (ap-ō-thē'ō-siz, a-poth-ē-ō'sīz) v.t. apotome, apotomy [G.] the difference of two incompanyable quantities. of two incommensurable quantities.

apotropous (a-potropous) a. [G.] used of an apotropous (a-potropous ovule which, when pendulous, has its raphe averse from, and when erect has its raphe towards, the placenta apoxyomenos (a-pawl')v.t. [O.F. appalir, fr. L. ad and palliappal (a-pawl')v.t. [O.F. appalir, fr. L. ad and palliappalling (a-pawl'ng) a. adapted to appal;

apparent, one whose right to succeed is indefeasible.

apparently (a-par-ent-li) adv. visibly; evidently; in appearance only.

apparentness (a-par-ent-nes) n. plainness to the eye or mind; visibleness. apparition (ap-a-rish-un) n. appearance; visibleness. apparition (ap-a-rish-un) n. appearance; visibleness. apparitor (a-par-i-tur) n. a Roman officer who attended magistrates to execute their orders; in England, a messenger that serves the process of a spiritual court; the beadle that carries the mace. appeal (a-pēl) v.t. [L. appellure] to remove a cause from an inferior to a superior court; -v.t. to remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or to remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court; to refer to another; to call on for aid;—n. act of appealing; the right of appeal; a summons to answer to a charge; a call upon a person for proof etc.; recourse. appealable (a-pēl-a-bl) a. capable of being appealable (a-pēl-er) n. one that appeals; an appealed; liable to be accused. appealed; [a-pēl-er) n. one that appeals; an appealed; an accuser or informer.

appear (a-pēr') v.i. [L. ad and parere, come forth to come in sight; to stand in presence of some superior; to be obvious or manifest; to seem.

appearance (a-pēr'-sns) n. act of appearing; a parent likeness; personal presence; outward show or pretence; introduction to the public in a particular character; [Law] a coming into court.

appeasable (a-pēz'-a-bl) a. capable of being appeased, calmed, or quieted.

appease (a-pēz'-v.t. [F. fr. L. ad and pazz, peace] to make quiet; to allay; to satisfy.

appeasement (a-pēz'-iv) n. one who, or that which, appeases or pacifies.

appeasive (a-pēz'-v) n. one who, or that which, appeases or pacifies.

appealant (a-pel-ant) a. relating to appeals;—n. one that appeals.

appellant (a-pel-ant) a. relating to appeals;—n. one that appeals.

appellation (a-pel-ant) a. relating to appeals;—appeal and a person or thing is called; title.

appellative (a-pēz-siv) L. appellare, name, call] common, as opposed to proper; designating a class [Gram.];—n. a common noun; an appellation.

appellatively (a-pel-a-tiv)-li adv. in an appellatively (a-pel-a-tiv)-li adv. to remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court; to refer to another; to call on for aid; -n. act of noun; an appellation.

appellatively (a-pel'a-tiv-li) adv. in an appellatory (a-pel'a-tur-i) a. containing an appellatory (a-pel'a-tur-i) a. containing an appellee (ap-c-le') n. the defendant or respondent in an appeal [Law].

appellor (a-pel'ur) n. the person that institutes an accuser; an informer [Law].

append (a-pel'd) n. [L. ad and penaere, mang] to hang or attach; to subjoin; to annex. append (a-pen-dial) n. something appended, appendant (a-pen-dial) n. anapping to: annexed; appendant (a-pen-dial) n. appended to.

appendicitis (a-pen-di-sf-tis) n. inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cascum [Path.] noun; an appellation. the cocum [Path.].

appallingly (a-pawFing-li) adv. in an appalling appanage (ap-a-nāj) n. [F. fr. L. ad and pants, by a sovereign prince for the subsistence of his younger sons; a necessary adjunct; a dependency.

apparatus (ap-a-nā/tus) n. [L. fr. ad and panter, apparatus (a-par-el) n. [F. fr. L. ad and panter, apparatus (a-par-el) n. [F. fr. L. ad and panter, apparatus (a-par-en) n. [F. fr. L. ad and panter, apparatus (ap-a-na-en) n. [F. fr. L. ad and panter, apparatus (ap-a-na-en) n. [F. fr. L. ad and panter, apparatus (ap-a-na-en) n. [F. fr. L. ad and panter, apparatus (ap-a-na-en) n. [F. fr. L. ad and panter, apparatus (ap-a-na-en) n. [F. fr. L. ad and panter, apparatus (ap-a-na-en) n. [F. fr. L. ad and panter, apparatus (ap-a-na-en) n. [F. fr. L. ad and panter, apparatus (ap-a-na-en) n. [A. apparatus (ap-a-na-en) n. [F. fr. L. ad and panter, apparatus (ap-a-na-en) n. [F. fr. L. ad and panter) n. [F. fr. L. ad and panter] n. [F. fr. L apperception (ap-er-sep-shun) n. perception that reflects upon itself; Herbert's term for mental assimilation.

appertain (ap-er-tain) v.t. [L. ad and pertinere, pertain) pertain] to belong to; to relate to.

appetence, appetency (ap-e-tens, -tension attend desire; sensual appetite; tendency to seek. appetent (ap-e-tent) a. [L. appetere, pur. appetens; -entis, strive after) very desirous; pertaining to desire or volition.

appetibility (ap-e-ti-lid) n. the quality of exciting appetite; attractiveness.

appetite (a-pet-i-bi) a. exciting appetite; desirable; attractive.

appetite (a-pet-i-bi) n. [L. appetere, seek] desire of gratification, either of the body or of the mind; a desire for food or drink.

appetitive (a-pet-tiv) a. characterized by appetite (ap-e-tiv) n.t. to create, or whet, an appetite; to excite a craving in.

appetizer (ap-e-ti-ver) n. something that creates, or whet, an annetite. appetize (apie-tiz) n.t. to create, or whet, an appetizer (apie-ti-zer) n. something that creates, appetizer (apie-ti-zer) n. something that creates, applaud (a-plawd) n.t. and r.l. t. ad and plaudere, strike, clap] to praise by clapping the hands, or by other significant sign; to commend.

applause (a-plawd) n. the act of applauding; approbation publicly expressed.

applausive (a-plawziv) a. applauding; of the nature of applause.

apple (api) n. [A.S. apped] a well-known tree and its fruit. Apple-butter, a sauce of apples stewed in cider. Apple-corer, an instrument for removing cores from apples. Apple-faced, apple-cheeked, chubby. Apple-jack, a liquor distilled from cider. Apple-john, a kind of apple. Apple-moth, an insect destructive to apples. Apple of discord, a cause of contention. Apple of Sodom, a fruit described as beautiful externally, but filled with ashes-hence, anything that disappoints high hopes. Apple of the eye, the pupil. Apple-pie bed, a bed in which the sheets are so folded that one cannot get one's legs down it. Applepie of deer, perfect order. Apple-scoop, an instrument formerly used in eating apples.

appliance (a-pii-ans) n. act of applying, or thing appliance (a-pii-ans) n. act of applying, or thing pie order, perfect order. Apple-scoop, an instrument formerly used in eating apples.

appliance (a-pli-ans) n. act of applying, or thing applicable (ap-li-ka-bil-it) n. the quality of being applicable or suitable. applicable (ap-li-ka-bil) n. capable of being, or fit to be, applied; suitable; fit; adapted, applicable (ap-li-ka-bil) n. de state of applicable (ap-li-ka-bil) n. the state of being applicable applicably (ap-li-ka-bil) n. the state of being applicable manner; suitably; fittingly. applicably (ap-li-ka-bil) n. the state of being applicable applicancy (ap-li-kant) n. one that applies; a petitioner; a candidate.

applicate (ap-li-kant) n. applied or put to some use; n. a straight line drawn across a curve so as to bisect its diameter. Applicate ordinate, a right line applied at right angles to the axis of any conic section and bounded by the curve.

application (ap-li-ka-tur-l) n. including the act of making request, or soliciting; close attention.

apply (a-pli') v.t. (L. ad and ptivare, fold) to lay or use as suitable, or relative; to employ diligently, or with attention; -v.i. to suit or agree; to have recourse to.

appoggiato (a-po-ja-to) a. [It. fr. L. ad and potawn, balcony) marking notes that are to glide into each other insensibly.

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appoggiatura
 appoggiatura (a-poj-a-toć-ra) n. an added appoint (a-point) v.t. (L. ad and punctum, point) to equip;—v.i. to determine; to ordain.

appointable (a-point-ta-bl) a. capable of being appointed (a-point-ta-bl) a. capable of being appointed.

appointment (a-point-ta-bl) a. capable of being appointed (a-point-ta-bl) a. capable of being appointed.

appointment (a-point-ta-bl) a. capable of being appointed (a-point-ta-bl) a. capable of being appointed.

appointment (a-point-ment) n. act of appoint appointment (a-point-ment) n. act of appoint appointed; decree; allowance;—pl. equipments; [Law] declaration of the designation of property.

apportion (a-pōr-shun) v.t. [L.] to divide and assign in just proportion.

apportionment (a-pōr-shun-ment) n. the act of apportioning.

apposer (a-pōr-zer) n. [pose] an examiner; a former officer in the English Court of Exchequer. apposite (ap-ō-zit-li) adv. in an apposite (ap-ō-zit-li) adv. in an apposite appositely (ap-ō-zit-li) adv. in an appositences quality of being apposite.

apposition (ap-ō-zish-un) n. the act of adding relation to a noun (or pronoun) of a noun, adjective, or clause, added attributively or by way of explanation. appositional (ap-ō-zish-un-al) a. pertaining to apporaisal (a-priz-zul) n. the act of appraising; a valuation by authority.

appraise (a-priz) v.t. [L. ad and pretium, price] to set a value on.

appraisement (a-priz-ment) n. the act of appraises to set a value on.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              45
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            approachable (a-pro-cha-bl) a capable of being approached; accessible.

approachableness (a-pro-cha-bl-nes) n.
the state or quality of
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               being approachable.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             approaching (a-pro-ching) n. the process of grafting a scion, without separating it from the parent stock, into another stock.
     appraisement (a-prazment) n. the act of appraising; estimated value. appraiser (a-prazze) n. one that appraises; one appointed and sworn to fix the value
       of goods and estates.
  appreciable (a-prē'shi-a-bl) a. capable of being estimated or appreciated.

appreciate (a-prē'shi-āt) v.t. [L. ad and pretium, price] to estimate justly or truly;—v.i. to rise in value; to become of more value.

appreciation (a-prē'shi-āt'shun) n. the act of appreciation; rise in value.
appreciative, appreciatory (a-pre-shi-a-tiv-i) a. having or implying appreciation.

appreciatively (a-pre-shi-a-tiv-ii) adv. in an apprehend (ap-re-hend) v.t. [L.] to seize or lay hold of; to understand; to entertain suspicion or fear of; v.t. to be of opinion; to believe.

apprehensible (ap-re-hen-si-bi) a. capable of being apprehended; the faculty by the hold deas are conceived; (ap-re-hen-shun) a. the act of apprehending; the faculty by apprehensive (ap-re-hen-siv) a. quick of
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        of husbandry.
    apprehensive (ap-rē-hen-siv) a. quick of apprehensive (ap-rē-hen-siv-li) adv. in an apprehensively (ap-rē-hen-siv-li) adv. in an apprehensive manner.
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approachment (a-prochiment) n. the act of approbate (ap-ro-batus, assent to as good) to express satisfaction with; to approve.

approbation (ap-ro-ba-shun) n. the act of approbation (ap-ro-ba-shun) n. the act of approval.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          approbative, approbatory (ap'rō-tiv)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           -tur-i) a. approving; containing approbation.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         appropriate (a-pro-ping-kwi-ti) n. the state of being near; propinquity. (a-pro-ping-kwi-ti) n. capable of being appropriate (a-pro-priate) a. capable of being appropriate, set apart,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         or assigned to a particular use.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      or assigned to a particular use.

appropriate (a-prō'-pri-āt) v.t. [L. ad and pro-
prius, one's own] to set apart for
a particular purpose, or for one's self; to assign; to
annex a benefice to a spiritual corporation; -a. set apart
for a particular use or person; suitable.

appropriately (a-prō'-pri-āt-li) adv. in an
appropriate manner; fittingly.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       appropriateness (a-prō-pri-āt-nes) n. suitappropriation (a-prō-pri-āt-nes) appropriation (a-prō-pri-āt-nes) n. suitappropriation (a-prō-pri-āt-nes) n. suitappropriati
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       anything, esp. money, thus set apart.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      appropriative (a-pro-pri-ā-tiv) a. appropriation. appropriation (a-pro-pri-ā-tur) n. one that appropriated baneface
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   an appropriated benefice.

approvable (a-proof-va-bl) a. worthy of approbation.

approval (a-proof-val) n. act of approbation.

approve (a-proof) v.t. [O.F. aprover, fr. L. ad and probare, prove] to be pleased with; to commend; to sanction officially; [O.F. aprover] to improve; v.t. to express or feel approbation.

approvement (a-proof-ment) n. approbation; act of becoming an approver; the improvement of commons by inclosure for numoners by inclosure for numoners.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       an appropriated benefice.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      the improvement of commons by inclosure for purposes
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      approver (a-procever) n. one that approves or commends; one that confesses a crime,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     and reveals his accomplices.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   and reveals his accomplices.

approvingly (a-proof-ving-li) adv. in a commendatory manner.

approximate (a-prok-si-māt) r.t. [L. ad and proximare, come near] to carry or advance near; to cause to approach;—r.t. to come near; to approach;—a. near to; nearly correct.

approximation (a-prok-si-māt-shun) n. an approach; a coming near;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  a continual approach to an accurate result.

approximative (a-prok'si-mā-tiv) a. approximative (a-prok'si-mā-tiv) a. approximating; approaching.

appui (ap-wē') n. [F. fr. L. ad and podium, support] the reciprocal action between a horse's mouth and the rider's hand; defensive support. Point d'appui (pwang dap-wē'), point of support; a position of shelter or support for troops.
  apprehensiveness (ap-re-hen-siv-nes) n. the state or quality of
   being apprehensive; fearfulness.
 apprentice (a-prentis) n. [O.F. fr. L. apprehenatrate or art; a novice;—v.t. to bind as an apprentice.

Apprentice-fee, a premium received by a master for
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 or support for troops.

appulse (a-puls) n. [L. appellere, pp. appulsus, drive] act of striking against; [Astr.] the approach of a planet to conjunction with the sun or a star. appulsion (a-pul-shun) n. a striking against by a moving body.

appulsive (a-pul-shun) n. a striking against by a gasinst : impinging.

appulsively (a-pul-shun) a. driving or striking appulsively (a-pul-shun) and appulsive manner; by appulsion.

appurtenance (a-pur-te-nant) a. belonging to by right; n. an appurtenance.

appurtenant (a-pur-te-nant) a. belonging to by appulsive manner; by appulsion by right; n. an appurtenance.

appurtenant (a-pur-te-nant) a. belonging to by recognise the uses of objects.
  instructing an apprentice.
  apprenticeship (a-prentis-ship) n. the condition of an apprentice; the
  time for which he serves.
 apprise (a-priz) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. apprehendere] to inform; to give notice, verbal or written; [appraise] to set a value on.
approach (3-prich') v.i. [O.F. fr. L. ad and propius, nearer] to come, or draw, near: —v.t. to come, or cause to draw, near; to resemble; —n. the act of drawing near; access or opportunity; a passage or avenue; —pl. the works thrown up by besiegers in their advances toward a fortress, or the advances themselves. Fo graft by approach, to inarch.
                                                                                                                                                    The fire win . mid her : mine . with . time . midn
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apricot (a'pri-kot) n. [L. praccoquus, early ripe] a fine fruit allied to the plum.

April (a-pril) n. [L.] the 4th month of the year. April-fool, one sportively imposed upon on April 1.

April (a-pril) n. [L.] the 4th month of the year. April-fool, one sportively imposed upon on April 1.

Apron (a-prin) n. [O.F. naperon, fr. L. mappa, napkini a cloth, or piece of leather, worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes clean, or protect them from injury; the fat skin on the belly of a goose or duck; a covering for the vent of a cannon; a piece of curved timber above the foremost end of the keel of a ship; a platform of planks at the entrance to a dock. Apron-man, a mechanic. Apronstring, the string of an apron. Tied to the apronstrings, unduly controlled. strings, unduly controlled.

aproned (ā'prund) a. wearing an apron.

aproned (ā'prund) a. wearing an apron.

apropos (ap-ro-pō') adv. or a. [F.] to the purpose; pertinently; seasonably.

aprosexia (ap-rō-sk-si-a)n. (G. aand prosechein. apse (aps) n. [G. hapsis, hapsidos, arch] a semicircular or polygonal recess in a church, etc., having a dome or vaulted roof.

apsidal (ap'si-dal) a. pertaining to an apse or to the apsides.

apsis (ap'sis) n.: pl. apsides (ap'si-dōz) [G.] an apse; a reliquary; one of the two points in an elliptical orbit at the greatest and least distance from the centre of force. The line of apsides joins these points. apt (apt) a. [L.] fit; suitable; liable; disposed; apteral (ap'te-ral) a. [G. a and pleron, wing] destitute of wings: [Arch.] having no columns along the sides, but only in front.

apteral (ap'te-ran) a. belonging to the group of wingless insects; n. a wingless insect. apterium (ap-te-ran) n. a part of the skin of a bird without feathers [Ornith.].

apterous (ap'te-rus) a. wingless; having only apterous (ap'te-rus) a. wingless; having only apterous (ap'te-rus) a. wingless; having only apterous

wingless insects; -n. a wingless insect.

apterium (ap-te-ri-um) n. n part of the skin of a bird without feathers [Ornith.].

apterous (ap-te-riks) n. [G.] a genus of birds with rudimentary wings.

Apteryx (ap-te-riks) n. [G.] a genus of birds with rudimentary wings and no tail.

aptitude (ap-te-riks) n. [L.] natural or acquired disposition or tendency; readiness.

aptly (ap-til-und) n. [L.] natural or acquired disposition or tendency; readiness.

aptly readily; wittily.

aptness (ap-til-und) n. [G. aptoton] an indeclinable noun [Gram.].

aptote (ap-totik) n. [G. aptoton] an indeclinable noun [Gram.].

aptotic (ap-totik) a. having no declension; uninfected; without grammatical inflection.

apyretic (ap-i-ret-ik) a. without fever; marked by the absence of fever.

apyrexy (ap-i-ret-ik) a. without fever; marked by the absence of fever.

apyrexy (ap-i-ret-ik) n. [G. apurexia] absence or intermission of fever.

apyrexy (ap-i-ret-ik) a. [G. a and pur, fire] incombustible; unchangeable by heat.

aqua (a-kwa) n. [L.] water. Aqua fortis, weak, impure nitric acid. Aqua labyrinthi, the perilymph. Aqua marina or aquamarine, a beryl of a sea-green colour, or this colour. Aqua regia, a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acid, dissolving gold. Aqua Tofana, a poison made by an Italian woman, Tofana (17th century). Aqua vitae, ardent spirits.

aquarelle (ak-wa-fort-tist) n. an etcher with aqua fortis (a-kwa-fort-tist) n. an etcher with aqua fortis (a-kwa-fort-tist) n. an etcher with aquarelle (ak-wa-fort-tist) n. the water-bearer, a sign in the Zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January.

Aquarity (a-kwa-fort-tist) n. the water-bearer, a enters about the 21st of January.

aquatic (a-kwa-fort-tist) n. the water-bearer in material and that grows in water -nd enters of not in the colour.

aquatic (a-kwatik) a pertaining to, inhabiting, or frequenting, water; practised on, or in, water;—n. a plant that grows in water;—pl. sports or exercises on, or in, water.

aquatint, aquatinta (ak-wa-tint, ak-wa-tin-ta)n an etching process producing prints like drawings in Indian ink; an engraving so produced;—v.t. to etch in aquatint.

aquativeness (a-kwariv-nes) n. desire for liquids, and life on, or near, water.

aqueduct (ak'-wē-dukt) n. [L. aqua, water, and artificial conduit for water.

aqueous (azkwē-us) a. parture of water: made by means of water. Aqueous humour, the watery fluid between the cornea and the crystalline lens of the eye.



Aqueous rocks, sedimentary rocks. Aqueous vapours, the invisible vapour given off from the surface of water. aqueousness, aquosity (a-kwe-us-nes, aquosity) (a-kwe-i-i-i) n. Aqueous vapours,

aqueous state or quality; wateriness.

aquiferous (a-kwife-rus) a. [L. aqua, water, and jerre, bear] conveying water, as the aquiferous canals of sponges and many molluses.

aquiform (ak-wi-form) a. [L. aqua, water, and jorna, shape] in the form of water, and aquilated (ak-wi-form) a. [J. aquila, cagic] adorned with eagles heads [Her.].

aquiline (ak-wi-lin, -lin) a, belonging to the eagle; captuline (ak-wi-lin, -lin) a, belonging to the eagle; and outcast child of the streets; -a. Arabian.

arabesque (ar-a-hesk') n. ornamentation after the

often intricate and fantastic from the orten intricate and rantaster from the intermingling of foliage, fruits, etc.;

—a. Arabian; relating to the arabesque style of ornament;—v.t. to ornament with arabesque.

Arabian (a-rā-lhi-an)a, pertaining to Arabia, or to

its inhabitants: n. an Araba, or war arabic (ar-a-bik) n. the language of the Arabia or ns language. Arabic numerals, the figures 1, 2, 3, etc.

Arabicize (a-rabi-siz) v.t. to render conformable to Arabic usage.

arabin (arabin) n. the principal constituent of

Arabist (ar-a-bist) n. one versed in Arabic literature, science, or medicine.

arable (ar-a-bist) n. [L. arare, plough] it for tillage or ploughing: fit for cultivation.

arachnid (a-rak-nid) n. one of the Arachnida, the spiders, scorpions, and ticks.

arachnitis (ar-ak-ni'tis) n. inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

arachnoid (a-rak-noid) n. [G. arachnie, spider, and cidos, form] resembling the Arachnida; cobweb-like. Arachnoid membrane, one of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord, between

the membranes of the brain and spinal cord, between the pia mater and the dura mater.

arachnologist (ar-ak-nol-ō-jist) n. one versed arachnology (ar-ak-nol-ō-jist) n. [(i. arachnō, spider, and logos, discourse] the natural history of spiders, mites, etc.

arack n. See arrack

aræostyle (a-rö-ō-stil, ā-rē-ō-stil) a. [G.] having columns four or more diameters apart;—n. a building so columned [Arch.].

aræosystyle (ā-, or a-rō-ō-st-til) a. [G. araios, having columns in pairs, the distance between the columns of a pair being usually half a diameter, and between the successive pairs three diameters and a half;—n. a building so columned.

—n. a building so columned.

aragonite (ar-a-gu-nīt) n. [Aragon, Spain] a aragonite (ar-a-gu-nīt) n. [L. aranea, spider] a mine with branching galleries.

Aramaic (ar-a-mā-lk) a. [Aram] pertaining to Aram; Aramean; Syro-Chaldae; —n. the northern class of the Semitic languages; Chaldee, Aramean, Aramæan (ar-a-mā-un) a. Aramaea; —n. an

inhobitant of Aramea; Aramaic.

araneid (a-ra-na-id) n. [L. aranea, a spider] any animal of the spider family.

araneiform (a-ra-na-i-form) a. [L. forma, shape] spider-like in shape.

araneose, araneous (a-ra-ne-os, -us) a. arango (a-rang-gō) n. [native name] a bead made of rough carnelian.
aration (a-rā-shun) n. [L. aratio] the act, or practice, of ploughing.
Araucaria (ar-aw-kā-rī-a) n. [Araucanos, a tribe of Indians in Chili] a genus of coniferous plants, including the monkey-puzzle.

arbalest, arbalist (ar-bal-est, -ist) n. [L. arbalest, bow, and G. arbalest, ardalist arcus, bow, and G. arbiter (air-bi-ter) n. [L.] a person appointed by differences; one that can exercise control.

arbitrage (air-bi-trai) n. calculation, so as to take advantage of the different value of money stocks, etc., at different places at the same time. arbitral (air-bi-trai) n. pertaining to, or of the arbitral nature of, arbitration.

arbitrament (air-bi-trai-ri-li) adv. in an arbitrary manner; by will only; absolutely, arbitrariness (air-bi-trai-ri-li) adv. in an arbitrary arbitrariness (air-bi-trai-ri-li) a. depending on will or arbitrary (air-bi-trai-ri) a. depending on will or arbitrary absolute in power. arbitrary (ar-bi-tra-ri) a. depending on will or discretion; despotic; absolute in power. arbitrate (ar-bi-trāt) v.t. and i. to hear and decide, as arbitrators; to determine arbitration (ar-bi-trā-shum) n. the hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy.

arbitrator (ar-bi-trā-tur) n. a person chosen by parties that have a controversy, to determine their differences; an umpire; an arbiter, arbitratorship (ar-bi-trā-tur-ship) n. the office or functions of an arbitrator. arbitratress, arbitratrix, arbitress (ar-bi-tra-tres, -triks, ar-bi-tres) a. a female arbitrator. arbor, arbour (arbur) n. [L. herba, herb] a bower; a seat shaded by trees.

arbor (arbur) n. [L.] a tree; the main support or chief spindle of a machine. Arbor Dianae, Diana's tree, an arborescent precipitate produced by mercury in a solution of nitrate of silver. Arbor Judae, the Judae tree. Arbor Saturni, Saturn's tree, an arborescent precipitate produced by suspending zinc in a solution of acetate of lead. Arbor-vine, a species of bindweed. Arbor vitae, tree of life, the popular name of certain species of Thuja; an arborescent appearance seen in a vertical section of the ecrebellum, and in the interior of the neck of the uterus. of the neck of the uterus. arboraceous (ir-bur-ā/shus)a. woody; wooded; arboreal, arboreous (ir-bur-ā/shus)a. woody; trees. arboreal, arboreous (ir-bū-r-ā-al, -us)a. belonging to trees; arborescence (ar-bur-es'ers) n. the state of heing arborescent. arborescent (ar-bur-es-ent) a. [L. arborescere, become a tree] resembling a tree. arboret (ar-bur-et) n. a small tree; an arbour. arboretum (ar-lu-re-tum) r. a botanical garden for the cultivation of trees.
arboricole (ar-lor-i-kol) a. [L. arbor, tree, and colere, dwell] living in trees [Zool.].
arboricolous (ar-lor-i-kul-tūr) a. growing on trees [Bot.]
arboriculture (ar-lor-i-kul-tūr) n. [L. arbor and cultura] cultivation of trees. arboriform (ar-hori-form) a. [L. arbor, tree, and forma, shapel tree-shaped. arborization (ar-huri-za-shun) n. a tree-like appearance, as in minerals. arborized (ar-huri-ya) a. arborescent; having tree-like markings. arborous (ar-hurus) a. formed by trees; pertaining to trees. arboured (ar-hurd) a. furnished with an arbour, or hower. arbusolo (arbus) n. [L. arbusous little trees. arbuscle (ar-bus-1) n. [L. arbuscula, little tree]

arbuscular (ar-bus-kū-lar) a. pertaining to a small tree; tufted.

Arbutus (ār-bū-bus) n. [L.] a genus of evergreen strubentus (ārk) n. [L.] a genus of evergreen arc (ārk) n. [L. arcus, bow) part of the circumference of a circle or curve; an arch; the apparent path of a heavenly body above (diurnal arc) or below (nocturnal arc) the horizon; the arc-shaped band of light formed by the passage of an electric current between two carbon points. Arc-boutant, a flying buttress. cettree trees between two carbon points. Areboutant, a flying buttress.

arcabucero (ár-kā-bóò-thā-rō) n. [Sp.]an arquebusier.

arcade (ár-kād) n. [L. arcus, bow] a series of arches; a walk arched above; a range of shops along an arched passage.

arcaded (ár-kā-ded) a. furnished with, or formed like, an arcade.

Arcadian (ár-kā-dea) a. pertaining to Arcadia, a district in Peloponnesus, in Greece; simple;—n. an inhabitant of Arcadia; an ideal rustic.

arcadianism (ár-kā-dua-al-zm) n. pastoral simplicity.

arcanum [L.]a secret;—generally pl., mysterics.

arch (árch) a. [s.e. chief] cunning or sly; mischlevous; roguish.

arch (árch) ark) a. [G. archein, rule] chief; principal; much used as a prefix in compounded words, as arch-butler, arch-chamberlain, arch-chamcellor, archarch-butler, arch-chamberlain, arch-char dapifer—officers of the old German empire. arch-chamberlain, arch-chancellor, archarch (arch) n. [L. arcus, how] a curved line or part of a circle; any work in that form, or covered by an arch; -v.t. or i. to form an arch. Archboard, the plank athwart the stern of a ship, that usually bears the name. Arch-brick, one used in building arches. Arch-buttress, a flying buttress. a flying outeress.

archæan (ar-kë-an) a. [G. Arch.

archæan (archaeos, ancient)

of, or pertaining to, the oldest period of geological time.

archæological (ar-kë-o-loj-i-kal) a. relating to archæology. archæologist (arkë-ol-ō-jist) n. one versed in archæology.
archæology (arkë-ol-ō-ji) n. [G. archaios, ancient, and logos, discourse] the science of antiquities. archaic (dr-kü-ik) a. [G. archaios, old] antiquated; characterized by obsoleteness. archaism (ar-kā-izm) n. an obsolete word, expression, or idiom; antiquity of style or use.
archangel (ark-ān-jel) n. an angel of the highest order; a kind of a dead-nettle; s kind of a pigeon. archangelic (ark-an-jel'ik) a. belonging to archangels. archangenc archangels.

archbishop (arch-bish-up) n. a chief bishop; a metropolitan.

archbishopric (arch-bish-up-rik) n. the jurisdiction of an archbishop.

archdeacon (arch-de-kn) n. an ecclesiastical dignitary next below a bishop.

archdeaconate (arch-de-kn-āt) n. the jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

archdeaconry (arch-de-kn-ri) n. the office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

archdeaconship (arch-de-kn-ri) n. the office or archdeacon.

archdeaconship (arch-de-kn-ri) n. the dicese of an archdeacon.

archdeaconship (arch-de-kn-ship) n. the dicese of archducal (arch-di-kn) n. the wife of an archduchess (arch-du-ke) n. the wife of an archduchess (arch-du-ke) n. the wife of an archduchess (arch-duch'es) n. the wife of an archduke; a princess of the archduke; a princess of the reigning family of Austria.

archduchy (arch-duch'i) n. the territory or office of an archduke; an archdukedom.

archduke (arch-duk') n. a grand duke; a son of the Emperor of Austria.

archebiosis (arkō-bi-5'sis) n. [G. archō, beginning and biōsis, way of life] the production of living from non-living matter.

archegonium archegonium (ar-kē-gō'ni-um) n. [G. archē, beginning, and gonos, race] the female organ of the higher cryptogams.

archegony (ar-keg-ō-ni) n. spontaneous generation: archeblosis: ablogenesis.

archelogy (ar-kej-ō-ji) n. [G. archē, beginning, and logos, discourse] the science of, or a treatise on first principle. architecture (ár'ki-tek-tūr) n. the art or science of building; frame or structure; style of building; workmanship.

architrave (arki-trav) n. [G. archi and It. trave fr. L. trabs, beam] the lower division of an entablature, which rests immediately on the column; or a treatise on, first principles archer (arch'er) n. one that shoots with a bow; a bowman; the tenth sign of the zodiac. archery (arch-er-i) n. the art of shooting with a bow and arrow; archers collectively.

arches-court (arch-ez-kort) n. an English ecclesiastical court of appeal, formerly held in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, or of the Arches (those supporting the steeple). archetypal (år-ke-ti-pal) a. constituting, or pertaining to, a model; original.

archetype (år-ke-tip) n. (G. arche-toginning, and twork; the model from which a thing is made.

archeus (år-ke-us) n. [G.] in Paracelsus, the anima mundi, soul of the world; a living principle below the Creator and above the world. living principle below the Creator and above the world.

archfiend (arch/fend) n. the chief of fiends;
the devil; Satan.

archiater (ar-ki-z-ter) n. [C.] a chief physician,
esp. one in attendance on a monarch.

archical (ar-ki-kal) a. governmental; ruling;
chief; primary; primordial.

archidiaconal (ar-ki-di-ak-un-zl) a. pertaining
to an archideacon or to hisoffice.

archidiaconate (ar-ki-di-ak-un-zl) n. the
tion of an archdeacon. tion of an archdeacon. archiepiscopacy (år-ki-ē-pis'kō-pa-si)n.the state of an archishop. archiepiscopal (år-ki-ē-pis'kō-pa)n. belonging to an archiishop. archiepiscopate (arki-e-jis-kō-jāt) n. an archierey (arki-e-ri) n. [G. archiereus, high priest) the higher orders of ecclesiastics in the Russian church. archigrapher (ar-kig-ra-fer) n. [G. archi and archigrapher graphein, write] a chief secretary.

archi (ar-kil) n. [O.F. orcheil] a violet dye obtained from several species of lichen.

Archilochian (ar-ki-licki-an) a. pertaining to Archilochus, a Greek satiric poet; severe; -n. a verse of seven feet, the first three being dactyls or spondees, the fourth a dactyl, the last three trochees. archimagus (ár-ki-mā/gus) n. the chief of the Magi, or worshippers of fire; a chief magician; a wizard; an enchanter. archimandrite (arki-mar-drit) n. [G archi and mandra, monastery] the ruler of one or several monasteries in the Greek church.

Archimedean (ar-ki-me-de-an) a. pertaining to Archimedean medes. Archimedean screw. an instrument for raising water, formed by winding a flexible tube round a cylinder in the form of a screw. arching (arch'ing) a. arching curved;-n. archipelago (ar-ki-pel'a-go) n. [G. archi and pelagos, sea la body of water interspersed with isles; a group of islands; the Askean Sea.

architect (ar-ki-tekt) n. [ci. archi and tekton, workman] one that plans and superintends the construction of a building; one that contrives or builds up. Archimedean screw.

the ornamental moulding round the exterior curve of an arch; a moulding above a door or window.

archival (ar-ki-val, ar-ki-val) a. pertaining to archives; contained in records.

archives (ar-kivz) n. (6. arche, government) place in which public records are kept; public records and papers.

archivist (ar'ki-vist) n. a keeper of archives; a person in charge of records.

archivolt (ar'ki-völt) n. [1t.] an ornamental moulding following the exterior curve of an arch; an arch regarded as supporting weight (Arch.).

archlute, archilute (arch-loot, i-loot) n. archlute, archilute (arch-loot, i-loot) n. archly (arch-loo) n. sly humour; shrewdly.

archness (arch-loo) n. sly humour; shrewdness; cunning; roguishness.

archon (arkon) n. [G.] a chief magistrate in archon (arkon) n. [G.] a chief nagistrate in archonship (arkon-ship) n. the office, or the term of office, of an archon.

archontic (arkon-ship) n. the office, or the term of office, of an archon.

archontic (arkon-ship) n. archons or rulers of the several heavens. records and papers. several heavens. archozoic (ár-ko-zō/ik) a. [G. archē, beginning, and zōē, life] pertaining to the earliest forms of life on the globe. archpresbyter (arch-presb) ter) n. a chief archpriest (arch-prest') n. a chief priest. archway (arch'wa) n. a passage under an arch; an arched entrance.
archwayed (arch'wad) a. furnished with, or having, an archway.
archwise (arch'wiz) adv. in the form or fashion of an arch. arciform (arsi-form) a.[1..arcus, bow, and forma, shape] curved; arched.
arcograph (arko-graf) n. [L. arcus, arc, and t. graphein, write] an instrument arctation, arctitude (årk-tå/shun, årk/tiarctation, arctitude (årk-tå/shun, årk/tiarctare, draw together] narrowness; constriction.
arctic (årk/tåk) a. [ti. arktos, a bear] pertaining to
northern; frigid. Arctic circle, a circle 23° 29' from the
north pole. Arctic fox, a small species of fox, with a
fine heautiful fur. north pole. Arct fine, beautiful fur. arctician (ark-tish-an) n. an arctic extlorer; one that studies arctic peculiarities.

Arcturus (ark-tū-rus) n. [G.] the brightest star in the constellation of Bootes. arcual (arkū-al) a. [L. arcus, how] pertaining to, or of the nature of, an arc. arcuate, arcuated (ar-kū-āt, -ā-ted) a. arcuation (ar-kū-āt-ahun) n. a bending; convexity; abnormal curvature of a bone. arcubalist (ar-kū-bal-ist) See arbalist. ardassine (ar-da-sēn') n. [F.] the fine Persian silk imported into France for weaving, ardeine (ar-dē-in) a. [L. ardea, heron] heron-like; having the characters of the herons. ardency (ar-den-si) n. the state or quality of being ardent; ardour; zeal; heat.

ardent (ar-dent) a. [L. ardere, ppr. ardens, -entis, burn] hot or burning; glowing; zealous; passionate.

Ardent spirits, alcoholic liquors.

ardently (ar-dent-il) adv. in an ardent manner; ardently with ardour; zealously; passionately.

ardour (ar-dur) n. [L.] heat; warmth of passion or affection; eagerness.

arduous (ar-du-us) a. [L. arduus] high or lofty; attended with great labour; difficult; working habitually or strenuously. architective (architecture; used in building. architectonic (ar-ki-tek-ton-ik) a. pertaining to, or skilled in, architecture.

architectonics (ar-ki-tek-ton-iks) n. the science of architecture.

architectural (ar-ki-tek-tūr-al) a. of, or pertaining to, architecture.

architecturally (ar-ki-tek-tūr-al-i) adv. in an architecturally architectural manner.

arduously (Ar'du-us-li) adv. in an arduous manner; with great labour. arduousness (Ar'dū-us-nes) n. great difficulty; laboriousness. are (ar) [Northumbrian aron] present indicative plural of the verb to be.

are (är, år) n. [F. fr. L. area] a unit of square measure containing 100 square metres or 1076 44 square feet.

area (3-re-a) n. [L.] any plane surface, as the floor of a room, church, or other building; the site on which a building stands; a sunken space around a building; the superficial contents of any figure; a compass of ore allotted to diggers. areal (a real) a. pertaining to an area. Areal velocity, the rate at which a revolving line generates an arca. (a-rē-ka, ar-ē-ka) n. [native name] a genus of palms, including the betel-palm.

arefaction (ar-ē-fak-shun) n.[L. arefacere, make dry] the act of drying; dryness.

arena (a-rē-na) n. [L.] the area in the central part of an amphitheatre, in which the gladiators fought and other shows were exhibited; any place of contest or exertion; [Path.] sand or gravel in the kidneys. arenaceous, arenarious (ar-6-nā/shus, having the properties of sand; abounding and; sand; and arenation (ar-6-nā/shun) n. a sand-bath 'he application of hot sand [Med.] arenicolite (ar-ë-nik-ō-līt) n. [L. arena, sand, and colere, dwell] a supposed fossil worm-burrow found in Cambrian and other strata.

arenicolous (ar-ē-nik-ū-lus) a. inhabiting sand, as certain worms [Zool.].

arenose, arenous (ar-ē-nōs, -nus) a. full of sand; sandy.

areola (ar-ē-ū-ū-la) n.; pl. areolæ (ar-ē-ō-tē) [L.] a small area; a small interstice; the coloured circle round the human nipole. Also areole (ar-ē-ō-t). areolat small area; a small interstice; the coloured circle round the human nipple. Also areole (ar-6-6), areolar (a-re-6-lar) a. pertaining to, containing, or connective tissue; cellular tissue.

areolate (a-re-6-lar) a. divided by fine intersecting lines; characterised by areolae.

areolation (a-re-6-lar) number areola; a space containing areolæ; areolar markings.

areometer (ar-6-on-e-ter) n. [6: araios, thin, and metron, measure] an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of fluids. areometry (ar-ë-om'e-tri) n. act of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

Areopagite (ar-ë-op'a-git, -jit) n. a member of the court of the Areopagus.

Areopagitic (ar-ë-op-a-git-ik, -jit-ik) a. pertaining to the Areopagus.

Areopagus (ar-ë-op-a-git-ik, -jit-ik) a. pertaining to the Areopagus. areostyle, etc. See armostyle, etc. aretaics, aretology (ar-etā'iks, -tol'ā-ji)
the part of moral philosophy that treats of virtue.
the part of moral philosophy that treats of virtue.
arête (a-rāt') n. [F. fr. L. arista, ear of corn] a sharp
mountain ridge, or rocky spur.
argal, argol (argal, -gol) n. [M.E. argoil,
argole] unrefined or crude tartar.
argala (ar-ga-la) n. [Hind.] an adjutant bird, or
marabou. argali (arga-ii) n. [Mongol.] a species of wild sheep of Asia, with very large horns.

Argand-lamp (argand-lamp) n. a lamp inventure is surrounded by a glass chimner, thus producing a strong and clear light.

argent (ar-jent) a. [L. arventum]
is liver; bright, like silver.

n. the white colour on a coat of arms, designed to represent silver or purity.

argentic (ár-jen'tik) a. containing silver in argentiferous (ár-jen-tif-c-rus) a. [L. ferre, bear] containing silver.

argentine (ár-jen-tin) a. [L. argentum, silver]

—n. a silicious variety of carbonate of lime, having a silvery-white lustre; white metal coated with silver.

argentite (ár-jen-tit) n. silver sulphide, an important or of silver.

argentite (ár-jen-tit) n. silver sulphide, an important or of silver.

argil (ár-jil) n. [L. argilla, white clay, fr. G. argillos, fr. argos, white clay, or potter's earth.

argillaceous (ár-ji-li-li-shus) a. of the nature of clay; containing much clay.

argillite (ár-ji-lit/n.clay-slate; an argillaceous rock, argillite (ár-ji-lit/n.clay-slate; an argillaceous rock, argillite (ár-ji-lit/n.clay-slate; an argillaceous rock, argillo-carenty argillaceous schist.

argillo (ár-jil-0) an element in compound words, meaning, containing clay. Argillo-calcareous, consisting of clay and sand. Argillo-calcareous, consisting of clay and lime. Argillo-calcareous, consisting of consisting in argunet.

Argonaut (ár-go. ar-got) n. [F.] thieves' slang; slang; slang; alargument (ár-gū. ment) n. proof; a reasoning; debate; the subject-matter of a discourse; the gist of a p argentic (ar-jen'tik) a. containing silver in chemical combination. of a play, novel, poem, etc. argumental (ár-gū-men-tal) a. belonging to, or consisting in, argument.

argumentation (ár-gū-men-tā-shun) n. process or act of reasoning.

argumentative (ár-gū-men-tā-tīv) a. containing argument; controversial; disputatious; addicted to argument. argumentatively (ar-gu-men'ta-tiv-li) adv. manner ; as regards arguments. argumentativeness (ar-gū-men'-ta-tiv-nes) n. the quality argumentative.

Argus (argus) n. a fabulous being said to have a hundred eyes; a watchful, vigilant person; a genus of pheasant. Argus-eyed, very watchful. Argus-shell, a species of porcelain-shell.

argute (argut) a. [L.] sharp; shrill; shrewd; a genus (aria, aria) n. [It. fr. G. aër, air] a song for a single voice, supported by an accompaniment. Arian (ari-an) a, pertaining to Arius of Alexandria, in the 4th century, who held Christ to be only a superangelic being;—n. a follower of Arius. Arians (ari-an-izm) n. the doctrines of the Arians (ari-sēn) n. [Arica, Chili] an alkaloid found aricine (ar'i.sen) n. [Arica, Chili] an alkaloid found in cinchona bark. arid (arid) a. [L. aridus, fr. arcre, be dry] dry; parched; uninteresting.

aridas (aridas) n. [native name] a kind of taffeta from the East Indies. aridity, aridness (q-ridi-i-ti, ar-id-nes) n. abariel (g-riel) n. [A. aryil, a stag] an African gazelle (Gazella doma).

Aries (a'ri-ez) n. [L.] the Ram, a constellation; the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac. First point of Aries, the point where the sun crosses the equator at the spring equinox.

arietta, ariette (å-ri-et-

et') n. [aria] a short song or air.

aright (a-rit') adv. in due order;
correctly; exactly; directly.

aril, arillus (aril', a-ril'us) n.; pl. arilli (a-ril'i)

aril, arillus (aril', a-ril'us) n.; pl. arilli (a-ril'i)

at 11, at 1111115 [L. aridus, dry] an extrancous or late-formed seed-coat or covering, or an appendage growing from or about the hilum of a seed.

arillate, arilled (a-ril-at, ar-ild) a. having arillode (a-ril-at) n. a false aril, originating from the micropyle or raphe.

ariolation (ar-i-ō-la-shun) n. [L. hariolus, sooth-sayor] sooth-saying.

arioso (a-ri-ō-so) a. and adv. [lt. fr. aria] of the recitative combined.

recitative combined.

recitative combined.

arise (&-iz') v.t. [A.S. arisan] to get up from a lover to a higher position; to proceed; to issue. arista (a-ris-ta) n. [L.] an awn; any similar process in plants or animals [Zool. and Bot.].

aristarch (ar-is-tark) n. [L. Aristarchus, a critic of Alexandria] a severe critic. aristarchian (ar-is-tarki-an) a. pertaining to aristate (a-ris-ta) a. furnished with an arista; having a pointed, beard-like process. aristocracy (ar-is-tok-ra-si) n. [G. aristos, best, and kratein, rule] government by nobles; the nobility or chief persons in a state.

aristocrat (a-ris-tok-krat) n. one of the aristocraty arguer aproud or haughty person.

aristocratic, aristocratical (ar-is-to-

aristocratism (aristocratic manner. aristocratism) aristocratism (aristocratic manner. aristocratism) at the condition of being an aristocrat. Aristophanic (ar-is-tō-fan-ik) a. pertaining to Aristophanes, the great Athen-

ian comic poet; witty; broadly comic.

Aristotelian (ar-is-tō-tēli-i-an) a. pertaining to Aristotel, his works, or his disciples;—n. a follower of Aristotle.

Aristotelianism (ar-is-tō-tēli-an-izm) n. the philosophy of Aristotle.

arithmancy (ar-ith-man-si) n. [G. arithmos, number, and manteia, divination]

the foretelling of events by numbers, and manteua, uvination; arithmetic (a-rith-met-ik) n. [G.] the science of numbers; the art of computation by figures; a work on computation by figures.

arithmetical (ar-ith-met-i-kal) a. pertaining, or according, to arithmetic.

arithmetically (ar-ith-met-i-kal-i) adv. in an arithmetic ally (ar-ith-met-i-kal-i) adv. in an arithmetic all arithmetic all manner; according to the rules of arithmetic.

ing to the rules of arithmetic.

ing to the rules of arithmetic.

arithmetician (a-rith-me-tish-an) n. one skilled in arithmetic.

arithmometer (ar-ith-mom'e-ter) n. [G. arithmos, number, and met-tish-in.]

ron, measure] a calculating machine.

(ark) n. [A.S. fr. L. arcere, keep] a small close chest which contained the tables of the Covenant among the Jews; the vessel in which Noah and his family

among the Jews; the vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved; a large boat used on American rivers.

ATM (årm) n. [A.S.] the limb that extends from the shoulder to the hand; the branch of a tree; the end of a yard; part of an anchor ending in a fluke; an inlet of water from the sea. Arm-chair, a chair with arms. Arm-chest, a box or chest containing small arms. Armful, as much as the arms can hold. Arm-hole, the cavity under the shoulder; a hole for the arm in a garment. Armpit, the hollow under the shoulder. At arm's length, at a distance. With open arms, condially.

ATM (årm) n. [L. arma, arm] a branch of the milicary service; an instrument of warfare; —pl. war; the military profession; armour; heraldic bearings;—v.t. to

equip with weapons; to furnish what will add strength or efficiency; to fit with armature, as a magnet;—v.i. to take arms. Small arms, weapons not requiring carriages.

armada (armāda) n. [Sp.] a feet of armed ships.

Invincible Armada, the Spanish fleet sent against England, A.D. 1588.

armadillo (ár-ma-dil'ō) n. [Sp.] an animal pecu-America, having the body en-cased in an armour composed of

small, bony, shell plates. armament (ar-ma-ment) naval forces equipped for war;

MINION

Armadillo.

the munitions of a ship of war. the munitions of a snip of war.

armature (ar-ing-tūr) n. armour; a piece of iron connecting the two poles of a magnet.

armed (armd) a. equipped with, or supported by, arms; fortified; plated; provided; [Her.] having talons, teeth, etc., or having them of a different colour; [Mag.] furnished with an armature.

Armed neutrality, the condition of holding aloof from a contest while ready to repel attack.

while ready to repel attack.

Armenian (ar-me'ni-an) a. pertaining to Armenia.

Armenian bole, a pale-red clay from Armenia.

Armenian stone, a blue carbonate of copper.

Armiger (ar-mi-jer) n. [L.] one entitled to armorial bearings; an esquire.

armilla (ar-mil-a)n. [L.] a bracelet or armlet; an iron ring, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move; [Anat.] the annular ligament of the wrist.

armillary (armi-la-ri) a. resembling a bracelet; consisting of rings or circles. Armillary sphere, an instrument consisting of several brass rings, all circles of the same sphere, designed to represent the positions of the chief circles of the celestial sphere. armillated (ar'mi-la-ted) u. wearing bracelets.

arming-press (år'ming-pres) n. a press used in stamping and lettering the covers of books.

Arminian (ar-min'i-an) a. per-taining to Arminius Armillary sphere. or his doctrines :—n. a follower of Arminius, who denied the doctrines of predestination, limited atonement, and perseverance in grace.

Arminianism (ar-min⁽ⁱ-an-izm) n, the tenets of the Arminians.

armipotence (ar-min⁽ⁱ-tens) n, [L. arma and potens, powerful] power in arms, armipotent (ar-min⁽ⁱ-tent) a, powerful in arms, mighty in battle.

armistice (ar mistis) n. [L. arma and sistere, stop] a cessation of hostilities for a

short time; a truce. armless (arm-les) a. destitute of arms or branches; without an arm or weapon; helpless.
armlet (arm-let) n. a small arm, as of the sea; a kind of bracelet.

armoire (ar-mwor) n. [F.] an ambor; a cuphoard armorial (ar-mo'ri-al) n. perladic bearings;—n. a book on heraldry.

Armoric (Armorica) - n. the language of lower

Armorican (ar-mori-kan) a Armoric; -n. a native or inhabitant of Armorica.

native or inhabitant of Armorica.

armorist (airmur-ist) n. one skilled in heraldry; a blazoner of heraldic arms.

armory (airmur-i) n. [O.F. armoirie] heraldry; an armorist bearing.

armour (airmur) n. [O.F. fr. L. arma, arm] defensive arms for the body; anything worn to protect in battle; the steel or iron covering of ships of the armory bears are one that carries the armory bears of

Armour-bearer, one that carries the armour of another; an esquire.

armourer (armur-er) n. a maker of arms; one in charge of arms.

armoury (armur-i) n. a place where instruments of war are deposited; an arsenal.

armozine (ár-mō-zēn') n. [O.F.] a plain silk, formerly used for clerical robes.

Armstrong-gun (arm-strong-gun) n. a breech-loading, wrought-

iron, rifled cannon, named from its inventor.

iron, rifled cannon, named from its inventor.

Army (ar-mi) n. [L. arma, arms] a collection or body of men armed for war, and organized in companies, regiments, and divisions under proper officers. Army-corps, a division including all branches of the service, and forming an army in itself. Army-list, an official publication giving a list of officers, military stations, etc. Army-worm, a voracious caterpillar. Church army, a religious organization of the English church, whose work lies among the poor. Salvation army, a religious and social organization on a seminilitary basis, for the benefit of the neglected classes.

Arnica (ar-ni-ka) n. a genus of Composite. A tincture of Arnica montana is used for wounds and bruises.

wounds and bruises.

arnot, arnut (ar'not, -nut) n. [E.] the pig-nut, or earth-nut.
arnotto (ar-not'-) n. [native name] an orange dye obtained from Bixa orellana, a small tree of tropical America.

aroma (a-rō-ma) n. [G.] the fragrance in plants, etc.; a subtle quality or pervasive flavour.

aromatic (ar-ō-mat-ik) a. fragrant; spicy;—n. smell, and usually a warm, pungent taste. Aromatic vinegar, a perfume made by adding oil of lavender, cloves, etc., to acetic acid.

aromatization (ar-ā-mat-i-zā/shun) n. the act of aromatizing.

aromatize (a-rō'ma-tīz) r.t. to impregnate with aromatizer (a-rō'ma-tīz) r.t. to impregnate with aromatizer (a-rō'ma-tī-zer) n. that which gives an aromatic quality.

aromatous (a-rō'm-tɪs) n. containing an aromatic principle; aromatic.

arose (a-rōz') preterite, singular and plural, of the verb arise.

around (9-round) adv. in a circle; near;—prep. on all sides of; about.

arouse (a-rouz) v.t. to excite to action; to awaken suddenly;—v.t. to wake; to become active.

aroynt, aroint (a-roint) v.t. [E.] to bid bearing one;—v.t. begone!

arpeggio (ar-pej-3) n. [lt. fr. arva, harp] the sounding of notes in rapid succession; a chord so played.

a chord so played.

arquebus, arquebuse (arkwe-bus) n. hank-bus) a

orderly collection; dress; raiment; [Law] the order of empanelling a jury; the panel;—v.t. to put in order, as troops for battle; to deck or dress; to adorn with dress; to set in order, as a jury, for the trial of a cause.

arrear (a-rer) n. [0.F. arere] the state of being behind; what remains unpaid (usually yt.).

arrearage (a-rera) n. the state of being in arrears; the part of a debt unpaid; arrears.

arrect (a-rekt) v.t. [L.] to raise;—a. erect; attentive; [Bot.] brought into an upright position.

arrenotokous (ar-e-not-o-kus) a. [G.] producing only males.

arrentation (ar-en-ta-shun) n. [0.F.] permission to a tenant of forest land to inclose it on payment of a rent.

it on payment of a rent.

arreptitious (ar-ep-tishi-us) a. [L. arripere, pp. arreptus, catch] snatched away

fraudulently or secretly.

arreptus, catch] snatched away fraudulently or secretly.

arrest (a-rest') v.t. [L. ad and resture, remain] to take by authority of law; to seize on and fix;—n. the taking or apprehending of a person by authority of law; stay of judgment after verdict; any seizure, physical or moral; a scurfiness of the hind leg of a horse.

arrestation (ar-es-ta-shum) n. act of arresting; seizure; stopping.

arrester, arrestor (a-rester, -tur) n. one who, or that which, arrests; the person at whose suit an arrest is made.

arrestment (a-rest-ment) n. an arrest or deten-tion of a criminal; the seizure of a

arrestment (a-rest-ment) n. an arrest of detention of a criminal; the seizure of a person's wages, etc., in payment of debt.

arret (u-ret', a-rā') n. [F.] an authoritative judgment; an edict; a seizure of persons or goods.

arrière (a-rēr, a-ryār') n. [F.] the rear. Arrièreban, the sovereign's summons of his vassals and their vassals to war; the troops thus collected. Arrière-vassal, a vassal of a vassal.

Arrière-vassal, a vassal of a vassal.

arris (ar-is) n. [L. arista, beard of grain] the edge formed by two surfaces meeting each other, whether plane or curved. Arris-gutter, a wooden V-shaped gutter. Arris-wise, diagonally.

arrival (a-ri-val) n. act of arriving; act of reaching object; the person or thing arriving.

arrive (a-riv') v.t. [L. ad and ripa, bank] to come to; to reach; to attain; to occur.

arrogance (ar-ō-gans) n. [L. ad and ropare, ask] arrogant; undue assumption of importance.

arrogant (ar-ō-gans) a. assuming undue importance.

arquebus, arquebuse (\(\frac{a}{a} \text{kwe-bus} \) n. (D. \(\frac{hack-bus}{hack-bus}\) n. (A. \(\frac{acc}{araquebus}\) n. (A. \(\frac{acc}{acc}\) n. (A. \(\f

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arseniate, arsenate (ár-sé-ni-āt, ár-se-nāt) arsenic (ár-se-nik, árs-nik) n. [G. fr. arsēn, male] a mctal of a steel-gray colour. Arsenic

trioxide is a virulent poison.

arsenic (ar-sen-ik) a containing arsenic Arsenic acid, a name given to arsenic pentoxide.

arsenical (ar-sen-ik-ka) a. belonging to, composed of, or containing, arsenic arsenicate (br-seni-kai) v.t. to combine with arsenic to treat with arsenic.

arsenious (ar-se-ni-us) a. pertaining to, or containing, arsenic. Arsenious acid, (H₃AsO₃) a name given to arsenious oxide (As₂O₃).

arsenite (ar-se-nīt) n. a salt of arsenious oxide

arsis (ar-sis) n. [G.] a rising inflection of the voice; the accented part of a metrical foot, as opposed to the thesis, or unaccented part; [Mus.] the unaccented beat of the bar.

beat of the bar.

Arson (arsun) n. [L. ardere, pp. arsus, burn] malicious and voluntary setting on fire.

Art (art) second person, present tense, indicative mood, of the verb to be.

Art (art) n. [L. ars, artis] employment of means to some desired end; application of science to practical purposes; an industrial pursuit; skill; cunning. Art and part, (Scots Law) instigation. Art union, an institution for promoting art, and encouraging artists, pictures being distributed by lottery in return for subscriptions.

Black art, sorcery. Faculty of arts, a university department dealing with the subjects of an ordinary university course. Fine arts, those that aim at giving assthetic pleasure. Liberal arts, the higher branches of learning.

Mechanical arts, those involving manual labour.

Artemisia (arte-mizi-1) n. [G. an herb like

Mechanical arts, those involving manual labour.

Artemisia (ár-tē-mizi-a) n. [G. an herb like wormwood] a genus of the Compositæ, including southernwood, wormwood, etc.

arterial (ár-tē-ri-al) a. pertaining to, or contained in, an artery; resembling an artery.

arterialization (ár-tē-ri-al-i-zā-shun) n. the process of arterializing.

arterialize (ár-tē-ri-al-īz) v.t. to communicate the qualities of arterial blood to.

arteriology (arteriologi) n. [G. logos, discourse] a treatise on the arteries.

arteriotomy (arteriologi) n. [G. arteria and tome, cutting] the opening of an artery by a lancet, for the purpose of letting blood; that part of anatomy which treats of the arteries.

that part of anatomy which treats of the arteries.

arteritis (ar-te-ri-tis) n. inflammation occurring in the arteries.

artery (ar-te-ri) n. [G.] a vessel that conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

Artesian (ar-te-iz-inan) a. belonging to Artois, in France. Artesian wells, wells made by boring into the earth till the water, from internal pressure those unward like a fountain.

pressure, flows upward, like a fountain.

artful (artfool) a. made with, or characterized by, art or skill; exhibiting art or skill; cunning.

artfully (artfool-) adv. in an artful manner; with art; cunningly; dexterously.

arthritic, arthritical dr thrifik, i-kal) a.

arthritic, arthritical (ar-tint-it, -i-kai) a. joints or arthritis; gouty.

arthritis (ār-thrī-tis) n. [G.] inflammation of a arthrodia (ār-thrō-di-a) n. [G. arthron, joint, arthrodynia (ār-thrō-di-a) n. [G. arthron, joint, arthrodynia (ār-thrō-di-a) n. [G. arthron, joint, arthrodynia (ār-thrō-di-a) n. [G. arthron, joint, arthrosis (ār-thrō-di-a) n. [G. arthroses, (ār-thrō-sex) [G.] articulation in a joint.

artichoke (ār-ti-chōk) n. [A.] an esculent plant salem artichoke, a species of sun-flower (Jerusalem is here a corruption of It. girusole, sun-flower).

article (ār-ti-kl) n. [L. artus, articulus, joint] a faith; an item; a prose composition in a magazine, etc.; a substance or commodity; one of the words a, an, the; —v.t. to set forth in particulars; to bind by covenant or stipulation. Articles of war, regulations for the army and navy. In the articles, the points of doctrine maintained by the church of England.

articular (år-tik-ū-lar) a. belonging to the joints, articulate (år-tik-ū-lat) a. formed with joints; articulate (år-tik-ū-lat) a. formed with joints; to unite by means of a joint; to form into syllables or words;—v. to utter articulate sounds; to enunciate. articulately (år-tik-ū-lāt-lu) adv. in a jointed manner; distinctly; clearly. articulateness (år-tik-ū-lāt-nes) n. articulate articulation (år-tik-ū-lāt-nes) n. the act of articulated; articulated; articulate voice; a consonant; a joint.

articulated; articulating, or the state of being articulated; articulate voice; a consonant; a joint artifice (arti-fis) n. [L. ars, artis, art, and fucere, make] an artful or skilful contrivance; a device; a trick; cunning; strategy.

artificer (artif-i-ser) n. a skilful workman; one that constructs.

artificial (ar-ti-fish-al) a. made by art; manufactured; feigned; fictitious.

artificiality, artificialness (arti-fish-i-ti,

artificiality, artificialness [i.al-i-ti, artifish-al-nes) n. the quality of being artificial.

artificially (artifish-al-i) adv. in an artificial manner; by art; not naturally.

artillerist (artif-o-rist) n. one skilled in designing and constructing, or in using, artiflery.

artillery (artif-o-rist) n. [O.F. fr. 1. ars, artis, art] exchanges; the science of gunnery; the troops employed about the ordnance. Artillery-level, an instrument for indicating the elevation of the gun. Artillery-train, ordnance mounted on carriages fully furnished and ready for action.

artilleryman (artif-o-riman) n. one of the artillery-train) n. are person skilled in any

artisan (arti-zan) n. a person skilled in any mechanical art; a handicraftsman.

artist (artist) n. one that professes and practises one of the fine arts, esp. painting or sculpture. artiste (artist) n. an expert in some art, not one of the fine arts.

artistic, artistical (artistik, -ti-kal) a. pertaining to, or characterized by, art; made in the manner of an artist.

artless (art-les) a. free from art is:
artless (art-les) a. free from art; simple; undesigning; inartistic.
artlessly (art-les-li) adv. in an artless manner;
without art; naturally; without guile.
artlessness (art-les-nes) v. the quality of being
artlessness artless; naturalness; simplicity.
Artocarpus (art-to-kar-pus) v. (G. artos, bread,
and karpos, fruit] a genus of trees,
including the breadfruit-tree

including the breadfruit-tree.

Arum (&-run) n. [G. aron] a genus of plants, including the wake-robin or cuckoo-pint.

Arundelian (ar-un-del-yan) a, pertaining to the Earl of Arundel; a term applied to the Grecian marbles presented to the university of Oxford by an Earl of Arundel.

arundiferous (ar-un-dif-e-rus) a. [L. ferre, bear] producing reeds.
arundinaceous (ar-un-di-af-shus) a. pertaining to, or resembling, a reed. arundineous, arundinose (ar-un-din'

di-nōs) a. [L. arundo, reed] abounding in reeds.

aruspex, aruspice (a-rus-peks, -pis)n. [L.]

aruspicy (a-rus-pi-si) n. divination by inspection

aruspicy of the entrals of victims.

Aryan (ari-an, ā-ri-an) a. [Skr.] Indo-European;—

n. an Indo-European.

arytenoid (ari-te-noid) a. [G. arutaina, cup,
and eidos, form] applied to two
laryngeal cartilages and their connected parts.

as (az) adv. [fr. also] like; similar to; for example;
while;—conj. since; because;—pron. that.

as (as) n.; pl. asses (as-ex) [L.] a Roman weight of
12 oz.; a Roman copper coin.

asa (as-a) n. [Per. azi, mastic] a resinous gum.

asafetida. asafoetida (as-a-fet)-da, as-adi-nos) a. [L. arundo, reed] abounding in reeds.

asafetida, asafetida (as-a-fet'i-da, as-a-and L. fetidus) a fetid, inspissated sap from the least Indies, much used in medicine.

asarabacca (as-a-ra-bak-a) n. [L. asarum, hazel-wort, and bacca, berry] the hazel-wort (Asarum Europæum). asarin (as-a-rin) n. a substance like camphor, obtained from Asarum Europæum. asbestic (as-bestik) a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, asbestos.

asbestiform (as-bestiform) a. having the form or appearance of asbestos.

asbestine (as-bestin) a. pertaining to asbestos; incombustible asbestoid (as-bes-toid) a. resembling asbestos; of the form of asbestos.

asbestos (as-bes-tos) n. [G.] a fibrous variety of hornblende, incombustible.

asbolite (as-bo-lit) n. [G. asbolē, soot] earthy cobalt. Ascarides (as-kar-i-dēz) n.pl. [G.] the intestinal thread-worms.

ascend (a-send) v.t. [L. ad and scandere, climb] to move upward upon; to climb; to mount;—v.i. to move upward; to mount; to go back in time: [Must to rise in pitch] mount ;-v.i. to move upware time; [Mus.] to rise in pitch. ascendable (a-sen-da-bl) a. capable of being ascended. ascendancy, ascendency (a-sen-den-n. superior or controlling influence. ascendant, ascendent (a-sen' dant, dent) a above the horizon; predominant; surpassing;—n. slope; an ancestor; ascendancy; the part of the ecliptic on the eastern horizon at any particular moment. House of the ascendant, the part of the zodiac between 5° above and 25° below the horizon. Lord of the ascendant, the planet that rules the ascendant. To be in the ascendant, the baye commonding in fluores. planet that rules the ascendant. To be in the ascendant, to have commanding influence.

ascension (a-sen'shun) n. the act of ascending; the visible going up of our Saviour to heaven. Ascension-day, the day on which our Saviour's ascension is commemorated. Oblique ascension (of a star), an arc of the cuutor between the first point of Aries and that point of the cyuator which rises at the same instant as the star. Right ascension, distance east of the first point of Aries measured on the cylestial guartor. of the first point of Aries, measured on the celestial equator. ascensional (a-sen'-shun-al)a. of, pertaining, or relating to, ascension. ascensive (a-sen-siv) a rising; causing to rise; intensive; augmentative.

ascent (a-sent) n. the act of rising; a mounting upward; the way by which one ascends; an eminence; advancement. ascertain (as-gr-tān') v.t. [L. ad and certus, sure] to make certain; to find out.

ascertainable (as-gr-tā-na-bl) a. capable of being ascertained. ascertainment (as-er-tān-ment) n. a making or gaining certainty.

ascetic (a-set-ik) n. [G. fr. askein, exercise] rigorous settics;—n. one that practises rigorous self-denial.

asceticism (a-set-is) zin) n. the life or practice of ascetics; mortification of the body. asci (as'-ī) n., pl. of ascus. ascian (as-i-an) n. [G. a and skia, shadow] one that casts no shadow at noon.
ascidian (as-sid-an) a. [G. askidon, dim. of askos, wine-skin] belonging to the Ascidia, or sea-squirts;—n. a sea-squirt.

ascidiform (a-sid'i-form) a. bottle-shaped;
shaped like an ascidian.

ascidium (a-sid'i-um) n.; pl. ascidia (a-sid'i-a) a

pitcher-shaped organ or appendage.

ascigerous (a-sij'e-rus) a. [N.L. ascus, bottle,
and L. gerere, bear] bearing asci.

ascites (a-sit'er) n. [G. askit's, a kind of dropsy]
dropsy of the belly.

ascitic, ascitical (a-sit'ik, -i-kal) a. relating sea-squirts ;-n. a sea-squirt ascititious (as-i-tish'-us) a. See adscititious. asclepiad (as-kle'pi-ad) n. a kind of verse in-vented by Asclepiades, a Greek poet (it contains a spondee, two or three choriambs, and an

iambus); [Bot.] a plant of the order Asclepiadaceæ; one of an order of Greek physicians, priests of Asclepius (Aesculapius), god of medicine. asclepiadean, asclepiadic (as-klē-an, as-klē-pi-ad-k) a. of, or pertaining to, asclepiads. ascogonium (as-klō-gò-ni-um) n. [G. askos, bag, and gonos, race] the organ in which the asci are developed. ascospore (as-ki-spor) n. [G. sporos, seed] a sporos spore produced in an ascus. ascribable (as-ki-lab) a. capable of being ascribed. ascribed.

ascribe (as-krib') v.t. [L. ad and scribere, write]
to attribute to; to impute; to assign.

ascription (as-krip'shun) n. the act of ascribing;
the thing ascribed.

ascriptitious (as-krip-tish-us) a. bound to the
soil; enrolled.

ascus (as-kus) n., pl. asci (as-i) [G. askos, bladder]
ascus (as-kus) n., pl. asci (as-i) [G. askos, bladder]
aseity (a-sē-i-ti) n. [L. a, ab, and se, oneself]
independent existence. asemia (4-sc-mi-a) n. [G. a and scma, sign] inability to form or understand any sign or symbol. aseptic (4-sc-mi-a) n. [G. a sc-ptos, not liable to decay] not liable to putrefaction. asexual (4-sek-sin-a) a. without sex: produced by other than sexual processes. ash (ash) n. [A. S. ase] a genus of forest trees; the wood of the ash-tree:—a. pertaining to the ash; made of ash. Ash-fly, the oak-fly. Ash-key, the samara of the ash-tree. of the ash-tree.

ash (ash) n. [A.S. æscc] the carthy or mineral particles remaining after combustion; fine matter ejected from volcanoes; the remains of a dead body; (usually pl.). Ash-fire, a slow fire used in chemical operations, etc. Ash-hole, a place for ashes; the lower part of a furnace; an ash-bin. Ash-pan, a pan for ashes beneath a grate. Ash-pit, a place for ashes, etc. Ash-wednesday, the first day of Lent (so called from the sprinkling of ashes on the heads of penitents).

ashamed (a-shāmd) a. affected by shame; confused by a conscioueness of wrong.

ashen (ash-en) a. made of ash-wood; of the colour of ashes; ashy.

ashery (ash-en) n. a place for ashes; a place where potash is made. of the ash-tree. ashlar, ashler (ashlar, -ler) n. [O.F. fr. L. ashlar, ashler (ashlar, board) freestones as they come from the quarry; hewn stones for facing. ashlaring, ashlering (ashlar-ing, ashlering) n. upright pieces to which laths are nailed in garrets; ashlar masonry. pieces to which laths are nailed in garrets; ashlar masonry.

ashore (a-shōr) adv. on, or to, shore; on land, opposed to aboard.

ashy (ash-i) a. of, or pertaining to, ashes; strewn with ashes; ash-coloured; like ashes.

Asian (ā'shan) a. pertaining to Asia; of, or belonging to, Asia.

asiarch (ā'shi-ark) n. [Asia and G. archein, rule] the president of the religious rites and public games in the Roman province of Asia.

Asiatic (ā'shi-ark) a. belonging to Asia;—n. a public games in the Roman province of Asia.

Asiatic (a-shi-at-ik) a. belonging to Asia;—n. a native of Asia.

Asiaticism (a-shi-at-i-sizm) n. imitation, or something characteristic, of Asiatics.

aside (a-sid') n. something said or done aside;—adv. on or to one side; out of the way; apart.

asiderite (a-sid-e-rit) n. [G. a and sideros, iron] a meteorite containing no iron.

asinine (a-sid-i-in) a. [L. asinus belonging to, or having the qualities of, an ass.

asitia (a-sit-i-a, a-sish-ya) n. [G. asitia fr. a and sitis, food] loss of appetite.

ask (ask) v.t. [A.S. asoun] to seek to obtain by words; to petition;—v.t. to request; to inquire.

askance, askant [t. scanare, go aside] obliquely; toward one corner of the eye.

asker, ask (a-ski') adv. [skew] sideways; askant; with a wry or a contemptuous look.

aslant (a-slant) adv. in a slanting manner; obliquely; prep. across; athwart.

asleep (a-slöp') adv. or a. in, or into, a state of sleep; dormant; inactive; benumbed; dead.
(a-slöp') a. sloping; oblique;—adv. with a slope or descent; in a sloping position. asmear (a-smēr') a. smeared over; bedaubed. asomatous (8-85-ma-tus) a. [G. a and sōma, sōmatos, body) incorporeal. asonia (a-86'ni-a) n. [G. a, negative, and L. sonue, sound i tone-deafness.

asp (asp) n. [G. asp/s] a small, hooded, poisonous serpent. Also aspic, aspick. asparagin, asparagine (as-par-a-jin) n. a crystalline substance (C4H8N2O3) found in asparagus, etc. asparaginous (as-pa-raj'i-taining to, or resembling, asparagus. asparagus (as-pa-rag'us) n. [G.]
asparagus (as-pa-ra-gus) n. [G.]
asparagus a culinary plant culasparagus (as-par'a-gus) n. [G.] App.
tivated in gardens (its tender, succulent shoots are caten).
aspartate (as-par'tāt) n. a salt of aspartic acid,
obtained from asparagine.
aspartic (as-par'tāt) n. a pertaining to, or obtained
aspartic (as-par'tāt) n. a pertaining to, or obtained
aspect (as-pert). n. [L. fr. ad and specere, to look]
tion; the position of one planet with respect to another.
asp, aspen (asp, aspen) n. [E.] a species of
poplar, Populus tremula.
aspen (as'-pen) a. pertaining to the trembling
poplar; shaking; tremulous.
aspen (as-per) n. [L., rough] the rough breathing
asper (as-per) n. [L., rough] the rough breathing
asperate (as-per-rāt) n.t. [L. aspero, pp. asperatus,
nake rough] to make harsh or uneven.
asperation (as-per-rāt-shun) n. the act, or result,
of asperating.
aspergilliform (as-per-jil'i-form) a. brushaspergillus (as-per-jil'i-ns) n. [L. asperocre,
sprinkle] the brush used to sprinkle
holy-water on the congregation.
asperifoliate, asperifolious (as-perf-folious) Agn. asperifoliate, asperifolious (as-peraspermonate, aspermonous [-fo²]iat, -us) a. having rough leaves.

asperity (as-per²-i-i) n. [I. asper, rough] roughness spirit and language; rigour; bleakness; difficulty.

aspermous (a-sper²-nus) a. [G. a and sperma, seed] destitute of seeds.

asperse (as-pers) v.t. [L. ad and spurgere, sprinkle] to slander; to vility; to besprinkle.

asperser (as-per²-ser) n. one that asperses or slanders; an aspergillus.

aspersion (as-per-shun) n. a sprinkling; false reports or charges; calumny. aspersive, aspersory (as-per-siv, -sur-i) aspersorium (as-per-six-i-um) n. [L. aspergere, pp. aspersus, sprinkle] the asper-six for the properties of the asper-six for the properties of the asper-six for the properties of the properties of the asper-six for the properties of the pr gillus; a font for holy-water. gillus; a font for holy-water.

asphalt (as-falt, as-falt) n. [(d.] hard bitumen; a bitasphalt (uminous composition used for pavements.

asphaltic, asphaltite (as-fal'tik, -tīt) a.

aspheterism (as-fet-e-rizm) n. [G. a and
spheteros, one's own] the doctrine that private ownership of property is unjust.

asphodel (as-fo-del) n. [G.] any plant of the genus Asphodelus; the mythical flower of Hades; the king's-spear.

asphyxia, asphyxy (as-fik'si-a, -si)n.[C.]
asphyxia, asphyxy suspended animation from the nonconversion of venous into arterial blood.

asphyxial (as-fik'si-a) a. relating to asphyxia; resulting from asphyxia.

asphyxiant (as-fik'si-ant) n. a substance that causes asphyxia.

asphyxiate (as-fik'si-at) n. to produce asphyxiate (as-fik'si-atur) n. one who, or that which, asphyxiates; an apparatus for extinguishing fire by means of carbon dioxide; an apparatus for testing drain-pipes by forcing smoke into them. of Hades; the king's-spear.

aspic (asipik) n. [G. aspis] the asp; a piece of ordnance; a jelly containing meat, eggs, fish, etc.; [L. spica, spike] the great lavender [Bot.]. aspidistra (aspidistra) n. plant with broad taper leaves, often grown in pots. aspirant (asipirant) a aspiring; ambitious;—n. one that aspires.

aspirate (asipiral) v.t. to pronounce with a breathing or full emission of breath; to add an h sound to; to remove a fluid from:—n. a letter marked with a note of breathing; a mark of aspiration;—a. pronounced with a rough breathing.

aspiration (asipiralshun) n. the act of aspiring strong wish for what is noble and spiritual.

aspiratory (asipiral-curi) a pertaining to strong wish for what is noble and spiritual.

aspiratory (as-pir'a-tur-i) a pertaining to aspiratory (as-pir'a-tur-i) a. pertaining to aspiratory of the desire with eagerness; to pant; to ascend. aspirer (as-pir'er) n. one that aspires or longs to reach; an aspirant.

aspiringly (as-pir'ing-ii) arlv. in an aspiring manner; ambitiously.

asporous (as-por-iia-iia-lun) n. [I. abs and portain (as-por-tai-shun) n. [I. abs and portaire, carry] a carrying off; [Law] the felonious displacement of goods. asquint (a-skwint) adv. or a. to the corner of the cye; obliquely: furtively; oblique.

ass (as) n. [A.S. assa a quadruped of the horse family; a dolt. Asses bridge, Euclid, 1. 5.

assagai, assegai (as-a-gī, -e-gī) n. [A.] a slender iron-tipped lance of hard wood;—v.t. to kill or wound with an assagai.

assai (as-sai-) adv. [It., very, enough, fr. L. ad and satis, enough) very [Mus.].

assail (as-sai-) v.t. [L. ad and satire, leap] to fall on; toattack; to ply with arguments, motives, etc.

assailable (a-sai-a-b) a. capable of being assailed; open to attack.

assailant (a-sai-a-b) a. assailing; invading with violence;—n. one that assails.

assapan, assapanic (as-a-pan, -ik) n. the American flying sonirrel. the American flying squirrel.

assart (a-sart) v.t. [L. cx and sarire, hoe] to grub
assart (a-sari) v.t. [L. cx and sarire, hoe] to grub
trees and bushes;—n. the act of assaring.
assassin (a-sasin) n. [A. fr. hashish, a maddening drug] one that kills, or attempts to kill, by secret assault. assassinate (a-sas-i-nāt) v.t. to murder by secret assault or by sudden violence. assassination (a-sas-i-nā-shun) n. the act of assassinating. assassinator (a-sas-i-nā-tur) n. an assassin; one that assassinates.

assault (a-sawlt) n. [assati] a violent attack with physical means, as blows, weapons, etc.; an attack with arguments, appeals, etc.; v.t. to attack with physical violence; to attack with moral means, or with a view to producing moral effects. Assault of, or at, arms, an exhibition of military exercises.

assaultable (a-sawlta-bl) a. capable of being assaultable (a-sawlta-p) n. one that attacks with assaulter (a-sawlter) n. one that attacks with violence; an assailant.

assay (a-sā') n. (G. exagion. a weight) trial; examination; determination of the quantity of metal in ores, coin, bullion, etc.; the substance to be assayed: v.t. to test; to determine the amount of metal in: -v.i. to attempt or endeavour. Assay-balance, a delicate balance used by assayers. Assay-furnace, a delicate balance used by assayers. Assay-furnace, a furnace used in assaying. Assay-master, an officer appointed to assay bullion and coin. assayer (a.sa'er), n. one that assays metals; an officer of the mint who assays bullion assaying (a-sa-ing) n. the act of determining the quantity of any metal in a compound. assemblage (a-sem-bla) n. the act of assemble; a collection of individuals or things.

assemble (a-sem-bl) v.t. [L. ad and simul, together] to bring or call together; -v.i. to meet or come together; to convene. assembly (a-sem'bli) n. a company collected in one place, and usually for some common purpose; [Mil.] the second beating of the drum before a march. Assembly-room, a room for balls, etc.

General Assembly, the supreme court in some Presbyterian churches.

assent (a-sent) v.i. [L. ad and sentire, to feel] to admit a thing as true; to express agreement;—n the act of assenting, admitting, or agreeing to anything. Royal assent, the assent of the sovereign to bills passed by parliament.

bills passed by parliament.

assentation (as-en-tai-shun) n. the act of assentation (as-en-tai-shun) n. the act of assentassenter (a-sen-ter) n. one that assents, concurs,
or acquiesces.

assentient (a-sen-shent) a. assenting; giving
assentive (a-sen-tiv) a. giving assent; inclined
or disposed to assent.

assert (a-ser-v) v.t. [L. asserce, pp. assertus,
join to) to affirm positively;—to maintain or
defend by words or measures; to vindicate a claim.
assertion (a-ser-shun) n. the act of asserting;
affirmation; vindication.
assertive (a-ser-viv) a. positive; dogmatic;
affirming confidently.
assertiveness (a-ser-tiv-nes) n. the quality

assertiveness (a-ser-tiv-nes) n. the quality of being assertive.

assertor (a-ser-tur) n. an affirmer; a maintainer; a champion; a defender.

assess (a-ses) r.t. [L. assidere, pp. assessus, sit by] to charge a certain sum as a tax; to fix the value of property or income, for the purpose of being taxed; to estimate.

assessable (a-ses'a-bl) a. that may be assessed;

assessably (a.ses'a-bil) adv. by means of an assessment (a.ses'-ment) n. act of assessing; valuation for the purpose of taxation; the specific sum charged; fixing the amount of damages by a jury.

assessor (a-ses'ur) n. one that sits by another, as next in dignity, or as an adviser; one appointed to assess; in Scotland, an elected member of a university court.

assessorial (as-e-so'ri-al) a pertaining to assessors, or a court of assessors.

assets (as-cets) n-pol. (L. ad and satis, enough] property in possession or due, as opposed to liabilities; the effects of an insolvent.

asseverate (a-sev-er-at) v.t. [L. ad and severus, severe] to affirm with solemnity.

asseveration (a-sev-e-rā'-shun) n. positive assibilate (a-sib'i-lāt) v.t. [L. ad and sibilare, whisper] to make sibilant. assident (as-i-dent) a. [L. asddere, ppr. assidens, entis, sit by] accompanying. assiduity (as-i-dū'-1-ti) n. close application or attention -pl. constant attention assiduous (as-id'-us) a. [L. ad and sedere, sit] constant in application or attention. assiduous (as-id'-us) a. [L. ad and sedere, sit] constant in application or attention. assiduously (as-id'-us-il) adv. diligently; assiduousness (as-id'-u-us-li) adv. diligently; assiduousness (as-ien-tō) n. [Sp.] a contract formerly made by Spain with other powers for the supply of slaves to its American possessions.

supply of slaves to its American possessions.

assign (a-sin') v.t. [L. ad and signum, mark] to appoint; to apportion; to make over to another; to attribute; to specify;—n. a person to whom property or an interest is transferred.

assignable (a-si-n-bi) a. capable of being assigned.

assignat (as-ig-nat, a-sē-nyā') n. paper money issued in France (1789-1796.) assignation (as-ig-nā'shun)n. the act of assignation ing; an appointment of time and place—used chiefly of love meetings; attribution of origin; Law an assignment, or the deed by which it is made.

assignee (as-i-në) n. one to whom something is assigned. Assignees in bankruptcy, persons to whom a bankrupt's estate is assigned in the interest of his creditors.

assignment (a-sin'-ment) n. an allotting to a particular person or use; a transfer of title or interest; the writing by which an interest is transferred; the transfer of the property of a bankrupt. Assignment in bankruptcy, assignment of a bank-

Assignment in bankruptcy, assignment of a bankrupt's property in trust for his creditors.

assignor (as-inor) n. one that makes an assignment, or assigns an interest.

assimilability (a-sim-i-la-bil-i-ti) n. the quality of being assimilable.

assimilate (a-sim-i-lat) n. t. [L. ad and similis, like] to cause to resemble; to convert into a like substance;—n.t. to become similar; to be converted into the substance of the body.

assimilation (a-sim-i-la-shun) n. act of assimilation conversion of nutriment by an organism.

assimilative (a-sim-i-la-tiv) a. capable of assimilative (a-sim-i-la-tiv) a. capable of illust; producing assimilating; tending to assimilate; producing assimilation.

assimilatory (a-sim'i-la-tur-i) a. tending to assimilate; assimilative.

assist (a-sist') v.t. [L. ad and sistere, stand] to give to be present; to attend.

assistance (a-sis tans) n. help; aid; further-

assistant (a-sistant) a. helping; lending aid or support;—n. one that assists.

assize (a-siz) n. [0.F. fr. L. assidare, sit by] a sitting; an order or regulation; a statute regulating weights, measures, or prices; the weight, measure, or price so regulated; the periodical sessions of the superior courts in England; time or place of holding the court—a to the weight measure or price by authority. the court; -v.t. to fix weight, measure, or price, by authority

assizement (a-siz-ment) n. inspection of weights and measures.

assizer (a-siz-yer) n. one that valued, as weights and measures; in Scotland, a juryman.

associability, associableness (a-sō-sha-bil'i-ti, a-sō-sha-bl-nes) n. associable quality.

(a-sō-sha-bil-i-ti, a-sō-sha-bl-nes) n. associable quality.

associable (a-sō-sha-bl) a. capable of being joined; companionable; [Path.]

liable to be affected by sympathy.

associate (a-sō-shi-āt) v.t. [L. ad and socius, companion] to join as a friend, partner, or confederate; to unite in the same mass;—v.i. to unite in company; to keep company;—a. closely connected with, as in interest, purpose, or office; [Path.] connected by habit or sympathy;—n. a companion; an ally; a partner; a member of an association or institution.

associateship (a-sō-shi-āt-ship) n. the position of an association; union of persons for some particular purpose. Association of ideas, the cohesion of actions, sensations, and states of feeling, occurring together or in close succession, so as to cohere in such a way that when any of them is afterwards presented to the mind, the others are

them is afterwards presented to the mind, the others are apt to be brought up in idea.

apt to be brought up in idea.

associational (a-sō-shi-ā-shun-al) a. pertainassociational ing to an association.

associative (a-sō-shi-a-tiv) a. capable of association.

assoil (a-soil) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. absolvere] to release or set free. Scot. assoilzie (a-soil-ye).

assonance (as-ō-nans) n.resemblance of sounds; a verse effect consisting in the semi-ascepted vowel sound with diff.

repetition of the same accented vowel sound with different consonants; agreement.

ferent consonants; agreement.

assonant (as-7-nant) a. [L. assonare, ppr. assonant (nans, antis, sound] having a resemblance of sounds; characterized by assonance.

assort (a-sort) v.t. [L. ad and sors, sortis, lot] to separate and distribute into classes; to furnish with all sorts; -v.t. to suit; to harmonize.

assortment (a-sortment) n. act of assorting; a number of things assorted.

assuage (a-swāj) v.t. [L ad and suavis, sweet) to soften; to allay; -v.t. to abate.

assuagement (a-swāj-ment) n. act of assuaging; abatement; mitigation.

assuager (a-swāj-jer) n. one who, or that which, assuages or allays.

assuasive (a-swā'siv) a. mltigating; softening; easing; tranquillizing; soothing. assuetude (as-wā-tūd) n. [L.] custom; habit; habitual use.

assume (a-sūm') v.t. [L. ad and sumere, take] to take for granted, or without proof; to pretend to ;—v.t. to be arrogant; to claim unduly; [Law] to give an undertaking, assumedly (a-sū-med-li) adv. as may be assumedly (a-sū-ming) a. taking, or disposed to take, upon one's self more than is just; arrogant;—n. presumption. arrogant; -n. presumption.

(a-sum'sit) n. [L., he undertook] an obligation not under seal; an action asterism stars; three asterisks (*.*) to direct attention to a particular passage.

astern (a-stern) adv. in, at, or toward, the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship, at any distance. asteroid (asteroid) a. [G. aster, star, and eidos, asteroid form] star-like; star-shaped;—n. one of the small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. asteroidal (as-te-roidal) a. star-like; pertaining asteroidal (as-te-roidal) a. star-like; pertaining to the asteroida, or to the star-fishes.

Asteroidea (as-te-roide-a) n.pl. an order of echinoderms, the star-fishes.

Asterolepis (as-te-roide-pis, as-ter-o-lepis) n. Asterophyllite (as-ter-o-fil-it) n. [G. phullon, Asterophyllite (as-ter-o-fil-it) n. [G. phullon, plant, with whorled leaves, from the coal measures.

asthenia, astheny (as-thenia, -the-niia, asthenia, asthenik) a. [G. a and sthenos, strength] characterized by debility.

asthenology (as-the-noii-j. j. n. [G. asthenos, asthenology (wasthenoiia, j. n. [G. asthenos, discourse] the study of diseases connected with debility. asthenopia (as-the-no-pi-a) n. [G. ōps, ōpos, eye] weak vision from fatigue of the asthma (ast-ma, as-ma, asth-ma) [G.] a chronic disorder of respiration. asthmatic, asthmatical (as-, asth-, or asthmatic, asthmatical) -i-kal) α . pertaining to, or affected by, asthma. astigmatism (a-stig-ma-tizm) n. [G. α and stigma, matos, point] a defect in the eye, or in a lens, such that rays of light converge, not in a point, but in a line. astir (a-ster) adv. or a. stirring; active; lively; nimble; alert. astomatus, astomous (a-stom'a-tus, as' without a month [Zool.]; without breathing pores [Bot.]. astonish (as-ton'ish) v.t. [A.S. ā and stunian, crash] to amaze; to confound.
astonishing (as-ton'ish-ing) a amazing; marastonishment (as-ton'ish-ment) n. confusion of mind from fear or surprise.
astound (as-tound) v.t. [astonish] to strike dumb with amazement.
astounding (as-toun'ding) ppr. adapted to astounding (as-toun'ding) ppr. adapted to astraddle (a-strad'd) adv. with the legs across a thing, or on different sides of it.

Astræa (as-tre'a) n. [G. Astraia] the goldess of astragal (as-tre-gal) n. a small semi-circular mandaling astaliance. astragal (as-tra-gal) n. a small semi-circular moulding [Arch.]; a convex moulding round a cannon, near the mouth; the astragalus.

astragalus (as-trag-q-lus)n. [G.] the ankle-bone; a genus of leguminous plants.

astrakhan (as-tra-kan) n. the pelts of young lambs from Astrakhan, Russia; a rough fabric imitating this fur.

astral (astral) a belonging to the stars; starry.

astral (astral-body, a spiritual body. Astral-lamp, one so constructed that it casts an unbroken light astriation (astrik'-bun) a spiritual body. Astrallamp, one so constructed that it casts an unbroken light on the table. Astral-spirits, spirits formerly believed to people the astral world, i.e., the stars and interstellar space.

astray (a-strik') adv. and a. out of, or from, the right way; wrong;—v.i. to wander; to be lost.

astrict (as-trik') v.i. [L. astringere, pp. ustrictus, desertic to bind fast; to constrict; to contract; [Scots Law] to limit.

astriction (as-trik'-bun) n. the act of binding; constriction; restriction; constipation; [Scots Law] restriction to a particular mill for grinding grain.

astrictive (as-trik'-tiv) a. producing astriction; binding; styptic;—n. a styptic.

astride (a-strid') adv. with the legs apart; prep. with one leg on each side of.

astringency (as-trin-jen-si) n. quality of being astringen; harshness of temper.

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astringent (as-trin-jen-si) n. quality of being astringent (as-trin-jen-si) n. quality of being astringen; harshness of temper.

astringent (as-trin-jen-si) n. [G. ad and stringere, bind] binding; strengthening;—n.

a medicine causing contraction in the organic textures.

astrite, astroite (as-tri, as-tro-n) n. [G. astron, star] starstone; a star-like mineral or fossil; a kind of madrepore.

astrogeny (as-tro-ion) n. [G. astron, star, and genos, birth] the meteoric evolution of the heavenly bodies. astrolabe (as'trō-lāb) n. [G.] an obsolete instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars, etc.; a projection of the sphere on the plane of a great

astrolithology

n. [G. astron, star, lithos, stone, and logos, discourse] the scientific study of meteorites.



A POEM IN STONE AT ELLORA.

A wall of one of the famous rock temples at Ellora, near Daulatabad, Hyderabad State. These shrines are first mentioned by an Arab geographer of the tenth century.

astrologer (as-tro/-ō-jer) n. [G. astron, star, and logos, discourse] one versed

astrologic, astrological (as-trō-loj'ik, astrological (as-trō-loj'ik, as-per-

taining to astrology; practising astrology.

astrologize (astrologize) v.t. to ascertain by means of astrology;—v.t. to study or practise astrology.

or practise astrology.

astrology (as-trol'ō-ji) n. the science of predicting events by the heavenly bodies.

Judicial astrology professed to foretell human affairs.

Natural astrology is practical astronomy.

astrometry (as-tron'e-tri) n. [G. astron, star, and metron, measure] the determination of the apparent magnitudes of the fixed stars.

astronomer (as-tron'ō-mer) n. [G. nomos, law] one versed in astronomy.

astronomic, astronomical (as-trō-nom-ik, i-kal) a. pertaining to astronomy. Astronomical clock, one that keeps sidereal time.

astronomically (as-trō-nom'i-kal-i) adv. in astronomy (as-tron-o-mi) n. the science of the heavenly bodies.

astrophotometer (as-trō-fō-tom'e-t-er)n. [G. astrophotometer (as-trō-fō-tom'e-t-er)n. [G. hight, and metron, measure] an instrument for measuring the brightness of a stronger of the large and metron.

the brightness of a star.

the brightness of a star.

astroscope (as-tro-skop) n. [G. skopein, view] an instrument composed of two cones, on which the constellations were delineated.

cones, on which the constellations were delineated astrut (a-strut) adv. or a. in a strutting manner; with a strut: strutting; pompous.

astute (as-tht') a. [L. astus, craft] subtile; shrewd; sagacious; crafty.

astutely (as-tht') adv. shrewdly; sagaciously; cunningly; craftily.

astutely (as-tht') adv. shrewdly; sagaciously; cunningly; craftily.

astuteness (as-tht'-nes) n. the quality of being astute; shrewdness; cunning.

asunder (a-sun-der) adv. [A.S. onsundran] apart; separately; into separate pieces.

asylum (a-si-lum) n. [G. asulon] a place of refuge. where criminals and debtors found shelter; any place of retreat; an institution for the unfortunate.

any place of retreat; an institution for the unfortunate, as the deaf and dumb, or the insane.

asymbolia (as-im-boili-a) n. [G. a and sumbolon, symbol; aphasia; asemia.

asymmetrical (a-si-met-ri-kal) a. not properly proportioned; not symmetrical.

asymmetry (a-sim-e-tri) n. [G.] want of proportioned; not symmetrical.

asymmetry (a-sim-e-tri) n. [G.] want of proportion: incommensurability.

asymptote (a-sim-tot) n. [G.] a straight line that continually approaches a curve, but never meets it within a finite distance.

asynartete (a-sin-a-tot) a. [G.] disconnected; composed of different metres.

asyndeton (a-sin-de-ton) n. [G.] the omission of connectives [Rhet.].

at [at] prep. [A.S. at] denotes primarily rest in a place, but is extended to a great variety of applications.

atabal (at-u-bal) n. [Sp. fr. A. al, the, and tabl. drum] a Moorish kettle-drum.

atacamite (a-tak-a-mit) n. [Atacama, a province]

atacamite (a-tak'a-mīt) n. [Atacama, a province of Chili] an ore of copper.

ataghan (at-a-gan) n. See yataghan.

ataman (at'a-man) n. See hetman.

ataraxia, ataraxy (at-a-rak-si-a, at-a-rak-tarassein, disturb) freedom from the passions.

atavism (at-a-vizm) n. [L. atavus, ancestor] the recurrence of characters, disease, etc., that can be traced to a more or less remote ancestor.

ataxic (a-tak-sik) a. irregular in the functions of the body, or in the course of disease.

ataxy (a-tak-si, at-ak-si) n. [G.] irregularity in bodily functions, or in the course of a disease.

ate (et) preterit of the verb eat.

atechnic (a-tek-nik) a. [G. a and technē, art] with-out technical knowledge; not technical. atelene (at-e-lēn) a. [G. atelēs, incomplete] lacking the essential form; imperfect; amorphous.

atelier (s-teli-ā, at-el-yā) n. [F.] a workshop, esp. ateloglossia (at-e-lo-glosi-a) n. [G. atelēs, imperfect development of tongue.

athalamous (a-thal-a-mus) a. [G. a and thala-mos, bed] without apothecia [Bot.]. Athanasian (ath-a-nā-shan) a. pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria; n. a follower of Athanasius, or one holding his view of the Trinity.

atheism (ä-thē-izm) n. disbelief in the being of God; godlessness.

atheist (atheist) n. [G. a and theos, god] one that denies the existence of God;—a. atheistical atheistic, atheistical (a-theistic, ti-kal) to

atheistically (ā-thē-is-ti-kal-is) n. the atheisticalness (a-thē-is-ti-kal-is) n. the quality of being atheistical atheize (ā-thē-is) n. the quality of being atheistical atheize (ā-thē-iz) n. to make atheistic :-- v. to talk atheism.

atheling (ath-el-ing) n. [A.S. atheling] a crown prince; a nobleman.

athenæum, atheneum (ath-e-ne-um) n.
Athens, the temple of Athene, where philosophers and poets declaimed] a literary or scientific club; an institution for the encouragement of literature and art.

Athenian (a-the-ni-an) a. pertaining to Athens;

atheous (6.4the-us) n. having no reference to God; not taking God into account.

athermanous (a-ther-ma-nus) a. [G. \alpha\) and into account.

athermanous thermos, hot] opaque to heat; not allowing radiant heat to pass through.

athirst (a-therst) a. thirsty; having a keen desire for drink; keenly desirous; longing.

athlete (ath-let, ath-let) n. [6.] a contender in wrestling or other games; a man strong

and active by training

and active by training.

athletic (ath-let's) a. belonging to wrestling, boxathletically (ath-let'-kal-i) adv. in an athletic manner.

athleticism (ath-let'-kal-i) adv. in an athletic manner.

athleticism (ath-let'-sizm) n. the art or practice of engaging in athletics.

athletism (ath-let'-sizm) n. the qualities of an athlete; the profession of an athlete.

athwart (a-thwawt') prep. [a, on, and thwart] tion to;—adv. crosswise. Athwart hawse, across the stem of a ship (said of another ship).

atilt (a-tilt') adv. and a. in a tilted manner; tilted up; in the manner of a tilter.

Atlantean (at-lan-te'an) a. pertaining to, or resembling, Atlas, who was represented as carrying the world on his shoulders.

atlantes (at-lan'tez) n.pl. figures or half-figures of men, used instead of

columns to support an entablature.

Atlantic (at-lan'tik) a. pertaining to the ocean that lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west;—n. the ocean itself, atlas (at'las) n. a collection of maps in a volume; large drawing-paper; the first vertebra of the neck.

atmidometer (at-mi-dom'eatmometer.

Atlantes

atmoneter.

atmological (at-mō-loj'i-kal) a. pertaining to atmologist (at-mōl'ō-jint) n. one versed in atmology; a student of atmology.

atmology (at-mol'ō-ji) n. (G. atmos, vapour, and treats of the laws of aqueous vapour.

atmolysis (at-mol'i-sis) n. (G. lusis, setting free] the separation of mixed gases by putting them into a perous chamber placed in a vacuum.

atmometer (at-mom'e-ter) n. [G. atmos, vapour, and metron, measure] an instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation.

atmosphere (at'mos-fer) n. [G. sphaira, sphere] the mass of aeriform fluid surrounding the earth; any similar envelope; pressure of the air; a pervading influence.

atmospheric, atmospherical

(at-mos-fer-ik, i-kal) a. relating, or due, to the atmosphere.

atol1 (at-in, a-tol') n. [Maldive] a ring-shaped coral

island inclosing a lagoon.

atom (at-un) n. [G. atomos] an ultimate indivisible particle of matter; anything extremely small.

atomic, atomical (a-tom-ik, i-kal) p. reof, atoms. The atomic philosophy taught that atoms, by their own properties, originate all forms of being and matter. Atomic theory, the atomic philosophy; the theory that chemical combinations take place between atoms and in definite simple proportions. Atomic weight, the weight of an atom of an element compared with the

atoms and in definite simple proportions. Atomic weight, the weight of an atom of an element compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen.

atomism (at-um-izm) n. the doctrine of atoms; atomist (at-um-ist) n. one that maintains the atomic philosophy.

atomization (at-um-izmishum) n. reduction to atoms or (a liquid) to a spray.

atomizer (atum-i-zer) n. an apparatus for reduc-atomology (at-um-ol-ō-ji) n. 1(1. atomos, atom, and logos, discoursej atomism. atomy (at-um-i) n. | (1. atomos, atom, atomy (at-um-i) n. | (anatomy) a skeleton; [atom] an atome (a-tōn) v.t. | (at one) to reconcile; to answer or make satisfaction for; —v.i. to stand as an

equivalent; to expiate.

equivalent; to expiate.

atonement (a-tōn'ment) n. reconciliation after enmity or controversy; satisfaction or reparation; the expiation of sin by Christ.

atonic (a-ton'ik) a. unaccented; [Path.] lacking tone; n. a word or syllable that has no accent [Gram.]; a soothing medicine.

atony (atō-ni) n. [G. atonos. languid] want of tone; lack of muscular power [Path.].

atop (a-top') adv. or a. [a, on, and top] at or on the top; above.

atrabilarian, atrabilarious, atrabilian, atrabiliary, atrabilious

(at-ra-bi-lä-ri-an, -us, at-ra-bil-i-an, -ar-i, at-ra-bil-yus) α . [L. ater, black, and bilis, bile] affected with inelancholy. atramental, atramentarious, at-

ramentous (at-ra-men'tal,-men-tā-ri-us,-men'tus) a. black, like ink; inky.

atrip (a-trip) adv. said of the anchor, when just lifted from the ground.

atrium (a-tri-um) n. [L.] the entrance-hall, the chief room, of an ancient Roman house; the main cavity of the auricle of the heart.

atrocious (a-tro-shus) a. [L. atrox] extremely heinous; flagitious; execrable.

atrociously (a-tro-shus-li) adv. in an atrocious manner; outrageously; enormously.

atrociousness (a-tro-shus-nes) n. the quality of being atrocious: atrocity. atrocity (a-tros-i-ti) n. extreme heinousness; enormity of guilt; anything atrocious.

atropal, atropous (atropos, not to be

turned erect, said of an ovule [Bot.].

atrophy (atrō-fi)n. [G.] a wasting away, from lack of nourishment, or inability to assimilate.

atropin, atropine (atrō-pin)n. a poisonous substance obtained from the dealth wightheade.

the deadly nightshade (Atropa belladonna).

attach (a-tach') v.t. [O.F. attacher] to bind, fasten, or tie; to take by legal authority; to lay hold on by force; to connect; to bind by moral influence.

attachable (a-tach'a-bl) a. capable of being attached; liable to be taken and held; capable of being fastened or conjoined

attaché (a-ta-shā') n. [F.] one attached to the suite of an ambassador.

attachment (a-tach-ment) n. act of attaching, or state of being attached; any passion or affection that binds a person; that by which passion or affection that binds a person; that by which one thing is attached to another; some adjunct to an instrument, machine, or other object; a seizure by virtue of a legal process; the writ or precept commanding such seizure. Foreign attachment, seizure of the property of a non-resident or absconding debtor.

attack (a-tak') v.t. [F. attaquer] to fall upon with force; to assail; to assault; to fall upon with unfriendly words or writing; to begin a controversy with; -v.i. to make an attack; -n. a falling on with force or violence, or with calumny or criticism.

attackable (a-tak-a-bl) a. capable of being attacked: assailable.

attain (a-tan') v.t. [L. ad and tangere, touch] to arrive at; to reach.

arrive at; to reach.

attainability, attainableness

(a-tā-na-blf-i-ti, a-tā-na-bl-nes) n. attainable quality.

attainable (a-tā-na-bl) a. capable of being attained (a-tā-na-bl) a. capable of being attained (a-tā-na-bl) fr. L. ad and tansentence of death or outlawry for treason or felony, viz., forfeiture of all civil rights, and corruption of blood, that is, incapacity to inherit or transmit property.

attainment (a-tan-ment) n. act of attaining; that which is attained; an acquisition.

attaint (a-tānt) b.t. to affect with attainder; to stain; to disgrace; to corrupt;—n. a stain, spot, or taint; a wound on the leg of a horse.

attaintment (a-tānt/ment) n. act of attainting; state of being attainted.

attainture (a-tānt/ment) n. imputation of dishanture (a-tan/tūr) n. imputation of dishanture (at-tan) n. [A.] the fragrant, essential oil made attemper (a-ten-per) n.t. |tenuper| to reduce or moderate, by mixture; to mollify; to mix in just proportion; to accommodate; to adapt.

mix in just proportion; to accommodate; to adapt.

attemperment (a-tem-per-ment) n. the act of tempering; tempered state.

attempt (a-temt') v.t. [L. ad and tentare, try] to make an attack upon;—n. an essay, trial, or endeavour; an effort to gain a point.

attemptability (a-tem-tu-bil-i-ti)n. the quality of being attemptable.

attemptable (a-tem-tu-bil-i-ti)n. the quality of being attemptable.

attend (a-tend') v.t. [L. ad and tendere, stretch] to go or stay with, as companion or servant; to be united or consequent to:—v.t. to pay attention; to hed; to wait or be in waiting.

attendance (a-ten-dans) n. act of attending; the persons attending; a retinue.

Attendance officer, a school board official whose business it is to see that children attend school as required by law.

it is to see that children attend school as required by law. attendant (a-ten dant) a being present in the retinue of a superior; accompanying or following as consequent: depending on, or owing duty to;—n. one who, or that which, attends or accompanies.

attention (a-ten anu) n. act of attending; watchful observation; act of civility.

attention watchful observation; act of civility.

attentive (a-ten-tiv) a. full of attention; regarding with care; gallant; politic attentively (a-ten-tiv-li) adv. with attention; cheerfully; heedfully; diligently.

attentiveness (a-ten-tiv-nes) n. the state of being attentive; attention.

attenuant (a-ten-ti-a-nt) a. [L. ad and tenuis, -n. a medicine that thins or dilutes fluids; a diluent.

attenuate (a-ten-ti-a-ti) v.t. to make thin or less dense; to make slender; to reduce in force, etc.; -v.i. to become thin, slender, or fine; to lessen; -a. slender; thin; [Rot.] tapering.

attenuation (a-ten-ti-a-shun) a. act of attenuation of strength or energy;

reduction of strength or energy.

attest (a-test) v.t. [L. ad and testis, witness] to bear witness to; to affirm; to invoke; to swear in; -v.i. to bear witness; -n. testimony.

attestation (at-es-tā'shun) n. testimony; the administration of an oath. attester, attestor (a-tes-ter, -tur)n. one that attests or vouches for.

Attic (at-ik) a. pertaining to Attica, or to Athens;
n. a native of Attica; an Athenian; Attic Table — a native of Attica; an Athenian; Attic Treek; a low story (attic story) above an entablature or a cornice; a garret. Attic base, one consisting of an apper torus, a scotia, and a lower torus, separated by fillets. Attic dialect, the standard form of Greek. Attic faith, inviolable faith. Attic order, an order of small square pillars at the uppermost part of a building. Attic salt or wit, delicate, refined wit.

Atticism (ati-sizm) n. peculiar style of Greek used by the Athenians; elegant Greek; elegant liction; favour for the Athenians. Atticize (at-i-siz) v.t. to make conformable to the Atticize (at-i-siz) v.t. to make conformable to the etc.;—v.i. to use Atticisms; to favour the Athenians.

attire (a-tir') v.t. [L. ad and 0.F. tire, row] to dress; to array; to adorn, esp. with elegant or splendid garments;—n. clothes; dress; [Her.] horns of a buck.

attired (a-tird') a. h. ving horns; said of stags and harts used as bearings [Her.]

attitude (at-i-tid) n. [Low L. aptit. do, fr. L. aptus, it] posture of a person; positi of things.

attitudinal (at-i-tid-di-nal) a. of, or pertaining to, attitude. attitudinarian (at-i-tū-di-nā/ri-an) 1 attitudinize (at-i-tū-di-nīz) v.i. to affected attitudes. attollent (a-tol-ent) a. [L. ad and tollere, npr. tollent (a-tol-ent) a. [L. ad and tollere, npr. tollens, entis, to lift] lifting up; raising; —n. a muscle that raises some part.

attorn (a-tern) v.t. (0.F. fr. L. ad and tornare, to acknowledge a new possessor as landlord.

attorney (a-ter-ni) n. one legally appointed by another to transact business for him; a solicitor or law-agent. Attorney-general, an officer of the state, empowered to act in all cases in which the state is a party. Power, letter, or warrant of attorney, a legal document by which a person authorizes another a legal document by which a person authorizes another attorneyship (a-ter-ni-ship) n. office or function attorneyship of an attorney; agency.
attornment (a-tern-ment) n. act of a feudatory vassal, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new superior; the agreement of a tenant to acknowledge the purchaser of the estate as his landlord. of the estate as his landlord.

attract (a-trakt) v.t. [L. attrahere, pp. attractus]

attract to draw, or cause to tend, toward; to draw
to, or cause to adhere or combine; —v.i. to be attractive.

attractability (a-trak-ta-bil-i-ti) n. quality of
being attractable.

attractable (a-trak-ta-bil) a. capable of being
attracted; susceptible to attraction.

attractingly (a-trak-ting-li) adv. in an attractive manner; so as to attract.

attraction (a-trak-shun) n. a power in nature
acting between bodies or ultimate
particles, tending to draw them together, or to produce
solesion or combination; the act or power of attracting: cohesion or combination; the act or power of attracting; that which attracts. attractive (a-trak'tiv) a. having the power of attractive (a-trak'tiv-li) adv. with the power attractively (a-trak'tiv-li) adv. with the power of attracting; alluringly.

attractiveness (a-trak-tiv-nes) n. the quality of being attractive.

attrahent (at-ra-hent) a. attracting;—n. that which draws to or towards. attributable (a-trib-ū-ta-bl) a. capable of being attributed. attribute (a-trib-ut) v.t. [L. attribuere] to consider as belonging to; to ascribe to.

attribute (at'ri-būt) v.t. [L. attribuere] to consider as belonging to; to ascribe to.

attribute (at'ri-būt) n. an essential or necessary property; [Gram.] an attributive word; [Fine Arts] a symbol of office or character.

attribution (at-ri-bū-shun) n. the act of attribution (at-ri-bū-shun) n. relating to, or expressing, an attributed.

attributive (a-trib-ū-tiy) n. relating to, or expressing, an attribute; n. a word that denotes an attribute.

attributively (a-trib'ū-tiv-li) adv. in an attrite (a-trīt') a. [L. atterere, pp. attritus, rub away] worn by rubbing or friction; [Theol.] penitent through fear of consequences. attriteness (a-trīt'nes) n. the state of being worn by friction. attrition (a-trish-un) n. act of wearing by friction; state of being worn; forced penitence. attrition state of being worn; forced penitence.

attune (a-tin') v.t. to tune or put in tune; to make accordant; to fit for a purpose; to harmonize.

atypic (a-tip'ik) a. [G. a and tupos, type] not typical; without distinct typical characters.

aubade (ā-bān') n. [F.] succession to the goods of a deceased alien. Till 1819 the French king enjoyed the droit d'aubaine.

auberge (ā-bārzh') n. [F. fr. O. H. Ger.] en inn; a place of entertainment for travellers.

aubin (aw-bin) n. [F.] a kind of broken gait, between an amble and a gallop; a Canterbury gallop.

auburn (aw-bin) a. [Low L. alburnus, whitish] reddish-brown;—n. an auburn colour.

auction (awk-shun) n. [L. augere, pp. auctus, highest bidder, by a person licensed for the purpose;—v.t. to sell by auction. Auction bridge, modern variety v.t. to sell by auction. Auction bridge, modern variety of the game of bridge, in which bidding against hands precedes play. Dutch Auction, a public sale at which goods are put up above their value, and the price is gradually lowered till a purchaser is found. auctioneer (awk shun-er) n. one that sells by auction;—v.t. and i. to sell by auction. audacious (aw-da-shus) a. [L. audere, dare] bold; daring; insolent. audaciously (aw-dis-shus-li) adv: in an audaciously (aw-dis-shus-li) adv: in pudently. audaciousness (aw-da'shus-nes) n. the quality of being audacious. audacity (aw-das'i-ti) n. daring spirit, or confidence; hardihood; effrontery. audible (aw-di-bl) n. [L. audive, hear] capable of being heard; loud enough. audibleness (aw-di-bl-nes) n. the quality of audibly (aw-di-bl) adv. in an audible manner; in a manner to be heard. audience (awdi-ens) n. admittance to a hearing; chamber, an apartment for a formal meeting. Audience-court, an archiepiscopal court, now disused. audiometer (aw-di-form the property of the heart and G. metron, measure] an instrument for testing the power of hearing.

audiphone (aw-di-form n. [G. phōnē, sound] an instrument that collects sound waves, and directs them through the teeth and the bones of the heart to the auditory means that the sound to the auditory means the sound to the sound to the sound to the sound the sound to the sound to the sound the sound to the sound waves, and directs them through the teeth and the bones of the head to the auditory nerve.

audit (aw'dit) n. an official examination of accounts; accounts. Audit-house, a building or room attached to a cathedral for business purposes. Audit-office, the office in which the public accounts are audited. Commissioners of audit, officers appointed to audit the public accounts. audition (aw'dish'un) n. the act, or the sense, of hearing; that which is heard.

audition (aw'di-tiv) a. relating to the sense of hearing; concerned with hearing.

auditor (aw'di-tur) a hearer; one that listens; a person authorized to examine accounts.

auditorship (aw'di-tur-ship) n. the office, or auditorship (aw'di-tur) a. pertaining to the sense of hearing; -n. an assembly of hearers; an audience; the place on which a judge sits to hear causes. augean (aw-jōt-an) a. [Augeas] pertaining to augean (aw-jōt-an) a. [Augeas] pertaining to augean (aw-gor) n. [A.S. nafu, nave, and gar, dart] a somewhat like a large gimlet; an instrument for boring soils or rocks.

auget (aw'jet, ō-khā') n. [L. augea.]

Auger.

Auger.

mines and in blasting.

aught (awt) n. [A.S. āwiht] anything; any part; a jot or tittle;—adv. to any degree; at all. augite (aw-jit) n. [L. fr. G. augē, brightness] a ugitic (aw-jit-ik) a. pertaining to, resembling, or containing, augite.

augment (awy-ment) v.t. [L. fr. augere, increase] to increase in size or amount; to prefix or augment —a to increase: to a grow larger. aureola (aw-rē'ō-la) n. [L. fr. aurum, gold] aureola (aw-re-0-12) n. [L. II. dw-rum, goul a circlet of light or glory surrounding the whole figure; a circlet of light or glory surrounding the head; [R.C. Theol.] a reward added to the essential bliss of heaven.

aureole (aw-re-0l) n. a halo; a radiance surrounding a body; [R.C. Theol.] an aureola.

auric (aw-ri-k) n. [L. auris, ear] the external carricle (aw-ri-k) n. [L. auris, ear] the external the base of the heart; a kind of ear-trumpet.

auricled (aw-ri-kl) a. having an auricle or auricled auricles; having ear-like appendages.

auricula (aw-ri-k-0-la) n. a garden flower (Primula auricula); bear's ear.

auricular (aw-ri-k-0-la) n. a pertaining to the ear, or to hearing; told in the ear, as auricular confession; pertaining to the auricles of the heart.

auricularly (aw-ri-k-0-la-la-la) auricles.

auricularly (aw-ri-k-0-la-la-la) auricles. fix or augment;—v.i. to increase; to grow larger.

augment (awg-ment) n. a mark of past time; a
prefix to mark past time. augmentable (awg-men-ta-bl) a. capable of augmentation. augmentable (awg-men-tai-shun) n. act of augmentation (awg-men-tai-shun) n. act of augmentation; state of being augmented; the thing added; [Mus.] modification of a subject by lengthening the notes. Augmentation court, a court created by Henry VIII. to augment the revenues of the crown by suppressing the monasteries. Process of augmentation, action in the Court of Teinds by a Scottish parish minister for increase of stipend.

augmentative (awg-men-ta-tiv) o. having the quality of augmenting; [Gram.] not diminutive;—n. an augmentative word.

augmenter (awg-men-ter) n. one who, or that which, augments.

augur (aw-gur) n. [L.] one that pretended to foretell future events by the singing, flight, and feeding of birds; a soothsayer;—n.t. to foretell; to betoken;—n.t. to conjecture by signs or omens; to prognosticate. auriculate, auriculated (aw-rik'ū-lāt, a. lated) a. shaped like an ear; having ears or ear-like parts.

auriferous (aw-rif-e-rus)a. [L. aurum, gold, and ferre, bear] yielding or producing gold.

auriform (aw-rif-gold) a. [L. aurum, ear, and form) ear-shaped.

aurigal (aw-rif-gal) a. [L. auriga, charioteer] pertaining to a chariot or carriage. aurigraphy (aw-rig-ra-fi) n. [L. aurum, gold, and (f. graphein, write] the act or augural, augurial (aw-gu-ral, aw-gu-ri-al) a. pertaining to augurs. process of writing or engraving in golden characters.

aurilave (aw'ri-lav) n. [L. auris, ear, and lavare, wash] instrument for cleaning the ears.

auripigment (aw-ri-pig'ment) n. See orpiment.

auriscope (aw'ri-skôn) n. [G. skopein, view] an instrument for examining the ear. augurate, augurship (aw-gū-rāt, aw-gur-ship) n. the office or dignity of augur. or dignity of augur.

augury (aw-gū-ri) n. art of foretelling events by the actions of birds; an omen; prediction.

august (aw-gust) a. [L.] creating extraordinary respect; imposing; majestic; solemn.

August (aw-gust) n. [L.] the eighth month of the year, named in honour of Augustus Caesar.

Augustan (aw-gust-tan)a. pertaining to Augustus an age of bittanture is its most brilliant period); metalvining to aurist (aw-rist) n. one that heals or is highly skilled in disorders of the car. aurited (aw-rited) a. cared; [Zool. and Bot.] having ear-like lobes or appendages. aurochs (aw-roks) n. [Ger.] a species of wild ox once very abundant in Europe.

aurora (aw-ro-ra) n. [L., dawn] the dawn of day.
Aurora borealis, a laminous meteoric phenomenon, popularly called northern lights or streamers; the phenomenon in the southern hemisphere literature is its most brilliant period); pertaining to Augusta Vindelicorum (Augsburg, Bavaria), where in 1530 Luther and Melancthon drew up the Augustan confession;—n. a writer belonging to the Augustan age. Augustin, Augustine (aw-gus-tin) n. streamers; the phenomenon in the southern hemisphere is called Aurora australis.

auroral (aw-ro-ral) a. belonging to, or resembling, the aurora; dawning; roseate.

aurous (aw-rus) a. [L. aurum, gold) of, pertaining to, or containing gold.

aurum (aw-rum) n. [L.] gold. Aurum fulminans, gold dissolved in nitro-muriatic acid, and precipitated by ammonia. Aurum potabile (drinkable gold), a cordial or medicine. of friars named after St. Augustine. Augustinian (aw-gus-tin-i-an) a. relating to St. Augustine or his doctrines; Augustinian st. Augustine or his doctrines; n. a believer in St. Augustine's doctrines of predestination and irresistible grace; an Augustine.

augustness (aw-gust-nes) n. dignity of mien; majesty; grandeur.

auk (awk) n. [Icel. alka] a diving bird of northern seas; the great auk became extinct recently.

aularian (aw-lat-i-an) a. [G. ante, hall] relating to a hall, as distinguished from a collegian.

auletic (aw-let-ik) a. [G. fr. autos, flute] pertaining to the flute or the flute player.

aulic (aw-lik) a. pertaining to a royal court. Aulic council, the personal council of the emperor of the old German empire; the Austrian council of state.

aumoniere (aw-mo-ni-ār) n. [F.] a large purse carried at the gridle. auscultate (aws/kul-tāt) v.t. [I. auscultare, listen] to examine by uscultation.

auscultation (aws-kul-tāt/shun) n. act of listendiseases by means of the ear or stethoscope.

auscultator (aws-kul-tātur) n. one that practies auscultation. auscultator (aws-kulta-turi) n. one that practises auscultation.

auscultatory (aws-kulta-turi) n. pertaining to auscultatiory auscultation; auscultative:

auspicate (aws-pi-kāt) n.t. [L. auspicari] to initiate; to predict;—r.i. to augur.

auspicatory (aws-pik-q-tur-i) n. pertaining to auspicatory (aws-pik-q-tur-i) n. pertaining to auspice birds; augury; protection; patronage.

auspicious (aw-spish-us) n. having omens of success; propitious; gracious.

auspiciously (aw-spish-us) n.d. with favourable tokens; prosperously.

auspiciousness (aws-pish-us-nes) n. a state of good promise; prosperity.

austere (aws-ter') n. [G. austēros] sour with astringency; having acerbity; severe in judging, living, or acting; harsh; stern; severely simple.

austerely (aws-ter'd) adv. in an austere manner; severely siernly.

austerity. austereness (aws-ter'-i-ti, aumoniere (aw-ino-in-ar) n. [r.] a large purse carried at the girdle.

aunt (ant) n. [L. amibu] a father or mother's sister. Aunt Sally, a game in which the players try. of the wooden head set on a pole.

aura (aw-ra) n. [L. fr. [l.] a subtle emanation from a body; atmosphere; character; a peculiar sensation, as of a current of air rising to the head, preceding an attack of epilepsy or hysteria; a gentle breeze.

aural (aw-rai) a. [L. aura, air] pertaining to the air; [L. auris, ear] belonging to the ear.

aurate (aw-rai) n. [L. aurum, gold] a kind of pear; a combination of auric acid with a base.

aureate (aw-rā-ā-i) a. [L. fr. aurum, gold] of, containing, or like gold; golden; gilded, aurelia (aw-rē-li-a) n. [It. fr. L. aurum, gold] a chrysalis, or pupa.

aurelian (aw-rē-li-an) a. like, or pertaining to, an aurelian (aw-rē-li-an) a. like, or pertaining to, an aurelian (aw-rē-li-an) a. like, or pertaining to, an austerity, austereness (aws-ter'i-ti, aws-ter'nes) n.

severity of manners or living; strictness; roughness.

Austin (aws'-tin) a. [a contraction of Augustin] Augustinian, as, an Austin friar.

austral (aws'-tr,1) a. [L. auster, south wind] of, or tending to, the south; southern.

Australasia (aws-tryl-ā'-sha) n. Australia and the neighbouring islands.

Australasian (aws-tryl-ā'-shan) a. pertaining to Australasia; n. a native of it.

Australian (aws-tral'-yan) a. pertaining to Australia;—n. a native of it, australize (aws'-tral-iz) v.i. to point towards the south magnetic pole. austromancy (aws'-trō-man-si) n. [L. austromancy divinction from observations manteia, divination divination from observations

autarchy (aw'-tar-ki) n. [G. autos, self, and archein, rule] absolute power; [G. arkein, suffice] self-sufficiency.

authentic, authentical (aw-then'-tik, authentical) authentical (aw-then'-tik, authentical) authentical (aw-then'-tik, authenticate) genuine; [Mus.] having an immediate relation to the key-note or tonic.

authenticate (aw-then'-tik, authen'-tik, authenticate) authenticate (aw-then'-tik, authenticate) authentical (aw-then'-tik, authenticate) authenticate (aw-then'-tik, authenticate) authentical (aw-then'-tik, authenticate) authentical (aw-then'-tik, authenticate) authentical (aw-then'-tik, authenticate) authentical (aw-then'-tik, authenticate) authenticate (aw-thenticate) authenticate (a

give authority to.

authenticity (aw-then-tis'-i-ti) n. quality of being authentic; genuine-

author (aw-thur) n. [O.F. fr. L. augere, increase] the beginner, or first mover of anything; the efficient cause; creator; one that composes a book.

authoress (aw'-thur-es) n. a female author authoress (is now used to mark sox.) authoritative (aw-thor'-i-tā-tiy) n. having authority (au-thor'-i-ti) n. legal or rightful dominion; influence of character, office, or station; mental or moral superiority, and the like; official declaration, opinion, or statement worthy to be taken as a precedent; a book that contains such; an expert;—nl. the executive powers.

authorization (aw-thur-i-zā-shun) n. the authorization (aw-thur-i-zā-shun) v. the clothe with legalize; to establish by authority, usage, or public opinion.

public opinion.

authorship (aw'-thur-ship) n. the state of being an author; origination or

(aw-tō-bī-ō-graf'-i-kal) a. pertaining autobiographical to, or containing, autobiography

autobiography (aw-16-bl-og'-ra-fi) n. [G. graphcin, write) memoir of a person written by himself.

autocar (aw'-tō-kar) n. [G. autos, self] a light road vehicle driven by mechanical

autocarpous (aw-tō-kar'-pus) a. [G. autos, solf, and kurpos, fruit] consisting of pericarp alone [Rot.].
autochthon (aw-tok'-thon), n.: pl. autochthones (aw-tok'-thu-nez) [G.] an original inhabitant; an aboriginal animal or

autochthonal, autochthonic, autochthonous (aw-tok'-thu-nal, aw-tok-thon'-ik, aw-tok'-

thu-nus) a. aboriginal.

autocracy (aw-tok'-ra-si) n. independent or self-derived power; unlimited unlimited

autocrat (aw'-tō-krat) n. [G. autos, self, and kratos, strength] an absolute prince or sovereign.

autocratic (aw-tō-krat'-ik) a. absolute; independent in power. autocratship (aw'-tō-krat-ship) n. the office autocratship (au'-tō dā fā) n.; pl. autos da fe [Pg.] a sentence pronounced by

the Inquisition; the punishment (esp. by burning) of heretics. autogamy (aw-tog'-a-mi) n. [G. autos, self, and autogamys, marriage] self-fertilisation. autogenous (aw-toj'-e-nus) a. [G. autos, self, and genos, race] self-

autograph (aw'-to-graf) a. [G]. written by one's self;—n. a person's own handwriting; an original manuscript.

handwriting; an original manuscript.

autography (aw-tog-ra,-fl) n. a person's autophy for transferring writing; a process in lithography for transferring writing.

auto-intoxication (aw'-tō-in-toks-i-kā'-auto-intoxication) (aw'-tō-in-toks-i-kā'-atb-in-toks-i-kā'-

substances produced within the body.

automat (aw'-tō-mat) n. [E. automatic] an delivering goods on the insertion of coins.

automath (aw'-tō-math) n. [G. automathēs, enf-taught] a self-taught person.

automath (aw'-tō-math) n. [G. automathēs, self-taught] a self-taught person.

automatic (aw-tō-mat'-ik) a. pertaining to an automator; self-acting;—n. a self-acting repeating magazine pistol or gun. Automatic writing, (Psychic), writing without exercise of the conscious will, but centrally or externally initiated.

automatically an automatic manner.

automatism (aw-tom-a-tizm) n. action performed without conscious exer-

tion of will; purposeless action due to discense. automaton (aw-tom'-a-ton) n.; pl. automata (aw-tom'-a-ta) [G.] a machine moved by invisible works which imitate the actions of men or anim ds; any self-moving machine. automobile (aw-to-mo-bil) a. moving itself by internal forces;—n. an

automorphism (aw-to-mor'-fizm) n. [G. autos, self, and morphe, form] the ascription of one's own characteristics to

autonomous (aw-tōn'-ō-mus) a. relating to autonomy; self-governing. autonomy (aw-ton'-ō-mi) a. [G. autos. self, government; a self-governing community; freedom of the will.

autophagy (aw-tof'-a-ji) n. [G. phagein, eath the a-t of feeding upon one's self. (aw-tof'on) n. [automatic and telephone autophone telephone a telephone worked

by an automatic exchange.

autoplasty (aw'-tō-plas-ti) n. G. autoplasty plastos, self-formed] reparation of a lesion by healthy tissue from the same body. (Surg.)

autopsia, autopsy (aw-tor'-si-a, aw-self, and opsis, sight) personal observation; postmortem examination; critical examination of a literary work.

autopsical, autoptical kal, -tf-kal) a. seen with one's own eyes; based on actual observation. vation.

auto-suggestion (aw'-tō-su-jes'-tyun) n. to hypnotism, but consciously initiated by the subject himself.

autotype (aw'-to-tip) n. [G. autos, self, and tupos, type] a photographic process for reproducing works of art; a picture made by this process.

autumn (aw'-tum) n, [L.] the third season of the year; the decline of Fuman life.

autumnal (aw-tum'-nal) a. of, or belonging to autumn. Autumn = n. a plant that nowers in autumn. Autumnal equinox, the time when the sun crosses the equator, as he proceeds southwards (Sant 23) (Sept. 23.)

auxesis (awks-e'-sis) n. [G. auxēsis, increase, amplification, fr. auxein, increase] hyperbole.

auxiliary (awg-zil'-ya-ri) a. [L. auxilium, help] helping; subsidiary;—n. a helper; a verb helping to form the moods and tenses of other verbs;—pl. foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.

avail avail (a-vāl') v.t. [L. ad and valere, be strong] to profit; to assist;—v.i. to be of use or advantage; to answer the purpose;—n. advantage; use; benefit.

To avail one's self, to take advantage. To avail one's self, to take advantage.

availability (a-vā-la-bili-i-ti) n. state of being availabile; available; availableness.

available (a-vā-la-bl) a. capable of being used to advantage; profitable; valid.

availableness (a-vā-la-bl-nes) n. state of being availableness (a-vā-la-bl-nes) n. state of being available; efficacy.

availably (a-vā-la-bl) adv. in an available manner; with success or effect; profitably.

avalanche (ava-la-lansh) n. [F. fr. l. ad and nation of a snow-slip; a vast body of snow, ice, or earth, sliding down a mountain.

avania (a-vā-ni-a) n. [Turk.] an imposition, or exaction, by the Turkish government.

avant-courier (a-vān-kō-o-ri-er) n. [F.] a forerunner; a harbinger. avanturine, aventurine (8-van-tū-rin, availtutiffe, aventuriffe a ven'tū-rin)

a. [F. aventure, chance] an artificial gem whose composition was discovered by chance; a variety of quartz containing spangles of mica or other mineral.

avarice (av'a-ris) n. [L. avarus, greedy] excessive love of money or gain; greediness.

avaricious (av-a-rish-us) a. actuated by avarice; covetous; grasping.

avariciously (av-a-rish-us-li) adv. in an avariciously (av-a-rish-us-lis) n. unduc

avariciousness (av-a-rish-us-nes) n. unduc

avariciousness (av-a-rish-us-nes) n. unduc

[a-vast') int. [D. hout mat. hold fasti cease] avast (a-vast) int. [D. houd vast, hold fast] cease! hold! stop! enough!
avatar (av-a-tar) n. [Skr. avatāra, descent] the descent of a deity to earth; the incarnation

of a god; manifestation.

avaunt (a-vawnt') int. [F. avant, forward] begone! withdraw! away!

ave (ā-vē, à-ve, int. [L., hail] hail: farewell:—n. an Ave Maria; a salutation. Ave Maria, Ave Mary, a prayer to the Virgin Mary.

avenaceous (ave-nā/shus) a. [L. avena, oats] pertaining to, or resembling, oats. avenage (av-e-nā) n. rent or other duty payable in oats [Feudal Law].

avener, avenor (a-vē-ner, -nur) n. the provender-keeper of the royal

stables [Feudal Law].

avenge (a-ven-je) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. ad and vindicare, inflict pain on the wrong-doer;—v.t. to execute vengeance.

avengeful (a-ven-jeon) a avenging; revengeful; vengeful; full of vengeance.

avenger (a-ven-jer) n. one that avenges.

avenger (a-ven-jer) n. one that avenges.

Avenus (a-ven-jer) n. one that avenges.

avenous (a-ven-jer) n. one that avenges.

avenous (a-ven-jer) n. and L. vena, vein]

avenous (a-ven-jer) n. any plant of the genus Geum; Geum urbanum is the herb-bennet.

aventail (av'en-tal) n. See ventail

Aventine (av-en-ai)n. see ventam.

Aventine (av-en-ai)n. n. one of the seven hills on which Rome is built; a place of refuge.

aventure (a-ven-tūr) n. [adventure] a mischance causing a person's death without felony.

avenue (av-e-nū) n. [1. adventre, come to] an entrance to any place; passage; a walk in a park or garden, usually planted with trees.

aver (a-ver') v.t. [L. ad and verus, true] to declare positively; to assert with confidence; to allege.

average (av-e-rāj)a.[O.F.fr. L. habere, have] containing a mean proportion; ordinary;—

a sum or quantity intermediate to a number of sums or quantities; a general statement based on a comparison

a. a sum or quantity intermediate to a number of sums or quantities; a general statement based on a comparison of different cases;—v.t. to reduce to a mean; to proportion;—v.i. to be, or form, an average. General average, a proportionate payment to cover loss sustained, or expense incurred, for the general safety of a ship and cargo. On an average, taking the mean deduced from a number of examples. Particular average, the payment made for unavoidable damage to a ship or cargo. Petty or accustomed average, the allowance made for the incidental expenses of a voyage.

Averagely (av-e-rāj-ii) adv. in an average or mean manner; lying between two extremes.

averment (a-ver ment) n. act of averring; affirmation; positive assertion; verification; [Law] offer to justify or prove.

Avernal, Avernian (a-ver-nal, -ni-an) a. Avernus, in Campania, near which was the fabled entrance to the lower world.

averruncation (av-e-rung-kā/shun) n. the act of removal.

averruncator (ave-rung-kā-tur) n. [L. aver-runcare, remove] a contrivance for cutting off branches at a height above the head, as a

for cutting off branches at a height above the head, as a pair of shears attached to a pole.

aversant (a-ver-sant) a. [L. aversari, turn away] showing the back of the right hand [Her.].

averse (a-vers') a. turned away; having a repugnance or opposition of mind; unwilling.

aversely (a-vers-li) adv. [L. aversus, turned away] backwardly; unwillingly; reluctantly.

averseness (a-vers-lnes) n. quality or state of being averse; aversion.

aversion (a-ver'shun) no opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; antipathy; contrariety of nature; the cause of repugnance.

avert (a-vert') v.t. [L. avertere, pp. aversus, turn away] to turn aside or away.

avertible (a-ver'ti-bl) a preventable; that may be averted, or warded off.

aviary (a'vi-a-ri) n. [L. avis, bird] a house or large enclusure for keeping or rearing birds.

aviation (a-vi-a-shon) n. [L. avis, a bird] the art of flying through the air.

aviator (a-vi-at-or) n. one who devotes himself to the art of aviation.

aviculture (a-vi-at-or) n. [L. avis, bird, and cultura, culture] the care of birds.

avid (av-id) a. easer; greedy.

avidity (a-vidí-i-ti) n. [L. avidus, greedy] an intense avifauna (a-vi-faw-na) n. [L. avis, bird, and E. avifauna (the birds of a district. avital (avi-tal) a. [L. avus, grandfather] of, or pertaining to, a grandfather or ancestor. avizand (avi-zan-dum) n. [advise] private consideration [Scots Law].

avocado (av-ō-ka'do) n. [Mex.] the alligator-pear, the fruit of a West Indian tree.

avocation (av-ō-ka'shun) n. [I. ab and vocare, call] act of calling; diverting from some employment; the business that calls off: business.

avocative (a-vok'a-tiv) a. calling off;—n. a dissuasion; that which calls off.

avocatory (a-vok'a-tur-i) a. recalling, said esp. of letters recalling subjects to their native country in times of war.

avocet, avoset (av-ō-set) n. [It. avocetta] a avoid (a-void') v.t. [L. ex and vidnus, empt.] to keep at a distance from; to make void; to annul or vacate; to evade, as a plea;—v.i. to become vacant, as a benefice; to withdraw. benefice; to withdraw.

avoidable (a-voi'da-bl) a. capable of being avoidance (a-voi'dane) a. the act of shunning; the state of being vacant, as a benefice.

avoider (s-voider) n. one that shuns, or avoids.

avoidless (a-voidles) a. that cannot be avoided; inevitable; unavoidable.

avoidless inevitable; unavoidable.

avoirdupois (av-ur-dū-poiz) n. [F. fr. L. avoirdupois) (av-ur-dū-poiz) n. [F. fr. L. avoirdupois) habere, have, de, of, and pensum, weight] a weight for ordinary commodities, in which a pound contains 16 ounces, or 7000 Troy grains.

avouch (a-vouch') v.t. [O.F. fr. L. av and vocare, call] to declare positively;—n. e • dence.

avouchable (a-vouch-polity) a. capable of being avouched, or maintained.

avouchment (n-vouch'ment) n. a declaration; the act of avouching.

avow (a-vou') v.t. [O.F. fr. L. advocare] to declare openly; to own; to confess; [Law] to acknowledge and justify, as an act done [Law].

avowable (a-vou'a-bl) a. capable of being avowed or confessed.

avowal (a-vou'al) n. the act of avowing; an open or frank declaration. avowance (a-vou-ant) n. avowal; a candid admission; frank acknowledgment. avowant (a-vou-ant) n. one that makes an avowedly (a-vou-ed-li) adv. in an avowed avowedly manner; openly.

avowee (a-vou-ē') n. See advowee.

avowee (a-vou-e) n. See advowee.

avowry (a-vou-ri) n. patronage; a patron; [Law] the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, acknowledges and justifies the taking. avulsion (a-vul-shun) n. [L. avellere, pp. avulsus, pluck off] a tearing asunder; a fragment torn off; sudden removal of land by flood, etc.

avuncular (a-vung-kū-lar) a. [L. avunculus, uncle] of, or pertaining to, an uncle.

await (a-wāt') v.t. [wait] to wait or look out for; to expect; to be in store for; to be ready for.

awake (a-wāk') v.t. [A.S. āvacaian] to rouse from sleep; to arouse from a state resembling sleep, as from death or inaction;—v.t. to come out of sleep; to bestir oneself;—a. not sleeping; in a state of wakefulness or vigilance.

out of sleep; to bestir onesen;—a. not sleeping; in a state of wakefulness or vigilance.

awaken (a-wā-kn) v.t. and i. [A.S. āwæcnan] to rouse from sleep or torpor.

awakener (a-wā-kn-ep)n. one that, or that which, awakens.

awakening (a-wā-kn-ing) a. rousing;—n. the act of awaking; a revival of interest. awanting (a-won'ting) a. absent; wanting

award (a-wawrd') v.t. [ward] to give by judicial determination; to assign by sentence; to adjudge; - n. a judgment, sentence, or final decision; the decision of arbitrators in a case submitted; the paper containing such decision.

containing such decision.

awarder (a-wawrder) n. one that awards; a judge: an arbitrator.

aware (a-wār) n. [A.S. genver, conscious] watchful; vigilant; cognizant.

awash (a-wosh) adv. [As. genver, conscious] watchful; away ith, toseed by, or covered with, the water [Naut.].

away (a-wār) adv. [As. S. onweg] absent; at a disting; a departure. Away with! take away. (I cannot) away with, to destroy.

awe (aw) n. [Icel. agi profound fear mingled with reverence; dread; veneration;—v.t. to strike with fear and reverence. Awe-struck, overwhelmed with awe. Aweless, not feeling, or not inspiring, awe.

aweary (a-we-ri) a. tired; fatigued.

aweary (a-wē-ri) a. tired; fatigued.

aweather (a-werH-er) adv. towards the wind, distinguished from alee.

aweigh (a-wā') adv. atrip; having the flukes (of the anchor) just clear of the bottom [Naut.].

awful (aw-fool) a. striking with awe; very impressive or majestic; dreadful; caused by awe.

awfully (aw-fool) adv. in an awful manner; awfulness (aw-fool-nes) n. the quality of striking with awe; deep solemnity.

awhile (a-hwil') adv. for a while; for some time; for a short time.

awkward (awk-ward) a. [M.E. avvk, wrong, and ward] wanting dexterity; bungling; ungraceful; embarrassing; dangerous.

awkwardly (awk-ward-i) adv. in an ungraceful manner; bunglingly.

awkwardness (awk-ward-i) adv. in the quality awkward-ness (awk-ward-ness) n. the quality awkward-ness (awk-ward-ness) n. the quality awkward.

awl (awl) n. [A.S.] a pointed instrument for making small holes. Awlwort, a small aquatic plant.

awn (awn) n. [Icel. \(\partial \text{id} \) awn (awn) n. [Icel. \(\partial \text{id} \) amall aquatic plant.

awn (awn) n. [Icel. \(\partial \text{id} \) and the bristle or beard of barley, oats, grasses, etc.

awning (aw-ning) n. [F. \(\text{auvent}\), penthouse] a cover of canvas to shelter from the sun's rays; the poop-deck beyond the bulkhead of the cabin. Awning-block, a small pulley-block for stretching or supporting an awning over a deck or elsewhere.

awned, awny (awnd, aw-ni) a. having awns; full of beard.
awnless (awn-less) a. without awn or beard; destitute of awns.

awry (a-ri') adv. and a. turned or twisted toward one side; asquint; aside from the line of truth, or right reason; perverse.

axe, ax (aks) n. [A.S. eax] an instrument, usually of ion, with a steel edge, for hewing timber, chopping wood, etc. Axe-head, the iron of an axe. Axe-stone, a mineral; jade or nephrite. An axe to grind some private purpose to serve grind, some private purpose to serve.

grind, sonie private purpose to serve.

axial (ak'si-al) a. pertaining to an axis; forming the axis; [Anat.] pertaining to the head and trunk.

axially (ak'si-al-i) adv. towards the axis; with regard to the axis.

axiferous (ak'si-form) a. [L. axis and ferre, bear] consisting of an axis without leaves.

axiform (ak'si-form) a. [L. axis, axis, and forma, shape] in the form of an axis.

axil (ak'sil) n. [L. axilla] the angle between the upper side of a branch or leaf, and the stem or branch.

axile (ak'sil) a. pertaining to, or situated in, the axis.

axil. (ak'sil'a) n. [L. axilla, dim. of axis, axis] the

axilla (ak-sil'a) n. [L. axilla, dim. of axis, axis] the armpit; an axil.

axillar, axillary (ak-si-lar, -i) a. pertaining to the armpit; situated in, or rising from, the axilla.

or rising from, the axina.

axiom (aksi.um) n.[G.]a self-evident and necessary truth or proposition; an established principle.

axiomatic, axiomatical (aksi.-i.-mat. kg., -i.-kg.) a.

pertaining to, or having the nature of, an axiomatically (ak-si-ō-mat-i-kal-i) udv. in an axiomatic manner.

axioinatic manner.

axis (ak'sis) n.; pl. axes (ak'ses) [L.] the straight line on which a body revolves, or may be supposed to revolve; the second vertebra of the neck; the central part of a plant, round which the others are discovered in the second vertebra of the neck; the central part of a plant, round which the others are discovered in the central portion of a nerve.

axle, axle-tree (ak'sl, -tre) n. [A.S. eaxl] a cylinder, the central portion of a nerve.

axle, axle-tree (ak'sl, -tre) n. [A.S. eaxl] a connecting the naves of the opposite wheels of a carriage; an axle.

axled (ak'sld) a. having an axle of axle of axles axled (ak'sld) n. [Mex.]

axolotl (ak'sld) n. [Mex.]

found in Mexico.

found in Mexico.

found in Mexico.

axotomous (ak-sot-ō-mus)
axis and tomē, cutting cleaving in a
direction perpendicular to the axis [Min.].

axunge (ak-sun) n. [L. axis, axle. and ungere,
grease] the internal fat of animals; lard.

ay, aye (i) adv. [Icel. ci, ever = A.S. ā] yes; yed.

ay, aye (ii) adv. [Icel. ci, ever = A.S. ā] yes; yed.

ayah (atys) n. [Pg.] a lady's-maid or child's
nurse, esp. in India.

Azalea (g-2ā-lē-a) n. [G. axaleos, dry] a genus of
flowering plants.

azarole (az-a-rōl) n. [A.] the Neapolitan medlar,
a European shrub, or its fruit.

azimuth (az-i-muth) n. [A.] an arc of the horizon
the meridian of the place and a vertical cipcle passing through the

the meridian of the place and a ver-tical circle passing through the centre of any object. Azimuth circle, a vertical circle, or one pass-ing through the zenith of the merid-

ing through the zenith of the meridinn and cutting the horizon at right
angles. Azimuth compass, an instrument for finding the magnetic
azimuth or the amplitude of aheavenly body. Azimuth dial, a
dial whose style is perpendicular to
the plane of the horizon. Magnetic azimuth, an arc of
the horizon, intercepted between the vertical circle passing through any object and the magnetic meridian. azimuthal (az'i-muth-al) a. pertaining to the

azoic (a-zō-ik) a. [G. a and zō-ē, life] destitute of organic life; applied to rocks or strata.

azoospermia (a-zō-ō-sper-mi-a) n. [G. azōos, sence of, or lack of vitality in, the spermatozoids [Med.].

azote (a-zôt', az-ôt) n. [G. a and zôē, life] a gas unfit for respiration; nitrogen.

azotic (azotik) a. of, pertaining to, or containing azotice or nitrogen.

azotize or nitrogen.

azotize (azō-tiz) v.t. to nitrogenize; to render nitrogenous; to deprive of life.

azure (azh-ūr, āzhūr) n. [A. lazward, lapis lazuli] lapis lazuli; the fine blue colour of the sky; cobalt blue; the sky; [Her.] the tincture blue;—v.t. to colour blue.

azym, azyme (azim) n. [G. azumos, unleavened] the Jewish paschal loaf; unleavened bread.

B, b is the second letter, and the first consonant, in the English alphabet. In music, B is the seventh tone in the diatonic scale of C major. Not to know B from a bull's foot, to be grossly ignorant or illiterate. baa (ba) n. [Imit.] the ery or hleating of sheep;—v.i. bacal [ha-ai) n. [H. ba' all. lord] the supreme male divinity among the Phœniciaus.

Baalism (ba-ai-izm) n. the worship of Baal; an idolatry.

Baalist, Baalite (ba-ai-ist, -it) n. a worshipbaba (ba-ba, ba-ba') n. [F.] a kind of fruit-cake, first made in Poland.

Babbitt-metal (bab-it-met-ai) n. a soft anti-

Babbitt-metal (bab'it-met'al) n. a soft anti-friction alloy of copper, anti-

mony, and tin, named from the inventor.

mony, and tin, named from the inventor.

babblative (babbla-tiv) a. given to babbling or to idle talk.

babble (babbl) v.t. [ba, a sound uttered by an infant] to prate; to chatter; -v.i. to utter words imperfectly; to prate; to chatter; to make a constant nurmuring noise, as a small stream running over rocks;—n. idle talk; unmeaning words; the murmur of running water.

babblement (hab'l-ment) n. silly talk; prate;

babbler (babler) n. one that babbles; an idle talker; a tell-tale; a thrush-like bird.

babbling (bab-ling) n. foolish talk; indistinct, indeed to coherent speech; confused murnuring.

babe (bab) n. [Etym. doubtful] an infant; a young child of either sex; a baby.

babel (babbe) n. [H.] a confused combination of sounds; confusion; disorder.

babirussa, babiroussa (bab-i-roo'sa)

Babli ussa, babli cussa n. [Malay] the East Indian wild, horned hog.

baboon (ha-bion') n. [F.] a monkey with a long face, broad high muzzle, cheek-pouches, canine teeth, and naked callosities on the butcocks.

baboonish (ba-boonish) n. [ike, or shewing the anties of, a haboon; clownish.

baboosh (ba-boo'sh') n. [Per.] a slipper without haboosh a heel, used in Turkey.

babu, baboo (ba-boo'n. [Hind.] the Hindu form of Mr. or Sir.

baby (bā:bi) n. [babe] an infant; a babe; a doll; a childish person. Baby-farmer, one that maintains children for a stipulated fee. Baby-house, a place for children's dolls and babies. Baby-house, a suspensory support for a child, attached to the ceiling of a room by an clastic strap, and used for exercise. Holding the baby, in a position of undesired responsability. responsibility.

babyish (bū-bi-ish) a. having the appearance or the ways of a baby; like a haby; childish. babyism (ba-bi-izm) n. babyhood; a childish mode of speech; childish conduct.

Babylonian (bab-i-lō-ni-an) a. Babylonish; magnificent; luxurious; -n. an inhabitant of Pabylonish and the statement.

magnificent; Iuxurious;—n. an inhabitant of Babylonia; an astrologer.

Babylonic (bab-i-lon-lik)a, pertaining to Babylon, or made there; disorderly; confused.

Babylonish (bab-i-lon-lik)a, pertaining to Babylonish (bab-i-lon-lik)a, pertaining to Babylon; mixed; confused.

baccalaureate (bak-a-law-re-at) n. [Low L.] the degree of bachelor of arts.

baccara, baccarat (hak-a-ra') n. [F.] a

baccara, baccarae game with cards between gamblers and a banker.

baccate (bak-āt) a. [1. bacca, berry] having a pulpy nature, like a berry.

bacchanal (bak-a-nal) n. [1. Bacchus, god of that indulges in drunken revels; a revel; an orgy; a bacchanalian song or dance;—a. of, or pertaining to, Bacchus; riotous; noisy.

bacchanalia (bak-a-nā-li-a) n. pl. feasts in feasts or revels.

feasts or revels.

bacchanalian (bak-a-nā-li-an) a. bacchanal; bacchanalianism (bak-a-nā-li-an-izm) n. drunken reveiler.

bacchant (bak-ant) n. a priest of Bacchus: a bacchanal; a reveller; -a. worshipping Bacchus; revelling.

Bacchus; revelling.

bacchante (ba-kan'te) n. a priestess of Bacchus; bacchante a female bacchanal.

bacchic (bak'ik) a. relating to Bacchus; jovial with intoxication; drunken.

bacciferous (bak-sif'e-rus) a. [l. bacca, berry, and ferre, bear] producing berries.

baccivorous (bak-siv'ō-rus) a. [l. norare, devour] subsisting on berries.

bachelor (bach'e-lur) n. [Low L. baccalurins, holder of a farm] a man of any age who has not been married; one that has taken the first degree at a college or university; a young knight. Bachelor's-buttons, an herbaceous perennial plant.

bachelorism (bach'e-lur-izm) n. state of being

Bachelor's-buttons, an herbaceous perennial plant.

bachelorism (bach'e-lur-izm) n. state of being a bachelor; bachelorhood.

bachelorship (bach'e-lur-ship) n. state of being a bachelor.

bacillus (ba-sil-us) n., pl. bacill! (ba-sil-1) [N.L.] a genus of rod-like germs found in the blood and tissues of animals in a diseased state.

back (bak) n. [F. bac, tray] a large tub or vessel into which the wort, etc., is drawn for the purpose of cooling, straining, mixing, etc.; a broad, flat boat.

back (bak) n. [A.S. bac] the upper or hinder part of part opposed to the front; the rear; the outward or upper part, as opposed to the inner or lower; the part opposite to that which fronts the speaker or a tor, or the part out of sight;—a. belonging to the back; reversed; remote; overdue;—adv. to the place from which one came; to, or toward, a former state, condition, or time; away from the front; in a state of restraint or hindrance; in return;—n.t. to get upon the back of; to support; to away from the front; in a state of restraint or hindrance; in return;—n.t. to get upon the back of; to support; to force backward; to endorse; to bet in favour of; n.t. to move or go back. Back-hand, writing sloped the reverse way. Back-handed, with the back of the hand directed backwards; indirect; sarcastic. Back-hander, a blow with the back of the hand. Back-painting, a method of varnishing mezzotint prints affixed to glass, so that they appear to be painted on the glass. Back-piece, back-plate, a piece of armour for covering the back. Back-rent, arrears of rent. Behind the back, in one's absence; not openly. To back down, to yield. To back out, to retract; to retire from an uncomfortable position. To back up, to support. To back water, to reverse the motion of the oars. To turn the back on, to abandon; to neglect. to neglect

to neglect.

backbite (bak'bīt) v.t. to speak evil of in absence;

backbiter (lak'bī-ter) n. one that backbites; a
secret calumniator or detractor.

backbiting (bak'bī-ting) n. the act of slandering; secret calumny.

backboard (bak'bōrd) n. a board to which the back is fastened to prevent stooping (bak'bōn) n. the spine; a main support; firmness; moral principle.

backboned (bak'bōnd) a. vertebrate; furnished with a backbone.

backdoor (bak'dōr) a. unworthily secret; clandestine; n. a back or private entrance; an indirect method.

an indirect method.

backer (bak'er) n. one who, or that which, backs or supports another; one that bets.
backfall (bak'fawl) n. in wrestling, a throw or fall fall on the back.

backgammon (bak-gam-un) n. [E. back, and M.E. gamen, play] a game played by two persons with pieces or men, dice-boxes, and dice.

background (bak'ground) n. ground or surface in the rear or behind; a place of obscurity or shade; a situation little noticed.

backing (bak'ing) n. support, physical or moral; mountings; endorsement; the act of providing anything with a support. Backing-hammer, a hammer used in beating into shape the backs of books.

backset (bak'set) n. a setting back or backward; a check; relapse.

backsheesh, backshish (baksheesh) n.

backsheesh, backshish (bak'shësh) n. backside (bak'sīd) n. back or hinder part of any thing; the rear; the buttocks.
backslide (bak'sīd) n. i. to fall back or off; to apostatize; to relapse.
backslider (bak'sīd') n. one that backslides; a renegade; an apostate.
backsliding (bak'sīd'ing) n. a falling back in principle or practice; apostasy.
backstair, backstairs (bak'stār, stārs) backstair, backstairs (bak'stār) n. pertaining to backstairs of a house; indirect; unfair; intriguing; -n. a stair or stairs at the back part of a house; private stairs.
backstays (bak'stāz) n. pl. long ropes extending from the top-mast heads to both sides of a ship, to assist in supporting the mast.
backstatch (bak'stich) n. a method of sewing in which the stitches overlap.
backsword (bak'sord) n. a sword with one sharp edge; a single-stick in a reverse manner or direction; contrarily; -a. directed to the back or rear; unwilling; dull of apprehension; late or behindhand in time.

behindhand in time. backwardation (bak-war-dā'shun) n. on the Stock Exchange, a consideration paid by the seller of stock for the right to

postpone its delivery for a time.

backwardly (bak-ward-li) adv. in a reluctant or unwilling manner.

backwardness (bak-ward-nes) n. state or quality of being backward.

backwards (bak'-wardz) adv. backward.

backwards (bak'wardz) adv. backward.

backwater (bak'waw-ter) n. water held back by some obstruction, as a dam; water thrown back by the turning of a water or paddle-wheel.

backwoods (bak'woodz) n.pl. outlying, uncleared and unsettled districts.

backwoodsman (bak-woodz-man) n. one living in the backwoods.

bacon (bak'kn), bak'n) n. [O.F.] hog's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke. To save one's bacon, to guard one's self from injury.

Baconian (bak-binian) a, pertaining to Francis Bacon, or to the inductive system of philosophy;—n. an adherent of the Baconian philosophy; one that believes liacon wrote Shakespeare's plays.

bacteriologist (bak-tē-ri-ol-ō-jist) n. an expectation of the sacteriology.

bacteriology (bak-tē-ri-ol-ō-ji) n. [G. bak-discourse] the doctrine or study of bacteria.

bacteriolysis (bak-tē-ri-ol-ō-ji) n. [G. lusis, resolving] the adaptation of filters to the purification of sewage and sewage effluent. bacterium (bak-tē-ri-um) n.; pl. bacteria (bak-tē-ri-um) n.; pl. bact

baculometry (bak-u-lom-e-tri) n. [L. baculum, staff, and G. metron, measured the measurement of heights or distances by scaves.

bad (bad) a. [M.E. bad] wanting good qualities, physical or moral; evil; vicious; disagreeable; painful; noxious; -n. that which is bad.

bade (bad) preterite of the verb bid.

badge (baj) n. [Low L. baga, ring, collar] a distinctive mark or sign worn on the person;

v.t. to mark with, or as with, a badge.

badger (baj'er) n. [perhaps fr. badge, in reference to the white stripes on its forehead] a burrowing quadruped related to the bear; —v.t. to follow up with great eagerness, as the badger is hunted; to pester or worry. Badger-legged, having one leg shorter than the other.

badiaga (bad-i-á-ga) n.

sponge, the powder of which is used to remove the discoloration of bruised flesh.

badigeon (ba-dij-un) n. [F.] a mixture of plaster and freestone, used to fill small holes in

badinage (bad-i-nāzh, bad-i-nāj) n. [F. badinar, bad-i-nāj) n. [S. badinar, bad-i-nāj) n. [S. badinar, bad-i-nāj) n. [alamen namer; not well; badinaton (bad-ini-tun) n. [name of a country seat of the Duke of Beaufort] an out-door game similar to lawn-tennis, but played with shuttlecocks; a kind of claret-cup.

shuttlecocks; a kind of claret-cup.

badness (bad-nes) n. state of being bad; want of good qualities, natural or moral.

Baedeker (bā-dek-u-r) n. [after Karl Baede-ker] a guide-book.

baffle (baf-l) v.t. [Etym. unknown] to treat with insult or mockery; to check by shifts and

turns; to clude by perplexing.

baffler (baffler) n. one that baffles, checks, eludes, thwarts, or defeats.

baffling (baffling) a. disconcerting; confusing; bewildering; [Naut.] variable.

bafflingly (baffling-li) adv. in a baffling manbaffly (baffe) n. [Scot. baff, a blow] a wooden golf-club with sloping face, a spoon.

baft, bafta (baft, bafta) n. [Per.] a fine cotton cloth made in the East. bag (bag) n. [Ftym. unknown] a sack or pouch, used to hold, preserve, or convey anything; what is contained in a bag; a definite amount of certain commodities;—r.i. to put into a bag; to seize or entrap;—v.i. to swell like a full bag; to hang loosely. Bag and baggage, with all belongings; wholly. To let the cat out of the bag, to reveal a secret.

Dagasse (ba-gas') n. [F.] the refuse of the sugar-cane, after crushing.

Dagatelle (bag-a-tel') n. [F.] a trifle; a thing of no importance; a game played with balls and a cue on a board having nine holes at one end, into which the balls are to be struck. baggage (bag⁴āj) n. [O.F. bague, bundle] the tents, clothing, utensils, and other

necessaries of an army.

baggines of an army.

baggines (bagines) n. the state or quality of being baggy.

bagging (baging) n. the act of putting into bags; the cloth or materials for bags.

baggy (bagin) a. having the appearance of a bag; baggy (bagin) n. one that carries a bag; a commercial traveller.

bagnio (ban'yō) n. [It.] a bathing-house; a bath; a brothel; a prison.

bagpipe (bagin) n. a musical instrument used in Scotland.

It consists of a leathern bag, which receives the air by a tube, which is stopped by a valve, and pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer.

bagpiper (bagin) n. a fit.

on a bagpipe.

bagwig (bag'wig) n. an 18th back hair of which was inclosed in a bag.

bah (bà) int. an exclamation of disgust or contempt.

baidak (bl'dåk) n. [Russ.] a boat, usually with one mast and sall, used on the Dnieper. baignoire (bā-nwor') n. [F.] a box in a theatre on the lowest tier.

bail (bāl) v.t. [L. bajulare, bear a burden] to set free from custody, on security being given for the appearance, at a certain day and place, of the person bailed; to deliver upon contract that the trust shall be faithfully executed;—n. the persons that procure the release of a prisoner, by becoming surety for his appearance in court; the security given. Bail-bond, a bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety, to insure the prisoner's re-appearance in court. To admit to bail, to release upon security given. To find bail, to procure persons to act as bail.

bail, to release upon security given. To find bail, to procure persons to act as bail.

bail (bāl) n. [O.F., barrier] a division between the stalls of a stable; a little bar laid on the tops of the stumps in cricket. To bail up, to order to throw up the arms, preparatory to robbing.

bail (kāl) n. [Scand.] a hoop or ring; the handle of a kettle, etc.; an arch-shaped support for an

the arms, preparatory to robbing.

bail (labl) n. [Scand.] a hoop or ring; the handle of a awning, etc.

bail (labl) n. [F. baille, tub] a scoop; a pail; -v.t. to free from water by means of a scoop, pail, etc.

bailable (labl) a. capable of being admitted to bail; admitting of bail.

bailage (labl) n. [L. bajulare, bear a burden] a duty imposed upon the delivery of goods.

bailee (lable) n. the person to whom goods are committed in trust.

bailer (lable) n. (O.F. bail, barrier) the outer walls for bailing water; a ball that strikes the bails.

bailey (labli) n. [O.F. bailt, bailiff] a municipal magistrate in Scotland.

bailiff (labli) n. [O.F. bailt, bailiff] a municipal magistrate in Scotland.

bailiff (labli) n. a sheriff's deputy, appointed to magistrate in Scotland.

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bailiff (labli) n. a calcivery of goods in the committed in trust; an official appointed to protect rivers from poaching and other illegal fishing.

bailiwick (labli-wik) n. [A.S. wie] the precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction.

bailment (ball-nent) n. a delivery of goods in bailment (ball-nent) n. a delivery of goods in bailor (labl-man) n. one that delivers goods to another trust; act of bailing a prisoner.

bailpiece (labl-pas) n. in law, a certificate issued to aperson who has become surety as hail bailsman (ball-man) n. one that gives bail or becomes security for another.

bailsman (ball-man) n. one that gives bail or becomes security for another.

bailsman (ball-man) n. [Per] the name of two festivals in the Mohammedan year.

bairn (barn) n. [A.S. bearn, fr. beran, bear a child] that which is born; a child.

bair (barn) n. [A.S. bearn, fr. beran, bear a child] that that which is born; a child.

bait (barn) n. [O.F. baita) any substance used to catch fish, etc.; anything serving to allure; enticement; te

bakeboard k'bōrd) n. a board on which the bakeboard dough is prepared in making bread.

bakehouse (bāk'hous) n. a house or building for baking.

baker (bū'ker) n. one whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, etc. Baker-foot, an ill-shaped foot. Baker-legged, having legs that bend inwards at the knees. Baker's dozen, thirteen. bakery (bū'ker-i) n. the trade or calling of a baker; a bakehouse. baking (bū'king) n. the quantity baked at once. of yeast in raising bread, etc. baker high baker had beaker health occh (bak'shësh) n.

bakshish, baksheesh (bak'shösh) n. [Per.] a gratuity.

Balæna (ba-le'na) n. [L.] a genus of aquatic mammalia, including the Greenland whale.

balance (bal'ans) n. [L. bis, twice, and lanx, plate] an apparatus for weighing bodies; a beam with two opposite scales; act of comparing: estimate: a just

comparing; estimate; a just proportion; a wheel in a watch serving to regulate the motion of the others; a sign in the zodiac, called Libra; -v.t. to weigh in a balance; to render equal in pro-



Letter balance.

balance; to render equal in proportion, etc.; to compare in relative force, value, etc.; to cestimate; to adjust, as an account; to sway backwards and forwards;—v.i. to be in equipoise; to move toward, and then back; to fluctuate between opposite motives; to hesitate. Balance-beam, heam of a balance; a beam attached to the gate of a canal-lock, and used in opening and closing it. Balance-fish, the hammer-headed shark. Balance-sheet, a paper giving a summation of accounts. Balance-step, the goose-step. Balance-wheel, the wheel regulating the heat in watches. Balance of power, international equilibrium. Balance of trade, the difference in value between the imports and exports of a country. To balance books, to close the accounts in a ledger. To hold in balance, to keep in suspense.

balancer (bal-an-ser) n, one that balances or weighs; an acrobat.

balconied (bal-kō-nid) a provided with a balcony or balconies.

balcony (balkō-ni) n. [O. H. Ger. balcho, scaffold] balcony a projecting platform or gallery.
bald (bawld) a. [Celt.] destitute of natural covering, as of hair or feathers; unadorned; mean; bare.
baldachin (bal'da-kin) n. [It. Bulducco, Bagdad, in Turkish Asia] a structure in form of a canopy or ornament, over doors, thrones, etc.
balderdash (bal'der-dash) n. [Dan. balder, noise, and E. dash] senseless jargon; ribaldry:—n.t. to adulterate.

ribaldry:—v.t. to adulterate.

baldhead (hawld-hed) n. one bald on the head; a kind of pigeon.

baldicoot (hawld-koot) n. the common coot; a monk, on account of his shaven crown.

baldly (bawld'-li) adv. in a bald manner; without ornament; meanly.

baldness (bawld'-lies) n. state of being bald; meanness or inelegance of style.

baldpate (bawld-pat) n. a pate without hair; one with a bald head.

baldric (bawl-drik)n. [M. H. Ger. balderich, girdle] a girdle worn pendent from one shoulder, across the breast, and under the opposite arm; a richly ornamented scarf.

bale (bāl) n. [M. H. Ger. balle, ball] a bundle of goods corded or hooped for transportation; -v.t. to make up in a bale or bales. Bale-goods, goods made up in bales, as distinct from goods packed in barrels.

bale (bāl) n. [A.S. bealu, evil] misery; calamity; misery calamity; misery calamity; misery calamite; a beacon; a signal-fire; an alarmi-fire, an alarmi-fire; an alarmi-fire, baleen (ba-lon) n. [L. balana, whale] whalebone. Baleen-knife, a curved double-handed knife for splitting whalebone.

baleen (na-len) n. [L. odutena, whater whaterone. Baleen-knife, a curved double-handed knife for splitting whalebone.

baleful (hāl-fool) a. full of misery; calamitous; balefully (hāl-fool-i) adn. perniciously; sorrow-the fully; in a calamitous manner.

balefulness (hāl-fool-ines) n. the state or quality of heing haleful; perniciousness.

baline (ha-lēn') n. [F., packing-cloth] coarse canvas, used for packing.

balize (ha-lēn') n. [F.] a pole raised on a bank; a sea-mark; a harrel-buoy.

balk (hawk) n. [A.S. balea, a ridge] a great rafter, unploughed ridge or strip; a part of a billiard table:—v.t. to disappoint, to frustrate; to leave untouched in ploughing;—v.t. to stop abruptly in one's course.

balker (haw-ker) n. [A.S. balean, shout] a man stationed on an eminence on land to signal the approach of herrings.

the approach of herrings.

balky (baw-ki) a. given to balking; apt to stop and refuse to move.

ball (bawl) n. [M. H. Ger. balle] any round body; any part of the body that is round or protuberant, as the eye-ball; the globe; the earth; a game with a ball;—v.t. to form, as snow, into balls, as on horses' hoofs, or on the feet. Ball-bearing, a bearing containing loose metal balls for lessening friction Ball-cartridge, a cartridge furnished with a ball. Ball-cock, a contrivance that allows water to enter a cistern, but shuts of itself, by means of a floating ball, when cock, a contrivance that allows water to enter a cistern, but shuts of itself, by means of a floating ball, when the cistern is full. Ball-flower, an ornament resembling a ball, placed in a circular flower. Ball-ironstone, iron ore occurring in balls. Ball-proof, impenetrable by bullets. Ball and socket joint, a joint formed by a ball in a socket, admitting of motion in any direction.

ball (bawb) n. [F. bal, dancing, fr. G. ballein, throw] a social assembly for the purpose of dancing.

ballad (bal-ad) n. [F. fr. G. ballein, throw] a populerse; a simple air. Ballad-monger, a dealer in ballads; an inferior poet. Ballad-monger, a dealer in ballads; an inferior goet. Ballad-singer, one that sings ballads in the streets.

ballads in the streets.

ballade (bald) n. [F.] a poem in triplets of stanzas of seven or eight lines, each having the same line as a refrain, usually followed by an envoy. ballader, balladist (bal-ad-er, ist) n. a singer of ballads; one that composes ballads.

ballads; one that composes ballads.

balladize (bal-ad-iz) v.t. to convert into a ballad;

balladry (bal-ad-i) v.t. to convert into a ballad;

balladry (bal-ad-i) v.t. to convert into a ballad;

balladry (bal-ad-i) v.t. to convert into a ballad;

ballast (bal-as-i) v.t. to load into the hold of a vessel, to steady it; bags of sand carried in the car of a balloon; gravel, broken stones, etc., laid on the bed of a railroad to make it firm and solid; that which steadies a person; -v.t. to load or furnish with ballast; to steady. In ballast, without cargo; laden with ballast only.

ballastage (bal-as-taj) v. toll paid for taking ballasting (bal-as-taj) v. the act of ballasting; materials used for ballast.

ballerina (bal-ler-ē-na) v.; pl. ballerine, baller-

ballerina (bal-ler-ë-na) n.; pl. ballerine, ballerinas (bal-ler-ë-na) n.; pl. ballerine, baller-ë-na, naz)[lt.]a ballet-girl. ballet (bal-a) n. [F.] a theatrical exhibition with music, dancing, decorations, etc. balling (baw-ling) n. the act of making balls; in puddling, making iron into balls suitable for handling. Balling-gun, an instrument for giving medicine-balls to horses. for handling. Balling medicine-balls to horses.

ballista, balista (ha-lis'ta) n. [G. ballein, throw] an ancient military

engine for throwing missiles.

ballistic (ba-listic) a. pertaining to ballistics.

Ballistic pendulum, an apparatus for

measuring the velocity of projectiles.

ballistics (ba-lis'tiks) n. the science that deals with projectiles.

with projectiles. balloon (ba-loon) n. [It. bullone] a bag made of silk or other hight ma-

terial, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere; a ball or globe on the top of a pillar; a spherical glass receiver; -v. t. to ascend in a balloon. Cap-tive balloon, a balloon anchored or attached to the ground by means of

a tope ballooning (ba-loo'ning) n. cending in, and of managing, lalloons. balloonist (ba-loo'nist) n. an aeronaut.

ballot (ballot). [lt. ballotta] a ball used in voting; a written or printed vote; act of voting by balls or tickets; whole amount of votes cast:—v.t. to choose by ballot;—v.t. to vote or decide by ballot. Ballot-box, a box for receiving ballots.

balloting (ballut-ing) n. the taking of a ballot; a ballottement (ballot-ment) n. [F.] a test of pregnancy [Med.].

balm (bam) n. [G. balsamon] a kind of aromatic plant; the resinous and odoriferous sap of certain trees; any fragrant or valuable ointment; anything

that heals, or mitigates pain;—v.t. to anoint with balm; to assuage. Balm-cricket, the field-cricket. Balm of Gilead, a small oriental evergreen tree, and the balsam obtained from it.

balmily (ba'mi-li) adv. in a balmy manner; fra-balmily grantly; refreshingly. balminess (ba'mi-nes) n. the state or quality of being balmy.

Balmoral (hal-moral) n. [a royal residence in Aberdeenshire] a kind of cap; a petticoat;—pl. ankle boots that are laced in front.

balmy (ba'mi) a. having the qualities of balm; balmeary (ba'mi) a. having the qualities of balm; balneary (ba'ma-a-ri) a. [b. balnearm, bath] of, or pertaining to, baths;—n. a bath-room. (bal-ne-um) n. a sand or water bath, used for heating articles.

balsa (bawl-sa) n. [Sp.] a sailing raft made of light logs fastened together.

balsam (bawl-sam) n. [G. balsamon] an aromatic resinous substance, containing an essential oil; a species of tree; a popular annual plant; -v.t. to

embalm.

balsamic (bawl-, bal-sam'ik) a. having the qualities of balsam; unctuous; mild;

n. that which has the properties of a balsam.

balsamically (bawl-, bal-sam'i-kal-i) adv. in balsamiferous (bawl-, bal-sa-mif'e-rus) a.

balsamiferous (L. ferre, bear) producing balm or balsam.

balm or balsam.

balsamine (bawl'sam-in) n. [G.] the touch-menot, or garden balsam.

balsamous (hawl'sam-us) a. having the qualities

baluster (bal'us-ter) n. [G. balaustion, the flower
or pilaster, used as a support to the rail of a staircase, etc.

balustered (bal'us-terd) a. having balusters;
furnished with balusters.

balustrade (bal-us-trad) n. a row of balusters
supporting a rail or coping.

balustrading (bal-us-trad) in balustrade;
balustrading (bal-us-trading) n. balustrade;
balustrading (bal-us-trading) n. a light material of
balzarine (bal-za-ren) n. a light material of
bambino (bam-be'no) n. [It.] a child or baby; a
figure of the child Jesus in the manger.

bambocciade (bam-be-h-i-ad) n. [It. Lambo,

bambocciade (bam-boch-i-àd') n. [It. bambo, childish] a painting of rustic life, treated in a spirit of broad humour.

bamboo (bam-boò') n. [Malay] a tropical plant of the reed kind, with tall, jointed stems; a cane or stick of the bamboo; -v.t. to beat with a bamboo. bamboozle (bam-boò'zl) v.t. [a slang word] to practise mystification. to practise mystification.

bamboozler (bam-boo'zler) n. one that bam-boozles; a cheat; a trickster. ban (ban) n. [A. S. bannan] a proclamation or edict; public notice of a marriage proposed; interdicproduct notice or a marriage proposed; interdiction; prohibition; outlawry; a curse; -v.t. to curse; to execrate: to prohibit; to proscribe; -v.i. to utter curses.

Dan (ban) n. [Hind.] a fine kind of muslin got from the fibres of the banana.

ban (ban) n. [Per.] the ruler of the crownland of Croatia and Slavonia.

ban (ban-al) a. [F.] subject to manorial rights;

banal (ban-al) a. [F.] subject to manorial rights;

common; stale: trivial.

banality (ba-nal-i-ti) n. the state of being banals commonplaceness; triteness.

banana (ba-nal-na) n. [Sn.] a species of the plantain tree. and its fruit

banausic (ba-naw-sik) a.

[G. banausikos, of mechanics] merely mechanical.

Banburgus callso (ban-burj

Banbury cake (ban-bur-i [Banbury, in Oxfordshire] a kind of cake filled with mincemeat.

banc, banco (bangk, bang-bench [Lawl. A court in banc, in banco, a full court of judges.

banco (bangkő) n. [It.] bank money, as opposed to current money.



band (band) n. [A.S. bend] a cord, tie, or fillet; any ligament with which a thing is tied or fastened, or by which a number of things are confined together;—{O. H. Ger. binda, band| a flat strip of any material, used to bind round anything; a linen originates worn about the neck by clergymen; a broad, flat, low moulding;—{O. H. Ger. bant, band] a company of musicans a company of musicans. united in any common design; a company of musicians trained to play together; a body of armed men; -v.t. to bind or tie; to mark with a band; to unite in a company; -v.i to confederate for some common purpose. Band of hope, a body of children pledged to total abstinence. Band-saw, a long flexible steel saw

bandage (ban'dāj) n. [F.] a fillet, roller, or swathe, used in dressing and binding up wounds, etc.; a ligature—c.t. to be no with a bandage.

bandana, bandanna (ban-dan'a) n. [Hind.] a species

of silk or cotton handkerchief.

of silk or cotton handkerchief.

bandbox (band-boks) n. a light paper box for bands, caps, or bonnets.

bandeau (band-do') n.; pl. bandeaux (bandoz')

banded (banded) a. bound or fastened with a band ; having bands; united as in a band.

banderilla (banderel'ya) n. [8p.] a small dart used by bull-fighters.

banderole (banderel') n. [F.] a small flag carried on the masts of vessels, on military weapons. etc.; a pennon.

military weapons, etc.: a pennon.

bandicoot (ban'di-koot) n. [Telegu] a large Indian rat, used for food.

bandit (ban'dit) n.; pl. bandits, banditti (ban'dits, ban-dit'i) [It. bandire, banish] a law-less or desperate fellow; a robber; a brigand.

bandlet, bandelet (band-let, ban'de-let) n. [dim. of band] any little

band or flat moulding.

band of flat moulding.

bandog (han-dog) n. [band and dog] a large fierce

bandoleer (ban-do-ler) n. [It. banda, band] a

shoulder and across the breast, for holding cartridges.

bandoline (ban-do-len) n. [Etym. unknown] a

gummy substance for smoothing and

fixing the hair.

bandore (ban'dor) n. [G. pandoura] a kind of guitar instrument.

bandsman (bandz'man) n. one of a band of musicians.

bandy (ban'di) n. [F. bander, to bandy at tennis, to bend] a club bent at the lower part for striking a ball; the play with such a club;—a. crooked; bent;—v.t. to beat to and fro, as a ball in playing; to give and receive reciprocally; to toss about; to agitate.

bandy (ban'di) n. [Telegu] an Indian vehicle made of wood.

hane (bān) n. [A.S. bana] a deadly poison: any

bane (bān) n. [A.S. bana] a deadly poison; any cause of ruin; ruin; destruction.

baneful (bān-fool) a. having poisonous qualities; noxious; destructive; pernicious;

banefully (bān-fool-i) atb. in a baneful manner; hurtfully; destructively; perniciously.

banefulness (bān-fool-nes) n. the quality of being hurtful; perniciousness.

banewort (bān-wurt) n. a poisonous plant, as the deadly nightshade or lesser spearwort.

bang (bang) v.t. [Icel. banga, beat] to beat, as with a club; to handle roughly;—n. a blow with a club; a heavy blow; a thump.

banian (ban-ish) v.t. [O. H. Ger. bannan, proclaim] to condern to explore the condenn to explore the condennum to explore the condenn

banisher (ban'ish-er) n. one that banishes.

banishment (ban'ish-ment) n. act of banishing: state of being banished; exile; expatriation ; expulsion.

banister (ban'is-ter) n. [a corruption of baluster]

banjo (ban'-jō) n. [bandore] a stringed musical instrument, resembling the guitar and the tambourine.

banjoist (ban'jō-ist) n. one that performs on the banjoist (ban'jō-ist) n. one that performs on the bank (bangk) n. [M.E. bankc) a ridge of earth; an acclivity; an elevation in the sea; a shoal; the side of a river or lake;—[O. F. banque] a stock of money deposited for use; place where money is deposited; a private or incorporated banking company; — 2. to raise a mound or dike about: to inclose or posited; a private or incorporated banking company; —v.t. to raise a mound or dike about; to inclose, or fortify with a bank;—v.t. and v.i. to deposit money in a bank. Bank-agent, a person employed by bankers to conduct their operations in a branch office. Bank-bill, a note or bill of exchange, payable to order, and at some future specified time. Bank-book, a book in which a person's bank accounts are entered. Bank-redit, the drawing of money from a bank on reasonable securities. Bank-holiday, a day on which banks are closed by statute. Bank-interest, the interest allowed by a bank on money deposited. Bank-net, a promissory note issued by a banking company, payable on demand. note issued by a banking company, payable on demand.

Bank-stock, a share or shares in the capital stock of a bank. To bank a fire, to make up a fire by covering it with fuel so pressed down as to secure slow combustion. bankable (bang ka-bl) a. receivable as eash by a bank; capable of being banked.

banker (bang-ker) n. an owner or manager of a bank; the keeper of funds in a gaming-house; a Newfoundland fishing-boat; a mason or

house; a Newfoundland fishing-boat; a mason or bricklayer's bench; a covering for a bench; a delver; an overflowing river; a jumping horse.

banking (bang-king)n, the business of a banker; the making of a mound or bank: the mound thrown up; fishing on the Newfoundland banks; —a. pertaining to, or carried on by, a bank.

bankless (bangk-less a not confined by banks; without bounds; limitless.

bankless (dangk-less) a not confined by banks; limitless.

bankrupt (bangk-rupt) n. [1. rumpere, pp. ruptus, break] a trader that breaks, or becomes unable to pay his debts; an insolvent; any individual unable to pay his debts; an insolvent; any debts; insolvent;—v.t. to fail in trade; to make insolvent.

bankruptcy (bangk-rupts) n. state or act of trade. Bankruptcy laws, laws providing for the division of a bankrupt's assets among the creditors.

banner (ban-cr) n. [O.F. baniere] a military ensign; the standard of a prince or state.

bannered (ban-cr) a. having banners; exhibiting banners.

banneret (abnieret) n. a rank conferred on one able to bring a certain number of vassals into the field; a knight made on the field; a little banner; formerly, a magistrate in some Swiss cantons and Italian republics.

bannock (ban-uk) n. [Gael.] a cake made of oat, pease, or barley meal, baked over the fire.

banns (banz) n.pl. | ban | proclamation in church of intended marriage. To forbid the banns, to protest against an intended marriage.

banquet (bang'kwet) n. [F.] a feast; a rich enterbanquet (bang'kwet) n. [F.] a feast; a rich entertainment:-n.t. to treat with a banquet;
-v.i. to regale with good eating and drinking; to feast.
banqueter (bang'kwet-in) n. a guest at a banquet; one that gives great dinners.
banqueting (bang'kwet-ing) n. feasting; luxuhouse, a house where entertainments are given.
banquette (bang'ket') n. [F.] a raised bank inside a parapet, used by the defenders
when firing; a footway or sidewalk.
banshee benshie (ban'shē, ben'shē) n.

banshee, benshie (ban'shë, ben'shë) n.

warns of impending death.

banstickle (ban-stik-l) n. [A.S. būn, bone, and stickle (ban-stik-l) n. [A.S. būn, bone, and stickle park.]

bantam (ban-tam) n. a very small domestic fowl, brought, probably, from Bantam, in Java; plucky. Bantam-weight, a boxer of very light weight. Bantam-work, East Indian carved and painted woodwork. banter (ban-ter) v.t. [Etym. unknown] to make fun of; -v.t. to indulge in banter; -n. humorous raillery; chaff; pleasantry.

banterer (ban'ter-er) n. one that banters rallies; one that makes fun of. bantingism (banting-izm) n. a diet (mainly of for corpulence by W. Banting, of London (1863).

bantling (banting) n. [bandling, one wrapped in swaddling-bands] an infant.

Bantu (bantio) n. [S. Afr.] a general name given to the South African languages.

banyan (ban'yan) n. [banian] an Indian fig-tree

form roots, covering a wide area. banzai (ban-zi) ini. Japanese greeting to thei. Emperor; Japanese battle-cry.

baobab (ba o bab) n. [Afr.] the monkey-brean tree.

baptism (baptizein, baptize | act of baptizing; the appli-



Banvan tree.

cation of water to a person, as baptismal (hap-tiz-inal) a pertain, the symbol of initiation into the visible church of Christ. baptismal (hap-tiz-inal) a pertaining to baptism. Baptismal regeneration, the doctrine that baptism is a vehicle of grace.

baptismally (bap-tiz-mal-i) udv. in, or through, baptismally (bap-tiz-mal-i) udv. in, or through, baptism; by means of baptism.

Baptist (bap-tist) u. one that administers baptism; of Christ; as a contraction of Anabaptist, one that rejects infant baptism, and holds to immersion as the proper mode of administering this rite.

baptistery (baptisteri) n. a building or place where baptism is administered. baptistic, baptistical (bap-tis-tik, ti-kal) haptism; baptismal.

baptism; haptismai.

baptize (hap-tiz') v.t. to administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen.

bar (har) n. [O. F. barre; a long piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, used exp. for a hindrance or obstruction; any obstacle that obstructs or defends; a barrier; a bank of gravel, or other matter, at the mouth of a river or harbour; the place in court which counsel occurs or where misoners me attributed. occupy, or where prisoners are stationed; any tribunal; occupy, or where prisoners are stationed; any tribunal; the inclosed place of a tavern, where liquors are kept for sale; [Her.] a horizontal mark across the escutcheon; [Mus.] a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff:—v.t. to fasten with a bar; to obstruct; to prevent; to except; to cross with stripes or lines. Bar-iron, iron wrought into malleable bars. Bar-keeper, an inn-keeper. Bar-posts, supports of a gate, consisting of detached bars. Bar-shot, shot consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end. Bar-shear, a machine for cutting metal bars. Bar-sinister, see bend sinister. To call to the bar, to admit as a barrister. Trial at bar, a consisting of a particle. Trial at bar, a particular of the bar, and the bar of the inclosed place of a tavern, where liquors are kept for sale;

with armour.

barbacan (bar-ba-kan) n. See barbican.

barbarian (bar-bā/ri-an) n. [G. barbaros] a man in his rude state; a cruel, brutal man;

barbarically (bar-bar-i-kal-i) adv. in a barbaric manner.

(bar-bar-i-kal-i) adv. in a barbaric manner.

barbarism (bar-ba-rizm) n. the use of obsolete or foreign words; want of civilization. barbarization (bar-ba-ri-za-shun) n. the act of barbarity (bar-bar-i-ti) n. conduct of a barbarian; savageness; cruelty; inhumanity.

barbarize (barba-riz) v.t. to corrupt by barbarisms; to make barbarous; v.i. to use barbarisms; to become barbarous

barbarous (har-ba-rus) a. marked by barbarisms; uncivilized or savage barbaric; cruel; ferocious.

barbarously (bar-ba-rus-li) adv. in a barbarous manner; as a barbarian.
barbarousness (bar-ba-rus-nes) n. quality of being barbarous.

barbastel, barbastelle (bar bas tel. bar-bas-tel) n. [L. barba, beard] a long-cared bat found in Europe.

barbate (bar-bat) a. [L. barba, beard) bearing lines, spots, or tufts of hair; bearded, barbecue (barbek) n. [Haytian barbacoa, a wooden framework] a liog, ox, or other large animal roasted whole; a framework on which an animal is roasted or smoked; a.t. todress and roast whole.

barbed (barbd) a. having barbs. Barbed wire, a wire of several strands, armed with sharp

projecting points, used for fencing.

barbel (bar-bet) n. [L. barbn. heard] a small beardcertain fishes; a large fresh-water fish, found in many
cattle, characterized by excrescences under the tongue.

barbellate (bar-bet-āt) a. having short, slight
hairs, or small bristles.

barber (bar-ber) n. [L. barbn, beard] one that
shaves the beard, and cuts and dresses the
hair, of others; v.t. to shave and dress the hair of.

Barber-monger, one that frequented the barber's shop;
a dandy. Barber-surgeon, a surgeon that was also a

a dandy. Barber-surgeon, a surgeon that was also a barber; a surgeon of no standing.

barberry (barber-i)n. [Low L. berberis] a shrubby plant, common in hedges.

barbet (bar-bet) n. [F. fr. L. barba, beard] a kind of poodle; a brilliant tropical bird.

barbette (bar-bet) n. [F. fr. L. barba, beard] an eminence inside a fort, from which cannon may be fired over the parapet; a similar platform

barbican (bar-bi-kan) n. [O.F. barbicane] an advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or city; an opening in the wall of a fortress for guns.

barbule (barbul) n. a small barb; a fringe of a barb of a feather.

barcarole (barkurōl) n. [It. burca, boat] an Italian bargeman; a song sung by

Venetian gondoliers; music imitating such a song.

barcon, barcone (hārkun, bārkū-ne)n. [It.]

bard (bard) n. [W. bardd] a poet;—F. barde] defensive armour; a thin piece of bacon for larding;—et. to furnish with bards or armour; to lard with slices of bacon.

bardic, bardish (bar-dik, -dish) a. pertaining to, or characteristic of, bardis,

bardic, Datuish to, or characteristic of, bards, or their poetry; poetic.

bardism (bardism) n. the science of bards; the doctrines of bards.

bardling (barding) n. a bord of no great parts; a poetaster.

bardship (barding) n. the office of bard; reputation as a bard.

bare (bar) a. [A.S. bar] without covering; naked; destitute; empty; unfurnished; laid open to view; exposed; threadless; simple; unadorned;—v.t. to strip off the covering; to make naked.

barebacked (bar-bakt) a. with uncovered back; bareboned (bar-bord) a. deficient in flesh; very spare or lean.

barefaced (war-fast) a. with the face uncovered; shameless; impudent. barefacedly (bar-fast-li) adv. without disguise or reserve; impudently. barefacedness (bar-fast-li) adv. without disguise or reserve; impudently. barefacedness (bar-fast-nes) n. state of being barefaced; effrontery. barefoot (bar-foot) a. and adv. with the feet bare; without shoes and stockings. barege (ba-fast) n. [Bardges, in France] a thin stuff for ladies' dresses, veils, etc. bareheaded (bar-hed-ed) a. having the head uncovered.

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barely (bar-li) adv. nakedly; without concealment; openly; poorly; only; scarcely; baldly.
bareness (bar-nes) n. the state of being bare; nakedness; indigence.
baresark (bar-sark) adv. with only a shirt on; without armour;—n. a berserker.
bargain (bar-gin) n. [O.F.] an agreement between parties concerning the sale of property; a stipulation of any kind; a purchase, or the thing purchased; a profitable transaction;—v.t. to make a contract; to agree. Bargain and sale, a method of conveyance [Law] Into the bargain, over and above what is stipulated. To bargain for, to reckon on. To buy at a bargain, to buy cheaply. To strike a bargain, to make a contract. bargain, to make a contract.

bargainee (har-gi-në) n. the person that agrees to purchase and pay.

bargainer (bargin-ur) no purchase and pay.

bargainor (bargin-ur) no one that agrees to sell barge (bar) n. [0.1-] an elegant pleasure-boat; a conveyance of goods; the second

boat of a man-of-war. barge - board (barj' 🖣

n. [origin of barge unknown a board placed at the gable of a building to hide the horizontal timbers of the roof.



bargee, bargeman (bar-jē', barj'-man) n.

bargee, bargeman (bar-je', barj-man) n. a barge; one of the crew of a barge.

bargemaster (barj-mas-ter) n. the master or owner of a barge.

baric (bar-ik) a. [G. baros, weight) barometric;—[barium] of, or pertaining to, barium.

barilla (ba-ril-a) n. [Sp.] a sea-shore plant from which soda is made; the alkali produced.

barillet (bar-i-let) n. [F.] the case containing the mainspring of a watch.

barium (bā-ri-um) n. [G. barus, heavy] the metallic basis of baryta.

bark (bārk) n. [Leel. börkr] the exterior covering of a tree: the rind;—v. t. to strip the bark from; to peel; to cover or inclose with bark. Bark-bed, a hotbed formed of spent bark. Bark-mill, a mill for crushing bark. Bark-pit, a pit used in tanning.

bark (bārk) n. [A.S. beoroun] to utter an abrupt cry; to clainour;—n. the noise made by a dog. To bark at the moon, raise an absurd or ineffectual outcry. bark, barque masted wessel, having her fore and main

vessel, having her fore and main masts rigged square, and her mizzen, fore-and-aft rigged.

barker (bar'ker) n. one that barks; a tout. Barker's mill (barkers



mil) n. a water-wheel driven by the reaction of water gushing from openings in horizontal arms, carried by a vertical axis.

barking (barking) a. the cry of a dog; any harsh sound; the stripping of bark from

barky (barki) a. consisting of, or containing, bark; covered with bark.

barley (barki) a. consisting of, or containing, bark; covered with bark.

barley (barki) a. [A.S. bærlic] a valuable grain.

Barley-corn, a grain of barley; the third part of an inch. Barley-cugar, sugar boiled till brittle and candied. Barley-water, a decoction of pearl barley.

Barley-wine, ale or beer. John Barley-corn, malt liquor personified. Pearl-barley, pot-barley, the kernel of barley.

(barm) a. [A.S. bearma] the town vising upon

barm (barm) n. [A.S. beorma] the foam rising upon malt liquors when fermenting; yeast.
barmaid (barmaid) n. a waitress in the bar of an inn or tayern.

barman (bar-man) n. a waiter that attends the bar of a tavern.

barmaster (bar-mas-ter) n. [Ger. bergmeister] a superintendent of mines.

Barmecide (bar-me-sid) n. [Barmecide. in the Arabian Nights, who duped a

beggar with a sham feast] one that invites to an imaginary repast;—a. illusory or imaginary.

barmy (barmi) a. containing barm or yeast; trothy; excited; flighty.

barn (barn) n. [A.S. bern] a building for storing grain, hay, etc. Barn-stormer, a strolling actor. Barn-yard, the yard about or near a barn.

Barnabite (barna-bit) n. [church of St. Barnabite (barna-bit) n. [Etym. unknown] a shell-flight (barna-kl) n. [Etym. unknown] a shell-flight (barna-kl) n. [Etym. unknown] a species of coose; an instrument put upon a horse's nose to confine him; a pair of spectacles.

barnograph (bar-ō-graph) n. [G. baros. weight.

him; a pair of spectacles.

barograph (bar-o-graph) n. [G. baros, weight, and graphein, write] an instrument for registering fluctuations in atmospheric pressure.

barology (ba-ro/o-ji) n. [G. logos, discourse] the science of the weight of bodies.

barometer (burome-ter) [G. baros, weight, ure] an instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and ascertaining the changes of weather, or height of any ascent.

or height of any ascent.

barometric, baromet-

rical (bar-5-met'rik, ri-kal) a. per-taining to the barometer. barometrically (bar-5-met'ri-kal-i) adv. by means of a barometer.



baron (bar-un) n. [F.] in Britain, the lowest title of Exchequer. Baron of beef, a joint of two sirloins. baron; the diameter (bar-un-aij) n. the whole body of baron; the dignity of a baron; the land that gives title to a baron.

baroness (bar-un-et) n. a baron's wife; a woman holding a baronetcy in her own right. baronet a baron and above a knight. baronetage (bar-un-et) n. a degree of honour below aboronetage (bar-un-et-aj) n. the collective body of baronets; the state of a baronet. baronetcy of a baronet.

baronetcy (bar-un-et-si) n. the rank or dignity of a baronet. (bar-un-et-si) n. the rank or dignity baronial (ba-ro-ni-al) a. pertaining to a baron, a baronism (bar-un-izm) n. feudalism; the baronial system.

barony (bar-un-i) n. the honour or fee of a baron; the territory or lordship of a baron; baroque (bar-o-skōp) n. [G. baros, weight, and skopein, view] any instrument showing the changes in the weight of the atmosphe e. barouche (bar-fox) n. [L. bis and rota, wheel] a double-seated, four-wheeled carriage, with a falling top and an outside seat for the driver. barquantine (bar-kan-tēn) n. [bark] a vessel having three masts, the foremast being square-rigged, the others fore-and-aft rigged. barrack (bar-ak-nan) n. [Turk.] a thick, strong stuff, somewhat like camlet.

barrack (bar-ak-nan) n. [the barracan] a building set apart for soldiers; the whole range of buildings for officers and men (usually pl.). Barrack-master, an officer that superintends barracks. barracoon (bar-a-kōón) n. [Sp.] a deep for slaves, often fortified.

barracy (bar-a-kōó-da, n. [native-name] a large perch fish of the West Indian seas. barracy (bar-a-ko) n. [F.] the damming of a river for irrigation, etc.; such a bar or dam. barranca (bar-as) n. [F.] are lamming of a river for irrigation, etc.; such a bar or dam. barranca (bar-as) n. [F.] are sinous exudation obtained from fir trees.

barrator (bar-a-tur) n. [O.F. barat, barter] an encourager of litigation; the master of a ship, who commits fraud in the management of it; one that takes bribes; one that commits barratry.

barratrous (bar'a-trus) a. of, pertaining to, or characterized by, barratry.

barratry (har'a-tri) n. practice of vexatiously encouraging law-suits; a fraudulent breach of duty on the part of a master of a ship.

barred (bard) a. secured or provided with a bar; obstructed by a bar; streaked.

barrel (bar-el) n. [Low L. barillus] a round, bulgy cask made of staves and bound with hoops;

the quantity that such a vessel contains; any hollow cylinder or tule; —v.t. to put or pack in a barrel. Barrel-bulk, a measure of 5 cubic feet, used in estimating capacity for freight. Barrel-organ, the common hand-organ.

barrelled (bar-eld) a. packed in barrels; inclosed in a cylinder; having a barrel or barrels.

barren (bar-en) a. [O.F. barraigne] incapable of producing offspring; producing nothing; fruitless. Barren-spirited, of a poor or mean spirit.

barrenly (bar'en-i) ulv. in a barren manner; barrenly (bar'en-i) ulv. in a barren manner; barrenness (bar'en-nes) n. state of being barren; unproductiveness; sterility.

barret (bar'et) n. [F.] an ancient flat military cap; barricade (bar'ei-kād) n. [Sp. barrica, cask] a defensive fortification, made in haste, of anything that will obstruct the enemy; any obstruction or means of defence; —v.t. to fortify with a barricade; to ston una passage to stop up a passage.

barrier (bari-er) n. [O.F. barriere] a kind of fence made to stop an enemy; a fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country; any obstruction; any limit or boundary. Barrier Act, an act passed by the General Assembly of the church of Scotland in 1637, to check hasty legislation. Barrier reef, a coral reef separated from the land by a lagoon.

barring (barring out, act of fastening the doors

of a school-room against a master.

barrister (bar-is-ter) n. [bar] a counsellor-at-law, admitted to plead at the bar.

barrow (bar-io) n. [A.S. beran, bear] a light, small frame, boarded on the bottom, for carrying goods, and borne by hand. Wheel-barrow, the same supported on wheels.

barrow (lar-\(\tilde{o}\)) n. [A.S. beorg] a hillock or mound of earth, intended as a repository of the dead.

barter (lar-ter) v.t. [O.F. barat, barter) to exchange or give in exchange; -v.i. to traffic by exchanging one commodity for another; -n. act of exchanging commodities; the thing given in exchange.

barterer (barter-ep n. one that barters, or exchanges goods.
bartizan (barter-ep) n. [introduced by Sir W. Scott; corruption of brattieing] a small overhanging turret, projecting from the angles of a square tower or the parapet of a building.
barton (bartun) n. [A.S. bere, barley, and tūn, his own use: a farm-vard

his own use; a farm-yard.

barwood (bar-wood) n. a red dye-wood from Angola and the Gaboon, shipped in bars.

barycentric (bar-i-sen-trik) a. [G. baros, weight, and kentron, centre] of, or per-

baryta (ha-ri-ta) n. [G. barus, heavy] the heaviest of the eartts.

barytes (ha-ri-ta) n. [G. barus, heavy] the heaviest of the eartts.

barytes (ha-ri-ta) n. sulphate of barium, generally called heavy-spar.

barytone (bar-i-ton) a. [G. barus, heavy, and tomos, tone] grave and deep, as a kind of male voice;—n. a male voice, the compass of which lies between the beas and the tower. lies between the bass and the tenor.

basal (basal) a. pertaining to, or constituting, the base; nearest the base.

basalt (ba-sawlt) n. [I]. hasaltes, an African word]
origin, consisting chiefly of
augite and felspar (it is usually
of a greenish-black colour).
basaltic (ba-sawl-tik) a.
pertaining to, or

containing, basalt. basaltiform (ba-sawl' ti-form)a.

of the form of prismatic basalt; columnar. Basalt.

basalting (ba-sawl'ting) n. the operation of forming building-blocks from the refuse of blast-furnaces.

refuse of blast-furnaces.

basanite (bas-a-nit) n. [G. basanos, touchstone]
a velvety-black quartz; touchstone.

bas-bleu (bas-ble) n. [F., blue-stocking] a literary
lady; a blue-stocking.

bascule (bas-kul) n. [F.] an arrangement by which
one part of a movable bridge balances
another. Bascule bridge, a kind of drawbridge.

base (bas) a. [Low L. bassus, low] of humble birth
and degree; illegitimate; low in value or
estimation; morally low; unworthy; mean in spirit: bass.
Base-born, born of low parentage. Base-bred, of low
breeding; mean. Base-court, the outer court of a
mansion; servants' court. Base-hearted, having a
base, treacherous heart. Base-minded, mean-spirited.
Base-spirited, having a mean spirit; cowardly.

Base-spirited, having a mean spirit; cowardly.

base (bis) n. [G. basis, step] the bottom; the part of a thing on which it stands or rests; a fundamental principle; the part of a column between the top of the pedestal and the bottom of the shaft; the principal element of a compound; a substance used to fix colours in cloth; a tract of country protected by fortifications, or by natural advantages, from which the operations of an army proceed; a line from which to compute the distances and positions of objects by a system of triangles;—v.t. to put on a base or basis; to found. Baseball, a game of ball played by eighteen persons, nine on a side. Base-dance, a slow dance, like the minuet. Base-line, a main line taken as a base of operations.

baseless (bās-les) a. having no foundation or support; unsupported.

baseless (bās-les) a. having no foundation or baselessness (bās-les-nes) the quality of being basely (bās-li) adv. in a base manner; illegitimately; dishonourably.

basement (bās-ment) n. the lowest story of a bis-ment) huilding above or below ground.

baseness that which is base; worthlessness; liability to rust; spuriousness.

bash (bash) v.t. [Dan. baske, slap] to strike violently; to the tother the lowest to the strike the tracked to the strike strike strike the strike strike the strike strik of the pedestal and the bottom of the shaft; the principal

bash (bash) v.t. [Dan. baske, slap] to strike violently; to knock; to thrash.

bashaw (ba-shaw) n. [Turk.] a pasha; a haughty, overbearing person.

bashful (bash-fool) [abush] a. having a downcast look; very modestly; shy; shannefaced.

bashfully (bash-fool-i) adv. in a bashful manner; very modestly.

bashfulness (bash-fool-nes) n. the quality of being bashful; diffidence; timidity.

bashi-bazouk (bash-fool-nes) n. [Turk.] a Turkish irregular soldier.

basic (ba-sik) a. relating to, or scrving as, a base; primary; having a small amount of silicabasidium [G. basis, base] a spore-bearing cell in the fructification of mushrooms.

basifixed (ba-si-fist) a. [L. basis, base, and

basifixed (bā'si-fikst) a. [L. basis, base, and fixus, fixed] adhering by the base or

basify (hā-si-fi) v.t. [L. basis, base, and facere, make to convert into a salifiable base. basily make to convert into a salifiable base.

basil (bazil) n. [O.F. bisel] slope of the cutting edge of a tool;—v.t. to grind an edge to an angle.

basil (bazil) n. [O. basilikos, royal] a fragrant aromatic plant (one species is much used in cookery).

basil (bazil) n. [F. basane, fr. A. bitānah, lining] the skin of a sheep tanned.

basilar (basilik) a. [O. basileus, king] kingly: or situated at, the base.

basilic (basilik) a. [G. basileus, king] kingly: coyal; of, or pertaining to, a basilica.

basilica (basilika) n. [G. basilika, a luilding with double colonnades] a large oblong hall with double colonnades and an apse at the end; a church built on this plan.

built on this plan.

built on this plan.

basilicon (ha-sil-i-kun) n. an ointment composed of yellow wax, black pitch, resin, and olive-oil; so named from its reputed sovereign virtues.

basilisk (has-i-lisk) n. [G. basiliskos) a fabulous serpent, called a cockatrice; a genus of crested lizards; a large piece of ordnance.

basin (ba-sn) n. [F. bassin] a hollow vessel to hold water for washing, and other uses; any

hollow place containing water; a circular or oval valley; a land-locked harbour or bay; the entire tract of country drained by a river; pond; dock; reservoir.

basined (ba'snd) a. inclosed in a basin.

basinet, bascinet, basnet (basinet) n. [O.F. bacinet, fr. bacin, basin] a light steel helmet,

n. [O.F. outerrete, in section, shaped like a basin.

basinful (ba'sn-fool) n. the utmost a basin contains.

basis (bā'sis) n.; pl. bases (bū'scīz) [G. basis] that on which a thing rests; the principal ingredient;

basis (Ma-Sis) n.; pt. masos tarasas, tarasas, on which a thing rests; the principal ingredient; ground-work or first principle.

bask (bask) v.t. [Scand.] to warm with genial heat:

basket (bask) v.t. [Scand.] to warm with genial heat:

basket (lask) v.t. [Scand.] to warm with genial heat:

basket (lask) v.t. [Stym. unknown] a vessel made of twigs, rushes, or other flexible things, interwoven: the contents of a basket:

basket | Basket-beagle, a small hound used in coursing captive hares. | Basket-beagle, a small hound used in coursing captive hares. | Basket-grate, a grate with bars at bottom, front, and sides. | Basket-hilt, a hilt of a sword, protecting the hand from injury. | Basket-work, wickerwork. | The pick of the basket, the finest of the lot. |

basketry (bask) n. [F.] a part of a lady's dress, resembling a jacket with a short skirt. |

bas-relief (bas-relef) n. [F.] sculpture whose figures do not stand out far from the ground on which they are formed. |

bass (bas) n. [A.S. bars] a fish of several species, much esteemed for food. |

bass (bas) n. [a modification of bast] the lime tree, or little in the labels much which is manufar must set : a bass-mat.

bass (bas) n. [a modification of bast] the lime tree, or its bark, which is used for mats, etc.; a bass-mat. bass (bas) n. [Low L. bassus, low] the lowest part in a musical composition; -v.t. to utter in a deep tone. basset (bas-set) n. [F. bassette, fr. Low L. bassus, low] a game at cards resembling the modern are a second or second

basset-horn, a kind of clarionet.

basset (bas-set) n. [Etym. unknown] emergence of strata at the surface; outcrop.

basseting (bas-et-ing) a. the outcropping of a rock on the surface.

bassinette (bas-i-net) n. [F.] a wicker basket, the surface of the surface.

bassinette (bas-i-net) n. [F.] a wicker basket, the surface of the scine of the surface. bassoon (ba-soon') n. [It. basso, fr. Low L. bassus, low] a wind instrument with eleven holes,

which are stopped by the fingers, as in flutes.

bassoonist (ba-soon-ist) n. a performer on the bassoon.

bast (bast) n. [A.S. best) inner bark of the lime tree—hence, matting, cordage, etc., made of the bark.

bastard (bas-tard) n. [O.F.] an illegitimate child; an inferior quality of soft sugar;—a. illegitimate; spurious; adulterate; counterfeit.

bastardize (bas-tar-diz) v.t. to make or prove to be a bastard.

bastardize (has-tar-di) v.t. to hake or prove to be a hastard.

bastardy (bas-tar-di) v.act of begetting a bastard; state of being a bastard.

baste (hast) v.t. [Icel. beyata, strike] to beat; to cudge];—[Etym. unknown] to drip butter or fat on meat in roasting;—[O.F. bastiv, sew] to sew slightly; to fasten together with long stitches.

bastile, bastille (hast-tel') v. [O.F.] a fortress used as a state prison.

bastinado (hast-ti-nā-dō) v. [Sp. buston, a stick] a sound beating or cudgelling; beating an offender on the soles of his feet with a rod;—v.t. to beat with a rod, evo. on the soles of the feet.

basting (hast-ting) n. the moistening of reasting or butter so used; a cudgelling or pounding; the act of sewing with long, loose stitches; the stitches themselves.

bastion (bast-vun) v. [F.] a part of the main inclosure which projects toward the exterior, having

jects toward the exterior, having two faces and two flanks.

bastioned (bast'yund)

a. provided
with, or defended by, bastions. baston, batoon (has'

ba-toon') s. [O.F.] a heavy stick; a, Bastion. a baton; a mace of wood used in the tourney; a moulding at the base of a column; a torus.

bat (bat) n. [Celt.] a club, used in playing cricket; sheet of cotton for quilting; a piece of a brick; v.i. to manage a bat, or play with one.

bat (bat) n. [Dan. bakke] a mammal, with mouse-like body and membranous wings. Bat-Towling, the snaring of birds by attracting them towards a light.

batardeau (ba-tar-dō')n. dam; a dam across a mont.

Ret batata (ba-ta-ta) n. [Hay-batata tian batata, the native name of the sweet

potato] the sweet potato. potato) the sweet potato.

Batavian (ba-tā-vi-an) a. pertaining to Holland or its inhabitants, or to Batavia in Java;—n. a Dutchman or an inhabitant of Batavia.

batch (bach) n. [A.S. bacan, bake) the quantity of bread baked at one time; a baking; a number of provide a pricing an experience of the provider of providers and providers and

of persons or articles received or despatched at one time.

bate (bāt) v.t. [abate] to lessen; to dedact. With bated breath, with the breathing restrained, from fear, awe, etc.

bateau (ba-tō') n.; pl. bateaux, (ba-tōz')[O. F. batel] bateau alight boat, long in proportion to its breadth. bath (bath) n. [A.S. beth] a place or vessel to bathe in; act of exposing the body, etc., to water or vapour; the water used for bathing; a solution, or the vessel containing it, for immersing any substance in. Bath-room, an apartment for bathing. Order of the Bath, an order of knighthood, the investiture being formerly preceded by the bathing of the candidates. Turkish bath, a bath in which, after being sweated in hot air, the patient is rubbed, kneaded, etc., and conducted through a series of cooling chambers.

Bath (bath) n. the capital of Somersetshire. Bath-brick, a brick-shaped composition of calcareous earth for cleaning knives, etc. Bath-bun, a rich kind of bun. Bath-chair, a wheeled chair for invalids. bath (bath) n. [H.] an ancient Hebrew measure, about six or seven gallons. bathe (bāth) v. t. to wash by immersion; to moisten; v. t. to be, or lie, in a bath; to be immersed

bathe (hat H) r.t. to wash by immersion; to moisten; to be, or lie, in a bath; to be immersed.

bather (hat Ther) n. one that bathes himself or another.

bathing (hat Thing) n. the act or practice of bathing bathing. Bathing-dress, a loose costume worn by open-air bathers. Bathing-machine, a covered carriage for the use of sca-bathers.

bathmizm (bath-mizm) n. [G. bathmos, a step] growth-energy; doctrine of such. bathometer (ba-thom-e-ter) n. [G. bathos, espring balance for determining the depth of water. bathorse (bathors, baw-hors) n. [F. bat, a pack-saddle] in the army, a pack horse. (b5-thos) n. [G. bathus, deep] depth; a descent from the elevated to the mean, in writing or speech; a anticlinuax.

writing or speech; antichmax.

bathymeter (ba-thim'e-ter) n. an instrument for measuring depths t sea.

bathymetry (ba-thim'e-ter) n. the art of measuring depths at sea.

bating (ba-ting) prep. [ppr. of bate, abate] abating; deducting; excepting.

batiste (ba-tiest) n. [F.] a fine kind of linen cloth from Flanders; a variety of cambric.

batlet (batlet) n. [bat] a small bat for beating linen when taken out of the buck.

batman (bat-man, baw-man) n. a man in character.

batman (bat-man, baw-man) n. a man in charge of a baton (bat-man, baw-man) n. a man in charge of baton (bat-mn) n. [F. baton] a staff or truncheon, used for various purposes:—v.t. to cudgel or strike.

batrachian (ba-trā-ki-an) n. [G. batrachos, frog] an animal of the frog order.

batsman (vats-man) n. one that uses the bat in cricker etc.; a batten.

batta (batta) n. [Hind.] in India, an allowance or

battalia (ba-tāl'ya) n. [It.] disposition or arrangements battalion (ba-tāl'yun) n. [It.] a body of infantry. consisting of several companies.

battel (bat') n.pl. [Etym. unknown) provisions taken from the buttery; the charges thereon; college accounts in general; an Oxford University term.

batten (bat-n) v.t. [Scand.] to fatten; to fertilize, as land;—v.i. to grow fat; to live in luxury.

batten (bat-n) v.t. [F. bdton, stick] a narrow piece of board, or scantling;—v.t. to fasten with battens; to cover and nail down the hatches of a ship. battening (bat-ing) n. the act of fixing battens to a wall; the battens themselves.

batter (bat-er) v.t. (b. F. batter) to beat repeatedly and with violence; to attack with artillery; to wear or impair;—n. a mixture of flour, eggs, and milk, in coolery; nexts.

in cookery; paste.

batter (batter) n. one that holds the bat in cricket; a batsman.

batter (latter) v.t. [Etym. doubtful] to give a backward slope to:—v.i. to slope gently backwards;—n. a receding slope.

battering (hattering) n. the act of beating down.

powder for a heavy gun. Battering-ram [from a resemblance to the head of a ram! an environ used to head

ram, from a resemblance to the head of a ram, an engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places; a blacksmith's hammer. Battering-train, cannon for demolishing forts.

battery (bat'er-i)m. [F. battere, beat] act of a battering; any place where cannon are mounted; a number of cannon taken collectively a number of irre charged.



collectively; a number of jars charged with electric fluid; an apparatus for generating galvanic electricity; the unlawful beating of another.

aparting of another.

batting (hat-ing) n. cotton or wool in sheets; the batting use of, or the method of using, a hat.

battle (bat-i) n. [O.F. bataille] a fight or encounter between opposing forces; combat; engagement; -n.t. to contend in fight. Battle-array, order of battle. Battle-axe, an axe formerly used in battle. Battle-bolt, a missile used in battle. Battle-royal, a general engagement; a mélée; a free fight. Battle-song, a song sung by soldiers marching to battle. Trial by battle, wager of battle, in law, decision by single combat (abolished 1818).

battled (bat-id) n. ranged in order of battle; contested; fought; having battlements.

battledore, battledoor (bat-i-dōr) n. [Sp.(f)butidor, heater] an instrument of play, with a handle and a flat loord, used to strike a shuttlecock.

battlement (hat-i-ment) n. [Etym. doubtful]

battlement (batt-ment) n. [Etym. doubtful] an indented parapet, orig. used only on fortications; any defensive wall.

battlemented (batt-mented) a having, or furnished with, battlements.

battologist (ha-tol-ō-jist) n. a babbler; one that repeats his words unnecessarily.

battology (ha-tol-ō-jist) n. [C. battologos, stammerer, fr. battos, stammerer, and logos, discourse lidle talk; undue repetition of words.

battue (ha-tol-ō-ji) n. [C. battologos, stammerer, and logos, discourse] beta talk; undue repetition of words.

battue (ha-too-) n. [F. fr. battre, beat) act of beating woods, etc., for game; the game beaten up. bauble (baw-bl) n. [O.F. baubel] a trifling.

baudekin (baw-de-kin) n. [O.F.] a rich embroidered (cloth of silk and gold threads.

bauge (hōzh) n. [F.] a kind of coarse drugget from Burgundy; mortar made of clay and straw. baulk (bawk) n. and v. See balk.

bavin (bav-in) n. [Etym. unknown] brushwood for kindling fires; firewood.

bawbee (baw-be') n. [Etym. doubtful] in Scotland, the halfpenny; orig. a Scotlish coin worth about 11d. Scots.

worth about 14d. Scots.

bawd (bawd) n. [O.F. baud, gay] a person that keeps a brothel; a procuress.

bawdily (baw-di-li) adn. in a bawdy manner; lewdly; obscenely.

bawdiness (baw-di-nes) n. obscenty; lewdness; immodesty.

bawdry (baw-di) n. the business of a bawd; for nication; ribaldry.

bawdy (baw-di) a. obscene; filthy; unchaste; bawdy (baw-di) a. obscene; filthy; unchaste; bawd (baw-di) a. obscene; filthy; unchaste; bawd, prolonged cry.

bawler (baw'ler) n. one that bawls.

bawling (baw-ling) n. loud outcry; clamour;—a.
bawn (bawn) n. [Ir.] a fortification; a cattle in-

bay (bā) a. [L. badius] red or reddish; inclining to chestnut;—n. a horse of that colour.

bay (bā) n. [Low L. baiu] an inlet of the sea;—(O.F. baive) a principal compartment or division in a building; a place in a barn for depositing hay. Bay-salt, salt got from sea water. Bay-window, a window that projects beyond the front of the house.

bay (bā) n. [L. baca, berry] the laurel tree;—pl. an honorary garland or crown made of laurel; literary excellence. Bay-cherry, the cherry laurel. Bay-rum, an odoriferous cosmetic from bay leaves.

Bay-rum, an odoriferous cosmetic from bay leaves.

bay (bā) n. [O.F.] barking, esp. of hounds in pursus to force; a state of defence and defiance when escape has become impossible;—v.t. to bark at; to inclose and set at bay;—v.t. to bark, as a dog at his game. bayadere, bayadeer (hayader) n. [F.] a bayard (hā'ard) n. properly a bay horse, but often any horse; one foolishly self-confident.

bayardly (hā'ard-li) a. blind; conceited;—adv. blindly; stupidly.

bayberry (hā'ber-i) n. the fruit of the bay-tree and the plant itself.

bayed (hād a. having a bay or bays, as an edifice; formed like a bay.

bayonet (hā'denet) n. [F.] a short, pointed instrumit to a gun;—v.t. to stab with a bayonet; to drive by the bayonet.

bayou (ba'-oo) n. [F.] the outlet of a lake; a

a, Sword bayonet.

passage for water. bazaar, bazar (ha-zar) n. [Per.] in the East, a market-place; a spacious hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods; a sale for a ben, plent chief ben volent object.

hall or stute of rooms for the sale or goods; a sale for a bent colent object.

bdellium (del-i-um) n. [G. bdellion] fragrant be (bē) v.i. and aux. [A.S. beön, to be] to have a state or relation; to become. Let be, let alone; put a stop to. beach (bēch) n. [Etym. unknown] the shore of the sea or lake washed by the tide;—v.t. to run upon a beach. Beach-comber, a long wave rolling in from the ocean; a lounger frequenting the Pacific coasts.

beached (bēcht) a. like a beach; covered with shingle; pebbly; shingle; a mark near the shore, or in shoal water, as a guide to mariners; a lighthouse;—v.t. to give light to, as a beacon;—v.t. to gleam. beaconage (bē-kun-ā) n. toll paid for the upbeaconed (bē-kun-a) n. toll paid for the upbeacone

bead (bed) n. [A.S. fr. biddan, pray] a little perforated ball strung on a thread; any small globular body; a round moulding;—pl. a rosary; a necklace. Bead-proof, having a crown of beads resting on the surface when shaken (said of spirits). Bead-roll, a list of newears; a list of newears. on the surface when shaken (said of spirits). Bead-roll, a list of prayers; a list of persons prayed for; a list or series; a rosary. Bead-stuff, the thin wood for the beadings of cabinet-work. St. Cuthbert's beads, fairy beads, the perforated joints of the stems of fossil encrinites. To draw a bead on, to take aim at. To tell or say one's beads, to recite the rosary; to be at prayers. beaded (bê-ded) a. in the form of a bead; having beads; [Bot.] moniliform.

beading (bê-din) n. beads collectively; a moulding ing in imitation of beads; bead-work. beadle (bê-dil) n. [O.F. bedel] a messenger or criter of a court; an officer in a university, who precedes with the mace; a parish or church officer. beadledom (bê-dl-dum) n. beadles collectively; peculiarities of beadles.

beadleship (bê-dl-ship) n. the office, duties, or functions of a beadle.

beadsman, bedesman (bead) one that beadsman, bedesman (bead) one that prays for another; one that lives in an almshouse. beady (bedd) a. bead-like; small, globular, and sparkling, as eyes; covered with beads. beagle (bed) n. [Etym. unknown) a hound used in hunting liares; a spy; a sheriff's officer. beak (bek) n. [F. bee] the bill or nib of a bird, turtle, etc.; anything ending in a point like a beak. beaked (bek) a. having a beak; ending in a point or process like a heak. Beak-iron, a bickern. beaker (beker) n. [Leel. bikarr, cup] a large (beker) n. [Leel. bikarr, cup] a large nimber of a building, ship, loom, plough, or other structure; the part of a balance from which the scales hang; the pole of a carriage; the shank of an anchor, a collection of parallel rays from any luminous body.—n.t. to send forth; to emit:—n.t. to emit rays of light; to shine. Beam-compass, an instrument for describing large circles, consisting of a wooden or brass beam, having slidcircles, consisting of a wooden or brass beam, having slid-ing sockets for steel or peneil points. Beam-feather, one of the long feathers in the wing of a hawk or other bird. Beam-filling, masonry brought up from the other bird. Beam-filling, masonry brought up from the level of the under to the upper sides of the beams. On the beam, at right angles with the keel. To be on the beam-ends, of a ship, to heel; to be in sore straits.

beamily (beim-il) adv. in a beamy manner: brightly; radiantly.

beamless (beim-il) adv. in a beamy manner: beamless (beim) a. emitting rays of light; radiant; resembling a beam; massy.

beam (bein) a. [A.S.] a well known lexuminous plant, and its seed, of many varieties. Bean-least, a feast given by an employer to his workmen. Bean-ity, a purple-coloured fly that infests beam flowers. Bean-goose, a wild goose, which winters in Britain.

a purple-coloured fly that infests bean flowers. Beangoose, a wild goose, which winters in Britain.

Dear (bar) v.t. [A.S. berun] to support or sustain; to convey; to carry; to endure; to suffer; to show or exhibit; to admit or be capable of; to behave; to bring forth; to give birth to;—v.t. to produce, as fruit; to be fruitful; to suffer or endure; to lean upon; to press; to take effect; to succeed; to be situated as to the point of compass; to relate or refer to. To bear a hand, to give aid. To bear down to overwhelm; to destrue to compass; to relate or refer to. To bear a flaind, to give aid. To bear down, to overwhelm; to destroy; to conquer. To bear out, to support; to corroborate; to confirm. To bear with, to put up with; to tolerate.

Dear (bar) n. [A.S. bera] a wild quadruped of the genus Ursus; one of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Greater and the Lesser Recr. Rear heiting the

the Lesser Bear. Bear-baiting, the sport of inciting dogs to worry captive bears (abolished in Britain, 1835). Bear-berry, an evergreen shrub with small bright-red berries. Bear-garden, a place where bears
were kept for sport; a turbulent
assembly. Bear's-grease, a pomatum made of the fat



bearable (bar-a-bl) a. capable of being borne; tolerable; endurable.

bearably (bar-a-bli) adv. in a bearable or tolerable manner.

beard (berd) n. [A.S.] the hair that grows on the chin and adjacent parts of the face; the long stiff hairs on a plant; the awn:—v.t. to pluck, or pull the beard of; to set at defiance; to furnish with a beard.

beard or; to set at denance; to rurnish with a neard; bearded (berded) a. having a beard; prickly; beardless (berded) as without a beard; youthful; immature.

beardlessness (berdesnes) n. the state or condition of being beardless. bearer (bār'er) n. one who, or that which, sustains body to the grave; one that assists in carrying a body to the grave; one that holds a cheque or other order for the payment of money; a figure by the side of a shield : a supporter.

bearing (bar-ing) n. the manner in which a person bears himself; the situation of an object, with respect to another; relation; act of giving birth; span of a beam or other piece of timber; any single

emblem in an escutcheon.

bearish (bār-ish) a. partaking of the qualities of a bear; gruff; uncultivated.
bearishness (bār-ish-nes) n. the characteristics of a bear; uncouthness.
bearskin (bār-skin) n. the skin of a bear; a shaggy, woollen cloth.
bear-ward (bār-wawd) n. a keeper of bears; a bear-herd.

beast (best) n. [L. bestia] any four-footed animal used for labour, food, or sport; an irrational animal; a brutal man.

beastliness (best-li-nes) n. the state of being beastly beastly; brutality; filthiness. beastly (best-li) n. like a beast in form and nature; brutal; filthy.

beat (bet) v.t. [A.S. beitan] to strike repeatedly; to hammer, as gold, into form; to range over; to overcome in contest and to throb; to pulsate; the come or act, with hammer, as gold, into form; to range over; to overcome in contest;—v.i. to throb; to pulsate; to come, or act, with violence; to be in doubt; to make progress against the direction of the wind, by sailing in a zi;-zag line;—n. a stroke; a recurring stroke; a pulsation; the rise or fall of the hand or foot, in regulating time; a round or course prescribed or frequently gone over; a place of frequent resort. Beat of drum, a succession of strokes on a drum, representing various signals. To beat about the bund, to approach a matter indirectly; to fence; to equivocate. To beat hollow, to excel or outstrip casily. To beat To beat up and down, to run in different directions, as an animal hard present a different directions, as an animal hard present a different directions, as an animal hard present directions, as an animal hard present directions, as an animal hard present directions. animal hard pressed

beaten (be-tn)pp. made smooth by beating, orworn by use; conquered; worn out.

beater (be-ter) n. one that beats or strikes; an instrument for pounding.

beatific (be-a-tif-ik) a imparting or completing blissful enjoyment.

beatifically (be-a-tif-ikal-i) adv. in a beatific or happy manner.

beatification (be-a-tif-ikal-shun) n. act of beatification (be-atif-ikal-shun) n. act of beatification (be-atif-ikal-shun) n. act of beatifying; an act of the pope declaring a person beatified after death.

declaring a person beatified after death.

beatify (bê-ati-fiv.t. [1... beatus, happy, and facere, make) to make happy; to bless with celestial enjoyment; to declare that a person is received into heaven.

beating (bê-ting) n. act of giving blows; punishment by tacks.

beatitude (bê-ati-tūd)n. [L. beatitudo, fr. beatus, happy] felicity of the highest kind; heavenly bliss; the declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour in regard to particular virtues (Matt. v. 3-11).

beau (bō) n. [F. fr. L. bellus] a man of dress: a fine, gay man; a lady's attendant or suitor. Beau ideal, a conception of perfect or consummate beauty. Beau-monde, the fashionable world; people of fashion. beauish (bō'sh) a. after the manner of a beau; like a beau; foppish; fine.

Beaune ed wine of Burgundy.

beauship (bō'ship) n. the quality of a beau; the

beauship (bū'ship) n. the quality of a beau; the condition of being a beau.

beauteous (bū'tō-us) a. very fair, or very handsome; beautiful.

beauteously (bū-tē-us-li) adv. in a beauteous manner: beautifully.

beauteousness (bū-tē-us-nes) n. state or quality of being beauteous.

beautification (bū-ti-fi-kā-shun) n. the act of making beautiful; decoration.

beautifier (bū-ti-fi-er) n. one who, or that which, makes beautiful.

beautiful (buth-fool) a. having the qualities that beautiful (buth-fool) a. having the qualities that constitute beauty; lovely.

beautifully (buth-fool-in adv. in a beautiful manner.

beautifulness (buth-fool-nes) a. the quality of being beautiful.

beautify (bū'ti-fi) v.t. [E. beauty, and L. fuere, make to make or render beautiful; v.i. to become beautiful.

beauty (bū'ti) n. [O.F. fr. L. bellus, fair] an assemblage of graces or of properties that please the eye or the mind; a particular grace or excellence; a beautiful woman. Beauty-sleep, sleep before midnight. Beauty-spot, a patch placed on the face to heighten beauty; a foil. Beauty-wash, a cosmetic.

Deaver (be-ver) n. [A.S. befer] an amphibious, the fur of the beaver; a hat made of the fur; a cloth used for making overceasts etc:—a made of beaver.

or the fur; a cloth used for making overcoats, etc.;—a. made of beaver, or of the fur of the beaver.

Beaver-poison, the water-hem-lock.

Beaver-rat, the musk-rat.

beaver (be-ver) n. [O.F. baviere] part of a

helmet in front, so constructed that

beaverteen (be-verte) a. furnished with a beaver. beaverteen (be-verte) a. furnished with a beaver. beaverteen (be-verten) a. a. twilled cloth. bebeerin (be-berin) n. the primary element of the bark of the bebeeru or greenheart tree



Beaver.

beblubbered (be-blub'erd)a. a, Beaver.
beblubbered swollen or bleared with weeping.
becalm (be-kam') v.t. to still; to appease; to keep
from motion by want of wind.
becalming (be-ka'ming) n. the condition of
being bealmed; a calm; stillness.
because (be-kaw') adv. and conj. [by and cause]
bechamel (besh'a-mel) n. [Louis de Bechamel,
steward of Louis XIV., inventor] a
rich white sauce thickened with cream.
bechance (be-chans) v.t. to befall; -v.i. to
happen; to chance.
becharm (be-cham') v.t. to charm; to captivate;
to enchant.
bache-de-mer (bish'de-mar) n. [F., spade of

bêche-de-mer (bāsh-de-mār) n. [F., spade of the sea] the sea-slug or trepang, a food fish highly prized by the Chinese.

a food fish highly prized by the Chinese.

beck (bek) n. [beckon] a significant nod or motion of the head or hand; to intimate a command to;

-v.i. to nod, or make a sign with the head or hand.

beck (bek) n. [Scand.] a small brook, or the valley in which it runs.

becket (bek-ct) n. [Etym. unknown] a rope with knot and eye, for securing tackles, spars, etc.; a hook; a cleat; a rope grommet; a pocket.

beckon (bek-n) v.t. [A.S. becuian] to make a significant sign to; to summon; -v.t. to make a sign to with hand or finger, etc.

becloud (be-kloud) v.t. to cause obscurity or dimness to; to make dark or gloomy.

become suitable to; to befit; -v.i. to pass from one state or condition to another; to enter into some new state. To become of, to be the lot of.

becoming (be-kum'ning) a. appropriate or fit; congruous; suitable; graceful.

becomingly (be-kum'ing-li) adv. after a proper or graceful manner.

becomingness (be-kum'ing-nes) n. state or

Decomingly (ne-kum-ing-in) ade. after a proper or graceful manner.

becomingness (be-kum-ing-nes) n. state or quality of being suitable.

bed (bed) n. [A.S.] an article of furniture to sleep or take rest on; offspring; marriage; a plot of ground in a garden usually a little raised; bottom of a stream; a layer, seam, or stratum, place on which anything rests;—n.t. to place in a bed;—n.t. to go to bed. Bed-chair, a chair with a movable back for invalids. Bed-clothes, sheets, blankets, etc., for a bed. Bed-gown, a night-dress; a kind of sack-garment used by country-women in Britain. Bed-hangings, the curtains of a bed. Bed of justice, the seat of the French king in parliament; an official visit with a view to force the Farisian parliament to register royal edicts, etc. Bed-pan, a warming-pan; a chamber utensil for use in bed. Bed-sore, a sore peculiar to a bedridden person. Bed-swerver, one unfaithful to marriage vows. From bed and board, the judicial separation of husband and wife. To be brought to bed, to bring forth a child.

bedabble (bē-dab'l) v.t. to dabble or wet; to sprinkle or wet with moisture.

bedarken (bē-dar'kn) v.t. to darken; to obscure; to shroud in gloom.

bedash (bē-dar'h) v.t. to wet by throwing water on; to bespatter with water.

bedaub (bē-dawb') v.t. to soil with anything thick and foul; to daub over.

bedazzle (bē-daz'l) v.t. to dazzle or overpower by too strong light.

bedazzlingly (bē-daz'ling-li) adv. in a manner cabella bedazzle; (bē-daz'lang-li) adv. in a manner cabella bedazzle; (bē-daz'lang-li) adv. in a chamber for a bed; a sleeping apartment.

bedded (bed'ed) pp. furnished with a bed; planteder fixed in a bed; a spearing orgrowing in beds.

bedding (bed'ing) n. materials of a bed, whether for man or beast; position of beds and layers, bedeck (be-dek') v.t. to cover with ornaments; to dedegar, bedeguar (bed'egar) n. [A]

bedegar, bedeguar (bedé-gar) n. [A.]

briar and other roses, caused by insects.

bedel, bedell (bedell, bedel) n. [Low L. bedellus] the university name for a beadle.

for a beadle.

bedevil (bē-dev'l) v.t. to beat with devilish malignity; to torment; to confound.

bedevilment (bē-dev'l-ment) the act of bedevilment (bē-dev'l-ment) the act of bedew (bē-dū') v.t. to moisten with dew, or as with dew; to distil or drop moisture on.

bedewer (bē-dū'er) n. one who, or that which, bedews.

bedfast (bed-fast) a. confined to bed; bedridden.

bedfellow (hed/fel-\(\text{i}\)) n. one that sleeps in the same bed with another.

bedight (be-dit') v.t. to deck with ornaments; to set off; to equip.

bedim (be-dim') v.t. to make dim; to obscure or darken; to becloud.

bedizen (be-di-zn) v.t. to dress or adorn tawdrily or with false taste.

bediam (bed/lam) n. [corrupted from Bethlehem]
a mad-house; a lunatic asylum; a place
of uproar. Jack or Tom o' Bedlam, a lunatic.
bedlamism (bed/lam-izm) n. a peculiar feature
of madness or of madmen.
bedlamite (bed/lam-it) n. an inhabitant of a
mad-house; a madman.
bedmaker (bed/mā-ker)n. one that makes beds or
bedsteads; one that puts beds in order.

Dedouis (bed/oo-in) n. [A.] a nomadic Arab; a

Bedouin (bed'oo'n) n. [A.] a nomadic Arab; a wanderer;—a. nomadic.
bedpost (bed'post) n. one of the upright supports of a bedstead.

bedraggle (bē-drag-l) v.t. to soil, by dragging in dirt, mud, etc.

bedrench (bē-drensh') v.t. to drench; to soak; to wet through; to saturate.

bedrid, bedridden (bedrida, one bedridden)

bedrid, bedridden bedriden, one bedridden confined to bed by age or infirmity.

bedroom (bed-room) n. an apartment for a bed; bedroop (bed-rop) n.t. to drop upon; to sprinkle or cover, as with drops.

bedstead (bed-sted) n. [A.S. bed, bed, and stede, place] a frame for supporting a bed.

bedstraw (bed-sted) n. [A.S. bed, bed, and stede, place] a frame for supporting a bed.

bedstraw (bed-sted) n. [A.S. bed, bed, and stede, place] a frame for supporting a bed.

bedstraw (bed-sted) n. [A.S. bed, bed, and stede, place] a frame for supporting a bed.

bedstraw (bed-sted) n. [A.S. bed, bed, and stede, place] a canva; of linen cloth, for holding the wool, feathers, etc., for a bed bedtime (bed-tim) n. the usual hour for going beduck (bed-dust) v.t. to duck; to immerse; to plunge or thrust into water.

bedust (bed-dust) v.t. to sprinkle, cover, stain, or tarnish with dust.

bedwarf (bed-wawr) v.t. to make little; to stunt;

bedwarf (be-dwawrf) v.t. to make little; to stunt; to check the growth of.
bedwork (bed-wurk) n. work performed in bed; work requiring little effort.

bedve (bē-dī') v.t. to dye; to colour; to stain.

bee (bē) n. [A.S. beō] a well known four-winged insect of many genera and species; an industrious person. Bee-bread, the pollen of flowers, eaten by the young bees; a plant that yields honey, as the red-clover. Beeculture, the rearing of bees; apiculture. Bee-eater, a bird

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apiculture. Bee-eater, a bird a Quoen Bee. b, Working Bee. that feeds on bees. Bee-glum, a beechive fashioned out of a gum tree. Bee-line, the shortest line from one place to another. Bee-master, one that keeps bees. Bee-moth, a moth that lays its eggs in beehives. Bee-orchis, bee-flower, an orchid with a bee-like flower. Spelling-bee, a contest in spelling.

beebee (bē-bē) n. [Per. bībī, lady, lawful wife] a lady; a Hindu concubine.

beech [bēch] n. [AS. bēce] a tree of the genus beech gall, an excrescence on the beech, caused by insects. Beech-mast, the mast or nuts of the beech.

beechen (bē-chen) a. consisting of, or pertaining to, the wood or bark of the beech.

1, neck; 2, shaking piece; 3, chine; 4, ribs; 5, clod; 6, brisket; 7, flank; 8, loin, sirloin; 9, rump; 10, round; 11, leg; 12, foot; 13, udder; 14, shin; 15, cheek. beefsteak (bēf-stāk) n. sirloin; 9, rump; 10, round; 11, leg; 12, foot; 13, udder; beef broiled, or for broiling. beefy (bēf-i) a. fleshy; obese; solid; muscular; beefy (bef-i) a. fleshy; obese; solid; muscular; beefy (bef-i) a. fleshy; obese; solid; muscular;

beehive (be-hiv) n. a case or box used as a habitation for bees.

Beelzebub (be-el-ze-bub) n. [II.] a Philistine god; the prince of demons.

beer (ber) n. [A.S. beör] a fermented liquor made from malted grain, with hops and other flavouring matters; a fermented extract of plants, as spruce, ginger, sassafras, etc. Beer-engine, an engine for pumping beer from the cellar. Beer-money, an allowance to servants in lieu of beer. Small beer, beer of poor quality; an insignificant thing or person. To think small beer of, to consider as of no value.

beery (ber-i) a pertaining to, or discoloured with, beer; given to drinking beer.

beestings (bes-tings) n. [A.S. bysting] the first milk drawn from a cow after calving.

beesungs (hez-waks) n. the wax secreted by bees, of which their cells are constructed.

beeswing (bez-waks) n. the wax secreted by bees, of which their cells are constructed.

beeswing (bez-wing) n. a film in port wines resembling the wing of a bee-a criterion of age; such a wine.

beet (bet) n. [L. beta] a plant having a succulent root, used for food and for making sugar.

beetle (bet) n. [A. S. bytel] a heavy mallet or wooden hammer;—v.t. to beat with a heetle.

Beetle-headed, having a head like a beetle; stupid.

beetle (bet) n. [A. S. bitan, bite] a coleopterous insect having four wings, the outer being stiff cases for covering the others when folded:—v.t. to extend out; to jut. Beetle-browed, having prominent brows.

beetling (bet-ling) n. act of heating with a beetle or mallet, as cloth.

beeves (bevz) n. pl. of beef; cattle; oxen.

Deeves (bēvz) n. pl. of beef; cattle; oxen.

befall (be-fawl) v.t. [A.S. befeallan] to happen to; to occur to; -v.i. to come to pass; to happen. befit (be-fit) v.t. to be suitable to; to suit; to become.

befitting (bē-fiting) a. of a suitable character; becoming; appropriate.
befittingly (bē-fiting-li) adv. in a suitable manner; becomingly; fitly.

beflatter (bē-flat'er) v.t. to flatter; to wheedle: to coax.

beflower (bē-flou'er) v.t. to cover or besprinkle with flowers.

befog (bē-fog') v.t. to involve in fog; to confuse; to render unintelligible; to perplex.

befool (bē-fool') v.t. to fool; to infatuate; to deceive.

before (be-for) prep. [A.S. beforan] in front of; preceding in space, time, dignity, etc.; in presence or sight of;—adv. on the fore part; in front; in presence or sight of :—adv. on the fore part; in front; in time preceding; already:—conj. sooner than. Before the mast, said of seamen that sleep in the forecastle. Before the wind, with the wind right aft.

beforehand (be-for-than) adv. by way of preparation, or preliminary.

beforetime (be-for-tim) adv. of old time; in former time; formerly.

befoul (be-foul) v.t. to make foul; to soil; to render dirty.

befreckle (hē-frek!) v.t. to freckle; to discolour; befriend (hē-frek!) v.t. to act as a friend to; to diversify.

befriend (he-frend) v.t. to act as a friend to; to add or countenance; to benefit.

befrill (hē-fril) v.t. to provide or adorn with a frill befringe (hē-frinj') v.t. to furnish with a fringe;

beg (beg) n. See bey.

beg (beg) n.t. [Etym. unknown] to ask earnestly, with humility, or in charity; -v.i. to ask alms or charity; to practise begging. To beg the question, to assume an essential proposition in an argument.

beget (be-get) n.t. [A.S. begitun] to procreate, as a father or sire; to get to produce.

begetter (be-get-p) n. one that begets; a father; an originator.

beggar (beg'ar) n. [leg'] one that entreats earnestly, beggar (or with humility, esp. one that lives by begging: a mendicant:—n.t. to reduce to beggary; to improverish: to make destitute; to exhaust. Beggarmy-neighbour, a puerile game at cards.

beggarliness (beg'ar-lines) n. the state of being beggarly; meanness.

beggarly (beg'ar-li) a. in the condition of a beggar; extremely indigent: mean.

(beg'ar-line) n. a state of extreme poverty or indigence: mendicancy.

(beg'ar-line) n. the act of asking, or the practice of living on, alms.

Beghard (beg'ar-line) n. ltegume] a member of a

Beghard (leg'-ird) n. | Beguine] a member of a religious sect in the Low Countries. begild (be-gild') v.t. to cover or overlay with gold.

begin (hē-gin') n.t. (A.S. beginnan) to enter on; to commence;—n.i. to take rise; to commence. beginner (hē-gin'en') n. one that begins; a young practitioner; a tyro.

beginning (hē-gin'ing) n. the first cause; crigin; beginning source; that which is first; commencement; the radiments, first ground, or materials. begind (hē-gerd') n.t. to bind with a band or girdle; to surround; to encompass.

begindle (hē-gerdd) n.t. to surround, as with a girdle.

beglerbeg (heg-ler-heg) n. [Turk.] a governor-general of a Turkish province. (he-gloom) v.t. to wrap in darkness; to cover with clouds.

Degone (bē-gon') int. go away! depart!

begonia (bē-gōn'ya) n. [Michel Bégon (1638-1710), a French botanist] a genus of beautiful tropical plants, much cultivated in hot-houses.

tropical plants, much cultivated in hot-houses.

begotten (be-gotten) pp. generated; produced.

begrime (be-grim) v.t. to soil with grime or dirt;

begrudge (be-grim) v.t. to grudge; to envy the

beguile (be-gril) v.t. to delude by artifice; to im
beguilement (be-gril-ment) n, act of beguiling

beguiled or deceived.

beguiled or deceived.

beguiler (bē-gī'ler) n. one who beguiles.

beguilingly (bē-gī-ling-li) adr. in a manner to beguine (bā-gēn') n. one of an ascetic sect of women, founded in the 12th century. begum (bēgum) n. [Turk. a queen, princess or noble lady in moslem countries. Now to "birs."

behalf (be-haf) n. [A.S. be healfe, by the side] advantage; benefit; interest; defence.

behave (be-hav) v.t. [be and have] to carry; to bear or carry one's self.

behaviour (be-hav) v.t. to act; to bear or carry one's self.

behaviour (be-hav) v.t. to sever the head from the body; to decapitate.

behead (be-hel) v.t. to sever the head from the body; to decapitate.

beheading (be-hel/mo) n. the act of decapitat-beheading (be-hel/mo) n. [he-he-moth) n. [H. b'hē-moth, pl. of b'hē-mah, beast | na naimal described in Job xl. 15-24; probably the hippopotamus.

behest (be-hest) n. [A.S. behēng | hat which is beheat (be-hind) prep. [A.S. behēng | hat which is beheid or ordered; command; mandate.

behind (be-hind) prep. [A.S. behēndan] at the back of; left after; left at a distance by the progress of improvement; -adv. at the back part; in the rear; not in view; remaining. Behind one's back, in one's absence. Behind the scenes, acquainted with the inner workings. Behind the times, not well informed; old-fashioned.

behindhand (be-hind) a. in arrear; back-

behindhand (be-hind'hand) a. in arrear; back-behold (be-hold') v.t. [A.S. beheaddan] to fix the attention; v.t. to direct the eyes to an object; to look. beholden (be-hold'n) a. obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted.

beholder (be-hold'n) a. obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted.

beholder (be-holden) v.t. to smear or sweeten with honey; to flatter; to cajole.

behone (be-hold) v.t. (a.S. behēflan] to be hone (be-holder) v.t. [A.S. behēflan] to be hone (be-holder) v.t. [A.S. behēflan] to be necessary for; to become.

beige (bāzlı) n. [F.] a woollen cioth made of undyed wool.

being (be-ing) n. existence in fact or in thought;

being (be-lag n. existence in fact or in thought; that which exists; an animal; a creature. bejewel (be-jou-el) v.t. to furnish or ornament with jewels.

beknotted (be-not-ed) a. knotted again and again; covered with knots. belabour (be-la-bur) v.t. to work diligently upon; to beat soundly; to cudgel. belace (be-las n.t. to fasten with lace or cord; to adorn with lace. belated (be-lated) a. benighted; abroad late at night; later than the time appointed. belaud (be-lawd) v.t. to praise highly; to extol to belay (be-la') v.t. [A.S. beleggan] to block up; to

belay (bē-lā') v.t. [A.S. beleogan] to block up; to waylay;—[D.] to make fast, as a rope, by taking several turns round a pin. Belaying pin, a pin, as of iron, to which running rigging may be belayed.

belch (belsh, belch) v.t. [A.S. bealcan] to throw up from the stomach with violence; to eject violently;—v.t. to eructate; to issue with violence;—n. an excitation. an eructation.

an eractation.

belcher (bel'sher) n. | Jim Belcher, a famous boxer]

belcher a neckerchief with a dark blue ground and
large white spots, each having a blue spot in the centre.

beldam (bel'dam) n. [M.E. bel, grand, and dame,
mother] grandmother; an old woman in
general; an ugly old woman; a hag.

beleaguer (bel'eger) v.t. [D. belegeren, besiege]

breclude escane; to besiege; to blockade

preclude escape; to besiege; to blockade.

beleaguerer (bē-lū-'ger-er) n. one that beleaguerer (bē-lū-'ger-er) n. one that belecture (bē-lek-tūr) v.t. to annoy with lectures; to reprove constantly.

belee (bē-lē') v.t. [be and lee] to place on the lee side of; to shelter.

belemnite (bel'sm-nīt) n. [(i. belos, dart] a fossil arrow-head, finger-stone, and thunder-stone.

belified (bel'frid) a. furnished with a belfry.

belfry (bel'fri) n. [M. H. Ger. berefrit, place of security] a movable tower, erected by besiegers

for attack and defence; a bell-tower, erected by besiegers for attack and defence; a bell-tower.

Belgian (bel-jian) a. pertaining to Belgium;—n.

Belgravian (bel-grā-vi-an) a. belonging to Belgravian (bel-grā-vi-an) a. belonging to Belgravia, in London; fashionable;—n. one of the upper classes.

Belial (bel-yal) n. [H. b'lī, without, and ya'al, profit]
belibel (bel-'l-'bel) v.t. to pronounce a libel against;
to slander; to calumniate.

belie (be-let') v.t. [be and lie] to give the lie to; to tell lies concerning; to slander.

belief (be-let') n. [A.S. gelevi/a] an assent of mind to the truth; the thing believed; a tenet, or body oftenes; confidence. The Benief, the Apostles' creed.

believable (be-let'va-bl) a. capable or worthy of being believed.

believableness (hē-lē'va-hl-nes) n. quality of heing believable.

believe (hē-lē'v) n.t. [A.S. getyjien] to be persuaded of the truth of; to regard as true; to place confidence in; to credit;—n.i. to have a firm persuasion, which often approaches to certainty; to think; to suppose. believer (hē-lē-ver) n. one that credits, esp. one that believes in the Scriptures as a revelation from (fod; a professor of Christian faith.

believing (hē-lē-ving) ppr. having faith; ready or disposed to believe.

believingly (be-lē-ving-li) adn. m a believing manner; with faith or belief.

belike (bē-līk') adv. likely; probably; perhaps.

belittle (bē-lit') n.t. to make small; to depreciate; to think lightly of.

belittlement (bē-lit'l-ment) n. act of belittling or treating with contempt.

bell (bel) n. [A.S. belle] a hollow metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, ringing sound on being struck; anything in the form of a bell, as the cup or calyx of a flower. Bell-bird, a South American or an Australian bird, named from its note. Bell-buoy, a buoy with a bell that is rung by the waves. Bell-crank, a crank for transmitting motion through a right



though with a bell that is rung by the waves. Bell-crank, a crank for transmitting motion through a right angle. Bell-founder, one that founds or casts bells. Bell-foundry, a place where bells are founded or cast. Bell-glass, a bell-shaped glass to protect flowers. Bell-hanger, one that hangs and fixes bells. Bell-metal, an alloy of copper and tin-used for making bells, etc. Bell-pull, bell-rope, the handle, wire, or cord by which a bell is rung. Bell-punch, a ticket-punch with bell signal. Bell-ringer, one whose business is to ring a bell. Bell-telegraph, a telegraph for recording signals by bells. Bell-turret, bell-gable, a turret or gable provided with a bell on his neck. To bear away the bell, to take the prize; to be superior. To bell the cat, to vie with a superior foe (from the fable of the mice that decided to put a bell on the cat). To curse by bell, book, and candle, to excommunicate solemnly:—v.i. [A.S. bellun] to bellow. belladonna (bel-a-don-a) n. [It.] deadly right-shade, employed as a cosmetic. belle (bel) n. [L. bellus, heautiful] a young lady of superior beauty, and much admired. belles-lettres (bel-i-kos) a. [L. fr. bellum, war] disbellicosely (bel-i-kos-li) adv. in a warlike manner; pugnaciously. bellied (bel-ido-a. having a belly of a particular kind. as pot-bellied; rounded; protuberant. belligerence (bel-ij-e-rent) a. [L. bellum, war, belligerence (bel-ij-e-rent) a. [L. bellum, war, and gerere, ppr. gerens, -entite, mine; note; tone; moon.

wage] waging war, disposed for war;—n. a nation or state earrying on war; an individual engaged in fighting.

belling (belling) n. the use of the diving-bell; the roar of deer in rutting-time.

bellipotent (bellip-ō-tent) a. [L.] powerful or mighty in war.

bellman (bellman) n. a man that rings a bell; a town-crier.

bellman (bel-lad) n. a man that rings a bell; a town-crier.

Bellona (bel-lad) n. [L.] the goddess of war; a tall, vigorous, high-spirited woman.

bellow (bel-ad) .[A.S. bellan] to roar; to clamour; occanour; a loud outery; vociferation.

bellows bag] an instrument for propelling air through a tube. Bellows-fish, the trumpet-fish.

belly (bel-ad) n. [A.S. bellan] that part of the body which contains the bowels; the abdomen; the part of anything which resembles the belly in protuberance or cavity; -v.i. to swell and become protuberant. Belly-band, a band that encompasses the belly of a horse; a girth. Belly-fretting, violent pain in a horse's belly; chafing caused by the fore-girths. Belly-god, a glutton; an epicure. Belly-pinched, starved.

bellyful (bel-i-fool) n. as much as fills and satisfies; sufficiency; over-abundance.

belock (be-lok) v.t. to lock; to fasten with, or as with, a lock.

belomancy (bel-oman-si) n. [G. belos, dart, and mans of arrows.

means of arrows.

means of arrows.

belong (bē-long) v.i. [prefix be and A.S. langian] to be the property of; to be the concern or proper business of; to be a part or quality of.

belonging (bē-long-ing) n. that which pertains to one, as a quality or endowment.

beloved (bē-lorg-ing) n. that which pertains to one, as a quality or endowment.

below (bē-lorg-ing) n. that which pertains to the heart;—n one very dear.

below (bē-lorg) prep. be and low] under in place; beneath; in a lower place; beneath; on the earth, as opposed to the heavens; in hell, or the regions of the dead.

belt (belt) n. [A.S.] that which engirdles a person or thing; a band or girdle; that which resembles a girdle;—v.t. to encircle, as with a belt; to encompass.

Beltane (bel-tan) n. [Gael.] old May-day; a Celtic featival celebrating such a day.

belted (bel-ted) a. wearing a belt as an emblem of rank; of a ship, protected by belts of armour.

belting (bel-ting) n. belts in general; the material of which belts are made.

belvedere (bel-ved-fr) n. [It. fr. L. bellus, beautiful, and videre, see a small structure on the top of an edifice, open to the air on one or more of its sides; a summer-house on an eminence.

bema (be-ma) n. [G.] a platform or hustings; the

bema (be-ma) n. [G.] a platform or hustings; the sanctuary or chancel of a church.

bemean (bē-mēn') v.t. to make mean; to debase; to lower; to degrade.

bemire (bē-mīr') v.t. to drag, encumber, or soil, in the mire; to cover with mire.

bemoan (bē-mōn') v.t. to express deep grief for by moaning; to lament; to bewail.

bemock (bē-mōn') v.t. to tract with mockery; to ridicule; to throw into the shade.

bemoisten (bē-moi'sn) v.t. to moisten; to bemuddle (bē-moi's) to wet.

bemuddle (bē-moi's) v.t. to sunddle; to confuse; to bewilder; to stupefy.

bemuse (bē-mūz') vt. to put into a muse; to conben (ben) n. [Gael.] a mountain peak, used as part of
the name of various Scottish mountains.
ben seed or fruit of a species of Moringa, from which

a valuable oil is extracted.

bench (bensh) n. [A.S. benc] a long seat; a long table at which mechanics work; the seat where judges sit in court; the persons that sit as judges. Bench-marks, marks left in a line of survey, for reference. Bench of bishops, the bishops in the House of Lords. Bench-show, an exhibition of animals on benches. Bench-warrant, a process issued by a court against a person guilty of contempt, or indicted for crime. Front bench, in parliament, the leaders of a party.

bencher (ben'sher) n. one of the senior members of an inn of court.

bend (bend) v.t. [A.S. bendan, bind] to crook by straining; to curve; to turn out of the direct course—hence, to incline; to render submissive; to subdue; to fasten, as one rope to another, or as a sail to its yard;—v.i. to be moved out of a straight line; to bow; to be inclined with interest, or closely; to be directed; to bow in prayer or in submission;—n. a turn or deflection from a straight line or direction; a curve; a knot by which one rope is fastened to another or to an or denection from a straight line or direction; a curve; a knot by which one rope is fastened to another or to an anchor. Bend-leather, stout leather for shoes. Bend sinister, a band on an escutcheon, from the sinister corner to the dexter base, denoting illegitimacy. To bend a sail, to make it fast to its yard, ready for setting.

bendable (ben'da-bl) a. capable of being bent or curved; flexible.

bender (ben'der) n. one who, or that which, bends.

beneaped (be-nept) a stranded by the neap tide; neaped. beneath (be-neth) prep. [A.S. beneothan] under; beneath (be-neth) prep. [A.S. beneothan] under; un-

worthy of; unbecoming;—adv. in a lower place; below, as opposed to heaven, or to any superior region.

benedict (ben-e-dikt) n. | Benedick, Much Ado about Nothing) a man newly married.

Benedictine (ben-e-diktin) a pertaining to St.

Benedict or his order;—n. one of an order of monks established by St. Benedict in the 6th century; a liqueur.

benediction (ben-e-dik'shun) n. [L. bene, well, and dicere, speak] act of blessing; the form of prayer used at the close of worship.

benedictive (ben-e-dik'tiy) a. tending to bless; imparting a blessing.

benefaction (ben-e-fak'shun) n. [L. bene, well, and facere, do] act of conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred, esp. a charitable donation. benefactor (ben-e-fak'stur) n. one that confers a to a religious or charitable institution. to a religious or charitable institution.

beneficatress (ben-e-fak-tres) n. a woman that confers a benefit.

benefice (ben-e-fas) n. literally, a benefit, advantage, or kindness; an ecclesiastical living.

beneficed (ben-e-fis) n. literally, a benefit, advantage, or kindness; an ecclesiastical living.

beneficed (ben-e-fis) n. beneficed of a benefice or church preferement.

beneficence (be-nef-i-sent) n. the practice of doing good; active goodness.

beneficent (be-nef-i-sent) n. doing good; performing acts of kindness.

beneficently (ben-e-fish-al) n. conferring benefits; useful; profitable: helpful; gainful.

beneficially (ben-e-fish-al-i) n. n. the eneficial or advantageous manner.

beneficialness (ben-e-fish-al-i) n. one that holds a beneficial no literation of benefits a beneficial or a benefice, and uses its proceeds; a feudatory or vassal; one that is maintained by charity.

benefit (ben-e-fish) n. [L. benefactum] an act of kindness; a favour conferred; whatever contributes to promote prosperity, happiness, or property; a performance at a theatre or elsewhere, the processis of contributes to promote prosperity, happiness, or property contributes to promote prosperity, nappiness, or property; a performance at a theatre or elsewhere, the proceeds of which are given to a particular person or object;—n.t. to do good to; to advance in health or prosperity; to be useful to:—n.t. to gain advantage; to prosper. Benefit-society, a friendly-society; a society for mutual benefit.

Denevolence (benevo-lens) n. [L. benevolens) or disposition to do good;

penevolence ential disposition to do good; good will; charitableness; an act of kindness.

benevolent (be-nev-ō-lent)a. having adisposition to do good; generous; charitable.

benevolently of good will; charitably.

bengal (ben-gawl') n. [Bengal, India] a thin stuff for ladies' wear, made of silk and hair.

Bengal-light a kind of firework, giving a vivid blue light.

Bengali, Bengalee (ben-gaw'lō) n. an inhabitant of Bengal, or the language of Bengal.

benight (bē-nīt') v.t. to involve in darkness; to benight (be-nīn') a. [L. benignus] of a kind or gentle disposition; of a mild type.

benignancy (be-nig-nan-si) n. benignant qualbenignant (be-nig-nant) n. kind; gracious;
benignant (be-nig-nant) n. kind; gracious;
benignantly (be-nig-nant) n. kind; gracious;
benignantly (be-nig-nant) n. dind; gracious;
benignantly (be-nig-ni-ti) n. goodness of disposition;
kindness; graciously.
benignly (be-nin-li) adv. in a benign manner;
benignly favourably; graciously.
benison (ben-i-n) n. [l. bene, well, and dicere,
say] blessing; benediction.
benitier (ba-net-ya) n. [F.] in Roman Catholic
churches, a font containing holy water.
benjamin (ben-ja-min) n. [berruption of benyion,
i.e.,bencoin]benzoin; extract of henzoin.
benjamin (ben-ja-min) n. [Benjamin, a tailor] a
kind of overcoat worn by men.
bent (bent) n. [bend] curvity; leaning or bias; propensity; -[A.S. beonet] any stiff or wiry grass;
stalks of withered grass; a heath; a hillside.
Benthamism (ben-thami-zm) n. the utilitarian
doctrines of Jeremy Bentham.
benumb (be-num) v.t. [A.S. beniman, pp.
benumen, take away] to deprive of
sensation; to make torpid through cold; to stupefy.
benumbed (be-numd) n. numb; torpid; parabenumbedness (be-numd-nes) n. the state benumbedness (bē-numd-nes) n. the state of being benumbed.
benumbment (bē-numd-ment) n. state of being benumbment torpid or inactive. benzene (ben-zēn) n. a hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar.
benzine (ben-zēn) n. a liquid substance obtained by the distillation of petroleum.
benzoic (ben-zō-ik) a. pertaining to, or obtained from, benzoin. benzoin (ben-zō-in, -zoin) n. [F. benjoin, fr. A. lubūn jūva] gum benjamin: a fragrant resinous substance, obtained from a tree of Sumatra, Java, etc., used as a cosmetic, and for incense. benzol, benzole (ben'zol, -zōl) n. benzene. benzolin, benzoline (ben'zō-lin, -lēn) n. the trade name for impure benzene; sometimes applied to benzine. impure benzene; sometimes applied to benzine.

bepaint (be-pant) v.t. to cover with paint; to paint bepeater (be-pes-ter) v.t. to pester constantly; to plague; to vex.

bepity (be-pit-1) v.t. to sympathize with greatly; to play very much.

beplaster (be-pit-1) v.t. to plaster over; to beplaster (be-pit-1) v.t. to praise greatly or exbedaul.

bepraise (be-priz-1) v.t. to praise greatly or exbedaul.

bequeath (be-priz-1) v.t. [A.S. becwethan] to give, or leave, by will; to make a bequeath of to hand down; to transmit.

bequeathable (be-kwe-the-bl) a. capable of bequeather (be-kwe-the-value) a. one that bequeather (be-kwe-the-value) bequeather. bequeathment (be-kwern-ment) n. act of bequeathment (be-kwest) n. act of bequeathing; a bequest. bequest (be-kwest) n. act of bequeathing; something left by will; a legacy.

bequote (be-kwot) n.t. to quote frequently; to adduce many illustrations. berate (be-rate) v.t. to rate or chide vehemently; to scold vigorously. Berber (her-ber) n. a native of, or the language spoken in, Barbary, in Africa;—a. pertaining to the Berbers or their language.

berberine (her-ber-in) the base of the barberry plant, a bitter yellow alkaloid. berberry (ber'ber-i) n. See barberry. bereave (bō-rēv) v.t. [A.S. bereāfian] to make destitute; to deprive of. bereavement (bō-rēv-ment) n. the act of bereaving; state of being beberg (berg) n. [iceberg] a large mass or mountain of ice; an iceberg.

Bergamask (ber'ga-mask) a. of, or pertaining to, Bergamo; —n. a rustic dance. bergamot (ber'ga-mot) n. | Bergamo, in Italy] a species of orange, from whose rind an essential oil is extracted; the essence or perfume itself; snuff scented with bergamot; —|Turk.] a pear. bergander (ber'gan-der) n. [Etym. doubtful] the sheldrake or burrow-duck. bergmehl (bery'anal) n. [Ger. berg. mountain, and mehl, meal] an earthy substance resembling fine flour, composed of the shells of infusoria. bergy (ber'ei) a. studded with icebergs; resembling an iceberg.

beriberi (ber'i-ber-i) n. [Singhalese] a disease marked by anæmia, paralysis, and drop-

sical symptoms.

beringed (be-ringd') a. encircled with rings; furnished with rings.

Berlin (ber-lin, ber-lin') n. a four-wheeled carriage, like a chariot, invented at Berlin, Prussia.

Berlin-blue, Prussian blue. Berlin-iron, a very fusible iron, made from bog orc. Berlin-iron, a very fusible iron, made from bog orc. Berlin-warehouse, a warehouse for fancy goods. Berlin-wool, a fine wool.

berm, berme (bern) | F. | a narrow ledge; a space between the fortress and the ditch; the bank of a canal opposite to the towing path.

Bernardine (ber-nar-din) n. one of an order of monks named after St. Bernard.

bernesque (ber-nesk') a. in the burlesque style of Francesco Berni, an Italian poet.

berretta (ber-ret-a) n. [It.] a square cap worn by the clergy of the R.C. church; for cardinals, red; for bishops, violet or black; for priests, black.

berried (ber'id) a. furnished with berries; like a berry; having eggs—said of a fsmale lobster.

berry (ber'i) n. [A.S. berre] a pulpy, juicy fruit; a simple fruit with succulent pericarp; one of the eggs of a fish;—v.t. to produce berries.

bersaglieri (bar-sal-ya-re) n.pl. [It.] the riflemen or sharpshooters in the Italian army.

berserker (ber-ser-ker) n. [Icel.] a savage Scandinavian warrior of ancient times; one given to fits of frenzy or violence.

berth (berth) n. [Etym doubtful] the place where a ship lies at anchor, or at a wharf; a place

berth (berth) n. [Etym. doubtful] the place where a ship etc., to sleep in; official situation or employment;—v.t. to give anchorage, or a place to lie at; to allot berths to. To give a wide berth to, to sail, or keep away, from.

berthage (ber'thāj) n. dock or harbour dues;

berthing (berthing) n. arrangement of berths in a ship; the berths.

beryl (bertil) n. [G. berullos] a green or bluish-green mineral of great hardness.

besaint (be-saint) v.t. to make a saint of; to consider as a saint.

bescatter (be-skat-er) v.t. to scatter over.

bescreen (bē-skrēn') v.t. to cover with a screen; to conceal; to shelter.

bescribble (bē-skrib'l) v.t. to write in a scribble obling fashion; to scribble over.

beseech (bē-sēch') v.t. [seek'] to ask or entreat with urgency: entreat; supplicate.

beseechingly (bē-sēch-ing-li) adv. in an entreat obeseech (bē-sēm') v.t. to be fit for, or worthy of; to become; to befit.

beseem to become; to befit.

beseemingly (be-se-ming-li) adv. in a becombeseemingly (ing manner.

beseemingness quality of being beseeming.

beset (be-set) v.t. [A.S. besettan] to place on, in, or press on all sides; encircle; embarrass.

besetment (be-set-ment) v. the state of being besetment (be-set-ment) v. the state of being besetting or pressing.

besetting (be-set-ment) v. the state of being besetting or pressing.

beshmet (be-set-ment) v. the state of being besetting or pressing.

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beshrouded (be-shroud) a. covered with a shroud. beside (bē-sīd') prep. and adv. [A.S. be sīdan] at the side of; aside from; out of the regular course or order; out of; over and above; distinct from. Beside one's seif, highly excited. Beside the mark, away from the subject; inappropriate; irrelevantly. besides (bē-sīdz') adv. moreover; in addition to. besiege (bē-sēj') v.t. to lay siege to; to surround with armed forces; to throng about. besiegement (bē-sēj-ment) n. act of besieging; state of siege.

besieger (bē-sīd-jer) n. one that besieges; a beleaguerer. besieging (be-seiging) ppr. surrounding a city or besieging (fortification in a hostile manner.

beslave (he-slav) v.t. to make a slave of; to enslave; to call slave.

beslaver (be-slav-cr) v.t. to cover or soil with slaver; to cover with fulsome flattery.

besmear (be-smer) v.t. to smear with any viscous, glutinous matter; to bedaub. besmirch (be-smerch') v.t. to soil; to sully; to tarnish. besnow (be-sno') v.t. to cover with snow; to make white like snow. besoil (bē-soil') v.t. to soil; to stain; to tarnish. besom (bē-zum) n. [A.S. besma] a brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom.
besot (bē-sot') n. to make sottish by drink; to make dull or stupid; to cause to dote on.
besotment (bē-sot-ment) n. act of stupefying one's self by drink; muddled state.
besottedly (bē-sot-ed-ii) adv. in a besotted manner. besottedly (he-sol-den) alte. In a hesotted manner. besottedness (hō-sol-denes) n. state of being besottedness besotted: infatuation. besottingly (hō-sol-denes) n. state of being besottingly (hō-sol-denes) n. state of being besottingly (hō-sol-denes) n. stapidly; idiotically. bespangle (hō-spang-gl) v.t. to adorn with, or as with, spangles. bespatter (hō-spat-er) v.t. to throw dirt and water on; to foul with slanders. bespeak (hō-spat-er) v.t. to mark with speckles or spots; to variegate. bespice (hō-spō-kn) pp. of the verb hespeak. bespoten (hō-spō-kn) pp. of the verb hespeak applied to ordered goods of any kind. bespot (hō-spot) v.t. to mark with spots; to mark with blots or blemishes. bespread (be-spred) v.t. to spread or cover over; to spread with; to adorn.

besprent (be-sprent) pp. [A.S. besprengan, besprinkle] sprinkle] sprinkle] over; to seprinkle over; to seatter over; to bedew.

besputter (be-sputter) v.t. to sputter over; to soil with saliva. Bessemer process (bes-e-mer pro-ses) n. [Sir H. Ressemer, inventor] a process of forming ingot iron and steel by forcing a blast of air through the metal while molten.

best (best) a.superl. (A.S. betst) having good qualities in the highest degree; most advanced; most correct or complete;—a.dv. in the highest degree; beyond all other; to the most advantage; with the most success, profit, or propriety;—n. utmost; highest endeavour. At best, in the highest possible degree or extent. Best man, a groomsman. For the best, with honest motives. To make the best of, to have the advantage in or over. To make the best of, to derive the greatest advantage out of. bestain stain all over; to discolour.

bestead (bē-stān) v.t. to mark with stains; to bestead (bē-stān) v.t. to help: to assist; to relieve; to avail; to be of use to.

bestead (besti-al) a. (L. bestia, beast) belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts; brutish, bestiality (besti-al-iz) v.t. to make bestial, or like a beast. forcing a blast of air through the metal while molten

80 bestially (bes-ti-al-i) adv. in a brutal or inhuman manner; after the fashion of a beast. bestiarian (bes-ti-al-i-an) n. a favourer of kindness to animals; an anti-vivisection ist. bestick (be-stil') v.t. to stick over, as with sharp points; to pierce through and through. bestill (be-stil') v.t. to make quiet or still; to silence; to hush. bestir (be-ster') v.t. [A.S. bestyrian, heap up] to put into brisk or vigorous action.

bestorm (be-storm') v.t. to attack with a storm; to agitate with storms.

bestow (be-sto') v.t. [stow] to lay up in store; to make use of; to employ; to expend; to apply; to give, confer, or impart.

bestowal (be-sto-al) n. the act of bestowing; disposal is a gift; a donation.

bestowment (be-sto-ment) n. the act of giving gratuitously; donation.

bestraddle (be-strad-l) v.t. to bestride. bestraddle (be-strad-1) v.t. to bestride. bestreak (bē-strēk') v.t. to mark or cover with streaks; to overspread with streaks.

bestrew (bē-strō') v.t. to scatter over; to besprinkle; to strow.

bestride (bē-strīd') v.t. to strīde over; to stand or sit with the legs extended across. bestud (be-stud) v.t. to set or adorn with, or as with, study or bosses. bet (bct) n. [Etym. doubtful] a stake or wager :-v.t. to stake :-v.t. to wager.

betail (bc-tal) v.t. to provide with a tail; to cut off the tail of.

betake (bc-tak) v.t. to have recourse to; to apply; to resort. betake (hê-tāk') v.t. to have recourse to; to apply; to resort.

beteem (hê-tēm') v.t. [tecm] to bring forth; to she to the leaves of the leaves of which are chewed by the inhabitantsof India. Betel-nut, the nut of the areca palm.

bethel (he-th'el) v. [H. bēth il]. house of God] a hallowed spot; a house of worship for seamen. bethink (hê-thingk') v.t. to call to mind; to recall; to reality.

Bethlehem (beth'el-le-len) v. a hospital for lunatics. See bedlam.

bethral (hē-thingk') v.t. to enslave; to subject; to reduce to hondage.

bethump (he-th'el-len') v.t. to hump or beat reduce to hondage.

bethump (he-th'el-len') v.t. to hump or beat (he-tim') v.t. [bc and tide: A.S. tidan, happen] to happen to; to signify; -v.t. to happen.

betimes (he-tim') adv. in good season or time; seasonably; in a short time; soon.

betoken (he-tim') adv. in signify by some visible object; to foreshow; to presage.

beton (he-tim') all [F.] cement consisting of sand, lime, and rubble.

betongue (he-ting') v.t. to scold; to rail at; to represage (he-ting') v.t. to scold; to rail at; to represage (he-ting') v.t. to scold; to rail at; to represage (he-ting') v.t. to scold; to rail at; to represage (he-ting') v.t. to scold; to rail at; to represage (he-ting') v.t. to scold; betongue (bē-tung) v.t. to scold; to rail at; to repreach.

betony (bet-u-ni) n. [L. betonica] a plant used to dye wool a fine dark-yellow colour.

betoss (bē-tos) v.t. to shake violently; to agitate; to put into violent motion.

betray (bē-trā) v.t. [fr. be and O.F. trair, fr. L. tra-dere, give up] to give up treacherously or faithlessly; to violate the confidence of; to deceive by treachery; to disclose or discover a secret. faithlessly: to violate the confidence of; to deceive by treachery; to disclose or discover a secret.

betrayal (bē-trā'al) n. act of betraying; breach of trust; a divulging.

betrayer (bē-trā'er) n. one that betrays; a traitor; a seducer; a beguiler.

betrim (bē-trīm') v.t. to trim or set in order; to deck; to adorn; to embellish.

betroth (be-trōtrh', be-troth') n.t. to contract to anyone, in order to a future marriage.

betrothal (be-trōtrh'-al, be-troth'al) n. act of be-trothment (be-trōtrh'-ment, be-troth'nent) n.

betrothment (be-trōtrh'-ment, be-troth'ment) n.

better (be-ter) a. [A.S.] having good qualities in a greater degree than another; preferable in rank, value, use, fitness, acceptableness, or other respect; inproved in health; n. advantage or superiority; improvement; greater excellence;—usually pl. superiors.

those that have a claim to precedence;—adv. in a

superior or more excellent manner; more correctly; in a higher or greater degree; more:—v.t. and i. to improve.

Better half, a wife. Better off, in more prosperous circumstances. For the better, in the direction of improvement. To think better of, to reconsider. betterment (bet-er-ment) n. a making better; improvement in value of property. bettermost (bet-er-most) a. best; of the highest rank or quality. betterness (het'er-nes) n. state or quality of being better; superiority. betting (betting) n. proposing or laying a wager.
Betting-man, one that makes his living betty (bet'i) n. [dim. of Elizabeth] a man that meddles with domestic affairs. betumble (bē-tum-bl) v.t. to tumble; to dis-arrange; to disorder.

between (bē-twēn') prep. [A.S. betweönum] in the space that separates two persons or things; from one to another; shared by two; having mutual relation to two or more;—n. a grade of needles. A go-between, an intermediary. Between-decks, the space between any two decks. Between ourselves, not betwixt (bē-twikst') prep. [A.S. betwyxt, betweex] in the intermediate space of: between.

beudantite (bū-dan-bīt) n. [Beudant (1787-1850), French mineralogist] a mineral.

bevel (bev-el) n. [O.F.] a slant of a surface at a right angle; an instrument of two limbs, called the blade and the stock, jointed together by a pivot, for adjusting the surfaces of work to the same inclinable the surfaces of work to the same inclinable the surfaces of work to the same inclinable to same inclinable of two slants; -v.t. to cut to a bevel angle; -v.t. to slant. Bevel-gear, a species of wheel-work, in which the axis, or shaft of the leader or driver, forms an angle with the axis, or shaft of the follower, or wheel driven.

bevelled (bev-eld)a. having a bevel; sloping; [Her.] by two planes equally inclined to the adjacent planes.

bevelling (bev-el-ing) n. hewing of timber to the to be divulged. by two planes equally inclined to the adjacent planes.

bevelling (bevel-ing) n. hewing of timber to the proper or desired curve.

bevelment (bev-el-ment) n. the act of bevelling; the replacement of an edge by two similar planes, equally inclined to the including faces.

bever (bev-ver) n. [O.F. bevre, fr. L. bibere, drink] a light meal; a collation; a snack.

beverage (bev-verij) n. [O.F. bevrage, fr. L. bibere, drink] a flock of birds, esp. qualls; a company; an assembly or collection of persons, esp. ladies.

bewail (be-wail) v.t. to express deep sorrow for; v.t. to express grief or sorrow.

bewailable (be-wailabl) a. to be bewailed or lamentation.

bewailing (be-wailing) n. lamentation; intense bewailing (be-wa-ling) n. lamentation; intense bewailingly (be-wa'ling-li) adv. in a bewailing manner; with deep sorrow.

bewailment (be-wa'l'ment) n. act of bewailing or grieving; a mourning.

beware (be-wa'r') v.i. to guard one's self; to take care; to take heed. beweep (be-wer) v.t. to weep over; to lament; to beweep (be-wer) v.t. to weep. bewet (be-wer) v.t. to wee; to moisten; to damp; bewigged (hē-wigd) a. wearing, or covered with a wig.

bewigged (bē-wilder) v.t. to lead into perplexity confound.

bewilder or confusion confound.

bewilderingly (bē-wilder-ing-li) adv. so as to bewilderenent (bē-wilder-ment) a. the state of being bewildered.

bewinter (bē-wilder) v.t. to make like winter; to render wintry.

bewitch (bē-wich) v.t. to charm or fascinate; to affect by witchcraft or severy; to subdue by means of charms or incantations.

bewitcher (bē-wich) n. one that bewitches, fascinates, or eharms.

bewitching (bē-wich-ing) a. having power to bewitchingly (bē-wich-ing-li) adv. in a fasbewitchingly (bē-wich-ing-li) adv. in a fasbewitchingness (bē-wich-ing-nes) n. the quality of bewitching.
bewitchment (bē-wich-ing-nes) n. power of charming; fascination.
bewray (bē-rā') v.t. [prefix be and A.S. wrēgan, accuse] to disclose perfidiously; to betray.
bewrayer (bē-rā-er) n. a betrayer; one that communicates secrets.
bewrayingly (bē-rā-ing-li) adv. in a manner to bewray, disclose, or divulge.
bewrayment (bē-rā-ing-li) adv. in a manner disclosing, or divulging, disclose, or divulging, like in a manner disclosing, or divulging, bey (bā) n. [Turk bey, bey] a governor of a town or bey (bā) n. (Turk. bey, bey) a governor of a town or district in the Turkish dominions.

beylik (bā/lik) n. the territory administered by a bey. beyond (bē-yond') prep. [A.S. be and geond, yonder] on the farther side of: before, in place or time: out of reach of: past: in a degree exceeding or surpassing;—act, at a distance; yonder.

bezant (bez-ant, be-zant') n. a gold coin, first made at Byzantium; [Her.] a gold roundel.

bezantler (bez-ant'ler) n. [L. bis, twice, and E. antler] the second anther of a stag.

bezel (bez-el) n. [O.F. besel, bisel] the part of a ring that encompasses and fastens the stone; the grove in which the glass of a watch is set: the the groove in which the glass of a watch is set; the sloped edge of a chisel and similar tools. (be-zet4a) n. [1t.] a pigment got by steeping linen rags in a colouring bezetta liquid. bezique (be-zek') n. [F.] a game with four packs of cards, usually played by two persons. bhang, bang (bang) n. [Hind.] an Indian variety of hemp, having narcotic and intoxicating properties (it is sucked, eaten, or drunk).

bheesty (bēs'ti) n. [Anglo-Indian] an East Indian water-carrier.

bias (bī-as) n. [F. biats] a weight or bulge on the side of a bowl, which turns it from a straight line; the curved path of such a bowl; inclination; propensity:—a. slanting; diagonal:—v.t. to give a particular direction to; to prejudice; to prepossess.

biaxal, biaxial (bī-ak'sal,-sī-al)a.[L.bis,twice, and azis] having two axes.

bib (bib) n. [L. bibere, drink] a small piece of cloth worn by children over the breast:—v.t. and i. to drink.

bibacious (bī-bā-sik) a. [L. bibere, drink] addicted to drinking.

bibasic (bī-bā-sik) a. containing two atoms of hydrogen displaceable by a base.

bibativeness (bib-at-iv-nes) n. a disposition or proneness to drink.

bibb (bib) n. [bib] a bracket bolted to the hounds of a mast to support the trestle-trees.

bibber (bib-er) n. a man given to drinking; a bible (bī-bi) n. [G. biblos, book] the volume that contains the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. Bible-society, a society for the distribution of the Bible throughout the world.

biblically (bib-li-kal-i) adv. in a biblical manner; in accordance with biblical doctrines.

biblicially (bib-li-kal-i) adv. in a biblical manner; biblicism (bib-li-sizm) n. adherence to the letter of the Bible; biblical scholar.

bibliographer (bib-li-siz-fer) n. [G. biblion, book, and graphern, write] cotic and intoxicating properties (it is sucked, eaten. or drunk). bibliographer (bib-li-og-ra-fer) n. (G. bibliographer, book, and graphein, write) one skilled in bibliography; one that writes about books. bibliographical (bib-li-og-ra-fi-kal)a. pertaining to the history of books. bibliography (bib-li-og-ra-fi) n. the description or knowledge of books; a list of the best books on a subject. bibliolater (bib-li-el'a-ter) n. a book-worshipper; one given to excessive regard for the

letter of the Bible.

bibliolatry (bib-li-ol'a-tri) n. [G. biblion and books; excessive regard for the letter of the Bible. bibliolite (bib-li-o-lit) n. [G. biblion and lithos, stone] bookstone; a schistous stone with figures, like leaves, between the laminæ. bibliological (bib-li-o-loj-i-kal) a. relating to bibliology (bib-li-o-la-i) n. [G. logos, speech] bibliology (bib-li-o-la-ii) n. [G. logos, speech] bibliomancy (bib-li-o-mai-ni) n. [G. biblion and manteia, divination] divination performed by selecting passages of Scripture at hazard. bibliomania (bib-li-o-mai-ni-a) n. [G. bibliomania consessing rare and currous books. bibliomaniac, bibliomanist © mā/

ni-ak, -om-a-nist) n. one affected by bibliomania.

bibliopegist (bib-li-op-c-jist) n. [G. bibliom and permunai, make fast] one that collects books for the bindings; a bookbinder. bibliophile, bibliophilist (bib-li-of-il-o

bibliophilism (bib-li-of-i-lizm) n. love of books. bibliophilism (bib-li-of-i-lizm) n. love of bibliophilism (bib-li-ōf-i-lizm) n. love of bibliophobia (bib-li-ō-f-i-lizm) n. love of bibliophobia, fearl a dread of books. bibliopole, bibliopolist (bib-li-ō-p-ilst) n. [G. polein, sell] a bookseller; a dealer in rare books. bibliotaph (bib-li-ō-taf) n. [G. biblion, book, and taphos, tomb] one that keeps books under lock and key.

under lock and key.

bibliotheca (bib-li-ō-thē'ka) n. [G.] a library; a collection of books.

bibliothecal (bib-li-o-the-kal) a. belonging to a library.
bibliothecary (bib-li-oth-ka-ri) n. a librarian; a library :-a. of, or pertaining

to, a library or librarian.

biblist (bi^c-blist, bib'-list) n. one that makes the biblist (bi^c-blist, bib'-list) n. one that makes the biblist (bib'-blist) n. one that makes the biblist new biblist new per biblist new per gradual strong liquors.

biblist (bib'-blist) n. one that makes the biblist new per gradual scholar.

biblist (bib'-blist) n. one that makes the biblist new per library liprable new per biblist new per library library liprable new per library liprable new per library libr

bicapitate, bicapitated (bī-kap'i-tāt,

having two heads: two-headed.

bicapsular (bī-kap'sū-lar)a. having two capsules containing seeds, to each flower.

bicarbonate (bī-kār-bo-nāt) n. a carbonate containing two equivalents of

the two hundredth anniversary.

bicephalous (bi-sef-a-lus)a. [L. bis, twice, and G. bicephalous (bi-sef-a-lus)a. [L. bis, twice, and G. biceps (bi-seps) n. [L. bis, twice, and caput, head] having two heads.

biceps (bi-seps) n. [L. bis, twice, and caput, head] a muscle having two heads or extremities; the name of two muscles, one in the arm, one in the leg. bichromate (bi-krō-māt)a. having two parts of chromic acid to one of the base.

bicipital (bi-sipi-tal)a. [L. bis, twice, and caput, into two parts; pertaining to a biceps.

bicker (bik-er) v.i. [Elynu. doubtful] to skirmish; bicker (bik-er) v.i. [Elynu. doubtful] to skirmish; contend in petulant altercation; to move quickly; to quiver;—n. a confused fight.

bicker (bik-er) n. [beaker] a wooden bowl or dish; a beaker.

bickerer (bik-er-er) n. one that bickers; one that wrangles or disputes about trifles.

bickering (bik-er-ing) n. a skirmish; an altereation; petty quarrelling.
bickern (bik-ern) n. [L. bicornis, two-horned] an iron instrument ending in a point or beak;

an anvil with two taper ends.

biconcave (bī-kon'kāv) a. hollow or concave on both sides.

biconvex (bi-kon'veks) a. convex on both sides; doubly convex, as a lens.
bicornous (bi-kon'nus) a. [L. bis, twice, and cornu, horn] having two horns or antlers; crescent-like.

anmers; crescent-like. (bī-kor-pō-rāt) a. having two bodies bicorporate (bī-kor-pō-rāt) a. having two bodies with one head [Her.].

bicuspid (bī-kus-pid) a. [L. bis, twice, and cuspis, cuspidis, point] having two points or fangs;—n. bicuspid tooth.

bicycle (bī-si-kl) n. [L. bis, bis, two, and G. kuklos, cure behind the other, driven by the feet:—n.

driven by the fect; -v.i. to ride on a bicycle. bicycling (bī'si-kling)

n. the art or practice of riding on a bicycle.

bicyclist (bits).

Bicycls.

Bicycls.

n. one that rides on a bicycle; a wheelman.

bid (bid) r.t. [A.S. biddun, ask, and beotian, command] to ask or request; to invite; to order or direct; to

bid (bid)***.[A.S. biden**] to ender or direct; to offer a price: to give greeting, farewell, threat, etc.;—n. an offer of a price, esp. at auctions.

biddable (bid-a-bi) a. ready and willing to obey; bidder (bid-er) n. one that bids; one that invites; one that makes a bid at an auction.

bidding (bid-ing) n. act of one that bids; invitabide; (bid) v.t. [A.S. biden**] to endure; to suffer; to suffer; to wit for; e-v. i. to dwell permanently; to inhabit.

bident (bid-ent) n. [L. bis, twice, and dens, dentis, tooth] an instrument with two prongs.

bidental (bi-dent) a. having two teeth, or bidet (bid-v.t. n.[F.] a small horse; a pony for carry-ing baggage; a kind of bath.

biennial (bi-en-i-al) a. [L. biennium, a space of two years; happening once in two years; continuing for two years, and then perishing, as certain plants;—n. a biennial plant.

biennially (bi-en-i-al-i) adv. once in two years;

biennially (bi-en-i-al-i) adv. once in two years; at the return of two years; bier (bēr) n. [A.S. bær] a frame of wood for conveying the dead to the grave. Bier-balk, a passage through a field for funerals. Bier-right, a former ordeal, in which one accused of murder had to touch the corpse on the bier.

biestings (bestings) n.pl. See beestings.

bifacial (bī-fāsh-yal) a. [L. bis, twice, and facies, face] having the opposite surfaces alike. bifarious (bī-fās-ri-us) a. (L.) twofold; in two rows; pointing two ways.
bifariously (bī-fās-ri-us-li) adv. in a twofold or diverse manner.

biferous (bif-e-rus) a. [L. bis, twice, and ferre, bear] bearing fruit twice a year.

biffin (bif'in) n. licer) a cooking apple grown esp.

in Norfolk (named from its colour); a baked apple pressed flat.

apple pressed flat.

bifid (bifid) a. [L. bifidus] cleft or divided into two bifid parts: forked.

bifilar (bifilar) a. [L. bis. twice. and filum, thread] two-threaded: fitted with two threads.

biflorate (bificiat) a. [L. bis, twice, and flos, biflorate floris, flower] bearing two flowers.

bifold (bifidia) a. [L. bis, and E. fold] two-fold; double; of two kinds.

bifoliate (bificiliat) a. [L. bis, twice, and folium, biflorate (bificiliat) a. [L. bis, twice, and forum, biflorate bore] having two beaves.

biforate (bificiliat) a. [L. bis, twice, and forum, biflorate bore] having two perforations.

biform (biform) a. [L. bis, twice, and forma, shape] having two bodies, or shapes.

biformity (bī-for-mi-ti) n. the state of being biform; a double form.

bifurcate (bī-fur-kāt) v.i. to divide into two forks, prongs, or branches.

bifurcate, bifurcated (bi-furkat, kāt, twice, and furca, fork] forked; divided into two branches. bifurcation (bi-furkā-shun) n. a forking, or division into two branches. big (big) a. [Etym. doubtful] bulky or huge in size or magnitude; great with young; pregnant with something portentous; ready to produce; having greatness, importance, distension, etc. Big game, the lion, lephant, and other hunted animals. Big-sounding, having a pompous sound. Big-wig, a person of importance; one of high rank.

having a pompous sound Big-wig, a person of importance; one of high rank. bigamist (big-a-mist) n. one that has committed bigamys (big-a-mist) n. one that has committed bigamys (big-a-mis) a. of, or pertaining to, bigamy (big-a-mi) n. [L. bis, twice, and G. gamos, marriage] the crime of having two (or more) wives or husbands at one time.

bigaroon (big-a-roon) n. [F. bigarrer, variegate] the large white-heart cherry.

bigg (big) n. [Icel. bygg, barley] a variety of winter barley, having four rows of grains.

biggin (big-in) n. [F. bequin, a linen cap] a child's cap or hood; a night-cap; a coff;—[fr. the inventor] a coffee-pot furnished with a strainer.

bighorn (big-horn) n. a wild sheep of the Rocky hours and from its large horns.

bight (bit) n. [A.S. byht] a bend in the sea-coast; the double part of a rope when folded; a loop. bigly (big-li) adv. in a swelling, pompous, or blustering manner.

bignosia (big-nes) n. bulk; size; largeness of dimensions or capacity.

Bignonia (big-no-ni-a)n. [Albbe Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV.] a genus of tropical plants, with beautiful, trumpet-shaped flowers.

bigot (big-ut) n. [F.] one obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, practice, or ritual.

bigoted (big-ut-ou) a. obstinately devoted to a system of the nor party, and illiberal towards others.

bigoted (big-ut-ed) a. obstinately devoted to a system or party, and illiberal towards others, bigotedly (big-ut-ed-li) adv. in a bigoted or illiberal manner.

bigotty (bigut-ri) n. perverse or blind attachment (bigotry (bigut-ri) n. perverse or blind attachment to a particular creed, or to certain tenets; excessive prejudice; the practice or tenets of a bigot.

bijou (bē-zhōo') n.; pl. bijoux (bē-zhōo') [F.] a little bijoutry (bē-zhōo'-tri) n. small articles of vertu, jewelry, trinkets, etc.

bijugate (bī-joō-gāt) a. [L. bis, twice, and jugum, yoke] having two pairs, as of leaflets.

bilabiate (bi-la-bi-at) a. [L. labium, lip] having two lips, as the corolla of flowers.
bilander (bil-an-der, bil-and-er) n. [D. fr. bij, near, and land] a small two-masted trading

vessel, used upon the Dutch canals.

vessel, used upon the Duten canais.

bilateral (bī-late-ral) a. having two sides; pertaining to two sides.

bilberry (bil/her-i) n. [Scand.] the whortleberry and its blue-black fruit.

bilbo (bil/her) n. [Bübao, in Spain] a rapier or sword; p.b. bilbose (bil/hoz) bars of iron, with shackles

bilbo (bil-bo) n. [Bulbao, in Spain] a rapier or sword; pl. bilboos (bil-boz) bars of iron, with shackles sliding along them, to confine the feet of prisoners.

bile (bil) n. [L. bils] a yellow, greenish, bitter, viscid fluid, secreted by the liver. Bile-duct, a vessel to convey bile; the hepatic duct and its branches.

bilestone (bil'sbion) n. a biliary calculus or gallstone (bill) n. [bulge] the protuberant part of a cask; the broadest and flattest part of a ship's bott m:

-v.i. to suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge. Bilge-pump, a pump for discharging bilge-water from a slip. Bilge-water, water that enters a ship, and lies upon her bottom. Bilge-ways, the timber supports of a vessel in launching.

biliary (bil'ya-ri) a. pertaining to the bile; conveying the bile.

bilingual (bil-ling'gwal) a. [L. bis, twice, and lingua, tongue] having two tongues, or speaking two languages; written in two languages.

bilinguist (bī-ling-gwist) n. one versed in the languages.
bilious (bil-yus) a. [L. bilis, bile] pertaining to the bilious (bil-yus) a. [L. bilis, bile] pertaining to the bilious (bile; disordered in respect of bile; having an excess of bile; choleric.
biliousness (bil-yus-nes) n. the condition of being bilious.
biliteral (bī-lit-e-ra) a. [L. bis, twice, and litera, letter] consisting of two letters.
bilithon (bī-li-thun) n. [L. bis, and G. lithos, stone] a monument consisting of an upright stone supporting a horizontal one.
biliverdin (bī-li-ver-din) n. [L. bilis, bile, and F. bilk (bilk) v. [Etym doubful] to disappoint, deceive, or defraud, by non-fulfilment of engagement.
bill (bil) n. [A. S. bile] the beak of a fowl;—v.t. to join bills; caress; fondle:—[A. S. bil] a hook-hapsed cutting instrument, fitted with a handle; an ancient battle-axe; the point of the fluke of an anchor. Bill-hook, a small hatchet with curved edge.
bill (bil) n. [L. bulla] a note or written document; a note of charges; an account; a statement of goods sold, work done, service rendered, with annexed prices; a public notice or advertisement; a measure projected, and proposed to become law; a written declaration or charge of injury, injustice, or crime; a written obligation to pay money, under the hand or seal of the granter:—v.t. to announce by means of bills; to placard with bills. Bill-book, a book in which a person keeps an account of his notes, bills of exchange, and the like. Bill-broker, one that negotiates the discount of bills. Bill-chamber, a department of the Court of Session for dealing with summary cases, actions of fiterdict, etc. Bill of adventure, a writing by a shipper or carrier, becoming that the acods shipped or carried are the pro-Bill-chamber, a department of the Court of Session for dealing with summary cases, actions of interdict, etc. Bill of adventure, a writing by a shipper or carrier, showing that the goods shipped or carried are the property of another, the shipper or carrier being responsible only for delivery. Bill of credit, a letter of credit; a legal-tender note issued by a state. Bill of entry, a written account of goods entered at the custom-house. Bill of fare, list of dishes to be served at dinner, etc. Bill of health, a certificate given to the master of a ship, respecting the health of passengers and crew. Bill-sticker, one that posts up bills or placards in public places. To find a true bill, to send a prisoner to trial on the strength of the evidence (said of a grand jury).

billed (bild) a. having a bill or beak of a certain kind, as hard-billed, soft-billed, etc.

billet (bilet) n. [F. fr. L. bulla] a small paper or note in writing; a short letter; a ticket from a public officer directing soldiers at what house to lodge; lodgings; appointment;—v.t. to direct, by a ticket or

a public officer directing soldiers at what house to lodge; lodgings; appointment;—v.t. to direct, by a ticket or note; to quarter or lodge soldiers in priv te houses. Billet-doux (bile-doò) a love-note or letter. Billet-master, he that issues billets to soldiers.

billet (bil-et) n. [F. bille, stock of a tree] a small log; an ornament in Norman architecture resembling billets of wood.

billiards (bil-yardz) n.pl. [F. billard, fr. bille ball] a game played with ivory balls and cues on a rectangular table with pockets at the sides and ends. Billiard-cloth, a fine green cloth, used to cover billiard-tables. Billiard-marker, one that waits on players at billiards and marks the score.

billing (billings, collings, colling) billing (billing) n. caressing like doves; fondling; billingsgate (billings-gat) n. a fish market in London, notorious for foul landon, notorious foul landon, notorious

billion (bil'on) n. [L. billion (bollon), notorious for foul language; foul or profane language; ribaldry.

billion (bil'yun) n. [L. bis, twice, and E. million] according to the French method of numeration, a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.

billman (bil'man) n. one that uses a bill or hooked axe-applied esp. to soldiers.

billon (bil'on) n. [F. fr. Low L. billus, log] an alloy, three parts copper and one part silver, used in making coins, tokens, and medals.

billow (bil'on) n. [leel. bylgia] a great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned by violent wind; n. i. c. swell; to roll in large waves.

billowed, billowy (bil-od, bil-o-i) a. swell-large waves; marked by, or resembling, billows. billyboy (bil-i-boi)n. (Etym. unknown]a barge used billyboy on the river Humber; a coasting vessel.

billycock (bil'i-kok) n. [Etym. doubtful] a low-crowned felt hat, with a broad rim.
billygoat (bil'i-got) n. [billy=Willie] a he-goat; a turted beard resembling a billygoat's.
bilobate (bi-lok'bat) a. [L. bis, twice, and E. lobate] divided into two lobes.
bilocular (bi-lok'ū-lar) a. [L. locus, place] divided into, or containing, two cells.
biltong (bil'tong) n. [S. Afr.] thin pieces of lean meat dried in the sun.

bimana (bima-na, bi-ma-na)n. the highest order of Mammalia, of which Man is the solegenus.
bimanous (bi-ma-nus) a. [1. bis, twice, and manual (bi-ma-nus) hard] having two hands.
bimanual (bi-man-u-al) a. requiring the use of both hands.

bimensal (bi-men/sal) a. [L. mens/s, month] occurring once in two months.
bimestrial (bi-mes/tri-al) a. lasting two months; returning every two months.
bimetallic (bi-me-tal-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, two metals, or to bimetallism (bi-me-tal-izm) n. in currency, the use of two metals, as gold and silver in a fixed relative ratio

silver, in a fixed relative ratio.

bimetallist (bī-mct-al-ist) n. one that advocates or supports bimetallism.

bimonthly (bī-munth'li) a. [L. bis, and E. monthbin (bin) n. [A.S. binn, crib] a box or inclosed place,
used as a repository;—v.t. to stow in a bin.
binary (bi-na-ri) a. [L. bini, two by two] compounded of two: double. Binary star, a
double star, whose components revolve round the common
centre of gravity. centre of gravit

centre of gravity.

binate (bi-nāt) a. being double or in couples;
binaural (bi-naw-ral) a. [L. bina., two by two, and
auris, ear] to be used by both ears.

bind (bind) v.t. [A.S. bindan] to tie together, or
confine, or hold by physical force; to constrain or oblige
by promise, vow, or other moral influence; to restrain
from customary or natural action; to strengthen by a
band or border; to sew or fasten together, and inclose in
a cover; to place under legal obligation to serve;—v.i. to
contract; to grow hard or stiff; to be obligatory;—n.
anything that binds; a tendril.

binder (bin-der) v. a person that binds; one, or a

contract; to grow hard or stiff; to be obligatory;—n. anything that binds; a tendril.

binder (bin'der) n. a person that binds; one, or a binding (bin'ding) n. having power to bind or oblige; obligatory;—n. act of fastening with a band; anything that binds, as a bandage, the cover of a book, or something used to secure the edge of cloth from ravelling. Bind weed, a plant of different species, of the genus Convolvulus.

bindingly (bin'ding-li) adv. in a binding manner; so as to bind.

bindingness (bin'ding-li) adv. in a binding manner; so as to bind.

bindingness (bin'ding-li) adv. in a binding manner; binding he (bin) n. [bind] the stem of a twining plant, as the hop or honeysuckle.

binervate (bi-ner'vati) a. [L. bis, twice, and nerwas, nerve] having two ribs or nerves.

bing (bing) n. [Icel. bingr, heap] a heap or pile; a weight of lead ore equivalent to 8 cvt.

binnacle (bin'a-kl) n. [L. habitaculum, dwelling-list on board a man-of-war.

binocle and two and results aval a

binocle (bin'o-kl) n. [L. bini, two and two, and oculus, eye] a telescope fitted with two eye-tubes.

binocular (bi-nok-a-lar) a. having two eyes; with, or pertaining to, both eyes; adapted to the use of both eyes;—n. a binocular telescope or microscope.

binomial (bi-nō'mi-al) n. [L. bis, Binnacle. twice, and nomen, name] an expression consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus or minus, as, a + b, or 7 - 3;—a. consisting of two terms; pertaining to binomials [Alg.].

binominal (bi-nomi-nal) a having two names—the first indicating the genus, the second indicating the species [Bot.].

biocentric (bī-ō-sen'trik) a. [G. kentron, point] treating life as a central fact. biodynamics (bī-ō-dī-nam'iks) n. [G. bios, dife, and E. dynamics] the doctrine of vital forces; the energy of living functions. biogenesis, biogeny (bi-ō-jen'-e-sis, bi-ife, and genesis, generation] the doctrine that living organisms develop only from living organisms; opposed

organisms develop only from living organisms; opposed to spontaneous generation.

biographer (bī-og-ra-fer) n. one that writes biography:
biographical (bi-ō-graf-i-kal) a. pertaining to, or containing, biography.

biographically (bī-ō-graf-i-kal-i) adv. in the manner of a biography.

biography (bī-og-ra-fi) n. (G. bios, life, and graphem, write) the history of the life and character of a particular person; biographical writings in general.

life and character of a particular person; biographical writings in general.

biologic, biological (bī-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal) a. biology, biology (bi-ol'ō-ji) n. (G. bios, life, and logos, discourse) the science of physical life.

biomagnetism (bī-ō-inag-ne-tizm) n. [G. bios] animal magnetism.

biometry (bī-om'e-tri) n. [G. metron, measure] calculation of the probable duration of life. bionomy (bī-ō-plazu) n. [G. bios, life, and plazma, form | living matter: protoplasm (bi-ō-plazm) n. [G. bios, life, and plazma, form | living matter: protoplasm.

biotaxy (bī-ō-tak-si) n. [G. tazis, arrangement] classification of living organisms.

biparous (bip-a-rus) a. [L. bis, twice, and parere, bring forth bringing forth two at a birth. bipartient (bī-pār'shent) n. a number that divides another into equal parts.

bipartite (bī-pār'sht) a. [L. bis, twice, and parere, part's, part| having two correspondent parts, as a leaf divided from the apex to near the base. bipartition (bi-pār'shish'un) n. act of dividing into two corresponding parts.

biped (bī-ped) n. [L. bis, twice, and pares, padis, foot] an animal having two feet, as man. bipedal (bī-ped-al, bip-c-dal) a. having two feet, or the length of two feet.

bipennated (bī-pen-a-ted) a. [L. bis, twice, and penna, wing having two wings.

biplane (bī-ped-al, bip-c-dal) a. having two feet, or bipennated (bī-pen-a-ted) a. [L. bis, twice, and penna, wing having two feet, or biplane (bī-ped-al) a. having two flower-leaves or petals.

biplane (bī-ped-al) a. having two flower-leaves or having having machine heaver than ar, supported by two plane surfaces, and brook led by a two.

bipolar (bī-pōčlar) a. [L. bis, twice, and E. polar] doubly polar; having two poles.
biprism (bi-prizm) n. a glass prism whose angle is nearly 180°.
bipunctual (bī-pungk-tū-al) a. having two points.

biquadrate (bi-kwod'rāt) n. the fourth power of a number or quantity.
biquadratic (bi-kwod-rāt) n. pertaining to the biquadrate, or fourth power;
n. the fourth power; an equation with the unknown quantity raised to the fourth power.
biramous (bi-rāt-nus) a. [L. bis, twice, and rannus, branch] having two branches.
birch (berch) n. [A.S. brore] a tree of several species (the small twigs were used for rods in schools);
-r.t. to heat with birch rods: to punish. Birch-water, the sap of the birch tree. Birch-wine, a drug obtained from the sap of the birch. the sap of the birch tree. from the sap of the birch.

from the sap of the hirch.

birchen (ber-chen) a. made of birch; consisting of birch of birch.

bird (berd) n. [A.S. brid] a two-legged, feathered, flying animal, oviparous and vertebrated;—v.i.to catch birds. Bird-bolt, a blunt arrow for shooting birds. Bird-cage, a cage for keeping birds confined. Bird-call, a little stick cleft at one end, in which is put a leaf for imitating the cry of birds: a small metal cylinder, having a circular plate with a small aperture in the centre, used to decoy birds. Bird-catcher, one whose trade it is to catch birds: a fowler. Bird-cherry, a tree whose fruit is much liked by birds. Bird-eyed, quick-sighted.

Bird-fancier, one that rears birds for show or sale. Birdlime, a viscous substance used to catch birds. Birds of a feather, persons associated in virtue of like tastes and inclinations. Bird of Jove, the eagle. Bird of night, the owl. Bird-of-paradise, a perching bird of several species, found in New Guinea. Bird of peace, the dove. Bird of prey, eagle, hawk, etc. Bird-organ, a small

organ used in teaching birds to sing. Bird-seed, hemp, canary, millet seed, etc., given to feed birds. Bird's-eye, etc., given to feed birds. Bird's-eye, seen at a glance, or from a distance—hence, general; not entering into details. Bird's-mouth, a notch cut in the end of a piece of timber to receive another piece. Bird's-nest, the nest in which a bird lays eggs; in China, the nest of the swallow; a table delicacy. Bird's-nesting, searching for birds' nests. Bird's-tongue, the door-weed plant. Bird-witted, lacking the faculty of concentration; flighty. To hear a bird sing, to get private information.



bireme (bi-rem) n. [L. bis, twice, and remus, oar] an ancient galley with two tiers of oars.

biretta, birretta (bi-ret-a) n. See berretta.

birostrate (bi-ros'trāt) a. [L. rostrum, beak] birth (berth) n. [A.S. beran, bear] act of coming into life, or of being born: lineage; extraction; natural state or position; act of bringing forth; that which is born animal or westellar extraction; consider the properties of the pro natural state or position; act of bringing forth; that which is born, animal or vegetable; origin: beginning.

Birth-mark, some peculiar mark or blemish on the body at birth. Birth-rate, the ratio of births to the total population. Birth Control, individual control of birth by artificial means. New Birth, regeneration.

birthday (berth'dia) a the day on which one is born: the anniversary of that day.

birthday born; the anniversary of that day. birthdom (berth'dum) n. rights acquired by birth: birthless (berth'dum) n. rights acquired by birth: birthless (berth'dus) n. of ignoble origin; not entitled to privileges by birth.

birthplace (berth'fib) n. any right or privilege to person is born; place of origin.

birthright (berth'fib) n. any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth.

bis (bis, bès) adv. [L.] twice; again: encore;—n.

biscotin (bis-kō-tin) n. [F. 1. L. bis, twice, and consisting of flour, sugar, eggs, and marmalade.

biscuit (bis-kit) n. [F.] a kind of bread, in small cakes, baked hard; earthenware that has undergone baking before glazing.

bise (bēz) n. [F.] a biting wind that sweeps southern France, proverbial for affliction or calamity.

bisect (bis-sekt) r.t. [L. bis, twice, and secare, cut]

bisect (bi-sek's) nt. [L. bis, twice, and secare, cut] bisection (bi-sek's) nt. [L. bis, twice, and secare, cut] bisection (bi-sek's) nt. division into two parts of parts or branches.

bisegment (bi-seg-unent) n. one of the parts of a bisected magnitude.

biserial (bi-se-ri-al) a. [L. bis, twice, and E. serial] arranged in two rows.

biserial arranged in two rows.

biserially (bi-sc-ri-al-i) adv. in a double row; in biserially abiserial arrangement.

bisexual (bi-sck-ri-al-i) adv. in a double row; in bisexual (bi-sck-si-al) a. having the organs of both sexes in one individual.

bishop (bish-up) n. [cl. episkopos] a spiritual overbishop, and above the priests or presbyters and deacons; one of the pieces in chess; a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. Bishop's-lawn, a fine kind of lawn. Bishop's-laeve, a wide sleeve resembling that of a bishop Bishop's-weed, a common weed, difficult to eradicate.

bishopric (bish-up-rik) n. the uiocese, jurisdiction, or other of a bishop bisk, bisque (bisk) n. [F. bisque soupmade from bishop lik-[la] int. [la] in God's name (an exclamation among Mohammedans).

bismuth (bizmuth) n. [Ger.] a reddish white metal. Rismuth-glance, an ore of bismuth, composed of sulphur and bismuth (often bismuthine).

bismuthal (bizmuth-al) a consisting of bismuthal (bizmuth-al) a consisting of bismuthal muth, or containing it.

bison (bī-sun, bis-un) n. [L. bison] the wild ox the Rocky Mountains and Central Europe.

bisque (bisk) n. [biscuit]
porcelain, used for statuettes, etc.
bisque (bisk) n. [F.] odds
given to a player

at tennis, croquet, etc.
bissextile [L. bis twice,



American bison.

and sectus, sixth leap year:—a. pertaining to leap year.

bister, bistre (bister) n. [F.] a dark-brown pigment extracted from the soot of wood: a dark-brown colour.

of wood: a dark-brown colour.

bistort (bis-tort) n. [L. bis, twice, and torta, twisted]
bistoury (bis-tu-ri, -tū-ri) n. [F.] a surgical instrument for making incisions.

bisulcate (bi-sul-kāt) a. [L. bis, twice, and sulcus, furrow cloven-footed [Zool.].
bisulphate (bi-sul-fāt) n. a salt of sulphuric acid in which one-half of the hydrogen is replaced by a metal.

pit (bit n. [A.S. bita] the iron mouth-piece of a bridle, bit to which the reins are fastened; a mouthful; a morsel a mite a small coin; a small instrument for boring; the edge of a carpenter's plane; v.t. to put a bit in the mouth of a horse. Bit by bit, by degrees. To give a bit of one's mind, to express one's opinion openly and upreservedly. To take the bit in the teeth,

bitch (bich) n. [A.S. bicce] the female of the dog, wolf and for; a name of reproach for a woman. Ditc (bit) n. [A.S. bicca] the female of the dog, bitch (bit) n. [A.S. bicca] the female of revocan. Ditc (bit) n. [A.S. bican] to crush or seize with the teeth; to pinch with cold; to cut sharply; to take hold of and adhere to; to eat into, or corrode; to hurt with reproach or sarcasm;—n.t. to use the teeth in biting; to be pungent; to pain; to grip;—n. act of seizing with the teeth; the wound made by the teeth; a morsel; the purchase of a tool; a cheat; a trick; a sharper. To bite in, to corrode, like an acid. To bite the dust, to be worsted or killed. To bite the thumb at, to show contempt for contempt for

biteless (bit'les) a. without bite; with no power to bite; harmless.

biter (bi-ter) n. one who, or that which, bites; a trickish person; a cheat.
bitingly (bi-ting-li) adv. in a biting, cutting, or sureastic manner.

bitingness (biting-nes) n. the quality of being biting or pungent; acridity.

bitless (bit-les) a. without bit or bridle.

bitt (bit) n. [Scand.] a vertical timber for securing cables, supporting windlasses, etc.;—v.t. [Naut.]

bittacle (bit'q-kl) n. See binnacle.

bitter (bit-er) a. [A.S. biter, fr. biten, bite] having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood; causing pain or smart to the sense of feeling, or pain or distress to the mind: characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty; mournful; distressing. Bitter-almond, a plant and its fruit. Bitter-earth, magnesia. Bitterspar, dolomite. Bitter-earth, meaned croimbing plant, whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet, taste. To the bitter end, to the last extremity; to the death. to the death.

bitter (bit'er) n. a turn of the cable which is round the bitts.

bittering (bit'er-ing) n. a bitter preparation used to adulterate beer.

bitterish (bit'er-ish) a. slightly bitter.

bitterly (bit'er-li) adv. in a bitter preparation used bitterly (bit'er-li) adv. in a sagrily; cruelly: grievously.

bittern (bit'ern) n. [F. butor] a family; it makes a peculiar sound.

bittern (bit'ern) n. [bitter] the brine that remains in salt works after the salt is concreted.

bitterness (bit'er-nes) n. state or quality of being bitter; extreme hatred or enmity.



bitters (bit'ers) n.pl. a liquor in which bitter herbs or roots have been steeped.
bitumen (bi-tū'men, bit'ū-men) n. [L.] an infammable mineral substance, as asphalt,

naphtha, petroleum, etc. bituminiferous (bi-tū-mi-nif-e-rus) a. producing bitumen.

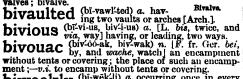
bituminization (bi-tū-mi-ni-zā'shun) n. conversion into bitumen.

bituminize (bi-tū'mi-nīz) v.t. to form into, or impregnate with, bitumen.

bituminous (bi-tū'mi-nus) a. having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen.

bivalve (bi-valv) a. [L. bis, twice, and valva, valve] having two valves;—n. an animal having a shell consisting of two parts or valves, which open and shut; a seed-case of this kind.

bivalved, bivalvular (bi-valvd, bī-val-vū-lar) α. having two valves; bivalve.



without tents or covering; the place of such an encampment;—v.i. to encamp without tents or covering.

biweekly two weeks.

bizarre (bi-zar) a. [F.] odd in manner or appearance; fantastical.

blab (blab) v.t. [Dan. blabbre, babble] to reveal secrets without cause or movive; to publish indiscreetly;—v.i. to talk much; to tell tales;—n. a blabber; a chatterer; babbling.

blabber (blab-er) n. a tattler: a tell-tale; a chatterer;—v.i. to babble; to blab.

black (blab) a. [A.S. blac] dark; night-like; destitute of light; incapable of reflecting light; atrociously wicked or horrible;—n. the darkest colour, or destitution of colour; a negro; a person whose skin is black; a black dress or mourning;—v.t. to make black; to blacken; to soil. Black and white, print or writing. Black-band, a carboniferous iron ore. Black and white, print or writing. Black-book, a book of sentence and doom; a book compiled by the visitors of monasteries, under Henry VIII., detailing the enormities and crimes that led to their suppression; a college book recording the students' faults or misdemeanours; a book of necromancy or the black is a bor in the black meanours; a book of necromancy or the black is a bor in the black or misdemeanours; a book of necromancy or the black is a bor in the black or misdemeanours; a book of necromancy or the black is a bor in the black is a bor in the black or misdemeanours; a book of necromancy or the black is a bor in the black or misdemeanours; a book of necromancy or the black is a bor in by the visitors of monasteries, under Henry VIII., detailing the enormities and crimes that led to their suppression; a college book recording the students' faults or misdemeanours; a book of necromancy or the black art. Black-browed, gloomy; forbidding. Black-cap, a cap worn by judges when giving sentence of death. Black-cattle, cattle of the bovine genus, reared for slaughter. Black-country, a district noted for coal-pits and ironworks, esp. that between Wolverhampton and Birmingham. Black-currant, a garden fruit, used for jellies, jams, etc. Black-faraught, an aperient of senna and salts. Black-carth, rich, fertile soil. Black-face, a black-faced sheep or other animal. Black-face, a black-face, a matchmaker; a go-between. Black-femated, having a black or wicked heart: malignant; Black-hole, any place of punishment; a prison dungeon; a guardroom. Black-jack, an ore of zinc-zinc-blende; a species of oak; a drinking cup, usually of leather. Black-hole, any place of swallow; the swift. Black-Monday, Easter Monday, 1360, a day of a severe storm a day of misfortune. Black-monks, the Benedictines who wear black clothes. Black-monks, the Black-pudding, a kind of sausage, made of blood, suet, etc. Black-rod, the usher belonging to the Order of the Garter; the usher of the House of Lords. Black-rust, a disense of wheat. Black-sheep, a discreditable character. Black-snake, a snake found in the United States, Jamaica, and

Australia. Black-strap, a mixture of spirituous liquor and molasses; a dark-coloured wine. Black-tin, tin ore ready for smelting. Black-vomit, a vomiting of dark matter, a fatal symptom in yellow fever. Black walnut, an American tree with dark-coloured wood. Black-water, a disease in cattle or sheep, accompany to the discharge of black urine. Black-work, wrought iron; blacksmiths work.

iron; blacksmiths work.

blackamoor (blak'a-moor) n. [black and moor]
blackball (blak'bawl) n. a composition for blackcolour, used as a negative in voting: -n.t. to reject by
putting black balls into the ballot-box.

blackberry (blak'ber-i) n. the berry of the
to different species of the genus Rubus, and their fruit.

blackbird (blak'berd) n. a singing bird of the
thrush family.

blackbirding (blak berding) n. the
kidnapping of negroes for slaves.

kidnapping of negroes for slaves.

blackboard (blak-bord) n. a hoard used to

write or draw on with chalk.

blackcock (blak-kök) n. a
large bird, the
heath-cock, or male black grouse; female, gray hen.

blacken (blak-n) v.t. to make black; to darken;
to sully; -v.i. to grow black.

Blackfriar (blak-fri-ar) n. a friar of the Dominican order, so called from his black
mantle, worn above a white woollen garment.

blackguard (blac-ard) n. orig. the menials that looked after the pots, kettles, etc.; an blackguard looked after the pots, kettles, etc.; an ill-conducted fellow; -v.t. to revile in scurrilous language. blackguardism (blag-aird-li) a. characteristic of language of a blackguard. blackguard; s-urrilous. blacking (blak-ling) n. a preparation used for blacking (blak-ling) n. a preparation used for blackish (blak-ling) n. a lightly black or dark; somewhat black; darkened. blacklead (blak-led) n. a mineral composed of carbon; plumbago; graphite; -v.t. (blak-led) to cover with plumbago.

(blak-led) to cover with plumbago.

blackleg (blak-leg) n. a notorious gambler and cheat; a non-unionist workman (in contempt);—pl. a disease in the legs among sheep.

blackly (blak-li) adv. in a black manner; darkly; gloomily; threateningly; atrociously.

blackmail (blak-mail) n. [A.S. mal, tribute] money, cattle, or produce, paid to secure protection from pillage; payment extorted by threats;—v.t. to levy blackmail on.

blackmouthed (blak-mouthed) a. slanderous; foul-mouthed.

blackness (blak-nes) n. the quality of being black, in a literal or figurative sonse, blacksize (blak-siz) n. t. to cover leather with a coat of size and tallow.

blacksize (blak-siz) n.t. to cover leather with a coat of size and tallow.

blacksmith (blak-sinith) n. a smith that works in iron, and makes iron utensils.

blackthorn (blak-shith) n. the sloe; a stair made from the wood.

blacky, blackey (blak-i) n. a black person, or bladder (blad-er) n. [A.S. bladre] the receptacle for the urine; a blister; a vesicle: a dried membrane or bag, inflated with air. Bladder-fern, a fern with bladder-like spore-cases. Bladder-work, a genus of slender aquatic plants with floating leaves. Bladder-wrack, a seaweed with floating-bladders in its fronds.

bladdered (blad-er) a. swelled or inflated like a bladder-y (blad-er) a. thin and inflated; blistered; pustular; consisting of bladders, blade (blad) n. [A.S. blad] the leaf, or flat part of the leaf, of a plant; the cutting part of an instrument: the broad part of an oar; a dashing fellow. Blade-bone, the scapula or upper bone in the shoulder. bladed (blad-ed) a. having a blade or blades; combladed (blad-ed) a. fa.S. blegen an inflammatory swelling or sore; a pustule; a blister.

blamelessness (blam-les-nes) n. freedom from fault or blame.
blameworthiness (blam-wur-thi-nes) n. blameworthy (blam/wur-Thi) a. deserving blame; censurable; culpable.
blancard (blang/kard) n. [F.] a species of linen cloth made in Normandy.
blanch (blansh) v.t. [F. blanc, white] to whiten; to take out the colour of; to strip off the peel; to give a favourable appearance to; —v.t. to grow or become white. Blanch-tarm, rent paid in silver.
Blanch-holding, a farm held at a nominal rent [Scot.].
blancher (blan-sher) n. one who, or that which, whitens. blanchimeter (blan-shim'e-ter) n. [F. blanc, white, and G. metron, measure] an instrument for measuring bleaching power. blanching (blan-shing) n. the act of whitening or making blanched. blanc-mange (bla-mawngzh') n. [F. blanc and manger, food] a preparation of dissolved isinglass, corn-flour, milk, sugar, etc. bland (bland) a. [L. blandus, smooth] mild; smooth; gentle; courteous. blandiloquence blandus, mild, and loqui, preblicit mild fattering mesh of the sugar procedures of plandiloquence blandus, mild, and loqui, speak] fair, mild, flattering speech.

blandish (blan-dish) v.t. [L. blandiri] to flatter blandisher (blan-dish-er) n. one that blandishes, flatters, or coaxes; a cajoler.

blandishment (blan-dish-ment) n. words or actions expressive of affection or kindness; artful, winning caresses.

blandness (bland-nes) n. the quality of being bland; mildness; gentleness.

blandly mildly; soothingly.

blank (bland-li) adv. in a bland manner; gently; mildly; soothingly.

blank (blangk) a. [O. H. Ger. blanch, white] of a white or pale colour; pale from fear or terror; dejected; lacking something; void; without mixture; pure; without rhyme;—n. any void space; a space in a written or printed instrument; a ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated; a paper unwritten; a legal

written or printed instrument; a ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated; a paper unwritten; a legal instrument, with vacant spaces left to be filled with names, dates, etc.; the point of a target at which aim is taken, marked with a white spot; a piece of metal prepared, but not stamped or finished, as a coin;—v.t. to make pale; to annul; to confuse. Blank-cartridge, cartridge without lead-shot. Blank-credit, permission to draw money to a certain amount. Blank-door, a recess in a wall, like a door. Blank-verse, unrimed verse. blanket (blang-ket) m. [O.F.] a coarse, loosely to cover with a blanket; to toss in a blanket; [Naut.] to take the wind out of the sails of. A wet blanket, one who, or that which, damps or discourages. blanketing (blang-ket-ing) n. cloth for blankets; tossing in a blanket.

blankly (blang-ket-ing) n. cloth for blankets; tossing in a blanket.

blankly (blang-ket-ing) n. the state or quality paleness or confusion.

blankness of being blank.

blare (blar) v.t. and i. [Imit.] to sound loudly;—n. noise; loud sound.

proper terms, as the figures on armorial ensigns;—n. art of drawing or explaining coats of arms; the representation on coats of arms; ostentatious display; publication; show. blazoner (blazn-r)n. one that blazons; one that proclaims or displays from vanity. blazonment (blazn-ment) n. the act of blazoning; the act of proclaiming. blazonry (blazn-r)n. art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper terms. bleach (blēch) v.t. [A.S. blācan] to make white by exposure to sun and air, or by chemical agency:—v.t. to grow white. Bleach-field, a field where cloth fabrics are bleached.

blarney (blar-ni) n. [Blarney-stone in Castle Blarney, near Cork, Ireland, reputed to make anyone that kisses it a shameless flatterer and deceiver] smooth, deceitful talk; flattery;—v.t. to deceive or flatter by smooth talk; to cajole.

blasé (bla-zā) a. [F.] having the strength impaired by excessive indulgence; tired of life.

blaspheme (blas-fēm') v.t. [G. blasphēmein, speak evil of] to speak reproachfully or impiously of: to utter abuse or calumny against any

or impiously of; to utter abuse or calumny against any person : -v.i. to utter blasphemy.

blasphemer (blas-fe'-mer) n. one that blas-

blasphemous (blas-fe-mus) a. uttering or containing blasphemy.
blasphemously (blas-fe-mus-li) adv. in a blasphemy (blas-fe-mi) n. [4]. blasphēmia] an indignity offered to God by reproach-

ful, contemptuous, or irreverent words or writing.

blast (blast) n. [A.S. blæst] a gust or sudden puff of air; a forcible stream of air from an orifice; the blowing necessary to smelt ore in a furnace; exhaust steam from an engine, used to create draught through the fire; the sound made by blowing a wind instrument; the fire; the sound made by blowing a wind instrument; an explosion of gunpowder in rending rocks, or of inflammable air in a mine; a blight; a flatulent disease of sheep;—v.t. to injure, as by a noxious wind; to blight; to affect with some sudden violence or destructive influence; to split, as by an explosion of gunpowder. Blast-furnace, a furnace for smelting, in which the supply of air is furnished by a powerful bellows, or other pneumatic apparatus.

Blast-pipe, the exhaust pipe of a steam-engine

blasted (blas'ted) a. blighted; confounded; accursed; detestable.
blaster (blas'ter) n. one who, or that which, blasts or destroys.

blasting (blasting) a. that blasts:—n. a blast; blasting (blasting) a. that blasts:—n. a blast; destruction; explosion; splitting and breaking up of rocks by gunpowder or other agency. Blasting-cartridge, a cartridge inclosing an explosive. Blasting-compounds, preparations for blasting. Blasting-oil, nitro-glycerine. blastoderm (blast-to-derm)n.[G. blastos, sprout, and derma, skin] the superficial

blastoderm (blast-to-derm). [G. olastos, sprout, and derma, skin] the superficial layer of the young embryo.

blatancy (blatant) n. the quality of being blatant (blatant) a. [Etym. doubtful] bellowing; brawling.

blatantly with bellowing.

blatter (blaten) v.i. [L. blaterare] to patter; to rail; to prate idly.

blatterer (blater) v.i. [L. blaterare] to patter; to blatterer (blater-er) n. one that blatters or talks volubly and foolishly; a babbler.

blattering (blater-ing) n. senseless railing; vain babbling; blustering.

blaze (blaz) n. [A.S. blaze] a fiame; the stream of light and heat from any body when burning; —[Icel. blest] a white spot on a horse; a spot made on trees by chipping off the bark;—[A.S. blazen, blow] to noise abroad;—v.i. to fiame; to send forth a bright light; to be conspicuous. be conspicuous

blazer (blā-zer) n. one that publishes and spreads reports; a flannel jacket of bright colour, orig. a jacket of a bright red colour.

blazing (blā-zing) ppr. radiating flame or heat.

Blazing-star, a comet.

blazon (blā-zn) v.t. [F. blason, shield] to display conspicuously; to embellish; to explain in proper terms as the figures on approprial engings—n. art of

bleacher (ble-cher) n. one that bleaches; a vessel used in bleaching.

bleachery (ble-cher-i) n. a place or establishment for bleaching.

bleaching (ble-ching) n. act or art of whitening, esp. of whitening fabrics by chemical agents, etc. Bleaching-powder, chloride of lime.

bleak (ble-kish) a. IA.S. bleo, pale without colour; pale; cold; cheerless;—n. a small fish.

bleakish (ble-kish) a. moderately bleak or chill; somewhat bleak.

bleakly (ble-kish) adv. in a bleak manner; coldly; desolately.

bleakness (ble-kines) n. the state or quality of

bleakness (blek-nes) n. the state or quality of being bleak.

blear (bler) a. [Etym. doubtful] dim or sore with rheum (applied to the eyes); dull; dim;—v.t. to make sore; to affect the eyes with watery humour; to make dim, as the sight. Blear-eyed, having sore eyes; dim-sighted; lacking in perception or understanding. blearedness, blearness (bler-ed-nes, blearte of being bleared.)

the state of being bleared.

bleat (blet) v.i. [A.S. blætan] to cry as a sheep;—n.
the cry or noise of a sheep.

bleater (ble'ter) a. an animal that bleats; a sheep.

bleb (bleb) n. [perhaps Imit.] a small tumour or blister; a bubble, as in water or glass.
blebby (bleb's) a. full of blebs, bubbles, or pustules.

bleed (bled) v.t. [A.S. bledan] to take blood from; to draw money from:—v.i. to lose blood; to die by slaughter; to drop, as blood; to pay or lose

bleeding (ble-ding) n. an issuing of blood; the bleeding (ble-ding) n. an issuing of blood; the blemish (blem-ish) v.t. [Icel. blær, livid] to mark of the with deformity; to mar, or make defective; to tarnish; to defame;—n. any mark of deformity,

blemish with deformity; to mar, or make defective; to tarnish; to defame;—n. any mark of deformity, whether physical or moral.

blemishless (blem'ish-les)a.having no blemish; spotless; untarnished.

blench (blensh) v.i. [A.S. blencan, deceive] to shrink; to start back; to flinch.

blend (blend) v.i. [A.S. blendan, to mix together; to confound;—v.i. to be mixed;—n. a mixture. Blend-corn, wheat and rye grown together. Blend-water, a urinary disease in cattle.

blende (blend) n. [Ger. blenden, dazzle] an ore of zinc, consisting of zinc and sulphur.

blender (blen'der) n. one who, or that which, blender, (blen'der) n. [Blendeim, residence of Duke of Marlborough, in Oxfordshire] a kind of spaniel. Blenheim orange, a kind of apple.

blenny (blen'i) n. [G. blennos, mucus] a fish of different species, usually of small size—so called from the shining mucus covering the skin.

blepharitis (blef-a-rī'tis) n. [G. blepharon, eyelid]. id] inflammation of the cyclids.

blesbok (bles'bok) n. [D. bles, white mark, and bok, goat] an antelope of Cape Colony.

bless (bles) v.t. [A.S. blētsian] to make happy, blithesome, or joyous; to invoke a blessing upon; to praise or glorify for benefits; to consecrate. Bless me, an expression of wonder.

blessed (bles'ed, blest) a. happy; enjoying happiness; hallowed; heavenly.

blessedly (bles'ed-li) adv. in a happy or fortunate manner; joyfully.

blessedly (bles-ed-li) adv. in a happy or fortunate manner; joyfully.

blessedly (bles-ed-li) adv. in a happy or fortunate manner; joyfully.

blessedness (bles-ed-nes) n. happiness; divine favour; heavenly joy.

blessing (bles-ing) n. a means of happiness; that which promotes prosperity and welfare; a wish of happiness pronounced; a benediction. To ask a blessing, to say grace before meat.

blest (blest) a. blessed; made happy; making happy; cheering.

blet (blet) n. [O.F. blet, overripe] decay in overripe fruit; -v.t. to soften, as overripe fruit.

blether, blather (bleth-fer, blath-fer) n [Icel. blath-fer, blath-fer) n [Icel. bladhr, nonsense] voluble nonsense; -v.t. to talk fluent, garrulous nonsense.

bletherskate, blatherskite (bleth' er-skät, blath-er-skit) n. one that talks sheer nonsense; a blustering fellow.

blustering tellow.

Bletonism (blet'un-izm) n. [fr. M. Bleton, a Frenchman] the pretended faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by peculiar sensations.

bletting (blet'ing) n. the slow decay of overripe fruit.

blight (blit) n. [Etym. unknown] anything nipping or blasting, as mildew or frost; that which frustrates one's plans or withers one's hopes:—v.t. to affect with blight, to ston the growth of the frustrate to ruin.

frustrates one's plans or withers one's hopes;—nt. to affect with blight; to stop the growth of; to frustrate; to ruin. blightingly (bli-ting-li) adn. with blighting result; with withering effect.

blind (blind) n. [A.S.] destitute of the sense of seeing; not having the faculty of discernment; unable to understand or judge; morally depraved; dark; obscure; admitting no light; having no outlet; closed at one end; reckless; imperfectly addressed;—n. to deprive of sight; to darken or obscure; to deceive by concealment; to cleat by false appearances; to mystify;—n. something to mislead the eye or the understanding; a pretext. Blind-fire, a fire set in a grate ready for lighting. Blind-side, side on which one is most easily assailed; weak side; foible. Blind-worm, a small reptile without feet, like a snake, called also slow-worm (its eves being very minute, it has often been sapposed to be blind). to be blind).

blindage (blin'dāj) n. a shelter of fascines and earth covering a trench; a mantlet. blinded (blin'ded) a. without sight; without discernment; having blinds.

blinder (blin'ded) n. one who, or that which, blinds; —pl. a horse's blinkers.

blindfold (blind'föld) a. having the eyes covered; blinded; having the mental eye darkened;—v.t. to cover the eyes of; to hinder from seeing. blinding (blin'ding) n. act of making blind; a gravel, spread over the stones in road-making.

blindly (blind'li) adv. in a blind manner; without sight or understanding.

blindman (blind-man) n. a post-office clerk who deals with imperfectly addressed letters.

Blindman's-buff, a game in which one person is blind-folded and tries to catch some one of the company, and tell who it is.

blindness (blind'nes) n. state of being blind; blink (blingk) v.t. [M. E. blenken] to shut out of sight; to avoid, or purposely evade; - v.t. to wink; to see with the eyes half shut, or with frequent winking; to glinmer, as a lamp; -n. a glinpse or glance, as of sunshine; the dazzling whiteness about the horizon occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice at sea. Blink-beer, beer that becomes sour racid.

horizon occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice at sea. Blink-beer, beer that becomes sour or acid. blinkard (bling-kept) n. one that blinks; that blinker (bling-kept) n. one that blinks; that blinker (bling-kept) n. one that blinks; whatever checks or obstructs sight or discernment; pl. broad pieces of leather shading a horse's eyes.

blinking (bling-king) n. the habit of abandoning game when caught (said of dogs).

blinkingly (bling-king-li) adv. in a blinking manner; so as to shirk or evade.

bliss (blis) n. [A.S. bliss] the highest degree of happiness; the happiness of heaven; heaven.

blissful (blis-fool) a. full of joy and felicity; supremely happy.

blissfulness (blis-fool-ip adv. in a blissful manner; blissfulness of joy; supreme felicity.

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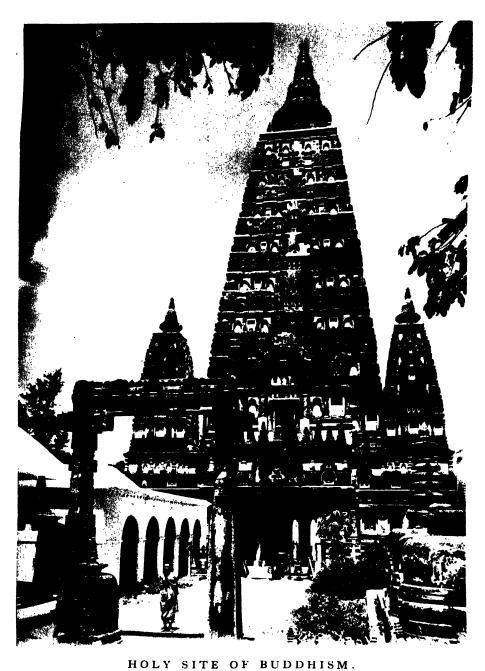
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The front facade of the great temple at Buddh Gaya in Bihar. The district has many associations with Budda and Buddhism.

blistery (blisters) a. full of blisters; marked by blisters.
blithe (blith) a. [A.S. blithe] gay; happy; joyous; blithely (blith-li) adv. in a gay, joyful manner; mirthfully; jocundly.
blitheness (blith-nes) n. sprightliness; gaiety; joyousness; mirthfulness.
blithesome (blith-sum) a. gay; merry; cheerful; blithesomeness (blith-sum-nes) n. state of being blithesome, blizzard (bliz-ard) n. [Etym. doubtful] a volley; a wind and intense cold.

wind and intense cold.

wind and intense cold.

bloat (blob) vt. [Icel. blautr, soaked] to swell or make turgid; to puff up; to cure (fish) by smoke; to make vain;—v.i. to grow turgid; to dilate.

bloated (blob'ed) a. swollen or inflated with gluttony; pampered; puffed up with pride.

bloater (blob'er) n. a dried and smoked herring, primarily from Yarmouth.

blob (blob) n. [perhaps Imit.] anything small and globular, as a dewdrop, blister, bubble; etc.

blobber (blob'er) n. [blob] a bubble; blubber. Blobber-lip, a thick lip.

block (blok) n. [Etym. doubtful] a solid mass of wood, on which criminals were beheaded; a pulley with its framework; the wooden mould on which something is formed; a connected mass or row of buildings; any obstruction, or cause of obstruction; a stupid fellow; a dolt;—n.t. to inclose or shut up; to sketch out roughly; to obstruct. Block-letters, wood type of large size, used in printing. Block-like, like a block; dull; stupid. Block-obstruct. Block-letters, wood type of large size, used in printing. Printing from engraved wooden blocks. Block-system, the system of marking off a line into sections by block signals to stop a train in one section till the next section is clear. Block-lin, tin in blocks or ingots. To block in, to get in the broad outline.

blockade (blokäd) n. guarding the approaches to a town or garrison, or the mouth of rivers or harbours, so as to prevent the entrance or landing of provisions, reinforcements, ctc., to the besieged; —r.t. to shut up by troops or ships, so as to compel a

ing of provisions, reinforcements, ctc., to the besieged; -r.t. to shut up by troops or ships, so as to compel a surrender from hunger and want; to beleaguer. Paper blockade, a resultless blockade. Blockade-runner,

blockade, a resultiess blockade. Blockade-runner, a vessel that forces its way into a blockaded port.

blockader (blo-kā-der) n. one that blockades; a vessel employed in blockading.

blocker (blok-er) n. one that blocks; one that blocks a parliamentary bill.

blockhead (blok-hed) n. a stupid, dull fellow; a dolt.

blockhouse (blok-hous) n. a place of defence made of logs, and pierced for

musketry; a small fort.

blockish (blok-ish) a. like a block; stupid; dull;
blockishly (blok-ish-li) adv. in a blockish manner;
blockishness (blok-ish-nes) n. the quality of being blockish.

(bloo-ma-ri, -me-ri) n.

blomary, bloomery (bloo-ma-ri, -me-ri) n. metal] the first forge through which iron passes after it is smelted from the ore.

smelted from the ore.

blond, blonde (blond) n. [F.] a person with fair co.nplexion, light hair, and light blue eyes:—a. of a fair colour or complexion; fair. Blond-lace, a fine kind of lace made of silk. Blond-metal, a variety of clay-ironstone.

blond or fair in complexion.

blond (blud) n. [A.S. blöd] the fluid that circulates through the arteries and veins of men sand animals; the juice of anything reddish: relation; consanguinity: lineage; honourable birth; murder; temper of mind; disposition; excited feeling; passion; a man of fiery spirit; a rake;—v.t. to let blood from: to stain with blood; to inure to blood, as a hound. Bad-blood, discord; enmity. Blood-baptism, in the ancient church, the martyrdom of those that had not been haptized. Blood-bought, gained at the price of blood. Blood-brother, a

brother by both parents. Blood-feud, a vendetta, or other feud. Blood-frozen, having the blood chilled or frozen. Blood-guiltiness, the crime of shedding blood. Blood-guilty, guilty of murder. Blood-heat, heat equal to the temperature of blood, or about 98° Fahr. Blood-horse, a horse whose blood is derived from the purest stock. Blood-hot, as warm as blood in its natural temperature. Blood-hound, a ferocious, blood-thirsty variety of dog, remarkable for the acuteness of its scent, and employed to pursue men or animals by tracing them by the scent. Blood-hound, a ferocious, blood-thiristy variety of dog, remarkable for the acuteness of its scent, and employed to pursue men or animals by tracing them by the scent of their tracks. Blood-orange, an orange with blood-like pulp. Blood-pudding, a black pudding. Blood-rain, blood-coloured rain, due to particles of dust, etc. Blood-red, red with blood; of the colour of blood. Blood-red, red with blood; of the colour of blood. Blood-spavin, a dilatation of the vein inside the hock of a horse. Blood-stained, stained with blood; having shed blood. Blood-svoin, swollen or suffused with blood. Blood-vessel, any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery or a vein. Bloodwarm, warm as blood; lukewarm. Blood-wite, a fine paid for the shedding of blood. Blood-won, won by shedding blood. Blood-worm, a small red earthworm, used in angling. Blue-blood, aristocratic blood. Flesh and blood, human nature. Half-blood, connection through one parent only. In blood, robust and powerful. blooded (blud-ed) a. having blood (in composition); of good pedigree.

bloodiness (blud-es) a. state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood. without shedding of blood; spiritless. bloodless (blud-les-li) adv. in a bloodless bloodless (blud-les-li) andv. in a bloodless blood ensummer; without bloodshed. bloodlessness (blud-les-ling) n. act of letting blood money (blud-lening) n. money earned by bringing about the capital conviction of a person.

viction of a person. bloodshed (blud'shed) n. the shedding or spilling of blood: slaughter; waste of life.
bloodshedding (blud'shed-ing) n. the crime of shedding blood.
bloodshot (blud'shet) a. red and inflamed by a turrid state of the blood-vessels.
bloodstone (blud'ston) n. a green silicious stone sprinkled with red jasper, as if with blood shops a brown ore of ison.

bloodstone sprinkled with red jasper, as if with blood; hematite; a brown ore of iron.
bloodsucker (blood-suk-er) n. any animal that sucks blood; an extortioner.
bloodthirstiness (blud-thers-ti-nes) n. thirst for shedding blood.
bloodwood (blud-wood) n. one of various trees bloody (blud-wood) n. one of various trees bloody. Bloody-bones, a children's bugbear. Bloody-speed, having bloody eyes; savage. Bloody-flux, dysentery. Bloody-minded, having a cruel disposition. Bloody-seeptered, having a sceptre obtained by shedding blood. by shedding blood.

by shedding blood.

bloom (bloom) n. [Icel. blom] a blossom; the flower of a plant; the opening of flowers in general; an opening to higher perfection, analogous to that of buds into blossoms; the powdery coating upon certain fruits:—[A.S. bloma] a mass of crude iron that has come through the blomary, and is undergoing the first hammering;—v.ē. to produce blossoms; to flower; to be in a state of youth and vigour.

bloomer (bloomer) n. [Mrs. Bloomer of New Costume for Iadies, consisting of c short dress, with loose drawers gathered round the ankle; a woman that wears such a costume; a broad, low-crowned hat to be worn with the bloomer dress.

bloomery (bloo-me-ri) n. See blomary.

blooming (blooming) a. flowering; thriving in health, beauty, and vigour:—n. the process of making blooms; a clouded appearance which varnish sometimes assumes on a picture.

bloomy (bloo'-mi) a. full of bloom; flowery; flourishing with the vigour of youth.

blossom (blos'-um) n. [A.S. blostima] the organs of reproduction, with their appendages;—

to put forth blossoms; to blow; to flower; to flourish and prosper.

blossomed (blos'-umd) a. showing blossoms; producing flowers.

blossomy (blos'-um-i) a. full of blossoms; (blos'-um-i) a. full of blossoms; rich with bloom.

blot (blot) v.t. [Etym. doubtful] to spot or bespatter; to disgrace; to disfigure; to obliterate; to obscure; to cause to be unseen or forgotten;—n. a spot or stain, as of ink, on paper; an obliteration of something written or printed; a spot or stain, as of ink, on paper; an obliteration of something written or printed; a

forgotten:—n. a spot or stain, as of ink, on paper; an obliteration of something written or printed; a spot in reputation; disgrace; blemish; b piece liable to be taken at backgammon.

blotch (bloch)n. [blot] a pustule or eruption upon the skin;—v.t. to mark with blotches.

blotchy (bloch-i) a. covered marked, or stained with blotches.

blotter (blot'-ing)n. a blot; the drying of blots; a blotting-pad; a wasto-book.

blotting (blot'-ing)n. a blot; the drying of blots. Blotting-paper, a kind of unsized paper, serving to imbibe superfurous ink.

blouse (bloux)n. [Fl. a light, loose over-garment; a French artisan.

blow (blo)n. [A.S. blowan, blossom; a mass or bed of flowers;—v.t. to blossom; a mass or bed of flowers;—v.t. to blossom; a sudden calamity; [A.S. blowan] an egg deposited by a fly in flesh, or the act of depositing it; a violent wind; a gale;—v.t. to throw a current of air upon; to drive by a current of air; to sound, as a wind instrument; to spread by report; to publish; to deposit, as eggs by flee; to form by inflation; to swell by injecting air; to put out of breath;—v.t. to produce a current of air with the mouth; to move, as air; to breathe hard or quick; to pant; to sound on being blown into. Blow-ball, the downy head of the dandelion, etc.; Blow-cock, a cock for blowing out water from a steam-boller. Blow-cock, a cock for blowing out water from a steam-boller. the downy head of the dandelion, etc.: Blow-cock, a cock for blowing out water from a steam-boiler. Blow-gun, a tube through which South American Indians hurl arrows by the breath. Blow-hole, the nostril of a whale; a hole in the nee for whales, etc., to breathe through Blow-pipe, an instrument by which a current of all is propelled through the flame of a lamp, so as to concentrate the heat on some point. To blow hot and cold, to contradict eneself; to be inconstant. To blow over to pass away; to vanish. To blow up, to explode, to reprove; to scald. To blow upon, to bring into discredit; to inform against.

blower (blo-er) a, one that blows: a conblower (blo-ing) a, the motion of action

blower (blo'-rr) n. one that blews: a conblower (blo'-ing) n. the motion or action blowing (blo'-ing) n. the motion or action blowing (blo'-ing) n. the motion or action blown (blo') a. swelled; inflated; tainted; out of breath; exhausted.

blowy (blo'-i) a. characterised by blowing; blowzed (blouzd) a. blowzy; fat and ruddy-faced; bloated; slatternly.

blowzy (blou'-zi) a. coarse and ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy.

blober (blo'-zi) a. coarse and ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy.

blubber and other large sea animals, from which oil is obtained:—r.t. to swell or distigure the face. Blubber-spade, a spade for taking off blubber face. Blubber-spade, a spade for taking off blubber (blo'-cher) n. (Field-marshal vor Blucher (blo'-cher) a strong leather half-boot, bludgeon (blu]-un) n. a short stick with one bludgeon (blu]-un) n. a short stick with one blue (blo'-n. lo. II. Ger. blo] the colour of the clear sky; one of the seven primary colours;—pl. low spirits: melancholy;—a. of the colour called blue; sky-coloured; corulean;—r.t. to make blue; to dye of a blue colour. Blue n. one who represents Oxford (dark blue) or Cambridge (light-blue) in the annual inter-University contests at rowing, cricket, football, or athetics. A Half-blue is given for other sports. The Blues, the Reyal Horse Guards. Blue-bird, a sweet-singing Lard of North America. Blue-bonnet, a Scottish sodier (before 1603) who used to wear a blue cap; a blue

titmouse. Blue-book, a parliamentary publication, so called from its cover. Blue-bottle, a plant that grows among corn; a fly with a large blue belly. Blue-cap, a blue titmouse; a species of salmon. Blue-coat, a boy of Christ's Hospital. Blue devils, lowness of spirits; appearance of imaginary things to a person, after long intoxication. Blue-eyed, having blue eyes. Blue-fish, a fish, often called dolphin, found in the Atlantic; a fish allied to the mackerel, but larger (called also horse-mackerel). Blue-gown, a beadsman, formerly patronized by the king, named from the dress [Scot.]. Blue-gum, a eucalyptus tree of Australia. Blue-jacket, a sailor. Blue-light, a blue-flamed signal light. Blue-pencil r. to correct or edit; esp. to condense or abridge a manuscript for the Press. Blue-peter, a blue flag with a white square in the centre; a signal that the vessel is to sail. Blue-pill, a pill of prepared mercury, used as an aperient, occ. Blue-pint, n. a copy of a drawing made by exposing to light, under a tracing of the original, a sheet of sensitized paper, on which the lines come up in white on a blue ground. Blue-ribbon, the ribbon of the Garter; the highest award or honour; an amblem of teetotalism. Blue-riuin, inferior gin. white on a state ground. Blue-ribon, the riboon is the Garter; the highest award or honour; an emblem of teetotalism. Blue-ruin, inferior gin, whisky, etc. Blue-stocking, a literary lady; a female pedant. Blue-vitriol, sulphate of copper (often blue-stone).

whisky, etc. Blue-stocking, a literary lady; a female pedant. Blue-vitriol, sulphate of copper (often blue-stone).

bluebell (bloo'-bel) n. a plant that bears blueberry (bloo'-bel) n. a plant and its fruit, of several varieties.

blueness (bloo'-nes) n. the state or quality of being blue; the livid mark of a bruise. bluff (bluf) a. [Etyn. doubtfal] steep; bold; rude or coarse in manner or appearance; blustering; roughly frank; outspoken:—n. a high bank presenting a steep or precipitous front; a game of cards;—t. to impose on by pretending to greater strength than one possesses. Bluffbowed, of a ship, with broad bows.

bluffly (bluf'-il) adv. in a bluff manner; in a bluffly (bluf'-il) adv. in a bluff manner; in a bluffly (bluf'-il) adv. in a bluff manner; in a bluffly (bluf'-il) adv. in a bluff manner; in a bluffly (bluf'-il) adv. a kike a bluff; steep; having the following (bloo'-ins) n. the state or quality bluffly (bluf'-il) a. kike a bluff; steep; having something to give a bluish tint, asindigo. bluing (bloo'-ish) a. blue in a small degree; blunder (blun'-der) v.t. [Icel. blunda, doze] to of care or deliberation;—n. a gross mistake. blunder (blun'-der) v.t. [Icel. blunda, doze] to of care or deliberation;—n. a gross mistake. blunderbuss (blun'-der-bus) n. [D. donder-with a large bore, discharging a number of balis with a wide range; a stupid, blundering fellow. blunderhead fellow; one that blunders, blunderhead fellow; one that blunders, blundering ly dering manner; carelessly. blunge (bluni) v.t. [bl(end) and (pl)unge], to a blunger, a kind of wooden shovel, or by machinery, blunt edge or point of; to repress or weaken appetite, desire, or pow blunt'-il) adv. in a plain or abrupt bluntly (blunt'-il) adv. in a plain or abrupt bluntly (blunt'-il) adv. in a plain or abrupt bluntly (blunt'-il) adv. in a plain or abrupt

desire, or pow

the edge or point of; to repress or weaker appeared, desire, or pow bluntly (blunt'-il) adv. in a plain or abrupt bluntly (blunt'-nes) n. want of edge or point; bluntness (blunt'-nes) n. want of edge or point; blur (blur) n. [blear] that which obscures without quite effacing; to dim: to blemish. blurb (blerb) n. [invented word] a publisher's pull or laudatory description of a book. blurb (blurb) v.t. [Innt] to utter suddenly or unadvisedly; to divulge inconsiderately. blush a red or resy colour; to redden in the face, as from a sense of shame, confusion, or modesty:—n. a red or rosy tint; a red colour suffusing the checks or the face; first glance or view. To put to the blush, to shame.

blushful (blush-fool) a. full of blushes; modest; blushfully (blush-fool-i) adv. with many blushes; blushfully (blush-fool-i) adv. with many blushes; in a blushful manner.

blushing (blush-ing) n. the act of turning red; the appearance of colour upon the cheek. blushingly (blush-ing-li) adv. in a blushing, modest manner.

blushless (blush-ing-li) adv. in a blushing, modest manner.

blushless (blush-ing-li) adv. in a blushing, modest manner.

blushes (blush-ing-li) adv. in a blushing, modest manner.

bluster (blush-ing-li) adv. in a blush ; impudent; shameless.

bluster (blush-ing-li) adv. in a blush ; intal moise and violence, as of a storm; noisy and violent talk.

blusterer (blush-ing-li) a. stormy; rough; blustering (blush-ing-li) av. in a bluster-blustering (blush-ing-li) adv. in a bluster-blustery (blush-ing-li) or forty feet long, found in the tropical parts of America, which crushes its prey to death in its coils.

Boanerges (b. a-ner'jēs) n.

Boanerges (G., see Mark, iii.

17] a loud, hawling preacher.

boar (bōr) n. [A.S. hir] the male of swine, not castrated. Boar-fish, a fish with a snout like a boar's. Boar-spear, a spear used by boar-hunters.

board (bōrd) n. [A.S. bord] a piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness: a table to put food upon; food; entertainment, usually for pay; the table at which a court or council sits, or the members of it; the managers a court or council sits, or the members of it; the managers of a public trust or work; the line over which a ship runs between tack and tack; a table or frame for a game; paper made thick and stiff;—\(\textit{t}\). the stage in a theatre;—\(\textit{t}\). to lay or cover with boards; to go on board of, or enter; to furnish with food, or to place at board for compensation;—\(\textit{t}\). to obtain food or diet statedly for compensation. Board-rule, a scale indicating the surface area of a board. Board-school, a school administered by a school board. Board-wages, wages allowed to servants in lieu of food. By the board, over the ship's side. To make a board, to tack into the wind.

boardable (bor-tle-bl) a, that may be boarded, as boarder (bor-tle-bl) a, that may be boarded, as boarder (bor-tle-bl) a, one that lives and diets in another's house for a consideration; one

that boards a ship in action.

that boards a ship in action.

boarding (bör-ding) n. wooden boards; a wooden boarding fence or floor; entering a ship by force; obtaining food and lodgings for a fixed sum of money. Boarding-house, a house for boarders. Boarding-machine, a machine for softening leather, to make the surface granulated. Boarding-pike, a weapon used by sailors. Boarding-school, a school in which the scholars receive board and lodging as well as instruction. boarish (bör-ish) a. of, or pertaining to, a boar; boars (böst) v. l. [bym. doubtful] to speak of with with a broad chisel and mallet: -r. t. to vaunt one's self; to exalt or extravagantly praise one's self; to speak vaingloriously: -n. expression of ostentation, pride or vanity; the cause or occasion of boasting.

boastful (bōst-fool) a. given to boasting; vainglorious; proud.

boastfulness (bōst-fool-i) adv. in a boastful manner; vaingloriously.

boastfulness (bōst-fool-i) adv. in a boastful boastfulness (bōst-fool-i) respectively.

boastfulness (bōst-fool-i) respectively.

Fate, far, ado; ine, her; near the strength of the sum of the self.

boastingly (bös-ting-li) adv. in a boasting manner; like a braggart.

boat (böt) n. [A.S. bat] a small open vessel, usually moved by oars or rowing but often by a sail—hence, any vessel, usually with some control of its account of the sail of the hence, any vessel, usually with some epithet descriptive of its use or mode of propulsion; a utensil like a boat: —v.t. to transport in a boat:—v.t. to go in a boat. Boatbill, a South American species of wading bird. Boatbill, a line of the boat with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat. Boatbouse, a shed on the banks, to house boats when not in use. Boatback a boat in speed between boats. Boatback like a boat in form, said of a bird's tail, etc. In the same boat, in the same condition or plight.

boating (lotting) n. rowing or sailing, esp. for boating (lotting) n. a man that manages a boat.

boat [lotting] n. a man that manages a boat sail [lotting] n. a man officer in

boatswain (löitswän, bō'sn) n. an officer in charge of a ship's boats, sails, etc., who summons the men to their duties w th his whistle.

bob (bob) n. [Etym. doubtful] a short, jerking action; anything that plays with a short motion; bait used in angling, as for cels; the weight at the end of a pendulum in angling, as for cels; the weight at the end of a pendulum or plumb-line; -v.t. to move in a jerking manner; to strike with a quick, light blow; to gain by fraud; to cut short; -v.t. to have a jerking motion; to angle with a jerking motion of the bait. Bob-apple, bob-cherry, a game in which the players try to catch, with the teeth, an apple, cherry, etc., vibrating at the end of a fixed string. Bob-sled, bob-sleigh, two sleds joined together for transporting timber. Bob-wig, a short-tailed wig. bobbin (holdin) n. [F. bobine] a small cylindrical piece of wood, with a border at one or both ends, on which thread is wound; a spool. Bobbin-work, work woven with bobbins.

bobbinet (hold-i-net) n. a kind of lace wrought by machines.

bobbish (bobish) a. hearty; cheery; in good health and spirits.

bobby (bobi) n. [Sir Robert Peel, who founded the police force in 18:29] a policeman.

bobolink (bob-lingk) n. [fr. its note] an American singing bird.

bobstays (bob-stiss) n.pl. ropes or chains to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the start of the start

to the stem or cut-water.

to the stem or cut-water.

bobtail (bolt-tai) n. a short tail, or a tail cut short;

bobtailed (bolt-taild) a. having the tail cut short,

sa a dog or a horse.

bocasine (bok-a-sin) n. [Turk. bōhāsī, cotton
cloth a cotton fabric of the Levant.

bock-beer (bok-ber) n. [Ger.] a strong kind of
ferman heer.

bocking (bok-ing) u. a kind of baize or drugget, so called from the town of Bocking, in Essex.

bockland, bocland bockland) n. [A.S. bockland, bocland bockland) n. [A.S. land] public property granted to private individuals. bode (bod) v.t. [A.S. bodian] to foretell; to portend; to pressage.

bodeful portentous; foreboding, ominous; bodega (bōd-dō-ga) n. [Sp.] a wine-cellar; a wine-shop.

bodement (bod'ment) n. an omen; a prognostic; a presentiment.

bodice (bod'is) n. [properly, pl. of body] stays; a corset; an inner vest worn above the corset; the close-fitting body of a woman's dress; an outer corset-shaped, laced vest, worn by women. bodiced (bod'ist) n. wearing a bodice; provided with a bodice.

bodied (bod'id) a. having a body or hodies; used in composition, as an able-bodied man, bodiless (bod'i-les) a. having no body or material form; incorporeal.

bodily (bod'i-li) a. having or containing a body; corporeally; entirely; completely.

boding (bod'iding) a. pressging; ominous:—n. an omen; pressge: foreshowing.

bodingly (bod'iding-li) adv, in a boding manner; ominously; orientously.

bodkin (bod'kin) n. [E.] a dagger; a pointed instrument for making holes, etc.; an instrument with an eye, for drawing tape or ribbon through a loop; a pin for dressing hair; a printer's tool, used to pick type from a form in correcting. To ride, sit, or travel bodkin, to sit, as a third person, between two others.

bodle [bod'l] n. [Bothwell, a mint-master] an old Scottish copper coin, one-sixth of a penny.

Bodleian (bod-le-an) a. of, or pertaining to, Sir Thomas Bodley, who restored the library of Oxford University; belonging to that library.

body (bod'l) n. [A.S. bod'g) the frame of an animal; the central part, as distinguished from the head or extremities; the part of a dress that covers the body; the material substance and structure, as distinguished or extremities; the part of a dress that covers the body; the material substance and structure, as distinguished from the vital force; a person; a number of persons collectively; a corporation; a number of hings or particulars grouped together; a system; a mass or solid substance; the main part; consistency; strength; inherent or characteristic quality;—n.t. to produce in definite shape; to embody. Body-clothes, clothes for the body; coverings for a horse. Body-clothes, clothes for the body; coverings for a horse. Body-clothes, clothes for the body; coverings for a horse. Body-clothes, clothes for the body; coverings for a horse. Body-clothes, clothes for the body; coverings for a horse. Body-clothes, clothes for the body; coverings for a horse. Body-clothes, clothes for the person of the sovereign; a life guard; retinue; attendants. Body-politic, organized society; the state. Body-servant, a valet; a personal attendant. Body-snatcher, one that robs graves of dead bodies for the purposes of dissection. Body-whorl, the last-formed whorl of a univalve shell.

Boetian (bē-ō-shan) a pertaining to Bucotia, or Bootian (bē-ō-shan) a pertaining to Bucotia, or loog n. [D.] a Dutch farmer of South Africa; a white person of Dutch descent.

Bog (bog) n. [Ir. and Gael. bog, soft, moist] a quagmorass:—n.t. to whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire. Bog-boary, the cranberry. Bog-butter, a fatty substance found in masses in peat-bogs. Bog-earth, earth composed of, or largely mixed with, peat. Bog-land, hoggy or marshy land. Bog-oak, trunks and branches of oak found embedded in peat-bogs. Bog-ore, an ore of iron found in boggy or swampy land. Bog-spavin, an encysted tumour on the inside of the hough of a horse. Bog-trotter, one that lives in a boggy country.

boggle (bog-l) v.i. [bogle] to exhibit hesitancy; to start; to make difficulties; to equivocate.

boggle (bog-l) v.i. [bogle] to exhibit hesitancy; to start; to make difficulties; to equivocate.

boggler (bog-ler) n. one that boggles; a doubter; a stickler; one that bungles things.

boggy (bog-l) a. pertaining to bogs; containing bogs; full of bogs; swampy.

bogie, bogey (bo-gi)n. [Etym. unknown] a low truck on four wheels; a revolving under-carriage.

bogle (bo-gi) n. [Celt.] a hobgoblin; a bugbear; a spectre; a nursery ghost or demon.

bogus (bo-gus) a. [Etym. unknown] spurious; (bo-gus) a. [Etym. unknown] spurious; counterfeit; sham.

bogy, bogey (bo-gi) n. [logle] the devil; a bohea (bo-he-) n. [Wu-i Hills in China] an inferior kind of black tea.

Bohemian (bo-he-ini-an)a pertaining to Bohemian

Bohemian (bō-hō-mi-an)a, pertaining to Bohemia or its inhabitants; pertaining to the gipsies; characteristic of social Bohemians;—n. a native of Bohemia; a gipsy; one that leads an unsettled life, and disregards conventionalities. Bohemian-glass, a clear, crown glass made in Bohemia.

Bohemianism (bo-ho-mi-an-izm) n. life or habits of a social Bohemian. boil (boil) v.t. [L. bullire, boil] to agitate by the application of heat; to dress, or cook, by boiling; to subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid; the state of boiling;—v.t. to be agitated by the action of heat; to effervesce; to be hot or fervid; to be moved or excited. To boil away, to evaporate in boiling. To boil down, to reduce in bulk by boiling.

boil (boil) n. [A.S. byle, sore] a hard, inflamed tumour which commonly suppurates.

boiler anything is boiled; a strong metallic vessel in which steam is generated for driving engines, etc.

boilery (boi-ler) n. a place or an apparatus for boiling or evaporating, as sait or supar.

boiling (boi-ling) n. act or state of agitation by heat; ebullicion; act of subjecting to the action of heat. Boiling-point, the temperature at which

a liquid is converted into vapour with ebullition. Boiling-spring, a spring giving out hot or boiling water.
boisterous (boister-us) a. [E.] loud; roaring; exhibiting tunuituous violence.

boisterously (boister-us-li) adv. in a noisy, violent manner.

boisterousness (boister-us-nes) n. the quality of being boisterous.

bolar (bō-lar) a. of, or pertaining to, bole or clay.

bolas (bö'las) n. [Sp. fr. L. bulla, bubble] a missile consisting of two or three balls or stones, connected by a rope, used by the South American Indians. bold (böld) a. [A.S. beald, bald] daring; ready to meet danger; exhibiting or requiring courage; in a bad sense, forward; over-confident; lacking proper modesty or restraint; rude; taking liberties in composition or expression; prominent; abrupt. Bold-face, an impudent person. Bold-faced, impudent. Bold-spirited, couragens. To make bold, to venture. impudent person. Bold-faced, impudent. Bold-spirited, courageous. To make bold, to venture.

boldly (böld-li) adv. in a bold manner; fearlessly; unhesitatingly; sharply; impudently.

boldness (böld-nes) n. the quality of being bold; courage; assurance.

bole (böl) n. [Cel. bolr, bulr] the body or stem of a tree; any cylindrical body.

bole (böl) n. [G. bölos, clod] a kind of fine, compact, earthy clay.

bolero (bola-ro) n. [Sp.] a lively Spanish dance; the air to which it is danced.

bolide (bol-id, bol-id) n. [G. bolis, bolidos, dart, missile] a meteoric stone; a fire-ball.

boll (bol) n. (bowl) the pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax; a pericarp; [Scand.] an old dry measure, varying from two to six bushels; a boll of meal is 140 bs.

varying from two to six bushels; a boll of meal is 140 lbs. avoirdipois;—v.t. to form into a pericarp or seed-vessel.

bollard (bol-ard) n. [bolc, tree-trunk] a strong post on a wharf, dock, or on board a ship, for securing ropes or cables to.

bolling (bol-ing) n. [bolc, tree-trunk] a tree with the tops and branches cut off.

bolster (bol-ster) n. [A.S.] a long cushion, generally laid under the pillows; a pad used as a support, or to hinder pressure, or the like: a compress; any pad, bag, or support;—v.t. to support with a bolster; to hold up; to maintain, as a false case.

bolsterer (bol-sterer) n. one that bolsters; a

to hold up; to maintain, as a false case.

bolsterer (bolster-er) n. one that bolsters; a supporter; a maintainer.

bolstering (bolster-ing) n. a prop or support; padding; a pillow-fight.

bolt (bolt) n. [A.S.] an arrow; a dart; a strong pin, used to fasten or hold something in place; a thunder-bolt; a shackle; 30 yards of canvas; the act of bolting from; a sudden running away; -v.t. to fasten or secure with a bolt; to restrain; to utter or throw out; to swallow without chewing; -v.t. to start forth like a bolt; to move abruptly; to spring suddenly aside; to desert, as a party. Bolt-auger, an instrument for boring holes for bolts. Bolt-boat, a strong boat that will endure a rough sea. Bolt-head, a long glass vessel for chemical distillations (called also a matrass or receiver). Bolt-rope, a rope to which the edges of sails are sewed, to rope, a rope to which the edges of sails are sewed, to strengthen them. Bolt-upright, quite upright. A bolt

from the blue, a sudden, unexpected stroke.

bolt (bolt) v.t. [O.F. hulter, sift] to sift or pass through a sieve; to examine; bring forward for dis-

bolt a sieve; to examine; bring forward for discussion;—n. a sieve.

bolter (böl'ter) n. one who, or that which, bolts; a sieve.

bolting (böl'ting) n. the act of sifting; a bundle sieve.

bolting of straw; private arguing of law cases.

Bolting-cloth, a linen or hair cloth for a sieve. Bolting-house, a house where meal or flour is sifted. Boltingmill, a machine for sifting meal or flour.

bolus (bölus) n. [L.] a rounded mass of anything medicinal; a large pill; something disagree able that must be taken or accepted.

bomb (bum, bom) n. [C. bombos, a humming noise, a hollow ball or shell of cast iron, filled with explosive materials,

filled with explosive materials, to be discharged from a mortar.

Bomb-chest, a chest filled with combustibles, designed to act as a small mine. Bomb-proof, proof against bombs. Bomb-



vessel, a strong vessel carrying mortars for bombard-ments at sea. Volcanic-bomb, a round mass of lava

ments at sea. Volcanic-bomb, a round mass of lava ejected from a volcano.

bombard (bum-bard', bom-bard') v.t. to attack with shot and shell.

bombardier (bum-barder', bom-barder') n. an artilleryman employed in serving mortars and howitzers; a non-commissioned artillery officer having charge of mortars.

officer having charge of mortars.

bombardment (bum', bom-bard'ment) n. the act of bombarding.

bombardon (bom-bardun) n. [F. fr. L. bombus, hollow sound] a large grave-toned musical instrument of the trumpet kind.

bombast (bum', bom'bast) n. [G. bombux, silk] conton, or any soft, fibrous material, used as a padding; high-sounding language; fustian;—a. bombastic;—v.t. to pad out; to inflate.

bombastic, bombastical bas-tik, -ti-

bombastically (bum-, bom-bas-ti-kal-i) adv. bombastically (bum-, bom-bas-ti-kal-i) adv. bombastry (bum-, bom-bas-tri) n. bombastry words; fustian.

bombazet, bombazette (bum-, bombazette ba-zet') n.

[bombazine] a kind of thin woollen cloth.

bombazine, bombasine (bum-, bombombuz, silk, cotton) a twilled fabric, with a silk warp,

bombic, silk, contour a twince land, a worsted weft.

bombic (bombik) a. [L. bombyx, silk-worm] of, or pertaining to, the silk-worm. Bombic acid, an acid secreted by the silk-worm.

bombinate (bombi-nāt) v. i. L. bombus, buzzing noise] to hum; to huzz.

bombshell (bom-shel) n. a bomb or hollow globe of iron, filled with powder, to be

discharged from a mortar.

bombycinous (hom-his-i-nus)a. [L. fr. bombyx. silk) silken; of the colour of the silk-worm; transparent, with a yellow tint.

bona fide (ho-na fi-de) adv. or a. [L.] in good faith; without fraud or deception.

bonanza (bō-nan-za) n. (Sp.) a rich mass of ore; a mine of wealth; a profitable thing.

Bonapartism (bō-na-par-tizm) n. the policy or manners of Bonaparte; adherence to his cause.

bonbon (bon-bon, bong-bong) n. [F.] sugar conchretien (bong-krā-tiong) n. [F.] a kind
oon-chretien (bong-krā-tiong) n. [F.] a kind

bond (bond) n. [band] a band, tie, or link; that which fastens, confines, or unites; a binding; means of connection or union; moral force or obligation; a legal deed by which a person engages himself and his representatives to fulfil specific conditions or pay moneys. legal deed by which a person engages himself and his representatives to fulfil specific conditions or pay moneys.

—pl. chains; fetters; captivity; imprisonment;—a. in a state of servitude or captivity;—v.t. to put into a bonded warehouse; to mortgage; to enslave; to bind or hold together, as brick or stones. Bond-creditor, a creditor secured by bond. Bond-debt, a debt contracted under the obligation of a bond. Bond-servant, a slave; a bondman. Bond-service, condition of a bond-servant; slavery. Bond-slave, a person in a state of slavery. Bond-stone, a stone running through a wall from one face to another, to bind it together. Bond-timber, timher worked into a wall to it or strengthen it longitudinally. In bond, in a bonded warehouse, and liable to duty.

bondage (bon-da-jer) n. in Scotland, a cotter on a farm, bound at certain seasons to assist, personally or by substitute, the farmer in his work. bonded (bon-ded) a. put or placed in bond; encumbered; mortgaged. Bonded-warehouse, a warehouse in which bonded goods are stored. bonded (bon-der) n. one that bonds; one that deposits goods in a bonded warehouse. bondolder (bon-der) n. one that bonds bond or bonds granted by a government, corporation, or individual.

ment, corporation, or individual.

bondmaid (bond-mad) n. a female bound to serve without wages; a female slave.

bondman, bondsman (bond-man, bonds-man) n. a slave; a man bound to serve without wages; a surety.

bondwoman, bondswoman (bond' woom.

n, bondz-woom-an) n. a female slave.

bone (bon) n. [A.S. bān] a firm, hard, whitish substance, composing the skeleton in the higher orders of animals; an integral portion of the skeleton; anything made of bone, as castanets;—v.t. to take out bones from; to put bones into. A bone of contention, a subject of dispute. Bone-ace, a game at cards. Bone-lack, a black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination in close vessels. Bone-reaker, one who, or that which, breaks bones; the sea-eagle or osprey. Bone-cave, a cave containing the remains of animals. Bone-dust, ground or pulverized bones, used as a fertilizer. Bone-earth, the earthy residuum after the calcination of bones. Bone-setter, one that sets broken and dislocated bones. Bone-spavin, a bony excrescence on the inside of a horse's hough. To make bones, to hesitate.

boned (bond) a. having bones; freed from bones.

boneless (bōn-les) a. without bones; without boness; without stamina.

boneset (bōn-seu) n. a plant, the common comfrey, Symphytum officinale.

bonfire (bon-lip) n. [bonelre] a fire made to express public joy and exultation, or for amusement.

bonhomie (bon-o-me) n. [F.] frank and simple good-heartedness; good-nature.

boniface (bon-i-fixs) n. [the landlord in Farquhar's Beaux' Stratagem] an innkeeper.

bonification (bon-i-fi-kā-shun) n. [L. bonus, good, and facere, make] amelioration; betterment.

tion; betterment.

boniness (bō'ni-nes) n. the state or quality of boniness being bony.

boning (bō'ning) n. the removal of bones from poultry, etc.;—[bourn, limit] the operation of judging the straightness of a surface by the eye.

bonito (bō-ne-tō) n. [Sp.] a fish of the tunny kind, growing to the length of three feet.

bon mot (hong-mô') n.; pl. bons mots (bong-mô')
bonne (hon) n. [F. in L. bonus, good] a child's
nursemaid of French nationality.
bonnet (hon-et) n. [O.F.] a round flat cap or coverlanguage worn by goods a head ornament of various

bonnet (non-et) n. [O.F.] a round flat cap or covershapes worn by women; a part of a parapet considerably elevated to screen the terreplein; an addition to a sail;—n.t. to knock the hat over the eyes. Bonnet-laird, one that farms his own property. Bonnet-piece, a gold coin issued by James V. of Scotland. Bonnet-rouge, a sans-culotte; an anarchist; a decoy or confederate. bonneted (bon-et-ed) a. wearing a bonnet; furnished with a bonnet.

bonnily (bon-i-il) adv. in a bonny manner; prettily; gayly; handsomely.

bonniness (bon-i-nes) n. the quality of being bonny; beauty.

bonny (bon-i) a. [F. bon, good] handsome; beauti-bonny(bon-i) a. [F. bon, good] handsome; beauti-bonnyclabber (bon-i-kab-er) n. [Ir. bainne, milk, and caba, mud] milk that has turned sour; a drink of beer and buttermilk.

bonspiel (bon-ten) n. [Etym. unknown] a match at archery, golf, curling, etc.

bonten (bon-ten) n. [Etym. unknown] a narrow woollen fabric.

bon ton (bon-ten) n. [F.] good style or breed-

woollen fabric.

bon ton (bong-tong) n. [F.] good style or breeding; fashionable society.

bonus (bō-nus) n. [L. good] a premium given for a loan, charter, etc.; an extradividead paid ent of accumulated profits; money peid to an agent, in addition to a share in profits, or to stated compensation.

bon vivant (bong-ve-vong) n. [F. bon, good, and vivre, to live] a luxurious liver; a good fellow; a jovial companion.

bony (bō-ai) a. consisting of bone; full of bones; having large or prominent bones; hard and tough, like bone.

tough, like bone.

bonze (benz) n. [Jap. bonzo, a pious man] a priest of many different Oriental sects.

94 boo (boo) int. an exclamation of aversion or contempt;—v.t. and i. to hoot.

booby (boé'bi) n. [Sp. bobo, fr. L. babbus, stammerfiellow. Booby-hatch, a wooden framework to cover the after-hatch in vessels. Booby-hut, a kind of hooded sleigh. Booby-hutch, a clumsy kind of cart or carriage. boobyish (boó'bi-ish) a. resembling a booby; silly; stupid.

boobyism (boó'bi-ish) a. resembling a booby; boobyism (boó'bi-ish) n. stupidity; foolishness; slilliness.

boodle (boó'dl) n. Etym unknown] crowd; pack; boohoo (boo-hoo') n. loud, unrestrained weeping; book (book) n. [A.S. bōo] a collection of sheets of paper, or similar material, blank, written, or printed, bound together; a literary composition, written or printed; a subdivision of a literary work; a volume in printed, bound togeoner; a literary composition, written or printed; a subdivision of a literary work; a volume in which accounts are kept;—v.t. to enter, write, or register in a book; to bind one to his word or engagement; to secure by prepayment; to hand in for transmission.

Book-account, an account or register of debt or credit in a book. Book-debt, a debt for goods sold and charged in the seller's books. Book-fold, a piece of muslin containing 24 yards. Book-nolder, the prompter at a theatre. Book-hunter, a collector of books; a bibliophile. Book-keeper, one that keeps accounts. Book-keeping, the art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts. Book-knowledge, knowledge gained from books, as opposed to experience. Book-learned, versed in books. Book-learning, learning acquired by reading, as distinguished from practical knowledge. Book-maker, one that writes and publishes books; a compiler; a systematic better on horse races. Book-maker, the practice of writing and publishing books; compilation. Book-mark, something placed in a book to assist in finding a page or place. Book-muslin, a fine kind of muslin, so called from being folded in book form. Book-notice, a short notice or review of a book in a magazine or newsener. Book-maker, had not the Bible. or printed; a subdivision of a literary work; a volume in musin, so cannot from neing folded in fook form. Dook-notice, a short notice or review of a book in a magazine or newspaper. Book-oath, an oath made on the Bible. Book of God, the Bible. Book of reference, a book for consultation, as a gazetteer, etc. Book-plate, a label pasted on a book to indicate its ownership, etc. Book-post, an arrangement by which books and other printed post, an arrangement by which books and other printed matter other than newspapers are conveyed by post at reduced rates. Book-shelf, a shelf to hold books. Book-shop, a shop where books are sold. Book-stall, a stall at which books and periodicals are sold. Book-stall, a stall at which books and periodicals are sold. Book-stand, a place for the sale of books in the street; a support to hold books. Book-tray, a board for holding books. Book-work, the study of text-books.

bookbinder (book-bin-der) n. one that binds bookbindery (book-bin-der-i) n. a place for binding books.

bookbinding (book-bin-ding) n. art or practice of binding books.

bookcase (book-kis) n. a case with shelves for holding books.

booked (book) n. registered; provided with a booked (book). a. registered; provided with a tooked (book). a. registered; provided with a bookful (book-fool) a. full of book-knowledge; n. the contents of a book.

booking (book-ing) n. act of entering debts or accounts of sales or charges in a book.

Booking-clerk, a clerk that issues tickets to passengers, etc., or books goods to be forwarded. Booking-office, an office where passengers or parcels are booked.

bookish (book-ish) a. given to reading fond of study; learned; pedantic.

bookishly (book-ish-li) adv. in a bookish manner; studiously; pedantically.

bookishness quality of being bookish. bookland (book-land) n. See bockland. bookman (book'-man) n. a scholar by profession; a student of books.

bookseller (book'-sel-er) n. one whose occupation is to sell books.

bookworm (book-wurm) n. a worm or mite that eats heles in books; a student.

boom (boom) n. [D.] a long pole or spar used for extending the bottom of sails; a chain cable or connected line of spars extended across a river or or connected line of spars extended across a river or other water, a pole set up in shallow water, to mark out the channel. Boom-irons, rings of iron attached to the yard, through which the studding sail booms are projected.

DOOM (boom) v.t. [Imit.] to utter with a booming sound; to force on public attention;—v.t. to make a hollow sound, as waves or cannon; to cry, as the bittern; to rush or scud, as a ship under a press of sail;—n. a hollow roar; the cry of the bittern; sound of a bell, etc.; rapid advance in price; a sudden demand for.

DOOMETANS (boom-rang) n. [native name] a missile weapon used by the natives of Australia (when thrown forward from the hand it describes very remarkable curves, and finally takes a retrograde direction, so as to return towards the throwen.

DOON (boon) n. [Icel. bon, prayer] petition; that the saked; a blessing; a privilege;—[Gael. bun, stubble] the refuse stalks of hemp or flax.

DOON (boon) a. [F. bon] gay; merry; jovial; kind; bountfull. Boon-work, work or service given gratuitously to a farmer, by his neighbours.

DOOT (boor) n. [D. boer, a tiller] a countryman; a peasant; a rude and illiterate person.

DOOTISh (boor'ish a. like a boor; clownish; awk-boorish (boor'ish-li) adv. in a boorish or clownish manner.

DOOTISh (boor'ish-li) adv. in a boorish or clownish manner.

DOOSE (bóóz) v.i. See booze.

boose (bóóz) v.i. See booze.

boot (bóót) n. [A.S. būt] that which is given to make an exchange equal; profit; gain;—v.t. to profit; to advantage:—v.i. to avail. To boot, into the bargain.

boot (bóót) n. [F. botte] a covering for the foot and part of the leg; a rack for the leg, used to torture criminals; an apron or cover for a gig or other carriage; a receptacle for luggage in a coach;—v.t. to put boots on. Boot-crimp, a frame or last for drawing and shaping the body of a boot. Boot-hook, a hook for pulling on long boots. Boot-hook, a hook for pulling on long boots. Boot-lace, a cord for fastening a boot; a shoe-string. Boot-last, an instrument for drawing off boots. Boot-lace, a cord for fastening a boot; a shoe-string. Boot-last, an instrument to stretch and widen the leg of a boot. Boot-leg, leather cut out for the leg of a boot. Boot-stockings, stockings of stout material, worn over the ordinary shoes in cold weather. Boct-topping, the operation of cleaning the upper part of a ship's bottom and daubing it with tallow. Boot-tree, an instrument for stretching a boot.

bootee (bóó-tő) n. a kind of half or short boot; a knitted hoot for infants.

booth (bóóth) n. [Scand.] a house or shed of boards, bouchs of trees or other slight materials

booth (booth) n. [Scand.] a house or shed of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials boothage (boothagi) n. dues paid for leave to erect booths at fairs, etc.

bootikin (bootikin) n. a little boot; a soft boot or glove of oiled silk; the instrument of

torture called the boot.

bootless (bootles) a. unavailing; unprofitable;

bootlessly (boot-les-li) adv. in a bootless manner; without use, profit, or success.

bootlessness (boot-les-nes) n. the state of being unavailing or useless.

bootmaker (boot-maker) n. one whose occupation is to make boots.

boots (boots) n. the servant in a hotel who blacks the boots (boots) n. the servant in a hotel who blacks the boots of guests, and attends to the baggage.

booty (bootin n. [Scand.] spoil taken in war, or by violence: plunder; pillage. To play booty, to join with confederates in order to swindle another player.

booze, boose (booz) n. [D.] a drinking-bout; boozer, booser (boozer) n. one that drinks to excess a tippler.

boozy, boosy (boozi) a. a little intoxicated; addicted to boozing.

DO-DEED (bō-pēp') n. a play to amuse childrek

borachio (bō-rach'yō) n. [Sp.] a skin or leather boracic (bō-ras-ik) a. pertaining to, or produced from, borax.

borage (bur'aj) n. [F. bourruche] a plant formerly esteemed as a contial.

borate (bor'at) n. a salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with a base.

borax (bor'aks) n. [Per. buruh] salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with soda.

borborygmus (bor-bor-kg-mus) n. [G.] rumbling noise caused

wind in the intestines.

bordage (bordaj) n. [F.] the planking on a ship's side.

bordel (bor'del) n. [O.F.] a brothel.

bordel (bōr'del) n. [O.F.] a brothel.

border (bor'der) n. [F. bordure] the outer part or edge of anything; the exterior limit of a place, district or country; rim; boundary;—v.t. to make a border for; to adorn with a border; to touch at the edge or boundary;—v.t. to touch at the edge or boundary;—v.t. to touch at the edge; to be adjacent; to come near to.

borderer (bor'der-er) n. one that dwells on the bordering (bor'der-ing) n. actof making a border; bordering (bor'der-ing) n. actof making a border; bore (bōr) v.t. [A.S. boriun] to perforate or penetrate; to eat out or make hollow; to weary; to trouble;—v.t. to pierce or enter by boring; to thrust the head forward, as a horse;—n. the hole made by boring; the cavity or hollow of any firearm; one who, or that which, wearies. Bore-hole, a hole made in boring for minerals, water, etc.

bore (bōr) n. [leel. bāra, wave] a tidal flood of great height and force formed at the mouths of some rivers; a sudden influx of the tide.

rivers; a sudden influx of the tide.

boreal (165-76-24) a. northern; pertaining to the north wind; sub-arctic.

Boreas (165-76-28) n. [L.] a cold northerly wind; the north wind.

borecole (bor-köl) n. [D. boer, peasant, and kool, cabbage] a kind of winter cabbage with curled leaves, which do not form a head.

curled leaves, which do not form a head.

boredom (bōr'dum) n. the state of being a hore, or bored; bores collectively; ennui.

borer (bōr'en' n. one that hores; an instrument for boring; a genus of worms that pierce wood.

boring (bōr'ing) n. the act of perforating; a hole made by piercing.

born (born) pp. of bear, bring forth. Born again, regenerate. Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, born to good fortune.

borne (bōrn) past participle of the verb bear, to carry.

borne (hōr-nā) a. [F.] bounded; limited; narrow-minded.

boron (bōron) n. [bor(ax)] an elementow whether

boron (bi-ron) n. [bor(ax)] an elementary substance characteristic of borax.

borough (bur-ō) n. [A.S. burh] an incorporated town; a town that sends a member to parliament. Borough-English, a customary descent of estates to the youngest son. Borough-monger, one that buys or sells the patronage of a borough. Close or pocket borough, a borough whose parliamentary representation was in the hands of an individual or family.

sentation was in the hands of an individual or family.

borrow (bor-5) n. [A.S. borh, pledge] a pledge; a survey; a borrowing;—n.t. to take from another on trust, with the intention of returning or giving an equivalent for; to take from another for one's own use; to appropriate.

borrower (hor-5-er) n. one that borrows; an imitator; a plagiarist.

borrowing (hor-5-ing) n. the act of obtaining a loan. Borrowing days, the last three days of March (old style), said to have been borrowed from April, and supposed to be very stormy.

borsholder (bors-hol-der) n. [A.S. borh, pledge, and aldor, prince] the chief of a tithing; a parish constable.

bots and aldor, prince] the chief of a tithing; a parish constable.

bort (hort) n. [Etym. unknown] minute fragments of diamonds used to make powder for lapidary work.

boscage, boskage (boska) n. [O.F. boscage, fr. O. H. Ger. buse, a thicket] wood; underwood; a thicket; a landscape representing thickets of wood.

bosh (hosh) n. [Turk.] empty talk; nonsense; folly; —int. stuff! humbug!

bosk (bosk) n. [bush] a thicket or small forest; a small natural wood.

bosket, bosquet (bos'ket) n. [F.] a grove or small plantation.

boskiness (bos'ki-nes) n. the quality of being bosky, or covered with thickets.

bosky (bos'ki) a. woody; bushy; covered with thickets or underwood.

bosom (boo'zum) n. [A.S.] the breast of a human being; the breast as the seat of the passions and affections; embrace; affectionate inclosure; any inclosed place; the interior; the part of the dress worn upon the breast;—a. intimate; cherished;—v.t. to inclose in the bosom; to keep with care; to hide from view.

boss (bos) n. (D. H. Ger. bōzo, a bundle] a protuberant part; a stud; a knob.

boss (bos) n. (D. boza, master] a master; a superintender,—a. chief; first-rate;—v.t. to manage.

bossage (bos-ai) n. a. stone that is left projecting in building, and is afterwards carved.

bostanji (bos-tan'ji) n. pl. [Turk.] palace attendants in Turkey; orig. gardeners.

bot, bott botus, belly-worm] larva of a species of gaddy found in the intestines of horses, under the hides of oven, in the nostrils of sheep, etc. Bot-fly, a gaddy. a. or to their study and culture.

or to their study and culture.

botanically (botan-i-kal-i) adv. according to the principles of botany.

botanist (bot-a-nist) n. one that studies botany: one skilled in the knowledge of plants;

botanize (bot-a-niz) v. to study plants; to study plants; to botanomancy (bot-a-no-man-si)n. [G. botanomancy (herb, and mantera, divination) a method of divination by means of plants.

botany (hot-a-ni) n. the science that treats of the plants of plants of the structure, functions, classification,

and distribution of plants.

and distribution of plants.

botargo, botarga (bō-tar-gō, -ga) n. [Sp.]
salted roes of mullet, tunny, sturgeon, and other fishes.

botch (boch) n. [O.F. boche, a botch] a large ulcerous affection; [D. bothen, strike] a patch of a garment; bungled work;—v.t. to mend or perform in a bungling manner; to mark with botches.

botcher (boch-er) n. one that botches; a mender; a repairer or patcher; a bungler.

botchery (boch-er) n. the results of botching; bungling workmanship.

botchy (boch-er) n. marked with botches or excrescences; imperfect; bungled.

bote (bōt) n. [A.S. bōt, profit] a fine; compensation; the privilege of using things needful for repair or subsistence.

repair or subsistence.

repair or subsistence.

both (both) a. and pron. [Scand.] the one and the other;—conj. (followed by and) as well as.

bother (bother;—n. one who, or that which, bothers;—int. an exclamation of annoyance.

botheration (both-e-ri-shun) n. annoyance; trouble; perplexity;—used as int.

botherer (both-er-er) n. one that bothers, vexes, or annoys.

for holding li rs; the contents of a bottle:—IO.F.
botel a bundle of hay;—v.t. to inclose in bottles. Bottlebellied, big-bellied. Bottle-brush, a brush for cleaning
bottles. Bottle-companion, a friend in drinking. Bottleglass, a coarse green glass. Bottle-green, a dark shade
of green, like that of a green glass bottle. Bottle-holder,
one that aids a boxer, by giving him refreshment and
attention between the rounds. Bottle-nose, a kind of
whale. To bottle up, to conceal; keep hid.

bottler (bot-ler) n. one that bottles liquors of a
bottler particular kind.
bottler (bot-ling) n, the act of putting wine or

bottling (bottling) n. the act of putting wine or cother liquid into bottles. Bottling machine, a machine for filling and corking bottles.

bottom (bot'um) n. [A.S. botm] the lowest part of anything; that upon which a thing rests or is founded; foundation; base; low land formed by alluvial deposits along a river; a dale; a valley; the keel of a vessel, and hence, the vessel itself; power of endurance; stamina; dregs or grounds; the posteriors; —v.t. to found or build; to furnish with a seat or bottom; —n.t. to be based; to rest upon. Bottom-glade, a low glade; a valley; a dale. Bottom-land, low land formed by alluvial deposits along a river.

bottomed (bot'um) a. having a bottom; underlaid; based.

bottomless (bot'um-les) a. without a bottom; fathomless; groundless.

bottomy (bot'um-ri) n. [D. bodemerti] a consecurity for the repayment of money advanced for its use. bouche (boo'sh) n. [F. fr. L. bucca, cheek] an allowance of provisions to a feudal army; the mouth or bore of a firearm;—v.t. to form a new mouth or vent in. (boo'dwar) n. [F. fr. bouder, pout, sulk] a boudoir lady's small private record.

mouth or vent in.

boudoir (boo'dwar) n. [F. fr. bouder, pout, sulk] a boudoir (boo'dwar) n. [F. fr. bouder, pout, sulk] a bough (bou) n. [A.S. bog, arm, branch] an arm or large branch of a tree.

bought, bout (bout) n. [A.S. byht, a bend, a turn] a twist or knot; a bend; a loop; a fold.

bought (bawt) preterite and past participle of the verly buy.

bougie (bôó-zhi) n. [F. fr. Bugia, a town in Algeria] a long flexible instrument which is introduced into the urethra, esophagus, etc., to remove

bougle Algeria] a long flexible instrument which is introduced into the urethra, esophagus, etc., to remove obstructions, or for other purposes.

bouillabaisse (hôol-ya-hūs') n. [F.] a Provençal kind of fish chowder.

bouilli (bôol-yē, bôo-i-yì) n. [F.] meat stewed with vegetables.

bouillon (bôol-yu, ô-i-yong) n. [F.] a soup; a fleshy excrescence on a horse's foot.

boulder (bôl-der) n. [Sw. bulln., roar] a large stone its native bed and carried some distance. Boulder-clay, a stiff clayey deposit of the glacial period.

boulevard (bôol-e-vàrd, bôol-vàrd, bôol-vàr) n. [F.] a rampart; a street or promenade (orig. on the site of the ramparts) planted with trees.

bouleversement (bôol-le-vers'ment, bôol-vers-mang') n. [F.] overthrow; subversion; confusion.

bounce (bouns) n.i. [D. bonzen, strike] to leap or spring suddenly; to come or go unceremoniously; to boast or bully;—n. a sudden leap; a heavy, sudden blow or thump; a boast; a bold lie.

bouncer (boun-ser) n. one that bounces; something big; a vigorous person; a lie.

bouncing (boun-sing-li) adv. in a bouncing (bound) (boun-sing-li) adv. in a bouncing bound (bound) n. [O.F. bonne] external or limiting line of any object or space; confine; extent;—v.t. to restrain; to circumscribe; to form the houndary of.

bound (bound) w. [Icel. būinn] destined; tending; bound (bound) w. [Icel. būinn] destined; tending; bound (bound) i. [F. bondir, leap] to leap; jump; spring; rebound. (bound) preterite and past participle of the verb bind.

boundary (boun-da-ri) n. a border or limit; that which indicates or fixes a limit.

bounden (boun-den) a. [bind] made obligatory; imposed as a duty; obligatory; binding bounder (boun-der) n. one that limits or imposes or general behaviour is loud.

boundless (bound-les) a. without bounds or confines; infinite.

boundless (bound-les-nes) n. the state of boundlessness (bound-les-nes) n. the state of boundeous (bound-te-us) a. disposed to give freely; generous; liberal; abundant. bounteously manner; liberally; generously.

bounteously (boun-te-us-nes) n. the quality of being bounteous.

bountiful (boun'ti-fool) a. free in giving; munificent; generous.

bountifully (boun'ti-fool-i) adv. in a bountiful manner; generously; freely.

bountifulness (boun'ti-fool-nes) n. the quality bountifulness of being bountiful; generosity.

bounty (boun'ti) n. [L. bonus, good) liberality; a premium offered or given to encourage some object. Queen Anne's bounty, a fund instituted by Queen Anne to augment poor church livings.

bouquet (boo'ka, boo-ka') n. [F.] a nosegay; an agreeable perfume or aromatic odour.

Bourbon (boo'rbun, boo'rbong) n. [F.] a member of the deposed royal family of France, or of any of its branches.

Bourbonism (boor-bun-izm) n. adherence to the Bourbonism (boor-bun-izm) n. adherence to the Bourbon dynasty; legitimism.

bourdon (boor-dun) n. [F.] the drone of a bagorgan-stop;—v.i. to drone like a baspipe.

bourdon (boor-dun) n. [O.F.] a pilgrim's staff; a
bourdon (boor-dun) n. [O.F.] a pilgrim's staff; a
bourg (boorg) n. [F.] a fortified mediæval town;

bourgeois (bur-iois) n. [F.] a continued to the bourg (boorg) (bur-iois) n. [F.]

bourgeois (bor-jois') n. [F.] a small kind of type, between long-primer and brevier.
bourgeois (boor-zhwaw) n. [F.] a French citizen one of the shop-keeping or middle class;—a. belonging to the bourgeoisie; common; mean. bourgeoisie (boor-zhwaw-sē) n. [F.] the shop-keeping or middle class.

bourgeon, burgeon (boor-jun, bur-jun) bud, shoot] to put forth buds:—n. a bud; a shoot.
bourn (born, boorn) n. [F. borne] a bound; a limit:
a goal; a domain;—(born) same as burn.
bourse (boors) n. [F.] the stock exchange, esp. the

DOUSE (bóóz) n. and v. i. See booze.

bouse (bioix) n. and v.i. See booze.

bout (bout) n. [bought, hend] a conflict; contest; attempt; trial; a turn.

boutade (bioi-taid) n. [F.] a sudden outburst or outbreak; an impromptu dance.

boviform (bioi-taid) n. [F.] a sudden outburst or outbreak; an impromptu dance.

bovine (bioi-vin) n. [L. bos, boris, ox] pertaining to cattle of the ox kind; ox-like; stupid.

bow (bou) v.l. [A. S. biygan] to bend; to influence; to incline the head or body in token of respect, etc.; to depress, suddue or crush; -v.i. to bend or incline through deference or respect; to yield or submit to force; to sink under pressure; -m. an inclination of the head, or body, in token of respect, civility, or submission: -[leel. biogr] the rounded part of a ship forward; the stem or prow. Bow-chasers, the guns pointed from the bows of a ship of war. Bow-grace, a frame of junk to protect the bows of a ship from injury by ice. Bow-oar, the car used by the bowman in a boat; one that rows at the low of a boat. bow (bio) n. [A.S. boya] anything bent, or in form of a curve; a weapon by means of which an arrow is propelled; any instrument or thing having a back bent like a bow. Bow-brace, a covering to protect the left arm of a bow-brace, a covering to protect the left arm of a bow-brace, a covering to protect the left arm of a bow-man. Bow-compasses, a pair of compasses, with an arched plate of metal riveted to one of the legs, upon which the other leg slides; a small pair of compasses furnished with a bow-pen. Bow-drill, a drill worked by an arched plate of metal riveted to one of the legs, upon which the other leg slides; a small pair of compasses furnished with a bow-pen. Bow-drill, a drill worked by a bow and string. Bow-hand, the hand that holds the bow; the left hand; [Mus.] the hand that draws the bow; the right hand. Bow-knot, a knot in which a portion of the string is drawn through in the form of a loop or bow, so as to be readily untied. Bow-legged, having crooked legs. Bow-net, a contrivance for catching lobsters and craw-fish. Bow-pen, a metallic ruling-nen, having the part that holds the ink bowed out towards the middle. Bow-saw, a saw with a narrow blade set in a strong frame, and used for cutting curved forms from wood. Bow-shot, the space that an arrow may pass when shot from a bow. Bow-mindow, a window projecting from a building in a curved or rounded form. Bows and bills, in former times, a call to arms. To draw the long bow, to exaggerate; to lie. To have two strings

bowdlerism (bod', boud'ler-izm) n. the practice of omitting offensive or indelicate bowdlerism of omitting offensive or indelicate words or passages from an author's writings—so called from T.Bowdler's expurgated edition of Shakespeare (1818). bowdlerize (160d., boud-ler-iz) v.t. to leave out bowdlerize indelicate words or passages. bowed (boud-a. bent like a bow; crooked;—(bōd) furnished, or played, with a bow. bowel (bou-le) n. [L. botellus, a small sausage] one a gut;—pl. the intestines of an animal; an entrali; a gut;—pl. the interior part of anything; the seat of pity; tenderness;—v.t. to take out the bowels of. bower (bou-er) n. one that hows or bends; an anhor carried at the bow of ship.

bower (bou-er) n. [A.S. būr] a boudoir; a cottage; a shelter, or covered place, in a garden; an arbour. Bower-bird, a name of certain Australian birds that erect bowers and adorn them with feathers.

birds that erect bowers and adorn them with feathers. **bower** (bou-er) n. [Ger. bauer, a farmer, the knave at cards] in euchre, one of the two highest cards, the knave of trumps and the other knave of the same colour, the right and the left bower respectively. **bower** (bū-er) n. a bow-maker; a bowyer; one that plays with a bow on a violin, etc. **bowered** (bou-erd) n. furnished with bowers, recesses, or alcoves.

bowery (bou-er-i) a. covering, as a bower; shady; containing bowers.

bowess, bowet (bou-es, -et) n. [bough] a young hawk when it begins

to leave the nest. bowie-knife (hō'-e-nīf) n. a peculiar kind of knife worn as a weapon—named

from its inventor, Colonel Bowie.

bowing (hö-ing) n. the art of handling the bow in playing stringed instruments.

bowl (höl) n. [A.S. bolla] a concave vessel to hold liquors; the hollow part of anything.

bowl (böl) n. [L. bulla, anything rounded by art] a ball :-pl. a game with bowls:-vl. to roll, as a bowl; to deliver a ball at cricket:-vl. to play with bowls; to deliver a ball at cricket:-vl. to move rapidly and smoothly, like a ball; to deliver a ball at cricket.

bowler (bö-len) n. one that plays at bowls; in cricket, one that delivers the balls.

bowline (bö-lin) n. a rope used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward, when the ship is close-hauled.

ship is close-hauled.

bowling (boling) n. the act of playing with or at bowling (boling) the delivery of the ball in cricket.

Bowling-alley, a covered place for playing at bowls.

Bowling-green, a level piece of ground kept for bowling.

bowman (boling) n. a man that uses a bow; an archer.

bowman (hou-man) n. the one that rows the foremost oar in a boat.

bowse (hous) v.i. [Etym. unknown] to pull or haul with one accord [Naut.].

bowsprit (hō'sprit) n. [bow (of a ship) and sprit] a large spar that projects over the stem of a vessel, to carry sail forward and to stay the foremast. bowstring (hō'string) n. the string of a bow; a string used by the Turks for strangling offenders:—n.t. to strangle with a howstring.

offenders; -v.t. to strangle with a bowstring.

DOW-WOW (boul-woul) int. an exclamation imitating the bark of a dog; -n. the bark of a dog. Bow-wow theory, the theory that language is developed from imitations of the cries of animals.

DOWYCT (bōl-yer) n. an archer; one that uses, makes, or sells, bows.

box (boks) n. [A.S. box, fr. L. buxus, box-tree] a small wooden case or chest; a rectangular frame, square or oblong made of wood tin ste. and used to pack or

or oblong, made of wood, tin, etc., and used to pack or preserve goods, papers, money etc.; the contents of the chest or case; an inclosed space, with seats, in a place of amusement; a hut or temporary house for hunting or shooting parties; a cylindrical, hollow iron, used in wheels, in which the axle-tree runs; a hollow tube in a pump, closed with a valve; the bucket of a lifting pump; the driver's seat on a carriage; a present:—v.t. to inclose in a box; to furnish with boxes. Box-bed, a boxed-in bed. Box-coat, a heavy overcoat formerly worn by coachmen. Box-day, a day in vacation for lodging papers [Scots Law]. Box-drain, a square drain. Box-iron, a smoothing-iron with a cavity for a heater.

Box-tree, the tree variety of the plant called box. Box-wood, the wood of the box-tree, very hard and smooth, and much used by turners, etc. To box the compass to name the points of the compass in order.

box (boks) n. [A.S. box, fr. L. buxus, box-tree; a shrub flourishing in different parts of the globe.

box (boks) n. [Etym. doubtful] a blow on the head or ear with the hand:—v.t. to strike with the hand or fist;—v.t. to fight with the fists.

boxer (bok-ser) n. one that fights with his fists; a pugilist; one that packs things in hoxer (bok-ser) n. one that of the tother tack.

boxing (bok-sing) n. the act or practice of fighting with the fists, or sparring with boxing-gloves.

boxing (bok-sing) n. the sides of a window-frame; coarse flour separated in the process of botting; the giving of a box or present.

Boxing coarse flour separated in the process of looking; the giving of a box or present.

Boxing-day (bok-sing-da) n. the first week-day after Christmas, when gifts are given to errand-hoys, letter-carriers, etc.

boy (boi) n. [E.] a male child; a lad. Boy's play, childish amusement; trifling. Old boy, the devil. boyar, boyard (boi'ar, - ard) n. [Russ.] a (boi'kot) v.t. [fr. Captain Boycott, an Irish landlord, the first victim] to combine to ostracize; to ostracize on account of political or other differences:—n. an act of boycotting.

boycottee (hoi-kot-e) n. one that is boycotted; a boycotted person.

boycotter (hoi-kot-e) n. one that boycotts, or takes part in boycotting.

boycotting, boycottism (boi-kot-ing, izm) n. the

act or practice of boycotting.

boyer (boi'er) n. [D.] a Flemish sloop with raised work at each end.

boyer (work at each end.

boyhood (boi/hood) n. the state of a boy, or of immature age.

boyish (boi/ish) a resembling a boy in manners of opinions: childish; puerile.

boyishly (hei/ish) a div. in a boyish manner;

boyishness (boi/ish-nes) n. manners or behaviour boyishness (boi/ish-nes) n. manners or behaviour boza (boi/a) n. [Turk.] an Egyptian drink made from millet-seed; an intoxicant made from darnel-meal, hemp-seed, and water, brabble wrangle; dispute noisily.

braccate (brak-it) v. i. [D. brabbelen, stammer] to wrangle; dispute noisily.

braccate (brak-it) a. [L. braccae, breeches] having feathers that conceal the feet.

brace (brās) n. [L. brachium, arm] a prop or support, esp. a piece of timber extending across a corner from one piece of timber to another; that which holds anything tightly or firmly; a vertical curve line connecting two thing tightly or firmly; a vertical curve line connecting two uning against or arminy; a vertical curve line connecting two or more words or lines; a pair; a couple; a thick strap that supports a carriage on wheels; a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, by which it is turned about; —pl. straps that sustain pantaloons, etc.; suspenders; —v.t. to furnish with braces; to support; to tighten; to put in a state of tension; to move round by means of braces; to fortify or nerve one's self.

braces; to fortify or nerve one's seit.

braced (brāst) a. strengthened; [Her.] interlaced; said of hearings so linked together.

bracelet (brās-let) n. [F. fr. L. brachium, arm] an opice of defensive armour for the wrist; a piece of defensive armour for the arm.

bracer (brā-ser) n. that which braces; a band or bandage; in archary a wrist-ward; a trains

in archery, a wrist-guard; a tonic.

brach (brak, brach) n. [O.F. brache]

brachial (brak-i-al, brā-ki-al) a. [L. brachium, arm]

belonging to the arm; of the nature of an

arm ; resembling an arm

brachistocephalic (bra-kis-tō-se-fal-ik) a. and kephalē, head having a skull whose breadth is at least eighty-three hundredths of its length.

brachycephalic (brak-i-se-fal-ik) a. [G. brachycephalic (brak-i-se-fal-ik) a. [G. skull whose breadth is at least four-fifths of its length.

brachylogy (bra-kil-o-ji) n. [G.] conciseness in expression.

bracing (braksing) n. act of tightening; state of tension; -a. giving strength or tone.

bracken (brak-cn) n. [Scand.] a coarse species of fern (Pteris aquitina).

bracket (brak-ch) n. [F. braguette, fr. L. braccae, breeches] a small projecting support fastened to a wall or other surface; one of two hooks [], used to inclose one or more words; one of the side-pieces of a gun-carriage supporting the trunnions; -v.t. to place within, or connect by, brackets. Bracket-light, a gas-light projecting from a side-wall.

bracketing (brak-ch-ing) n. a series of ribs or brackets (brak-ch-ing) n. a series of ribs or brackets (brak-sh) a. [D. brak, briny) saltish, or brackish ness (brak-ish-nes) n. quality of being brackishness (brak-ish-nes) n. quality of being brackish (brak). [L. bractea, a thin plate] a small leaf or scale at the base of a flower.

bracteal (brak-te-nl) a. pertaining to, or of the

bracteal (brak-te-al) a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, a bract.

bracteate (brak-te-at) a. formed of metal beaten thin; [Bot.] having bracts;—n. a thin silver coin formerly current.

bractless (brakt-les) a. destitute of bracts [Bot.].

brad (brad) n. [Icel. broddr, a spike] a nail without a head, fitted to be driven in below the surface.

Brad-awl, an awl to make holes for the insertion of brads, bradypod (brad-i-pod) n. [G. bradus, slow, and pous, podos, foot] a sloth.

brae (bra) n. [Gael. braigh, upper part of anything] the side of a hill; a stretch of sloping ground; a slope.

brag (brag) v.i. [O.F. braguer] to boast; to praise one's self, or what belongs to one's self, in an ostentations manner:—n. a boast or boasting; the thing ostentatious manner; -n. a boast or boasting; the thing boasted of; a game at cards.

boasted of; a game at cards.

braggadocio (brag-a-dō'shi-ō) n. [Braggadochio, a boastful character in Spenser's Faery Queene] a boasting fellow; brag.

braggart (brag-ar) n. [O.F. braquer, brag] a boastful fellow;—a. boastful.

bragger (brag-er) n. one that brags; a braggart; a boastful fellow.

bragget (brag-et) n. [W. braqio, sprout] a kind of mead made from ale and honey; mulled ale, sweetened and spiced.

ale, sweetened and spiced.

bragging (brag-ing) a. that brags; boastful;—n.
Brahman, Brahmin (bra-man, -min) n.
upper or sacerdotal caste among the Hindus.
brahmana (bra-ma-ua) n. one of the prose portions of the Vedas.

Brahmana (Brahming) Rrahming

Brahmanic, Brahminic, Brahmanical, Brahminical (bra-man'ik, man' i-kal, -min'i-kal) a. pertaining to the Brahmans, or to the religion of Brahma.

Brahmanism, Brahminism (bráż

Brahmanism, Brahminism (bráman.

Brahmoism (brá-mō-lzm) n. the tenets of the
Brahmoism (Brahmo-Soma), a monotheistic

religion which originated in India in 1830.

braid (brād) v.t. [A.S. brādan] to weave or entwine

together; to plait;—n. a string, cord, band, or

tape, formed by weaving together different strands.

braidism (Brād) n. hypnotism (from James

Braid, of Manchester, who explained

the phenomena in 1842).

brail (brāl) n. [L. braccae, breeches] a piece of leather

to bind up a hawk's wing;—pl. ropes to haul up

sails, for the more ready furling of them;—n.t. to fasten

up a hawk's wing; to haul up, or truss up by the brails.

brain (brān) n. [A.S. breegen] the whitish, soft

mass which occupies the upper cavity of the

skull; understanding; the anterior ganglion in insects

and other invertebrates;—n.t. to dash out the brains of;

to destroy. Brain-coral, a variety of coral so called

from its appearance. Brain-fag, mental fatigue from

overwork. Brain-fever, an inflammation of the brain.

Brain-pan, the skull. Erain-sick, disordered in the

understanding; insane; crotchety; flighty. Brain
sickness, disorder of the brain; insanity. Brain-work.

mental exertion. Brain-worm, a worm supposed to infest the brain; the vermis of the cerebellum. brained (brand) a having a brain of a particular kind; having the brains dashed out. brainless (bran-less) a deprived of the brain; without understanding; witess. brainlessness (bran-less) n. the state of being brainless; stupidity. brainy (bra-ni) a having brains; possessing a vigorous understanding; clever. braird (brard) n. [A.S. brerd, brink] the first sprouting of grain; -v.i. to sprout.

brait (brāt) n. [Etym. unknown] a rough diamond.

braize, braise (brāz) v.t. [F. fr. Dan. brase, etc., and then bake;—n. meat thus cooked.
braizer, braiser (brāzer) n. a covered pot or stew-pan used in braising.
brake (brāk) n. [Low (fer. brake, brushwood] a place overgrown with brambles or shrubs; a

blace overgrown with brambles or shrubs; a thicket; -[bracken] fern; bracken.

brake (brak) n. [break] an instrument to break flax or henp; the handle by which a pump or fire-engine is worked; an inclosure for horses; an instrument to hold them while being shod; a curricle to train them with; a harrow for breaking clods; a baker's kneading-machine; a horse-bit; a large waggonette; something pressed upon the circumference of a wheel to retard to structure notion. Farker was a railway carried. retard or stop its motion. Brake-van, a railway carriage containing a brake. Brake-wheel, a horizontal handwheel to control the brake.

brakeman, brakesman (brāks'man)

n. one that works the brake or drag on railways.

braky (bra'ki) a. full of brake, fern, or brushwood; rough; thorny.

Bramah-press (bra'ma-pres) n. [Joseph Bramah-press (bra'ma-pres) n. [Joseph Bramah] a hydraulic machine for compressing goods, and raising great weights.

bramble (bram-bl) n. [A.S. brēmel] a species of the genus Rubus, including the raspberry and blackberry; a rough prickly shrub; n. i. to pick brambles. Bramble-net, a net for catching birds.

brambled, brambly (bram-bld,-bli) a overbrambling (bram-bld) grown with brambles.

brambling (bram-bling) n. the mountain finch, a common European bird.

bran (bran) n. [Celt.] the husk or outer coat of the speed of wheat, ryc, or other grain—often applied to all refuse sifted out of flour or meal. Branbread, bread made of bran, or of unbolted flour.

brancard (brang-kard) n. [F.] a litter borne by branch (bransh) n. [F. branche] a limb; a bough

branch (bransh) n. [F. branche] a limb; a bough growing from a stem, or from another bough; a shooting from the main body; a ramification; a part of a body or system; a section or subdivision; a line of family descent; a descendant; a commission given to a pilot;—v.t. to divide, as into branches;—v.t. to shoot or spread in branches; to diverge. Branche-pilot, a pilot that holds a certificate of competency. To branch off, to form separate parts; diverge. To branch out, to ramify; to extend operations; to digress.

brancher (bran-sleer) n. that which sends out branches; a young hawk or other bird, when it takes to the branches; a young hawk or other bird.

when it takes to the branches.

branchery (branches: one system of branches; branchery (branches: ollectively.

branchiæ (brang-ki-ē) n.pl. [G. brangchia] the breathing organs of fishes; the gills.

branchial (brang-ki-a) a. pertaining to, or performed by, gills, as of fishes.

branchiness (brang-ki-a) n. the character of being branchy.

branching (brang-ki-o-pod) n. [G. brang-ing from; antired.

branchiopod (brang-ki-o-pod) n. [G. brang-foot] one of an order of Crustacea, generally very minute—so named because their gills are situated on the feet, as in the water-fleas, brine-shrimps, etc.

branchless (bransk-les) a. without branches or shoots; without offspring.

branchlet (bransh-let) n. a little branch; a twig.

branchy (bran'shi) a. full of branches; having spreading branches; set among branches. brand (brand) n. [A.S.] a burning, or partly burnt, piece of wood; a sword, so called from its glittering brightness; an iron used for burning a mark on, as a cask, or a criminal; a mark made by burning; quality; kind; stigma;—v.t. to impress with hot iron; to fix a stamp or mark on; to stigmatize. Brand-goose, a species of wild goose. Brand-iron, an andiron; a gridiron; a trivet; a sword. Brand-mark, a mark burned, cut, or painted, as a means of identification. Brand-new, bran-new, quite new, as if fresh from the fire.

branded (bran'ded) a. marked with a brand; stigmatized; brindled; reddish-brown.

brander grili;—n. a gridiron.

brandied (bran'did) a. flavoured or treated with branding (bran'did) brand. Branding-iron, an iron used to brand with.

brandish (bran-dish) v.t. [brand] to wave, as a wcapon; to shake or flourish;—n. a flourish, as with a wcapon, whip, etc.

brandling, branling (brand-ling, bran-worm, used as bait for fish; a salmon of the first year. brandreth, brandrith (brand-dreth,-drith) rail or fence around a well; a frame to support a rick.

brandy (bran-di) n. [D.] an ardent spirit distilled from wine. Brandy-bottle, a name for the yellow water-lily, from the odour of the flower. Brandy-faced, having a red, blotchy face. Brandy-snap, thin ginger-bread waters, flavoured with brandy.

brangle (brangel) n. [a variant of wrangle] brank (brangle) n. [probably of Celtic origin] buck-wheat.

branks (brangks) n.pl. [Gael. brancas, a kind of pillory] a bridle for scolding women; a kind of bridle for horses and cows; the mumps.

branny (bran-i) a. consisting of, or resembling, bran.

brant (brant) n. [Icel. brandr, brand] the brand-goose, brant-goose, or brent-goose.

brasen (brā'zn) a. See brazen.

brasen (brain) a. See brazen

brash (brash) n. [Etym. doubtful] a slight indisposition; a rash or eruption; water-brash; refuse boughs of trees; fragments of rocks; broken fragments of ice; —n.t. to disturb. Teething-brash, weaning-brash, infantile disorders. Water-brash, acidity in the mouth, from a disordered stomach.

brass (bras) n. [A.S. bras] a yellow alloy of copper and zine; impudence; —p.t. utensils, ornaments, or other articles made of brass; efficies cut or engraved on brass on tombs or vaults; —a. made of brass; —v.t. to coat or cover with brass. Brass-band, a company of musicians who perform on wind instruments of brass. Brass-foil, Dutch leaf, formed by beating out plates of brass to great thinness. Brass-founder, one that makes articles in brass. Brass-leaf, brass made into very thin sheets. Brass-visaged, brazen-faced; impudent, brassage (bras-ai) n. [O.F.] a charge to pay the cost of coining money.

brassard (bras-ai) n. [F. fr. L. brachium, arm] a badge for the arm; armour for the upper part of the arm. In this second sense also brasset. brasse (bras-1-ii) adv. with effrontery; impudently.

brassiness (bras-1-ii) adv. with effrontery; impudently.

brassy (bras-1-ii) adv. with effrontery; impudently.

brassy (bras-1-iii) adv. with effrontery; impudently.

A wooden golf-club with a brass sole.

brast (brat) n. [A.S. bratt, cloak] an apron; a pinafore;

n. a wooden golf-club with a brass sole.

brat (brat) n. [A.S. bratt, cloak] an apron; a pinafore; the scum on boiled milk, etc.; a child.

brattice (bratis) n. [O.F. bretche] a partition connected with the ventilation of a mine;

a fence round machinery.

brattle (brat!) v.i. [Imit.] to make a loud rattling noise; to thunder;—n. a clattering noise; rapid motion; a violent attack.

braul (brawl) n. [E. Ind.] a blue and white striped bravado (bra-vā/dō, bra-vā/dō) n. [Sp.] an arrogant boast or brag; a boasting fellow;—v.i. to storm or rage; to indulge in bravado.

brave (brāv) a. [F.] orurageous; bold; daring; noble; excellent; showy;—n. a brave person; an Indian warrior; a boast or defiance; a bully;—v.t. to encounter with courage and fortitude; to set at defiance. bravely ously gallantly.

bravery (brāv-ri) n. courage; daring; fearlessness of danger; undaunted spirit; showy appearance; ostentation; finery; gaudiness.

appearance; ostentation; finery; gaudiness.

bravo (bra'vō) n. [It.] a bandit; an assassin;—int.
well done;—n. an expression of applause.

bravura (bra'vō'a) n. [It.] an air with florid graces, spirited, but difficult of execution;

a. florid; brilliant.

-a. florid; brilliant.

brawl (brawl) v.i. [Etym. doubtful] to quarrel (brawl) (brawl) v.i. [Etym. doubtful] to quarrel noisily; to complain loudly; to flow noisily, aswater;—n. a noisy quarrel; -{F. bransle} a kind of dance. brawler (braw-ler) n. one that brawls; a noisy brawling (braw-ling) n. the act of quarrelling;—brawling (braw-ling) n. the act of quarrelling;—brawlingly (braw-ling-li) adv. in a brawling brawn (brawn) n. [O. H. Ger. brato] the flesh of a boar; full strong muscles; muscular strength; pork salted and spiced, and made into sausage. brawner (braw-ner) n. a boar fattened for the brawnings (braw-ni-nes) n. the quality of

brawniness (braw-ni-nes) n. the quality of being brawny; muscularity.

brawny (braw-ni) a. having large strong muscles; strong; hardy.

braxy (brak-si) n. [Etym. unknown] a disease in sheep; a sheep tainted by the disease, or the flesh of such a sheep; a. affected with braxy.

bray (brab v. l. (D. F. brayer) to pound or grind small; to utter a harsh cry, as an ass; -n. the harsh sound; -v. i. to utter a harsh cry, as an ass; -n. the harsh sound of an ass; any grating sound.

hrayer (brab-er) n. an instrument for mixing or

an ass; any grating sound.

brayer (brā-er) n. an instrument for mixing or spreading ink; one that brays.

braying (brā-ing) n. the harsh crying of an ass;

braze (brā-ing) n. the harsh crying of an ass;

braze (brā-ing) n. the harsh crying of an ass;

braze (brā-ing) n. the harsh crying of an ass;

braze (brā-ing) n. the harsh crying of an ass;

braze (brā-ing) n. the harsh crying of an ass;

braze (brā-ing) n. the harsh crying of an ass;

brazen (brā-ing) n. the harsh crying of an ass;

brazen (brā-ing) n. the harsh crying of an ass;

brazen (brā-ing) n. the harsh crying of an ass;

brazenly (brā-ing) n. the harsh crying of an ass;

brazenly (brā-ing) n. auality of being

brazenness (brāzn-nes) n. quality of being brazen; impudence.
brazier (brāzh-yer] n. an artificer in brass;—[F. brazilin (brazi-lin) n. the red colouring matter of Brazil-wood.

brazilin (trazi-lin) n. the red colouring matter of Brazil-nut (brazil-nut) n. the nut of a large South American fruit-tree.

Brazil-wood (brazil-wood) n. a very heavy wood, of a red colour, growing in tropical countries, and used for dyeing red.

breach (brech) n. [A.S. brice] act of breaking, or opening made by breaking; a violation or infraction of law, obligation, or tie; transgression; a breaking up of friendly relations; — n.t. to make an opening in the walls by means of artillery.

breachy (brechi) a. apt to break fences; unruly; (said of cattle)

bread (bred) n. [A.S. brice] food made of flour or maintenance. Bread-and-butter, n. the means of living;—a. boyish, girlish. Bread-corn, corn or grain of which bread is made, as wheat, rye, etc. Bread-fruit, the fruit of a tree found in the isles of the Pacific; the name of the tree. Bread-room, a place for keeping bread on board a ship. Bread-stuff, bread-corn. Bread-winner, one that supports himself and family by his earnings. Brown-bread, wheaten bread made

from unbolted flour. To break bread, to partake of, or dispense, communion; to take a meal; to share hospitality.

bread, brede (bred) v.t. [A.S. bredan, to braid] to form in meshes; -n. a piece of embroidery; a braid.

breadless (bred-les) a. without food breadth (bredth) n. [A.S. bread; breadth (bredth) n. [A.S. breads] breadth (bredth) n. [A.S. breads] breadth (bredth) n. [A.S. breads] breadth (breadth) n. [A.S. breadth) n. [A.S

grandear; freedom from narrowness or prejudice.

prander; freedom trom narrowness or prejudice.

Dreak (brak) v.t. (A.S. breean) to part, divide, or tend by force; to burst or open by violence; to pierce, as light through a cloud; to make a gap in, as a wall; to subdue, as the spirit; to impair, as the strength; to train, as a horse; to crack, as the skin; to open, as an abscess; to infringe, as a law; to violate, as an obligation; to disclose, as intelligence; to terminate, as friendship; to lessen the force of, as a fall or blow; to make hankrupt; to cashier or dismiss:—v. it open; to verme to mices. to lessen the force of, as a fall or how; to make markrupt; to cashier or dismiss; -v. i. to part; to come to pieces; to burst asunder; to open; to shine forth; to dawn; to fall in health, business, etc.; to issue with violence; to fall out; to twist, as a ball at cricket; -n. an opening made by force; an interruption; a pause; a dash indicating a suspension or stoppage of the meaning; the first appearing of light in the morning; the twist of a ball at cricket; - corrient treatment by the first appearing of the market of the correct treatment to the contract the correct of the correct treatment to the correct of t cricket; a carriage used for training horses; a large waggonette; a brake; a brake-van. Break-down, act of breaking down, as of a carriage; a riotous dance. Breakbreaking down, as of a carriage; a riotous dance. Breakneck, n. a steep place, endangering the neck;—a, producing danger of a broken neck; hazardous. Break of
day, the dawn. Break-up, disruption; dissolution;
disbandment. To break a jest, to crack a joke. To
break bulk, to begin to unload. To break cover, to
start from a hiding-place. To break down, to destrey by
breaking; to overcome; to fail. To break ground, to
dig; to begin to execute any plan. To break in, to tame;
discipline; make tractable. To break loose, to escape;
to shake off restraint. To break off a habit, to cause to
abandon it. To break one's word, to violate a promise.
To break ranks, to leave the ranks; fall out To break
step, to cease marching in cadence. To break the back,
to break the keel of a ship; to get through the greater
part of. To break the ice, to make a beginning. To
break upon the wheel, and breaking the limbs with
an iron lar. To break with, to cease to be friends with.

break 201e (bra'ka-bl) a. capable of being broken. Dreakable (brā'ka-bl) a. capable of being broken.

breakable (brā'ka-bl) a. capable of being broken. breakage (brā'ka-bl) a. capable of being broken. breakage (brā'ka-bl) a. capable of being broken. breakage (brā'ka-bl) a. capable of being broken. breaks (brā'ke-l) a. one who, or that which, breaks; a transgressor; generally, a wave breaking into foam on the shore or sunken rocks;—{Sp. barrica} a small flat water-cask used in boats.

breakfast (brek'fast) n. the first meal in the day; -v.t. to break one's fast in the morning.

breakfasting (brek'fas-ting) n. act of taking breakfasting (brek'fas-ting) n. act of taking breakfast; a party at breakfast.

breakshare (brāk'swaw-ter) n. any structure to break water (brāk'swaw-ter) n. any structure to break deep water, insipid, and little valued.

bream (brān) v.t. [gf. broom] to burn rubbish, as grass, seaweed, etc., off from aship's bottom.

breast body, between the neck and the belly; the bosom; the corresponding part in an animal; the prouberant glands in females, in which milk is secreted; the seat of the affections and passions; the heart; -v.t. to meet with the breast; manfully to oppose or struggle Breast-bone, the bone to which the ribs are attached. Breast-deep, as deep as the breast is high. Breast-drill, a drill worked against the breast. Breast-fast, a large rope or chain used to fasten the midship part of a vessel to a dock or to another vessel. Breast-high,

of, to make full confession.

breasting (bres'ting) n. the curved channel in which a breast-wheel turns.

breastpin (brest-pin) n. a Breast-wheel.

pin worn for a fastening, or for ornament, on the breast.

breastplate (brest'plat) n. defensive armour upon the breast; a strap across a horse's breast; a part of the vestment of the high priest of the Jews, consisting of a rich embroidered stuff set with twelve precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes.

breastwork (brest'wurk) n. a defensive earth-

breastwork defensive earthwork, breast-high, hastily made; a railing on the quarter-deck and forecastle; a protection on a balcony, or parapet on a bridge. breath (breth) n. [A.S. brieth] air respired; act or power of breathing naturally or freely; time to breathe; respite; a single respiration, or the time of making it; an instant; a word; a very slight breeze. breathable (bre-Tha-bl) a. capable of being breathable, that may be breathed. breathed; that may be breathed. breathableness (bre-Tha-bl-nes) n. the state of being breathable.

breathe (breth) v.t. to inhale and expel from the mouth and lungs; to infuse or inspire, as life, courage, etc.; to emit or exhale, as odour, etc.; to

utter; to disclose; to sound, as a wind instrument; to put out of breath, as by violent exercise;—v.t. to inhale and emit air—hence, to live; to take breath; to rest.

To breathe one's last, to die.

breathed (bretht) a. having breath; longwinded; short-winded;—(brethd) out of breath; [Phil.] uttered with treath only.

breather (bre-Tier) n. one who, or that which, breathes; exercise to try the wind.
breathful (breth-fool) n. full of breath; odorous; fragrant.

breathing (pre-Thing) n. respiration; air in gentle motion; any gentle influence or operation; aspiration; secret prayer; exercise; utterance; breathing place; respite; a mark placed over a vowel, giving it the force and sound of h. Breathinghole, a vent-hole, as in a cask; a hole in the ice where seals, etc., come up to breathe. Breathing-place, a vent; a pause in a sentence or verse. Breathing-pore, a microscopic merture in the entirele of plants Breathing-pore, vent; a pause in a sentence or verse. Breathing-pore, a microscopic aperture in the cuticle of plants. Breathingtime, pause ; relaxation.

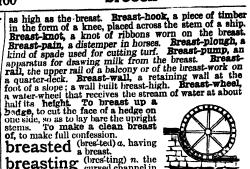
breathless (breth'les) a. out of breath; dead;

breathlessness (breth'les-nes) n. state of being breathless.
breccia (brech'ya) n. [It. cf. O. H. Ger. brecha, breaking] a conglomerate rock composed

breaking] a conglomerate rock composed of angular fragments united by a matrix.

brecciated (brech-i-ā-ted)a. consisting of angular fragments cemented together.

bredsore (bred-sōr) n. a whitlow, or a sore that breech (brēch) n. [A.S. brēc, breeches] the lower part of anything, egp. of a firearm, behind the bottom of the b the bore:—v.t. to put into breeches; to whip on the breech; to fasten with breeching. Breech-loader, a firearm loaded at the breech. Breech-loading, receiving the charge at the breech.



breeches (brich-ez) n.pl. a garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs. Breeches-buoy, an apparatus like a short pair of breeches, moving on a rope stretched from a wreck to the shore, for saving persons from the wreck. Breeches-part, a part in a play in which a woman wears breeches. To wear the breeches, to rule (said of the wife).

Dreeching (brich-ing) n. that part of the harness which comes round the breech of a horse; a strong rope fastened to a ship's cannon, to prevent it from recoiling when fired; a whipping.

Dreed (bred) v.t. [A.S. brēdam, nourish] to beget; to form by education; to produce; to originate;—v.i. to bear and nourish young; to be generated, or grow before birth; to be produced;—n. a progeny from the same stock; a race of men or animals that have an alliance by nativity, or distinctive qualities in common; progeny; offspring, applied to other things than animals. Breed-bate, one that causes quarrels. To breed in and in, to breed continually from parents near akin.

Dreeder (breeder) n. one who, or that which, produces or brings up; one that rears a particular species of cattle, horses, fowls, etc.

Dreeding (breeding) n. the act of producing; the rearing of live stock from one species, or by crossing or intermingling; nurture; formation of manners; good manners; behaviour or deportment.

Dreeze (brez) n. [F. brize] a light wind; a gentle gale; a quarrel;—v. to blow gently.

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Dreeze (brez) n. [F. brize] a light wind; a gentle gale; a quarrel;—v. to blow gently.

coke; a furnace for consuming breeze.

breezeless (brēz-les) a. undisturbed by any breeze; still; calm; motionless.

breezy (brēz-n) a. fanned with gentle winds or breezes; exposed to frequent changes of air.

Brehon (brēz-hon) n. [1r.] an ancient Irish judge.

Brehon laws, the native Irish laws.

breloque (bre-lok) n. [F.] a seal, locket, etc., attached to a watch-chain.

brennage (bren-aj) n. [O.F.] tribute formerly paid by tenants to their over-lord, in lieu of bran for his hounds.

bran for his hounds.

brent (brent) n. a brant-goose;—a. [A.S. brant] high; steep; smooth.

brest-summer, breast-summer (brest'sum-er) n. a summer or beam placed breast-wise

to support a superincumbent wall.

bretesse (bre-tes) n. [O.F.] a crenelated tower of several stories; a machiolated timber

projection over a gateway, etc.

brethren (breTil-en) n.pl. members of the same association, society, profession, etc.

Elder Brethren, the corporation of Trinity House, London, looking after lighthouses, buoys, pilots, etc.

Plymouth Brethren, a Christian sect teaching the near coming of Christ, practising adult baptism, and having no regular ministry (Plymouth, 1830).

Breton (bret-un) a. [F.] relating to Brittany or its language or people;—n. a native, or the language of Brittany.

language, of Brittany.

brett (bret) n. a britzska, q.v.

brettice (bret-is) n. See brattice.

bretwalda (bret-wawl-da) n. [A.S.] a name applied to any chief or Saxon king that had attained some kind of superiority over the others. breve (brev) n. [L. brevis, short] a note equivalent to two semibreves, or four minims (2); a curved mark (-) used to indicate the short quantity of a vowel. brevet (brev-et) n. [F. fr. L. brevis, short] a royal dignity; a commission to an officer, which entitles him to an honorary rank in the army above his actual rank and pay; -a. assigned or appointed by brevet.

brevetcy (brev-et-si) n. brevet rank.

breviary (brēv'ya-ri) n. [L. brevis, short] an epitome; a book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches.

brevier (bre-vēr') n. a printing type in size between bourgeois and minion.

brevier (brev-er) n. a printing type in size between bourgeois and minion.

breviped (brev-i-ped) a. [L. brevis, short, and pes, pedis, foot] having short legs [Ornith.].

brevipennate (brev-i-pen-āt) a. [L. penna, wing] short-winged.

brevity (brev-i-ti) n. [L. brevis, short] shortness of duration; conciseness.

brew (broo) v.t. [A.S. breōwan] to prepare, as a liquor, from malt and hops, or other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation; to mix; to concoct; to contrive; to plot;—v.t. to perform the husiness of brewing; to be in a state of preparation; to be impending;—n. the liquid compound made by brewing.

brewage (broo-a) n. malt liquor; drink brewel; a plan or plot; the process of brewing.

brewer (broo-er) n. one that brews; one whose trade is to brew malt liquors.

brewery (broo-er) n. the building and apparatus brewing (broo-ing) n. the act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops, etc.; the quantity brewed at once.

brewise (broo-is) n. (O. H. Ger. brod, broth) broth; pottage; bread soaked in gravy, hot milk, etc. brewise preparing liquors from the brews; a female brewer (broo-ster) n. one that brews; a female or granting licenses to publicans.

brewsterite (broo-ster) n. one that brews; a female for granting licenses to publicans.

brewsterite (broo-ster) n. a silicious mineral named after Sir David Brewster.

briar (brī-ar) n. [F. bruyere, heath] a briar-root pipe. See brier. Briar-root, the root of the white heath; a pipe made from it.

briarean bling, Briareus, a fabulous giant with a

briarean (briarean) a. pertaining to, or resembling, Briareus, a fabulous giant with a hundred hands; many-handed.
bribable (briba-bi) a. capable of being bribed; open to bribery; venal.
bribe (brib) a. (0. F., a hunch of bread) a gift, place, or favour offered or bestowed, with a view to influence that identities the vibil acceptage.

influence the judgment and conduct; that which seduces; -v.t. to influence by gifts; -v.i. to practise bribery.

bribee (brī-bē') n. one that accepts a bribe.

briber (brī-ber) n. one that offers or gives bribes.

bribery (brī-ber) n. one that offers or gives bribes.

bribery (brī-ber-i) n. act or practice of giving or receiving favours corruptly or illegally.

bric-a-brac (brik'a-brak) n. [F.] faucy ware; curiosities; knick-knacks.

brick (brik) n. [O.D. broken, break] clay and sand tempered with water, moulded into regular forms, dried in the sun, and usually burnt; a loaf shaped like a brick; a good fellow; -a. made of, or resembling, bricks; -v.t. to lay or pave with bricks. Brick-clay, brick-earth, clay suitable for making bricks and tiles. Brick-dust, dust from pounded bricks. Brick-riln, a kin in which bricks are baked or burnt. Brick-nogging, brickwork as a filling in timber framing. Brick-tea, tea compressed into brick-shaped masses. Brick-tarimmer, a brick arch to receive the hearth of a fire-place. Brick-yard, a place where bricks are made.

brickbat (brick. bat) n. a piece or fragment of a

brickbat (brik'hat) n. a piece or tragment or a brick.

bricklayer (brik'lā-er) n. one that builds with bricks.

bricklaying (brik'hā-her) n. the art of building with bricks.

brickmaker (brik'hā-ker) n. one whose trade it is to make bricks.

brickwork (brik'wurk) n. a structure of bricks; the art of laying bricks.

bricol, bricole (brik'hat, brikôl') n. [F.] a side-stroke at tennis; harness for men that drag or carry loads.

bridal (bri'dal) a. belonging to a bride or to a wedding; -n. the nuptial festival; marriage.

bride (brid'n. [A.S. bryd] a woman recently married; a woman contracted to be married. Bride-cake, cake made for the guests at a wedding. Bride-chamber, the nuptial apartment.

bridegroom (brid'groom) n. [A.S. bryd, bride, and gunua, man] a man newly married, or about to be married.

bridesmaid (brid'māl) n. a woman that attends on a bride at her wedding.

bridesman (bridz-man) n. a man that attends bridewell (brid-wel) n. a house of correction—so called from a hospital near St. Bride's or Bridget's Well, in London, subsequently a prison.

bridge (brij) n. [A.S. brycy] a structure erected to make a continuous roadway over a water-surse, etc.; something analogous, as a support for the strings of a violin, the bony part of the nose, etc.; game of cards for three or four people, based on whist, see Auction—v.t. to build a bridge or bridges over. Bridge-deck, a partial deck, extending from side to side of a steam-vessel amidships. Bridge-head, a work protecting the end of a bridge nearest the enemy. Bridge-train, a division of an army with appliances for building bridges. building bridges

bridle (bridl) n. [A.S. bridel] the head-gear of a horse or other beast of burden; a curb; a check; part of a gun-lock; a moving hawer;—v.t. to put a bridle upon; to guide, or govern; to curb, or control;—v.t. to hold up the head, and draw in the chin, as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment. Bridle-hand, the hand that holds the bridle in riding. Bridle-path,

a path or way for travellers on horseback.

a path or way for travellers on horseback.

bridoon (bri-doon) n. [F. bridon] the snaffle and rein of a unlittary bridle.

brief (bref) a. [L. brevis, short | short in duration; short in expression; concise; succinct;—n. a short writing; a statement in few words; an abridgment of a client's case for instruction of counsel: a writ;—v.t. to abridge; to reduce to the form of a brief; to instruct or retain by brief. In brief, in a few words.

briefless (bref-les) a. having no brief; without clients.

briefly (bref-li) adv., in a brief manner; concisely; in few words.

briefman (bref-man) n. one that makes a brief; a copier of manuscript.

briefness (bref-nes) n. the state or quality of being brief; shortness; conciseness, brier, briar (bref-nes) aprickly plant or shrub; the sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose.

briery (brī-er-i) a. full of briers; rough; thorny.

brig (brig) n. [abbreviation of brigantine] a vessel brigade (brigad) n. [F.] a division of troops, consisting of an indeterminate number of regiments or battalions; an organised body of men wearing a uniform;—n.t. to form into a brigade, or into brigades. Brigadier (briga-der) n. the brigadier (briga-der) n. the in rank next below a major-general.

brigadier (brig-a-der) n. the general officer that commands a brigade, in rank next below a major-general.

brigand (brig-and) n. [F. fr. It. briga, an intrigue] a lawless fellow that lives by plunder; a robber; a freebooter; a highwayman.

brigandage (brig-an-din) n. the practice of brigandine (brig-an-din) n. [O.F. fr. brigand. foot-soldier] armour composed of thin iron plates sewed upon cloth or leather.

brigantine (brig-an-tin) n. [F. brigantin, a piratical vessel] a light, two-masted vessel, square-rigged like a brig.

bright (brit) a. [A.S. beorhd] shining; full of light or splendour; sparkling; transparent; illustrious; glorious; having mental activity; quick; keen; full of promise or hope; cheerful; radiant.

brighten (brit-li) adv. in a bright manner; splendidly; luminously; vividly.

brightness (brit-li) adv. in a bright manner; splendidly; luminously; vividly.

brightness bright; mental acuteness.

Bright's disease (brit-di-ze) n. a disease of the kidneys, first described in 1227 by Dr. R. Bright.

brights one control of the kidneys, first described in 1827 by Dr. R. Bright.

brightsome (brit'sum) a. very bright; brilliant; brightsomeness (brit'sum-nes) n. great brightsomeness brightness; brillian cy.

brill, prill (bril, pril) n. [Etym. unknown | a fish like the turbot, much esteemed as food.

brillante (bril-lan'tā) a. [It.] brisk and lively in spirit and manner [Mus.]. brilliance, brilliancy (bril-yans, -yan-si) ness, whether in a literal or tropical sense; splendour. brilliant (bril-yan) a. [F. fr. L. beryllus, a preglittering; distinguished; splendid; shining;—n. a diamond cut with facets to refract the light in a sparkling manner; the smallest size of printing two

manner; the smallest size of printing type.

brilliantine (bril'-yan-tën) n. a preparation of castor oil and perfume used to make the hair glossy.

brilliantly (bril'yant-li) adv. in a brilliant manner; splendidly; radiantly. brilliantness (brillyant-ness) n. state or quality of being brilliant.

brilliantness of being brilliant.

brills (brilz) n.nl. [Etym. unknown] the hair on the eyelids of a horse.

brim (brim) n. [A.S. brim, sea] rim or border of anything; edge or margin; the rim of a hat;—v.t. to fill to the brim;—v.t. to be full to the brim; to fill to the brim; completely full; overtlowing.

brimmed (brimd) a. brimful; filled to the brim; having a brim (used in composition).

brimmer (brimd) a. brimful; filled to the brim; that which fills to the brim.

brimming (brim-er) n. a cup full to the brim; that which fills to the brim.

brimming (brim-sion) n. [M.E.] a hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a lemon colour; sulphur. Brimstone butterfly, a species of

brimstone (brim'stön) n. [M.E.] a hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a lemon colour; sulphur. Brimstone butterfly, a species of butterfly, so called from its yellow colour. brinded, brindled (brin'ded, dld) a. [brancolours; variegated; streaked; spotted.

brine (brin) n. [A.S. bryne, flame, heat, brine] water impregnated with salt; the ocean or sea; tears, so called from their saltness. Brine-pan, brine-pit, a pit of salt water, for forming salt by evaporation. Brine-spring, a spring of salt water.

bring (bring) v.t. [A.S. bringan] to carry; to fetch; to draw in; to induce; to prevail on; to influence. To bring about, to achieve; to effect. To bring down the house, to produce great applause. To bring forward, to produce; to adduce as an argument. To bring home to, to find guilty of; to stamp on the mind. To bring in, to introduce, as a bill; to furnish; to produce. To bring out, to make known; to publish; to draw or infer. To bring over, to convert. To bring to, to make conscious again; to cause to stop (said of a ship). To bring under, to conquer; to curb. To bring up, to educate; to produce for discussion.

bringer (bring-er) n. one that brings or conveys.

bringer (bring-er) n. one that brings or conveys.

brinish (bri-nish) a. like brine; slightly salt; saltish.

brinishness (bri'nish-nes) n. saltness; the quality of being saltish. brinjarry (brin-jarri)n. [Hind. banjārā | a travelling brink (bringk) n. [Dan.] edge, margin, or border, of a steep place, as of a precipice; verge. briny (bri'ni) a. pertaining to brine, or to the sea; impregnated with salt.

Driony (bri-o-ni) n. See bryony.

briquette (bri-ket) n. [K. fr. brique, brick] a brick-shaped preparation of coal dust. brisk (brisk) a. [W. brysg, quick] full of liveliness and activity; full of spirit or life; effervescing. brisket (brisket) n. [O.k. brysscret) the breast of an animal, or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs.

briskly (briskli) adv. in a brisk manner; actively;

briskly (briskli) adv. in a brisk manner; actively;

briskness (brisk-nes) n. liveliness; vivacity;

effervescence of liquors.

bristle (bris-1) n. [A.S. byrst] a short, stiff, coarse hair, as of swine; a species of pubescence on plants, in form of stiff roundish hair;—v.t. to erect

the bristles of; to fix a bristle to;—v.i. to rise or stand erect, like bristles. To bristle up, to resent; to show defiance. To bristle with, to contain in large quantity. bristled (bris-ld) a. provided with bristles; covered with coarse, stiff hairs.

bristliness (bris-li-nes) n. the state or quality of being bristly.

bristly (bris-li) a. thick set with bristles, or with hair resembling bristles; rough; fierce.

Bristol-board (bris-tul-bord) n. [Bristol, in England] a fine pasteboard made with a smooth and sometimes glazed surface.

Bristol-brick (bris-tul-brik) n. a sort of brick used for cleaning steel.

Bristol-stone (bris-tul-brik) n. rock crystal found near Bristol.

brit (brit) n. [Etym. unknown] minute animals eaten by whales; a young herring or sprat.

Britannia (britan-ya) n. Britain; Britain personified; a female form symbolic of Britain. Britannia-metal, an alloy of tin, antimony, bismuth, and copper.

and copper.

Britannic (britan'ik) a. pertaining to ancient Britannic (briti-sizm) a. a British; British.

Briticism (briti-sizm) a. a British idiom or peculiarity of speech.

British (british) a. pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants. British-gum, a substance of a brownish colour, soluble in cold water, formed by heating dry starch at a temperature of about 600° Fahr., and used in stiffening goods. British lion, the emblem of Great Britain. of Great Britain.

of Great Britain.

Britisher (brit-ish-cr) n. a subject of the Britisher (brit-ish-cr) n. a subject of the British empire.

Briton (brit-un) n. one of the ancient Celtic inhabitants of Britain; a native of Britain. (brit-1) a. [A.S. breodan, to break] casily broken; apt to break; fragile.

brittleness (brit-l-nes) n. the quality of being brittle; aptness to break; fragility.

britzska (brit-ska) n. [Pol. bryezka] a long carriage with a calash top.

briza (briz-a) n. [G. brizein, nod] the quaking-grass, or lady's-hair, found in southern Europe.

brize (brez) n. the gadfly. See breeze.

broach (broch) n. [F. broche, an iron pin] a spit; a tool of steel, generally tapering, for smoothing or enlarging holes in metal; a brooch;—n.t. to pierce, as with a spit; to tap, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor—hence, to let out; to open for the first time, as stores; to make public; to give out.

broacher (brocher) n. a spit; one that first opens or utters opinions.

broad (brawd) n. [A.S. brail) wide; extended from side to side; diffused; large; ample; comprehensive; coarse; gross. As broad as long, cound

prehensive; coarse; gross. As broad as long, equal upon the whole. Broad-arrow, the official mark on government goods. Broad church, a body of menholding liberal views of Christian doctrine and fellowship. **Broad-eyed**, taking a comprehensive view. **Broad-gauge**, said of rails whose gauge is greater than 4 feet 31 inches. **Broad-seal**, the great seal of England;—v.t.

broadset (broad-seat, the great seat of Longiana; -v.c. to imprint with the broad-seal; to assure or be surety for.

Broad-spoken, vulgar or unpolished in speech.

broadaxe (brawd-uks) n. an axe for hewing timber; an ancient military weapon.

broadbill (brawd-bill)n the spoon-bill or shoveller-bill) to the spoon-bill or shoveller-bill (cannot from their broad bill).

broadbrin duck (named from their broad bill).

broadbrin (brawd'brim) n. a hat like those worn by the Friends or Quakers; a Quaker.

broadcast (brawd'kast) n. a casting of seed from the hand is sowing; —adv. by scattering widely at large from the hand; —a. dispersed with the hand, as seed in sowing; widely spread or diffused.

broadcloth (brawd-kloth) n. a fine woollen cloth for men's garments.

broaden (brawdn) v.t. to make broad; to render more comprehensive; —v.i. to grow broader.

broader.

broadly (brawd-li) adv. in a broad manner; widely; extensively; generally.
broadness (brawd-nes) n. extent from side to side; large width.
broadsheet (brawd-shēt) n. a sheet of paper printed only on one side.

broadside (brawd'sīd) n. the side of a ship; a discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at the same time; a broadsheet.
broadsword (brawd'sōrd) n. a sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge.
broadwise (brawd'wīz) adv. in the direction of the breadth.

brobdingnagian (brob-ding-nag'i-an) a. troduced in Swift's Gulliver's Travels] gigantic;—n. a

person of extraordinary size.

brocade (brokad') n. [Sp. brocade] silk stuff with gold, silver, or flowers, etc.; any stuff with raised flowers or other ornamentation. brocaded (brō-kā'ded) a. worked, as brocade; dressed in brocade.

brocaded dressed in brocade.

brocard (brok-ard) n. [Bishop Brocard, of Worms, drugs] a fundamental rule in law; a maxim. brocatelle, brocatello (brok-a-tel', -ō) n. [F.] a stuff somewhat like brocade; a beautiful marble from Sienna. broccoli (brok-ō-li) n. [It. broccolo, dim. of brocco, esteemed best in winter or early spring.

broch (broh) n. [A.S. burh] a prehistoric round tower, often with an inner and an outer wall. brochantite (broch-an-tit) n. [Brochant de Villiers, French mineralogist, d. 1840] a hydrous sulphate of green-coloured copper. brochure (prō-shòor) n. [F. brocher, to stitch] a few leaves; a pamphlet.

few leaves; a pamphlet.

few leaves; a pamphlet.

brock (brok'et) n. [Gael. broc, fr. breac, speckled] a brocket (brok'et) n. [F. brocart, fr. broche, spit] brocket (brok'et) n. [F. brocart, fr. broche, spit] brodekin (bröd'kin, brod'e-kin) n. [F.] a buskin brogue (bröd'kin, brod'e-kin) n. [F.] a buskin brogue (brög'n. [Ir. and Gael. broy] a stout, coarse shoe; a corrupt dialect or manner of pronunciation, esp. Irish.

broider (broi'der) v.t. [F. broder] to adorn with figured needlework.

broil (broil) n. [F. brouiller, confuse] a noisy quarrel; contention; fray; tumult; altercation;—v.t. [O.F. bruiller] to dress or cook over coals or on a gridiron;—v.t. to be subjected to heat; to perspire through heat; to be excited by feeling.

broiler (broi'ler) n. one that excites broils; one brokage (bro'kāi) n. See brokerage.

brokage (brö-käj) n. See brokerage.

broke (brök) v.t. to traffic in;—v.i. to transact business for another. Preterite of break. broken (brökn) pp. of break; parted by violence; weak; infirm; subdued; humbled; contribe. Broken-backed, having the back broken; of a ship, having both ends drooping. Broken colours, composite colours. Broken-hearted, crushed by grief or despair. Broken meat, small pieces of food. Broken voyage, an unsuccessful voyage. Broken-winded, having short or disordered respiration.

disordered respiration.

brokenly (brö'kn-li) adv. in a broken, interrupted manner; in imperfect language.

broker (brö'kcr) n. [M. E. brocour, fr. A. S. brūcan, use] one that buys and sells for others; a pawnbroker; a person licensed to appraise and sell household furniture distrained for rent.

brokerage (brö'kra'j) n. the business of a broker; broking (brö'king) n. the trade of a broker.

broking (brö'king) n. the trade of a broker, employed as a broker; pandering.

broma (brö'ma) n. [G. bröma, food] a preparation of chocolate; -[Med.] solid food.

bromate (brö'māt) n. a compound of bromic acid

bromatography (brō-ma-tog-ra-fi) n. [G. brō-ma, food, and graphein, write] a disquisition on foods.

brome (brōm) n. [G. bromos, oats] a name of various oat-like grasses; brome-grass.

Bromelia (brō-mē-li-a) n. [Bromel, Swedish botanist] a genus of tropical plants cuitivated for their beautiful flowers.

bromic (brō-mik) a. pertaining to, or derived from, bromine.

bromide (brī-mīd, -mid) n. a compound of bromine with some other element. bromine (bro-min, min) n. [G. bromos, stench] one of the elements, related in its chemical qualities to chlorine and iodine.
bromism (bro-mizm) n. a condition due to habitual doses of bromides.

bronchia (brong-ki-a) n.pl. [G., the bronchial pipe, which carry air to and from the lungs.
bronchial (brong-ki-al) a. belonging to the bronchial bronchia, or to the bronchi.
bronchitis (brong-ki-al) a. belonging to the bronchitis (brong-ki-al) a. belonging to the bronchia.

broncho, bronco (brong-kō) n. [Sp. bronco, rough, sturdy] a half-

broncho, bronco rough, sturdy] a half-tamed native horse; a mustang.

bronchocele (brong-k6-sēl) n. [G. brongchos, windpipe, and kēlē, tumour] a morbid enlargement of the thyroid glands; a goitre.

bronchotomy (brong-kot-ō-mi) n. [G. brong-ting] an incision into the windpipe or larynx.

bronchus (brong-kus) n., pl. bronchi (brong-ki) one of the bifurcations of the windpipe.

brontology (bron-tol-ō-ji) n. [G. brontē, thunder, bronze (bronz)n. [L. Brundusium, Brindisi] an alloy of copper with tin or zine; a work of art in bronze; the colour of bronze;—a. made of, or coloured like, bronze;—v. t. to give the appearance of bronze to; to like, bronze;—v.t. to give the appearance of bronze to; to make brown, or of the colour of bronze; to make hard or unfeeling. Bronze-age, the period between the stone and iron ages. Bronze-liquor, a solution for bronzing.

or uncening. Bronze-sign, the period between the stone and iron ages. Bronze-liquor, a solution for bronzing. Bronze-powder, a powder (copper and zinc) used as a pigment. Bronze-wing, an Australian pigcon.

bronzite (bron-zit). a variety of diallage having a yellowish-brown colour.

brooch (broch) n. [F. broche, a spit] an ornament in various forms, with a pin or loop for attaching it to a garment—[Etym. doubtful] a painting all of one colour;—v.t. to adorn, as with a brooch.

brood (broch) v.t. [A.S. brōc] to sit over, cover, and cherish;—v.t. to sit on and cover eggs or young, as a fowl; to remain in anxious thought; to muse;—n. offspring; progeny; that which is bred or produced. Brood-mare, a mare kept for breeding.

brook (brock) n. [A.S. brōc] a small natural stream or current; a rivulet.

brook (brook) v.t. [A.S. brūcan, use] to bear; to endure; to support; to suffer insult or injury. brooklet (brook) let) n. a streamlet; a small brook lime (brook) in n. a flowering plant allied

brooklime (brook'lim) n. a flowering plant allied to the speedwell.

brooky (brook'l) a. abounding with little streams or rivulets.

broom (broom) n. [A.S. brōm] a genus of leguminous plants; a besom or brush with a handle for sweeping floors, etc.;—v.t. to sweep with a broom. Broom-corn, a species of Sorghum, bearing a head of which brooms are made. Broom-rape, a parasitic plant growing on the roots of broom, etc.

broomstaff, broomstick (broom'staf, stik) n. the

handle of a broom.

broomy (broo'mi) a. resembling broom; full of broomy (broom; consisting of broom.

brose (broo) n. (Gasel.) a Scotch dish made by pouring a hot liquid over out meal or pease meal,

and stirring it to consistency.

broth (broth) n. [A.S.] water in which flesh has been boiled with vegetables or herbs, and barley or rice; a thin soup.

brothel (broth'el) n. [A.S. breōthan, destroy] a house of ill-fame; a bawdy-house.

brother (bruth'er, pl. brothers, brethren (bruth'erz, breth'ren) [A.S. brōthor] he that is born of the same parents; one closely united to another by some common tie or interest; a fellowanother by some common tie or interest; a fellow-member, fellow-creature, etc. Brother-german, a full brother. Brother-in-law, the brother of one's husband or wife; one's sister's husband. Brother-uterine, a half-brother by the same mother.

brotherhood (bruth-er-hood) n. state of being fraternity; a class of the same profession or occupation

brotherless (bruth'er-les) a. without a brother.

brotherliness (bruth-gr-li-nes) n. state of being brotherly.
brotherly (bruth-gr-li) a. pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate. brougham (broom, broo-am) n. [Lord Brougham, 1778-1868] a kind of

two-wheeled or four-wheeled carriage. brow (brow) n. [A.S. $br\tilde{u}$, eyebrow brow] the ridge over the
eye, with the hair that covers it; the
forehead; the edge of a steep place.

Brow-ague, megrim; pain in the forehead. Brow-antler, the first branch of a stag's horns. Brow-bound, crowned. To knit the brows, to frown. browbeat (brou-bet) v.t. to bear down with stern looks or arrogant assertions.

browbeater (brou-be-ter) n. one that browbeater (brou-be-ter) n. one that browbeats, insults, or bullies.

brown (broun) n. [A.S. brān, brown] a dark colour inclining to red or yellow;—a. of a dark or dusky colour, of various shades, inclining to red or yellow;—v.t. to make brown; to give a brown colour to.

Brown Bess, an ancient film-tlock musket for British soldiers. Brown-bill, a kind of halberd. Brown-bread, a coarse wheaten bread made of unbolted meal: brown-coal, wood-coal or lignite. Brown-spar, a magnesian carbonate of lime, tinged by oxide of iron and manganese. Brown-stone, a dark-red sandstone. manganese. Brown-stone, a dark-red sandstone.

Brown-stout, a superior kind of porter. Brown-study, serious reverie. To do brown, to deceive; to take in.

Brownian movement (broufni-an moort ment) n. [Robert

Brown, Scottish naturalist, 1773-1858] oscillations of high frequency noticed in small particles.

brownie (brou-ni) n. [dim. of brown, in allusion to the colour] a fairty; a good-natured spirit, supposed to perform domestic services by night.

browning (brou-ning) n. process of imparting a process in cookery; a preparation used in cookery to colour and flavour.

brownish (brou'nish) a. somewhat brown; in-

Brownist (brou-nist) n. a follower of Robert Brown, who, in the 16th century, taught the principles of Independency and Congregationalism in England.

brownness (broun-nes) n. the quality of being brown.

Drowny (brou'ni) a. somewhat brown.

browse (brouz) v.t. and i. [M. H. Ger. broz, sprout]
browse to feed on the shoots or leaves of plants;
—n. the tender branches of trees and shrubs, fit for the
food of cattle; the act of browsing.
browsing (brouz-ing) n. the action of the verb to
browspot (brouz-spot) n. a gland between the
eyes of a frog or toad.
Bruchus (brook-kus) n. [G. brouchos] a genus of
insects allied to the weevils.
brucine, brucin (brook-sin) n. [J. Bruce, Afr.
traveller] an alkaloid allied
to strychnine, got from Nux vomica.

to strychnine, got from Nux vomica.

brucite (brôó-sit) n. [Dr. Bruce, New York, mineralogist] a native hydrate of magnesia.

bruin (brôó-in) n. [b. bruin, brown, from his colour] a familiar name for a bear.

bruise (brôoz) v.t. [A.S. brŷsan, break] to injure or crush, as by collision of, or against, a solid body; to injure a part of; to contuse; to crush or reduce to fragments;—v.t. to fight with the fists; to box;—n. a hurt or injury caused by something blunt or heavy.

bruiser (bróo'zer) n. a boxer; a machine for crushing grain, cake, etc.
bruisewort (bróo'z wurt) n. the daisy; the comfrey; soapwort.
bruit (broot) n. [F.] report; rumour; fame; a noise; din; -v.t. to report; to noise abroad.

Brumaire (broo-mār) n. [F. fr. L. bruma, winter] the second month (Oct. 22 to Nov. 20) of the first French republican calendar.

brumal (brook-mail) a. [L. bruma, winter] belonging to the winter.

brume (broom) n. [F. fr. L. bruma, winter] mist:
brume (broom) n. [F. fr. L. bruma, winter] mist:
brummagem (brum'a-jem) n. Birmingham;
something, esp. something cheap,

brummagem (brum'a-jem) n. Birmingham; made there;—a. sham; showy, but worthless.
brunette (broo-net') n. [F.] a woman with a brown or dark complexion.
brunion (brun-yun, broo-ni-un) n. [L. prunum, plum] a kind of peach; a nectarine.
Brunswick (brun-yuk) n. [Brunswick in Germany] a lady's jacket. Brunswick-black, a preparation of lanny-black and turpentine.
Brunswick-green, oxychloride of copper.
brunt (brunt) n. [Lecl. brunt, a burning] the heat, or utmost violence, of an onset; the force of a blow; shock; the chief stress or crisis.
brush (brush) n. [O.F. brooke, brosse] an instrument of bristles, etc., used for removing dust, laying on colours, etc.; brunches of trees lopped off; brushwood; a thicket of shrubs or small trees; a skirmish; a slight encounter; the bushy tail of the fox or squirre!—v.t. to apply a brush to; to remove, gather, or sweep away;—v.t. to move nimbly; to skim over with slight contact. Brush-burn, an injury produced by friction. Brush-tongued, having a tongue rough and shaggy like a brush. Brush-wheel, a wheel without teeth, used in light machinery for polishing metals, etc. To brush up, to polish; to revive in the memory.
brusher (brush'er) n. one that, or that which, brusher (brush'er) n. one that, or that which, brusher (brush'ines) n. the quality of resembling a brush; shagginess.
brushing (brush'ines) n. light; brisk; rapid.

brushing (brush'ing) a. light; brisk; rapid.

brushing (brush-ing) a light; brisk; rapid.

brushwood (brush-wood) n. a thicket or coppice;
small branches cut from trees.

brushy (brush-i) a. resembling a brush; rough;
shaggy; covered with brushwood.

brusque (brusk, broosk) a. [F.] rude; abrupt in
manners or speech.

brusqueness (brusk-nes, broosk-nes) n. the
quality of being brusque.

Brussels-sprouts (brus-elz-sprouts) n. pl.
ing from the upright stem of a species of cabbage.

brustle (brus-i) n. i [A. S. brustlan] to crackle; to
rustle: -[bristle] to vapour, as a bully.

brutal (broo-tal) a. pertaining to, or like, a brute;
savage; cruel; inhuman.

brutalism, brutality (broo-tal-izm, broomanity; savageness; cruelty.

brutalize (broutalize) v.t. to make brutal, coarse, or cruel;—v.i. to become brutal.

brutalize (hroó-ta-la) e. to hake of that. Coarse, brutally (bróó-ta-la) adv. in a brutal manner; cuelly; savagely; inhumanly.

brute (bróó a. [L. brutus, irrational] unconscious; irrational savage; ferocious; e.n. a beast; an irrational animal; a low-bred, unfeeling person.

brutely (bróó-ti-la) adv. in a brute or rude manner; brutely senselessly; blindly.

brutification (bróó-ti-la-kā-shun) n. a rendering brutal.

brutify (bróó-ti-fī) v.t. [L. brutus, brute, and facere, make] to make a brute of; to brutalize.

brutish (bróó-ti-sh) n. pertaining to, or resembling, a brute; having the qualities or characteristics of brutes; inhuman; ferocious; sensual; bestial.

brutishly (broo'tish-li) adv. in a brutish manner; brutishness (broo'tish-nes) n. stupidity; insensibility; savageness.

brutish oractions of a brute.

brutism oractions of a brute.

brutus (broo'tus) n. [Lucius Brutus] a way of wearing the hair brushed back from the forehead and curied. forehead and curled.

bryologist (brī-ol'ō-jist) n. one that makes a special study of mosses.

bryology (brī-ol'ō-ji) n. [G. bruon, moss, and logos, discourse] the science of mosses.

bryony (brī-ō-ni) n. [G. bručnia] a wild climbing family, with large black roots.

bubble (bub-l) n. [D. bobbe] a small vesicle of water of the vam of the plant. Black bryony, a plant of the yam family, with large black roots.

bubble (bub-l) n. [D. bobbe] a small vesicle of water of the reliable of the reliable of the reliable with air; anything that wants firmness or solidity; a delusive scheme; a dishonest speculation;—v.t. to cheat; to impose on;—v.t. to rise in bubbles; to run with a gurgling noise. Bubble and squeak, meat and cabbage fried together. Bubble and squeak, meat and cabbage fried together. bubbler (bub-ler) n. a cheat; a kind of fish, so called from its singular grunting noise. bubbly (bub-li) n. a bounding in bubbles; bubbling. Bubbly-jook, a turkey-cock [Soct.]. bubo (bū-lbō) n. [G. boubōn, groin] an inflammatory swelling of the glands in the groin or armpit. bubonic (bū-lbon-ik) n. of the nature of a bubo; attended by buboes. bubonocele (bū-lbon-is-sci) n. [G. boubōn, groin, and kēlē, tumour] inguinal rupture. buccal (buk-al) n. [L. bucca, cheek] pertaining to buccan. bucan a wooden gridisin on which

buccan, bucan (buk-an) n. [Carib boucan] meat is smoked; a place where meat is smoked;—v.t. to prepare meat on a bucan.

prepare meat on a bucan.

Duccaneer, bucanier [F. boucanier, fr. [F. boucanier, fr. [F. boucanier]]

Carib boucan] a pirate; a sea-robber, applied esp. to the piratical adventurers who formerly infested the West Indies;—v.i. to play the buccaneer.

buccinal (luk-si-na) a. [L. buccina. trumpet] trumpet-shaped, or sounding like a horn.

buccinator (buk-si-nā-tur) n. a flat, thin muscle in the cheek; the trumpeter's muscle.

buccinite (buk-si-nīt) n. fossil remains or petri-factions of the shells called Buccinum; univalve shells. called from their shape trum.pet shells.

univalve shells, called from their shape trun.pet shells.
bucentaur (bū-sen-tawr) n. [G. bous, ox, and ken-tauros, centaur] a fabulous monster, half ox and half man; the state barge of Venice.
bucephalus (bū-sef-a-lus) n. [G. bous, ox, and ken-tauros, centaur] a fabulous monster, half ox and half man; the state barge of Venice.
bucephalus (bū-sef-a-lus) n. [G. bous, ox, and ken-tauros] (bū-kē) the horse of Alexander the Great; a riding-horse.
bucholzite (bū-kō) the fabrous structure.
bucholzite (bū-kō) n. [Afr.] a plant used for

buchu (bū'kū, buk'ū) n. [Afr.] a plant used for diseases of the bladder.

buck (buk) n. [Etym. doubtful] lye in which cloth is oaked, in bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed; the cloth or clothes soaked or washed; -v.t. to soak or steep in lye; to wash in lye or suds; to break up or pulverize, as ores. Buck-basket, a basket in which clothes are carried to the washing. buck (buk) n. [A.S. bucca, bua] the male of the fallow deer, goat, sheep, rahbit, and hare; a fop; a dandy; a gay, dashing young fellew; -n.t. to copulate; to attempt to unseat a rider by jumping from the ground with the back arched and the head down. Buck-eye, a tree indigenous



with the back arched and the head down. Buck-eye, a tree indigenous in the western states of America.

Buck-eyed, having a weak or spotted eye. Buck-jumper, a horse that bucks or tries to throw the rider. Buck-shot, large shot for killing deer. Buck-tooth, a tooth that protrudes or projects.

bucker (buk-er) n. a buck-jumper; one that break ore; a machine for breaking ore.

bucket (buk-et) n. [A.S. būc, pitcher] a vessel for drawing or carrying water or other liquids; one of the cavities on the rim of a water-wheel; the float of a paddle-wheel. Bucket-shop, a gambling institution [Amer.]. To kick the bucket, to die.

bucketful (buk-et-fool) n. the maximum contents of a bucket.

buckhorn (buk-honn) n. the horn of a buck or deer, used for knife-handles, etc.

buckhound (buk-honnd) n. a kind of stag hounds, a court official who attends to the buckhounds.

buckie, bucky (buk-in) n. [Scot.] a variety of shell, including the red whelk; a perverse, stubborn person.

a perverse, stubborn person.

bucking (buking) n. soaking clothes in lye; the stool, a washing-block.

Bucking-block.

Fate, far, ado; mē, her; mīne; nēte; tūne; moon.

buckish (buk-ish) a. pertaining to a buck, or to gay young fellows; foppish. buckishness, buckism (buk' ish - nes, buk' izm) n.

foppishness; foppery.

buckle (buk!) n. [L. bucca, cheek] a metallic link, with a tongue or catch attached to a belt or with a tongue or catch attached to a belt or with a tongue or catch attached; a curl, or a state

buckle with a tongue or catch attached to a belt or strap, used for fastening things together; a curl, or a state of being curled or crisped, as hair;—n.t. to fasten with a buckle; to prepare for action; to set stoutly to work; to confine;—n.t. to bend; to bow; to struggle; to contend. buckler (huk-ler) n. a kind of shield, anciently used buckler (huk-ler) n. a kind of shield, anciently used buckler, in a ship;—n.t. to shield; to protect.

buck-mast (huk-mast) n. [M. E. buk, beech, and mast) the mast of the beech tree.

buckra (buk-ra) a. [negro word] white, or belonging to the white man;—n. a white man.

buckram (ger. boc, he-goat] a coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue;—a. made of buckram; stiff; precise;—n.t. to give the quality of buckram to.

buckskin (buk-skin) n. the skin of a buck; a kind of leather:—pl. breeches made of buckskin;—a. made of buckskin.

buckskin of leather;—pl. breeches made of buckskin.

buckthorn (bukthorn) n. a genus of plants of many species.

buckwheat (bukthorn) n. [Ger. buckweizen] a plant and an edible grain.

bucolic (bū-kolik) a. [G. boukolos, cowherd] pastoral pean or poet, toral; rustic;—n. a pastoral pean or poet, bucrane, bucranium (bū-krā, bū-krā, bū-krā, bū-krā, buckstan) as sabababas a bead in ancient architecture. boukranion] a sculptured ox head in ancient architecture.
bud (bud) n. [Etym. doubtful] a protuberance containing the rudiments of leaves or flowers; an unexpanded leaf, branch, or flower; a prominence on certain animals of inferior grades, which grows into an animal, as a bud grows into a flower; -v.t. to graft by inserting a bud; -v.t. to put forth buds; to begin to grow.

Buddhism (boo-dizm) n. [Str. buddha, wise] the doctrines taught by the Hindu sage, surnamed Buddha in the 6th century a c. and adouted

surnamed Buddha, in the 6th century, B.C. and adopted as a religion by the greater part of central and eastern Asia and the Indian islands.

Buddhist (boo-dist) n. a votary of Buddhism;—a. of, or connected with, Baddhism;—b. of or connected with, Baddhism;—b. of or connected with, Baddhism;—b. of or connected with Baddhism;—b. of or connected w Buddhistic, Buddhistical (bóó-dis/tik,-ti-kal)

a. relating to, or concerning, Buddhism.

budding (bud-ing) n. the act of putting forth buds; the act of inserting a bud of one tree under the bark of another, for propagation.

buddle (bud-l) n. [Ftym. unknown] a square frame of boards used in washing mineral ore;

v.t. to wash ore with a buddle.

Bude-light (būd-līt) n. [Bude, the residence of buddle.]

Bude-light (būd-līt) n. [Bude, the residence of produced by burning a purified coal-gas in a compound Argand-lamp of a peculiar construction.

budge (buj) v.t. and i. [F. bouger, fr. L. bullire, boil] to move; to stir;—a. brisk; jocund.

budge (buj) n. [L. bulga, bag] lambskin fur, used as an edging to scholastic habits;—a. lined with budge—hence, scholastic, austere, or stiff. Budge-bachelors, formerly old men in budge gowns who were budgero, budgerow [Hind.] a keelless

budget (buj'et) n. [F. bougette, fr. L. budga, bag] a bag or suck, with its contents a stock or store; the annual financial statement made in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

budlet (bud-let) n. a little bud or shoot.

buff (buf) n. [F. bufle, bufle] a leather prepared from the skin of the buffle, ox, elk, and other animals, dressed in oil; a military coat of bufl leather; a colour between light pink and light yellow; a buffycoat; the bare skin;—a. made of bufl leather; of the colour of bufl leather; between light pink and light yellow. Buff-stick, buft-wheel, a polishing stick or wheel covered with leather. In buff, naked. The Buffs, the third regiment of the line.

buff (buf) n. [O.F. buffe, a slap] a blow, as in blind-man's-buff; -v.t. to

strike; to deaden.
buffalo (buf-a-lō) n. [G.
buffalo boubalos] a kind of
the bison.
Buffalothe bison. wild ox; the bison. Buffalochips, the dry dung of the bison.
used for fuel. Buffalo-grass, a
variety of prairie grass. Buffalorobe, the skin of the bison,
prepared with the hair on.

buffer (buf-er) n. [O.F. buffe, a blow] a cushion or
apparatus to deaden
the concussion between a moving
body and one on which it strikes.



body and one on which it strikes, as at the ends of a railway carriage.

buffer (buf-er) n. [O.F. Buffer. buffer | huffer, puff out the checks] a silly or stupid person; a fellow; a familiar term of address.

buffet (buf-et, buf-a, boof-a) n. (F.) a cupboard or sideboard for the display of plate, china, etc.; a refreshment bar or table.

buffet (buf-ct) n. [O.F.] a blow with the hand; a gainst; -v.i. to struggle or contend.

buffet (uff.; -v.t. to beat; to cuff; to content against; -v.t. to struggle or contend.

buffeting (buf-et-ing) n. striking with the hand; opposition; contention.

buffing (buf-ing) n. the act of polishing, as with a buffile (buf-ing) n. the act of polishing, as with a buffile (buf-ing) n. [F.] a buffile; a large-headed duck found in North America. Buffile-headed, having a large head, like a buffile; si dull of intellect.

buffo (boof-o, buf-o) n. [I.] a singer in a comic opera; a comic singer; -n. comic.

buffoon (bu-foon) n. [It. bufil, joke, triffe] a man that amuses by tricks, antic gestures, jokes, and other pleasantries; a droll; a mimic; a clown, buffoonery (bu-foon-er-i) n. the arts and practices of a buffoon; consist-ing in low jests and ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures.

buffoonish (bu-foon-ish)a. like a buffion; consist-buffy (buf-i) a. of a buff colour. Buffy-coat, the coat that appears on a clot of blood.

bufonite (bū-fun-it) n. [L. bufo, -onis, toad] toad-bug (bug) n. [W. bug] an insect of many species; a holgolin; a buglear.

bugaboo (bug-a-bio) n. [bug and boo] a terrifying object; an imaginary fear; a bogy.

bugbear (bug-a-bio) n. [bug and boo] a terrifying object; an imaginary fear; a bogy.

bugbear (bug-er) n. [bug and bar] something frightful, as a spectre; anything imaginary that frightens; -v. t. to terrify with anything frightful, bugger (bug-er) n. the crime of hestiality; unbuggery (bug-er) n. the crime of hestiality; unbuggy) (bug-i) a. abounding, or infested, with buggy (bug-i) a. abounding, or infested, with buggy (bug-i) a. abounding, or infested, with buggy (bug-i) a. abounding, or infested, with buggsy (bug-i) n. [bug nechorse]

buggy (bugs.) a. abounding, or infested, with

buggy (bug3) n. [Etym. unknown] a light one-horse vehicle, with one seat.

bugle (bū/gl) n. [O.F. fr. l. buculus, young ox] a horn; a military musical brass wind instrument.

bugle (bū/gl) n. [M. H. Ger. boue, boug, ring, bracelet] an elongated glass bead.

bugle (bū/gl) n. [F.] a deciduous herbaceous plant, a native of Europe, used in medicine.

bugler (bū/gler) n. one that plays a bugle; a soldier that sounds orders on a bugle.

bugles that sounds orders on a bugle.

bugloss (būt-glos) n. [G. bous, ox, and glōssa, bugloss tongue] a plant, the ox-tongue.

buhl (bōōd) n. [Boule, a French carver in wood] figure work; unburnished gold, brass, mother-of-pearl, etc., wrought or inlaid into wood, tortoise shell, etc. buhrstone (bur-stōn) n. [Etym. doubtful] a buhrstone (bur-stōn) n. [Etym. doubtful] a build (bild) n.t. [A.S. bylddn, fr. bold, house] to frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice or fabric of any kind; to frame or shape into a particular mould or form: to raise on any support or foundation; to increase and strengthen; to settle or establish:—n.t. to practise building; to rest or depend for support;—n. form or mode of construction; shape; figure.

builder (bil'der) n. one that builds; one whose building (bil'ding) n. act of constructing, erecting, built, as a house, church, etc.

built (bilt) pp. of build; constructed; raised; formed; built (bilt) pp. of build; constructed; raised; formed; built (bulb) n. [G. bolloo] a round or spherical body; a bud or cluster of partly-developed leaves, growing from a plant (usually below the ground), and producing a stem above, and the roots below, as in the producing a stem above, and the roots below, as in the onion; a protuberance on a stem, as the bulb of a

thermometer; a knob; a projection.

bulbed (bulbd) a. furnished with a bulb; bulbshaped.

bulbiferous (bul-bif-e-rus) a. (L. bulbus, bulb, bulbiform (bul-bi-form) a. (L. bulbus, and orma, bulbiform (bul-bi-form) a. (L. bulbus, and orma, shape | resembling a bulb in shape. bulbous (bul-bus) a. having or containing bulbs; growing from bulbs; protuberant; knobly. bulbul (bool-bool) a. (Per., nightingale) the nighting ale of the Persians.

bulchin (bool-chin) n. [dim. of bull] a young male calf.

Bulgarian (bul-gā/ri-an) a. pertaining to Bul-garia; .m. a native of Bulgaria; the language of the Bulgarians.

bulge (bulj) n. [L. bulna, bag] the protuberant part of a cask; blige; n.i. to swell or jut out. bulgy (bullij) n. juting out or protuberant; bulging unduly; swollen.

bulimia, bulimy (bū-lim'i-a, bū-li-mi)n. [(i.)] bulk (bulk) n. [Icel. būlki, heap] magnitude; dinensions; mass; the majority; the largest or principal portion; the whole cargo of a ship when stowed. In bulk, loose in the hold. To break bulk, to begin to unlead earge. begin to unload cargo.

bulker (bulker) n. a person employed to ascertain the capacity of goods, so as to fix the amount of freight or shore-dues to which they are liable. bulkhead (bulk-hed) n. a partition in a ship, made with boards, etc., to form

bulkhead (bulkhea) n. a partition in a ship, bulkhead (bulkhead) n. a partition in a ship, bulkhead (bulkhead) n. a partition in a ship, bulkhead (bulkhead) n. a partition in a ship, bulkiness (bulkiness) bulkiness (bulkiness) n.the quality of being bulky.

bulky (bulkiness) (bulkines) n.the quality of being bulky.

bulky (bulkiness) (bulkines) n.the quality of being bulky.

bulk (bool) n. [Edym. doubtful] the male of any bulking of great size.

bull (bool) n. [Edym. doubtful] the male of any bulking of the pope.

guadruped, as the eleplant: Taurus, one of the twent signs of the zadiac: in stock-broking, one that nominally buys shares for delivery on a future day at a certain price, speculating on their rising in value before the day.

-a. of large size: male: -n.t. to cause a rise in stocks, etc.

Bull-batting, the partition of bulking or exciting bulks with dose. Bull-bett, it a combat with a bull-the favour national pasting, the partition of the count of a load noise. Bull-ting, the scene of bull-fines, the favour national pasting in value before the day.

-a. of large size: male earl; a stupid fellow. Bull-faced, reputs, and the favour national pasting, the partition of bulking or exciting bulks with a bull-the favour national pasting, the partition of the favour national pasting, the scene of bull-fall states of growe around its knowledge. Bull-ting, the scene of bull-fall states of growe around its knowledge of the count of the pope.

John Bull, England by the forms, to configure the count of the count of the pope.

Bull-trout, a species of trout largentied; a typical function, and the count of the pope.

Bull-trout, a species of trout largentied; a typical function, and the partition of the pope.

Bull-trout, a species of trout largentied; a typical function, and the partition of the pope.

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Bull-trout, a species of tr

bull (bool) a. [L. bulla, a s an edite of the pone. the ediets of the pone bull (bool) a. [Etym. d an ediet of the pone. the ediets of the pone bull (bool) a. [Etym. d bulla (bul-a) a. [L.] and Turkish ediets; a bleh; a affixed to put and Turkish ediets; a bleh; a swelling of the tympace bone: the bubble-shell genus. swelling of the tympace bone: the bubble-shell genus. bullace (bools) a. [0.F. beloce] a British plant, bullace (bools) a. [L. bulla, bubble] covered with bullate (bools) a. [L. bulla, bubble] covered with biter-like protuberances; blistered.

bulldog (bool-dog) n. a variety of dog of remarkable named from being employed in bait.

ing bulls; a person of determined courage; a kind of revolver; a proctor's attendant at Oxford and Cambridge.

bullen-nail (bool-en-nāl) n. [bullion] an upholsterer's nail, with round head.

bullet (boolet) n. [L. bulla, boss]
a small ball, esp. one of
lead, to be discharged from small firearms; a cannon-ball. bullet proof, capable of resisting the force of a bullet, bulletin (bool-e-tin) n. [It.] an official report, exp. a military or medical report; a brief statement of facts issued by authority; any public announcement of news recently received.

Bulletin-board, board on which announcements of news are put up.

bullfinch (bool-finsh) n. a bird allied to the great, having the breast,

cheeks, and throat of a crimson colour.

bullhead (bool-hed) n. a fish with a large, flat head; a stupid or obstinate fellow.

bullion (bool-yun) n. [Etym. doubt-hen. full uncoined gold or silver excluin the mass; a kind of fringe.

bullionist (bool-yun-ist) n. fof a bull; sively metallic currency.

bullionist (hod-ydn-1st) n. (of a bull; sively metallic currency.

bullish (hod-ish) a. having ral an ox, or blundering; of stocholsh, a. having ral an ox, or bullock (hod-uk) n. [A.] noisy, blustering bullock castrated bull. son;—n.t. to insult bully (hod-in) n. [Etym, d.; to treat with infellow; a quarrel-relsome.

with noise and blustering re kind of rush growing solence; v. to be noisy after.

bulrush (hod-ins n. covered with bulrushes; in wet hes.

bulrushy [hod-ins n. covered with bulrushes; in wet hes.

bulrushy [hod-ins n. covered with bulrushes; in wet hes.

bulrushy [hod-ins n. covered with bulrushes; in wet hes.

bulrushy [hod-ins n. covered with bulrushes; in wet hes.

bulrushy [hod-ins n. covered with bulrushes; in wet hes.

bulse (buls) rark) n. [Dan. hudwerk] an outdiam(rof defence; a hastion; a rampart; bulwark-e; a screen or shelter;—pl. the sides hudwark-e; a screen or shelter;—pl. the sides any means of ct.

or tuft, properly of things of the same kind, growing or fastened together;—v.t. to form or tie in a hunch or bunches;—v.t. to swell out; to gather round; to become protuberant. Bunch-backed, hunch-lacked.

bunchiness (bun'shi-nes) n. thickness; roundness; fulness; protuberance.

bunchy (bun'shi) a. swelling out; growing in bunches or tufts.

buncombe, bunkum (bung'kum) n. [fr. Buncombe, in North

Carolina, whose representative once spoke for Buncombe, in North Carolina, whose representative once spoke for Buncombe, i.e., merely to please his constituents idle talk; unmeaning words.

bund (bund) n. [Hind. band, a dyke] a promenade or esplanade;—(boond) [der.] a confederation.

bundle (bund) n. [A.S. byndele, fr. bindan, bind] a number of things bound together; anything made into a package convenient for handling or conveyance; a parcel; a roll;—n.t. to tie or bind in a bundle or roll; to put up together;—n.t. to set off in a hurry; to roceed confusedly. Bundle-pillar, a column or pier, 'h others of small dimensions attached to it.

"Others of small dimensions attached to it.

others of small dimensions attached to it.

18 (bung) n. [Ekym. doubtful] a large cork stopper;

-n.t. to stop with a bung; to close up. Bunghole in a cask, through which it is filled.

1.alow (bung-ga-lo)n. [Hind. bungla, fr. Bunga,
that we of a European in

bulk-ingle floor and
or mentilify div. 1. (Sw.

awkwardlyng-gl)v.t. [Sw. sily;-n.acltu] to make a gross blund to manage bungler rmance;



ward workman; a.s., n. a

bungling (b.wk
clu., person; a blanderer.

bunglingly (b. a. unskilful; awkward;
mansily or unskilfully done.

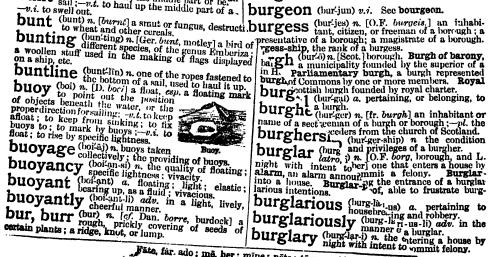
bunion (bunyun) n., ||i|) ndr. in a bungling
flamed swellingmsily; awkwardly.

bunk (bungk) n. [Etym. aga, elevation] an inbox, which serves for hall of the great toe.

for a hed at night: one of a seried a wooden case or

box, which serves for hall of the great too. for a bed at night; one of a series a wooden case or arranged in vertical tiers;—v.i. to lithe day-time, and bunker (bung-ker) n. a bin or's or bed-places etc.; a hazard on a golf ink; to sleep. bunny (bun-i) n. [Gael. bun, stumple for coals, a rabbit.

Bunsen burner (boon-sen, burname for themist] a gas burner in which a strong currif-ner) produces a weakly luminous, but very hot, flame-lerg, bunt (bunt) n. [Scand.] the middle part or be air sail;—n.t. to haul up the middle part of a them.



bur, burr (bur) n. [Icel. bory, inclosure] a bright rit. Jencircling the moon.
burbot (bur-but) n. [F. barbote, fr. L. barba, beard] a fish having barbels on the nose and chin. burdelais (bur-de-la) n. [F.] a species of grape from the neighbourhood of Bordeaux. burden (bur-dn) n. [A.S. byrthen] that which is some, or oppressive; a fixed quantity; load; weight; freight; the capacity of a ship to hold goods; cargo;—v.t. to lay a heavy load on; to oppress; to surcharge.
burden (bur-dn) n. [F. bourdon, bass in music] the verse repeated in a song; refrain; the main topic or theme.

main topic or theme.

main topic or theme.

burdensome (bur'dn-sum) a. grievous to be borne; oppressive; fatiguing.

burdensomely (bur'dn-sum-li)adv. in a weary, grievous, oppressing manner.

burdensomeness (bur'dn-sum-nes)n. heaviburdensomeness (bur'dn-sum-nes)n. heaviburdock (bur'dok)n. [bur, ridge] a genus of weeds having a rough, bristly leaf.

bureau (bū-rō', bū'-rō)n. [F., desk] a desk or writing table with drawers for papers; an office for business; a particular department of the public service; the body of officers in such department; a chest of drawers for holding clothes, etc.

bureaucracy (bū-rō'kra-si)n. [F. burcau and which the business of government is carried on in departments, each under the control of a chief.

bureaucrat (bū-rō-krat)n. one that maintains the system of bureaucracy; an official in a bureaucratic department.

bureaucratic (bu-rō-krat)n. pertaining to, or characteristic of, bureaucracy.

bureaucratically (bū-rō-krat)n. a pertaining to, or characteristic of, bureaucracy.

bureaucratically (bū-rō-krat-i-kal-i) adv. in a bureaucratist (bū-rō-krat-i-kal-i) adv. in bureaucratist (bū-rō-krat-i-kal-i) and ports or advocates bureaucraty burette (bū-rot-i) n. [F.] an ornamented pear-shaped tube for determining small quantities of a liquid.

burg (bury) n. [A.S.] a fortified town; a borough burgage (bur-gāj) n. a tenure by which houses or lands are held at a certain rent, or by service of "watch and ward."

burgamot (burga-mot) n. See bergamot.

burganet (bur-ga-net) n. See burgonet.

burgee (bur'jë) n. [Etym. unknown] a swallow-tailed flag; small coal for furnaces.

burgeois (bur-jois') n. See bourgeois.

burgeon (bur-jun) v.i. See bourgeon.

burglarious (burg-là: us) a. pertaining to housebrc...ing and robbery.
burglariously (burg-là: ri-us-lì) adv. in the manner or a burglar.
burglary (burg-lar-i) n. the chering a house by night with intent to symmit felony.

burgle (bur's 1) v.t. to enter with felonious intent;

burgomaster (burgo-mas-ter) n. [D. burge-meester] a chief magistrate of a town in Holland and Germany.

town in Holland and Germany.

burgonet (bur-go-net) n. [F. bourguignotte, fr. Bourgoone, Burgundy] a helmet, with a small visor, first used in Burgundy.

burgoo (bur-goo) n. [Etym. unknown] a kind of gruel made on board ship.

burgrave, burggrave (bur-grāv) n. [Ger.] of a town or castle.

Burgundy (bur-gun-di) n. a superior kind of France. Burgundy pitch, turpentine from which the essential oil has been distilled.

burial (beri-1al) n. act of burying; funeral solemnity; burial sepulture; interment. Burial-place, a place appropriated to the burial of the dead; a graveyard; the precise spot where one is buried. Burial service, a religious service suitable for a burial or interment. burin (bū-in) n. [O. H. Ger. bora, borer] an engraver's tool, used in working on copper;

a graver; manner or style of an engraver.

burke (burk) v.t. [fr. an Irishman who committed the crime in 1829] to murder secretly, and without external marks of violence, so as to sell the corps to the purpose of dissection; to dispose of quietly;

without external marks of violence, so as to sell the corpse for the purpose of dissection; to dispose of quietly; to put a sudden end to.

burl (burl) n. [O.F. bourit] a knot or lump in thread or cloth; -v.t. to dress, as cloth, by fulling; to pick knots, loose threads, etc., from, in finishing cloth.

burlap (burlap) n. [Etym. unknown] a kind of burlap (coarse linen fabric.

burlesque (hur-lesk') a. [It. burlesco, fr. burlare, ridicule] tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images; jocular; farcical; -n. a ludicrous representation; a travesty; a clever initation or caricature; -v.t. to turn into ridicule; to make ludicrous; to lampoon.

burletta (hur-let'a) n. [It.] a comic opera; a musical farce.

burliness (bur'li-nes) n. the quality of being burly; bulk; gruffness; coarseness.

burly (bur'li) a. [Etym. unknown] of great bulk; stout; lusty; coarse and rough.

Burmese (bur'mēz) n. an inhabitant, the inhabitants. or the language of.

Burma-a pertaining to Burma or its language.

burn (burn) v.t. [A.S. byrnan and berruan] to consume with fire; to injure by fire; to scorch; to infame; to cauterize; to combine with oxygen; -v.t. to be on fire; to flame; to shine; to be in a state of commotion, heat, acidity, or pain; to feel excess of heat; to be inflamed; -n. a hurt or injury caused by fire; the operation of burning or baking, as bricks. To burn one's fingers, to suffer from speculating, or from interfering in other men's affairs.

fering in other men's affairs.

burn (burn) n. [A.S. burna, brook] a rivulet; a brook.

burnable (burna-bl) a that admits of being burned.

burner (burner) n. one that burns or sets on fire; an appendage to a lamp or gas-fixture, designed to promote combustion.

burnettize (bur-net-iz) v.t. [Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process] to preserve, as timber, by a solution of chloride of zinc.
burning (bur-ning) a solution of chloride of zinc.
burning fervid. Burning-glass, a convex lens used for converging the sun's rays to a focus. Burning-mirror, a burning-glass in form of a concave mirror.
Burning-question, one that provokes angry words, or is rine for settlement. ripe for settlement.

burnish (burnish) r.t. [O.F. burnir, to polish] to polish by rubbing; to render bright or resplendent; -r.i. to grow bright or glossy;—n. gloss; lustre. burnisher (burnish-er) n. one that burnishes; a tool used in burnishing books.

burnoose, burnous (bur noos) n. [A.] a with a hood, worn in Arabia and North Africa.
burnt (burnt) a., pp. of burn, consumed, withered, or injured, by fire; heated; inflamed. Burnt-

ear, a disease in grain, due to a fungus. Burnt-offering, something burnt on an altar as an atonement for sin.

Burnt-stone, a valuable carnelian discovered in ruing, and seemingly affected by the action of fire.

burr (bur) v.t. [Imit.] to pronounce with a burr;—v.i. to speak in a guttural manner;—n. the rough sound of r; a whirring noise; a buzz.

burr (bur) n. [Dan. borre, burdock] a ring of iron behind the handle of a lance, or the touch-hole of a cannon; a triangular chisel used to clear the corners of mortices. Burr-stone, a silicious stone used for of mortices. Burr-stone, a silicious stone used for

burrel (bur'el) n. [O.F.] a pulpy pear; a reddish mill-stones.

burrel (coarse cloth for making cloaks, etc. Burrelfy, the ox-fly, gad-bee, breeze. Burrel-shot, case-shot used in an urgent necessity.

burrock (bur'el) n. [Etym. unknown] a small burrock (bur'el) n. [Etym. unknown] a small burrow (bur'el) n. [A.S. beorh] a hole in the ground made by certain animals, as rabbits, etc., for shelter and habitation; a heap of rubbish;—v.t. to excavate a hole in the earth; to lodge in a hole excavated in the earth, as conies or rabbits; to take refuge in any deep or concealed place; to hide; to mine.

burry (bur'el) a. abounding in burs, or resembling burry; rough; prickly.

bursar (bur'sar) n. [Low L. bursarius, fr. bursa, purse] a treasurer or cash-keeper; a student to whom a stipend is paid out of a burse or fund to aid him during his educational studies.

bursarship (bur'sar-ship) n. the office of a

bursarship (bursar-ship) n. the office of a

bursary (bursar) n. the treasury of a college or monastery; an exhibition or scholarship in a Scottish school or university.

burse (bursh n. [F. bourse, fr. Low L. bursa, purse] a purse; an exhibition or bursary.

burst (bursh n.t. [A.S. berstan] to break or rend by violence; to open suddenly;—v.t. to fly or break open with force, or sudden violence; to issue or escape by a sudden or violent movement;—n. a sudden breaking forth; a disruption; a violent rending; a sudden explosion; a spasmodic effort.

burton (burtun) n. [Etym. unknown] a tackle burton (burtun) n. [Etym. unknown] a tackle formed by two or three blocks or pulleys.

bury (ber:) n. [burvagh] a borough; a manor; a castle; (used in composition, as Canterbury).

bury (ber:) t. [A.S. byrnan] to cover out of sight, as in grave, a tomb, or the ocean; to inter; to hide.

To bury the hatchet, to restore amicable relations (among the North American Indians the toughawk was buried in token of peace).

tomahawk was buried in token of peace).

burying (ber'-i-ing) n. burial; interment. Burying-place, a graveyard; a churchyard.

DUS (bus) n. an abbreviation of omnibus.

busby (buz'bi) n. [Hung. (?)] a military cap of bearskin, worn by British hussars, artillerymen, and engineers.

men, and engineers.

Dush (boosh) n. [O. H. Ger. buse] a thicket, or a place abounding in trees or shrubs; a shrub-particularly a thick shrub; a branch of ivy (sacred to Bacchus) hung out at vintners' doors; a fox's tail; the backwoods of Australia and Cape Colony;—v.t. to set bushes for; to use a bush-harrow on, or for covering seeds;—v.t. to grow thick or bushy. Bush-bean, the common garden bean, of two varieties, kidney-bean and Frenchbean. Bush-fighting, a guerilla warfare carried on among bushes. Bush-harrow a sort of harrow made of bushes. bushes. Bush-harrow, a sort of harrow made of bushes, for harrowing grass lands, or covering seeds. Bush-hook, a bill-hook with a long shank. Bush-ranger, one that travels or lives in the bush; an escaped convict who found refuge in the Australian bush. To beat about the bush, to approach a matter in a roundabout way.

bush (boosh) n. [D. bus, box] a metallic axle bearing; -v.t. to furnish with a bush; to line with metal, as an axle. **Bush-metal**, hard brass; gun-metal,

metal, as an axle.

metal, as an axle.

Bush-metal, hard brass; gun-metal,

used for journals, bearings, etc.

bushbuck (boosh-buk) n. [bush and buck] an

antelope of south Africa.

bushel (boosh-el) n. [0.F. bussel, fr. L. buzus,

gallons, or 32 quarts; a vessel, of the capacity of a bushel,

used in measuring; any large quantity.

bushelage (boosh-el-a) n. a duty payable on

commedities by the bushel.

And

(boosh-ines) n. state of being bushy

bushiness (bosh i-nes) n. state of being bushy

bushman (boosh'man) n. a woodsman; a settler in the backwoods of Australia; one of

a tribe of savages mear the Cape of Good Hope.

bushment (boosh-ment) n. an ambush; an ambuscade; a thicket.

bushwhacker (boosh-hwak-er) n. one accustomed to beat about, or travel through, bush; an instrument for cutting brush or bushes; bushy (boosh'i) a. full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs; thick and spreading.
busily (biz'-ii) adv. in a busy manner; actively; assiduously; officiously.

business (biz-nes) n. that which busics one; business (biz-nes) n. that which busics one; livelihood or gain; traffic in general; concern; right of action, interference or interposition; affair; transaction; (used in many senses, modified by the connected words). To do the business for, to put an end to; to destroy. To mean business, to be in carnest.

businesslike (biz-nes-lik) a. characterized by much care and attention.
busk (busk) n. [F. busc] a long, thin piece of metal, whale-bone, or wood, worn in the front of women's corsets.

busk (busk) v.t. and i. [Icel. būask, prepare one's self] to prepare or make ready; to dress or attire.

busked (buskt) a. wearing a busk; ready; adorned. buskin (buskin) n. [Etym. doubtful] a covering for the foot and leg, worn by hunters; a high-soled shoe worn by the ancient actors in tragedy—hence, tragedy in general; a high and lofty style.

buskined (buskind) a. dressed in buskins; of, or pertaining to, tragedy; tragic.

busky, bosky (buski, boski)
a. [busk] bushy;

wooded; overgrown with trees.

buss (bus) n. [Etym. doubtful] a

buss (bus) n. [O.F. busse] a twomasted boat for taking herrings.

bust (bust) n. [U. busto] the trunk of
the body; the portion between
the head and waist; a piece of statuary,
representing the upper part of the human
fugure. from head to waist inclusive.

figure, from head to waist inclusive.

bustard (bus-tard) n. [O.F. bistarde, fr. L. avis large bird. The great bustard is the largest land bird in Europe.

bustle (bus'l) v.i. [Icel. bustla, splash in] to stirquickly; to be very active:—n. great stir; hurried activity; commotion.

bustle (bus-1)n. [fr. busk, n. (?)]

bustle a kind of cushion worn
behind by ladies to expand the skirts.

bustler (bus-lip) n. one that bustles; an active,
stirring person.

bustling (bus-ling) a. active, but noisy; stirring;
making a great fuss or ado.

busy (bizi) a. [A.S. bysig] active and earnest in
stantly in motion; restless; officious; meddling;—v.t.
to make or keep busy; to employ; to engage.

busybody (bizi-bod-i) n. one that officiously
concerns himself with the affairs of
others; a meddling person.

others; a meddling person.

but (but) prep. [A.S. būtan, fr. be and ūt, out] except;
but (besides:—conj. unless: save that; on the contrary; yet; however; nevertheless;—adv. only;—n. the kitchen of a two-roomed house, distinguished from ben.

But-and-ben, a house containing two rooms [Scot.].

butcher (hooch'er) n. [O.F. boucher, fr. bouc, goat] one that slaughters animals for the market, or sells their flesh; one that recklessly destroys human life: one given to slaughter = at to kill or

market, or sells their flesh; one that recklessly destroys human life; one given to slaughter;—v.t. to kill or slaughter, as animals, for food or for market; to murder in a bloody or barbarous manner. Butcher-bird, a bird of the genus called Lanius; the king-bird; the shrike. Butcher-meat, the flesh of animals slaughtered for the table. Butcher-row, a row of butcher's stalls; a meatmarket. Butcher's-broom, a genus of stiff, spiny-leaved barbarba. In addical browner by butcher.

shrubs, used as brooms by butchers.

butcherly (booch-er-li) a. grossly cruel and barbarous; bloody, murderous.

butchery (booch'er-i) n. the business of a butcher; great slaughter; carnage.

butler (but-ler) n. [Low L. butis, vessel] a servant whose principal business it is to take charge of the liquors, plate, etc.

butlerage (but-ler-āj) n. an old customs duty on wine, originally paid to the king's busiler. butlership (but-ler-ship) n. the office of a butler.

butlery (but-ler-i) n. a buttery; a butler's pantry.

butment (but'ment) n. See abutment.

butment (but-ment) n. See abutment.
butt (but) n. [O.F. but, mark, bot, extremity] the larger end of a thing, as of timber; a limit; a mark to be shot at; one at whom ridicule, contempt, or jests are directed; the thickest and stoutest part of tanned ox-hides; a kind of hinge, used in hanging doors, etc.; a piece of land left unploughed; the metal ring at the end of the hose of a fire-engine. Butt-end, the thick or large end, as of a rifle. Butt-joint, a joint consisting of the flattened ends of any two pieces. Butt-leather, stout leather for boot soles. Butt-weld, a junction formed by welding together flat pieces of metal. butt (but) v.t. [O.F. boter, strike] to strike by thrusting the head against, as a ram; -v.i. to join at the end or outward extremity; to be bounded; to thrust the head forward; -n. a push or thrust given in fencing, or by the head of an animal.
butt (but) n. [Low L. buttn, cask] a large cask; a measure of wine equal to 120 gallons; a pipe.
butter (buter) n. [L. butyrum, fr. G. bous, cow, and turos, cheese lan unctuous substance resembling butter east invinctions areas.

from cream by churning; any substance obtained from cream by churning; any substance resembling butter; soft, insimuating speech;—v.t. to spread with butter; to flatter. Butter-bird, the rice-bunting, much esteemed in Jamaica. Butter-boat, a vessel for holding melted butter sauce. Butter-fingered, prone to drop or let fall, as a ball in a game of cricket; bungling, said of the hands. Butter-fingers, one that is butter-lingered. Butter-print, butter-stamp, a stamp to form an impression on butter. Butter-sectch, a sweetmeat akin to toffee. Butter-tooth, a broad, front tooth. Butter-tree, an African tree, Bassia, from which buttery oil is extracted; the shea tree. Buttered-ale, beer sweetened tree, an African tree, Bassia, from which buttery oil is extracted; the shea tree. Buttered-ale, beer sweetened with butter, sugar, etc., without the infusion of hops. To know on which side one's bread is buttered, to know what is best for one's interests.

buttercup (but'er-five) n. a plant of the genus kanunculus, with yellow flowers. butterfly (but'er-five) n. a diurnal lepidopterons insect; an inconstant person. Butterfly-valve, a species of valve, consisting of two semi-circular clappers or wines hinged to a cross rib.

circular clappers or wings hinged to a cross rib.

butterine (but'er-in) n. a preparation having the appearance of butter, and made from

butteris (butteris) n. [F.] a steel instrument, set in butteris (butteris) n. [F.] a steel instrument, set in butteris (butter-man) n. a man that trades in butter.

| Description of the man butter | Description of the man

buttermilk (but'er-milk) n. the milk that remains after churning.

butternut (but er-nut) n. the nut of a tree found in South America.

butterwort (but er-wurt) n. a genus of herbaceous plants growing in bogs and marshes.

buttery (but-er-i)a. having in bogs and marshes.
buttery (but-er-i)a. having the qualities or appearance of butter.
buttery (but-er-i) n. [O.F. bouteillerie, a cellar, fr. bouteille, boutille, bottle] an apartment where provisions, etc., are kept; a room in colleges where refreshments are kept for sale to the students; a pantry; a larder; a cellar in which butts of wine are kept.
buttock (but-uk) n. [butt, end] the rump or protuberant part of the body behind; the convexity of a ship under the stern.
button (but-n) n. [O.F. boton] a small ball; a knob; a catch used to fasten together the different parts of dress; a bud; a germ of a plant; a piece of wood

parts of dress; a bud; a germ of a plant; a piece of wood or metal turning on a nail or screw, to fasten doors, etc.; a round mass of metal remaining in the cupel after fusion;—pl. as sing. a boy in livery;—v.t. to fasten with a button or buttons;—v.t. to be fastened by a button or buttons. Button-ear, a drooping ear, peculiar to certain dogs. Button-hook, a hook for fastening shoes, etc.,

Bust.

with buttons. Button-mould, a disk of bone, or other material, made into a button, by covering it with cloth. Button-wood, the western plane-tree, growing in North America, producing rough balls.

buttonhole (but-n-hol) n. the hole or loop in which a button is fastened;—v.t. to hold by the button is fastened;—v.t. to

hold by the button; to detain in conversation; to bore.

buttress (but-res) n. [O bouter, push] a projectsupport to the exterior

support to the exterior a support; -v.t. to support by a buttress; to prop.

butty (but-i) n. [booty, fr. booty-fellow] one that purchases the right to work a part of a coal-mining district; an intimate friend. Butty-gang, men that share their earnings equally.

butyraceous, butyrous

(bū-ti-rā-shus, bū'ti-rus) a. having the qualities of butter; resembling butter.

butyric (bū-tir-ik) a. pertaining to, or derived from, butter.

butyrin, butyrine (bū'ti-rin) n. [L. butyrum, butter] a yellowish liquid of acid taste, occurring in butter.

buxin, buxine (buk-sin) n. [L. buxus, boxtree] an alkaloid of sharp

buxin, buxine (buk-sin) n. [L. buxus, box-pungent taste got from the box-tree.

buxom (buk-sum) a. [A.S. būgan, bend] lively;
buxom brisk; frolicsome; wanton.

buxomly (buk-sum-li) udv. in a gay, lively manner;
buxomness (buk-sum-nes) n. briskness; liveliness; [buxomness] (buk-sum-nes) n. briskness; liveliness; [buxomness] oness; jollity.

buy (bi) v.t. [A.S. byegan] to purchase; to acquire by paying a price for; to procure for a consideration; to bribe; to corrupt;—v.t. to negotiate or treat about a purchase. To buy off, to purchase a military discharge; to procure the non-opposition of, by a monetary consideration; to bribe. To buy out, to purchase ones interests, as in a joint stock company. To buy over, to convert, by paying a price. To buy the refusal of, to obtain, by a payment, the privilege of purchasing at a future time.

buyable (bi-a-bi) a. that may be bought or purchased oness; a purchaser.

buzz (buz) v.t. [lmit.] to make known by whispers; to spead secretly; v.t. to make a low, humming sound, as bees; to speak with a low voice:—n. a report spread secretly. Buzz-saw, a circular saw.

buzzard (buz-var) n. [F. busund, fr. L. buteo, a kind of falcon or hawk] a bird of prey of the falcon family; a blockhead; a dunce.

buzzard-clock (buz-qrd) n. [buzz and

the falcon family; a blockhead; a dunce.

buzzard-clock (buz-ard-klok) n. [buzz and clock, beetle] the cockchafer. buzzard-clock (buz-ard-klok) n. [buzz and clock, beetle] the cockchafer.
buzzer (buz-er) n. a whisperer; a tale-bearer; a polishing wheel; a kind of call or alarm.
by (bī) prep. [A.S. bī, big] in the neighbourhood of; past; through or with, denoting the instrument, cause, way, and the like; according to, as in quantity, measure, or proportion;—adv. near; in the neighbourhood; beside; passing near; going or gone past. By-and-by (bye), presently By-the-by (bye), by the way; incidentally. By-bidder, one employed at an auction to force up prices. By-blow, a side-blow; a hastard. By-business, by-concernment; a subordinate matter. By-comer, a secret comer. By-drinking, drinking between meals. By-election, an election between general elections, to fill a vacancy in parliament. By-end, by-interest, by-view, private end. By-lane, a side lane. By-law, a secondary or subordinate rule or law made by an association or corporation, etc. By-motive, private motive; so by-purpose. By-name, a nickname. By-pass, a pipe passing round a valve, used to prevent a complete stoppage of a flow when the valve is closed. By-passage, a private or unfrequented passage; so by-path, by-road, by-street, by-walk. By-play, action carried on aside. By-product, something produced in addition to the principal product. By-pase, an incidental speech, By-stroke, an incidental or sly stroke. By-wipe, a secret stroke or sarcasm. To come by, to obtain. To stand by, to stand near; to support.

byard (bī-ard) n. [O.F.] a leather breast-strap used by miners in dragging waggons.

bycocket (bī'-kok-et) n. See abacot.

bye (bī) n. [by] a run made at cricket when the hall passes the wicket-keeper without having been struck by the batsman; the condition of a person left

struck by the batsman; the condition of a person left without, in competition.

bygone (bi-gon) a. past;—n. what is past, as in, bygsiferous (bi-sif-e-rus) a. [L. byssus, and ferre, bear] producing a byssus.

byssine (bis-in) a. made of byssus; having a silky or flax-like appearance.

byssolite (bis-bit) n. [G. bussos, byssus, and lithos, stone] a variety of amphibole.

byssus (bis-un) n. ph. byssi (bis-1) [G.] among the ancients, a textile fabric; the bunch of filaments by which certain bivalve molluses are attached to other objects; the stipe of some fungi.

bystander (bi-stan-der) n. one standing near: a spectator.

byway (bī-wā) n. a private or secluded way.

byword (hif-wurd) n. a proverbial saying; the object of such a saying.

Byzantian (bi-zan-shan) a. pertaining to Byzantium or Constantinople.

Byzantine (bi-zan-tin, biz-qn-tin) a. Byzantian;—n. a bezant.

C, c, the third letter in the English alphabet has two sounds, k and s. The digraph ch has four sounds, the first equivalent to tsh, as in church; the second equivalent to sh, as in charse; the third equivalent to k, as in chorse; the fourth equivalent to k, as in chorse; the fourth equivalent to guttural h, as in toch. In music, C after the clef is the mark of common time; when a vertical line is drawn through it, it indicates alla breve time. C is also the name of a note in the scale—the keynote major, and the third minor, of the natural scale.

Caaba (ka'-u-ba) n. [A.] the sacred shrine of Mecca, inclosing a famous black stone.

Cab (kab) n. [t. cubriotet] a kind of covered carriage drawn by one horse; the covered part of a locomotive;—v.i. to ride in a cah.

Cab (kab) n. [H.] a Hebrew dry measure, containing two and five-sixth pints.

Cabal (ku-bi') n. [H. qābal, to receive] a number of persons united to promote their views by intrigue; a junto; secret artifices; intrigue;—v.i. to unite in secret intrigues; to conspire.

Cabala, cabbala (kab-a-la) n. a mystical interpretation of the Pentateuch, consisting in the meaning attached to certain forms and combinations of the letters of the law-hence

tateuch, consisting in the meaning attached to certain forms and combinations of the letters of the law—hence,

forms and combinations of the letters of the law-nence, secret science in general; esoteric doctrine.

cabalism (kab-a-list) n. the secret science of the cabalists.

cabalist (kab-a-list) n. one versed in the cabala, a mystic knowledge of the Jews.

cabalistic, cabalistical (kab-a-listik, ti-kal) a. per-

taining to the Jewish cabala; mysterious. cabalistically (kab-a-list-i-kal-i) adv. in the cabalistically (kab-a-list-i-kal-i) adv. in the manner of the cabalists. caballer (ka-kal-q-n) none that cabals; one that unites with others in intriguing. caballine (kal-a-lin) a. [L. caballus, nag] percabaret (kal-a-ret, ka-ha-ra') n. [F.] a tavern; an ale-house; a tea-set, or coffee-set. cabas (ka-ba', kab-a) n. [F.] a lady's work-basket or reticule.

cabbage (kakāj) m. [O.F. cabus, fr. L. caput, head] form a head in growing. Cabbage-butterfly, a large, white butterfly whose larve are injurious to the cabbage, ctc. Cabbage-daisy, a globe-flower. Cabbage-moth, a large, dark-coloured moth, whose greenish-black caterpillar feeds on cabbages. Cabbage-net, a net to boil cabbages in. Cabbage-palm, cabbage-tree, any palm

with edible leaf-buds. Cabbage-rose, a species of rose with a large, round, compact flower. Cabbage-worm, any caterpillar injurious to plants.

Cabbage (kab/si) n. [O.F. cabas, basket] cloth purloined by one that cuts out garments:—v.t. to purloin; to retain cloth left after cutting out.a garment.

Cabeca (ka-bā'sa) n. [Pg. fr. L. caput, head] the cabeca (kā-bā'sa) n. [Pg. fr. L. caput, head] the caber (kā'ber)n. [Gael. cabar, pole] a long, undressed stem of a tree, used in the Highland game of

tossing the caher.

Cabin (kab'in) n. [O.F. cabane] a small room; a hut cabin or small house; an apartment in a ship for officers and passengers; -v.t. to confine in a cabin; -v.i. to live in a cabin; to lodge. Cabin-boy, a boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers of a ship.

Cabinet (kab'i-net) n. a small room; a closet; a committee of the select council of a sovereign; a committee of

held; the select council of a sovereign; a committee of ministers of state; a chest or box, with drawers and door; a safe place for valuables. Cabinet-council, a meeting of the cabinet. Cabinet-maker, a man that makes cabinets and other household furniture.

Cabiri (ka-bi-ri) n. [G.] divinities of oriental origin, connected with fire.

Cabirian, Cabiric (ka-bir-i-an, -ik) a. percable (kā²bl) n. [O.F. fr. L. capere, hold] a large, strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor, etc.; a submarine telegraph; [Arch.] a cylindrical anchor, etc.; a submarine telegraph; [Arch.] a cylindrical moulding:—n.t. to fasten with a cable; to send by cable. Cable-laid, twisted like a cable. Cable-slength, 100 fathoms. Cable-tier, the place for stowing cables. Cabled (kā-bld) a. said of a cross composed of two cable-ends [Her.]. Cablegram (kā-bl-gram) n. a message sent by a telegraph cable.

cablet (kä-blet) n. a little cable; a tow-rope.

cabman (kab'man) n. the driver of a cab.

cabob (ka-bob) n. [Per. fr. kab, ox] a small piece of meat roasted with spices: in India, roast meat in general;—v.t. to cook in this way.

caboose (ka-boos) n. [D. kombuis] the kitchen of a ship; the galley.

caboshed, caboched, cabossed

ka-bosht', -bost') a. [O.F.] full-faced [Her.] cabriolet (kab-ri-ō-lā') n. [F.] a one-horse covered carriage; a cab. caburn (kab-urn n. [perhaps fr. cable] a small line of spun yarn, used for various nautical purposes.

Cacao (ka-kā-ō) n. [Mex.] the chocolate tree (Theo-broma cacao). Cacao-butter, an oil expressed from the seeds of the chocolate tree.

Cabriolat

Cachæmia (ka-kc-mi-a) n. [G. kakos, bad, and haima, blood] a bad state of the blood. cachalot (kash-a-lot) n. [F. fr. Cat. quichal, tooth] the sperm whale, which yields spermaceti, sperm-oil, and ambergris.

cache (kash) n. [F. cacher, hide] a hole in the ground for hiding provisions, etc.; the provisions, etc., so hidden ;—v.t. to hide in the ground.

cachectic, cachectical (ka-kek-tic, -ti-kal) a.[G.] hav-

ing a bad state of body.

Cachet (ka-shā) n. [F.] a seal. Lettre de cachet a royal warrant for the arbitrary imprisonment of a person.

cachexy, cachexia (ka-kek-si, -si-a)n. [G.] of the system; a depraved habit of mind. cachinnation (kak-i-nā-shun)n. [L. fr. cachin-nare, laugh loudly] loud or in-

moderate laughter.

Cachinnatory (ka-kin'a-tur-i) a. of, or pertaining to, eachinnation.

Cacholong (kash'ō-long) n. [Cach, a river in Bokhara, and Kalmuck cholong, stone] a variety of opal.

cachou (ka-shóó) n. [F.] an aromatic pill or pastil, used by smokers to perfume the breath.
cachucha (ka-chóó-cha) n. [Sp.] a Spanish dance similar to the bolero.
cacique (ka-sök) n. [a Haytian word] a prince or chief among the Indians of New Spain.

CACK (kak) v.i. [L. cacare] to go to stool.

cackle (kak-1) v.i. [Imit.] to make a noise like a goose; to giggle; to talk in a silly manner; to prattle; —n. the noise of a goose or hen; idle talk; silly prattle.

cackler (kak-1er) n. a fowl that cackles; one that cackles; a tattler.

cacochymia (kak-0-kim-i-a) n [G.] a vitiated state of the humours of the body.

cacodemon, cacodæmon (kak-0-de-mun) n.

[G.] an evil spirit.

[G.] an evil spirit.

Cacodoxy (kak-ō-dok-si) n. [G. kakos, bad, and doza, opinion] heterodoxy.

Cacoethes (kak-ō-č-thēz) n. [G.] a bad habit.

Cacoethes scribendi, a diseased propensity for writing; an itch for authorship.

Cacogastric (kak-ō-gas-trik) a. [G. kakos, bad, and gastēr, stomach] dyspeptic.

Cacography (ka-kog-ra-fi) n. [G. graphein, write] bad spelling or writing.

Cacolet (kak-ō-lā) n. [F.] a mule-litter for the transcacology (ka-kol-ō-ji) n. [G.] bad choice of words; bad pronunciation.

Cacophonous (ka-kof-ō-nus) a. harsh sound-cacophony (ka-kof-ō-nus) a. harsh sound-cacophony (ka-kof-ō-ni) n. [G. kakos, bad, and phōnē, voice] a disagreeable sound; a discord; [Med.] a bad state of the voice.
Cacotrophy (ka-kof-ō-fi) n. [G. trophē, nourishment] defective nourishment.
Cactal (kak-tai) a. belonging or allied to the cactus family of plants [Bot.].
Cactus (kak-tus) n. [G.] an American spiny plant, law without leaves.
Cacd (kau) n. [cadet] the conductor

cad (kad) n. [cadet] the conductor of an omnibus; an errand boy; a hanger-on; a low fellow. cadastral (ka-das'-tral) a. [F.

of, or pertaining to, a cadaster, a register of real property.

cadaverous (ka-dave-rus) a. Cactus.

corpse, fr. cadere, fall dead] corpse-like; ghastly.

cadaverously (ka-dav'e-rus-li) adv. in a cadaverous manner.

cadaverousness (ka-dav-e-rus-nes) n. corpse-like appearance.

cadaverousness (ka-dav-e-rus-nes)n.corpse-like appearance.
caddie (kad-i) n. [F. cadet] an errand boy; one that carries the clubs of golf-players.
caddis, caddice (kad-is) n. [Etym. doubtful] the larva of the caddis-fly.
caddis (kad-is) n. [O.F. cadaz, cadas) a kind of worsted lace; lint for dressing a wound.
caddish (kad-ish) a. characteristic of, or befitting, a cad.
caddow (kad-i) n. [Gael.] a chough; a jackdaw;—
caddow (kad-i) n. [Malay, kati, a weight of 11-lbs.] a small lox for keeping tea.
cade (kad) n. [G. kados, jar] a barrel or cask; a cade of herring is 500.
cade (kad) a. [Etym. doubtful] tame; domesticated;—v.t. to bring up by hand.
cadence (kad-dens) n. [L. cadere, ppr. cadens, -atis, fall] a fall of the voice in reading or speaking; a modulation of sound; a uniform time and pace in marching; [Mus.] the close of a movement or plinase; a closing embellishment at the end of an air;
-v.t. to regulate by musical measure.
cadency (ka-den-si) n. cadence; regular movement; the state of a cadet.
cadene (ka-den') n. [F. fr. L. cadena, chain] an inferior sort of Turkish carpet.
cadent (ka-dent) a. [L. cadere, fall] falling gently; sinking; having cadence.

cadenza (ka-den'za) n. a closing embelishment, vocal or instrumental [Mus.] cadet (ka-det') n. [F. fr. L. caput, head) a younger son; one that carried arms in a regiment as a private, to obtain a commission; a young man in a

military school.

cadetship (ka-det'ship) n. a commission given to a young officer.

cadge (kaj) v.t. [Etym. doubtful] to carry about for sale; to get by begging;—v.i. to hawk goods.

cadger (kaj-er) n. a huckster; a packman; a beggar; a tramp.

cadgy (kaj-i) a. [Etym. doubtful] cheerful; lively; frolicsome; wanton.

cadi (kā-di, kā-di) n. [Turk.] the judge of a town or willage among the Turks.

Cadmean Cadmian (kad-mē-an kad-

Cadmean, Cadmian (kad-me'an, kad-me'an, kad-me'an, kad-me'an) a. relating to Cadmus, who is said to have introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the Greek alphabet.

cadmia (kad-mi-a) n. [L. fr. G. kadmia, kadmia (ge), Cadmean (earth)] an oxide of zinc.

cadmium (kad-mi-um) n. a metal resembling tin.

Cadmium yellow, a pigment prepared

from cadmium sulphide.

cadre (kā'dr, kā'der) n. [F. fr. L. quadrum, a square] the permanent nucleus of a regiment.

caducean (kā'dā'sē-an) a. belonging to the caducear of the gods.

caducibranchiate (ka-dū-si-brang-kiat) a. [L. caducus, caducous, and brunchiae, gills] losing the gills before maturity.

caducity (ka-dū'si-ti) n. tendency to fall; transitoriness; feebleness of old age.

caducous (ka-dū'kus) a. [L. cadu-falling off carly, as leaves or flowers.

cæcal (sē'kul) a. pertaining to the crecum; of the nature of a crecum; ending blindly.

cæcum (sē'kul) n.; pl. cæca (sē'ku) [L.] the blind gut; a branch of an intestine with one end closed. end closed.

Cæsarian, Cæsarean (sē-zā'ri-an, -rē-an) Cæsar. Cæsarean operation, the dealer child through the walls of the abdomen: Julius Cæsar is said to have been brought into the world in this way.

Cæsarism (se-zar-ism) n. despotic government; imperialism.
cæsious (se-za-is) n. [L. caesius, bluish-gray] paleblue; lavender-coloured.

cæspitose, etc. See cespitose, etc.

cæsura, cesura (sē-zū'ra) n. [L.] a pause or division in a verse.

Cæsural (sē-zū'ral) a. pertaining to the cæsura.

café (kaf-e, ka-fā') n. [F.] a coffee-house; a restaurant. caffeic (ka-fe'ik) a. [N. L. caffea, coffee] pertaining to, or obtained from, coffee. caffeine (kaf'e-in, ka-fe'in) n. a bitter alkaloid found in coffee, tea, etc.

Caffre (kaf'er) n. [A., an infidel] a native of Caffraria, caftan (kaf'tan) n. [Turk.] a kind of vest worn by men in the East.

Cage (kā) n. [L. carea] an inclosure for confining

cage (kāj) n. [L. carea] an inclosure for confining birds or animals; a place of confinement for criminals;—v.t. to confine in a cage; to imprison.

cageling (kāj-ling) n. a bird kept in a cage.

cagmag (kag-mag) n. [Etym. doubtful] tainted meat; offal; a tough old goose. cahier (ka-yā') n. [F.] a few leaves loosely stitched together; the report of a committee.

Caiman (kā'-man) n. See cayman.

Cain (kān) n. (fr. Cain, Adam's eldest son, who slew his brother] a fratricide or murderer. Cain and Abel, an orchid. Cain-coloured, reddish-yellow. CainOZOIC (kā-nō-zō-ki) n. (f. kainos, recent, and zōon, animal] tertiary [Geol.].

caique, caic (ka-ēk') n. [Turk.] a Turkish skiff caird (kārd) n. [Celt.] a tinker; a wandering beggar.
cairn (kārn) n. [Celt.] a rounded or conical pile of stones.
cairngorm (kārngorm) n. a cairngorm yellowish variety of rock-crystal, from the Cairngorn mountain. Scotland. and many other localities

ety of rock-crystal, from the Cairngorm mountain, Scotland, and many other localities.

Caisson (kā/sun) n. [F.] an ammunition chest or waggon; a chest filled with explosive materials, to be fired as a mine; a water-tight case used in laying foundations in deep water; a sunken panel in a vaulted ceiling.

Caitiff (kā/tif) n. [O.F. fr. L. capere, take] a captive; a mean, caisson, despicable person;—a. base; vile; despicable.

Cajeput (kaj/e-put) n. [Malay] an essential oil from the East Indies.

Cajole (ka-jōl) v.t. [F. fr. L. cavea, cage] to deceive or dehide by flattery; to wheedle; to entrap.

Cajolery (ka-jōler-i) n. one that cajoles; a wheedler; a flatterer.

cajolery (ka-jō-ler-i) n. the act of cajoling; wheedling.
cake (kāk) n. [Scand.] a composition of flour, butter, sugar, etc., baked; a mass of matter concreted;
-v.t. and i. to form into a cake.

Calabar-bean (kal'a-bar-ben) n. an African plant (its seed is used in medicine—the ordeal-bean of Old Calabar being used as

a test for crime, etc.).

Calabash (kal'a-bash) n. [Per. kharbuz, melon]
the fruit of the calabash tree; a vessel
made from the gourd, or the gourd itself; a species of pear. Calaboose (kal-a-boos') n. (Sp.) a prison ; a jail.

calamanco (kal-a-mang'kō) n. [D.] a woollen stuff, of a fine gloss, and either ribbed or plain.

calamary (kal'a-ma-ri) n. [L. calamus, reed] a

calambour (kal-am-boor) n. [F.] a species of aloes wood, mottled in colour. calamiferous (kal-a-mif-e-rus) a. [L. calamus, reed, and ferre, bear] reedy.

calamine (kal'a-mīn) n. [L. cadmia] a zinc ore.

calamint (kal'a-mint) n. [G.] any plant of the genus (calamintha. calamite (kal'a-mit) n. [L. calamus, reed] a fossil plant allied to the horse-tails; a variety

of tremolite.

calamitous (ka-lami-i-tus) a. miserable; producing calamity; making wretched. calamitously (ka-lamity; making wretched. calamitously) (ka-lamit-itus-nes) n. quality calamity (ka-lamit-itus-nes) n. quality of producing misery. calamity (ka-lamit-itus-nes) n. [L.] any great misfortune or cause of misery; disaster. calamus (kal-a-mus) n. [L.] a genus of palms; the sweet-flag; a pipe, wind instrument,

or pen, made of reed. or pen, made of reed.

calando (ka-lan'dō) ppr. [It.] gradually becoming slower and softer [Mus.].

calandra (ka-lan'dra) n. [G.] a kind of lark; a genus of weevils.

calangay (ka-lang'cā) n. [native name] a cockatoo the Philippines.

calash (ka-lash') n. [F. cal'che] a light carriage with low wheels, having a top that can be raised to lower the property of a corring for

or lowered; a hood or top of a carriage; a covering for the head in the form of a hood, worn by ladies.

calathus (kal'a-thus) n.: pl. calathi (kal'a-thi)

as a symbol of maidenhood [classical Antiq.]; a calathidium or composite flower-lead [Bot.].

calc (kalk) n. [L. calx, calcis, lime] a combining clement, as in cale-sinter; a compact deposit from calcareous waters. Calc-spar, crystallized calcite.

Calc-tuff, an alluvial formation of carbonate of lime. calcaneum (kal-kā-nē-um) n.: pl. calcanea (kal-kā-nē-a) [L.] a bone of the tarsus.

calcar (kal'kàr) n. [L.] a kind of oven, or reverberatory furnace; a hollow tube into which a petal is lengthened at the base; a spur.
calcarate (kal'karāt) a. spurred; having spurlike processes [Bot. and Zool.]
calcareo (kal-kā-rē-ō) combining form of calcareous, etc. (kal-kā-rē-ō) a. [L. calx, calcis, lime] partaking of limestone; consisting of, or containing, carbonate of lime. Calcareous spar, crystallized carbonate of lime. Calcareous tufa, an alluvial deposit of calcium carbonate.

[L. calcar, spur, calcar, spur, [L. calcar, spur, calcar, spur, calcariform (kal-kari-form) a. [L. calcar, spur, calcar, calc an alluvial deposit of calcium carbonate.

calcariform (kal-kari-form) a. [L. calcar, spur, and forma, form] spur-like.

calceated, calced (kal-sō-à-ted, kalst) a.

Calceolaria (kal-sō-ō-lā-ri-a) n. a genus of ornacalceolate (kal-sō-ō-lā-ri-a) n. a genus of ornacalceolate (kal-sō-ō-lā-kal_L. calceolus, dim. of calceus, slipper] having the form of a shoc.

calcic (kal-sik) a. [L. calx, calcium or lime.
calciferous (kal-sif-e-rus) a. [L. ferre, bear] containing carbonate of lime.

calciform (kal-si-form) a. [L. calx, lime, and forma, calciform (kal'si-form)a. [L. cala, line, and forma, form] in the form of chalk or line.
calcify (kal'si-fi) v.t. and i. [L. cala, line, and facere, make] to change into line.
calcinable (kal'si-na-bl) a. capable of being calcined. calcination (kal-si-nā'shun) n. the operation of calcining; the process of being calcined. calcinatory (kal'sin-a-tur-i) n. a vessel used in calcination.

calcine (kal'sin, sin, kal-sin') v.t. [L. calx, calcis, lime] to reduce to powder by heat;—v.t. to be converted into a powder. be converted into a powder.

Calcite (kal-sit) n. native calcium carbonate, or carbonate of lime.

Calcitration (kal-si-trā/shun) n. [L. calx, calcis, heel] the act of kieking.

Calcium (kal-si-um) n. [L. calx, calcis, lime] the metallic base of lime.

Calcography (kal-kog-ru-hi) n. [L. calx, lime, and G. graphein, write] the art of drawing with chalks drawing with chalks.

calculable (kal'kū-la-bl) a. capable of being calculated. calculary (kal-kū-la-ri) a. [L. calculus, stone] relating to calculi;—n. a congeries of stony knots in pears.

calculate (kal-kū-lāt) v.t. to compute; to reckon; to adjust; -v.i. to make a calculation.

calculation (kal-kū-lā-kshun) n. the art, act, or result, of calculating; computation.

(kal-kū-lā-tiv) a. pertaining to calculate.

calculator (kal-kū-lā-tur) n. one that calculates; a calculating machine.

calculose, calculous (kal-kū-lōs, -lus) a. stony knots in pears. calculose, carculous like stone; nara; gritty; affected with the gravel.

calculus (kal-kū-lus) n., pl. calculi (kal-kū-lī) any hard, solid concretion, formed in various parts of the body; a method of computation; one of the branches of mathematics.

caldera (kal-dā-ra) n. [Sp.] an amphitheatrical depression of volcanic origin.

caldron, cauldron (kawl-drun) n. [O. F. caldron, fr. L. calidus, warm] a large kettle or boiler. warm a large keesse of noner.

(kāl-kan'-un) n. [Etym. doubtf::1] an

Trish dish of greens, potatoes, etc. caleche (ka-lāsh') n. See calash. Caledonian (kal-e-dō'ni-an) a. [L. Caledonia, Scotland] Scotlish;—n. a Scot. calefacient (kal-e-fā'shi-ent) a. [L. calefacere, make warm] making warm; heating;—n. a substance that excites warmth. calefaction (kal-e-fak-shun) n. act of heating; state of being heated. calefactor (kal-e-fak-shun) n. one who, or that which, warms; anything that excites

warmth; a small stove.

114 calefactory (kal-e-fak'tur-i) a. making warm or a monastery; a heating apparatus placed on the altar. calefy (kal'e-f1) v.t. [L. catester, become hot] to make warm or hot; -v.t. to grow hot or warm. calembour (kal'em-hoor) n. [F.] a pun; a play upon words.
calendar (kul'en-dar) n. [L.] an orderly arrangement of the divisions of time, as days, weeks, months, etc.; an almanac; an enumeration of persons or things; a list of prisoners or criminal cases; -v.t. to enter in a calendar. calender [kalender] n. [F. calandre, fr. G. calender [kulindros, cylinder] a machine or hot press used to make cloths, paper, etc., smooth and glossy; a calenderer; v.t. to press in a calender. **calender** (kal-en-der) n. [Per. qulandar] one of an order of dervishes. calenderer (kal'en-der-er) n. one that calenders. calender (kal-endz) n.pl. [L. calendae] the first day the Greek calends, never (the Greeks had no calends). Calendula (ka-len-dū-la) n. [L. calendae] a genus calendula (ka-len-dū-la) n. [L. calendae] a genus calendulin (ka-len-dū-lin) n. a gum obtained from the marigold. calenture (kal-en-tūr) n. [L. calere, to be warm] a violent delirium caused by the heat of the tronical sun at sea. calenture (at-du-du). In classes, to be warm of the tropical sun at sea.

calescence (ka-les'ens) n. growing warmth;

calf (káf) n.; pl. calves (káv?) [A.S. cealf] the young of the cow, etc.; an ignorant, stupid person; calf-skin leather; a small island near a large one. Calf-love, a youthful, transitory affection. The calves of the lips, prayer, praise, and thanksgiving (Hosea xiv. 2).

calf (káf) n. [leel.] the thick, fiesby part of the leg behind, below the knee.

calfskin (káf.skin) n. the hide or skin of the calf. used in binding books, etc.

calibrate (kaf.i-brāt) n.t. to determine the calibre calibrate or the relative value of.

calibrate (kaf.i-brāt) n.t. to determine the calibre calibration.

(kal-i-brāt) n. [F.] diameter calibration.

(kal-i-brāt) n. [R.] diameter mental capacity. Calibre-compass, see callipers.

caliciform (kal-i-si-foru) a. [R. caltæ, cup, and forma, form] cup-shaped.

calicle (kal-i-kô) n. [L., dim. of caliæ, cup] a cup-shaped part or organ.

calico (kal-i-kô) n. [Calicut] plain white cloth made from cotton; print. Calico printing, the art of printing cotton fabrics with figures and colours.

caliduct (kal-i-dukt) n. [L. ductus, a leading] a calignous (ka-li-gō) n. [L., mist, vapour, gloom] dim-ness of sight; obscure vision. of the tropical sun at sea. caligraphy, etc. See calligraphy, etc. calin (kal-in, kal-in) n. [F.] a Chinese alloy of lead, tin, copper, and zinc, used to line tea-chests. calipash (kal-i-pash) n. |calabash, i.e. carapace] the part of a turtle next to the upper shell, containing a gelatinous substance of a dull-greenish tinge.

calipee (kali-j-pē) n. the part of a turtle next to
the lower shell, containing a gelatinous
substance of a light-yellowish colour.

caliph, calif (kalif, kalif) n. [A.] a title given
to the successors of Mahomet.

caliphate, califate (kali-i-fat) n. office or
government of a caliph. caliver (kali-ver) n. [calibre] a light musket of the light caliver. Ich century; a soldier armed with a caliver. Calix (kaliks) n.; pl. calices (kali-sež) [L., cup] a cup-shaped organ or cavity; a calyx. Calk (kawk) v.t. [L. calx, calcis, heel] to drive oakum into the seams of a ship, (in this sense also caulk); to furnish with calks;—n. a pointed piece of iron on a shoe to prevent slipping on ice; a spur on a horseshoe to prevent slipping.

horseshoe to prevent slipping.

calk (kawk) v.t. [L. calx, calcis, lime] to cover the back of a drawing, etc., with chalk, for the purpose of transferring a copy of it.

calker (kaw-ker) n. one that calks ships.

calker, calkin (kaw'ker, -kin) n. a spur on a horseshoe to prevent slipping. calking-iron (kaw'king-1-ern) n. an instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships. call (kawl) v.t. [A.S. ceallian] to give a name to; to designate, as for office or employment; to utter call (Rawl) v.t. (A.S. ceatann) to give a name to; to designate, as for office or employment; to utter in a loud voice; to invite the presence of; to assemble by order; to appeal to;—v.t. to speak in a loud voice; to cry out; to make a brief stay or visit;—n. a vocal address of summons or invitation; a public claim; a requisition; a divine summons; authorized command; vocation; a short visit; a note blown on a horn, etc.; a whistle or pipe. A call of the house, a roll-call in a legislative assembly. At call, on demand. Within call, within hearing. Call-bird, a decoy-hird. Call-boy, a boy that calls actors upon the stage; a boy that transmits the captain's orders on shipboard. Call-note, the call of a bird, etc., to its mate. To call back, to recall or retract. To call for, to demand. To call forth, to summon to action. To call in, to collect; to withdraw from circulation. To call in question, to impugn. To call off, to summon away; to divert. To call out, to visit; to present a request; to implore. To call out, to challenge to a duel; to order into service or action. To call over, to read aloud. To call to account, to demand explanation of. To call to mind, to recall; to recollect. To call to the bar, to admit as a harrister. To call up, to recall; to demand payment of.

Caller (kaw-ler) n. one that calls; a friendly visitor. callet (kal'et) n. [F. caillette] a scold; a gossiping woman; a strumpet; a slut.
callid (kal'id) a. [L. callidus, shrewd, fr. callere, know well] crafty; cunning.

calligrapher, calligraphist (ka lig-

calligraphy. (kali-graf-ik) σ. relating to calligraphy (kali-graf-ik) σ. relating to calligraphy (kali-graf-ik) σ. relating to calligraphy (kali-graf-ik) π. [G.] the art of heauticalling (kaw-ling) π. a summons or invitation; usual occupation or employment :—α. that calls. Calling-crab, a kind of crab that, when disturbed, moves one of its claws moves one of its claws

Calliope (ka-li-ō-pē) n. [G.] the muse that pre-sided over eloquence and heroic poetry; a steam-organ, in which the tones are produced by steam.

callipers (kal'i-perz) n. [calibre] compasses with curved legs for measuring

convex bodies.

callisthenic (kal-is-then-ik) a. [G. callisthenic kalos, beautiful, and sthenos, strength] relating to callisthenics. callisthenics (kal-is-then-iks) n. light gymnastics.

callosity (ka-los-i-ti) n. a horny hard-callipers. ness of skin; a very hard skin. callous (kal-us) a. [l. callum, callus] hardened; indurated; hardened in mind; unfeeling. callously (kal-us-li) adv. in a callous, hardened, or unfeeling manner.

callously (kal-us-ne) auto in a canous, nartened or unfeeling manner.
callousness (kal-us-nes) n. the state of being callow (kal-ō) a. [A.S. caln] pertaining to the condition of a young bird; unfledged.
callus (kal-us) n. [L.] a hardened or thickened part; osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones; [Bot.] a hard excressence; thickened tissue found on wounds.
calm (kam) a. [F. fr. G. kauma, heat] still; quiet; at rest;—n. the state of being calm;—v.t. to render calm;—v.t. to become calm.
calmative (kai-us-tiv) a. sedative; soothing;—n. a sedative; a soothing medicine.
calmly (kam-li) adv. in a calm manner; quietly; peacefully; without passion, flurry, etc.
calmness (kai-oss) n. the state of being calm; calmess (kai-oss) n. the state of being calm; calmness (kai-oss) n. the state of being calm; and calmness, peacefulness; tranquillity.

calorescence (kal-ō-res-ens) n. the change of dark rays into luminous heat rays. caloric (ka-lor-ik) n. [L. calor, heat] heat;—a. pertaining to heat.

caloricity (kal-ō-ris-1-ti) n. the power of animals to develop heat.

caloriduct (ka-lor-i-dukt) n. [L. ductus, a leading] caloriduct (ka-lor-i-dukt) n. [L. ductus, a leading] calorie (ka-lor-i-dukt) n. [L. ductus, a leading] calorie (ka-lor-i-lor-i) n. the amount of heat required to raise a kilogramme of water from 0 to 1 °C. calorifacient, calorificient (ka-lor-i-fa-lor-i-fa-lor-i-fa-lor-i-fa-lor-i-lor-i-fa-lor-i-fa-lor-i-lor-i-fa-lor-i-lor-i-fa-lor-i-lor-i-lor-i-fa-lor-i

shi-ent, -fish'ent) a. [L. /acere, make] heat-producing. calorifere (ka-lor-i-far) n. [L. culor, heat, and ferre, carry] a heating apparatus for conservatories.

calorific (kal-ō-rif-ik) a. [L. calor, heat, and facere, make] causing heat.
calorimeter (kal-ō-rim-e-ter) n. [L. calor, heat, and facere, make] calorimeter (kal-ō-rim-e-ter) n. [L. calor, heat, and facere, measure] an apparatus for measuring quantities of heat

tus for measuring quantities of heat.

calorimetry (kal-ō-rim/e-tri) n. the measurement of heat.

calorimotor (kal-ō-rim/e-tri) n. [L. calor, heat, and motor, mover] a galvanic battery for producing heat effects,

calotte (kal-loi) n. [F.] a skull-cap worn by ecclesiastics, etc.; anything cap-shaped.

calotype (kal-ō-tip) n. [G. kalos, heautiful, and tupos, type] a photographic process.

caloyer (kal-loi-er) n. [G. kalos, beautiful, good, and gēras, old age] one of a sect of monks of the Greek church. of the Greek church.

of the Greek church.

calp (kalp) n. [Ir.] the local name of a limestone calpac (kalpac) n. [Turk.] a black sheepskin or felt cap worn by Armenians, etc.

Caltha (kal-tha) n. [L.] a genus of plants, including the marsh-marigold.

caltrop (kal-trop) n. [L. calx, heel, and O. H. Ger. trapo, trap] an instrument with four iron points, soarranged that, three of them being on the ground, the other projects upward; a name given to several plants.

calumba (ka-lum-ha) n. [Colombo, Ceylon] a plant of Mozambique, whose root is used as a bitter tonic.

calumet (kal-ū-met) n. [L. calamus, reed] the tolarco-pipe of the North American Indians—a symbol of peace.

Indians—a symbol of peace. calumniate (ku-lum-niat) v.t. [L. calumniari, pp. calumniatus] to accuse falsely and knowingly;—v.i. to utter calumnies.

calumniation (ka-lum-ni-a'-shun) n. the act of calumniating.
calumniator (ka-lum-ni-a-tur) n. one that utters calumnies.

calumniatory, calumnious (ka-lum'

calumniatory, calumnious (na-turi, ka-lum'ni-us) a. slanderous; defamatory.
calumniously (ka-lum'ni-us-li) adv. in a calumniousness (ka-lum'ni-us-nes) n. calumniousness (ka-lum'ni-us-nes) n. calumny (kal'-um-ni) n. [L. calvaria, fr. calvus, kal'-va-ri) n. [L. calvaria, fr. calvus, bald] the place of Christ's crucifixion; often in the open air; [Her.] a cross set upon steps.
calve (kav) r.t. to bring forth (a calf); to throw off (a berg), as a glacier; -v.t. to bring forth a calf; to lose portions of, said of glaciers.
calves'-snout (kav-snout) n. snapdragon [Bot.].

calville (kal-vil) n. [L. calvus, bald] a kind of apple.

Calvinism (kal-vin-izm) n. the tenets or doctrines of Calvin and his followers.

Calvinist (kal-vin-ist) n. one that embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.

Calvinistic, Calvinistical (kal-vin-is/tik, -ti-kal) a. pertaining to Calvin, or to his opinions in theology.

Calx (kalks) n.; pl. calxes, calces (kalk-sēz, kal-sēz)

[I. calx] the earthy residuum that remains after the calcination of a metal or mineral. calybite (kal-i-bīt) n. [G.] one of a class of early Christians who lived in huts.

calycanthemous (kal-i-kan-the-mus) a. [G.] having petal-like sepals.

calycifloral (ka-lis-i-flo-ral) a. [L.] having petals and stamens adnate to the calyx.

calyciform (ka-lis-i-form) a. [L. calya and forma] having the form of a calyx.

calycinal, calycine (ka-lis-i-nal, kal-i-sīn) a. pertaining to, or resembling, a calyx.

calycle, calycule (kal-i-kl, -kūl) n. [L., small leaflets at the base of the calyx; the outer covering

of a seed; a calicle.

Calymene (ka-lim'e-nō) n. [G. kekalummenō, concealed] a genus of trilobites.

calyptra (ka-lip'tra) n. [G. kaluptra, a veil] calyptrate (ka-lip'trā) a. having a calyptrate (ka-lip'trā) a. having a calyptriform (ka-lip'trā) a. having a calyptrate (ka-lip'trā) of a seed; a calicle.

give an alternating or variable motion to another wheel or piece.

Camaieu (ka-mā'ū, kam'i-ū)

n. [F.] a cameo; a monochrome.

camaraderie (kam-a-rad-companionship; good fellowship.

a, Cam. camarilla (kam-a-ril-a) n. [Sp. fr. L. camera, vault] a secret council; a cabal.

camber (kam'ber) n. [L. cumeru, arch] convexity upon an upper surface; the curve of a ship's plank; a small dock;—v.t. and i. to arch.

cambiform (kam'bi-form) a. resembling cambist (kam'bist) n. [L. cumbire, exchange] a money-changer; one skilled in exchange, cambistry (kam'bis-tri) n. the science of exchange, weights, measures, etc.

cambium (kam'bis-tri) n. cambire, exchange] a layer of tissue formed between the wood and the bark of exogenous plants [Bot.]

cambrel (kam'brel) n. See gambrel.

Cambrian (kam'bri an) a. Welsh — n. a Welshman. The Cambrian rocks are those next in order below the Silurian.

Cambric (kām'brik) n. [Cambray, Flanders] a cambric (kām'brik) n. [Cambray, Flanders] a large ruminant quadruped, without horns, used in Asia and Africa for carrying huydens and for riding.

carrying burdens and for riding; a floating machine for lifting ships overshoals or bars. Camel-backed,

hump-backed. cameleer (kam-c-lēr') n. a cameleon (ka-mēi-yun) n.

cameline (kam'el-in) n. a cameline stuff made of camel's hair. Camellia (ka-mēl'ya) n. [fr. Kamel, a Jesuit traveller] a genus of flowering, ever-

green shrubs. camelopard (kn-mel'-ō-pard, kam'-el-ō-pard) n. [G.] the giraffe.

camelry (kam'el-ri) n. troops mounted on camels.

camenes (kam'en-ēz) n. a valid mood of the fourth figure of the syllogism [Logic]. cameo (kam'ē-ō) n. [lt.] a striated stone, of which the under layer forms the ground, and the upper is carved in relief.

Camera (kam-e-ra) n. [L.] an arched roof or ceiling; camera a judge's chamber; a camera obscura. Camera lucida, an optical instrument whereby the image of a distant object is thrown on to a sheet of paper.

Camera obscura, an apparatus in which the images of ex-ternal objects, received through a double convex glass, are thrown upon a white surface placed on the focus of the glass within a dark chamber. In camera, privately [Law] cameralistics (kam-e-ra-list-iks) n. the science of public finance.

camerated (kam-e-ra-ted) a. arched; chambered; divided into compartments.

Cameronian (kam-e-rāni-an) n. a follower of enanter; a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church; -pl. an infantry regiment, the Scottish Rifles.

Camestres (ka-mes-trūz) n. a valid mood of the second figure of the syllogism [Logic].

Camisade, Camisado (kam-i-sād, kam-i-sād, shirt) a shirth worn by soldiers over their puriform camisa, shirt] a shirt worn by soldiers over their uniform, to enable them to recognise one another in a night attack; an attack by surprise at night.

to enable them to recognise one another in a night attack; an attack by surprise at night.

camisole (kam-i-sōl) n. a kind of dressing-jacket worn by women; a strait jacket.

camlet (kam-i-t) n. [A.] a stuff originally made of camel's hair, now of wool and silk, etc.

camomile (kam-ō-nil) n. [G. chamaimēlon, earth-apple] a bitter plant, used in medicine.

Camorra (ka-nor-a/m.] lt. la secret society of Naples, camp (kamp) n. [L. campus, field] the place where an disposition of its quarters; the movable huts of a traveling party; encampment; a heap of vegetables covered up for winter use;—n.t. and i. to encamp. Camp-bedstead, a light, portable bedstead. Camp-chair, a folding-chair; so camp-stool. Camp-fight, trial by duel [old Law]. Camp-meeting, a religious meeting in the open air.

campagnol (kam-pan-vo) n. [V. fr. L. campus, the field] the field volc.

campaign (kam-pan-vo) n. [L. campus, plain] the period during which an army keeps the field;—n.t. to serve in a campaign.

the field;—v.i. to serve in a campaign.

campaigner (kam-pā-ner) n. one that has served
in several campaigns; an oldsoldier.

campaniform (kam-pan-i-form) a. [Low L.
campaniform campana, bell, and L. forma, form] in the shape of a bell.

campanile (kam-pa-në-le, kam-pa-nīl) n.; pl. niles (kam-pa-në-li, kam-pa-nīl) [lt.] a bell-tower of the larger kind, usually

campanology(kam-pa-nol²o-ji)
pana, bell, and (i. logos, discourse) the
seience and art of casting or ringing bells.
Campanula (kam-pan-ū-la) n.
campanulate (kam-pan-ū-lāt)
campanulate (kam-pan-ū-lāt)
campanulate (kam-pan-ū-lāt)
campeachy-wood (kampō'-chiwood) n. [fr. the Bay of Campeachy, in Mexico] logwood.
campestral (kam-pes-tral) a. [L. campus, field]
pertaining to, or growing in, a
field, or open ground.

camphor (kam-fur) n. [Malay kūpūr] a whitish, translucent substance with a biter taste and pungent smell, highly volatile. Camphor-oil, an essential oil distilled from the camphor-tree. Camphor-tree, the tree from which camphor is obtained.

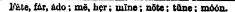
camphoraceous (kam-fur-ā/shus) a. of the nature of camphor.

camphorate (kam-fur-āt) v.t. to impregnate with camphor.

camphoric (kam-for-ik) a. pertaining to camphor.

camphor with nitrie axid. camphor with nitric acid.

campion (kami-pi-un) n. [L. campus, field] one of various plants of the pink family. (kami-wood) n. [native name] a hard, red dye-wood from Sierra Leone. can (kan) n. [A.S. canne] a metal cup or vessel for liquids, etc.;—v.t. to put into a can. Can-buoy, a conical buoy, marking shoals, etc.



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Can (kan) v.i. [A.S. cunnan] to be able.

Canadian (ka-nā/di-an) n. an inhabitant or native of Canada;—a. pertaining to Canada. Canadian or Canada balsam, a transparent liquid resin, obtained from the balsam-fir.

Canaille (ka-nā/, ka-nā/yi) n. [F. fr. L. canis, dog] the dregs of society; the rabble.

Canal (ka-nal) n. [L. canalis] an artificial water-course, particularly one for the passage of boats or vessels; a duct.

canaliculate, canaliculated (kan-alat, -la-ted) a. channelled; grooved.

canalize (ka-nal-īz) v.t. to make a canal through; to convert into a canal.

canard (ka-nar', ka-nard') n. [F.] an absurd story set affoat as news.

canary (ka-na-ri) n. wine made in the Canary Islands; the canary-bird; a pale-yellow colour. Canary-bird, a well known cage-bird. Canary-

grass, a grass, Canary Islands (it yields canary-seed).

Canaster [ka-nas-ter] n. [G. kanastron, wicker basket] a rush basket in which tobacco

basket in South America; a species of cut tobacco.

Cancan (kan'kan) n. [F.] a kind of dance, characterized by immodest postures and gestures.

Cancel (kan'sel) v.t. [L. cancelli, lattice] to obliterate; to blot out; to annul; to suppress; to strike out common factors;—n. the suppression and reprinting of a page or part of a work; the part thus altered. cancellate, cancellated (kan'se-lat, a.

marked with cross lines.

cancellation (kan-sc-lā'shun) n. act of cancellation (celling; reticulation.

cancer (kan'ser) n. [L.] the crab; a sign in the zodiac, denoting the northern limit of the sun's course in summer;

a malignant, spreading tumour.

cancerate (kan-se-rat) v.i. to grow into a cancer. canceration (kan-se-rat-shun) n. the act of becoming cancerous.

coming cancerous.

Cancerous (kan'se-rus) a. like Cancer.

canceriform (kang-kri-form) a. having the form of a crab; like a cancer.

cancrine (kang-kri-form) a. [L. cancer. crab] having the qualities of a crab.

cancrinite (kang-kri-nit) n. [fr. Cancrin, a Russian minister of finance] nepheline.

cancroid (kang-kroid) a. [L. cancer, crab, and G. eidos, form] like cancer; cancriform. candelabrum (kan-de-ka-brum) n.; pl. can-

(kan-de-la-bra)[L.candela,candie] a tall stand for a lamp; a branched and highly ornamented candle-

stick; a chandelier.

candent (kan-dent) a. [L. dens, entis, be white | white-hot. candid (kan-did) a. [L.] candelabrum. candid (kan-did) a. [L.] candelabrum. candidate (kan-did-dia) n. [L.] one that seeks, or trust; an aspirant; a competitor.

trust; an aspirant; a competitor.

Candidature (kan'di-di-du') n. state or position of being a candidate.

Candidly (kan'did-li) adv. in a candid manner; openly; frankly; ingenuously.

Candidness (kan'did-nes) n. the state of being candid; frankness; ingenuousness.

Candied (kan'did) n. preserved or coated with candle (kan'did) n. [A.S. fr. L.] a cylindrical body of tallow, wax, and spermaceti, etc., inclosing a wick of fax or cotton threads, used for giving light. Candle-bomb, a small glass bubble filled with water, which, when placed in the wick of a candle, explodes from the force of the steam generated. Candleplodes from the force of the steam generated. Candle-coal, cannel-coal. Candle-ends, fragments. Candle-fish, a small, oily fish, used as a natural candle. Candle-holder, one that assists. Candle-light, the light of a

candle; dusk. Candle-waster, one that wastes candles in profitless labour or in dissipation. Not fit to hold a candle to, very inferior. Not worth the candle, not worth the pains. To burn the candle at both ends, to

worth the pains. To burn the candle at both ends, to be reckless and extravagant; to overwork one's self.

candleberry (kan'dl-ber-i) n. the wax-myrtle and its fruit.

Candlemas (kan'dl-mas) n. [A.S.] a festival on the second day of February in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary.

candlestick (kan'dl-stik) n. a utensil to hold a candle.

candock (kan'dok) n. [can(n) and dock] the yellow water-lily; the white water-lily; one of various horse-tails.

one of various horse-tails.

one of various horse-tails.

Candour (kan-dur) n. [L.] the quality of being candour (kan-dur) n. [L.] the quality of being candy (kan-dur) n. [L.] the quality of being candy (kan-dur) n. [L.] to conserve in to become candied; n. a conserve or confection of sugar. candy-tuft (kan-dur) n. [fr. Candiu] an annual plant cultivated in gardens.

Cane (kūn) n. [G. kanna, reed] the bamboo, the rattan, etc.; the sugar-cane; a walking-stick; n.t. to beat with a cane; to put a cane bottom to. Cane-brake, a thicket of canes. Cane-chair, one with a

put a cane bottom to. Cane-brake, a thicket of canes. Cane-chair, one with a platted cane bottom. Cane-hole, a trench for planting sugar-canes. Cane-mill, one for grinding sugar-canes. Cane-mill, sugar obtained from the sugar-cane. Cane-sugar,

trash, the refuse of sugar-cane.

Canella (ka-nel-a)n.[L. canna, reed]
a genus of aromatic trees.

canescent (ka-nic-la) n. [L. canus, white] can-hook (ka-nik-la) n. [L. canus, white] can-hook (ka-nik-la) n. [L. canis, dog] the dog-star, or Sirius.

canicular (ka-nik-la) n. pertaining to the canicular (ka-nik-la) a. pertaining to the canicular (ka-nin) a. [L. canis, dog] of, or pertaining to to, a dog. Canine-appetite, a voracious expetite. Canine-laugh, a sardonic laugh. Canine-teeth, two pointed teeth in each jaw, one on each side, between the incisors and the molars. between the incisors and the molars.

Caning (kā-ning) n. a beating with a cane or rod.

cannister (kan'is-ter) n. [G. kanastron] a small case for holding tea, coffee, etc. Canister-shot, a number of small iron balls inclosed in a case fitting a gun.

canker (kang'sker) n. [L. cancer] an ulcer or a collection of ulcers in the mouth; anything that corrodes or destroys; a disease incident to trees; a disease in the feet of horses; the dog-rose; -v.t. to corrode: to consume: to infect or nollute: -v.i. to grow to corrode; to consume; to infect or pollute;—v.i. to grow corrupt; to decay. Canker-rash, a variety of scarlet fever, in which the throat becomes ulcerated. Cankerworm, a worm destructive to trees and plants

worm, a worm destructive to trees and plants.

cankered (kang-kerd) a. affected with canker; crabbed; malignant.

cankerous (kang-kerd) a. resembling canker; cankerous (kang-kerd) a. coroded; surly; crusty; cankery (kang-ker-i) a. corroded; surly; crusty; crabbed; morose.

Canna (kang-a) n. [L.] a genus of reed-like plants, yielding a kind of arrowroot.

cannabine (kan-a-bin) n. a poisonous resin obtained from hemp.

Cannabis (kan-a-bis) n. [L.] a genus of urticaceous plants, containing the hemp.

cannel-coal (kan-a-bis) n. [canulle-coal] a hard, black coal, burning with a clear flame, without smoke; it is used in the manufacture of coal oils and gas.

cannelure (kan-el-ūr) n. [F. fr. L. canalis, canal)

cannelure (kan'el-ūr) n. [F. fr. L. canalis, canal] a groove or channel, as the fluting on Doric columns.

Cannery (kan'e-ri)n. an establishment for canning or preserving meat, fish, or fruit, in tins hermetically scaled.

cannibal (kan'i-bal) n. [Carribal, a Carih] a person that eats human flesh; an animal that eats its own kind;—a. relating to cannibalism.

cannibalism (kan'i-bal-izm) n. act or practice of eating human flesh by man.

cannon (kan'un) n. [L. canna, reed] a large piece of ordnance; in

billiards, the impact of the cue-ball against two other halls in succession;—v.i. in billiards, to make a cannon; to collide. Cannon-ball, a ball to be thrown from cannon. Cannon-bit, a smooth round bit.



Cannon.

Cannon-proof, proof against cannon. Cannon-shot, a ball for cannon; the distance a cannon will throw balls.

Cannonade (kan-un-ūd') n. an attack with artillery; a sustained fire of big guns;—v.t. to attack with heavy artillery; v.i. to discharge cannon.

cannoneer, cannonier (kan-un-ēr') n.

ages cannon; an artilleryman.

Cannonry (kan-un-ri) n. cannon collectively;
artillery.

cannula (kan-ū-la) n. [L.] a tube used by surgeons, as for removing fluid from a tumour. cannular (kan-ū-lar) a. of, or pertaining to, a tube; tubular.

canny, cannie (kan-ū) a. [Scot.] cautions; moderate; adv. in a canny manner.

canoe (kan-ū) n. [Haytian, canoa] a light boat propelled by a paddle; -v.i. to paddle a canoe.

canoeist (ka-nōó-ist) n. one that paddles a canoe. or is skilled in canoes.

canoe, or is skilled in canoes. cañon, canyon (kan's



n. [Sp.] a ravine. n. [Sp.] a ravine.

Canon (kan'un) n. [G.] a law or rule in general; the genuine books of the Scriptures; a catalogue of saints; a continued fugue; one that possesses a prebend for the performance of divine service in a cathedral church; a size of type; an instrument used in binding up wounds. Canon law, ecclesiastical law.

Canoness (kan'un-es) n. a reember of a community of women living under rule, but not bound by www.

but not bound by vows.

canonic, canonical (ka-non'ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to a canon; according to rule: authorized.

canonically (kn-non'-i-kal-i) adr. in a canonical manner.

canonically manner.

canonicalness (ka-non'i-kal-nes) n. the quality of being canonical.

canonicals (ka-non'i-kalz) n. pl. the full official dress of the clergy.

canonicate (ka-non'i-katz) n. the dignity or office of a canon.

canonicity (kan-un-is'i-ti) n. the quality of being canonical.

canonist (kan'un-ist) n. one skilled in ceclesiastical or canon law.

canonistic (kan-un-is-tik) a. of, or relating to, a

canonization (kan-un-i-zā-shun) n. the act of canonizing.
canonize (kan-un-īz) v.t. to place upon the catalogue of saints.

canonry (kan-un-ri) n. the benefice or office of a canon.

canopied (kan'ō-pid) a. covered with a canopy.

canopy (kan-o-pin) a. covered with a canopy.

canopy (kan-o-pin) n. [G. könöpeion, a net over a bed] a covering over a throne or bed; a covering over the head rch.] an ornamental projection, in the Gothic style, ove doors, arches, and the like;—v.t. to cover with a canopy.

canorous (ka-no-rus) a. [I. canorus, fr. canere, sing] musical; tuneful.

cant (kant) n. [D.] an external angle; an inclination from a horizontal line; a jerk; v.t. to tilt; to throw with a jerk. Cant-hook, a lever for tilling logs.

cant (kant) n. [L. cantare, sing an affected mode of speaking; a word or phrase hackneyed or peculiar; whining pretensions; slang;—a. of the nature

of cant;—r.i. to speak whiningly; to make hypocritical pretensions to goodness; to talk cant.

Cantab (kan-tab) n. [Cantarrigian] a member of Cambridge university.

Cantabile (kan-tab-i-le) adv. [It.] in a flowing, graceful style [Mus.].

cantaloupe, cantaleup (kan'ta-loop) a town in Italy] a variety of musk-melon.

a town in reary a variety of idans-incion.

Cantankerous (kan-tang-ke-rus) a. [Etym. doubtful] contentious; ill-natured; cross-grained; perverse in temper.

Cantata (kan-ta-ta) n. [It.] a short musical composition in oratorio or lyric drama form.

cantatrice (kan'ta-trös, kan-ta-trò-che) n. [It.] canteen (kan-ta-trò) n. [It.] a vessel used by soldiers case with table necessaries for travelling.

canter (kan'ten') n. [It.] a vessel used by soldiers case with table necessaries for travelling.

canter (kan'ten') n. [Canterbury gallop, the easy pace of pilgrims riding to Canterbury] to cause to canter; -n.t. to move, as a horse, in a moderate gallop; -n. a moderate gallop. In a canter, easily.

canter (kan'ten') n. one that cants or whines; one that talks cant.

canterbury (kani-ter-her-i) n. a stand with divi-bury bell, the genus Campanula [Bot.]. Canterbury gallop, Canterbury pace, see canter.

cantharidine, cantharidin (kan-tharidin i-din) n.

cantharies (kan-thari-i-io) n. pl. cantharides (kan-thari-i-io) (i.j. a coleopterous insect used for blistering; Spanish-fly. canthitis (kan-thi-i-is) n. inflammation of the angle in which the cyclids meet. canthus (kan-thi-s) n. [i.j. the angle formed by the unceting of the cyclids.

canticle (kan'ti-kl) n. [L. canticulum, fr. canere, sing] a song; a chant. Canticles, the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon.

cantilever, cantaliver (kan'ti-lev-er,-kan'ta-liv-er) n. [cant, angle, and F. lever, raise] a bracket for supporting a cornice or balcony; one of two long arms or brackets projecting towards each other from opposite banks or piers, and used in bridge-making.

piers, and used in bridge-making.

cantillate (kan-ti-lāt) v.t. and i. [L. cantillare, pp. cantillatus, sing] to chant.

cantillation (kan-ti-lāt-shun) v. a chanting; recitation with musical modulations.

cantle (kan-ti) v. [cant. angle] a corner; a siece; the hind bow of a saddle; -v.t. to divine.

canto (kan-ti) v. [l. canto, fr. L. canere, sing] a division or part of a poem; the soprano part; the leading melody. Canto-fermo, plain-song.

canton (kan-tun)v.[O. F. las mall district of territory; and a division having a separate government; a part of a shield; -v.t. to divide into districts, as territory; to allot separate quarters, as to troops.

part of a snied;—7.2 to divide into districts, as serring, to allot separate quarters, as to troops;

cantonal (kan-tun-all) a. pertaining to a canton; consisting of cantons.

cantonment (kan-tun-ment) a. a part of a town or village assigned to troops; quarters for troops.

cantoon (kan-toʻn) n. [Etym. doubtful] a kind of strong stuff or fustian.

cantor (kan-toʻn n. [L., a singer, fr. canere, sing) a precentor.

cantrip (kan-toʻn n. [Etym. unknown] an incantation or spell; mischief.

canty (kan-toʻ) a. [Etym. doubtful] lively; cheerful; merry.

Canvas (lanivas) n. [L. cannabis, hemp] a coarse cloth made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails, painting, etc.; the sails of a vessel;—a. made of canvas. Canvas-back, a species of sea-duck.

Canvas (kanivas) r.t. [fr. canvas, sift. as through canvas] to sift; to examine thoroughly:

to discuss; to debate; to go through in the way of solicitation; $-v \cdot i$. to solicit votes or interest; -n. close inspection or sifting of a subject; examination in the way of discussion; a seeking to obtain votes, favours, etc. Canvasser (kan'vas-er) n. one that solicits votes, favours, or subscriptions.

cany (kā-ni) a. consisting of cane, or abounding with canes.

canzone (kan-tzō-nā) n. [It. fr. L. canere, sing] an air in two or three parts.

Canzonet (kan-tzō-net') n. a little or short song.

caoutchin (koo'chin) n. an oily compound claimed from caoutchouc. (koo'chook) n. [8. Amer. word] india-rabber.

caoutchoucin, caoutchoucine

caoutchoucin, caoutchoucine (kòó-choo-sin) n. a thin oil obtained from caoetchouc. Cap (kap) n. [Low I. cappa, cape] a covering for the bead; the top or highest point; —n.t. to cover the top or end of; to complete; to salute; to surpass. Cap of maintenance, a state cap, horne before sovereigns at coronation, also before some mayors. Cap-paper, a coarse paper. Cap-square, an iron plate covering and securing the trumion of a cannon. The cap fits, the remark applies. To cap verses, to quote verses in turn. To set one's cap at, to try to secure in marriage.

Capability (kā-pa-bl-fi-ti) n. power; adaptability capable (kā-pa-bl-nes) n. the quality of accility in any required direction. capable competent; skifful.

Capableness (kā-pa-bl-nes) n. the quality of being capable.

Capacious (ka-pa-sh-nes) n. the quality of manner.

Capaciously (ka pa-shus-li) ade. in a capacious manner.

Capaciousness (ka-pa-shus-nes) n. the quality of being capacious.

Capacitate (ka-pa-sl-tāt) v.t. to render capable.

Capacitate (ka-pas-i-tat) v.t. to render capable.

capacitate (ka-pas'i-tat) v.t. to render capable. capacity (ka-pas'i-tat) v.t. to render capable. capacity (ka-pas'i-tat) v.[L. capax, able to contain] power of receiving or containing; room; intellectual ability; aptitude or qualification. cap-a-pie (kap-a-pe') adv. [F.] from head to foot; completed completely. [Sp. fr. Low L. cappa, cape] a covering laid over the saddle of a horse; trappings; -v.t. to cover with a decorated cloth, as a horse to adorn with rich dress. cape (kāp) v. [L. caput, head] a headland; -[Low L. cappa, lead] a covering for the shoulders, either separate or attached to another garment. capellet (kap-cl-cl) v. [F. fr. Low L. cappa, cap, cape] (kāp'v. v. [L. capra, she-goat] to leap about a sprightly manner; to spring; to dance; -n. a frolicsone leap or spring; a skip; a jump. caper (kā-per) v. [L. (kapparts, fr. A. kabbūr] the pickling; -[D.] a privateer. caper-kāl-yi) n. [Gael.] the

pickling:—[D.] a privateer.

capercailzie (ka-per-kāl-yi) n. [Gael.] the wood-grouse.

capilaceous (kā-pi-as) n. [L.] a writ authorizing a person or his goods to be laid hold of.

capillaceous (kapi-lā-shus) a. [L. oapillus, hair] resembling a hair.

capillaire (kapi-lā-lī-y) n. [F., maidenhair feral maidenhair syrup flavoured with orange-flower or orange-flower water.

capillament (kapi-lar-li-ti) n. state or condition of being capillary.

capillarity (kapi-lar-li-ti) n. state or condition of being capillary.

capillary or canal; one of the minute vessels connecting the arteries and veins:—a. resembling a hair; pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels. Capillary attraction (or depression), the ascent (or descent) of a fluid in a capillary tube.

capilliform (kapi-li-form) a. [L. capillus, hair, and former shaned hair ablance.

capilliform (ka-pil-i-form) a. [L. capillus, hair, and forma, shape] hair shaped.
capillitium (kap-i-lish-i-um) n. the filamentous structure found mixed with the

spores in a sporogenous body.

capillose (kap-i-los)a. hairy; rough;—n. a sulphide of nickel.

Capistrum (ka-pis'trum) n. [L.] a broad leather band or check-piece, with an opening for the mouth, worn by ancient pipers to compress the lips and checks; [Surg.] a bandage for the head.

capital (kap'i-tal) a. [L. caput, capitis, head] per-involving the forfeiture of life; first in importance; principal; leading;—x.
the head or uppermost part of a
column, pilaster, etc.; the chief city
or town in a country; a metropolis;
a stock employed in trade, manufactures, ctc.; ready money; the estimated value of a business, property, stock, etc.; a printing type larger than that used in the body of he page.

Capitalist (kap-1-tal-ist) n. one that has capital.



capitalization (kap-1-lal-i-zā'shun) n. the act of capitalizing. capitalize (kap-1-lal-iz) n. to convert into capital; to print in capital letters.

capitally (kap'i-tal-i) adv. in a capital manner.

capitate, capitated (kap-i-tāt, -ed) a. [L. capitatus, having a

head] collected in a head [Bot.].

capitation (kap-i-td/shun) n. a numbering of persons; a tax or grant per head.

capite (kap-i-te) n. a form of land tenure, the tenant holding directly from the crown.

Capitol (kap-i-to) n. [L. caput, capitis, head] the tenant holding directly from the difference of the Mons Capitolinus; the edifice occupied by the congress of the United States.

Capitolian, Capitoline (kap-i-tō-li-an, ka-pit-ō-lin) a. pertaining to the Roman Capitol. The Capitoline Games were held in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus.

capitular, capitulary (ka-pit-al-ar, i) a. chapter] belonging to a chapter; growing in small heads, as the dandelion;—n. an act passed in a chapter; a collection of laws or statutes; the member of a chapter; capitularly (ka-pit-a-ka-ii) adv. in the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.

capitulate (ka-pit-a-lia) v.i. to surrender on terms.

capitulation (ka-pit-ū-lā/shun) n. the act of capitulating; the instrument containing the terms of surrender.

capitulator (ka-pit-ū-lā-tur) n. one that capitcapitulum (ka-pit-n-lum) n. a close head of sessile flowers [Bot.].

Capivi (ka-pē'-vi) n. See copaiba.

caplin (kap¹lin) n. [F.] a small fish found in the northern seas. (kap¹nō-man-si) n. [G. kapnos, smoke, and mantera, divination]

divination by the ascent or motion of smoke.

Capnomor (kap-no mor) n. [G. kap-nos, smoke, and morra, part] a colourless oil-like

fluid obtained from wood-tar.

capoc (ka-pok') n. [Hind. kapās, cotton] a fine cotton from the East Indies.

capon (kā-pun) n. [G. fr. koptein, to cut] a castrated cock; —v.t. to caponize.

Caponet (kā'-pun-ct) n. a young capon.

caponiere, **caponniere** $(ka-pon-\bar{e}r')$ n. or house for capons, fr. Sp. capon, capon] a protected passage in a fortification.

Caponize (kā'-pun-īz) v.t. to castrate, as a cock. capot (ka-pot') n. [F.] a winning of all the tricks at piquet;—r.t. to win all the tricks from.

Capote (ka-pōt') n. [F.] a kind of long cloak.

Capouch (ka-póósh') n. See capuche.

caprate (kap-rat) n. a salt of capric acid.

capreolate (kap'rō-ō-lat) a. [L. capreolus, tendril] capric (kap'rik) a. [L. capre. goat] of, or belonging to, goats. Capric acid, an acid found in the butter of cows' milk, etc. (it has a goat-like smell).

capriccio (ka-prēt-chō) n. [It.] a fancifully irregular composition [Mus.].

capriccioso (ka-prēt-chō-sō) adv. in a fantastic style [Mus.].

caprice (ka-prēs) n. [F. fr. L. capra, goat] sudden or unreasonable change of mind or humour. capricious (ka-prish-us) a governed by caprice; changeable; fickle.

capriciously (ka-prish-us-li) adv. in a capricious manner; whimsically.

capriciousness (ka-prish-us-li) adv. in a capricious (ka-prish-us-li) adv. in a capricious capriciousness (ka-prish-us-li) adv. in a capricious Capriciousness (ka-prish-us-li) adv. in a capricious.

Capricorn (ka-prish-us-li) adv. in a capricious.

Capricorn (ka-prish-us-li) adv. in a capricious.

Capricorn (ka-prish-us-li) ac of being capricious.

Caprid (ka-prish-us-li) ac of, or beaton the sun enters at the winter solstice, about the 22nd of December.

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Caprid (ka-prish-us-li) ac of, or beaton the sun enters at the winter solstice, about the 22nd of December.

taining to goats.

caprification (kap-ri-fi-kä/shun)n.[L.]

a process of accelerating the ripening of the fig. **capriform** (kap-ri-form) a. [L. caper, goat, and forma, shape] goat-like; resembling a goat in shape.

Capricorn.

caprine (kap'rīn) a. [L. caprinus, of. or belonging to, a goat, fr. caper, goat] like a goat.

capriole (kap'rī-ōl) n. [F. fr. L. caper, goat] a leap that a horse makes without advancing.

capriped (kap-ri-ped) a. [L. caper, goat, and pes, pedis, foot] having goat-like feet.
caproate (kap-rō-āt) n. a salt of caproic acid, a fatty acid with a goat-like smell, found

Caprone (kap'ron) n. an oil obtained from butter. Capsicine (kap'si-sin) n. the active principle in capsicum pods.

(kap'si-kun) n. [L. capsa, box] a genus of tropical plants producing the red or Cayenne pepper of domestic use.

capsize (kap-siz) v.t. [Etym. unknown] to upset or overturn; -v.i. to be upset.
capstan (kap-stan) n. [L. capistrum, halter] a vertical windlass.

capstone (kap-ston) n. a top or crowning stone of a wall, etc.; a fossil sea-urchin.

capsular, capsulary (kapsular, -i) a. hollow, like a capsule; pertaining to a capsule.

capsulate, capsulated

(kap-sū-lāt, -lā-ted) a. inclosed in a capsule or capsule-like envelope.

Capsule (kap-sūl) n. [L. ca.osula, fr. capsa, case] a seed-vessel opening by valves, teeth, or pores [Bot.]; a small clay saucer, etc. [Chem.]; a membranous sac [Anat.]; a gelatinous envelope containing some nauseous medicine; a metallic cover placed over the mouth of a corkei bottle.

Captain (kap-tin) n. [L. caput, head] the head or chief officer; one that commands a company, troop, or a ship; the head of a side or team; a leader;—v.t. to command.

captainship (kaptin-ship) n. captaincy; skill in military affairs.

caption (kaptshun) n. [L.] the act of taking or instrument by which a person is taken.

captious (kaptshus) a. [L. cupere, take] apt to find fault; difficult to please; ready to take offence; peevish; critical captious! captaincy (kap'tin-si) n. the rank of a captain.

captiously (kap'shus-li) adv. in a captious manner.

captiousness (kap'shus-nes) n. captious captiousness (kap'shus-nes) n. captious captivate (kap'ti-vāt) v.t. [L. captivus, captive] to charm; to fascinate, as by excellence,

eloquence, or beauty; to enthral.

Captivation (kap-ti-vā'shun) n. act of captivating; state of being captivated.

captive (kap-tiv) n. [L. captivus, fr. capere, take] one taken prisoner in war; one charmed or subdued by beauty, etc.;—a. made prisoner; kept in confinement; fascinated.

captivity (kap-tivi-ti) n. state of being a captive; bondage; servitude.

captor (kap-tur) n. [L.] one that takes a prisoner or a prize.

capture (kap-tur) n. [L.] act of taking or seizing; servitude or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem.

capuche (kap-bosh') n. [It. fr. Low I. capna. cape] a hood, esp. that worn by the Capuchins.

capuchin (kap-us-shēn', kap-us-shin) n. a Francis-cap monk; a hooded cloak; a kind of pigeon; a kind of monkey. of pigeon; a kind of monkey.

capulet (kap'ū-let) n. See capellet.

capulin (kap'ū-lin) n. [Sp.] the Mexican cherry.

caput (kap-ut) n. [L.] the head. Caput mortuum, worthless residuum.

car (kar) n. [Celt.] any wheeled vehicle or carriage; in reland, a one-horse carriage, in which the driver and the occupants sit back to back; a war or triumphal conveyance.

triumphal conveyance.

CATACAI (kar'a-kal) n. [Turk. qara, black, and quidaq, car] a species of lynx.

CATACK, CATTACK (kar'a-kn) n. [L. carrus, car] a large ship of burden.

CATACOLE (kâr'a-köl) n. [Sp.] a leap sideways, as of a horse; a spiral staircase; a shifting movement of cavalry; -v. i. to wheel.

CATACOLY (kar'a-kol-i, kar-a-kōl-i) n. [Etym. doubt-caraColy (kar'a-kol-i, kar-a-kōl-i) n. [Etym. doubt-carafe (ka-rāf') n. [F. fr. A. ghirāf, a vessel] a glass water-bottle or decanter for

the table.

caramel (kar-a-mel) n. [F.] burnt sugar, used for colouring spirits; a kind of sweetmeat.

Caranx (kar-anks) n. [Sp.] the horse-mackerel genus of fishes.

carapace (kar-a-pās) n. [F.] a fight hack of the tortion at the lack of the lack of the tortion at the lack of the

the back of the tortoise, etc.

Carat (kar-at) n. [G. keration] a unit of weight for precious stones, etc.; a 24th part.

Caravan (kar-a-van) n. [Per.] a company of gether for greater security; a large, close carriage on springs for conveying wild beasts, etc., for exhibition; a van: a house on wheels van; a house on wheels.

Caravaneer (kar-a-van-ēr') n. the leader of an oriental caravan.

Caravansary (kar-a-van-sar-i) n. [Per.] a kind of inn in the East, where caravans rest at night.

caravans rest at night.

Caravel, carvel (kar'a-vel, kar'vel) n. [G. caravel, carvel (kar'a-vel, kar'vel) n. [G. caraway, carraway (kar'a-wa) n. [A.] plant, and its seed; a sweetmeat containing caraway seeds. carbazotic (kar-ha-zot'ik) a. composed of, or pertaining to, carbon and azote. Garbazotic acid nigris acid.

Carbazotte acid, pierie acid.

Carbide (kár-lūid) n. a compound of carbon with a metal; a carburet.

Carbine, carabine (kár-lūn, kar-a-lūn) n.

Carbineer, carabineer (kár-lūn, kar-a-lūn) n.

soldier armed with a carbine; a light horseman.

carbohydrate (kår-bö-hi-drät) n. an organic compound of carbon and water.

carbolic (kår-bol-ik) n. derived from coal or coalcarbolize (kår-bul-iz) v.t. to impregnate with carbon (kår-bon) n. [L. carbo, carbonis, coal] pure charcoal.

(kår-bun-nä-shus) n. pertaining

carbonaceous (kar-bu-nā/shus) a. pertaining to carbon. carbonado (kar-bu-na-do) n. a piece of meat, fowl, or game, cut across, seasoned, and broiled; -v.t. to score across and grill; to slash.

Fate, far, ado; mē, her; mīne; note; tūne; moon.



Here are held the winter sessions of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly as well as of the Chamber of Princes. THE COUNCIL CHAMBER AT NEW DELHI.

carbonari (kar-bu-na'ri) n.pl. [It., charcoal-burners] members of a secret political association in Italy and France.

carbonate (kar-bu-nat) n. a salt of carbonic

carbonate (kar-bu-nāt) n. a salt of carbonic carbonated (kār-bu-nā-ted) a. combined with carbonic acid.

carbonic (kār-bu-nā-ted) a. of, or pertaining to, carbonic carbonic acid. or carbonidoxide, a gaseous compound of carbon and oxygen.

carboniferous (kār-bun-iz-arbonize-arboni-arbonize-a

carcajou (kar-ka-joo) n. [F.] the glutton or wolverene.

carcanet (karka-net) n. [F. carcan, collar] a chain or collar of jewels for the neck. carcass, carcase (karkas) n. [Per. tarkash, dead body of man or animal; a corpse; the decayed parts; ruins; remains; the frame or main parts of a thing, unfinished or without ornament; a vessel filled with combustibles to be thrown from a moster.

thing, unfinished or without ornament; a vessel filled with combustibles, to be thrown from a mortar.

Carcinology (kar-si-nol-ō-ji) n. [G. karkinos, crab, and logos, discourse] the department of zoology dealing with crustaceans.

Carcinoma (kar-si-nō-ma) n.; pl. carcinomata (kar-si-nō-ma-ta) cancer.

Carcinomatous (kar-si-nō-ma-ta) a. cancerous, large properties of participal and large properties

card (kard) n. [L. charta] a piece of pasteboard, as address card, playing card, etc.; a written or printed note, conveying a statement, invitation, apology, etc.; the dial of a compass. Card-case, a case to hold visiting cards. Card-sharper, one that cheats in playing cards. Card-table, a table to play cards on. On the cards, possible. (To speak) by the card, with precision. Card (kard) n. [L. cardaus, thistle] an instrument for combing wool or flax;—v.t. to comb or disentance as wool disentangle, as wool.

cardamine (kárda-mīn, kárdami-nē) n. [G.] the cuckoo-flower. (kárda-mum) n. [G.] the fruit of various plants of the ginger family. (kárd-börd) n. a stiff pasteboard for making cards, etc.

carder (kar'der) n. one that cards wool.

cardia (kar-di-a) n. [G.] the opening that admits food into the stomach.

Cardiac (kardiak) a. of, or pertaining to, the medicine that stimulates the heart and stomach; a cordial. Cardiac passion, heartburn.

cardialgia, cardialgy (kar-di-al'ji-a, -ji)

heart, and algos, pain] hearthurn.

cardigan (kår-di-gan) n. a kind of knitted waistcat (after an Earl of Cardigan).

cardinal (kår-di-nal) a. [1.cardo, -dinis, hinge] chief;
n. one of the seventy ecclesiastical princes that constitute the pope's council; a woman's short cloak; a hot drink made with claret. Cardinal-bird, a rei-created finch. Cardinal-flower, a plant (Lobelia cardinalis) hearing brilliant red flowers. Cardinal numbers, 1, 2, 3, etc.

Cardinal points, north, south, east, west. Cardinal signs, Aries, Libra, Cancer, Capricorn. Cardinal virtues, justice, prudence, temperance, fortitude.

cardinalate, cardinalship (kar'di-at,

-ship) n. the office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.

carding-machine (kar-ding-ma-shēn) n. a machine for combing,

carding-machine machine for combing, breaking, and cleansing wool, cotton, etc. cardiograph (kār-di-ō-graf) n. [G. kardia, heart, and graphein, write] an apparatus for recording the motions of the heart. cardioid (kār-di-ōid) n. [G. kardia, heart, and eidos, form] a heart-shaped curve. carditis (kār-di-tis) n. inflammation of the tissues of the heart. cardoon (kār-do-on') n. [L. carduus, thistle] the cardophagi (kār-do-fa-ji) n.pl. [G. kardos, thistle, and phogein, eat] donkeys. Carduus (kār-do-us) n. [L.] a genus of plants containing the thistles. Carduus benedictus, the blessed thistle. dictus, the blessed thistle.

Care (kar) n. [A.S. caru] concern; anxiety; charge or oversight, implying responsibility; attention or heed; caution; the object of care;—v.i. to be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned; to be inclined or disposed. Care-crazed, crazy from care. Care-taker, one that

takes care of something, as a house, a farm, etc.

Careen (ka-ren') v.t. [L. carina, keel] to turn on one side, as a ship, for the purpose of calking, repairing, etc.;—v.i. to incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail.

careenage (ka-rē'nāj) n. a place for, or the cost of, careening.

career (ka-rē') n. [eur] a course; rapidity of motion;

career (ka-rēr') n. [car] a course; rapidity of motion;
—v.i. to move or run rapidly.

careful (kār-fool) a. full of care or solicitude; giving
good heed; attentive; anxious; provident.

carefully (kār-fool-i) adv. in a careful manner;
carefulness (kār-fool-nes) n. the quality of being
carefulness (kār-fool-nes) n. the quality of being
careless (kār-les) a. having no care; free from
anxiety; done or said without care;
heedless; thoughtless; regardless.
carelessly (kār-les-li) adv. in a careless manner;
carelessness (kār-les-li) adv. in a careless manner;
carelessness (kār-les-li) adv. in a careless manner;
carelessness (kār-les-nes) n. the quality of
caress (ka-res') v.t. [F. fr. L. carus, dear] to treat
with affection or kindness; to fondle;—n.
an act of endearment: embracing with affection.
caressingly (ka-res-ing-li) adv. in a caressing
caret (kā'-ret, kar-et) n. [L. carere, to be wanting] a
in the line is interlined above, or inserted in the margin.
cargo (kār'-gō) n. [car] the lading or freight of a
ship.
cariacou (kar'-a-kōō) n. [S. Amer.] the Virginian
deer characterized by its white tail

cariacou (kar'i-a-kóó) n. [S. Amer.] the Virginian deer, characterized by its white tail. caribou (kar'i-bóó) n. [Canadian F.] the North American reindeer.

Caricatural (kar-i-ka-tūr-al) a. of the nature, or in the manner, of caricature.

Caricature (kar-i-ka-tūr) n. [It. fr. L. currus, or caricature (car. fr. Celt.] the absurdly exaggerated representation, pictorial or verbal, of that which is characteristic;—r.t. to make a caricature of; to burlesque.

caricaturist (kar-i-ka-tur-ist) n. one that makes

caricous (kar'i-kus) a. [L. carica, a dried fig) resembling a fig. as a curicous tumour. caries (kār'i-tē, kār'rēz) n. [L.] decay of the bones or teeth, or of vegetable tissue. carillon (kar'i-lun) n. [F. fi. I. quatuor. four] a set of fixed bells rung by hand (by means

of a key board) or by machinery; an air played on such bells; a musical instrument furnished with bells.

Carina (ka-rī-na) n. [L., kcel] a keel-like structure in a plant or animal.

carinate, carinated (kar-i-nāt,-nā-ted)a. cariole, carriole (kar-i-ōl) a. [F.] a small open carriage.

cariosity (kā-ri-os-i-ti) n. the state of being carious.

carious (kā-ri-us) a. affected with caries; irregularly pitted, as if corroded.

cark (kārk) n. [A.F.] care; distress; -v.t. to make anxious; -v.t. to be anxious.

carl, carle (kārl) n. [Scand.] a man; a strong, old, or rude man; a kind of hemp. carline (kārlin) n. [F. carlingue] a timber, ranging fore-and-aft, directly over the keel.

carline (kār-lin) n. [fem. of carl] a woman; an old woman: -[Charlemagne] a kind of thistle.

Carlist (kār-list) n. a supporter of the claims of Don Carlos and his heirs to the Spanish throne; -a. pertaining to Carlism. -a. pertaining to Carlism.

—a. pertaining to Carlism.

Carlock (kār'lok) n. [Russ.] a kind of isinglass, made from sturgeon's bladder.

Carlovingian (kār-lō-vin'-ji-an)a. pertaining to, ordescended from, Charlemagne.

Carmagnole (kār-ma-nyō', kar-ma-nyō) n. [F.] is the first French revolution; a violent revolutionist, or the dress he wore; a bombastic bulletin.

Carman (kār-man) n. a man that drives a car; a carter; a carrier.

Carmelite (kār-mol-īb) n. one of an order of mendicant friars established on Mount Carmel in the 12th century;—a. belonging to this order.

Carminative (kār-min'a-tiv) n. [L. carminare, cleanse] a medicine to remedy colic and flatulency;—a. acting as a carminative.

colic and flatulency;—a acting as a carminative.

carmine (karmin) n. [A. qirmazi, crimson, fr. qirmiz, scarlet grain-insect] a pigment of a rich crimson colour, prepared from cochineal.

carnage (kar-nāj) n. [L. caro, carnis, flesh]

carnal (karnal) a. pertaining to flesh; fleshy; given to sensual indulgence; natural, as opposed to spiritual; unregenerate. Carnal knowledge, sexual intercourse. Carnal-minded, unspiritual. Carnalism, carnality (karnal-izm, karnalism, carnality (karnal-izm, karnalism, carnality)

of being carnal.

of being carnal.

Carnalist (kar-nal-ist) n. one given to carnality; an unspiritual person.

Carnalize (kar-nal-iz) v.t. to make carnal; to debase; to deprive of spirituality.

Carnally (kar-nal-i) adv. in a carnal manner; according to the flesh.

Carnassial (kar-nas-i-al) a. adapted for tearing flesh;—n. a tooth of this kind.

Carnation (kar-nas-i-ah) a. despect of the paint carnation of southern Europe, or any of its sultivated varieties; [Paint.] flesh-tints.

Carnelian (kar-nēl-yan, kar-nē-li-an) n. cornelian.

carneous (kàr-nō-us) a. [L. carneus, fr. caro, carness, fr. caro, carness, fr. caro, carney, fr. carneus, of flesh (?)] a disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.

carnification (kar-ni-fi-ka'-shun) n. the act of carnify (kar'ni-fi) r.i. [L. caro, flesh, and facere, make] to form flesh; to grow corpulent; [Path.] to lose the normal structure and become fleshy. carnival (kar-ni-val) n. [It. fr. L. caro, carnis, flesh, countries held before Lent; a time of revelry and frolic. carnivora (kar-ni-v-l-n) n. pl. [L.] animals that feed on flesh, or devour others. carnivore (kar-ni-v-l-n) n. pl. [aro, carnis, flesh, and vorare, devour] a carnivorous

plant or animal. carnivorous (kar-niv-ō-rus) a. feeding on flesh, as certain plants and animals.

carnose, carnous (kar-nos, g fleshy; consisting of flesh.

Carnosity (kår-nos-i-ti) n. a fleshy sar-

carob (kar-ub) n. [A.] a leguminous tree, or its fruit, known as locust-beans.



carol (kar-ul) n. [O.F. fr. Celt.] a song of joy or mirth; a lay; a devotional song;—v.t. to praise or celebrate in song;—v.t. to sing a carol; to sing in joy or festivity; to warble.

caroline (kar-o-lin) a. [Low L. Carolus, Charles] pertaining to the time of Charles I. and

carolus (kar-ō-lus) n. [Low L. Carolus, Charles] a gold coin of Charles I. of Britain, worth at first 20s., afterwards 23s.

caromel (kar-ō-mel) n. caramel.

caroteel (kar-ō-tēl') n. [E. Ind.] a cask for dried fruits, holding about 800 lbs.; a varying oriental unit of weight.

carotid (ka-rouz-al) n. [G., fr. karos, stupor] a large artery conveying blood to the head.

carousal (ka-rouz-al) n. a meeting where people carouse; a drinking bout or revel.

carouse (ka-rouz) v.i. [Ger. garaus, end] to revel; to drink abundantly:—n. adrinking match.

carousel (kar-6ó-zel) n. [F.] a merry-go-round; a tournament or tilling match.

carp (karp) v.i. [Icel. karpa, to boast] to censure, or find fault without reason, or petulantly. (karp) n. [O.F. carpe, fr. Low L. carpa, carp] a family of soft-finned, fresh-

water fishes.

carpal (kar-pal) a. [G. kar-pos, wrist] pertaining to the carpus or wrist;—n. a bone of the

MASS ALL Caro.

carpel (kar'-pel) n. [G. karpos, Carp. fruit] a simple pistil, or one of the parts of a compound pistil.

carpellary (kar'pel-a-ri) a. belonging to, or connected with, the carpel.

carpenter (kar-pen-ter) n. [L. aurpentum, car] a worker in timber; a framer and builder of houses and ships; -v. to do carpenter's work.

carpentry (kar-pen-tri) n. the trade or work of a carpenter.

carpet (kar-pet) n. [L. carpere, pluck] a woollen fabric, used as covering for floors, stairs, ctc.;

-v.t. to cover with carpet. Carpet-bag, a travelling-bag. Carpet-bagger, a political adventurer. Carpet-dance, an informal dancing-party. Carpet-friend, one whose friendship has no strength or sincerity. Carpet-knight, one that has seen no service. Carpet-monger, a lover of case and pleasure. Carpet-walk, a grass walk. Carpet-way, a strip of green sward left in ploughing. On the carpet, under consideration.

carpeting (kär-pet-ing) n. materials for carpet; carpeting (kär-pet-ing) n. [G. kurphos, straw, carphology (kär-fol-ö-ji) n. [G. kurphos, straw, etc., and legein, gather] a picking of the bed-clothes by a delirions patient. carping (kär-ping) a. apt to carp or cavil; censwilling sorious;—n. unreasonable fault-finding;

cavilling.

carpingly (kar-ping-li) adv. in a carping manner; captiously; censoriously.

carpolite (kar-po-lit) n. [G. kar-pos, fruit, and lithos, stone] a fossil fruit.

carpology (kar-po-o-ji) n. [G. kar-pos, fruit, and logos, discourse] that branch of botany which deals with seeds and fruit

carpophagous (kar-pof-a-gus) a. [G. phagein, eat] living on fruits. carpus (kar-pus) n. [G. karpos) the wrist in man, and the corresponding part in other animals.

Carrack n. See carack

carrageen, carragheen (kar-a-gen) n. Irish moss, a kind of sea-weed, used for jellies, etc., found abundantly at Carragheen, Ireland.

Carraway n. See caraway.

carriable (kar-i-a-bl) a. that may be conveyed in carriages (kar-ij) n. act of carrying; price of carrypleasure or for passengers; demeanour; behaviour; the framework of a wooden staircase; the wheeled support of a cannon. Carriage-free, carried without charge.

carriageable (kar'-i-a-bl) a. carriable; passable by carriages.
carrick-bend (kar'-i-k-bend) n. [carack] a kind of knot [Naut.].
carrick-bitts (kar'-i-k-bits) n.pl. the windlass bitts [Naut.].
carrier (kar'-i-er) n. one that carries goods; a part in various machines; a species of pigeon.
carrion (kar'-i-un) n. [L. caro, flesh] dead, putrefying flesh;—a. relating to carrion; feeding on carrion. Carrion-crow, the common crow.
carrom, carom (kar'-um) n. [F.] a cannon at billiards.

carronade (kar'u-nād) n. [Carron, Scotland] a short cannon.

Carron-oil (kar'un-oil) n. a mixture of linseed-oil and lime-water, used at Carron ironworks for scalds.

ironworks for scalds.

CAITOT (kar-ut) n. [G. karōton] a plant having an esculent root of a reddish-yellow colour.

CAITOTY (kar-ut-)a. like a carrot in colour; reddish-yellow; red-haired.

CAITY (kar-i) v.t. [L. carrux, car] to convey or transport; to impel; to transfer, as from one column, page, or book, to another; to effect or accomplish; to obtain possession of by force; to exhibit; to imply; to conduct or demean; v.t. to convey or propel; to bear; to run on ground that sticks to the feet; n. the motion of the clouds. Carry-tale, a tale-bearer. To carry away, [Naut.] to break or lose. To carry coals to Newcastle, to perform unnecessary labour. To carry to off, to brazen a thing out. To carry on, to coars to Newcastle, to perform unnecessary labour. To carry it off, to brazen a thing out. To carry on, to manage; to behave. To carry oneself, to behave. To carry out, or through, to accomplish. To carry wind, to toss the nose high (said of a herd).

Carse (kars) n. [Scand.] in Scotland, low fertile land traversed by a river.

cart (kart) n. [Icel. kartr, cart] a two-wheeled vehicle used in husbandry, or for carrying heavy goods;
—v.t. to carry or convey on a cart;—v.t. to use carts.

cart. to carry or convey on a cart;—v.i. to use carts. Cart-horse, a horse that draws a cart, or that is used for such work. Cart-jade, a sorry horse.

Cartage (kart-taj) n. act of carrying in a cart; the price paid for carting.

Carte (kart) n. [F. fr. L. chartn, paper] a card; a bill of fare.

Carte (kart) n. [F. fr. L. quartus, fourth] one of the regular movements in fencing.

Carte-blanche (kart-blangsh) n. [F.] a blank paper; unconditional terms; an unlimited offer; discretionary power.

Carte-de-visite (kart-de-vi-zēt) n. [F.] a visit-portrait on a small card.

portrait on a small card.

portrait on a small card.

cartel (kartel) n. [F. fr. L. charta] an agreement between states at war, as for the exchange of prisoners; a note of defiance; a challenge.

carter (karter) n. the man that drives a cart; one whose occupation is to drive a cart.

Cartesian (karterian) a. pertaining to the philosophy: n. an adherent of this philosophy.

(karthannin) n. the colouring matter (karthannin) n. the colouring matter.

carthamin (kar-tha-min) n. the colouring matter of the safflower.

Carthamus (kar-tha-mus) n. [A.] a genus of Composites, containing the safflower, or saffron-thistle.

flower, or saffron-thistle.

Carthusian (kar-thū'zi-an) n. one of a religious order, named from the Grande Chartreuse, in France, famed for their austerities; a scholar, or pensioner, of the Charterhouse School, orig. a Carthusian monastery.

Cartilage (kar-ti-lāj) n. [L.] a smooth, whitish, clastic substance; gristle.

Cartilaginous (kar-ti-laji-nus) a. pertaining to, or like, cartilage; gristly.

Cartilaginous flahes, those with a cartilaginous skeleton.

cartography, etc. See chartography, etc.

carton (kartun) n. [F. fr. L. charta, paper] thin pasteboard; a cartoon; a white disc on the bull's eye of a target; a shot that strikes the carton. cartoon (kartuon') n. [F. fr. L. charta, paper] a design drawn on strong paper for fresco tapestry; a full-page illustration, esp. one referring to current events in a comic paper.

cartouch (kar-toosh') n. [F.] a cartridge or cartridge-box; a case for holding shot

cartridge-pox; a case for nothing snot or shell; [Arch.] a scroll on the cornice of a column.

Cartridge (kar-trij) n. [cartouch] a case of paper containing a charge of powder and ball for a firearm. Cartridge box, a case for cartridges. Cartridge paper, stout, thick paper.

Cartulary (kar-tū-lar-i) n. [L. charta, paper] a register or record, as of a monastery; the officer in charge of such a possibler.

the officer in charge of such a register.

cartwright (kart-rit) n. one whose occupation is to make carts.

carucate (kar-oo-kat) n. [1. carrus, car] as much land as could be cultivated with one plough in a year.

caruncle, caruncula (kar-ung-kl, ka-rung-cula, dim. of caro, flesh] a small fleshy excrescence; [Bot.] an appendage at the hilum of a seed.

caruncular (ka-rung-ku-lar) a. in the form of a caruncle.

carunculate, carunculated (ka-rung--la-ted) a. having a caruncle or caruncles.

carve: (karv). L. (A.S. ceorian) to cut, as wood, stone, or other material, in an artistic or decorative manner; to shape; to cut into small pieces or slices; -v.i. to exercise the trade of a carver; to cut up meat. Carvel carvel; a jelly-fish.

carver (kar-ver) n. one that carves; a large table-knife for carving.

carving (kar-ving) n. act or art of cutting wood, stone, etc.; device or figure carved.

carvol (kar-vol) n. [F. carvi, caraway] a liquid contained in oil of caraway.

caryatic (kar-i-at-ik) a. pertaining to caryatids. caryatic caryatic order, an order in which the entablature is supported by caryatids [Arch.].

caryatid (kar-i-at-ik) n.; pl. caryatids, caryatides, women of Carya-1a female figure supporting an entablature [Arch.].

Caryocar (kar-i-at-ik-in n. [G. karuon, nut, and kara, head] a genus of trees containing the butternut-tree.

Caryocinesis (kar-i-ō-si-nō-sis) n.

caryocinesis (kar-i-ō-si-nō-sis) n. kinesis, movement] the series of changes that the nucleus of a cell goes through in cell division [Bot.]. Also karyokinesis.

caryophyllaceous (kar-i-ō-fi-lā/shus) a. applied to a corolla having five petals with long

plied to a corona naving have perfectly a claws in a tubular calyx.

caryophyllic (kar-i-ō-fil-in) n. a crystalline substance got from cloves by treating them with alcohol.

Caryophyllus (kar-i-ō-fil'us) n. [G. karuon, nut, and phullon, leaf] a genus of plants containing the clove-tree.

Caryopsis (kari-iop-sis) n. [G. opsis, appearance]
pericarp is adherent throughout, as in grasses.

Casal ($k\bar{a}'$ sal) a. pertaining to grammatical case.

cascabel (kas-ka-bel) n. [Sp.] the knob at the end of a cannon.

cascade (kas-kā-d) n. [Sp.] the knob at the end cascade (kas-kā-d) n. [F. cascade, fr. L. cadere, fall] a small waterfall.

cascalho (kas-kal-yō) n. [Sp.] a Californian bark used as a tonic aperient.

cascarilla (kas-ka-ril-a) n. [Sp.] the aromatic bitter bark of a West Indian shrub.

bitter bark of a West Indian shrub.

Case (kās) n. [L. capsa] a covering, box, or sheath; that which incloses or contains; a frame containing boxes for holding type;—r.t. to cover with or put in a case. Case-harden, to harden, as iron, by converting the surface into steel. Case-knife, one carried in a sheath. Case-man, a compositor. Case-shot, small projectiles put in cases to be shot from cannon. Case-worm, the caddis-worm.

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case (kas) n. [L. casus] an event, occurrence, or circumstance; that which happens or befalls; a state or condition of things or persons; a question of facts or principles requiring solution or decision; a cause or suit to be tried in court; an inflection or terminal change in a noun. In case, lest. In good case, in good condition.

Caseic (ka-sē-ik) a. [L. caseus, cheese] derived from the cheese, as caseic acid.

Casein, caseine (kū'sē-in) n. [L. caseus, able part of milk; the leguminous part of substances. (ktg'māt) n. [It.] a bomb-proof embrasures for capenal case acid.

embrasures for cannon—also capable of being used as a maga-

zine, or for quartering troops.

casemated (kās-mā-ted)
a. furnished with a casemate.

casement (kās'-ment) n. [fr. encase] a window, or part of a window, opening on hinges.

CASCOUS (kā'sē-us) n. [L. cascous] cascous (kā'sē-us) n. [L. cascous] pertaining to, or like, cheese.

CASCII (kā-zeru') n. [F. cascous] cascous, c a cottage or cabin | a lodging for



Casemate.

A B, Casemate. A gun at B would fire through embrasure in the wall; a gun at C would fire enbarkette, or over the parupet. D, a parapet; E, scarp-wall, the outer face of which is the scarp; a b terre-plein.

catage or canny a roughly for soldiers in garrison towns; a barrack. **cash** (kash) n. [O.F. casse, fr. L. capsa, box] money; ready money; -n.t. to turn into cash; to exchange for money. **Cash account**, an account of cash received, paid, or in hand. **Cash balance**, the balance on the debtor side of a cash account. **Cash-book**, the balance of the debtor side of a cash account. **Cash-book**. a book in which is kept a register of money transactions.

a book in which is kept a register of noney transactions. Cash register, a till which automatically registers and indicates amount paid for goods sold.

Cashew (ka-shoo') n. [Malay] a tropical American tree and its fruit, the cashew-nut.

Cashier (kash-ēr) n. one that has charge of the cash, or of money transactions.

Cashier (kash-ēr) v.t. [L. cassare, annul, fr. cassus, v. cashier void] to dismiss from office; to discard.

Cashmere (kash-mēr) n. [Cashmere, India] a rich and costly kind of shawl; a fine wrollen stuff:—a. made of cashmere. woollen stuff;—a. made of cashmere.

casing (kās-ing) n. a case or covering.

casino (kas-se'nō) n. [1t. fr. L. casa, hut] a public saloon for dancing or singing.

cask (kask) n. [Sp. fr. L. quassare, break] a close vessel for containing liquors, made of staves, headings, and hoops; the quantity contained in a cask.

casket (kas'ket) n. [F. fr. L. capsa, case] a small box for jewels or other articles.

casque (kask) n. [F. fr. L. quassare, break] a piece of defensive armour for the head and neck.

cassareep, cassireepe (kas-a-rēp, i-rēp) name] the juice of the roots of the bitter cassava.

cassation (ka-sā-shun) n. [L. cassare, annul] the act of annulling. Court of Cassation, the highest court of appeal in France.

cassava (ka-sū-a) n. [Haytian kasabī] a species of the manihot, yielding tapioca.

casse-paper (kas-pā-per) n. [F.] broken paper; the two outside quires of a ream.

casserole (kas-e-rōl) n. [F.] a saucepan; a sort of stew; a small handled dish used in chemical operations. chemical operations.

Cassia (kash'ya) n. [H.] a genus of leguminous plants, including the scnna; a cheap kind of cinnamon. Cassia-bark, cassia-lignea, a species of cinnamon. Cassia-buds, the flower-buds of the tree that yields cassia-lignea.

cassideous, cassidiform (ka-sidiform) (ka-sidiform)

[L. cassis, idis, helmet] helmet-shaped [Bot.].

Cassimere (kas-i-mēr) n. (cashnucre) a thirty twilled woollen cloth; kersey-mere. cassinette (kas-i-net) n. [Etym. doubtful] a cloth made of a cotton warp, with a

woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk.

Cassino (ka-se'-nö) n. [It.] a game at cards for four players.

cassiterite (ka site - rīt) n. [G. kassiteros, tin]

cassius (kas'i-us) n. [Andreas Cassius] a beautiful purple pigment.

cassock (kas'uk) n. [F. fr. L. casa, hut] a close garment worn by clergy under the gown. cassolette (kas'-let) n. [F.] a censer; a perforated hox containing perfumes. cassonade (kas'-o-nād') n. [F. fr. O.F. casson, a large chest] unrefined sugar.

cassowary (kas'-o-wa-ri) n. [Malay] a large bling the ostrich, and next to ft.

bling the ostrich, and, next to it, the largest bird living.

cassumunar (kas-ŭ-mū'nar) n. [E. Ind.] an aromatic root. cast (kast) v.t. [Scand.] to send or drive from by force; to fling; to hurl; to turn, as the sight; to throw on the ground, as in wrest-

fing; to hurl; to turn, as the sight; to throw on the ground, as in wrestling; to overcome; to scatter, as seed; to throw, as dice; to condemn by trial; to throw off or shed; to compute; to reckon; to form by pouring liquid metal into a mould; to distribute, as the parts of a play among actors; --2. to turn or revolve in the mind; to receive form or shape; to warp, so as to bring a ship to the wind; -n. the act of casting; a throw; the thing thrown; the distance to which a thing is thrown; a chance or venture; act of casting in a mould; form or shape; a slight degree of colour; assignment of parts in a play; the actors to whom the parts are assigned; a motion or turn, as of the eye; direction; glance. Cast-iron, iron melted and cast in moulds. Cast-off, rejected. Cast-steel, steel melted, cast, and rolled out into bars. To cast aside, to reject. To cast away, to reject; to waste. To cast down, to throw down; to depress. To cast forth, to reject; off. to drive away; to print; to estimate the quantity of; [Naut.] to let go.

Castalian a spring on Mount Parnassing acreed. Castalian (kas-tā-li-an) a. pertaining to Castalia, a spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muscs.

Castanea (kas-tā'nē-a) n. [L.] a genus of trees including the common chestnut-tree. castanets (kas'-ta-nets) n. pl. [L. castanea, chestnut] two small concave shells of ivory or hard wood, shaped like spoons, fastened to the thumb, and rattled as an accompaniment

Castaway (kast-a-wa) n. an abandoned person; a reprobate: -a. rejected; useless.

Caste (kast) n. [Px. fr. L. custus, pure] an order or class; one of the four hereditary classes into which society in India is divided.

castellan (kas'tc-lan) n. [L. castellum, castle] a governor or constable of a castle.

castellan (kas-te-lan) n. [L. castellum, castle] a governor or constable of a castle.

castellany (kas-te-la-ni) n. the jurisdiction of a castle.

castellated (kas-te-la-ni) n. the jurisdiction of a castle.

castellated (kas-te-la-led) a. adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle.

Caster (kas-te-n. one that casts or computes; a phial or cruet, used to contain condiments at the table; a stand to contain such; a small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is rolled; a castor.

castigate (kas-ti-gat) n.t. [L. castigare, pp. castigate (kas-ti-gat) n.t. (hastisee.

castigation (kas-ti-gat-ur-i) a. that castigates; corrective punitive.

castle soap (kas-tel'sop) n. a fine, hard, white, oil and soda, orig. made at Castile.

casting anything formed in a mould; the taking of impressions of figures, busts, medals, etc.; assignation of parts in a play; the warping of a board. Casting of draperies, the disposition of the folds of garments. Casting-vote, casting-voice, vote of a presiding officer, which decides a question when the votes are equally divided. Castle (kas-i) n. [L. castellum] a fortified residence; a fortress; a piece made to represent a castle, used in chess; —v.t. in chess, to cover the king with a mine; note; tune; moons

castle. Castle-builder, a visionary. Castle-building, day-dreaming. Castle-guard, a feudal tenure, binding a tenant to defend his lord's castle. Castle in the air, or in Spain, a visionary project. Castle-ward, a tax levied for the maintenance of a castle, on those protected by it. Castled (kas-ld) a. furnished with a castle or castles; built like a castle.

Castor (kas-tur) n. [G.] the beaver; a substance of a penetrating smell and bitter taste, found in the

and bitter taste, found in the beaver; a beaver hat. Castor-oil, the oil of Ricinus communis. castor (kas'tur) n. See cas-ter (second, etc.,

meanings).

Castor and Pollux



(kas'tur and pol'uks) n. the Twins Astron.]; a meteor seen on ships, in the form of twin lights, during a storm at sea.

castoreum (kas-to-rē-um) n. [L.] the secretion of the castor.

castorin (kas'tur-in) n. a substance prepared from castoreum.

castrametation (kas-tra-me-tā'shun) n. [L.] art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp castrate (kas-trāt) v.t. [In. castrure, pp. castratus] to deprive of the testicles; to emasculate;

to purge or purify, as a book ;-n. one castrated.

Castration (kas-trā/shun) n. the act of castrating.

castrato (kas-trá'tō) n.; pl. castrati (kas-trá'tō) (It.] an artificial or male soprano. casual (kazh'ū-a) a. [1. casus, chance] accidental; casual fortuitous; occasional;—n. a person that receives one night's relief and shelter in a workhouse. Casual ward, a ward for casuals.

casualism (kazh-ū-al-izm) n. the doctrine that all things are governed by chance.

casually (kazh-ū-al-i) adv. in a casual numner; by casually (kazh-ū-al-i) adv. in a casual numner; by casualness (kazh-ū-al-nes) n. the state or quality of being casual.

casualty (kazh-ū-al-i) n. that which comes without design or without being foreseen; an accidental injury; misfortune.

casualty (kazh-ū-i-st-ii) n. one that studies and resolves cases; one versed in casuistry.

casuistic (kazh-ū-i-st-ii) n. relating to cases of conscience or conduct.

casuistry (kazh-ū-i-st-ii) n. science of determining the right or wrong of acts and opinions, or of cases of conscience; in a bad sense, sophistry.

or of cases of conscience; in a bad sense, sophistry.

or of cases of conscience; in a bad sense, sophistry.

Cat (kat) n. [A.S.] a well known domestic animal; a kind of ship; the game, tip-cat; a strong tackle to draw an anchor up; a double tripod; a whip;—n.t. to bring up to the cathead. Cat-beam, the largest beam of a ship. Cat-bird, an American singing bird, so called from its cry of alarm. Cat-block, one used to cat the anchor. Cat-eyed, able to see in the dark. Cat-fall, a rope used to cat the anchor. Cat-sh, a fish, found in United States waters, which makes a sound like the nurring of a cat when taken out of the water. Cat-footed. purring of a cat when taken out of the water. Cat-footed purring of a cat when taken out of the water. Cat-footed, noiseless; stealthy. Cat-harpings, ropes serving to bind in the shrouds at the masthead. Cat-holes, two small holes astern, through which hawsers are passed [Naut.]. Cat-nap, a brief nap. Cat-o-inine-tails, a whip with nine thongs or lashes. Cat-pipe, a cat-call. Cat-salt, a salt formed from bittern. Cat's-cradle, a children's game, played with a string twisted on the fingers. Cat's-eye, a variety of quartz. Cat's-head, a kind of large apple. Cat's-paw, a dupe, used as a tool; a light breeze; a turn in the bight of a rope, to hook a tackle on. Cat's-silver, a var of mica. Cat's-tail, the genus Kauisetum: red-mace (Tunha latitobia): a catkin. Cat's-silver, a val of mica. Cat's-tail, the genus Equisctum; red-mace (Typha latijolia); a catkin.

Equiscum; red-mace (Typha latipolia); a catkin. Catstick, a club used in playing tip-cat.

Catacaustic (kat-a-kaws-thk) a. [G. katakausis, a burning] formed by reflected rays;—n. a caustic curve formed by reflection.

Catachresis (kat-a-kris-sis) n. [G.] a violent or catachresis forced use of a word.

Cataclysm (kat-a-klizm) n. [G.] an extensive overflow; a deluge; a catastrophe.

Cataclysmal (kat-a-kliz-mal) a. of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cataclysm.

cataclysmist (kat-a-kliz-mist) n. one that explains many geological phenomena by cataclysms.

mena by cataciysins. Catacomb (kat'a-kōm) n. [G. kata, downward, and kumbē, cavity] a cave used for the burial of the dead.

catacoustics (kat-a-kous'tiks) n. that part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds or echoes.

catadioptric, catadioptrical (kat-atrik, -tri-kal) a. pertaining to, or involving, the reflection and refraction of light.

catafalque, catafalco (kat-a-falk, kat-a-falk) n. [lt.]

a temporary structure representing a tomb.

catagmatic (kat-ag-mat-ik) a. [G. katagma, fracture] having the property of

consolidating broken parts [Med.].

Catalan (kat'a-lun) a. of, or pertaining to, Catalonia, a province of Spain;—n. a native of Catalonia; a kind of blast-furnace.

of Catalonis; a kind of blast-furnace.

catalectic (kat-a-lek-tik) a. [G.] wanting a syllable at the end.

catalepsy (kat-a-lep-si) n. [G.] a sudden suspension of the senses and of volition, the body and limbs preserving a fixed posture.

cataleptic (kat-a-lep-tik) a. pertaining to, or resembling, catalepsy.

catallactics (kat-a-lak-tiks) n. [G. katullassein, exchange] science of exchanges.

catalogue (kat-a-log) n. [G.] a methodically arranged list;—v.t. to make a list of. Catalogue raisonné, a catalogue containing comments or explanations. or explanations.

cataloguer, cataloguist (kat-u-log-er, one

that makes catalogues.

catalysis (ka-tal'i-isis) n. [G.] dissolution; the catalysis (ka-tal'i-isis) n. [G.] dissolution; the decomposition of one substance by the mere presence of another, which itself remains unchanged.

catalytic (kat-a-lit-ik) n. relating to, or effected by, catalysis;—n. a medicine supposed to act by destroying morbid agencies in the blood.

catamaran (kat-a-ma-ran') n. [Tamil] a raft consisting of

three pieces of wood lashed together; a vixen.

catamenia (kat-a-mē' n.pl. the menses.

catamenial (kat-a-mē' [G. kata and men, month] pertaining to menstrual discharges.



Catamaran

catamite (kat-a-mit) n. [G.] a boy kept for unnatural purposes.

catamount, catamountain (kat'a-mount, -in) n. [cat and mount] the wild cat, cougar, or puma.

Catanadromous (kat-a-nad-rō-mus, ka-tan-drō-mus, running up] passing, at fixed intervals, from salt water into fresh, and returning.

Catapetalous (kat-a-pet-a-lus) a. having the petals adherent to the bases of the stamens.

cataphonics (kat-a-fon-iks) n. [G. kata and phonics (kat-a-fon-iks) n. [G. kata and phonics (kat-a-frakt) n. [G] scale armour; [Zool.] scaly plates.
cataphracted (kat-a-frakt-ted) a. covered with horny plates, or a thick skin.
cataplasm (kat-a-plazm) n. [G. fr. kata and plasserin, form, shape] a poultice.
catapult (kat-a-pult) n. [G. katapeltes] an engine used by the Greeks and Romans for throwing stones, arrows, etc.; a toy for

Greeks and Romans for throwing stones, arrows, etc.; a toy for throwing small missiles.

Cataract (kat-a-rakt) n. (G.katurraktēs] a tornent; a waterfall; the flow of a large body of water over a psecipice; a disorder in the eye by which vision is marred.



Catapult.

cataractous (kat-u-rak-tus) a. pertaining to catarrh (ku-tir)n. [G. kutu and rhein, flow) morbid catarrh secretion from a mucous membrane. catarrhal, catarrhous (ku-ti-ral, -rus) a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, catarrh.

catarrhine, catarhine (kata-rin) n. [G.

rhinos, nose] a monkey having the nostrils approximated and the aperture pointing downward.

catastasis (ka-tas-ta-sis) n. [G.] the exordium of a speech; the part of the Greek drama where the action had reached its height; [Med.] constitution, state, or condition.

catasterism (ka-tas-te-rizm) n. [G.] a catalogue of the stars; a constellation. catastrophe (ka-tas-trō-fē) n. [G.] final event, usually of a disastrous nature; the

winding up of the plot of a play; denouement.

catastrophic (kat-as-trof-ik) a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, a catastrophe. catastrophism (ka-tastrof-fizm) n. the view that geological phenomena are to be explained by a series of catastrophies. catastrophist (ka-tastrof-list) n. a believer in catastrophism.

Catawba (ka-taw-ha) n. friver name] a kind of grape; wine made from it.

catcall (kat-kawl) n. a squeaking instrument used to express disapprobation of plays; a sound in imitation;—n.t. to assail with such instruments or sounds;—n.t. to make a noise like a catcall.

catch (kach) n.t. [L. capere, take] to seize with the hand; to take, as in a snare or net; to take hold on; to charm; to take by sympathy, contagion, or i. fection: to come upon unexpectedly: to overtake:—n.t. noil on; to charm; to take by sympathy, contagion, or i fection; to come upon unexpectedly; to overtake;—n.a. to seize and keep hold, as a hook; to grasp at; to spread by infection;—n. act of seizing; seizure; that which is taken; sudden advantage; gain; a play upon words; a humorous round, in which the singers alternate the words. Catch-drain, a drain to catch surface or surplus water. Catch-menalow, a meadow irrigated by water from the sale of a bill. Catch-word; taking word or phrase; a side of a hill. Catch-word, a taking word or phrase; a word printed under the last line of a page, as being the first in the next; an actor's ene. To catch at, to attempt to seize. To catch it, to get a scolding, etc.

catchable (kach-a-bl) a. that may be caught. catchfly (kach'fli) n. the name of certain plants to whose glutinous stems insects adhere. catching (kach'ing) ppr. infectious; contragious; captivating; winning; alluring. catchment (kach-ment) n. an area that may be drained of its water.

catchpenny (kach-pen-i) n. something of little value except to secure a quick sale; -a. made to sell; cheap and showy; worthless. catchpoll (kach-pel) n. a sheriff's officer; a bailiff; a constable.

catchup, ketchup (kach-up, kech-up) n. (E. Ind. kitjap) a sauce made from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, etc. cate (kāt) n.; pl. cates (kāts) [O. F. acat, purchase] a delicacy; a dainty; a tit-bit. catechetical (kat-e-ket-i-kal) a. consisting of questions and answers. catechetically (kat-e-ket-i-kal-i) adv. by catechine (kat-e-shin) n. a white crystalline compound extracted from catechu. catechise, catechize (kat-e-kiz) r.t. [G. kat-e-kiz) r.t. [G. struct by asking questions and correcting the answers.

struct by asking questions and correcting the answers, esp. in religious doctrine; to question or interrogate.

catechism (kat-e-kizm) n. an elementary book containing a summur, or tacts or principles in the form of questions and answers.

catechist (kat-e-kist) n. one that teaches by question and answer.

catechistic, catechistical (kat-c-kis-

a. of a catechizing character.

Catechistically (kat-e-kis'ti-kal-i) adv. in a catechistic manner.

catechu (kat'e-shoo) n. [Tamil] a brown, astringent vegetable extract. catechuic (kat-e-shioʻ-ik) a. pertaining to catechu. catechuic (kat-e-shioʻ-ik) a. pertaining to catechu. catechuine. (kat-e-kuʻ-men) n. one under rudimentary instruction in the doc-

trines of Christianity; a neophyte.

categorematic (kate-gore-mat'ik) a. [G. kategorema, predicate] capable of being employed by itself as a term.

able of being employed by itself as a term.

categorical (kat-e-gori-kal) a pertaining to a category; admitting no conditions or exceptions; absolute; positive.

categorically (kat-e-gori-kal-i) adv. absolutely; directly; positively.

category (kat-e-gori) n. [C. kata and apprenein, to assert] a class or order.

catenarian (kat-e-nāri-an) a. [L. catena, chain] relating to, or resembling, a chain.

catenary (kat-e-nūri) n. a curve formed by a cord hanging between two points not in the same vertical line; a catenary curve.

same vertical line; a catenary curve.

catenation (kat-e-na-shun) n. a chain or series like the links of a chain.

catenulate (kat-en-u-lat) a. [L. catenula, dim. of catenulate of catena, chain) consisting of little links; made up of parts united end to end.

cater (kā-ter) n.i. [O.F. fr. L. ad and captare, take] to buy or procure provisions; to purvey.

cateran (kat-er-an) n. [Gael.] a Highland or Irish irregular soldier; a Highland freebooter.

cater-cousin (kā-ter-kuzn) n. [L. quatuor, tour] a quarter-cousin; a distant rela-

tion; an intimate or friend.

caterer (katter-er) n. one that provides or purveys food, entertainment, etc.
caterpillar (katter-pil-ary) n. [L. catus, cat, and pilosus, hairy] the larva of a lepidopterous insect.

caterwaul (kater-wawl) v.i. [fr. cat and waut, to cry]

Caterpillar. catgut (kat-gut) n. a string or cord made from the intestines of animals; a

kind of canvas. Catharine-wheel (kath'a-rin-hwel) n. [St. Catharine of Alexandria]

a window, or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with radiating divisions or spokes; a species of firework.

Catharist (kath'a-rist) n.[G. hat pretends to unusual purity. catharma (ka-thar-ma) n.

discharges from the bowels.

catharsis (ka thar'sis) n.
(G.) purgation or

Catharino-wheel.

cleausing of any passage of the body.

cathartic (ka-thar-tik) a. [G. katharos, pure]

cathartine (ka-thar-tin) n. the active or purgative principle of senna.

cathead (kat-lae'd) n. a timber projecting from the bow of a ship, through which the ropes pass by which the anchor is raised;—v.t. to cat.

cathedra (kath-d-dra, ka-the-dra) n. [G.] a bishop's through authoritatively. dra, authoritatively

cathedral (ka-the-dral) n. the principal church in a diocese, containing the bishop's throne: -a. pertaining to a cathedral.

catheretic (kath-e-ret/ik) n.[C.kata and haircin,

catheter (kathiester) n. [G.] a tubular instrument introduced into the bladder to draw off the passages of the body.

passages of the body.

cathode (kath-on) n. [G. kata and hodos, way] the negative pole of an electric current.

catholic (kath-olk) a. [G. kata and hodos, whole] universal or general; embracing the whole body of Christians; liberal; pertaining to, or affecting. Roman Catholics;—n. a member of the Church Universal or of the Roman Catholic church.

Caulk n. See calk.

catholicism (ka-thol'i-sizm) n. adherence to the Church Universal, or to the Roman Catholic church; the Roman Catholic religion. catholicity (kath-u-lis-i-ti)n.liberality of thought and sentiment, esp. in religion. catholicize, catholicise (ka-thol'i-sīz) v.t. to make catholic; to gain over to the Catholic faith.

catholicon (ka-tholi-kon) n. a supposed universal remety; a panacea.

catholicos (ka-tholi-kon) n. the patriarch or head of the Armenian church. Catilinarian (kat-i-ii-nā/ri-an) a. pertaining to Catiline, a Roman conspirator;—
no one that resembles or imitates Catiline. catkin (kat'-li-li-nizm) n. the practices or catkin (kat'-li-li-nizm) n, the practices or catkin (kat'-kin) n. [dim. of catt] an ament; a scaly spike of unisexual flowers.

catling (kat'-kin) n. a little cat; a double-edged, cathing, n. a little cat; a double-edged, catmint, catnip (kat'-linit, -nip) n. a well known plant, having a Catonian (kā-tō'ni-an) a. resembling Cato; catoose (ku-toos) n. [F.cartouche] an ornamental seroll [Her.]. catopsis (ka-top'sis) n. [G.] morbidly keen sight. catoptric (ka-top'trik) a. [G. katoptron, mirror] relating to catoptrics. (ka-top'triks) n. that part of optics which treats of reflected light. catoptromancy (ka-top-trō-man-si) n. [G. manteia, divination] divination by means of a mirror let down into water.

cattle (kat'l) n.ph. [L. capitakis, chief] domestic quadrupeds collectively, esp. those of the bovine genus. Cattle-pen, a pen or inclosure for cattle. Cattle-plague, a virulently contagious disease affecting cattle. Cattle-show, an exhibition of domestic animals for naive or the another genus to farging later. for prizes or the encouragement of agriculture. **Catty** (kat-i) n. [Malay] a Chinese weight of 1\frac{1}{2} lbs. Caucasian (kaw-kash-i-an, -kā-shan) a. Indo-European; belonging to Mount Caucasus, or to the neighbouring country. caucus (kaw-kus) n. [Etym. unknown] a political committee in charge of the electioneering caudal (kaw-dal) a. [L. cauda, tail] pertaining to, or caudal (kaw-dal) a. [L. cauda, tail] pertaining to, or caudat (kaw-dal) a. [having a tail, or tail-like appendage.

caudex (kaw-deks) n.; pl. caudices, caudexes (kaw-deks) a. [having a tail, or tail-like appendage.

caudex (kaw-deks) n.; pl. caudices, caudexes (kaw-deks) n. [L. calidus, hot] a warm drink for sick persons; -v. t. to make into caudle; to give a caudle to: to refresh. to give a caudle to; to refresh.

Cauf (kawf) n. (L. corbis, basket] a chest for keeping fish alive in water.

Cauf (kawl) n. [I. calla, hood] a net or covering for the head; a membrane covering part of the lower intestines; the membrane enveloping the fœtus. cauldron n. See caldron. caulescent, cauliferous (kaw-les-ent, lif-e-rus) a. [L. caulis, stem] having a true stem [Bot.]. Caulicle, caulicule (kaw-li-kl. -kūl) n. a caulicule; the rudicaunicle, caunicule little stem; the rudimentary stem in the embryo [Bot.].

caulicole (kaw/li-kil) n. one of the lesser branches or leaves in the Corinthian capital.

cauliflower (kaw/li-flou-er) n. [L. cantis, cablage, stalk] a variety of cabbage having a short stem and a curd-like head, which is edible.

cauliform (kaw/li-form) a. [L. forma, shape] having the form of a stalk.

cauline (kaw/lin) a. [G. krulon, stem] of, or percabbage] a colouring matter found in red cabbage.

caulis (kaw/lis) n. [L. fr. G. kaulos, stem] the stem (Bot.]; one of the greater stems at the angles of the capital of a Corinthian column [Arch.].

Cauix n. See caux.

Causal (kaw-zai) a. relating to, implying, or containing, a cause or causes;—n. a word that expresses a cause or introduces a reason.

Causality (kaw-zai-i-ti) n. the agency of a cause; the mental faculty that discerns the relation between causes and effects; the logical faculty.

Causally (kaw-zai-j adv. in a causal manner; as a cause; by way of cause and effect.

Causation (kaw-zai-shun) n. the act of causing; the relation of cause and effect.

Causationism (kaw-zai-shun-izm) n. the doctains of the relation of cause and effect. result of some previous event.

Causationist (kaw-zā-shun-ist) n. a believer in the law of causation.

Causative (kaw-zā-shun-ist) n. a cause or reason; effecting, as a cause or agent. causatively (kaw-za-tiv) adv. in a causative manner.

Cause (kawz) n. [L. causa] that which produces or effects a result; that which is the origin of an action; a suit or action in court; case;—v.t. to produce; to be the occasion of; to induce; to compel.

Causeless (kawz-les) a. uncaused or uncreated; without reason or motive.

Causelessly (kawz-les-li) adv. in a causeless manner; without cause or reason.

Causelessness (kawz-les-nes) n. the state of being causeless. result of some previous event. Causerie (kōzin) n. [F.] a talk or gossip, esp. about a literary or art topic.

Causeuse (kōzez) n. [F. causer, talk, fr. L. causeway, causey (kawzwā, kawzi) n. [O.F. caucie, fr. L. cale, odicis, heel] a raised way over wet or marshy ground; the paved way on a street.

Causidical (kaw-sid-i-kal) a. [L. causa, cause, advocate or to advocave, say] pertaining to an advocate or to advocave. advocate, or to advocacy.

Caustic (kaws-tik) a. [G. fr. kaiein, burn] burning;
corrosive; severe; satirical; sharp;—n.
any substance that corrodes or destroys the texture of animal substances; a caustic curve. Caustic curve, one to which the rays of light reflected or refracted by another caustically (kaws'ti-kgl-i) adv. in a bitter or severe manner.

causticity (kaws-tis-i-ti) n. the quality of being caustic; pungency; sarcasm.

cautelous (kaw'te-lus) a. [L. cavere, pp. cautus, take head] cautions; wary; wily.

cauter (kaw'ter) n. [G. kauter, branding-iron] a hot, searing iron. cauterant (kaw-ter-ant) n. a cautery; a caustic. cauterism (kaw'ter-izm) n. the application of a cauterization (kaw-ter-i-zā'-shun) n. the act of cauterization (kaw-ter-i-zā'-shun) n. the act of cauterize (kaw'-ter-iz) r.f. to burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, or with caustics; to make callous or insensible. cautery (kaw-ter-i) n. a burning, as of morbid substances; the instrument used in cauterizing; a caustic caution (kaw'shun) a. [L.] prudence; wariness; a caustic. Caution (kaw'shun) a. [L.] prudence; wariness; to take heed or to be cautious; to give warning to; to warn. Cautionary (kaw'shun-a-ri)a. containing caution cautioner (kaw'shun-er) a. one that cautions; a person bound for another to the performance of an obligation. formance of an obligation.

cautious (kaw'shus) a. having or showing caution;
wary; watchful; prudent.

cautiously (kaw'shus-li) adv. in a cautious manner; with caution; warily; prudently.

cautiousness (kaw'shus-nes) n. the state or quality of being cautious; prudence; caution; wariness.

cavalcade (kay-al-kād') n. [L. caballus, horse] a procession of persons on horseback;

v.i. to ride in a procession.

cavalier (kav-a-lēr') n. [L. caballus] a horseman; a knight; a gay military man; a gentleman escorting a lady; a beau; a raised work within a bastion; a partizan of Charles I.;—a. gay; sprightly; warlike; haughty; disdainful;—v.i. to act in a cavalier manner. cavalierly (kav-a-lēr'li)

haughty manner.

cavalry (kav-al-ri) n. horse soldiers. cavascope (kav-a-skop)
n. [L. cavus,

a, Cavalier fortress hollow, and G. skopein, view a surgical contrivance for the inspection of cavities in the human body. Cavatina (kav-a-tc-na) n. [It.] a short or light air of one movement.

cavation, cavazion (ka-va'shun, -zhun) n. [L. cavus, hollow]

cavation, cavazion (ka-va-shun, -num, the digging out of earth for the foundation [Arch.] cave (kāv) n. a hollow place in the earth; a den;—nt. to make hollow;—nt. to dwell in a cave. To cave in, to fall in, and leave a hollow; to yield.

Caveat (kā-vē-at) n. [L., let him beware] an notice to stop proceedings; a bar or ininfrance to action;—nt. to enter caveat; in fencing, to shift the sword from one side of the adversary's sword to the other.

Caveator (kā-vē-atur) n. one that enters a caveat [Law].

Cavendish (kav-en-dish) n. [fr. Cavendish, the maker] tobacco leaf smoothed out, and pressed into rectangular oblong cakes.

Cavern (kav-en) n. [L. fr. cavas, hollow] a deep, hollow place in the earth; any dark receptacle.

Caverned (kav-en) a. full of caverns; inhabiting a cavern.

Cavernous (kav-en-nus) a. full of caverns;

cavernous (kav-er-nus) a. full of caverns; hollow; deep-set; honeycombed. cavernulous (ka-ver-nu-lus) a. formed into, or full of, little cavities. cavesson (kav-e-sun) n. [F. fr. L. caput, head] a caviar, caviare (kav-i-ar, -ūr') n. [Turk. havyūr'] the roes of fish, spiced and salted. Caviare to the general, too refined to be commonly appreciated.

to be commonly appreciated.

Cavicorn (kav-i-korn) a. [L. zuns, hollow, and cornu, horn] hollow-horned;—n. such

a rummant.

Cavil (kavil) v.i. [L. cavillari] to raise captious and frivolous objections; to carp; to wrangle;—n. a false or frivolous objection.

Caviller (kavi-ler) n. one that cavils; one that cavilling (kavi-ling) n. disputation; groundless objection.

cavillingly (kav-il-ing-li) adv. in a cavilling manner; captiously.

cavin (kav-in) n. [L. cavus, hollow a hollow way, or natural hollow, to cover troops.

cavity state of being hollow.

cavy (ka²-vi) n. [S. Anner. Ind. Cabiai] a genus of rodents containing the guinea-pig.

caw (kaw) v.i. [Imit.] to cry like a crow or raven:

n. the sound made by the crow, rook, or raven.

cawk (kawk) n. [chalk] a variety of barytes.

Cawky (kaw-ki) a. pertaining to, or like, cawk.

CAXON (kak'sun) n. [Etym. unknown] a kind of wig. Caxton (kaks-tun) n. any book printed by William Caxton (1422-1491), the first English printer.

Cay (kā) n. [Sp.] an islet; a coast recf.

Cayenne pepper (kā-en' pep'er) n. [Cayenne, pepper, the product of several species of Capsicum. cayman (kā-man) n. [native Guiana name] an alligator.

Cazique (ka-zēk') n. See cacique.

cease (scs) v.t. [L. cessure] to put a stop to ;—v.t. to stop; to come to an end; to desist.

ceaseless (scs-les) a. that never ceases; enduring for ever; incessant; perpetual.

ceaselessly (scs-les-li) adv. without intermission; incessantly; perpetually.

cecils (sc-silv) n.pl. [perhaps fr. Cecil, proper name] meat croquettes.

cedar (se-dar) n. [G. kedros] one of various trees with fragrant wood.
cedared (se-dard) a. covered with cedars;

abounding in cedars.

cedarn (sē'darn) a. made

cede (sēd) v.t. [L. cedere] to yield or surrender; v.i. to submit; to give away.

cedilla (sē-dil-a) n. [fr. the Greek letter zēta] a mark placed under the letter c (c)

Cedar.

to show that it is to be sounded like s. cedrate, cedrat (sē'drāt, drat) n. [F. fr. L. cedrine (sē'drin) a. belonging to, or resembling, cedar.

ceil. (sēl) v.t. [L. coelum. heaven] to overlay or cover the inner roof of a room or building.
ceiling (sē-ling) n. the interior part of the roof of a room, esp. its lath and plaster work.
celadon (sel-a-don) n. [fr. the name of the hero of a French romance] a pale green colour; porcelain of this colour.

celandine (sel'an-din) n. [G. chelidon, the swallow-wort, a papaveraceous plant. Lesser celandine, the pile-wort, Ranniculus juaria.

pne-wort, Kanunculus ficuria.

celarent (sel-la-rent) n. the mnemonic name of a nood of the first figure of the syllogism.

celebrant (sel'e-brant) n. one that performs a public religious rite.

celebrate (sel'e-brat) v.t. [L. celebrare, fr. celeber, famous] to extol; to observe with solemn rites; to commemorate.

celebrated (sel-e-bra-ted) a renowned; illuscelebration (sel-e-bra-ted) n. the act of celebration (sel-e-bra-shun) n. the act of celebrating; an extolling; a com-

celebration (set-e-bra-statin) n. the act of cerememorative ceremony.

celebrity (se-leb'ri-ti) n. fame; distinction; a celerity (se-leb'ri-ti) n. [L. celer, swift] rapidity of motion; swiftness: speed.

celery (se'le-ri) n. [G. selinon, parsley] a plant of the parsley family, a salad vegetable.

celestial (se-lest'yal) a. [L. celestia, fr. coclum. supremely pure or blessed; -n. an inhabitant of heaven; a native of China. The Celestial Empire, Cl ina.

celestially (se-lest'yal-i) adh. in a celestial or celestialness (se-lest-yal-nes) n. the quality of celestialness being celestial.

celestine (sel'es-tin) n. [L. coclestis, heavenly] native sulphate of strontium.

Celestine (sel'es-tin, se-les'tin) n. one of a celestine V. in the 13th century.

Celiac (se'li-ak) a. See coliac.

Celiac (së-li-ak) a. See coliac.

celibacy (sel'i-ba-si) n. [L. coelebs, unmarried] the unmarried state. celibate (sel'i-bāt) n. one unmarried;—a. unmarried.

celidography (seli-idogra-fi) n. [G. kēlis, -idos, spot, and graphein, write] a description of the spots on the sun or a planet. cell (sel) n. [L. cella, a small room] a small and close dependent religious house; a small cavity; a hermitage; a cave; a minute sac filled with fluid, fat, etc.; the smallest element of an organized body that manifests independent vital activities; a division of a voltaic battery. cellar (sel-ar) n. [L. cellarium, a paniry] a store-room under a house or other building.

cellarage (sel'ar-āj) n. space for cellars; cellars; charge for storage in a cellar.
cellarer (sel'ar-qr) n. a monk in charge of the stores; an officer in a chapter in charge of the temporals; a spirit merchant.
cellaret (sel'ar-qr) n. a case of cabinet work for holding liquor bottles.

cellaring (sel-ar-ing) n. cellarage; the act or practice of storing in cellars.

cellarman (sel-ar-man) n. a person employed in a winc or beer cellar.

cellarous (sel-ar-man) n. a person employed in a winc or beer cellar.

cellarous (sel-ar-us) a. connected with a cellar; subternancan; excavated; sunken.

celled (seld) a. furnished with, or containing, cells; cellular; contained in cells.

cellular; contained in cells.

cellular (sel-ar-ar-us) a. [N. L. cella, cell, and L. cellular, itsel-ar-lar-ar-us) a. [N. L. cellula, itsel cell] consistence ing of, or containing, cells, as cellular tissue.

Cellulares (sel-a-la-re) n.pl. plants formed wholly or chiefly of cellular tissue.

cellulated (sel-a-la-ted) a. having a cellular cellular (sel-a) n. [N. L. cellula, dim. of cella, cell] a little cell.

cellularesus (sel-a-lif-e-rus) a. bearing or pro-

celluliferous (sel-ū-lif-e-rus) a. bearing or producing little cells.

cellulitis (sel-ū-li-tis) n. inflammation of cellular tissue [Path.].
celluloid (sel-ū-loid) n. a substance made of guncotton, camphor, etc., to imitate ivory,

coral, amber, etc.

cellulose (sel'ū-lōs) n. the essential constituent of the primary wall-membrane of all

cells [Bot.];—a. containing cells.

celotomy (sc-lot-o-mi) n. [G.] an operation for the cells (scl. kelt) n. [G.] one of a race including the Highlanders of Scotland, the Irish, the Welsh, the Bretons, the Manx, and the Cornish.

celt (selt) n. [Low L. celtis] a prehistoric implement or weapon of stone or bronze.

Celtic (sel-kel-tis) a. pertaining to the Celts;—

celticism (sel-kel-tis) n. a Celtic custom or idom.

Celticism (sel-kel-ti-sizm) n. a Celtic custom or idom.

cement (sō-ment) n. [L.] any substance used for making bodies adhere to each other, as mortar, glue, etc.; bond of union;—v.t. to unite by cement; to unite firmly and closely;—v.t. to unite and cohere. cementation (sem-en-tātshun) n. act of cementing, the conversion of iron into steel by heating the iron in a mass of charcoal. cementitious (sem-en-tish-us) a. of the nature of cement.

cemetery (semé-eter-i) n. [G. koimētērion, a semé-eter-ing-place] a graveyard. cenobite, cœnobite (sē-nō-bīt) n. [G. koimos, common, and bios, life] one of a religious order dwelling in community.

cenobitic, cenobitic, cenobitical, cenobitical, cenobitical (se-nō-bit/ik, -i-kal) a. cenotaph (sen-ō-taf) n. (G. kenos, empty, and taphos, tomb) a

sepulchral monument erected to one buried elsewhere.

cense (sens) v.t. [incense] to perfume with odours from burning substances.

censer (sen'ser) n. a pan in which incense is burned. Censor (sen'sur) n. [L. censere, value] a Roman officer

that numbered the citizens, taxed them, and supervised their manners or morals—hence, an overseer or corrector in general; a critic; a fault-finder.

a critic; a fault-finder.

Censorial (sen-sō'ri-al) a. belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals.

Censorious (sen-sō'ri-us) a. addicted to, or implying, censure.

Censoriously (sen-sō'ri-us-li) adv. in a censoriously; hypercritically.

censoriousness (sen-so-ri-us-nes) n. quality of being censorious.

censorship (sen-sur-ship) n. office or dignity of a censor.

censurable (sen-shur-a-bl) a. worthy of cen-

censurableness (sen'shūr-a-bl-nes) n. state of being censurable. censurably (sen'shūr-a-bli) adv. in a blameworthy manner.

Censure (sen-shūr) n. act of blaming, finding fault, or condemning; reproof; reprimand;—v.t. to find fault with and condemn as wrong; to blame. Census (sen-sus) n. [L. fr. censere, tax, assess] a numbering of the inhabitants of a community or country taken by authority, and usually with a table of their ages communitions, etc.

a table of their ages, occupations, etc.

cent (sent) n. [L. centum] a hundred, as 10 per cent;

cent a coin worth the hundredth part of a dollar, etc.

centage (senting) n. the rate by the cent or

hundred.

cental (sen'tal) n. [L. centum, hundred] a weight of 100 lbs. avoirdupois.

centaur (sen'tawn) n. [G. kentauros] a fabulous be half man and half horse.

centaury (sen'taw-ri) n. the popular name of various plants.

centenarian (sen-te-na-ri-an) n. [L. fr. centum, hundred] a person a hundred years old.

centenary (sen'-ten-a-ri, sen -ten'a-ri, a. relating to, or consisting of, a Centaur. hundred -n. a century; the commemoration of a

hundredth anniversary.

centennial (sen-ten'i-al) a. [L. centum, hundred, and annui, year] belonging to the hundredth anniversary

hundredth anniversary.

centering (sen'ter-ing) n., the framing on which
any vaulted work is constructed.

centesimal (sen-tes-i-mal)a. (L. fr. centum, hun.
dred | 100th :- n. a hundredth part.

centesimation (sen-tes-i-ma'shun)n, the punishment of each 100th man.

centiare (sen-ti-iar) n. a square metre; the hundred each part of an are.

centigrade (sen-ti-grad) a. [L. centum, hundred, and gradus, degree] graduated into a hundred equal parts, as the centigrade thermometer, which feature mint is water of the model equal parts. on which freezing point is marked 0° and boiling point 100°. centigram, centigramme (sen'ti-

the hundredth part of a gramme.

centilitre (sen-ti-le-ter) n. the hundredth part of a litre.

centime (sen'tem) n. the hundredth part of a

centimetre (sen'ti-mē-ter) n. the hundredth

Centimetre (Sent-in-Herry n. the numerous part of a metre.

centipede, centiped (Sen'ti-pēd, -ped) n. [L. centum, hundred, and pea, pedis, foot] a species of land articulates, many-jointed, and having a great number of feet.

Centner (Sent'ner) n. [Ger. fr. L. centerarius, consisting of a hundred] a common name on the Continent for a hundredweight; a weight divisible first into a hundred parts, and then into smaller parts.

Cento (Sen'tō) n. [L. fr. G. kentrôn, patchwork] a composition from different authors; a medley.

Centoist (Sen'tō) n. one that takes pieces from divers authors; a compiler.

Central (Sen'tral) a. relating to, or placed in, the centre; chief. Central forces, the centrifugal and centripetal forces.

Centralism (Sen'tral-izm) n. the principle of centralism (Sen'tral-izm) n. the principle of centralism centralizing power; a centralizing tendency or system.

tendency or system.

centralist (sen'tral-ist) n. a believer in centralism. centrality (sen-tral'i-ti) n. the quality of being

centralization (sen-tral-i-zā/shun) n. reduc-

centralize (sen'trul-īz) v.t. to draw to a central point; to concentrate in some par-

ticular part.

Centrally (sen'tral-i) adv. in a central manner; along a central line.

Centre (sen'ter) n. [G. kentron, fr. kentein, prick] the middle point of anything; a point of concentration; nucleus; centering;—v.t. to place on a centre; to collect to a point;—v.t. to be central; to be collected to a point. Centre-bit, a carpenter's boringtool. Centre-board, a shifting keel. Centre of gravity, that point in a body about which it will balance. Centre of motion, a point that remains at rest while the other parts of the body move round it. Centre of oscillation, a point in a pendulum such that; if the whole mass of the pendulum were concentrated there, the time of oscillation pendulum were concentrated there, the time of oscillation

would be the same. Centre-piece, an ornament intended to be placed in the centre of a table, etc.

Centric, centrical (sen-trik, -al) a placed in the centre of middle.

Centrically (sen-tri-kal-i) adv. in a central position.

centricity (sen-tris-i-ti) n. the state of being centric.

centrifugal (sen-trif-ū-gal) a. [L. centrum, centre, and jugere, flee] tending to recede from the centre; [Bot.] expanding first at the summit, and later at the base, as a flower. Centrifugal force, the reaction of a body against a force that is

force, the reaction of a body against a force that is causing it to move in a curved path.

Centripetal (sen-trip-e-tal) a. [L. centrum. centre centre. [Bot.] expanding first at the base, and later at the summit, as a flower. Centripetal force, the force that draws a body towards a centre.

Centrolinead (sen-tro-lin-e-ad) n. [L. centrum and linea, line] an instrument for drawing lines converging to an inaccessible point.

Centrolineal (sen-tro-lin-e-al) a converging to a centre.—n. a centrolinead.

Centumvir (sen-tum-ver) n.; pl. centumvirs, centumvir (sen-tum-ver), pl. centumvirs.

[L.] in ancient Rome, one of a body of judges appointed to decide common causes.

Centumle (sen-tu-l) a. [L.] hundred-fold;—v.t. to

centuple (senttiple) a. [L.] hundred-fold;—v.t. to centuplicate (sentuple) a hundred-fold.

centuplicate (sentuplicate) v.t. to multiply a hundred times.

centurial (sen-tūri-al) a. relating to a century; consisting of, or arranged in, centuries. centurion (sen-tūri-un) n. [L.] a military officer in command of a hundred men. century hundred years; a division of the Roman people; a subdivision of the Roman legion.

people; a subdivision of the Roman legion.

cephalalgic (sef-a-lal-jik) a. relating to head-ache; -n. a medicine for headache.

cephalalgy (sef-a-lal-ji) n. [G. kephalē, head, and algos, pain] headache.

Cephalaspis (sef-a-las-pis) n. [G. aspis, shield]

cephalate (sef-a-lat) a. having a distinct head, as a mollusc; -n. such a mollusc.

cephalic (se-fal-lik) a. [G. kephalē] pertaining to the head (-n. a medicine for headache, or disorder in the head. (-n. a medicine for headache, or disorder in the head. (-n. a medicine for headache, or disorder in the head. (-n. a medicine for headache, or disorder in the head. (-n. a medicine for headache, or disorder in the head. (-n. a medicine for headache, or disorder in the head. (-n. a medicine for headache, or disorder in the head. (-n. a medicine for headache, or disorder in the head. (-n. a medicine for headache, head] infiammation of the brain.

cephalitis (sef-a-lī-tis) n. [(i. kephalē, head] infiammation of functions or parts in, or towards, the head [Bot.].

towards, the head [Bot.].

cephaloid (sef-a-loid) a. [G. kephalē, head, and sidos, form] shaped like the head.

cephalometer (sef-a-lon'c-ter) n.[G. kephalē, head, and netron, measure] an instrument for measuring the head.
cephalopod (sef-a-lo-pod) n. [G. kephalē, head, and pous, nodos, foot] a mollusc having the arms or tentacles attached to the head.

cephalopodous cephalopodic, (sef-a-lō-pod-ik, -lop-ō-dus) a. pertaining to, or having the characters of, cephalopods.

cephalothorax (sef-a-lō-thō'raks) n. [G. kephalê, head, and thōrax,

breast-plate] the anterior division of the body in crustaceans, spiders, scorpions, etc.

cephalotomy (sef-a-lot'ō-mi) n. [G. tomē, cutting] dissection of the head.

cephalotripsy (sef-a-lō-trip-si) n. [G. kephalē, head, and tripsis, rubbing] the operation of crushing the head of the fœtus in the womb, to facilitate delivery.

the operation of crushing and head of the record in the womb, to facilitate delivery.

Ceraceous (sē-rā-shus) a. [L. cera, wax] of the cature of, or like, wax; waxy.

Cerago (sē-rā-sō) n. [L. cera, wax] hee-bread, a mixture of pollen and honey, used by bees

ceramic (se-ram-ik) a. [G. keramos, earthenware] pertaining to pottery.
ceramics (se-ram-iks) a. fictile art; the moulding, modelling, and baking of clay; the

objects so made.

cerasin (ser-a-sin) n. [L. cerasus, cherry-tree] a gum exuded by cherry or plum-trees. cerasite (ser-a-sit) n. a cherry-like petrifaction.

cerastes (se-ras-tōz) n. [G. kerastēs, a horned serpent, fr. kcras, horn] a horned serpent. Cerate (se-rāt) n. [L. eera, wax] a thick kind of ointment of wax, oil, etc. cerated (se-rā-ted) a. [L. eerare, pp. eeratus, cover with wax] covered with wax. ceratite (ser-a-tòt) n. [G. keras, -atos, horn] a fossil cephalopod.

Ceratodus (se-rato-dus) n. [G. odous, tooth] a genus of dipnoid fishes. ceraunite (se-raw-nīt) n. [G.] a thunder-stone; a belemnite.

Cerberean, Cerberian (ser-be'rē-an, -ri-an) a. relating to, or resembling, Cerberus, the watch-dog of the infernal regions.

cercarian (ser-kā/ri-an) n. [G. kerkos, tail] a trematoid worm or fluke in its second larval stage.

Cere (ser) v.t. [L. cera, wax] to wax, or cover with wax;—n. the naked skin that covers the base of the bill in some birds.

Cereal (ser-rail) a. [L. Ceres, the goddess of agriculture] pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, etc.;—n. any edible grain.

Cerealia (ser-rail-a) n.pl. festivals in honour of (seres.

cerealin (se-re-a-lin) n. a nitrogenous substance obtained from bran. cerebellar (ser-e-bellar) a. relating to the cerebellar (bellum.

cerebellum (ser-e-bel'um) n. [L. cerebrum, brain] the hinder and lower division of the brain.

cerebral (ser'e-bral) a. pertaining to the brain, cerebral hemispheres, the two great divisions of the brain.

cerebralism (ser-e-bral-izm) n. the theory that the activity of the cerebrum.

cerebrate (ser e-brat) v.i. to have the brain in action.

cerebration (ser-e-brā/shun) n. exertion or action of the brain.

cerebric (ser'e-brik) a. obtained from the brain.

cerebrine, cerebrin (ser'e-brin) n. one of several substances obtained chemically from the brain.

cerebritis (ser-e-bri-tis) n. inflammation of the brain.

cerebropathy (ser-e-brop'a-thi) n. [L. cere-bropathy brum, and G. pathos, suffering]

a diseased state of the brain due to overwork.

Cerebro-spinal (ser-e-bro-spinal) a, pertaincord; consisting of the brain and the spinal cord.

Cerebrum (ser-e-brum) n. [L.] the superior and
larger division of the brain.

Cerecloth (ser-kloth) n. [L. cera, wax, and E.
cloth] a cloth smeared with melted wax.

Cerement (ser-ment) n. a cerecloth used to enwrap
embalmed bodies; a waxed cloth forming the under-cover of an altar;—pl. grave-clothes.

ceremonial (ser-e-mō'ni-al) a. relating to ceremony; formal; -n. an outward

form or observance: the prescribed mode of conducting a rite. Ceremonial law, the Mosaic law. ceremonially (ser-e-mo-ni-al-i) adv. in a ceremonialment (ser-e-mo-ni-al-nes) n. the ceremonialmess (ser-e-mo-ni-al-nes) n. the quality of being ceremonial. ceremonials (ser-e-mo-ni-us) a. consisting of outward forms and rites; particular in observing forms ticular in observing forms.

ceremoniously (ser-e-mō'ni-us-li) adv. in a cremonious servence, ser-e-mō'ni-us-nes) n. ceremonious manner. thecere us quality. Ceremony (ser-e-mō-ni) n. (L.) form; rite; obcivility, etc.; prescribed rule; etiquette; formality. Master of ceremonies, one whose business it is to see that all forms are observed.

Cereopsis (ser-e-op'sis) n. [L. cera, wax, appearance] a genus of Australian geese.

CETEOUS (sē'rē-us) a. waxen; waxy; like wax.

Cereus (se-re-us) a. waxen; waxy; like wax.

Cereus (sē-rē-us) n. [L. cereus, a wax candle, fr. cerigerous (se-rij-e-rus) a. [cere and L. gerere, bear] having a cere [Ornith.].

Cerin, cerine (sē-rin) n. [L. cera, wax] a constituent of wax, soluble in alcohol; a waxy substance extracted from cork by chloroform or alcohol; a variety of allanite.

Ceriph fine cross lines of a printing type.

Cerise (se-rēz) n. [F. fr. L. cerusus, cherry-tree] cherry-colour;—a. cherry-coloured.

Cerium (sē-ri-um) n. [fr. the planetoid Ceres] a grav

cerium (80'-ri-um) n. [fr. the planetoid Ceres] a gray metal.

cernuous (ser-nū-us) a. [L.] having the top or apex inclining; drooping [Bot.].

cerograph (se-rō-graf) n. a writing or engraving on wax; a painting in wax-colours; an encaustic painting.

cerographic, cerographical (sē-rōik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to cerography.

cerography (Serography. Cerography (Serography. Cerography (Serography. (Reros, wax, and graphein, write] the art of writing or engraving on wax; painting in wax-colours; encaustic

CETOMANCY (se'.rō-man-si)n.[G. manteia, divina-tion] divination from the forms assumed by drops of melted wax let fall into water.

CCTOON (se-roon') n. See seroon.

ceroplastic (sē-rō-plas'tik) a. modelled in wax;
-n. the art of modelling in wax. cerosin, cerosine (se ro-sin) n. a wax-like substance found as a

coating on some species of sugar-cane.

Cerotic (se-rot-ik) a. [G. këros, wax] pertaining to, or derived from, beeswax. ceroxylon (sci-ok-si-lon) n. [G. kēros, wax, and rulon, wood] the wax-palm. cerrial (seri-al) a. [L. cerrus, the bitter oak] pertaining to the cerris.

cerris, cerrus (ser-is, -us) n. the bitter oak, Quercus cerris.

certain (ser-tin) a. [l. certus] sure; real; not to determinate; having a particular number or part; some

determinate: naving a particular corone; regular; constant.

certainly (sertin-li) adv. without doubt or question; inevitably; assuredly.

certainty (sertin-li) n. the state or quality of being certain; that which is certain.

certes (ser'tez) adv. certainly; in truth; verily.

certificate (ser-tif-i-kāt) n. [L. certus, certain, and facere, make] a written testimony to the truth of a fact, or to the character and qualifica-

tions of a person;—v.t. to verify by certificate; to furnish with a certificate.

certification (ser-ti-fi-kā'shun) n. the act of certify (ser-ti-fi) v.t. to testify to in writing; to make known or establish as a fact; to give certain information of or to.

certain information of or to.

certiorari (ser-shi-ō-rā'rī) n. a writ of a superior court, to call up the records of, or to remove a cause from, an inferior court.

certitude (ser-ti-tūd) n.[L. fr. certus, certain] freedom from doubt; assurance; certainty.

cerulean (ser-ro'de-an) a. [L. cocruleus] sky-blue light-blue.

cerulein (se-roo'le-in n. a coal-tar dye-stuff pro-queing brownish-green colours. cerumen (se-roo'men) n. [L. ceru, wax] the wax-like matter secreted in the ear. ceruse (se-roos) n. [L. cerussa, white-lead, perhaps fr. cera, wax] white-lead.

cerusite, cerussite (acroonate of lead.

cervical (ser-vi-kal) a. [L. cerviz, cervicis, neck] belonging to the neck.
cervine (ser-vin) a. [L. fr. cerrus, deer] pertaining to deer; fawn-coloured.

Cervus (ser-vus) n. a genus of ruminants, including the deer.

cesare (se-za-rē) n. the mnemonic name of the first mood of the second figure of the syllogism.

Cesarean, Cesarian a. (se-sa-ri-an). See

CESIOUS (sē'si-us) a. See cæsious.

cespitose, cespitous (ses-pi-tōs, -tus) a. [L. caespes, -tis, turf] growing in tufts; turf-like.

CESS (ses) n. [assess] a tax; -v.t. to tax.

cessation (se-sā/shun) n. [L. fr. ccssare] stoppage or ending; discontinuance.

cessio bonorum (ses:i-ō bō-nō-rum) n. [L.] surrender of assets.
cession (sesh-un) n. [L. fr. ccdere, give w2y] a yielding or surrender; a cessio bonorum; the leaving of one benefice because of holding another.
cessionary (sesh-un-ar-i) a. giving up. Cessionary bankrupt, one that has surrendered his estate for the benefit of his creditors.

cesspool (scs-pool) n. [Gael. sos, a filthy mess] a sediment contained in drains.

cest (sest) n. [L. cestus, a girdle] a lady's girdle (a poetical term).

cestus (seetus) [L.] a kind of boxing cestus (seetus) [Seetus] [Se

cestus (ses-tus) n. [G. kestos, girdle] a girdle, particularly the girdle of Venus: a marriage girdle.

Cesura (sē-zū'-ra) n. See cæsura.

Cetacea (sē-tā'sē-a) n.pl. [G. kētos, whale] an order of vertebrated

mammiferous marine animals, as the whale.

Cetacean (sē-ti-shan) a. pertaining to the Cetacea;—n. one of the Cetacea.

Cetaceous (sē-ti-shan) a. pertaining to the whale.

cetaceous or to the whale kind.

cetate (sē'tāt) n. a salt of cetic acid.

cetic (sē'tik) a. [L. cetus, whale] pertaining to the whale. Cetic acid, an acid produced from

spermaceti.

cetin, cetine (sctin) n. [L. cctus, whale] a cetology (sctol-5-ji) n. [G. kčtos, whale, and logos, discourse] the descriptive or natural history of cetaceous animals.

cetotolite (sctol-3-jit) n. [G. kčtos, and lithos, stone] a fossil cetacean ear-bone.

Cetraria (sctra-ri-a) n. [L. cetra, a kind of shield] a genus of lichons.

cetrarin (set'ra-rin) n. a bitter substance extracted from Iceland moss, etc.
cetyl (set'til) n. [L. cetus, whale] the unisolated organic radical in spermaceti compounds.
ceylonite (set'lon-lt) n. [Ceylon, island off S. coast of India] a variety of spinel.
chabasite, chabazite (kabi-zīt) n. [G.] zeolite group.

Chablis (shab'lë) n. a white wine, made near Chablis, France.

chabouk, chabuk (cha-book') n. [Hind.]

chack (chak'n. [Imit.] a tons of the head of a horse to ease the pressure of the bridle.
chaco (chak'ō) n. [S. Amer.] an unctuous earth, eaten with chocolate.

chacone, chacoon, chaconne

(sha-kōn', -koon', -kon') n. [F.] an old stage dance supposed to be Spanish; the music for it.

chad (shad) n. See shad.

chafe (chāf) v.t. [L. calefacere, make warm] to excite physical heat in, by friction; to irritate; to wear by rubbing: v.t. to rage; to threat; to be worn by rubbing: -n. irritation; vexation; anger.

chafer (chāfer) n. [A.S. caujor, a beetle] a beetle; a cockchafer.

chafer (chā-fer) n. one who, or that which, chafes; a chafing-dish.

chafery (chā-fer) n. on ewho, or that which, chafes; a chafing-dish.

chafery (chā-fer-i) n. a forge in which iron is reheated or wrought into bars.

chafewax (chā-waks) n. formerly a chancery officer to prepare wax to seal documents.

chaff (chaf) n. [A.S. ceu] the husk of grains and
grasses, etc.; straw cut small for cattle; worthless matter; refuse. Chaff-cutter, a machine for cutting
straw etc. for fodder. less matter; refuse. Chaff-cutter; a machine for cutting straw, etc., for fodder.

chaff (chaf) n. [chafe] raillery; banter; -v.t. to quiz or jeer at; to make fun of.

chaffer (chaffer) v.t. [ee@p. bargain, and faru, journey] to buy; -v.t. to bargain; to haggle; to chatter; -n. haggling in buying and selling. chaffinch (chaffinsh) n. a bird of the finch family, said to delight in chaff.

chaffy (chaf-i) a. containing chaff; worthless.

chafing-board (chāi-fing-bord) n. a batten fastened upon the rigging of

a ship to prevent chafing.

chafing-dish (chafing-dish) n a vessel holding live coal or charcoal, used to keep dishes warm; a portable grate for coal.

Chagreen (sha-grēn') n. See shagreen.

chagrin (sha-grēn') n. [F. chagrin] ill-humour; vexation; fretfulness; spleen; -v.t. to vex : to mortify.

chain (chân) n. [L. catena] a series of links or rings connected and fitted into one another for use or ornament; a fetter or manacle; a range, as of mountains; a succession of events or ideas; a line for measuring land, being 100 links, equal to 66 feet; a strong iron late helted to a shirtly suite at the fetter or appropriate ing land, being 100 links, equal to 66 feet; a strong iron plate bolted to a ship's side;—v.t. to fasten or connect with a chain; to enslave; to unite closely and strongly. Chain-belt, a chain used as a belt. Chain-bit, a driving bit having a mouth-chain. Chain-bridge, a suspension bridge. Chain-cable, a cuble made of iron links. Chain-gang, a number of convicts chained together. Chain-mall, a kind of armour made of small interlaced rings. Chain-numman, a number on significant of a needless chain. mall, a kind of armour made of small interlaced rings.
Chain-pump, a pump consisting of an endless chain,
carrying buckets, and moving on two wheels. Chainshot, two balls, etc., connected by a
chain, and used to cut down masts,
etc. Chain-stitch, an ornamental
stitch resembling a chain. Chainwork work of threads, cords, and the
like, linked in the form of a chain.

Chain-shot.

Chain-shot.

chainlet (chan'let) n. [dim. of chain] a little chain. chair (chār) n. [L. cathedra] a moveable seat with a back; an official seat, as of a judge, professor, or president; the office itself; a sedan; one of the iron blocks supporting the rails on a railway; -v.t. to carry in a chair in triumph.

a chair in triumph.

Chairman (chār-man) n. the presiding officer of an assembly; one that carries a sedan.

Chairmanship (chār-man-ship) n. the office of a chairman.

Chaise (shāz) n. [F. chaire] a two-wheeled, onehorse carriage, with a calash top.

Chalaza (ka-lā-za) n. [G.] the part of the ovule or seed where the integuments cohere with each other and with the nucleus [Bot.]; one of the two spirally twisted bands that fasten the ends of the yolk of an egg to the lining membrane [Zool.].

chalazion, chalazium $\binom{\text{ka-lā'zi-on, -um}}{n}$ $\binom{\text{G.] a small,}}{n}$

hard tumour, esp. one on the cyclid.

chalcedonic (kal-sē-don'ik) a. pertaining to chalcedony.

chalcedony (kal-sed-6-ni, kal-sē-dō-ni) n.

[Chalcedon, Asia Minor] a variety of quartz; white agate.

of quartz; white agate.

chalcedonyx (kal-sed'5-niks) n. a variety of agate.

chalcography (kal-kog'ra-fi) n. [G. chalkos, art of engraving on copper or brass.

Chaldaic, Chaldean, Chaldee

chalded Manuscript, a famous jeu d'esprit (Blackwood's Magazine, October, 1817).

chalde Manuscript, a famous jeu d'esprit (Blackwood's Magazine, October, 1817).

chaldron (chawl-drun) n. [caldron] a measure for coals consisting of 36 bushels or 25 jewts.

chalet (sha-187) n. [F.] a Swiss lut or cottage; a mountain cottage; a mountain cottage. mountain cottage.

chalice (chal'is) n. [L. calix] a cup or bowl; a chaliced (chal'ist) a. having a cup, as chaliced a flower.

chalk (chawk) n. [L. calx, calcis, limestone] a soft, opaque, white, earthy substance, consisting of carbonate of with chalk. A long chalk, a long way.

Black Chalk, a carbonaceous shale. Brown
Chalk, amber. Chalk-pit, a pit in which chalk is dug.

Chalk-tone a superstunction of the chalk is dug.

digs chalk. Chalk-pit, a pit in which chalk is aug. Chalk-stone, a calcarcous concretion in gouty persons. Chalk Sunday, the first Sunday of Lent, so called in Ireland, where on that day young women chalk the backs of young men not engaged to be married. French chalk, steatite or scapstone. Red chalk, clay coloured with iron oxide. To chalk out, to plan. To chalk up, to charge. Chalkiness (chaw-ki-nes) n. the state of being -1-11-- (chaw-ki) n. consisting of, or resembling.

chalky (chaw'ki) a. consisting of, or resembling, chalk.

challenge (chal'enj) n. [l. calumni, a false accusation] an invitation to a contest of any kind; a summons to single combat; the call of a sentry at his post; an exception to a juror; a proposition, etc.; the cry of hounds on finding scent; -v.t.

to defy; to summon to answer; to claim; to demand as a right; to make objection to, as to jurors. challengeable (challenja-bi) a. that may be arraigned or called to account. challenger (chal'enj-er) n. one that challenges.

challis (shal'i) n. [Hind. sālū] a light all-wool material resembling muslin-de-laine, orig. a fabric of silk and wool.

chalybeate (ka-libié-āt) a. [(i. chalups, -ubos, steel] impregnated with iron; -n. any water or liquor into which iron enters. chalybite (kali-bit) n. [L. chalups, -bis, steel] and cham (kam) n. [kham] the sovereign prince of Tartary.

chamade (sha-mād', -mád', sham'ad) n. [F. fr. L. clamure, call] the heat of a drum or the sound of a trumpet, inviting to a parley.

Chamar (cha-már') n. [E. Ind.] a fan used in the East Indies as a mark of royalty and in temple service; a fly-flapper.

chamber (chām'ber) n. [L. camera, arched roof, fr. G. kamara, vault] a retired room, esp. an upper room, used for lodging, privacy, or study; a hollow cavity; a place where an assembly meets, and the assembly itself; an association for the promotion of some common interest; —pl. a room or rooms where professional men conduct business; lodgings; the space between the gates of the locks of a canal; —v.t. to shut pe ween the gates of the locks of a canal; —9.1. to shit up, as in a chamber—9.1 to occupy as a chamber; to be wanton. Chamber-council, a secret council. Chamber-counsel, a counsellor that gives opinions in private, and does not plead. Chamber-fellow, one that occupies the same room. Chamber-hangings, tapestry for a chamber. Chamber-maid, a woman that has the care of bedrooms, etc. Chamber-pot, a vessel for urine. practice, the practice of a chamber-counsel.

chambered (chām-berd) a. inclosed; divided into compartments.

chambering (chām-ber-lan) n. intrigue; wanchamberlain (chām-ber-lan) n. a person in chamberlain (chām-ber-lan) n. a person in chamber of public money. a treasurer of public money.

chamberlainship (chām ber lān ship) n. office of a chamberlain. Chambertin (shang-ber-tang) n. a Burgundy wine made in Côte-d'Or, named from the vineyard of Chambertin.

chambrel (cham'brel, kam'brel) n. See gambrel. chameleon (ka-mēl'yun) n. [G.] a lizard-like

Chamalaon

markable for sudden changes of colour, and fabled to live on air. Chameleon mineral, potassium manganate.

chamfer (cham'fer) v.t. to bevel; -n. a groove; a bevel. chamfron (cham fron)
defensive armour of the front
part of the head of a war-horse

chamois (sham'waw, sham'i) n. [F. fr. M. H. Ger. gamz] a species of antelope living on lofty mountains; soft leather first prepared from the

skin of this animal. chamomile n. S. See camochamp (champ) v.t. and i. repeated action of the teeth.

champagne (sham-pān') n.

France] a light wine.

champaign (sham-pān') n. [O.F.] a flat, open champak, champak, champak (cham-pak) n.

[Hind.] a beautiful

Indian tree of the magnolia family:

champerty (sham', cham'-per-ti) n. [O.F. fr. L.
campus, field, and pars, part] maintenance of a lawsuit, with an agreement to divide the
thing in suit, in case of success.

champignon (sham-pin-yun) n. [F. fr. L. campus, field] a kind of mushroom.

champion (cham'-pi-un) n. [L. campus, field] one
that fights for the cause of another;
one ready to fight against all comers: the greatest proone ready to fight against all comers; the greatest proficient in any kind of physical prowess.

ficient in any kind of physical prowess.

Championship (cham-pi-un-ship) n. the state of being a champion.

Chance (chans) n. [O.F. fr. L. cadere, fall] a fortuitous event or occurrence; accident; opportunity; fortune, good or bad; possibility;—a. happening by chance;—v.t. to risk;—v.t. to happen. Chance-comer, one that comes by chance. Chancemedley, the killing of another upon a sudden encounter. Chanceful (chan-sol) n. involving or attended with risk; hazardous.

Chancel part of a church where the altar or communion table is placed; the eastern part of a church, orig. shut off by a screen of lattice-work.

chancellor (chan'sel-ur) n. a presiding officer of cathedral, an officer that keeps the seal and the books, cathedral, an officer that keeps the seal and the books, etc. Chancellor of a diocese, or chancellor of a bishop, the official adviser of a bishop. Chancellor of a university, the titular head from whom all degrees are supposed to emanate. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the British minister of finance. Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, an officer that seals the commissions of the chapter and assembly of the knights of the Carter. Lord High Chancellor, the highest judimissions of the chapter and assembly of the kingles of the Garter. Lord High Chancellor, the highest judicial officer of the British crown, the custodian of the great seal, speaker of the House of Lords, etc.

Chancellorship (chan-sel-ur-ship)n, the office of a chancellor.

chancery (chan-ser-i) n at one time, the chief English court of justice next to parliament; now a division of the High Court of Justice. To get into chancery, to get into an awkward predicament.

chancre (shang-ker) n. [canker] a venereal ulcer.

chancrous (shang-krus) a. of the nature of a chancre; ulcerous.

chandala (chan-dia-la) n. [Hind.] a person of mixed caste; an outcast.

chandelier (shan-de-ler) n. [L. candela, candle] a frame with branches to hold lights

chandelier (shan-de-ler) n. [L. cumdela, candle] to illuminate a room; a movable parapet.

chandler (chand-ler) n. a manufacturer of, or dealer in, candles; a dealer generally.

chandlery (chand-ler-i) n. the commodities sold by a chandler.

chanfrin (shan-frin) n. [F.] the fore part of a horse's head; a chamfron.

change (chanje n. [F. fr. L. cumbine, change] to alter or make different; to shift; to substitute; to quit a place or state for another; to give or receive an equivalent for, as money; -n. i. to be altered; to undergo variation in form, quality, or nature, etc.; -n. variation or alteration; a passing from one state or form to another; substitution; alteration in the order of a scries; small pieces of money given for larger pieces or for bank-notes; the balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased; a public room for mercantle transactions. To ring the changes, to vary the order; to cheat in the changing of money.

changeability (chan-ja-bil-i-ti) n. changeable-

changeability (chan-ja-bil-i-ti) n. changeable-

changeability (chan-ja-bil-1-ti). changeabe changeable (chān-ja-bil) a. liable to change; changeable (chān-ja-bi-ja-bi-nes) n. fickle; changeableness (chān-ja-bi-nes) n. fickle-nes; inconstancy. changeably (chān-ja-bi) adn. in a changeable manner; variably. changeful (chān-ja-bi) adn. in a changeable changeful (chān-ja-bi) adn. in a changeful changefully (chān-ja-bi) adn. in a changeful changefully (chān-ja-bi-ja-dn. in a changeful changefully (chān-ja-bi-ja-dn. in a changeful changefulness (chān-ja-bi-ja-dn. in a changeful changefulness (chān-ja-bi-ja

chank (changk) n. [Hind.] a genus of gasteropod molluses used as ornaments by Hindu

women.

women.

channel (chant'el) n. [L. canalis] a watercourse; the bed of a stream; a strait or narrow sea; a groove or furrow; that by which anything passes; means of communication; medium;—pl. [fr. chain welle] planks bolted to the sides of a vessel to sustain the shrouds;—r.t. to form channels in.

channelled (chant'eld) a. cut by channels; flurowed; grooved; fluted.

chanson (shantsun, shang'song) n. [F. fr. L. cantson (shant, shang-su-net) n. [dim. of chanson] a little song.

chant (chant) r.t. [L. cantare, sing] to utter with a melodious voice; to celebrate in song; to intone;—r.t. to make melody with the voice; to

to intone; —r.i. to make melody with the voice; to sing; —n. song; melody; words recited to musical tones; a piece of sacred music.

Chantage (chantaj) n. extortion of money by threats of exposure; blackmailing.

chanter (chan'ter) n. one that chants; a singer; the tube with finger-holes in a bagpipe; a tricky horse-dealer.

chanterelle (shan-ter-el') n. [F.] the highest string of a violin, etc.; a species of edible mushroom.

Chantey, Chanty (chan'ti) n. [chant] a chanticleer (chan'ti-klēr) n. [chant and clear] chanticleer (chan'ti-klēr) n. [chant and clear] chantress (chan'tres) n. a female inger

chantry (chan-tri) n. an endowed chapel where masses for the souls of the donors are said.

chaos (kā'os) n. [G.] empty, infinite space; unorganized matter before the creation; a confused or disordered mass or state of things.

Chaotic (kä-ot-ik) a. resembling chaos; confused.

chap (chap) v.t. [chop] to cleave or open longitudinally; to split; to crack;—v.i. to crack or open in long slits;—n. a longitudinal cleft, gap, or chink. chap, chop (chap, chop) n., usually pl. [Scand.] the jaw of an animal, or of a vice; the entrance of a channel. Chap-fallen, having the lower chap or jaw depressed; dejected.

chap (chap) n. a chapman; a fellow. Chap-book, a book hawked by chapmen.

chaparral (chap-a-ral') n. [Sp.] a close growth of dwarf oaks; low, thorny shrubs. chape (chāp) n. [F. fr. Low L. capu., cap] the catch, as of a buckle; a plate of metal at the

end of a scabbard. end of a scabbard. (sha-pō') n. [F. fr. Low L. cappa, hood] a chapeau (sha-pō') n. [F. fr. Low L. cappa, hood] a chapel (chap-el) n. [O.F. fr. Low L. cappa, hood] a private oratory; a district church, auxiliary to the parish church; a dissenting place of worship; an association of journeymen printers; -v.t. to turn a close-hauled ship completely about in a light breeze [Naut.]. Chapel-cart, Whitechapel-cart. Chapel of ease, an extra church in a parish. Chapel-royal, a chapel attached to the palace.

chapeless (chāp'les) a. without a chape.

chapelet (chap'el-et) n. [F. fr. Low L. cappa, hood] a pair of stirrup leathers, with stirrups, fastened to the pommel of a saddle; a kind of chain-pump. chapellany (chap-cl-a-ni) n. a chapel subordinate chapels in the celesiastical foundation subordinate to another.

chapelry (chapel-ri) n. the bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.

chaperon (shaperon) n. [F. fr. Low L. cappa, hood] a kind of hood or cap; a small shield on the forehead of a horse drawing a hearse; a married lady that attends or escorts a young unmarried lady in public places, etc.; -v.t. to act as chaperon to.

Chaperonage (shaperon-aj) n. the protection or countenance of a chaperon.

chapiter (chap'i-ter) n. [L. capnt, head] the upper part of a pillar or column.

chaplain (chap'in) n. [O. F. fr. Low L. cappa, hood]
an ecclesiastic that performs service in a chapel; a clergyman attached to a ship of war, army, public institution, or family.

chaplaincy (chap!lin-si) n. the office or station of a chaplain.

chaplainship (chap-lin-ship) n. the office or possessions or revenue of a chapel.

chaplet (chap-let) n. [O.F. fr. Low L. cappa, hood]

chaplet (chap-let) n. [O.F. fr. Low L. cappa, hood]

chaplet a garland or wreath for the head; a rosary; the crest of a peacock; [Arch.] a round moulding carved into beads, pearls, etc.; a small chapel or shrine;

-v.t. to crown with a chaplet.

chapman (chap'tan) n. [A.S.] one that b or chapman (chap'man) n. [A.S.] one that b or sells; a merchant; a pedlar or hawker. chapped, chapped, chapped, chapped or chinks chaps or chinks. Chapter of a book or treatise; a corporation of prebends and clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church; an organized branch of some society; a decretal epistle;—v.t. to divide into chapters. Chapterhouse, a building where a chapter meets.

chaptrel (chaptrel) n. [chapter] the capital of receives an arch.

char (char, char) n. [A.S. cerr] work done by the day; a single job or task; —v.i. to do small jobs; to work by the

task: v.v.
day. Char-woman, a woman that does out
jobs by the day.
Char (char) n. [Gael. ceara, red] a fish
of the salmon family.
Char (char) v.t. [char(coal)] to reduce to
charcoal; to burn partially.
Char-a-banc (shar-a-bang) n. [F.] vehicle with

transverse scats. character (kar-ak-ter) n. [G.] a distinctive mark; a letter, figure, or sign; the representation or estimate of a person or thing; reputation; specific or personal qualities; the possessor of individual speeme or personar quanties; the possessor of indrindial qualities; a person or personage; an eccentric person; —v.t. to engrave; to inscribe; to portray. Generic characters, marks distinguishing genera. Specific characters, marks distinguishing species.

Characteristic (kar-ak-ter-is-tik) a. serving to constitute the character; person of the possessor of indrindial constitute persons of indrindial constitute persons of indrindial constitute persons.

Chaptrel

culiar; distinctive ;- n. that which constitutes a character;

that which distinguishes a person or thing from another.
Characteristic of a logarithm, its index or exponent.
Characteristically (kar-ak-ter-is-ti-kal-i)
adv. distinctively.
Characterization (kar-ak-ter-iz-zi-shun) n.
the act of characterizing.

characterize (kar'ak-ter-īz) v.t. to mark with a stamp or figure; to express or depict the peculiar nature and qualities of.

characterless (kar'ak-ter-les) a. lacking definite character.

charade (sha-rād',-rād') v. [F.] a composition in objects expressed by each syllable of a word separately and then by the word as a whole.

objects expressed by each syllable of a word separately and then by the word as a whole.

Charcoal (charkōl) n. [Etym. doubtful] the residue stances, when heated in close vessels.

Chard (chard) n. [L. carduns, thistle] blanched leaves of artichoke, beet, etc.

Chare (char) n. [Etym. doubtful] a narrow lane, street, wynd, or alley.

Chare (chār) n. work done by the day. See **char**.

charfron (shar-frun) n. See **chamfron**.

charge (charj) n. [F. fr. L. carrus, car] care; management; trust; commission; an earnest command or exhortation; injunction; any burden on property, as taxes, etc., anything debited to one, as for goods or value received; accusation or imputation; a formal address, as of a judge or bishop; the quantity that a gun, an electric battery, etc., is intended to, or does, hold; an onset or attack; the signal for attack; a bearing or emblem on an escutcheon: -v.t. to impose, as a load, emblem on an escutcheon; —v.t. to impose, as a load, a task, or trust; to exhort in an enrest or authoritative manner; to place to the account of, as a debt; to accuse of; to intrust or commission; to load, as a gun; to fill with electric force, as a battery; to rush upon; to attack; —v.t. to make an onset, or attack. Charge-sheet, a daily register of arrests and charges against prisoners. To give in charge, to hand over to the police.

Chargeable (charja-bl) a. capable of being imposed, or imputed; subject to a charge or tax; subject to be accused.

chargeableness, chargeability

charja-bl-nes, char-ja-bil-i-ti) n. chargeable quality.

chargé d'affaires (shar-zha' da-far) [F.,
charged with affairs) one
that transacts diplomatic business in the absence of the
minister or ambassador; an envoy to a state to which a
diplomatist of higher rank is not sent; he is accredited, not
to the sovereign, but to the department for foreign affairs.

charger (char-j-ir) n. one that charges; a large
dish; a horse used in battle.

charily (char-j-il) adv. in a chary manner; frugally;
charinesse (char-j-nes) n. quality of being chary:

chariness (chār-i-nes) n. quality of being chary; frugality; caution.

chariot (char-i-ut) n. [F. fr. L. carrus, car] a war car or vehicle; a fourwheeled pleasure or state carriage. Chariot-race, a race with chariots. charioteer (char-i-u-ter)

drives a chariot.

charioteering (char-i-



ing) n. the driving of a chariot.

Charism (karizm) n. [G.

Charism charisma, gift] a gift or power bestowed by the Holy Spirit.

charitable (chari-ta-bl) a. full of love and good-will; liberal to the poor; dictated by kindness; benevolent.

charitableness (char'i-ta-bl-nes) n. quality of being charitable.

charitably (chari-ta-bi) adv. in a charitable manner; liberally; considerately. charity (chari-ti) n. [O.F. charite, fr. L. curus, the poor; alms; liberality in goodwill to men; liberality to the poor; alms; liberality in judging of men and their actions; any act of kindness or benevolence; a charitable institution. Charity-boy, charity-girl, one brought up at a charity-school, or on a charitable foundation. Charity-school, a school maintained by voluntary contributions for the education, etc., of poor children. Sisters of charity, nuns that visit and minister to the poor and the sick, poor and the sick,

charivari (shar-i-var-i)n. [F.] a burlesque serenade, with tin-pans, horns, etc.

charlatan (shar-la-tan) n. [It. ciarlare, prate] a quack; an empiric; an impostor. charlatanic, charlatanical (shar-la-

-i-kal) a. belonging to a charlatan. charlatanically (shar-la-tan'i-kal-i) adv. in a charlatanic manner.

charlatanism, charlatanry (sharla-izm, -ri) n. undue pretensions to skill; quackery.

Charles's wain. See wain.

charley (charli) n. [(tharles I., king of Britain] a night-watchman.

charlock (charlok) n. [A.S. certie] a plant of the mustard family, with yellow flowers.

charlotte (sharlut) n. [F.] a dish made of fruit, cram, and bread or cake. Apple charlotte, apple custard inclosed in sponge-cake. Charlotte-russe, whipped cream inclosed in sponge-cake. Charm (charlott. n. [L. carmen, song] something possessing occult power; a spell; a trinket; allurement; fascination:—n.t. to subdue or summon by occult influence; to attract irresistibly; to delight exceedingly:—n.t. to act as a charm; to please greatly.

charmer (char'mer) n. one that charms, delights or enchants.

charming (char-ming) ppr. pleasing in the highest degree; fascinating; delightful. charmingly (char-ming-li) adv. in a charming manner.

charmingness (charming-nes) n. the quality of being charming. charmless (charming. a. void, wanting, or destitute of charm. charnel (charnel) a. [L. caro, carnis, flesh] containing dead bodies. Charnel-house, a place where the bones of the dead are deposited. charpie (sharpi) n. [L. carpere, seize] lint for dressing a wound.

charpo dressing a wound.

charpoy (char-poi) n. [Hind. chārpāī, four-footed] a Hindu pallet-bed.

charqui (chār-kō) n. [Peruv.] beef cut into strips and dried in the sun, i.a., jerked beef.

charry (chār-l) a. pertaining to charcoal; like charroud, or partaking of its qualities.

chart (chārt) n. [L. chārta, a paper] a sheet of pasteboard, or the like, containing information in tabular form; a map on which are represented a portion of sea, and the land which it surrounds, or by which it is surrounded;—v.t. to delineate on a chart: which it is surrounded; -v.t. to delineate on a chart; v.i. to make charts.

chartaceous (kar-tā'shus) a. [L. chartaceus, fr. charta, paper] papery.

charter (charter) n. an instrument in writing, bestowing rights and privileges; an act of incorporation; privilege or immunity; the letting or hiring a vessel by special contract;—v.t. to establish by charter; to hire or let by charter, as a ship. Charterland, land held by charter. Charter-party, an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel, between the owner and the person that freights it.

Chartered (charterd) pp. granted or protected by charter; privileged.

Chartism (chartism) n. [chart] the principles and opinions of the Chartists.

Chartist (chartist) n. a supporter or partizan of the chartists demanded universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, the abolition of the property qualification for a seat in parliament, equal electoral districts, and payment of members of parliament.

Chartless (chart-les) a. without a chart; having no guide or guidance.

Chartographer (kar-to-graf-ir) n. one that makes maps or charts.

Chartography (kar-to-graf-ir) n. [L. charta, to chartography (kar-to-graf-ir) n. [L. charta, to chartense (shart-trez) n. a Carthusian monastery; a liqueur made at La Grande Chartreuse, near Grenoble, France.

Chartulary. See cartulary.

Chartulary. See cartulary.

chary (chār-i) a. [A.S. cearig, full of care] economical; cautious; frugal.

chase (chās) v.t. [L. capture, seize] to pursue; to hasten;—v.h. hunting, as of an enemy, or game, or some object greatly desired; that which is pursued or hunted; ground to which game resorts. Chase-gun, see chaser.

chase (chās) v.f. f.t. L. capsa, box] an iron frame to confine type when arranged in columns or pages; a wide groove; the part of the gun in front of the trumpions.

the trunnions.

the trunnions.

Chase (chās) v.t. [enchase] to enchase; to emboss;
to cut a thread on, so as to make a screw.

Chaser (chā-ser) n. one that chases; a pursuer;
a gun at the head or stern of a vessel; an
enchaser; a tool used in screw-cutting.

Chasing (chā-sing) n. the art of embossing metals;
the pattern embossed.

Chasm (kazm) n. [G.] a deep opening made by
disruption; a cleft; a void space.

Chasmed (kazmd) a. having chasms; cleft by
chasms.

chasmy (kaz'mi) a. abounding with chasms.

Chasselas (shas'e-las) n. [fr. Chasselas, ne.rr Macon, France] a fine, white grape. chassepot (shas'po) n. a French rifle, named from the inventor.

chasseur (solder; an attendant on persons of rank. chaste (chast) a. [L. castus] pure from unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous; modest; free from barbarisms or coarse expressions; pure and simple in taste and style. Chaste-tree, the Agnus castus. chastely purely; without meretricious ornament; without barbarisms.

without barbarisms.

Chasten (chā'sn) v.t. [L. castigare] to correct by punishment; to inflict pain for the purpose of reclaiming; to purify from errors or faults.

Chastener (chā'sn-er) n. one that, or that which, chastens.

chasteness (chast-nes) n. the state or quality of being chaste.

chastisable (chas-tiza-bl) a. deserving of chastisable (chas-tizement. chastise (chas-tiz') v.t.[L. castigare] to inflict pain upon for punishment or reformation; to correct or purify; to free from faults or excesses.

chastisement (chastiz-ment) n. punishment; correction.

chastity (chas-ti-ti) n. purity from unlawful sexual intercourse: freedom from opscene. corrupt, or extravagant thoughts or expressions

chasuble (chaz-ū-bl) n. [L. casula, mantle] a sleeveless vestment worn by the priest over the alb in saying mass.

chat (chat) v.i. (chutter) to talk in a light and familiar manner;—n. light, familiar talk.

chateau (shà-tō') n.; pl. chateaux (shà-tōz') [F. chateau (shà-tōz')] [F. chateaux] a castle; a country seat.

chatelaine (shat-e-làn) n. a female castellan; a bunch of chains at a lady's waist, to which are attached keys, seals, trinkets, etc.

chatellany (shat'el-a-ni) n. See castellany. chatoyant (sha-toi-ant) a. [F. fr. chat, cat] possessing a changeable lustre;—n. a stone with a changing lustre.

chatoyment (sha-toi-ment) n. play of colours.

chattah (chat'a) n. [Hind.] in India, an umbrella. chattel (chat') n. [cattle] any kind of property, movable or immovable, except freehold.

chatter (chat'er) v.i. [Imit.] to utter rapid and indistinct sounds; to talk idly or foolishly; to prate; to emit sound by rapid collision, as the teeth from cold, etc.;—n. sounds like those of a magpie; idle talk.

chatterbox (chat'er-boks) n. one that chatters or talks incessantly.

chatterer (chat-creep) n. a prater; a bird, so called from its loud and monotonous note.

chatty (chat-i) a. given to free conversation; talk-ative; easy and familiar; gossipy.

chatty (chat-i) n. [Hind.] in India, an earthen water-pot.

chatwood (chat-wood) n. little sticks for burning.

chaud-medley (shod-med'li) n. [F.] homicide in an affray, under the in-

fluence of passion. chaudron (chaw-drun) n. See chaldron and chawdron.

chauffer, chaufer (shaw'fer) n. [L. cale-jucere, make warm] a

chaumontelle (shō-mon-tel') n. [F.] a fine chaussee (shō-sā') n. [F.] the level of the soil [Fort.]. chausses (shō-sez, shōs) n. pl. [F.] a kind of trunk-hose; leg-armour. small furnace used by chemists, etc.

Chaussure (shō-sòòr') n. [F.] foot-covering.

chauvinism (shō'vi-nizm)n. [Chauvin, a French soldier enthusiastically devoted to

Napoleon I.] absurdly exaggerated patriotism.

Chauvinist (sho'vi-nist) n. a person imbued with chauvinism.

Chaw (chaw) v.t. and i. See chew. Chaw-bacon, a bumpkin; a country fellow.

Chawdron (chaw-drun) n. [O.F.] part of the entrails of an animal.

chay, chaya-root (chā, chā 'ya-root) n. Chay, chaya-root (chā, chā 'ya-root) n. Indian plant of the madder family, yielding a red dye. cheap (chēp) a. [A.S. ceāp, bargain] bearing a low price; of small cost; not respected. Cheap Jack, or John, a travelling hawker; one that sells by Dutch anction. Dutch auction.

cheapen (che'pn) v.t. to beat down the price of; to lessen the reputation of.

cheaply (chēp'li) adv. in a cheap manner; at a small price; in low esteem.

cheapness (chep) rice; in low escern.

cheapness (chep) rice; or value.

cheat (chet) v.t. [escheat] to deceive and defraud in any way; to impose upon :—v.t. to act as a cheat;—v. an act of deception; a fraud; a trick; a person that shorts. son that cheats.

cheat (chēt) n. [Etym. unknown] coarse wheat bread. Also called cheat-bread. cheatable (chēta-bi) a. easily cheated; list le to be taken advantage of.

Cheater (chë-ter) n. a cheat; one disposed to cheat. cheatery (chē'ter-i) n. fraud; deception; dis-

check (chek) n. [O.F. fr. Per. shāh, king] a restraint, physical or moral; a stop; a hindrance; a mark put against items, etc., in going over a list; a token of identification; a cheque; any counter-register used as a security; checkered cloth, as plaids, etc.; in chess, a movement requiring the adversary to move or guard his king; in falconry, the act of a hawk forsaking the proper game to follow rocks etc.—ut to put a sudden or conking; in falconry, the act of a hawk forsaking the proper game to follow rooks, etc.;—v.t. to put a sudden or continued restraint upon; to rebuke, chide, or reprove; to make a mark, as against names, sums, etc., in going over a list; to compare with a counterpart or cipher; in chess, to put in check; [Naut.] to regulate the motion of, as a cable;—v.t. to make a stop; to pause; to clash or interferc; to forsake the prey and follow small birds. Checkrail, a contrivance allowing a train to shunt. Checkrail, a contrivance allowing a train to shunt. Checkrail, a contrivance allowing a train to shunt. Checkrail, a book containing the names of persons in the pay of, and attending on, a sovereign or great personage. Check-string, a string by which the occupant of a carriage may call the driver. Check-valve, a valve that allows a fluid to pass in only one direction. Clerk of the check, an officer in the British royal household who controls the Yeomen of the Guard; an officer that keeps a register of the men in a naval dockyard.

a register of the filen in a naval dockyard.

Checker (bek-er) v.t. to variegate with cross lines;
to form into little squares; to diversify;

n. a square; checker-work; a draught-man; pt.
draughts. Checker-board, a chees-board or draughtboard. Checker-work, a pattern of alternating squares
of little-part colours. of different colours.

checkless (chek'les) a. that cannot be checked; checkmate (chek'māt) n. [Per. shāh māt, the king is dead] the final movement in chess, when the king can neither be moved nor protected; complete defeat; -v.t. to put in check; to defeat: to place in a position from which there is no escape.

checky (chek'i) a. divided into small squares, said of heraldic devices.

cheddar, chedder (ched-ar, -cr) n. [Ched-kind of cheese. Cheddar-pink, a species of dianthus. Cheek (chick) n. [A.S. ccace] cach side of the face; the below the eyes; assumption; insolence; the bone projecting below the eye. Cheek by jowl, close together; intimate. Cheek-bone, malar bone, the bone projecting below the eye. Cheek by jowl, close together; intimate. Cheek-pouch, a pouch in the cheek of a monkey, etc. Cheek-tooth, a molar.

Cheep (chep) v.i. [Imit.] to chirp, as a small bird.

cheep (chēr) v.v. [mit.] to chirp, as a smail bird.

cheeper (chēr) n. [d. kara, head] the countenance and its expression of joyous feeling; a state of gaiety, mirth, or jollity; provisions prepared for a feast; entertainment; outward expression of happiness or gaiety, by shouting or acclamation, ctc.; applause; encouragement; -v.t. to cause to rejoice; to render cheerful; to infuse courage, hope, etc., into; to urge or salute by cheers; -v.t. to grow cheerful; to utter cheers.

cheerer (chēr-cr) n. one that, or that which, cheerful (chēr-fool) a. having good spirits;

cheerful (cher'fool) a. having good spirits; calmly joyful; promoting joy; willing; lively; sprightly.

lively; sprightly.

cheerfully (chēr-fool-i) adv. in a cheerful manner; heartily; readily; cordially.

cheerfulness (chēr-fool-nes) n. good spirits; moderate joy or gaiety.

cheerily (chēr-faol-nes) n. the equality of being cheerily; in a cheery manner.

cheeriness (chēr-face) n. the quality of being cheery; cheerfulness.

cheeringly (chēr-ing-li) adv. in a cheering manner.

cheerless (chēr-face) a. gloomy; dreary; having nothing to enliven the spirits.

cheerlessness (chēr-face) n. absence of hope, comfort, or joy.

cheery (chēr-i) a. in good spirits; promoting cheerfulness.

cheese (chēr-face) n. [L. cascus] curd of milk, separated of a woman's skirt produced by whirling round and making a curtsey; a deep, ceremonial curtsey. Cheese-cake, a cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

Chesse-fiy, a small, black insect, bred in cheese. Chesse-hopper, the maggot of the cheese-fiy. Chesse-mite, a mite found in cheese. Cheese-monger, one that deals in cheese. Cheese-pail, a small scoop used in tasting cheese. Cheese-pail, a parsimonious. Cheese-press, a press for expelling whey from curd in the making of cheese. Cheese-press, the valley ledge and the press. rennet, the yellow lady's-bedstraw, used for congulating milk. Cheese-toaster, a fork, etc., for toasting cheese; a sword. Cheese-vat, the vat in which cheese: a sword. Cheese-vat, the vat in which ourds are pressed. Cheese-vat, the vat in which ourds are pressed. Cheesy (che'z'-i) a. resembling cheese in colour, cheesy odour, consistency, etc. cheetah, chetah (che'-ta) n. [Hind.] the hunting leopard.

chef (shot) n. [F. tr. L. caput, head,] a head cook. chef-d'œuvre (shā-de'-vr) n. [F.] a master-piece in any department,

chegoe, chegre (cheg'-ō,-er) n. See cheiloplasty (ki'-lō-plas-ti) n. [G. chellos, operation of forming an articial lip from adjoining healthy nesh.

cheiropter (ki-rop'-ter) n. [G cheir, hand, and cheiropter pleron, wing] a bat. cheiropterous (ki-rop'-te-rus) a. having the characters of a bat. cheka (chë'-ka) n. [Russ.] termerly the name of the Soviet Russian secret police, later

chekoa (chek-ō'-a) n. [Chinese] a paste used in drawing I gures on white china-ware. chela 1. (k.ċl'-la) n.: pl. cheke (kċ'-lċ) [G. -t' ēlē] the prehensile claw of the crab. -te.; 2. (chē'-la) n. [Hind. pupil] the young disciple and attendant of a Buddhist priest; a novice in esoteric

Buddhism. cnelate (ke'-lat) a. [N.L. chelatus, fr. G. chele] having achela or appendagelike a chela cheliceral (ke'lis'-c-ra)) a. [G. cheel, claw, and (cras, horn) of the nature of

a chelicera, or prehensile claw.

chelifer a false scorpion.

cheliferous (ké'-lif'-e-rus) a. having chela, sald of crabs. lobsters, etc.

cheliform (ké'-lif'-e-rus) a. having chela, sald of crabs. lobsters, etc.

cheliform (ké'-liform) a. [G. chèlē, elaw, and ta chela; pincer-like.

Cholone (ke-lif'-në) n. [G. chelënë tontain]

Chelone (ke-16'-ni-0) n. [G. chelone, tortoise] a Chelonia (ke-16'-ni-0) n. pl. the turtles and Lortoises.

chelonian (ke-lö'-ni-an a. pertaining to, or having the characters of, the Chelonia;—n. a turtle or tortoise.

chemical (kenu'-i-kal) a. pertaining to chemistry, its laws and phenomena;—n. a chemical substance or agent. Chemical combination, the union of substances to form a new substance different in properties from any of its constituents.

of its constituents.

chemically (kem'-l-kal-l) adv. according to chemically chemical principles.

chemise (she-niez') n. [F.] a shift or undergarment worn by females; a wall lining the face of an earthwork. Rectal chemise, an instrument used in tamponing the rectum.

chemisette (shem-i-zet') n. a garment worn chemisette (shem-i-zet') n. a garment worn on the breast over the chemise. Chemist (kem'-ist) n. [alchemy] a person versed in chemistry; a druggist. Chemist and druggist, a person registered as such under the act of July 31, 1868. Pharmaceutical chemist, a person registered as such, who holds the diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Chemistry (kem'-ist-ri) n. that science which the modes and processes by which they are combined or separated, and the laws by which they are combined or separated, and the laws by which they are ror are influenced. Inorganic chemistry deals with minoral substances. Organic chemistry deals with animal and vegotable substances.

Chemitype (kem'-i-tip) n. a process by which an impression is obtained in relief from an engraved plate.

in relief from an engraved plate.

chemosmosis (kem-os-mō'-sis) n. chemithrough an intervening membrane.

Chemotaxis (kem'-ō-taks'-is) n. [100t of alchemy and G. taxis, arrangement] bot. change of direction in response to chemical stimulus.

chemical stimulus.

chenille (she-nël') n. [L. canis, dog] a soft cord of silk or worsted.

cheque (chek) n. [check] an order for money order. Cheque-book, a book of blank cheques.

Crossed cheque, a cheque having two parallel lines drawn across it, negotiable only through a banker. cherif (sher'-if) n. See scherif.

cherish (cher'ish) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. carus, dear] to hold dear; to treat tenderly and tondly; to nourish: to foster. cherishingly (cher'ish-ing-it) adv. in a cherishing manner.

Chermes (ker'-mēz) n. See kermes.

chernozem (cher'-nö-zem) n. [Russ.] the chernozem fertile "black-earth" of Russia. Cheroot (she-root') n. [Hind.] a kind of cigar.

Cherry (cher'-i) n. [G. kerasos] the fruit of a cherry tree of which there are many varieties; the tree that bears the fruit; a cordial composed of cherry-juice and spirit;—a. red; ruddy; like a cherry. Cherry-bay, the laurel. Cherry-bight, a disease affecting cherry leaves and twigs, due to a fungus; the fungus itself. Cherry-brandy, brandy in which cherries have been steeped. Cherry-cheeked, ruddy-cheeked. Cherry-pie, a pie containing cherries; the common heliotrope. Cherry-pit, a cherry-stone; a childish game in which cherry-stones are thrown into a small hole. Cherry-stok, the stem of a Turkish pipe, made of a cherry sprout the stem of a Turkish pipe, made of a cherry sprout or shoot. Cherry-stone, the hard seed of the cherry. Chert (chert) n. [Celt.(?)] an impure, massive, fint-like quartz or hornstone.

Chefty cher'-ti) a. like, or full of, chert; flinty. cherub (cher'-ub) n.; pl. cherubim, cherubs (cher'-oò-bim, -ubz) [H., next in order to a seraph] a celestial spirit; a beautiful child. Cherubic, cherubical (che-ròò'-bik,-bi-bi-bik) a. of, or per-

taining to, cherubs; angelic.

cherup (cher-up) n. (chirrup) a chirp or chirrup; -v.t. to urge on by chirruping;

-r.i. to chirp or chirrup.

chervice (cher vis) n. a fine kind of tallow, much used in Turkey, imported from Russia.

chervil (cher'-vil) n. [G. chairephullon] a gardon

chervonetz (cher'-von-ots) n. [Russ.] the unit chervonetz of Russian currency for exchange, chess (ches) n. [Per. shah, king] a game played by two persons on a board containing sixty-four squares with two differently coloured sots of vices on man. Chesshaped the board used in

sixty-four squares with two differently coloured sets of pieces or men. Chess-board, the board used in the game of chess. Chess-man, a piece used in the game of chess. Chess-tree, a piece of wood to which formerly the clews of the maiusall were secured. Chessel (ches'-el) [cheesel a mould used in chessel (ches'-l) [chessel a mould used in chest (chest) n. [G. kist] a large box; the trunk of the human body; the part inclosed by the ribs and breast-bone; the quantity a case contains:—v.t. to place in a chest or coffin. Chest of drawers, a piece of furniture having drawers. Chest-foundered, suffering from chest-foundering, a rheumatic affection of the chest and forclegs of horses. Chesterfield (ches'-ter-fēld) n. a long overchesterfield (ches'-ter-fēld) n. a long overchesterfield a city of Pontus] the fruit, seed, or nut of a tree belonging to the genus Castanea; the tree itself, or its timber; a reddish-brown colour; a horse of this colour:—a. reddish-brown colour; a horse of this colour:—a. reddish-brown. Cheval (she-val') n.; pl. chevaux (she-vo') [F. fr. Cheval (she-val') n.; pl. chevaux (she-vo') [F. fr. Cheval-glass, a large looking-glass swinging within a frame.

a frame.

cheval-de-frise (she-val-de-frez') n.; pl. che-

de-frise (she-vo-de-frez') [F. fr. che-val and Frise, Friesland] a piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, used for defence;

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Chevalier (shev-a-ler) n. [F.] a horseman; a member of certain orders of knighthood; [Her.] an armed knight.

chevelure (shev-e-lūr) n. [F. fr. L. capillus, hair] a head of hair; a periwig; the coma or tail of a comet; a nebulous light about a heavenly body. cheven (chev-en) n. [O.F.] an old name for the

cheveril (chev'-er-il) n. [O.F. fr. L. capra, goat] soft cheveril (chev'-er-il) n. [O.F. fr. L. capra, goat] soft chevet (she-vā') n. [F. fr. L. caput, head] a kind of apse [Arch.].

cheville (she-vel') n. [F. fr. L. clavicula, small key] the peg of a violin, guitar, etc.

Cheviot (chev'-i-ut, chē'-vi-ut) n. a sheep bred on the Cheviot Hills.

chevrette (shev-ret') n. [F. fr. L. capra, goat] a machine used for raising guns or mortars upon their carriages.

tars upon their carriages.

chevron (shev-run) n. [F. fr. L. capra, goat] an honourable ordinary representing two rafters leaning against each other at the top [Her.]; a variety of fret ornament [Arch.]; a budge worn on the coat-sleeves of non-commissioned officers.

chevroned (shev-rund) a. bearing chevrons; ornamented with chevrons.

chevronel (shev-ru-nel) n. [dim. of chevron] a half-chevron.

chevrotain (shev-ru-tan) n. [F. fr. L. capra, goat] the deerlet, a small animal intermediate between the swine and the true runniants.

Chew (choo) v.t. [A.S. ccowan] to bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate; to runniate mentally;—v.i. to grind with the teeth; to champ;—n. that which is chewed.

Chianti (kē-an'ti) n. [It.] a red wine of Tuscany.

chiaroscuro (kyā-ros-köōʻrō) n. [It. fr. L. clarus, clear, and obscurus, obscure] light and shade; the blending of light and shade in a picture. chiasm (krāzm) n. [G.] a decussation or intersection, as of the optic nerves [Anat.]. chibouk, chibouque a Turkish tobacco-

chicane (shick) n. [F.] artifice, trick, or stratachicanery (shick) n. [F.] artifice, trick, or stratachicaners; —a. stylish.

chica, chico (chē'ka, -kō) n. [Sp.] a red colouring matter obtained from the

Bignonia chica; a fermented drink got from Indian corn.

chicane (shi-kān') n. [F.] artifice, trick, or stratachicanery (shi-kā-ner-i) n. mean or unfair artifice; sophistry; quibble.

Chich (chich) n. [O.F. fr. L. cicer] a chick-pea.

chick, chicken (chik, chik'n) n. [A.S. cicen] the young of fowls, particularly of the hen; a young person. Chicken-hearted, timid. Chicken-pox, a mild, contagious, eruptive disease, generally attacking only children.

chickadee (chik'a-dē) n. [Imit.] the black-cap titmouse.

chickaree (chik'a) n. [Imit.] the American red

chickling (chik'-ling) n. [dim. of chick] a small chickling (chik'-ling) n. [dim. of chick] a small chickling (chik'-ling) n. [l. cicer, chick-pea] a vetch or pea cultivated for its seed.

Also called chickling-vetch.

chick-pea (chik'-pen. [chich] a plant cultivated for its seed.

chickweed (chik'-weil) n. [chick] a common weed used for feeding cage-limis.

chicory (chik'-o-ri) n. [G. kichōrion] a plant extensively cultivated and used for adulter-sting coffee; succory. sting coffee; succory.

chide (chīd) v.t. [A.S. cīdan] to rebuke; to reproach; to blame; -v.i. to find fault; to make a clamorous noise.

chidingly (chi'ding-li) adv. in a chiding manner. Chief (chef) a. [O.F. fr. L. caput, head] highest in office or rank; most eminent in any quality or action; having most influence; taking the lead; most important;—n. a head or leader; principal person or thing; [Her.] the upper part of an escutcheon. Chief-baron, the president of the Court of Exchequer. Chief-justice, the president guidge in a court of several judges. Chief-justiceship, the office or functions of a chief-justice. To hold land in chief, to hold it directly from the sovereign by honourable personal services.

Chiefage (chef-ai) n. [O.F. cherage, fr. chef, head] a poll-tax.

chiefdom, chiefship (chēf-dum, -ship) n. the state of being chief; sovereignty.

chiefless (chēf-les) a. without a chief or leader.

chiefly (chēf-li) adv. principally; above all; for the most part.

chiefry (chēf-ri) n. a feudal rent; the domain of a chief; a body of chiefs.

chieftain (chēf-tim) n. the head of a troop, army, or clan.

chieftaincy, chieftainship (chief-tin-

n. the rank, office, or quality of a chieftain.

chiffon (shif-un, shi-fong) n. [F., a rag] any decorative object worn by women; a thin gauze

chiffonier (shif-o-nēr) n. a rag-picker; an orna-mental cupboard.

chignon (shi-nyong', shēn-'yong) n. [F.] a back roll or mass of hair, natural or artificial, worn by women on the back of the head.

worn by women on the back of the head.

Chigoe, chigre (chig-ō, -cr) n. [F. chique] an flea (the female burrows beneath the skin of the foot, and produces very troublesome sores).

Chilblain (chil-blan) n. a blain or sore on the hand or foot, produced by cold.

Child (child) n. [A.S. cild] a son or a daughter; the immediate progeny of human parents; a young person of either sex; one that exhibits the character of a very young person;—pl. descendants, however remote;—n.t. and i. to produce. Child-bearing n. act of producing children; a. producing children. Child-crowing, spasmodic or false croup. Child's play, a trivial matter of any kind. With child, pregnant.

Childbed (child-bed) n. the state of a woman in childborth (child-beth) n. the act of bringing

childbed (child-berth) n. the act of bringing childbirth (child-berth) n. the act of bringing childe (child) n. (child] a noble youth, esp. one childe (child) n. (child] a noble youth, esp. one childermas-day (child-qr-mas-da) n. [fr. child, mass, and day] an anniversary of the church, held on Dec. 28, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod. childhood (child-hood) n. the state of a child; the period from birth to puberty. childish (child-lish) a. of, or pertaining to, a child; childish (child-lish-li) adv. in the manner of a child; hild: in a silly or trifling manner. childishness (child-lish-ish) n. state or qualities of a child; simplicity; trivolity.

childless (child'les) a. destitute of children

childlessness (child'les-nes) n. the state of being childless, childlike (child'lik) a. like or becoming a child; submissive; dutiful; docile. chiliad (kil'-i-ad) n. [G. chilias, -ados] a thousand; esp. a thousand years. chiliarch (kil'-i-ark) n. [G. chilioi, thousand, and archein, lead] a leader or commander of a thousand men.

of a thousand men.

Chiliasm (kiki-azm) n. [G. chiliasmos] the doctrine of a millennium; a millennium. Chiliast (kiki-ast) n. [G. chiliastai, fr. chilioi, a thousand] a millenarian.

chill (chil) a. [A.S. ciele] cold; tending to cause shivering; characterised by coolness of manner, feeling, etc.; formal; distant; depressing—n. a disagreeable sensation of coolness, accompanied with shivering; a check to warmth of feeling; discouragement; *v.t. to col; to check enthusiasm or warmth of feeling; to discourage; to harden by

cooling.

chilli, chilly (chil'-i) n. [Mex.] the pod or chilliness (chil'-i-nes) n. a sensation of cooliness; a degree of coldness; a chillness (chil'-nes) n. cooliness; coldness; a shivering.

chilly (chil'-i) a. cold; creating cold; depress-thilly (chil'-i) a. cold; creating to Chilon, one of the seven sages of Greece; torse.

Chiltern Hundreds. See hundred.

chime (chim) n. [G. Lumbalon, cymbal] harmonious sound of bells or other musical instruments: a set of bells tuned to the musical scale; correspondence of proportion, relation, or sound;—rt.f. to strike or sound in harmony, as bells;—rt. to sound in harmonious accord, as bells; to

be in harmony; to correspond.

chime (chim) n. [A.S. cim] the edge or brim of a cask or tub formed by the ends of the

chimera (ki-me'-ra) n. [G. chimaira] a fabulous chimera (ki-me'r) n. [O.F. chamarre] the sleeveless upper robe of a bishop, chimerical (ki-mer'-i-kal) a. merely imaging chimney (chim'-ri-kal) a. fantastic; wild. chimney (chim'-ri-kal) a. farantastic; wild. chimney (chim'-ri-kal) a. farantastic; wild. chimney (chim'-ri-kal) a. farantastic; wild. chimney chimney-board, a fire-board a promote combustion. Chimney-board, a fire-board. Chimney-can, chimney-pot, a cylinder of oarthen-ware, etc., placed at the top of chimney-sap, a cowl. Chimney-corner, the corner of a fire-place. Chimney-hook, a hook for holding pots, etc. over an open fire. Chimney-money, a tax formerly paid for each chimney. Chimney-piece, a mantel-piece. Chimney-shaft, the part of a chimney carried above the roof, etc. Chimney-stalk, a very tall chimney. Chimney-sweeper, one that sweeps and cleans chimneys. and cleans chimneys.

chimpanzee (chim-pan'-zē) n. [W. Afr.] a chin (chin) n. [A.S. cin] the lower extremity of the Chin (chin) n. [A.S. cin] the face. Chin-scab, a disease in sheep. China (chir-na) n. porcelain, that made in China. China-aster, Callistephus chinensis. China-clay, kaolin. China-grass, the grass-cloth plant or its fibre. China-ink, a black pigment. China-root, the root-stock of Smilax China, a plant closely allied to sarsaparilla. China-rose, a name given to several varieties of the rose. China-shop, a shop in which china-ware is sold. China-ware, porcelain-ware. Chinaman (chiu-na-man) n. a native of Chinaman (chiu-na-man) n. a native of Chinaman (chinch) n. [L. cimer] the bed-bug; an chinch (chinch) n. [L. cimer] the bed-bug; an insect destructive to wheat, etc. chinchilla (chin-chil-a) n. [Sp.] a small rodent size of a large squirrel, chiefly remarkable for its fine fur, which is very soft and of a pearly-gray colour; a breed of abbit with fur which resembles, and is used as an imitation of,

and is used as an imitation of, the chinchilla.

chincough (chin'-kof) n. [Scot. kink-

Chinchilla.

host whooping cough.

chine (chin) n. [O. H. Ger. srine | the backbone or spine of an animal; a piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking; r.t. to cut through the backbone of.

Chinese (chi-nez') n. a native, the natives, belonging to China. Chinese-fire, a composition used for coloured lights. Chinese-lantern, a lantern

used for coloured lights. Chinese-lantern, a lantern of coloured paper.

Chink (chingk)n. [A.S. cinu, tissure] a small cleft, chink (chingk)n. [A.S. cinu, tissure] a small cleft, copen; to form a fissure in:—v.t. to orack; to open. Chink (chingk) n. [Imit.] the reverberation of chink a piece of metal or coin, when struck; the ring of coin;—v.t. to sound by collision, as coins, cymbals, etc.;—v.i. to rattle; to fingle.

Chinned (chind) a. having a chin (of a specified kind.)

Chinse (chins) v.t. [A.S. cinu, fissure] to calk temporarily; to calk lightly.

Chintz (chintz) n. [Hind. chint] cotton cloth printed with flowers and other devices, in different colours.

in different colours.

in different colours.

chip (chip) r.t. [chop] to cut into small pieces;

chip (chip) r.t. [chop] to cut into small pieces;

to detach or cut off:—v.i. to break or fly

off in small pieces;—n. a piece of wood, otc., separated from a larger body by an axe, etc.; a fragment: a small piece. A chip of the old block, one
that, in person or character, closely resembles his
father. Chip-axe, an axe for chipping. Chip-hat,
a hat made of thin blaments of wood.

Chippendale (chip'-eu-dal) n. [Thos. Chippendale, d. 1779.] furniture
in the style of, or made by, Chippendale.

chipping (chip'-ing) n. cutting in small pleces;

chippy (chip'-i) a. abounding in chips, or small
pieces.

chippy (ki-rag'-ra) n. [G. cheir, hand, and

chiragra (ki-rag'-ra) n. [G. chcir, hand, and chiragra (ki-rag'-ra) n. [G. chcir, hand, and chirk (cherk) r.i. [Init.] to chirp; to utter in a sharp cheeful voice.

chirm (cherm) v.i. [A.S. cirman, make a noise] to chirp; - n. noise; din; hum.

chirognomy (ki-rog'-nō-mi) n. [G. chcir, hand, and gnōmi, understanding) mulmistry.

standing pointistry.

chirograph (ki'-rō-graf) n. [G. cheir, hand, graphein, write] a legal document, written in part and counterpart; an

chirographer (ki-rog'-ra-fer) n. one whose business it is to write or copy; formerly an official engrosser of fines.

chirographic, chirographical chirographic, chirographical ki-rō-graf'-ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to chirography. chirographist (ki-rog'-ra-fist) n. one that tells fortunes by the hand. chirography (ki-rog'-ra-fi) n. the art of writing; handwriting. chirological (ki-rō-loj'-i-kal) a. pertaining chirologist (ki-rōl'-ō-jist) n. one versed in chirology (ki-rol'-ō-ji) n. [G. cheir, hand, and logos, speech] the art of conversing by signs made with the hands and fingers.

chiromancer, chiromantist (ki'-rō-man-syr,-tist) n, one versed in chiromancy. Chiromancy (ki'-rō-man-si) n. [G. cheir, hand, and mandeia, divination] divination by inspection of the hand; palmistry.

chiromantic, chiromantical (ki-rō-man'-tik, -ti-kul) a. pertaining to chiromancy. chironomer (ki-ron'-ō-mgr) n. a teacher of chironomy.

chironomer chironomy.

chironomy (ki-ron'-ō-mi) n. [G.] the art of gesticulation.

chiroplast (ki-rō-plast) n. [G. cheir. hand, and plassein.form] a contrivance for training the hand in planoforte playing.

chiropodist (ki-rop'-ō-dist) n. [G. cheir. hand, and mons. podos. foot] one that treats diseases of the hands and feet.

chiropractic (ki'-rō-prak-tik) n. [G. cheir. hand, and prassein to do] a system of treating bodily disorders, without drugs or surgery, by manipulating the bones of the spine.

chiropractor (ki'-rō-prak-tor) n. one who cures by chiropractic.

chirp (cherp) v.i. [lmit.] to make a short, sharp sound, as of a fowl, bird, or cricket;—n. a short, sharp note.

Chirper (cher-per) n. a bird or insect that chirps.

chirpingly (cher-ping-li) adv. in a chirping manner.

chirr (cher) v.i. [lmit.] to coo; to make a sharp, trilling sound; to chirp.

Chirrup (chir-up) v.i. [chirp] to chirp; -n. a chirp.

Chirrupy (chir-up-i) a. cheerful; bright; lively.

chirurgeon (kī-rur-jun) n. [G. cheir, hand, and ergon, work] a surgeon.

chisel (chiz-cl) n. [O.F. fr. L. caedere, pp. caesus, cut] an instrument sharpened to a cutting edge at the end, used in carpentry, joiners, sculpture, etc., for paring, hewing, gouging, etc.;—v.t. to cut, gouge, or engrave, with a chisel; to cut close, as in a bargain, etc. chisel (chiz-cl) n. [A.S. cisil] gravel; bran; coarse flour.

Chisleu (kis-lū) n. [H.] the ninth month of the ecclesiastical Jewish year.

chit (chit) n. [A.S. cith, shoot] a shoot; a pert child; an instrument for cleaning lathes;—v.i. to shoot. chit-chat (chit-chat) n. [chut] familiar or trifling talk; prattle.

chitin, chitine (kī-tin) n. [G. chiton, tunic] the hard substance in the

integuments of insects, crustaceans, etc.

chiton (ki'ton) n. [G.] a tunic; a genus of marine molluses.

chitter (chit'er) v.i. [chatter] to chirp; to twitter; to shake as with cold.

chitterlings (chit'er-lings) n.pl. [chit'] smaller intestines of swine, etc., used as food.

chitty (chit'i) a. [chit'] sprouting; childish. Chitty-faced, pimply-faced; laby-faced.

chivalric, chivalrous (shiv-al-rik, -rus) a. pertaining to

chivalry; gallant; heroic; brave.

Chivalrously (shiv-al-rus-li) adv. in a chivalrous manner.

Chivalry (shiv-al-ri) n. [F. fr. L. caballus, horse] knighthood; the privileges, qualifications, or manners of knights; gallantry; knight-errantry.

Chive (chīv) n. See cive.

chlamydate (klam'í-dāt) a. provided with a chlamyphore (klam'í-fōr) n. [G. chlamus, claak, and pherein, bear] a small armadillo.

chlamys (klam'is, klā'mis) n. [G.] a form of mantle; a purple pontifical cope. chloasma (klō-az'ma) n. [G. chloē, foliage] a skin disease characterizeit by yellow

or yellowish-brown patches.

chloral (kloʻral) n. [fr. chlor(in) al(cohol)] a narchloralism (kloʻral-izm) n. the habit of using
chloralism (kloʻral-izm) n. the habit of using
chloralism (kloʻral-izm) a resulting diseased state. chlorate (klo-rat) n. a salt of chloric acid.

chloric (klö-rik) a. pertaining to chlorine. Chloric acid, an acid containing hydrogen, chlorine, and oxygen (HClO₂). Chloric ether, a liquid produced by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. chloridate, chloridize (klö-ri-dāt, -dīz) v.t. to cover with

chloride of silver.

chloride (klö-rid) n. a compound of chlorine with another element.

chlorination (klö-ri-nä-shun) n. the act of subjecting to the action of chlorine.

chlorine (klö-rin) n. (G. chlöros, pale-green) a heavy gas of greenish colour, a constituent of common salt, used in disinfecting and in bleaching.

chloriodic (klör-i-od-is) a. compounded of chlorine and iodine.

(klö-rit) n. a mineral of a green colour,

chlorite (kl&rit) n. a mineral of a green colour, soft and friable: a salt of chlorous acid. Chlorodyne (kl&rō-din) n. [chloroffo-na) and G. oduna, pain] an anodyne centaining morphine, chloroform, prussic acid, indian hemp, etc.

chloroform (klö-rö-form) n. [fr. chlor(ine) form-carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine, a powerful anæsthetic. chloroma (klō-rö-ma) n. [G. chlōros, pale-green] chlorometer (klō-rō-ma) n. [G. chlōros, pale-green] chlorometer (k-form)-c-ter) n. lehloride and greenish, fleshy tumour. chlorometer (k-form)-c-ter) n. lehloride and ment for measuring the bleaching power of a substance. chlorophane (klō-rō-fan) n. [G. chlōros and chlorophane (klō-rō-fan) n. [G. chlōros and chlorophyll (klō-rō-fan) n. [G. chlōros and chlorophyll (klō-rō-fan) n. [G. phullon, leaf] the green colouring matter of plants. chlorosis (klō-ro-fan) n. [G. phullon, leaf] the green colouring matter of plants. chlorosis (klō-ro-fan) n. [G. phullon, leaf] the green colouring matter of plants. chlorous (klō-ro-fan) n. [and and chlorophyllon, chlorosis. chlorous (klō-ro-fan) n. pertaining to, or affected by, chlorosis. chlorous (klō-ro-fan) n. and containing hydrogen, chlorine, oxygen (HOlo).

choanite (ko-a-noid) n. [G. choanē, fuunel] a fossil zoophyte of the chalk rocks.

choanoid (chok) n. [chokē] a wedge or block to confine chock (chok) n. [chokē] a wedge or block to confine chocolate (chok-ō-fait) n. [Mex.] a paste composed of the roasted kernels of the Theobroma cacno, ground and mixed with other ingredicents; the beverage made by dissolving chocolate paste in boiling water;—a. having the colour of chocolate.

choice (chois) n. |F. choisir| act of choosing; preference; care in selecting; discrimination; the thing chosen;—a. worthy of being chosen or preferred; selected with each of choosing; chosen;—a. worthy of being chosen or preferred; selected with each of choosing; chosen;—a. worthy of being chosen or preferred; selected with care; deliberately chosen, preferred; selected

chosen;—a. worthy of being chosen or preferred; selected with care; deliberately chosen; precious; nre. choiceless (chois-les) a. without the power of choicely (chois-li) adv. in a choice manner; finely; choiceness (chois-les) n. particular value or worth.

choir (kwīr) n. [G. choros] an organized company of singers; that part of the church appropriated to the singers; the chancel. Choir-screen, an ornamental screen dividing the choir or chancel from the nave. Choir-service, the part of the service recited or sung by the choir.

sung by the choir

sung by the choir.

Choke (chok) v.t. [A.S. àccācian] to stop the breath, as by compression of the windpipe; to strangle; to check respiration by foreign matter in the windpipe; to suffocate; to block up, as a passage; to suppress, as fire or action; to hinder the growth of;—v.i. to have the windpipe stopped; to be checked; to swell with rage. Choke-berry, the plant Pyrus arbutifolia. Choke-bore, a gun whose bore narrows towards the muzzle. Choke-cherry, a species of wild cherry with an astringent fruit. Choke-damp, carbonic acid gas accumulated in wells, mines, etc. Choke-full, full as possible; quite full. Choke-pear, a kind of pear with a rough, astringent taste; an unanswerable argument.

choker (chocker) n. something difficult to swallow; an unanswerable argument; a necktie. choky (chocki) n. suffocating; close and damp; confined and musty.

cholæmia (ko-lē-mi-a) n. [G. cholē, bile, and hila in the blood.

bile in the blood.

cholagogue (kol'a-gog) n. [G. chole, bile, and agogos, leading] a substance that promotes a flow of bile.

promotes a flow of bile.

cholecystotomy (kol-ë-sis-tot-ë-mi) n. [G. cholecystotomy of the gall-bladder [Surg.].

choledography (kol-e-log-ra-fi)n. [G. graph-ein, write a treatise on bile.

choleic (kol-ë-jk) a. of, pertaining to, or derived from, bile.

choler (kol-er) n. [G. cholera, fr. cholē, bile] the bile—formerly supposed to be the seat of the passions; auger: wrath.

the passions; anger; wrath.

cholera (kol-c-ra) n. a bilious disease marked by purgings and vomitings, griping pain, and spasmodic action of the limbs. Asiatic cholera, a deadly epidemic form of the disease. Cholera nostras, British cholera, a non-epidemic and less dangerous form of the disease. of the disease.

choleraic (kol-e-rā-ik) α. pertaining to cholera; affected by or causing cholera. choleric (kol-e-rik) α. irascible; passionate; marked or prompted by anger.

choleriform, choleroid (kol'e-ri-form, e-roid) a. re-

sembling cholera. cholerine (kol'e-rīn) n. the precursory symptoms of cholera.

cholesterine (ko-les-ter-in)n.[G.cholē, bile, and stereos, solid] a fatty substance

found in bile, etc.

choliah (cho-li-a) n. [E. Ind.] a small coasting vessel, used on the Coromandel coast. choliamb, choliambic (kō'li-amb, kō-li-amb, li-am'bik) n.

[G.] an iambic line with a spondee in the 6th or last foot. cholic (kol-ik) a. (G. chalc, bile) pertaining to, or choltry (chol-tri) n. Marathi a Hindu caravansary; a public hall: the colonnade of a temple. chondrify (kon-dri-fi) v.b. and i. [G. chondros, cartilage] to turn into cartilage. chondrine (kon-dri) n. the substance of cartilage in the ribs, trachea, nose, etc. chondrits (kon-dri-tis) n. inflammation of cartilage.

chondrography, chondrology (kon-drog-ra-fi, kon-drof-ō-ji) n. [G. graphein, write; logos, discourse] a treatise on cartilages.

chondroid (kon-droid) u. [G. chondros, cartilaginous dendroid (kon-droid) u. a cartilaginous chondroma (kon-droi-ma) u. a cartilaginous tumour.

chondrometer (kon-drom-e-ter) n. [G. chon-drom etcr, grain, and metron, measure] a steelyard for weighing grain.

chondropterygian, chondrop-

cnondropterygian, chondropterygious (kon-drop-teriji-i-in, -us) a. [G. chondros, cartilage, and pterux, -ugos, wing gristly-finned; having a cartilaginous skeleton. chondrosis (kon-dro-sis) a. the morbid formation of cartilage.

choose (chooz) v.t. [A.S. coosan] to make choice of; -r.i. to make a selection.

chop (chop) v.t. [chap, split] to cut into pieces; to do anything with a quick motion; to chap; -n. act of chopping; a stroke; a piece chopped off; a slice of meat; a crack or cleft. Chop-house, an eating-house. chop (chop) v.t. [D. koopen, buy] to barter; to exchop logic, to dispute with a display of logical form. Chop (chop) v.t. with jaw. See chap. Chop-fallen. see chap-fallen. Chop (chop) v.t. [Hind.] a clearance, passport, or permit beautiful and change; a chap-fallen.

chop (chop) n. [Hind.] a clearance, passport, or permit; brand; quality.

chopin, chopine (chop/in, cho-pēn/) n. [Sp. chapin] a high patten for-

merly worn by ladies.

chopin (chop-in) n. [O.F.] an old liquid measure, equal, in England, to half a pint, in Scotland, to a quart.

Scotland, to a quart.

Chopness (chop-nes) n. [Etym. doubtful] a kind of spade or shovel.

Chopper (chop-er) n. one that chops; an instrument for cleaving.

Chopping (chop-ing) a. stout or plump; large; chopping shifting suddenly; clashing. Chopping-block, a log of wood on which a thing is laid to be cloven. Chopping-kmife, a knife to mince meat.

Choppy (chop-is) a. full of fissures or crevices; chopped; having short, broken waves.

Chopstick (chop-stik) n. [Chin. kih. quick, and wood, ivory, etc., held by the Chinese between the fingers to convey food to the mouth.

Choragus (kō-rā-jū) a. (t. choros) belonging to a choir; sung in chorus.

Chorally (kō-rā-jā) a. (t. choros) belonging to a choir; song in chorus.

chord (kord) n. [G. chordē, string] string of a musical instrument; an harmonious combination of musical tones; a right line uniting the extremities of the arc of a circle; -v.t. to provide with musical cords.

musical corus.

Chorea (kö-rë'a) n. [G.] St. Vitus's dance, a nervous disease characterized by convulsive movements.

Choreic (kō-rë'ik) a. pertaining to, or affected with, chorea.

Chord. chorepiscopal (körö-pis-kö-pal) a. [G. chöra, place, and episkopos, bishop] pertaining to a chorepiscopus, a local bishop, or suffragan. choriambus (köri-am-bus) n. [U.] a metrical foot (————).

choric (kō'rik) a. pertaining to a chorus, esp. to an ancient Greek dramatic chorus.

chorion (kő-ri-on) n. [G.] the outer membrane enveloping the feetus in the womb [Anat.]; the external membrane of a seed [Bot.].

Chorisis (kö-ri-sis) n. [G.] multiplication by splitting [Bot.].

chorist, chorister (kö'rist, kor'is-ter) n.

chorographer (kō-rog-ra-fer) n. one skilled in chorography. Chorography (kō-rog-ra-fer) n. one skilled in chorography. Chorography (kō-rog-ra-fi) n. [G.] the art or chorography (kō-rog-ra-fi) n. [G.] the art or description of a region or country.

Choroid (kō-ro-id) a. [G. choron, membrane, and eidos, form) like the chorion;—n. a membrane of the eye between the sclerotic and the retina. Chorology (kō-rol-ō-ji) n. [G. chōros, place, and geographical distribution of plants and animals. Chorus (kō-rus) n. [G.] a band of singers and concert; what is spoken or sung by the chorus; in a Greek play, certain performers who view the action, and at intervals express their feelings with regard to it; the part of a song in which the company join the singer;—v.t. to join in the chorus of; to call out in concert. Chose (shōz) n. [A.S. ceō] a bird of the crow choultry (chōl-tri) n. See chottry.

Choultry (chōl'tri) n. See choltry.

chouse (chous) n.t. [Turk.] to cheat;—n. a gull; a chouse cheat; a trick. In 1609, a Turkish chicaus, or interpreter, perpetrated a notable swindle in London. Chout (chout) n. [Hind.] the levy of one-fourth of the revenue exacted by the Mahrattas.

chow-chow (chou-chou) n [Pigeon English] a mixture of any kind.

chowder (chou-der) n. [F. chaudiere, pot] a dish made of fresh fish, pork, biscuit, onions, etc., stewed together;—v.t. to make a chowder of chowder-beer, a kind of spruce beer.

chowdy (chou-ri) n. [Hind. chaunri) a whisk to chow-root (chou-ri) n. [See chaunre)

chov-root (choi-root) n. Sec chay-root.

chrematistics (krē-ma-tis'-tiks) n. [G.] the science of wealth. (kres-tom'-a-thi) n. [G.] a sclection of passages with notes,

etc., used in acquiring a language.

chrism (krizm) n. (G.) holy oil; oil used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction.

chrismal (kriz-mal) a. pertaining to chrism;—n.

chrismation (kriz-ma-shun) n. anointing with chrism or holy oil.

chrismatory (kriz-ma-tur-i) a. of, or pertaining vessel to hold the holy oil.

chrismom (kriz-um) n. a linen cloth anointed with

Clifisom (kriz-um) n. a linen cloth anointed with chrism, laid on the face of a child at baptism; a baptismal robe; a newly-baptized child, or one that dies within a month after baptism.

Christ (krist) n. [G. chriein, anoint] The Anointed —an appellation given to the Saviour, and synonymous with the Hebrew Messiah. Christ's-thorn, the Paliurus aculeatus, a deciduous shrub, from which the crown of thorns is said to have been made. Christadelphian (kris-ta-del'fi-an) n. [G. Christadelphian (kris-ta-del'fi-an) n. [G. christadelphian a member of a small religious sect; it claims to represent the practice and faith of apostolic times. Christ-cross-row (kris-kros-rō) n. the at the beginning.

at the beginning.

christen (krisén) v.t. to baptize in the name of Christen (hrist; to give a name to.

Christendom (kris-n-dum) n. that portion of the world in which Christianity prevails; the whole body of Christians, christening (kris-ning, kris-ning) n. the baptismal ceremony.

Christian (kris-yan) n. a follower or disciple of Christ; a believer in Christ; a professed adherent of the church of Christ; one born within the pale of the church; -a. pertaming to Christ or His religion. Christian era, the era established from the birth of Christ. Christian name, the name given in baptism. baptism.

Christianism (krist-yan-izm) n. Christianity; Christianity (kris-ti-an'-i-ti) n. the religion of Christians.

Christianization (krist-yan-i-zā'-shun) n. act or process of convert-

ing to Christianity.

ing to Christianity.

Christianize (krist-yan-īz) v.t. to make Christianize tian; to convert to Christianity.

Christianly (krist-yan-li) a. Christian-like;—
alv. in a Christian manner.

Christless (krist-les) a. without faith in, or the spirit of, Christ.

Christmas (krist-mus) v. [Christ's nativity, observed annually on December 25; Christmas-day;—a. belonging to Christmas or its festivities. Christmas-box, a box for Christmas presents; a Christmas gift. Christmas-card, a card sent at Christmas, as a token of remembrance. a card sent at Christmas, as a token of remembrance. Christmas-carol, a carol suitable for Christmas. Christmas-day, December 25. Christmas-eve, the evening of December 24. Christmas-flower, Christmas-rose, Helleborus niger. Christmas-tree, a small evergreen tree, upon which are hung Christmas presents, ornaments, and lights.

Christmastide (kris'mas-tīd) n. Christmas.

Christology (kris-tol'-5-ji) n. [G. Christos, Christ, and logos, discourse] that branch of theology which treats of the person and character of Christ.

Christophany (kris-tof-a-ni) n. [G. Christos, Christ, and phainein, appear] an appearance of Christ after his death.

chromascope (krō-ma-skōp) n. [G. chrōma, colour, and skopein, view] an instrument for showing certain optical effects of colour.

chromate (krō-māt) n. a salt of chromic acid.

chromatic (krō-mat-ik) a. [G. chrōma, colour] relating to colour; not diatonic. chromatics (krō-mat-iks) n. the science of colours.

chromatography (krō-ma-tog-ra-fi) n. [G. graphein, write] a treatise on colours; printing in colours. chromatology (krō-ma-tol-ō-ji) n. [G. chrōma, and logos, discourse] the science of colours.

chromatometer (krō-ma tom'e-ter) n. [G. chrōma, and metron, measure] a scale for measuring colours.

chromatophore (krō-mat-ō-fōr) n. [G. bear] one of the pigment cells in animals.

chromatosis (krō-ma-tō-sis) n. discoloration of the skin [Path.]

chromatrope (krō-ma-trōp) n. [G. chrōna, and trepein, turn] an arrangement in a magic lantern for producing kaleidoscopic effects.

chromatype (krō'ma-tīp) n. a process of producing coloured photographs; a picture produced in this way.

chrome, chromium (kröm, krö'mi-um) n. (G. chroma, colour) one of the metals. Chrome-colour, a colour prepared from a chromium salt.

chromic (from, chromium.

chromite (krō'mit) n. a mineral containing chromium.

chromo (krō'mō) n. an abbreviation of chromolithograph.

chromograph (krō'mō-graf) n. [G. chrōma, colour, and graphein, write] a chromo-lithograph

chromo-lithograph (krō-mō-lith'ō-graf) by chromo-lithography.

chromo-lithography (krō-mō-li-thog-raadapted to printing in oil colours.

chromosphere (krő-niō-sfēr) n. [G. chrōma, colour, and sphaira, sphere] a scarlet gaseous envelope surrounding the disc of the sun. chromo-typography (krō-niō-ti-pog-tag) n. typography in colours.

chromo-xylography (krō-mō-zī-leg-re-fi) ing wood engravings in different colours.

chromule (krō-mūl) n. [G. chrōmu, colour] the colouring matter of plants, except chlorophyll.

chronic (kron'ik) a. [G. chronos, time] relating to time; continuing for a long time.

chronicle (kron-i-kl) n. a register of events in the order of time; a history; a record;—pl. two books of the Old Testament;—v.t. to record in history; to register.

Chronicler (kron-i-kler) n. a writer of chronicles.

chronobarometer (kron-ō-ba-rom'e-ter) n. pendulum is a mercurial barometer, the height of the column of mercury affecting, and hence being indicated by, the rate of the clock.

chronogram (kron-o-gram) n. [G. chronos, time, and gramma, letter] an inscription in which a date is expressed by letters as—ChristVs DVX; ergo trlVMphVs; in which the capitals, considered as numerals, give, when added, the sum 1632.

chronogrammatic, chrono-

grammatical (kron-ō-gra-mat-ik, -i-kal) a. belonging to, containing, or of the nature of, a chronogram.

chronogrammatist (kron-5-gram-a-tist) grams.

chronograph (kron'o-graf) n. [G. chronos, time, and graphein, write] a chronogram; an instrument of precision for recording the moment when an event occurs, or for measuring small intervals of time.

chronographer (krō-nog-ra-fer) n. a chro-nologer; a chronicler.

chronography (krō-nog-ra-fi) n. chronology. chronologer (krō-nol'ō-jer) n. one versed in chronology.

chronologic, chronological (kronik, -i-kal) a. relating to chronology; according to the order of time.

chronologically (kron-ō-loj'-i-kal-i) adv. in s

chronologist (krō-nol'-ō-jist) n. a chronologer. chronology (krō-nol'ō-ji) n. [G. chronos, time, and logos, discourse] the science of time; the art or practice of computing times and cras,

and recording events and incidents under their proper dates and epochs; a table or register of events and dates; any particular chronological system.

Chrysalis.

chronometer (krō-nom-e-ter) n. [G. chronos, time-keeper; a portable watch or clock of superior construction and accuracy.

chronometric, chronometrical (kron-o-met'rik, -ri-kal) a. pertaining to, or measured by, a chronometer.

a chronometer.

chronometry (krō-nom'e-tri) n. the art or process of measuring time.

chronopher (kron-ō-fer) n. [G. chronos, time, and pherein, carry] a contrivance for conveying time-indications by electricity.

chronoscope time, and shopein, observe] a contrivance for measuring minute intervals of time.

chrysalid (kris-a-lid) n. a chrysalis;—a. relating chrysalis (kris-a-lis) n.; pl. chrysalides (kris-ali-chie) [G. chrusos, gold] the form, or pupa state, which the cater-

the form, or pupa state, which the cater-pillars or larvæ of butterflies, moths, and other insects assume before they reach their perfect form.

Chrysanthemum (kris-an'thē-mum) n. [G. chrusos, gold, and anthemum, flower] a genus of composite plants, including the sun-flower, marigold, etc.

chryselephantine (kris-el-e-fan'tīn) a. [G.] composed of, or overlaid with, gold and ivory.

chrysoberyl (kris-ō-ber-il) n. [G.] a yellowish-green gem. chrysochlore (kris-ō-klōr) n. [G. chrusos, gold, and chlōros, greenish-yellow] a

mole of S. Africa.

Chrysocracy (kri-sok'ra-si) n. [G. kratein, rule] the power of wealth. Chrysolite (kris-a-lit) n. [G. chrusos, gold, and lithos, stone] a greenish mineral, composed of silica, magnesia, and iron.

composed of silica, magnesia, and iron.

chrysophilite (kris-of-i-it) n. [G. chrusos, gold, and philos, loving] a lover of gold.

chrysoprase (kris-o-priz) n. [G. pruson, leek]
 a variety of chaleedony.

chthonian (tho-ni-in) a. [G. chthôn, earth] subterranean; springing from the earth.

chub (chub) n. [Scand.] a fresh-water fish of the carp family; a chubby person. Chub-faced, pluma of face. plump of face.

chubbiness (chubines) n. the state of being chubb-lock (chubiok) n. a lock that cannot be picked (named from the inventor). chubby (chubi) a. round and plump; short and chubby (chubines) a. round and plump; short and chubb not factory).

Chuck (chuk) v.i. [cluck] to make a noise like that chuck (chuk) v.i. [cluck] to make a noise like that of a hen ealling her chickens; to cluck;—v.t. to call, as a hen her chickens; ;—f. choquer, jolt] to touch under the chin; to throw with quick motion;—n. the call of a hen; a slight blow under the chin; a contrivance fixed to a lathe for holding the material operated on;—fr. chick | a term of endearment. Chuck-farthing, a game in which a farthing is tossed into a hole.

Chuckle (chuk-!) v.t. [fr. chuck, to call] to call, as a hen her chickens;—v.i. to laugh in a suppressed manner;—n. a short, suppressed laugh of exultation or derision;—u. [chock, a log] clumsy. Chuckle-head, a dunce.

Chuekle-head, a dunce.

Chuet, Chewet (choo'ct) n. [chew] a small pic of chopped materials.

Chuff (chuf) n. [Etym. unknown] a dull or surly fellow; a miserly old fellow.

Chuffily (chuf-i-li) acto. in a rough, surly manner; rudely; clownishly.

Chuffiness (chuf-i-nes) n. the quality of being chuffy (chuf-i) a. tat or swelled out in the cheeks [cl. chub, chubby]; surly; rude; clownish.

Chum (chum) n. [Etym. unknown] a chamber-fellow; an intimate companion; -r.i. to occupy a chamber with another; to be the chum of another.

Chump (chump) n. [Scand.] a lump of wood; the head. Off his chump, out of his mind.

Chunam (choo'-nam') n. [Hind.] prepared lime; a kind of stucco.

Churk (chungk) n. [chump] a short, thick piece of wood, bread, etc.

Church (church) n. [cf. kuriakos, belonging to the worship; the worshippers in it; a denomination; the whole body of Christians; the clergy, in distinction from the laity; ecclesiastical authority:—v.t. to unite with in returning thanks in church, as after childbirth;—a. ecclesiastical. Church-ale, ale brewed for a church festival—hence, the festival itself. Church-bench, a scat in a church porch. Church-going n. the practice of attending church:—a. summoning to church. Church-house, a parish building used for business purposes, etc. Church-living, a benefice. Church-member, a member of a church. Church-membership, the state of being a church-member. Church-membership, the state of the support of the parish church. Church-rate, a rate for the support of the parish church. Church-way, a path to, or round, a church. The Church Catholic, the collective body of Christians. The Church Invisible, Christians in heaven and on earth. The Church Church Wiltfart (Paristians on earth. Invisible, Christians in heaven and on earth. The Church Militant, Christians on earth. The Church Triumphant, Christians in heaven.

Churching (church'ing) n. presentation in church.

churchism (church-izm) n. adherence to the forms or principles of a church. Churchlike (church-like) a. becoming the church or a churchman.

churchman (church'man) n. an ecclesiastic; a member or upholder of the Established Church.

churchmanlike (churchman-līk) a. like a

churchmanship (church-man-ship) n. the state of being a churchman. churchwarden (church-wawr-den) n. an officer concerned with the pecuniary interests of a church or parish; a long clay pipe.

Churchyard (church'yard) n. the ground adjoining a church, in which the dead are buried.

churl (churl n. [A.S. ceort] a rustic; a countryman; a surly, ill-bred man; a niggard.

churlish (chur-lish) a. rude; surly; illiberal; unfeeling.

churlishly (chur-lish-li) adv. in a churlish manner; rudely; roughly; discourteously. churlishness (chur-lish-nes) n. rudeness of manners or temper. churn (churn) n. [Scand.] a vessel in which cream is stirred and agitated to produce butter;—

v.t. to agitate, as cream in order to make butter; to shake with violence; —v.i. to perform the act of churning. Churn-staff, a rod with a perforated disk at one end, used in churning by hand.

churning (chur-inig) n. the operation of making churning (chur-inig) n. the operation of making butter; the quantity made at one time. chute (shoot) n. [F.] a rapid descent in a river; a passage for water, logs, rubbish, etc. chutney, chutnee (chut-ne) n. [Hind.] an chylaceous (kī-lā'shus) a. belonging to, or conchyle (kīl) n. [G. chulos, juice] a milky fluid derived from chyme, and conveyed into the circulation by the lacteal vessels.

chylifaction, chylification (kī-li-fak-kū-shun) n. (G. chulos, and L. facere. make) the act or process by which chyle is formed.

chylifactive, chylifactory, chyli-

ficatory (kī-li-fak-tiv. -tur-i, kī-li-fi-kā-tur-i) a. chyliferous (kī-li-fe-rus) a. [G. chulos, and L. ferre, carry] carrying chyle. chylific (kī-lif-ik) a. making or converting into chyle; (kī-li-fi) n.t. to make into chyle; —n.t. to be converted into chyle.

chylous (killus) a. pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, chyle.

chyluria (killuiris) n. (G. ouron, urine) a diseased state, in which the urine is milky.

chyme (kim) n. [G. chumos, juice] the pulp formed by the food after it has been for some time in the stemesh mixed with the gastric secretions.

Chymification (ki-mi-, kim-i-ii-kai-shun) n. the act of becoming chyme.

Chymify (ki-mi-, kim-i-if) v.t. [L. chymus, chyme, and fucere, make] to form into chyme. Chymous (kī-mus) a. pertaining to chyme. cibarious (si-ba-ri-us) s. [L. cibus, food] pertaining to food or diet; edible.
cibation (si-ba-shun) n. the act of taking food,
cibol (sib-ul) n. [dim. of L. cepa, onion] a kind of
onion.

ciborium (si-bō'ri-um) n. [G. kibōrion, the seed-canopy over an altar; a receptacle for the eucharist. cicada (si-kā'da) n. [L.] a hemipterous insect, the male of which emits a shrill, grating sound.

cicala (si-ka-la, si-ka-la) n. [It.] a cicada.

cicatrice (sik-a-tris) n. [L. cicatrix, a scar] a scar, ing after a wound is healed.

Cicatricial (sik-a-trish'al) a. relating to, resembling, or forming, a cicatrix [Surg.]. Cicatricial tissue, a connective tissue formed in the healing of wounds and ulcers.

Cicatricula (sik-a-trik-ū-la) n. the germinating point in the yolk of an egg, or in the cicatricula)

cicatrisant (sik'a-tri-sant) n. that which cicatrisant trizes;—a. cicatrisive [surg.].
cicatrisive (sik'a-tri-siv) n. promoting the formation of a cicatrix (Surg.).
cicatrix (sik'a-triks, si-ka'triks) n.; pl. cicatrices (sik-a-tri'sez) a cicatrice.

cicatrization (sik-a-tri-zak-shun) n. the process of forming a cicatrice.

cicatrize (sik-a-triz) v.t. to heal and induce the formation of skin, as in wounded or ulcerated flesh;—v.i. to heal or be healed.

C1Catrose (sik-a-tros) a. covered with scars.

cicely (sis-e-li) n. [G. seseli] a popular name of several plants of the parsley family. cicerone (che-cha-rō-nā, sis-e-rō-ne) n. [It. fr. Cicero] one that shows strangers the

curiosities of a place; a guide.

Ciceronian (sis-e-rō'-ni-an) a. resembling Cicero

Ciceronianism (sis-e-rő-ni-an-izm) n. the manner or style of Cicero.

Ciceronianist (sis-e-rő-ni-an-ist) n. an imitator of Cicero.

Cichorium (si-ko-ri-um) n. [G.] a genus of plants containing chicory and endive.

Cicindela (sis-in-dő-lu) n. [L., glow-worm, fr. candela, candle] the tiger-beetle genus.

Cicisbeism (si-sis-hō-izm) n. the state or practice of a cicisbeo.

Cicisbeo (chē-chēs-bā-ō, si-sis-bō-ō) n. [It.] a man that dangles about a married woman.

Ciconian (si-kō-ni-an) a. [L. ciconia, stork] per-

ciconian (si-ko-ni-an) a. [L. ciconia, stork] pertaining to, or consisting of, storks.

Cicuta (si-kū-ta) n. [L.] a genus of plants, containing the water-hemlock.

Cid (sid) n. [A.] a chief; Rodrigo Diaz, the Spanish national hero; an epic poem in celebration of

Rodrigo Diaz.

Rodrigo Diaz.

Cidaris (sid'a-ris) n. [G.] a head-dress worn by the ancient Persian kings, etc.; the head-dress of the Jewish high-priest; a genus of sea-urchins.

Cider (sī'-der) n. [F. fr. H. shākur, be intoxicated] a drink made from the juice of apples. Ciderbrandy, a kind of brandy made from cider.

Ciderkin (sī'-der-kin) n. a liquor made by adding water to the crushed mass of apples after cider is pressed out.

Ci-devant (sē-de-vong') a. [F.] former; late. ciel, etc. See ceil, etc.

cierge (sērj) n. (F.) a wax candle used in religious processions.

cigar, segar (si-gar, se-gar) n. [Sp.] tobaccoleaf ing. Cigar-holder, a mouthpiece for a cigar.

cigarette (sig-a-ret) n. finely cut tobacco rolled in thin paper for smoking.

cilia (sili-ia) n.pl. [L.] the eyelashes [Anat.]; hair-like vibratile processes.

ciliary (sil'yar-i) a. pertaining to cilia; furnished with cilia; ciliate.

ciliate, ciliated (sili-i-āt, -ā-ted) a. furnished with cilia.

ciliation (sil-i-a'-shun) n. the state of being ciliate; cilic collectively.

cilice, cilicium (sil'is, si-lish'-i-um) n. [L. cilicium, goats' hair-cloth]

hair-cloth; a hair shirt.

CILICIOUS (si-lish'-us) a. made or consisting of hair. ciliferous (si-lif-e-rus) a. [L. cilium, cyclid, and ferre, bear] furnished with, or bearing, cilia; ciliated.

cilia; cinated.

ciliform (sil'i-form) a. [L. forma, shape] having the form of cilia; very slender.

ciliograde (sil'i-fo-grad) a. [L. gradi, walk] moving by means of cilia.

cillosis (si-lo-sis) n. [l. cilium, eyelid] a constant trembling of the upper eyelid [Path.].

C1Ma (sī-ma) n. See cyma.

cimbia (sim-bi-a) n. [Sp. cimbra, arched frame] a fillet, list, band, or cincture [Arch.].

Cimbric (sim-brik) a. pertaining to the Cimbri; —
n. the language of the Cimbri.

cimeliarch (si-nie-li-ark) n. [G. keimidion, treasure, and archein, rule] the warden of church valuables; the treasure-chamber of a church.

Cimeter (sim'e-ter) n. See scimitar.

Cimex (si-meks) n. [L.] a genus of insects containing the bed bug.
cimicine (simil-sin) n. an oily fluid secreted by the bed bug.
Cimmerian (si-me-ri-an) a. pertaining to the (simil-sin) n. said to have dwelt in

darkness; intensely dark.

cimolite (sim¹ō-līt) n. [Cimolus, one of the Cyclades] a friable white clay.

cinchona (sin-kō-nā) n. [Countess of Chinchon, who was cured of a fever by it in 1638] a genus of trees yielding Peruvian bark; the bark itself.

cinchonaceous (sin-kō-nā-shus) a. pertaining to cinchona.

cinchonate (sin'kō-nāt) n. a salt of cinchonic acid.

cinchonia, cinchonine (sin-kō-ni-a, sin-kō-ni-a) n. an alkaloid obtained from Peruvian bark.

cinchonic (sin-kon-ik) a. derived from Peruvian bark.
cinchonism (sin-kō-nizm) n. a disturbance of the system produced by overdoses

of quinine [Path.].

cincture (singk'tūr) n. [L.] a belt; a girdle; an inclosure; [Arch.] a ring at the top or

the bottom of a column.

Cinctured (singk-tūrd) a. having a cincture; girdled.

Cinder (sinder) n. [A.S. sinder| any partially burned combustible substance;—pl. [Geol.] rough, angular, cindery-looking material sent out from a volcano, or forming the scum of some lava streams. Cinder-loed, a loose stratum of oyster shells in the upper Purbeck series. Cinder-cone, a volcanic mountain consisting of cinders. Cinder-wench, cinder-woman, a woman that getsa living by raking among ashes for cinders.

Cindery (sin'der-i) a. like, or composed of, cinders. cinefaction (sin-e-fak'-shun) n. [L. cinis, ashes, and facere, make] reduction to ashes. cinematograph (sin-e-matio-graph n. See kinematograph (sin-ematograph n. [G. kinein, move, and engchuma, infusion]

laticiferous tissue [Bot.].

cinenchymatous (sin-eng-kim'a-tus) a.

neraceous, cinereous (sine-ra'shus, α.

ving the colour of ashes; ash-gray.

inerary (sin-e-ra-ri) a. pertaining to ashes; containing ashes.

ineration (sin-e-ra-shum) n. reducing to ashes;
incineration.

concerns (sin-e-res'ent) a. becoming or being ash-coloured.

cineritious (sin-e-rish-us) a. ash-gray, esp. applied to the gray substance of the

Cingalese, Singhalese the people or the language of Ceylon;—a. belonging to Ceylon or its people.

Cingulate (sing'gū-lāt) a. [L. cingere, bind] surrounded by one or more coloured bands. Cinnabar (sin-a-bar) n. [G. kinnabari] red sulphide of mercury; vermilion; [Bot.] dragon's blood:—a. vermilion coloured.

cinnabaric, cinnabarine (sin-a-bar-ik, sin-a-bar-in) a. pertaining to, or containing, cinnabar.

cinnamic, cinnamomic (sin'a-mik, sin-a-mom'ik) a. pertaining to, or obtained from, cinnamon.

cinnamon (sin-a-mun) n. [H.] the inner bark of a tree growing in

Cinnamon - stone, Ceylon. variety of garnet. cinque (singk) n. [L. quin-que the number five

upon dice or cards. Cinque-pace, a dance. Cinque Ports, Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, Sandwich (added later, Winchelsea, Rye, etc.). Cinquefoil (singk-foil) n. a plant of different cardinal forms of the control of the control of the control of the cardinal forms ent species; [Arch.] an ornamental

Cinnamon.

foliation having five cusps.

foliation having five cusps.

Cionitis (si-ō-nī'tis) n. [G. kiōn, a pillar, the uvula] inflammation of the uvula.

Cipher (sī-fer) n. [A. sifr] the character 0; a person of no worth or character; a combination of letters, as a monogram; a private alphabet for the transmission of secrets; the key to it;—n.t. to write in occult characters;—n.t. to practise arithmetic.

Cipolin (sip-ō-lin) n. [It.] a variety of limestone, veined and stratified like an onion.

cippus (sipus) n.; pl. cippi (sip-i) [L.] a small monumental column; a military palisade. circ (serk) n. [L. circus, a circle] a prehistoric stone circle.

circar (ser'kar) n. [Hind.] a district or province under Mogul rule in India.

Circassian (ser-kash-yan) n. a native of Circassia; —a. pertaining to Circassia.

Circean (ser-se-an) a. pertaining to Circe, a fabled enchantress; magical; noxious.

circensial (ser-sen-shal) a. pertaining to the circus in ancient Rome.

circinal, circinate (ser-si-nal, -nāt) a. [L. compasses]rolled spirally downwards as a fern frond [Bot.]

CITCle (scr-kl) n. [L. circulus, dim. of circus, circle] a plane figure bounded by a single curved line called its circumference, every point of which is equally distant from a point within it called the centre; the line that bounds such a figure: a circumference; a round body; a sphere; an orb; a ring; compass; circuit; the company gathering round, or associated with, a person or place; a never ending series; a form of reasoning, in which one proposition proves a position, and is itself proved by the same; -v.t. to move or revolve round; to encompass, as by a circle; to surround; -v.t. to move in a round or compass. Circle of curvature, the osculating circle of a curve at any point. Circle of parade, a circular parry in fencing. Circle of Ulloa, a white rainbow seen in compasses]rolled spirally downwards, as a fern frond [Bot.]. Alpine regions opposite the sun in foggy weather. Great circle, a circle in a sphere, the plane of which contains the centre. Secondary circle, a great circle perpendicular to another regarded as primary. Small circle, a circle in a sphere, the plane of which does not contain the centre.

CITCLEd (ser-kid) a. encircled; marked with a circle; circular.

circlet (ser'klet) n. a little circle; a small ring, esp. one used as an ornament; an orb.

circuit (ser'klt) n. [L.] the act of moving or revolving round; the space inclosed within a fixed limit; that which incloses or encircles, as a ring, hand a property of property of contain distinct that which incloses or encircles, as a ring. band, or crown; a periodical visitation of certain districts

circuitous (ser-kū-i-tus-ti) natirect of certain districts in succession, as by judges, etc.; the district thus visited.

Circuiteer (ser-ki-i-ti) n. one that moves in a circuit; a judge.

Circuitous (ser-kū-i-tus) a. going round in a circuit; indirect; roundabout.

Circuitously (ser-kū-i-tus-ti) acts. in a circuitous, indirect, or roundabout way.

Circuity (ser-kū-i-ti) n. roundabout motion or action; an indirect course.

Circulable (ser-kū-i-ti) a. capable of being circulated.

circular (ser-kū-lar) a. [L. circulus, circle] in the form of a circle; round; successive in order; cyclic; returning or ending in itself; addressed to persons having a common interest;—n, an intimation, personal, official, or mercantile, copies of which are sent out to friends, customers, or the public generally. Circular instruments, those in which the whole circle out to means, customers, or the public generally.

Circular instruments, those in which the whole circle
is graduated, as in a transit circle. Circular letter, a
circular. Circular measure (of an angle), the arc
subtended by the angle at the centre, divided by the
radius, of the circle. Circular note, a letter of credit
payable at any one of a number of places. Circular
number, one whose powers have as their last figure the
number itself, e.g., 5², etc. =25, etc. Circular sating,
the method of sailing on the arc of a great circle.
Circularity (ser-kū-lar-i-ti) n. the state or quality
of being circular.

Circularize (ser-kū-lar-i-ti) n. the state or quality
circularize (ser-kū-lar-i-ti) adv. in a circular
manner.

Circulate (ser-kū-lāt) v.t. to cause to pass from
place or person to ;—v.i. to move or pass
round; to pass from place, person, or hand, to; to flow
round, as the blood; to repeat, as decimals.

Circulation (ser-kū-lā'-shun) n. the act of
circulating medium; diffusion; the flow of blood from
the heart into the arteries, thence into the veins, and
a back to the heart: (Chem | repeated distillation

so back to the heart; [Chem.] repeated distillation.

circulator (ser-kū-lā-tur) n. one who, or that

circulatory (ser-kū-la-tur-i) a. circulat; circu
lating or going round.

circumambagious (ser-kum-am-ba/jus)a. circumambient (ser-kum-am-bi-ent) a. [L.] roundabout. circumambient (ser-kum-am-bi-ent) a. [L. circum and ambire, go

round] surrounding; inclosing.
circumambulate (ser-kum-am-hū-lāt) v.i.
[L. circum and ambulare, walk] to walk round about.

circumambulation (ser-kum-am-bū-lā'-shun) n. the act of

circumambulating or walking round.

circumanal (ser-kum-a-na) a. [L. circum and anus] situated about the anus. circumbendibus (ser-kum-ben-di-bus) n.[L.

roundabout way; a circumlocution. Circumcise (ser kum-siz) v.t. [L. caedere, cut] to cut off the foreskin; to purify.

circumcision (ser-kum-sizh-un) n. the act of circumcising. circumdenudation (ser-kum-dō-nū-dā² circumdenudation shun) n. erosion about

a mass, which is left elevated.

Circumduct (ser-kum-dukt) v.t. [L. ducere. lead]

revolve round an axis, so as to describe a cone.

Circumduction (ser-kum-duk-shum) n. the

act of circumducting.

circumductory (ser-kum-duk-tur-i) a. of, or pertaining to, circumduction. circumference (ser-kum-fer-ens)n.[L. circum bounds a circle; a periphery; anything circular in form. circumferential (ser-kum-fe-ren-shal) a. pertaining to a circumference.

circumferentor (ser-kum-fe-ren-tur) n. an in-strument used by surveyors for taking horizontal angles.

circumflect (ser'kum-flekt) v.t. [L.] to bend round; to place the circumflex accent on.

circumflection, circumflexion (ser-kum-flek-shun)

n. the act of circumflecting.

circumflex (ser kumcircum and flectere, pp. flexus, bend] a mark () indicating accent, quality, or contraction := n.t. to mark or pronounce with a circumflex := a. marked with a circumflex; bent.

circumflexus (ser-kum-flex-sus) n. a muscle of the palate.

circumfluence (ser-kum-floo-ens) n. a flowing round on ail sides.

circumfluent, circumfluous (serfloo-ent, -us) a. [L. circum, around, and fluere, flow] flowing around; surrounding.

circumforaneous (ser-kum-fo-rū-nē-us) a. abroad; wandering.

circumfusent (ser-kum-ful'jent) n. [L.] circumfuse (ser-kum-fuz) v.t. [L. circum and funder, pour] to pour round. circumfusile (ser-kum-fuzil) a. capable of being poured around. circumfusion (ser-kum-fuzil) n. the act of pouring or spreading around;

state of being poured around.

circumgyrate (ser-kum-jī-rat) v.t. [L. circum and gyrus, circle] to cause to turn or roll round ;-v.i. to go round and round.

circumgyration (ser-kum-jī-rā-shun) n. the act of circumgyrating; [Anat.] the turning of a limb in its socket.

circumincession (ser-kun-in-sesh'un) n. other of the three persons of the Trinity.

circumjacent (ser kum-jā'sent) a. [L. circum and jacere, lie] lying around; bordering on every side.

bordering on every side.

circumlocution (ser-kum-lō-kū'shun) n. [L.]

ression. Circumlocution office, a phrase used in ridicule of tardyofficial procedure (Dicken's Little Loorric).

circumlocutionary (ser-kum-lō-kū'shun-circumlocutionary (ser-kum-lō-kū'shun-circumlocutory (ser-kum-lo-kū-tur-i) a. exhibiting circumlocution.

circummeridian (ser-kum-mer-rid'i-ux) a. circummure (ser-kum-mūr') v.t. [L. murus, wall) to surround with a wall.

circumnavigable (ser-kum-navi-ga-bl) a. capable of being circumnavigated or sailed round.

navigated or sailed round.

navigated or sailed round.

circumnavigate (ser-kum-nav-i-gāt) v.t. to sail round.

circumnavigation (ser-kum-nav-i-gā-shun) n. act of sailing round.

circumnavigator (ser-kum-na-tā-shun) n. [I. nutare, pp. nutatus, nod] successive nodding towards all points of the compass [Bot.].

circumpolar (ser-kum-po-lar) a. near a pole, circumpolar ser-kum-po-lar) a. near a pole, circumpolar stars, stars that revolve round the pole without setting. the pole without setting.

circumposition (ser-kum-pō-zish'un) n. [L. act of placing round about, or state of being so placed.

circumrotary, circumrotatory (ser-kum-rō-ta-ri, -ta-tur-i) a. turning, rolling, or whiring. Circumrotation (ser-kum-rō-ta-shun) n. [L. erreum and rota, wheel] act of revolving; state of being whirled round. circumscissile (ser-kum-sis-ii) a. [L. circu m-scridere, cut about] opening along a transverse circular line [Bot.].
circumscribable (ser-kum-skri-ba-bl) a. [L. circum and scribere].
write] capable of being circumscribed.

circumscribe (ser-kum-skrib) n.t. to limit; to circumscriptible (ser-kum-skrip'ti-bl) dr. circumscriptible (ser-kum-skrip'ti-bl) dr.

circumscription (scr-kum-skrip'shun) n. the mines the form or magnitude of a body; limitation by conditions, restraints, etc.; bound; confinement; limit. circumscriptive (ser-kum-skrip'tiv) d. limiting; limited. circumscriptively (ser-kum-scrip'tiv-li) d. circumscriptively (ser-kum-scrip'tiv-li) (ser-kum-scrip'tiv-li) (ser-kum-scrip'tiv-li) the sun; near the sun.

circumspect (ser-kum-spekt) a. [L.] attentive to all the circumstances of a case; cautious; prudent; watchful.

cautious; prudent; waterini.

circumspection (ser-kum-spek'shun) n.
attention to all the facts
and circumspective (ser-kum-spek'tiv)a. looking
round every way; cautious;

careful of consequences; wary.

circumspectly (ser-kum-spekt-li) adv. vigilantly; warily; cautiously.

circumspectness (ser-kum-spekt-nes) n.

careful of consequences; wary.

every side; minute general attention. circumstance (ser kum-stans) n. [L.] a par-ticular fact, event, or case; anything attending on, relative to, or affecting, a fact or event; accident; incident; particular; adjunct;—pl. worldly estate; condition as to pecuniary resources;—r.t. to place in a particular situation.

circumstantial (ser-kum-stanf-shal) a. accidental; casual; full of events or incidents; minute; inferred from a number of particulars; indirect;—n. a non-essential. Circumstantial evidence, any evidence not direct and positive.

circumstantiality (ser-kum-stan-shi-al'i-ti) n. the state of being circumstantial; minuteness in details; a detail.

circumstantially (ser-kum-stan'shal-i) adv. circumstantiate (ser-kum-stan'shi-at) v.t. to detail exactly and minutely;

to prove or confirm by adducing particulars, t. (L. valium, circumvallate (er. kum-val at) v. t. (L. valium, rampart; -a. walled in. Circumvallate papillæ, large papillæ on the back part of the tongue.

Circumvallation (ser-kum-va-la'shun) n. act of surrounding with a

wall or rampart; a line of field-works round a camp.

CICUMVENT (Ser-kum-vent) v.t. [1. circumvent venire, pp. circumventus, encompass] to gain advantage over; to deceive; to delude.

CICUMVENTION (ser-kum-ven-shun) n. the act of circumventing.

circumventive (ser-kum-ven-tiv) a. deceiving by artifices; deluding.

circumvolution (ser-kum-vol-u'shum) n. act rolled, round; a thing rolled round another; a winding. circumvolve (ser-kum-vol'v) n.t. and i. [L. vol-were, roll] to roll round. circus (ser-kus) n. [L.] a circular piece of ground for sports and games; an amphitheatre with a central ring for feats of horsemanship and dexterity;

the company of performers with their equipage.

CITQUE (serk) n, a circus; a ring of some sort.

cirque-couchant (serk'khóó'shant) a. lying cirrate (sir'ät) a. [L. cirratus, curled, fr. cirrus, curl of hair] having cirri.

cirrhosis (si-ró'sis) n. [G. kirrhos, tawny] abnormal formation of connective tissue; "hobnailed" or "gin-drinkers'" liver.

cirriferous, cirrigerous (si-rif'e-rus, -rij'e-rus) a. [L. cirrus and ferre, gerere, bear] bearing cirri.

Cirriform (sir-i-form) a. [L. cirrus, curl of hair, and forma, shape] formed (like a tendril. cirriped) (siri-jeed) n. [L. cirrus and pes, pedis, foot] one of the Cirripedia, a sub-class of crustaceans, including the barnacles, etc.

Cirro-cumulus (sir-ō-kū-mū-lus) n. [L. cirrus and pes pedis, peap] a cloud broken up into small, rounded, or rolled masses.

Cirrose, Cirrous (sir-ō-stră-tus) a. terminating in a curl or tendril. cirro-stratus (sir-ō-strātus) n. [L. cirrus and stratus, spread flat] a horizontal cloud, fringed or fleecy on the margin.

cirrus (sir'us) n.: pl. cirri (sir'i) [L.] a tendril; a curled filament: a lofty, fleecy cloud.

cirsocele (sgr'sō-sōl) n. [G. kirsos, a swollen vein, and kēlē, tumour] a varicocele. cisalpine (sis-al-pin, -pin) a. on the Roman, or cisalpine (sis-al-pin, -pin) a. on the Roman, or cisallantic (sis-al-lan-tik) a. [1. cis., on this side] on this side of the Atlantic ciselure (sēz-lūr) n. [P. cis-ler, carve] chased work; the process of chasing. Cisleu (sis'-lū) n. See Chisleu. cismontane (sis-mon'tān) a. [L.] on this side of the mountain. cispadane (sis-pa-dain) a. [L. cis and Padus, the Pol on the south side of the Po. Cissoid (sis-oid) n. [G. kissos, ivy, and cidos, form] a curve invented by Diocles.

cist (sist) n. [G. kistē] a tomb consisting of a stone clest, covered with stone slabs.

cistella (sis-tel-a) n. pl. cistellæ (sis-tel-ē) the capsular shield of some lichens [Bot.]. Cistercian (sis-ter-shan) n. one of an order of monks of Citeaux (Cistercium).

cistern (sis-tern) n. |L.| a reservoir or receptacle for holding water or other liquids.

cistome (sis-ton) n. |G. kiste, box, and stoma, month] the space into which the stoma of a leaf opens [Bot.] scitcifer in [ft.] the fruit-supporting stalk of certain fungi [Bot.].

Cistus (sistus) n. [ft. kistos, the rock-rose] a genus of shrubby plants with beautiful flowers.

Cit (sit) n. an abbreviation of citizen, used in disparagement or contempt. citable (sī'ta-bl) a. that may be cited or quoted. citadel (sit'a-del) n. [It. fr. L. civis, citizen] a for-tress or eastle in or near a city. **Cital** (sī-tal) n. a summons; recital; quotation. citation (sī-tā-shun) n. [L. citare, to cite] an official call or notice to appear; quotation; the passage or words quoted; enumeration. citatory (sīta-tur-i) a. summoning; having to do cite (sīt) v.t. to summon; to quote; to call, in proof or confirmation of. cithara (sith'a-ra) n. [G.] the ancient Greek lyre. cither, cithern, cittern (sith'er, -ern, n. a kind of guitar with metal strings.

Citicism, Citycism (sit'i-sizm) n. the manner of a citizen.

Citied (sit'id) a. belonging to a city; formed into a city; covered with cities.

Citigrade (sit'i-grād) a. [L. citus, swift, and gradi, go] moving swiftly.

Citizen (sit'i-zn) n. [F. fr. L. civis, citizen] an inhabitant of a city; a freeman; a member of a state;—a. having the character of a citizen.

Citizenship (sit'i-zn-ship) n. the state of being a citizen it he rights of a citizen.

Citole (sit'-61) n. [Sp. fr. L. cithara] a mediæval box-shaped psaltery.

Citrate (sit'-fat) n. [L. citrus, fr. G. kitron, a citron] a salt of citric acid.

Citrene (sit'-fan) n. a substance found in oil of lemon. kind of guitar with metal strings.

citric (sit'rik) a. of, or pertaining to, an acid that exists in the juice of the lemon, etc. citril exists in the juice of the lemon, etc.

citril (sitril) n. [citron] a small canary-like finch of southern Europe, with orange-coloured breast.

citrination (sit-ri-nā-shun) n. the state of becoming, or being, yellow.

citrine (sitrin) n. a yellow pellucid variety of quartz;—a, yellow or greenish-yellow.

citron (sitrun) n. [G.] the fruit of the citron-tree resembling a lemon; the citron-tree] the water-melon.

citrul (sitril) n. [L. civitas] a large town; a corporate town; one that is, or has been, the seat of a bishop; the inhabitants of a city;—a. pertaining to a city.

cive (siv) n. [L. cepa, cuepo, onion] a species of garlic growing in tufts.

civet (sivet) n. [A.] a substance of a strong, musky odour. Civet-cat, the

animal that produces civet. CIVIC (siv'ik) a. [L. ciris, citizen] relating to a city or a citizen. Civic crown, a garland of oak leaves bestowed on a Roman soldier that had saved the life of a comrade in battle.

Civet cat.

Civil (siv-il) a pertaining to a city or state; pertaining to a citizen and his rights in the community; lay, lawful, or intestine, as opposed to ecclesiastical, criminal, lawful, or intestine, as opposed to ecclesiastical, criminal, or foreign; peaceful, mercantile, etc., as opposed to military; cultivated and polished, as opposed to military; cultivated and polished, as opposed to rude and barbarous; courteous; polite. Civil action, one not involving prosecution for crime. Civil architecture, the branch of architecture having to do with buildings for the purposes of civil life. Civil death, the loss of civil rights, as by banishment, outlawry, etc. Civil engineer, one skilled in making railways, canals, etc. Civil law, the law of a state or country; Roman law. Civil list, the annual allowance for the support of a sovereign; the officers of the civil government. Civil servant, a member of the civil service. Civil service, the non-military servants of the crown. Civil state, the citizens not included in the military, naval, and ecclesiastical bodies. Civil war, war between citizens of the same country.

Civil an (si-vil-yan) n. one skilled in civil law; one

civilian (si-vil'yan) n. one skilled in civil law; one whose pursuits are civil, not military or clerical;—a. pertaining to, or characteristic of, a civilian.

Civility (si-vil-1-ti) n. courtesy of behaviour; politic ness; good-breeding;—nl. acts of politicness.

Civilization (siv-il-iz-ā-shun) n. act of civilizing, or state of being civilized.

Civilize (siv-il-iz) v.t. to reclaim from a savage state; to instruct in the arts of regular life.

civilizer (siv-1-li-zer) n. one who, or that which, civilizes.

civilly (siv-1-li) adr. in a civil manner; with reference to civil matters; according to civil law.

clabber (klab-er) n. bonnyclabber; -v.i. to curdle.

clachan (klah'-an) n. [Gael.] a rude stone sarco-phagus; a hamlet. clack (klak) v.t. [Imit.] to clink;—v.t. to make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; sudden, sharp noise, as ny sunking or cracking; to talk rapidly and continually;—n. a sharp, repeated, rattling sound; anything that causes a clacking noise; continual talk; in a corn-mill, that part which strikes the hopper and promotes the discharge of the corn; a bell that rings when more corn is required to feed the hopper; a kind of ball-valve. Clack-dish, a beggar's dish once in use (the clack of the cover attracted attention). Clack-valve, a pump valve hinged at one edge.

clacker (klak-er) n. one who, or that which, clacks; the clack of a mill.

clad (klad) pret. and pp. of clothe.

Claim (klām) v.t. [L. claumere, ery out] to demand as a right, or as due :—v.i to have a right;—n. a demand of a right or supposed right; a title; the thing claimed; a piece of land marked out by a settler or miner for purchase when it is offered for sale. Claim-jumper, oue that seizes a claim belonging to another. Claim-jumping, the seizing of a claim belonging to another.

Claimable (klā-ma-bl) a. capable of being claimed. claimant, claimer (klā/mant, -mer) n. one clair-audience (klār-aw-di-ens) n. [L. clarus, clear, and audire, hear] ability to hear sounds inaudible under normal conditions.

clair-obscure, clare-obscure

(klār-ob-skūr')n. (L. obsourus, obscure). See chiaroscuro. Clairvoyance (klār-voi-ans) n. [F. fr. L. clarus, clear, and videre, see] a power attributed to mesmerized persons, of discerning objects not present to the senses

clairvoyant (klar-voi-ant) n. one that claims the power of clairvoyance.

clam (klam) n. [A.S. olam, fetter] a bivalve shell-fish of different genera; an instru-

clam of different genera; an instrument for holding.

clam (klam) v.t.[A.S. eleeman, anoint]
viscous matter;—v.i. to be moist or sticky.

clamant [L.] crying earnestly.

clamber (klam'ant, kkā-mant) a.

clamber (klam'ber) v.t. and i.

difficulty; to ascend by clinging.

clamminess (klam'i-nes) n. the state of being clammy; viscosity; stickiness.

clammy (klam'i-1 a. [A.S. eleeman, anoint] sticky; glutinous; moist and adhesive.

clamorous (klam'ur-us) a. noisy; boisterous; importunate; calling for redress.

clamorously (klam'ur-us-il) a.de. in a clamorous (klam'ur-us-il) a.de. in a clamorous.

clamorousness (klam'ur-us-nes) n. state or

clamorously (klam-ur-us-li) adv. in a clamorous manner.

clamorousness (klam-ur-us-nes) n. state or quality of being clamorous.

clamour (klam-ur) n. [L.] loud shouting; any to shout;—v.i. to shout loudly; to utter repeated and loud cries; to make importunate demands.

clamp (klamp) n. [D.] a piece of timber or iron used to fisten work together; a thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side, used to sustain the ends of the beams; an instrument used by joiners to hold pieces of wood together; a pile of bricks laid up for burning; a cap-square;—n.t. to secure or render firm by a clamp. Clamp-irons, irons fastened at the ends of fires to prevent the fuel from falling out. Clamp-nails, nails used to fasten clamps in ships.

clamp (klamp) n. [finil.] a lieavy footstep;—v.i. to the clamp trend heavily.

clan (klam) n. [Gael. clann, offspring, tribe, fr. L. planta, shoot a tribe united under a chieftain.

clandestine (klan-des-tin) n. [L.] hidden; secret; kept from public view or notice, mostly with an evil design.

clandestinely (klan-des-tin-li) adv. in a clandestineness (klan-des-tin-nes) n. the onality of being secret.

clandestineness (klan-destinenes) n. the quality of being secret.

Clang (klang) v.t. [L.] to strike together with a ringing metallic sound;—n.t. to produce a sharp, shrill sound;—n. a sharp, ringing sound.

Clangorous (klang-gur-us) a. making a harsh, unpleasant sound.

clangour (klang-gur) n. a sharp, shrill, harsh sound.

clank (klangk) n. [cluck] the loud, ringing sound made by a collision of sonorous bodies;—v.t. and i. to produce a sharp, ringing sound.

clannish (klan-ish) u. mutually aiding, as members of the same party or cause.

clannishly (klan-ish-li) adv. in a clannish manner.

clannishness (klan'ish-nes) n. the quality of being clannish.
clanship (klan'ship) n. a state of union, as in a clan; association under a chieftain.

Clansman (klanz-man) n. a member of a clan.

Clap (klap) v.t. [Seand.] to strike one object against another; to strike quickly and sharply; to strike together; to applaud;—v.t. to come together suddenly with noise; to strike the hands together;—n. a loud noise made by sudden collision; a sudden explosion; a striking of hands to express approbation;—(O.F.) genorhea. Clap-bread, a kind of oatmeal cake rolled out thin and baked hard. Clap-dish, a clack-dish. Clap-net, a folding net for snaring birds. Clap-trap, a contrivance for

clapping in theatres; a trick or device to gain applause. To clap up, to conclude, or imprison, lastily.

Clapper (klap-er) n. one who, or that which, claps; the tongue of a bell; the clack of a mill.

Clapper-claw, to thrash; to scold.

Claque (klak) ». [F] a collection of persons engaged to applaud a theatrical performance.

claqueur (kia-ker') n. a member of the claque.

Clare (klār) n. a nun of the order of St. Clare.

clarence (klar'ens) n. [Duke of Clarence (William four-wheeled carriage, usually with a curved glass front, and a driver's seat outside.

Clarenceux, Clarencieux $\frac{(klar'en-su)}{n}$.

Claret (klar-et) n. [L. claret, claret-coloured. Claret-cup, a beverage of iced claret, brandy, lemon, etc.; -a. claret-coloured. Claret-cup, a beverage of iced claret, brandy, lemon, etc. (klar-i-kord) n. [L. clarus, clear] a red wine from cup, a beverage of iced claret, brandy, lemon, etc. (clarichord (klar-i-kord) n. [L. clarus, clear, and chorda, string] a mediaval musical instrument like a spinet.

instrument like a spinet

clarification (klar-i-fi-kā'shun) n. the act of clarifier (klar-i-fi-er) n. one who, or that which, clarifies or purifies; a vessel in which clarification is conducted.

clarify (klari-fi) v.t. [L. clarus, clear, and fucere, make] to make clear; to purify from feculent matter;—v.i. to become clarified.

clarinet, clarionet (klari-net, i-o-net) n. clarinet, clarionet a cylindrical musical wind-instrument, with finger-holesand keys, a bell-mouth, and a reed in the mouthpiece.

clarion (klari-un) n. [L. clarus, clear] a kind of trumpet, whose note is clear and shrill.

clarisonous (klari-i-o-nus) a. [L. clarus and soms, sound] having a clear sound.

Clarity (klar-i-ti) n. [L.] clearness; brightness. claro-obscuro (klarto-ob-skoo'rō) n. See clarty (klarti) a. [Etym. unknown] miry; very

clary (klari) n. [F.] a plant of the genus sage. Clary-water, a composition of brandy, sugar, clary-

clary (klasri) n. [K.] a plant of the genus sage. Clary-flowers, cinnanon, and ambergris.

clash (klash) v.t. [variant of clack] to strike noisily against; v.v. to dash noisily together; to come in collision; to oppose;—n. a meeting with violence; collision of bodies; contradiction.

clasp (klasp) v.t. [M. k.] to shut or fasten together with a clasp; to entbrace; to grasp; n. a catch for fastening or holding together the varts of anything; a close embrace. Clasp-knife, a knife whose blade folds into the handle. Clasp-lock, a spring-lock. Clasp-nail, a nail having a spurred head.

clasper (klas-per) n. that which clasps, as a tenclasper (klas-per) n. that which clasps, as a tenclasper (klas-per) n. that which clasps, as a tenclasper (klas-per) n. [t. classis] an order or division of persons or things; a number of students taught together; a group of plants or animals made up of orders;—v.t. to arrange in classes; to rank together. Class-fellow class-mate, one of the same classed. classible, classible (klas-q-h), i-bh) a. classic (klas-i), n. a work of excellence and classic (klas-i), n. a work of excellence and Greek literature;—a, of the first class or rank in literature or art; chaste: pure; refined.

Greek literature;—a. or the mrst class of the highest class or art; chaste; pure; refined.

Classical (klas-i-kal) a. of the highest class or classical frank, esp. in literature; classic. (klas-i-kal-izu) n. a classical style or Eonan art; knowledge of the classics.

Classicalist (klas-i-kal-ist) n. one marked by classicalism; a classicist.

classicality, classicalness (klas-iklas'i-kal-nes) n. the quality of being classical.

classically (klas'i-kal-i) adv. in a classical manner; according to classes. classicism (klas'i-sizm) n. classic style or idiom.

classicist (klas'i-sist) n. one versed in, or devoted to, the classics.
classifiable (klas'i-fi-a-bl) a. capable of being classified.

classification (klas-i-fi-kā/shun) n. the act of classificatory (klas-i-fi-kā-sur-i) a. relating to classificatory (klas-i-fi-kā-sur-i) a. relating to classify (klas-i-fi) v.l. [L. classis, class, and facere, make] to distribute into classes; arrange.

Classis (klas-is) n. an ecclesiastical judicatory.

classis (klas'is) n. an ecclesiastical judicatory.

classman (klas'man) n. one that has secured honours at a university examination.

clastic (klas'tik) a. [l., klustos, broken] fragmental; causing, or undergoing, breaking up.

clathrate (klath'rāt) a. [l., cluthri, bars] latticed [Bot. and Zool.].

clatter (klat'er) v.t. [clack] to strike and make a rattling noise; -v.i. tomake rattling sounds; to prattle with the tongue; -n. a repeated rattling noise.

clatteringly (klat'er-ing-li) udv. with a clatter; so as to clatter.

claudication (klaw-di-kū'shun) n. [L. claudus, lame] a limp.

clause (klawz) n. [L. claudere, pp. clausus, shut] a member or portion of a sentence; an article or distinct portion of a document.

Clausilia (klaw-sil'-a) n. [L. clausus, closed] a clausilia (klaw-sil'-a) n. [Clausthal, Harz Claustral (klaw-sil'-a) a. [L. claudere, shut] relating to a cloister; lickoister-like.

claustral (klaws-trai) a. [L. claudere, shut] relating to a cloister; cloister-like.

claustrophobia (klaws-trai) a. [L. claudere, shut] relating to a cloister; cloister-like.

claustrophobia (klaws-trai) a. [L. claustrai) n. [L. claustrum, closed place, and claustrum, closed place, and claustrum) n. a thin lamelliform denosit of gray matter in the brain.

claustrum (klaws'trum) n. a thin lamelliform deposit of gray matter in the brain.

Clausular (klaw'zū-lar) a. consisting of clauses.

clausure (klaw'zūr) n. an inclosure; confinement; a book-clasp.

clavate, clavated (klā'vāt, -vā-ted) a. [I.. clavation (kla-vā'shun) n. [L. clavus, nail] articulation in a socket; gomphosis.

clave (klav) pret. of cleave.

clave (klav'e-sin) n. [L. clavis, key] a harpsichord; clavecin a set of levers for ringing a carillon. clavecinist (klav'e-sin-ist) n. one that plays on the clavecin. (klav'e-la-ted) a. [L. clava, club] made from billets of wood. claviary (kla'vi-a-ri) n. [L. clavis, key] the keys clavichord (klav'i-kord) n. [L. clavis, key, and chordn, string). See clarichord. clavicle (klavi-kl) n. [L. clavis, key] the collar-bone. (klavi-kord) a. [L. clava, club, and

clavicorn (klavi-korn) a. [L. clara, club, and cornu, horn] having clavate antennæ;

—n. one of the clavicorn beetles.

m. one of the clavicorn beetles.

clavicular (kla-vik'ū-lar) a. pertaining to the clavicular (kla-vik'ū-lar) a. pertaining to the clavice or collar-hone.

clavier (klavi-er, kla-vēr) n. [F. fr. L. clavis, key] a keyboard or set of keys [Mus.].

claviform (klavi-form) a. [L. clava, club, and forma, form] club-shaped.

claviger (klavi-jer) n. [L.] one that bears a club, key, or nail.

clavigerous (kla-vij-e-rus) a. bearing a club, key or nail.

Clavis (klā-vis) n. [L.] a key or translation, a clue to solving problems, interpreting a cipher, etc. Claw (klaw) n. [A.S. chivun] a sharp, hooked nail, as of a beast or bird; the foot of an animal armed with hooked claws; anything resembling the claw of an animal; grasp; clutch; ev. t. to pull, tear, or scratch with claws. Claw-hammer, a hammer with claws for extracting nails. Claw-siok, suffering from

claw-sickness or foot-rot. To claw off, to beat to wind-ward off a lee shore; to escape; to scold.

Clawed (klawd) a. furnished with a claw or claws.

Clay (kla) n. [A.S. clæg] soft earth, consisting of alumina and silica, with water; earth in general, as representing the elementary particles of the human body—hence, the human body as formed out of such body—hence, the human body as formed out of such particles; a corpse;—v.t. to manure with clay; to purify and whiten with clay, as sugar; to puddle with clay. Clay-bead, a whorl or disc of baked clay, found in prehistoric tombs. Clay-brained, stupid. Clay-cold, cold as clay; lifeless. Clay-brained, stupid. Clay-cold, cold as clay; lifeless. Clay-brained, stupid. Clay-pit, a pit of iron. Clay-marl, a whitish, smooth, chalky clay. Clay-mill, a mill for preparing clay. Clay-pit, a pit where clay is dug. Clay-slate, roofing-slate. Clay-stone, an igneous compact felspar.

Clayes (klāz) n.pl. [F.] wattles or hurdles made with stakes interwoven with osiers [Fort.]. Clayey (klāzi) a. consisting of clay; like clay; daubed with clay.

clavish (klā-ish) a. of the nature of clay.

claymore (kla-isn) a. of the nature of clay.

claymore (kla-isn) n. [Gael. claidheamh sword, and mor, great] a large two-handed sword, used formerly by the Scottish Highlanders; a basket-hilted broadsword.

clean (klen) a. [A.S. clene] free from dirt or filth; without defects; free from awkwardness; sinless; pure; free from ceremonial defilement: in printing, needing no correction; in whaling, having no fish;—adv. quite; wholly; dexterously;—v.t. to free from dirt; to purify; to cleanse. Clean-out, well-shaped; definite. Clean-handed, guiltless of wrong-doing. Clean-limbed, having well-proportioned limbs. Clean-shaped, Clean-timbered, well-proportioned. timbered, well-proportioned.

cleaner (kle-ner) n. one who, or that which, cleans.

cleaning (kle-ner) n. one who, or that which, cleans.

cleaning (kle-ning) n. the act of making clean; the after-birth of cows, ewes, etc.

cleanlily (klen-li-li) adv. in a cleanly manner; neatly; smartly.

cleanliness (klen-li-nes) n. freedom from dirt; neatness of person or dress; purity.

cleanly (klen-li) a. habitually clean; pure;—adv. in a clean manner; neatly.

cleanness (klen-nes) n. the state or quality of being clean.

cleansable (klen-za-bl) a. capable of being cleansed (klen-za-bl) a. capable of being cleansed.

cleanse (klenz) v.t. to render clean; to purify; to wash or purge away.
cleanser (klen'zer) n. one who, or that which, cleanses.

Cleanser (kien-zer) n. one who, or that which, cleanses.

Clear (kier) a. [L. clarus, clear] bright; open; free from obstruction, cloud, uncertainty, guilt, and the like; able to perceive; acute; easily or distinctly heard; manifest; pure; plain; perspicuous;—adv. clearly; wholly;—n. unobstructed space [Arch.];—v.t. to make bright; to render evident; to free from obscurity, perplexity, impediment, and the like; to leap over, or pass by, without touching; to cleanse; to purify; to free from suspicion or accusation; to empty; to realize as profit;—v.i. to become clear, free, or disengaged; [Naut.] to leave a port. Clear-cut, sharply or delicately defined. Clear-eyed, clear-seighted, having acuteness of sight or intellect. Clear-headed, sagacious. Clear-sightedness, clear vision; discernment. Clear-starch, to stiffen with starch, and then clear by clapping between the hands. Clear-story, an upper part of a church furnished with windows. Clear-stuff, boards, etc., free from knots. To clear aship, to procure legal permission to sail. To clear for action, to remove all encumbrances from the decks and prepare for combat. To clear of, to depart. To clear the land, to gain a safe distance from shore [Naut.]. To clear up, to become, or make, clear. Clearage (kier-ai). n. the act of removing anything; clearance; a piece of iand cleared. clearance (kier-ais) n. the act of clearing; a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house; net profit.

certificate that a ship has been cleared

at the custom-house; net profit.

Clearer (kler-er) n. one who, or that which, clears. clearing (klēr-ing) n. act or process of making clear a place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation; the mode by which banks, railway companies etc., settle their contrary accounts, by the mutual exchange of notes, drafts, tickets, etc. Clearing-house, a place where clearing is carried ou.

clearly (klêr-li) utr. in a clear manner; brightly; audibly; plainly; entirely.

clearness (klêr-nes) n. the state or quality of being clear.

cleat (klêt) n. [cl. D. kloot, ball] a piece of wood, in fasten; a piece of wood or iron with two projecting ends. round which ropes are belayed:

jecting ends, round which ropes are belayed;

cleavable (klč/vi) n. act of cleaving; (klč/vi) n. act of cleaving; (klč/vii) n. act of cleaving; (klč/vii) n. act of cleaving; (klč/vii) n. act of cleaving; capable of

dividing naturally.

cleave (klev) v.i. [A.S. cliftan] to adhere cleave (klev) v.t. [A.S. cleafan] to part or divide by force; to split or rive;—v.i. to part; to

open; to crack.

cleavelandite (klēv'lan-dīt) n. [Cleaveland,
Amer. mineralogist] an albite.

cleaver (klē'ver) n. one who, or that which,
cleaves; a butcher's chopper.

cleaves, clivers (klē'verz, klī'verz) n.
cleché (klā'shā) n. [F. fr. L. clavis, key] a cross

cleché voided [Her.].

cleek, cleik (klēk) n. [cf. clutch] an iron hook
used to catch hold of something;
a goif-club with an iron head;—v.t. to clutch; to snatch
or seize:—v.t. to walk arm in arm.

clef (klef) n. [L. clavis, key] a character in musical notation placed at the beginning of the staff to determine the pitch of the lines and spaces, and of the notes on the staff.

the notes on the staff.

cleft (kleft) n. (Scand.] an opening
made by splitting: chasm; Celef.
fissure; chink; a crack in the bend of
the pastern. Cleft-footed, having a cloven foot. Cleftgraft, to ingraft by cleaving the stock and inserting a scion.

Cleg (kleg) n. [Scand.] the horse-fly; the gad-fly.

cleidomancy (kli'dō-man-si) n. [G. kleis, dos, divination by means of a key and abook, esp. the Bible. cleistogamy (klis-tog-a-mi) n. [G. kleistos, shut, and gamos, marriage] self-fertilization in unopened blossoms [Bot.]. clem (klem) v.t. and i. [Ger. elemmen, pinch, squeeze, jam] to starve.

Clematis (klemia-tis) n. [G. fr. klēma, twig] a genus of climbing plants.

Clemency (klemia-tis) n. [G. fr. klēma, twig] a clemency (klemia-tis) n. the quality of being clement (klemia-tis) n. the quality of being clement (klemia-tis) n. [L.] mild in temper and disposition; compassionate; indulgent.

Clementine (klemia-tis) n. pertaining to St. (klemia-tis) n. pertaining to St. n.pl. the collections and decretals of Pope Clement V. clemently (klemia-tis) n.pl. the collections and decretals of Pope Clement V. clemently (klemia-tis) n.pl. the collections and decretals of Pope Clement V. clemently (klemia-tis) n.pl. the collections and decretals of Pope Clement V. clemently (klemia-tis) n. in a clement clement manner; mildly; mercifully.

Clench, clinch (klensh, klinsh) n.t. [cf. D. klinken, rivet] to fasten by bending the point of: to grasp firmly: to close tightly; to make firm: to confirm;—n. the act of clenching; a firm closing; decisive proof: a firm grip; a bolt: a pun. clencher (klensh-er) n. one who, or that which, clenches; a clenching-tool; an unanswerable argument.

answerable argument.

clepe (klöp) v.t. and i. [A.S. cleopian, clypian, call]

clepsammia (klep-sam'i-a) n. [G. kleptein, steal, and ammos, sand] an instrument, as an hour-glass, for measuring time by sand. clepsydra (klep-sid-rat) n. [6] a contrivance for measuring time by the flow of water through an aperture; a chemical vessel.

clerestory (klef-stő-ri) n. See clear-story under clear.

clergy (klef-ji) n. lt. kleros, lot] men ordained for ordained ministers, as distinguished from the laity.

Benefit of clergy, exemption of clerics from criminal

process before a secular judge, extended, for many offences, to all laymen that could read (abolished 1827).

clergyable (kler-ji-man) n. an ordained ninting of, the benefit of clergy.

clergyman (kler-ji-man) n. an ordained ninting of, the clergy.

Clergyman's sore throat, chronic pharyngitis.

Cleric (kler-ik) n. a clerk or clergyman;—a. clerical. clerical (k'er'i-kal) a. pertaining to the clergy; pertaining to a clerk or copyist. clerical

error, an error in copying.

clericalism (kler-i-kal-izm) n. clerical power or influence.

clerisy (kler-1-si) n. educated men collectively; the intellectual class; the clergy.

clerk (klark, klerk) n. a scribe; a man of letters; a scholar; a clergyman; a lay officer that leads the responses in the Episcopalian church service; one that writes and keeps accounts; the secretary at a public board or court.

board or court.

clerking (klar', kler'-king) n. the calling or work clerking of a clerk.

clerkly (klark', klerk'-li) n. clerk-like; scholar-like; and n. clerk-like or scholarly manner.

clerkship (klark', klerk'-ship) n. condution, office, or business, of a clerk.

cleromancy (klero-inan-si) n. [G. klēros, lot, and mantein, divination] divination by casting lots with dice.

cleronomy (kleron-inan) n. [G.] heritage or patrimony.

cleve (klēv) n. [M.E.] a cliff; a hillside;—[A.S. cleveite (klēvit) n. [Clere, Sw. chemist] a sometontains helium).

contains helium).

clever (klev'er) a. [Etym. doubtful] dexterous;

cleverly (klev-er-li) adv. in a clever manner; adroitly; ingeniously.

cleverness (klev-er-nes) n. the quality of being clever.

clevis, clevy (klev-is, -i) n. [cleave, split] the draught-iron of a plough, cart, etc. clew, clue (kloo) n. [A.S. cliven] a ball of thread; the thread used to guide a person in a laborith; that which guides to the solution of anything a labyrinth; that which guides to the solution of anything doubtful or intricate; the corner of a sail;—v.t. to draw up sails to the yards. Clew-garnets, tackle by which the lower corner of a square mainsail or foresail is hauled up to the yard. Clew-lines, similar tackle for the smaller square sails.

smaller square sails.

cliché (kléshà) n. [F.] an electrotype or stereotype plate; a photographic negative.

click (klik) v.t. [clack] to cause to click;—v.i. to make a small, sharp noise, as by a gentle striking; to tick;—n. a small, sharp sound; a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel; the cluck of the aborigines of South Africa; a latch.

clicker (kliker) n. a shop tout; one that cuts out leather for shoemakers; the member of a companionship of compositors that distributes copy, makes up. etc.

companionship of compositors where the position of a patron; a dependant; one that applies to a lawyer for advice.

clientage (kli'en-tāj) n. the condition of a client; clientage a body of clients.

cliental (kli'en-tāj) a. relating to clients or cliental (kli'en-tāj) n. clientship; clients collectively.

clientele (kli'en-tēj) n. clientship; clients collectively.

clientship (kli-ent-ship) n. the position of a client; dependency on a patron.
cliff (klif) n. [A.S. tif] a high, steep rock; a precipice; the steep side of a mountain.
cliffy, clifty (klif-i, klif-ti) a. having cliffs;

Clift (klift) n. a cleft; a cliff.

climacteric (klī-mak'-tc-rik, klī-mak-ter'ik) n. (gl.] a period in human life in which some great change is supposed to take place in the constitution; any critical period;—a. relating to a

climacteric; critical; occurring late in life. The grand climacteric, the sixty-third year.

Climacterical (klī-mak-ter-i-kal) a. climacteric.

climatel (kli-ma-tal) a. of, or pertaining to, climaterchic (kli-ma-tal) a. of, or pertaining to, climatarchic (kli-ma-tar-kik) a. [G. archein, rule] presiding over climates. climate (kli-mat) n. [G. klima, slope] a region or country; the condition of a place with regard to temperature, moisture, etc.:-v.i. to dwell. climatic, climatical (kli-mat-ik, -i-kal) a. relating to climate. climation (kli-mat-ik) n. the act of inuring to a climate.

climatize (kli-ma-tiz) v.t. to accustom to a climate; -v.i. to become accustomed to a climate.

climatography (kli-ma-tog-ra-fi) n. [climate and G. graphein, write] a description of climates.

description of climates.

climatology (klī-ma-tol'ō-ji) n. [G. logos, discussed the science of climate.

climax (klī-maks) n. [G.] an arrangement of the particulars of a period, or other portion of discourse, so that they rise in strength to the close; the highest point;—v.i. to form a climax; to culminate.

climb (klīm) v.t. and i. [A.S. climban] to ascend with difficulty, or slowly, or by means of tendrils;—n. a climbing; an ascent by climbing. To climb down, to abate one's claims.

Climbable (kli'ma-bl)a.capable of being climbed. climber (kli'mer) n. one that climbs; a climbing plant or bird.

climbing-boy (kli-ming-boi) n. a boy that went up and swept chimneys. climbing-irons (kli-ming-i-erns) n.pl. iron frames, provided with spikes, which are fastened to the lower part of the legs and used

in climbing trees, etc. climbing-perch (kliming-perch) n. See clime (klim) n. [a form of climate] a region or country.

clinandrium (klī-nan-drī-um) n. [G. klinē, bed, and anēr, andros, man] a cavity at the apex of the column in orchids, in which the anthers rest [Bot.].

clinanthium (klī-nau'thi-um) n. [G. klinē bed, and anthos, flower] the receptacle of a composite plant [Bot.].

and anthos, nower the receptacle of a composite plant | Bot. |

clincher (klin-sher) n. a clencher. Clincher-built, clinker-built, made of clincherwork, i.e., so that the lower edge of each plank overlaps the next below it [Naut.].

cling (kling) v.t. [A.S. clingan] to cause to adhere closely; to shrivel up;—v.i. to adhere closely.

clingstone (kling-skon) n. a kind of peach whose pulp adheres closely to the stone.

clinic (klinfik) a. [d. klinkos, pertaining to a bed] clinical;—n. one confined to bed by sickness; one baptized on a sick-bed; a clinique.

clinical (klinfik) a. [d. klinkos, pertaining to a sick-bed, or clinical to a clinique.

clinically (klinfik-kal-i) adv. in a clinical manner; by the bedside.

clinique (klingk) n. an examination of a patient before students by a teacher, who remarks on the nature and treatment of the case.

clink (klingk) n. [click] a sharp, ringing round;—v.t.

marks on the nature and treatment of the case.

Clink (klingl') n. [click] a sharp, ringing round; -v.t.

and i. to produce such a sound.

Clinker (klingk'er) n. a metal-heeled shoe used in

dancing jigs; vitrified slag; a vitrified

mass of bricks; a kind of hard Dutch or Flemish brick.

Clinkstone (klingk'stön) n. phonolite; a fel
spathic rock that clinks when struck.

Clinoid (kli-noid) a. [G. klinë, bed, and cidos,

form] resembling a bed [Anat.].

Clinometer (kli-nome-ter) n. [G. klinë, bed, and

used to determine the dip of strata.

Clinometrical (kli-nō-metri-kgl) a. pertaining

clinometrical (kli-nō-met/ri-kal) a. pertaining to, or ascertained by, clinometry (kli-nom-e-tri) n. the art of measuring the dip of rock-strata.

Clinquant (kling-kant) n. [D. klinken, clink] butch gold; a showy, cheap alloy; false glitter:—a. glittering; dressed in garish finery.

Clip (klip) v.t. [Scand.] to embrace; to cut off with shears or scissors; to diminish by cutting or paring; to cut short;—v.i. to move rapidly;—n. that which clips or confines; the wool of a season's shearing. To clip the wings of, to put a check on.

Clipper (klip-cr) n. one that clips; a fast sailing clipper-built, built like a clipper.

Clipping (klip-ing) n. the action of the verb clip; a piece clipped off;—a. fast; showy.

Clique (klēk) n. [F.] a narrow circle of persons; a clique (klēk) n. [F.] a narrow circle of persons; a cliques, coterie; (usually in a bad sense).

Cliquish form, cliques.

cliquishness, cliquism (klē 'kish - nes,

tendency to form cliques.

Clish-clash (klish'klash) n. idle gossip;—adv.

Clitoris (kli'tō-ris) n. [G. kleitoris] an erectile organ of the female of most vertebrates, the homologue of the penis.

clitter-clatter (klit-er-klat-er) n. idle talk.

Cloak, cloke (klök) n. [Low L. cloca, hell] a cover with a cloak; to conceal. Cloak-room, a room or office where cloaks, etc., may be deposited.

Cloakage (klökäj) n. the act of covering with a cloak; to conceal. Cloak-room, a room or office where cloaks, etc., may be deposited.

Cloakage (klökäj) n. the act of covering with a cloak. The cloak cloak cloak.

Cloaking (klökäj) n. the action of the verb cloak. The cloak in a cloak in a cloak cloak.

Cloaking (klökör) n. [Clot.] a kind of coarse paste used to conceal cracks in leather.

Clock (klok) n. [Low L. cload, bell] an instrument for measuring time; embroidered work on the side of the ankle of a stocking. Clock-maker, one that makes clocks.

Clock-setter, one that regulates clocks.

clocks.

clockwork (klok-wurk) n. the movements or machinery of a clock; regularity of movement or of work of any kind.

clod (klod) n. [clot] a lump of earth, turf, or clay; the ground; the earth; the body of man; a dull, stapid fellow;—v.t. to pelt with clods; v.i. to clot; to throw clods. Clod-breaker, a peasant.
cloddiness (klodi-ines) n. the state of being cloddy.

cloddish (klod-ish) a. earthy; earthly; base; cloddy (klod-i) a. full of clods; earthy; mean; gross.

clodhopper (klod'hop-er) n. a rustic; a clown;

clodhopping (klod-hop-ing) a. like a clod-hopping (klod-hop-ing) a. like a clod-clodpate, clodpole (klod-pat, -pōl) n. a stupid fellow.

clodpated (klod'-pā-ted) a. stupid; doltish; dull.

clodpated (klod'pū-ted) a. stupid; doltish; dull. cloff (klof) n. [Etym. unknown] a deduction from the gross weight.

clog (klog) n. [Etym. doubtful] anything that hinders motion; a shoe with a wooden sole;—v.t. to encumber; to obstruct, so as to hinder motion; to choke up; to hinder; to cenbarrass;—v.t. to become loaded or encumbered; to coalesce or adhere. Clog-almanac, a kind of almanac calendar made by cutting notches or characters on a clog or block of wood, horn, bone, or brass. Clog-dance, a dance in which the performer wears clogs, the feet producing a noisy accompaniment to the music, cloggines (klog-i-nes) n. the state of being cloggy; stickiness.

clogging (klog-i-ne) n. anything that clogs, obstructs, or hinders.

cloggy (klog-i) a. having power to clog; lumpy; closen (klwo-zo-na) n. [L. claudere, pp. clausus, close] a method of producing designs in enamel by laying out a pattern with strips of flat wire, and filling in the spaces with enamel-paste, which is then fused in place; ware so produced.

cloister (klois'ter) n. [L. olaudere, shut] a covered arcade; a religious house; -v.t. to confine in a cloister. Cloister-garth, a

space surrounded with cloisters [Arch.].

cloistered (klois 'terd) a. having, or living in, cloisters; secluded.

cloisterer (klois'ter-er) n.
cloisterer one that lives

in a cloister. cloistral (klois tral) a. perconfined to, a cloister.



Cloister.

clomb (klom) old pret. of the verb climb.

clomb (klōm) old pret. of the verb climb.

clonic (klon-ik) a. [G. klonos, turnult] contracting and relaxing alternately and quickly.

cloom (klōon) v.t. [A.S. clām, clay] to close with glutinous matter.

cloop (klōon) n. [Imit.] the sound made when a cork is pulled out of the neck of a bottle.

close (klōo) v.t. [L. claudere, pp. clausus, shut] to bring to an end; to conclude; to inclose:-v.i. to come together; to unite or coalesce; to end;-n. junction; conclusion; a grapple. To close on or upon, to agree on. To close with, to agree to, to grapple with.

close (klōs) n. an inclosed place; a narrow passage leading from a street; a blind alley; the confines of a cathedral;-a. shut fast; tight; pent up; confined; retired; oppressive; without ventilation; secretive; taciturn; niggardly; penurious; dense; compact; adjoining; near; intimate; familiar; alhering to rule; strict; accurate; precise;-adv. in a close manner or state. Close-banded, in close order. Close-bodied, fitting close to the body. Close borough, one where parliamentary representation was practically in the hands of an individual or family. Close-breeding, breeding in-and-in, i.e., between animals of the same stock that are nearly related. Close by, very near. Close or an individual or rainity. Close-breeding, breeding in-and-in, i.e., between animals of the same stock that are nearly related. Close by, very near. Close communion, among Baptists, communion in the Lord's Supper with Baptists only. Close-couched, concelled. Close-curtained, inclosed in curtains. Close fertilization, the fertilization of the pistil by pollen from the same flower. Close-fixed close-banded miscelle. fertilization, the fertilization of the pistil by pollen from the same flower. Close-fisted, close-handed, miserly; miggardly; penurious. Close-hauled, kept as near as possible to the point from which the wind blows [Naut.]. Close-pent, confined. Close-quarters, strong barriers used in a ship for defence against boarders. Close-season, close-time, a season of the year during which it is illegal to catch or kill certain kinds of game or fish. Close-stool, a box with a close-fitting lid to contain a chamber - vessel. Close - tongued, reticent. Close vowel, one pronounced with the lips slightly apart, or with contraction of the mouth-cavity. To come to close quarters, to come into direct conflict, esp. with an enemy.

closely (klös'li) adv. in a close manner; in confine-closely ment or restraint; searchingly; compactly. Closeness (klös'nes) n. narrowness; seclusion; nearness; niggardliness; compactness. Closer (klö'zer) n. one who, or that which, closes; a finisher; the last stone or brick in the horizontal course of a wall.

closet (klox-et) n. a small room for retirement or room, for utensils, etc.; a water-closet;—n.t. to take into a private room for consultation. Closet-sin, a secret sin. closh (klosh) n. [L. claudicarc, limp] a disease in the feet of cattle.

closure (kloz-ur) n. act of shutting; a closing; that which shuts or confines; the stoppage of a debate by a vote of the members of the House.

Clot (klot) n. [A.S. clott] a clot; a d 'rard; a con cretion, csp. of a soft, slimy character; -n.t. to form into clots; -v.t. to concrete or coagulate Clot-bur, the burdock. Clotted cream, cream produced in

bur, the burdock. Glotted cream, cream produced in clots on the surface of new milk when it is warmed. Cloth (kloth) n. [A.S. clath] a stuff of a fibrous material formed by weaving; a piece of such a fabric for some particular use; the dress of a profession, exp. the clerical. Cloth-measure, a lineal measure in which the yard is divided into quarters and nails. Cloth-shearer, one that shears cloth to free it

from superfluous nap. Cloth-yard, an old measure for cloth, differing somewhat in length from the modern yard (an arrow of this length was a cloth-yard shaft).

clothe (kloth) v.t. to put garments upon; to furnish with raiment; to cover or invest, as with a

clothe with raiment; to cover or invest, as with a garment; -v.t. to wear clothes.

clothes (klothe) n.pl. garments; bed-clothes. Clothes Clothes-brush, a brush for brushing clothes. Clothes-brose, a frame to hang clothes on Clothes-ine, a line for drying clothes on. Clothesmoth, one of several moths whose larvæ are destructive to woollen fabrics, furs, etc. Clothes-peg, clothes-pin, a forked pin to fasten clothes on a line.

clothier fulls, cloth; an outfitter.

clothing (klothing) n. garments in general; clothworker (klothi-wur-ker) n. a maker of

clothworker (kloth-wur-ker) n. a maker of clotty (klot-i) a. full of clots, or small, coagulated masses.

clotule (klot-ûl) n. a small clot or mass.

cloture (klō'tūr) n. [F.] the closure of debate.

cloud (kloud) n. [A.S. clād] a collection of visible vapour suspended in the atmosphere; a mass or volume of smoke, or flying dust; a dark vein or spot, as in marble; that which has a dark lowering, or threatening aspect; a great crowd or multitude; a state of obscurity or impending trouble:—v.t. to overspread of obscurity or impending trouble:—n.t. to overspread with clouds; to render dark or obscure: to sadien; to defame;—n.i. to grow cloudy or obscure. Cloud-born, born of a cloud. Cloud-built, built of clouds; fanciful. Cloud-cupt, a violent downpour of rain. Cloud-capt, Cloud-capped, capped with, or touching, the clouds. Cloud-compeller, a name for Jupiter. Cloud-compelling, controlling the clouds. Cloud-trift, cloud-rack, irregular, drifting clouds. Cloud-kissing, touching the clouds. Cloud-land the region of the clouds. The clouds. Cloud-land, the region of the clouds; dreamland. In the clouds, unreal; absent-minded. Under a cloud, in difficulties or misfortune.

cloudage (klou'daj) n. a mass of clouds; cloudiness.

cloudberry (kloud-ber-i) m. an arctic or alpine species of raspherry.
cloudily (kloud-li-li) adv. in a cloudy manner; with clouds; darkly: obscurely.
cloudiness (kloud-li-nes) n. the state of being cloudes.
(kloud-les) a. being without a cloud; unclouded.
(kloud-les) a. being without a cloud; the cloud cloud cloud clouded.

cloudlessly (kloud-les-li) adv. in a cloudless manner.

cloudlet (kloud'-let) n. a little cloud.

cloudlet (kloud-let) n. a little cloud.

cloudy (klou'd) a. overcast with clouds; misty; hazy; not discernible or intelligible; sullen; gloomy; marked with spots or veins, as marble.

clough (kluf, klou) n. [Ekyn. doubtful] a cliff; a narrow valley; a kind of sluice.

clout (klout) n. [A.S. olūt] a piece of cloth, leather, etc., used for a patch; a rag; a piece of old cloth used for scouring, etc.; the centre of the butt at which archers shoot; an iron plate on an axle-tree; a blow with the hand; a short nail with a large head (a clout-mail); n.t. to cover with cloth; to patch; to join in a clumsy manner; to guard with an iron plate; to strike; to make fast with nails.

clouted (klou'ted) pp. mended with clouts;

clouterly (klou'ter-li) a. clumsy; awkward.

clove (klöv) n. [A.S. cleātin, split] a small bulb formed in the axil of a parent bulb:—[D. klore] a ravine;—[Erym. doubtful] a weight (7 or 8 lbs.). clove (klöv) n. [L. claurus, nail] a pungent aromatic rece. Clove-gillyflower, a species of pink hearing a beautiful flower. Clove-pink, a variety of pink whose flowers have a clove-like odour.

Cloven (ki/vn) pp. split; divided. Cloven-footed, cloven-hoofed, having the hoof divided into two parts. To show the cloven hoof, to give evidence of evil intentions (the devil being usually represented as cloven-hoofed).

clover (klö-ver) n. [A.S. clāfre] a name for many species of plants of the genus Trifolium. To be in clover, to live in comfort or in luxury.

clovered (klō'verd) a. covered with clover.

clown (kloun) n. [Scand.] a husbandman; a rustic; an ill-bred man; a fool or buffoon. clownish (klou-nish) a. like a clown; coarse; awkward; rude.

clownishly (klou-nish-li) adv. in a clownish manner; rudely; awkwardly.
clownishness (klou-nish-nes) v. manners of a clown; rudeness; awkwardness.
cloy (kloi) v.t. [F. fr. L. clavus, nail] to glut or satisfy; to satiate; to surfeit.
cloyless (kloi-les) a. that cannot cloy; not causing satiety.

club (klub) v.t. [Scand.] to raise by a proportional assessment; to beat with a club; -v.t. to form a club; to pay a proportion of a common expense;—n. a heavy staff or piece of wood, to be wielded with the hand; a knot; one of the four suits of cards; an association for social converse, or for the promotion of some common object; the share of expense in such an association. Club-fist, a large, heavy list. Club-foot, a deformed or crooked foot. Club-grass, the genus Corynephorus. Club-haul, to put a ship about by letting go the lee anchor, and cutting the hawser as she pays off on the other tack [Naut.]. Club-headed, having a thick head. Club-house, a house occupied by a club, or in which it assembles. Club-law, government by violence. Clubman, one that carries a club; a member of a club. Club-moss, the genus Lycopodium. Club-room, a room in which a club meets. Club-rush, the genus Scripus. Clubbable, Clubby (klub-g-bl, klub-j) a. Clubbable, Clubby (klub-g-bl, klub-j) a. Clubbed (klubd) a. shaned like a club. a club; to pay a proportion of a common expense:

clubbed (klubd) a. shaped like a club.

clubber (klub'er) n. one that clubs; one that uses a weapon.

clubbish (klub-ish) a. rustic; clownish; disposed to form clubs; sociable.
clubbist (klub-ist) n. a member of a party, club, or association.

clubster (klub'ster) n. a frequenter of clubs.

cluck (kluk) v.i. [Imit.] the call of a hen; a South African click; -v.t. and i. to call as a hen does her chickens.

Clue (klóó) n. See clew.

clump (klump) n. [Scand.] a shapeless mass of wood or other substance; a cluster of trees or shrubs; the compressed clay of coal strata;—v.i. to walk heavily. Clump-boot, a heavy boot for rough wear. clumper (klum-per) v.t. to form into clumps or masses.

clumps (klumps) n. [pl. of clump] a numskull; a game of questions and answers.
clumpy (klum-pi) a. abounding in clumps; heavy; massive; shapeless.
clumsily (klum-zi-l) adv. in a clumsy manner; awkwardly.
clumsiness (klum-zi-nes) n. the quality of being clumsy; awkwardness; ungainliness.
clumsy (klum-zi) a. [Scand.] ill-made; awkward; ungainly.

clunch (klunsh) n. [Etym. doubtful] indurated clay; a hard chalk.

Cluniac (kloʻni-ak) n. one of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, which originated at Cluny, Saone-et-Loire, France;—a. of, or pertaining to, this order.

this order.

Clupea (kloo'pē-a) n.[I.] a genus of fishes, including the herring, sprat, etc.

cluster (klus'ter) n. [A.S.] a bunch; a number of things growing together, as grapes; a collection of individuals or things; a body; a crowd; v.t. to collect into a bunch or close body; to produce clusters; v.i. to grow in clusters. Clustered column, a pier consisting of several columns clustered together.

clusteringly (klus'ter-ing-li) adv. in a clusteringly ing manner; in clusters.

clustery (klus'ter-l) a. growing in, or full of, clusters.

clutch (kluch) v.t. [M.E. cloche, claw] to seize, hand; to close tightly; to grasp;—n. a gripe; a grasp; a projecting piece of a gripe; a grasp; a projecting piece of machinery for connecting shafts, so as to be readily disengaged; the cross head of a piston-rod; pt. the talons of a rapacious animal; the hands as instruments of cruelty or greed.

clutter (klut'er) n. [W. clutlair, heap] a confused collection; disorder: pt. to crowd together in disorder.

clutter (klut'er) v.i. [clutter] to make a bustle; n. confused noise; bustle.

clypeal (klip-ë-al) a. pertaining, or relating, to the clypeus.

Clypeaster (klip-ë-as-ter) n. [L. clypeus, shield, and C. aster, star] a genus of seaurchins; a genus of insects.



urchins; a genus of insects.

clypeate, clypeiform (klip'ē-āt, -ē-i-form) clypeus (klip-ë-us) n. [L.] a round, convex shield; the part of an insect's head that lies before the forehead.

clysmic (kliz-mik) a. [G. klusma, a drench] washing; cleansing.

clyster (kliz-ter) n. [G.] an enema; a liquid substance injected into the lower intestines

by means of a syringe, to produce an alvine discharge, or convey aliment. Clyster-pipe, the anal tube of an enema-syringe.

clysterwise (klister-wiz) adv. in the manner of a clyster.

coacervate (kō-a-ser-vāt) a. [L.] heaped; crowded;—x.t. to heap up.

coach (kōch) n. [Kocst, a Hung. village] a large, close, four-wheeled carriage, for purposes of state, for pleasure, and for travelling; an apartment under the poop deck in a large ship of war; a tutor or trainer;—x.t. to convey in a coach; to prepare a student for examination. Coach-box, the seat on which the driver of a coach sits. Coach-hire, money for the use of a coach. Coach-house, a house to keep a coach in. Coach-office, the booking-office of a stage-coach. office, the booking-office of a stage-coach.

coachman (kōch'man) n. the person that drives a coach coachmanship (kōch'man-ship) n. skill in driving coaches.

COACT (kö-akt') v.t. [L.] to force;—v.i. to act together.

COACTION (kō-ak-shun) n. [L.] force; compulsion. coactive (kō-ak'tiv) a. compulsory; acting in concurrence. (kō-ad-ap-tā-shun) a. mutual adaptation.

coadapted (kō-a-dap-ted) a. mutually adapted. coadjacent (kō-a-jā/sent) a. near each other;

COACLUST (kō-a-just') v.t. to fit to each other.

coadjutant (kō-a-joō-tant, kō-ad'joō-tant) a. mutually assisting or operating. coadjutor (kō-a-jōō-tur) n. an assistant; an associate; one empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

coadjutorship (kō-a-joo-tur-ship) operation; the office employment of a coadjutor.

coadjutress, coadjutrix (kō-a-jōōn. a female assistant.

coadjuvant (kō-ad-joo-vant) n. See adjuvant. coadunate, coadunated (kō-ad-ū-nāt, [L. cum, ad, and unus, one] united; [Bot.] united at the base, said of leaves.

the base, said of leaves. ($k\bar{0}$ -ad-ven't \bar{u} r) n. a joint adventorable ture. Coagency ($k\bar{0}$ - \bar{a} -jen-si) n. joint agency; agency with another. Coagent ($k\bar{0}$ - \bar{a} -jent) n. one acting with another; an assistant or associate.

coagulability (kō-ag-ū-la-bil'i-ti) n. the capacity of being coagulable. (kō-ag-ū-la-bi) a. capable of becoming coagulated. coagulated. (kō-ag-ū-lant) n. a substance that causes coagulation. (kō-ag-ū-lāt) n.t. [L. coagulate] to change into a curd-like state—said of liquids:—n i to underso coagulation.

change into a curu-like state—state of liquids;—n.t. to undergo coagulation.

Coagulation (kō-ag-ū-lā-shun) n. the act of coagulated; a coagulated mass.

Coagulative (kō-ag-ū-lā-tiv) a. causing coagulation.

coagulator (kö-ag-ű-lä-tur) n. a substance that causes coagulation; a coagulant. coagulatory (kö-ag-ű-lä-tur-i) a. tending to coagulate. coagulate. (kö-ag-ű-lum) n. a coagulated mass; a blood-clot; a coagulant.

CO-aid (kō'-ād) n. an assistant; assistance.

Coaiti (ko-a-ti) n. See coati.

COak (kōk) n. See coke.

COak (kök) n. See coke.

Coal (köl) n. [A.S. col] a piece of wood, or other means of coaks (Naut.]

COal (köl) n. [A.S. col] a piece of wood, or other combustible substance, ignited, burning, or burned out; a black, solid, combustible substance, consisting mainly of carbon, found embedded in the earth, and used for fuel; -n.t. to burn to coal; to char; to mark with charcoal; to supply with coal; n.i. to take in coal. Coal-backer, a coal-porter. Coal-bed, a stratum of coal. Coal-black, black as coal. Coal-box, a box for holding coal. Coal-brand, smut in wheat. Coal-brass, iron pyrites found in coal. Coal-bunker, a receptacle for coal. Coal-field, a district where coal abounds. Coal-fish, a species of coal. Coal-formation, the group of strata in which coal is found. Coal-gas, carburetted hydrogen produced from coal. Coal-heaver, a coal-porter. Coal-hulk, a vessel kept for supplying steamers with coal. Coal-master, the owner or lessee of a coal-field. Coal-measures, strata of coal, with the adjacent rocks. Coal-meter, one appointed to superintend the measuring of coal. Coal-mine, coal-pit, a pit where coal is dug. Coal-miner, a worker in a coal-mine. Coal-mouse, a titmouse with a glossy black head and throat. Coal-plant, a fossil plant of the carboniferous age. Coal-porter, one employed in carrying, loading, or discharging coal. Coal-screen, a device for sifting or ridding coal. Coal-screen, a device for sifting or ridding coal. Coal-screen, a hind of the carboniferous age. Coal-porter, one employed in carrying, loading, or discharging coal. Coal-screen, a device for sifting or ridding coal. Coal-screen, a levice for sifting or ridding coal. Coal-screen, a levice for sifting or ridding coal. Coal-screen, a levice fo

neap coals of nre on one's nead, to excite remorse and repentance by rendering good for evil.

Coalesce (kö-a-les') v. i. [L.] to grow together; to unite into one body or mass.

Coalescence (kö-a-les'-ens) v. the act of growing together; union; concretion.

Coalescent (kō-a-les'-ent) a. growing together; uniting.

coalition (kō-a-lishi-un) n. [L.] union in a body or mass; a combination of persons, parties, or states; a league.

coalitioner, coalitionist (kō-a-lish'unthat favours or joins a coalition.

coaly (kō'li) a. like coal; abounding in coal.

coamings (kö-mingz) n.pl. [comb] the raised borders or edges of the hatches [Naut.].

coannex (kö-z-neks') v.t. to aunex with something else.

coaptation (kö-z-p-tz-shun) n. [L. coaptare, fit together] mutual sdaptation of parts.

coarctate (kō-ark-tāt) a. [L.] pressed together. coarctation (kō-ārk-tā/shun) n. pressure; contraction.

COARCULION traction.

COARSE (kors) a. [in course, ordinary] thick; gross; manship; rough; vulgar; indelicate. Coarse-grained, having a coarse grain; unrefined.

COARSELY (kors-li) udv. in a coarse manner; rudely; without grace, elegance, or refinement.

COARSELY (kors-li) udv. in a coarse manner; rudely; without grace, elegance, or refinement.

COARSELY (kors-li) udv. in a coarse to deprive of refinement, elegance, etc.; to make rude.

COARSELS (kors-nes) n. the quality of being coarse

COARSELS (kors-nes) n. the quality of the articulation of bones in a joint.

COASSESSOT (kō-a-ses-ur) n. a joint assessor.

coassume (kō-a-sūm') v.t. to assume with another.

COast (köst) n. [L. costa, rib, side] the border of a country; margin of the land next to the sea; sea-shore; the country near the shore; --v.t. to sail by or near to; -v.i. to sail along or near to the shore; to sail between ports in the same country; to ride down a hill on a sledge; to ride on a bicycle without working the pedals. Coast-guard, a guard stationed on the coast. The coast is clear, no one is about; the danger is over.

COASTET (kös'ter) n. a coasting-vessel.

coasting (kös'ting) a. pertaining to the coast. the same country. Coasting-trade, trade between ports of the same country. Coasting-vessel, a vessel employed in the coasting trade.

coastline (kost/lin) n. the outline of a shore or

COastwise (köst-wiz) adv. by way of, or along, the coast.

Coat (köt) n. [O.F. cotc, fr. Low L. cottus, cottus, tunic] an upper or outer garment; a petticat; dress that designates the office or status of a man; the fur or skin of a beast; a membrane covering an animal substance; a tegument; a layer spread over another, as paint; the ground on which armorial ensigns are portrayed; n.t. to cover with a coat; to overspread.

Coat-armour, a coat of arms, or coat marked with armorial bearings, worn over the armour. Coat-card, a playing card that has a figure on it. Coat of arms, armorial bearings. Coat of mail, a defensive garment for the upper part of te body, sive garment for the upper part of t e body, quilted with small plates, rings, or scales of iron. To turn one's coat, to change one's party or opinions.

coatee (ko-te') n. a coat with short Joat of mail.

COatee (kō-tō') n. a coat with short Coat of mail. flaps.

Coati (kō'a-ti) n. (native name) a raccon-like animal of South America.

Coating (kō'ting) n. any substance employed as a cover or protection: cloth for coats.

COax (kōks) n.t. [Etym. doubtful] to gain over by fond pleading or flattery; to wheedle.

Coaxer (kōk-ser) n. one that coaxes; one that persuades by wheedling or cajoling.

COaxial, COaxal (kō-ak-si-al, -sal) a. having coaxingly (kōk-sing-li) adv. in a coaxing manner.

COb (kob) n. [Celt.] a lump or ball of anything; a spider; a short-legged and stout horse; the spike on which the grains of maize grow; a miser; a kind of wicker basket: a kind of breakwater; a Spanish dollar; the great black-backed gull; a mixture of clay and straw; —v.t. to strike on the buttocks with a board or strap; to break (ore) with a hammer. Cob-house, a house built of cob. Cob-iron, an andiron. Cob-loaf, a humpy, crusty loaf. Cob-wall, a wall built of cob.

CObalt (kō'-bawit) n. [Ger.] a metallic element. Cobalt-blue, a pigment of alumina and cobalt. Cobalt-orust, earthy cobalt-bloom.

cobaltic (kō-bawl-tih) a. pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, cobalt.

cobaltine (kō-bawl-tin) n. a sulpharsenide of cobalt.

cobble (kobl) v.t. [Etym. unknown] to make or do bunglingly; -v.i. to work clumsily.

cobble (kob-1) n. [oob] a stone rounded by water; a cobble (kob-1) n. [oob] a stone rounded by water; a cobbler (kob-1) n. a mender of shoes; a clumsy workman; a summer drink.

CObblerv (kob'ler-i) n. cobblers' work.

cobby (koh-i) a. [cob] short and compact; lively. cobcab (kob kab) n. [A.] a clog-shoe worn by women in the East.

cobcoal (kob'kōl) n. a large round piece of coal. cobelligerent (kö-be-lij'e-rent) a. carrying on war jointly: -n. an ally in war. coble, cobble (kol-1) n. [W. ceubal] a flatbottomed fishing boat. cobnut (kol-nut) n. [cob] a large hazelnut; a children's game.

CODOD (kō-bob') n. See cabob.

cobra, cobra-de-capello (kū'bra, kob'ra, kob'ra, ko'bra-,

kob'ra-de-ka-pel'o) n. [Pg.] the hooded snake, a highly venomous reptile.

cobstone (kob'ston) n. a rounded stone. cobweb (koh-web) n. [W. spider's web or net; any snare or device;—a. thin; flimsy.

cobwebbed $\begin{pmatrix} k \circ b' \\ web d' \end{pmatrix}$ Cobra-de-capello. a. covered with cobwebs, or [Bot,] with tangled cobweb-like

hairs, resembling a spider's web.

cobwebbery (kob-web'cr-i) n. a mass of cobwebbery webs.

cobwebby (kob-web-i) a. resembling, or covered with, cobwebs with, cobwebs.

Coca (kō-ka) n. [8. Amer.] the dried leaf of a Peruvian plant; the plant itself.

Cocagne, Cockaigne (ko-kān') n. [O.F.

lotus-land; cockneydom.

COCAINE (ko kān', kō'ka-in) n. an alkaloid obtained from coca leaves, used as a local anaesthetic.

COCCIFEROUS (kok-sī-le-rus) n. [L. coccum, berry, and leaves, lea

in Atlantic ooze.

coccosphere (kok-ő-sfēr) n. [G. kokkos, berry, and sphaira, sphere] a spherical mass of coccoliths.

Cocculus (kok'ū-lus) n. a genus of climbing plants with crescent-shaped seeds. Cocculus Indicus, the dried fruit of Anamirta paniculata, is a

narcotic and stimulant.

COCCUS (kok'us) n.: pl. cocci (kok'sī) [G. kokkos, herry] one of the divisions of a schizocarp (a lobed fruit with one-seeded cells) [Bot.]; a genus of hemipterous insects.

coccygeal (kok-sij-ē-al) α. pertaining to the

COCCYSCAI (Kok-sij-e-ai) a. pertaining to the coccyx.

(kok-siks) n. [G.] the last four bones of the spinal column [A nat.].

COChineal (kochi-nel) n. [G. kokkon, berry] a dye-insects, native in Mexico, and found on several species of cactus. Cochineal fig.

a cactus

cochlea (kok-lō-a) n.; pl. cochlese (kok-lō-e) [L.] a part of the inner ear; the screw.

cochlear (kok-le-ar) a. relating to the cochlea [Auat.]; applied to a form of astivation in which one large bowl-shaped piece covers all the others [Bot.].

Cochleare (kok-lē-ā/æ)n. a spoon;

cochleariform (kok-lē-ar-i-form) a. having the form of a snail's shell. cochleated, cochleated, lean, cochleary (kok-lē-āt, -ā-ted, kok-lē-an, -a-ri) a. spiral.

COCINIC (kō-sin'-ik) a. obtained from cocoa [Chem.]. COCINIC (kō-sin-ik) a. obtained from cocoa [Chem.].

COCK (kok) n. [A.S. coc] the male of birds; a vane in the shape of a cock; a weather-cock; a leader; cock-crowing; a good fellow; a contrivance to permit or arrest the flow of fluids through a pipe; a canard; the style of a dial; the needle of a balance; the piece that covers the balance in a clock or watch; a portion of the lock of a firearm;—v.t. to draw back, as the cock of a gun. A-cock-norse, on horseback; on high; clated. Cock-a-hoop, exultant: exultantly. Cock and bull story, a canard. Cock-bill, to suspend an anchor from a cathead before letting go. Cock-brained, cock-headed, giddy; rash. Cock-laird, a yeoman. Cock-headed, giddy; rash. Cock-laird, a yeoman. Cock-headed, giddy; rash. Cock-laird, a cock fight. Cock of the walk, a leader that has fought for his position. Cock-paddle, the lump-fish. Cock-pit, a place for cock-fighting; an apartment below the waterline of a warship, paddle, the lump-iss. Cook-pit, a place for cock-fighting; an apartment below the waterline of a warship, used in action as a hospital. Cock's-foot grass, a pusture grass. Cock's-head, sainfoin. Cock-shut, twilight. Cock-sure, certain. Cock-weed, pepperwort. That cock won't fight, that will not do. To beat cock-fighting, to surpass expectation. To live like a fighting cock,

to live luxuriously.

COCk (kok) n. [Scand.] a pile of hay; -r.t. to put into cocks.

cock (kok) v.t. and i. [Celt.] to turn up;—n. the action of turning up; the turn so given. Cock-eye,

a squinting oye.

(kō-kād') n. [F. coq, cock] a knot of ribbons; a rosette, worn as a badge or symbol: a leathern rosette on the hat of footmen, etc.

COCKA1 (kok-a) n. [Etym. unknown] a game played with the ankle-bones of a sheep as dice.

COCKA10 (kok-a-tōo') n. [Malay] a kind of parrot.

cockatrice (kok'a-tris) the basilist; a serpent imagined

to be produced from a cock's egg. cock-boat (kok'bōt) n. [coy, boat] a small ship's boat.

cockchafer (kokichā-May-bug or dor-beetle.

cocker (kok'er) v.t. [Etym. doubtful] to fondle;

to indulge; to pamper.

COCKET (kok-er) n. a cockfighter; a dog of
the spaniel kind, used for starting game.

Cockatoo.

COCKETEL (kok-er-el) n. a young cock.

COCKETEI (kok-e) n. a young cock.

COCKET (kok-e) n. [Etym. unknown] a customhouse certificate. Cocket - bread, the
second quality of bread.

COCKIE (kok-l) n. [A.S. ooccel] a plant or weed that
grows among corn; the corn-rose.

COCKIE (kok-l) n. [G. kongchē] a sort of bivalve; -v.t. and i. towrinkle. Cockle-hat, apilgrim's
hat bearing a scallop-shell. Cockle-oast, a kind of kiln
for drying hops. Cockle-stair, a winding stair.

COCKIE (kok-ld) a. having a shell like the shell of
a cockle; ribbed.

COCKIEN (kok-ln) n. one that sells or gathers
cockles.

cockney (kok-ni) n. [Etym. doubtful] an effeminate person; a resident of the city of

London;—a. pertaining to a cockney.

cockneydom (kok'ni-dum) n. the sphere or realm of cockneys; London and its suburbs.

cockneyfication (kok - ni -fi - kā' shun) n. fluence of London or of Londoners.

cockneyism (kok-ni-izm) n. the manners or dialect of a cockney.

Fate, far, ado; mē, her; mine; nête; tune; meon.

cockroach (kok'-rōch) n. [Sp.] a black beetle, kitchens, pantries, etc.

cockscomb (koks'-kōm) n. the comb of a cock; one of several plants.

cockshy (kok'-shi) n. a tarthrowing at a target.

cockspur (kok'-spur) n. the spur of a cock;



a North American thorn.

cockswain (kok'swan, kok'sn) n. [cock, boat, and swain] an officer in charge of a

boat and its crew; the steersman of a boat.

cocktail (kok'tāl) n. an underbred horse; an American drink.

COCKY (kok'i) a. conceited; pert; impudent.

COCOA (kō'kō) n. [cacao] a beverage made from cocoa-nibs, the crushed kernels of the chocolate-tree.

COCOa, COCO (kō'-kō) n. [Sp. and Pg. coco, bugbear] a palm tree producing the cocoa-nut.

cocoa-nut.

COCOON (kō-kōōn') n. |L. concha,
shell the case constructed for
themselves by the larve of many insects.

COCOONETY place for silk-worms
when feeding and forming cocoons.

COCtile (kok-til) a. [L.] made by
baking, as a brick.

COCtion (kok-shun) n. [L.] act of
tion in morbid matter that fits it for
elimination.

elimination.

Cod (kod) n. [A.S.] a husk; a pod; a

Cocoa tree.

close in a cod; -v.i. to pod. Cod-piece, in the 15th and

16th centuries, a part of the breeches in front.

Cod, codfish (kod, kod-fish) n. [Etym. doubtful]

a species of fish. Cod-liver oil,

a medicinal oil obtained from elimination.

the liver of the common cod. coda (kô'da) n. [lt. fr. L. cauda, tail] the tail of a note; an independent concluding passage [Mus.].



codded (kod'ed) a. inclosed in a cod.

codder (kod'er) n. a gatherer of cods or peas.

coddle (kod4) v.t. [Etym. doubtful] to parboil; to nurse; to fondle; to treat tenderly; n. a pampered being.

coddy-moddy (kod'i-mod-i) n. [Etym. doubt-ful] a gull in its first year's

plumage.

code (köd) n. [L. codex] an orderly collection, code system, or digest, of laws.

codeine (kö-dē-in) n. [G. ködein, poppy-head] an codex (kö-deks) n. pl. codices (kö-di-sēz) a manucodex (kö-ce) n. [cudger] a miserly man; an odd person; a chap.

codicil (kodi-i-sil) n. [L. codex] a supplement or appendix to a will.

codicillary (kod-i-sil-a-ri) a. of the nature of a codicil.

codification (kö-di-fi-kā'shun) n. the process of codifier (kō'di-fi-er) n. one that codifies or reduces to a code or digest.

codify | (kō'di-fi) n.t. to reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

codilla (ko-dil'a) n. [L. cauda, tail] the coarsest parts of hemp or flax.

codille (ko-dil') n. [L. cabrius] a term at ombre when the player gets fewer tricks than one

of his opponents.

codling, codlin (kod'ling, -lin) n. ¡Etym. doubtful] a cooking apple. codling (kod'ling) n. the young of the codlish;—[cod, a husk] a kind of apple.

coefficiency (kô-e-fish'-en-si) n. co-operation;

coefficient (ko-e-fish'-ent) a. co-operating; n. factor of an algebraic product; [Physics] a number indicating the degree of a quality possessed by a substance. coehorn (kō'-horn) n. [Coehorn, Dutch engineer] a small mortar for throwing grenades.

cœlebs (sē'-lebs) n. [L.] a bachelor.

cœlestin (sē-les'-tin) s. See celestine.

coeliac (se-li-ak) a. [G. koilia, the belly] pertaining to the belly. The coeliac artery leaves the aorta just below the diaphragm. Coeliac passion, a diarrhea of undigested food.

celospermous (sé-lō-spermus) a. [G. koilos, hollow, and sperma, seed] having longitudinally curved seeds.

coemption (kō-em-shum) n. [L.] act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity.

conobite n. See cenobite.

community of wives or husbands.

coequal (kō-ē'kwal) a. equal with another person or content or thing; of the same rank or power;

n. one equal to another.

coequality (kö-e-kwol'i-ti) n. the state of being coequal.

coerce (kō-e-s') v.t. [L.] to restrain by force; to

coercible (kō-er'-si-bl) a. capable of being coerced.

coercibleness (kō-er-si-bl-nes) n. the quality of being coercible.

coercion (kō-er-shum) n. compulsory force; restraint. Coercion acts, statutes conferring special powers for the enforcement of law and order.

COERCIVE (kō-er-siv) a. compelling or having power to compel.

COERCIVE (kō-er-siv-li) adv. in a coercive manner.

co-essential (kö-e-sen'shal) a. partaking of the same essence.

co-essentiality (kô-e-sen-shi-al'i-ti) n. the quality of being co-essential. co-essentially (kô-e-sen-shal-i) adv. in a co-essentially (kô-e-sen-shal-i) adv. in a co-essential manner. (kô-e-stal-lish-ment) n. joint establishment.

coetanean, coetaneous (kō-ē-tā²nē-us) a.

[L] of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time. Co-eternal (kō-ē-ter-nal) a. equally eternal with another.

co-eternally (kō-ē-ter-nal-i) adv. with co-eternity (kō-ē-ter-ni-ti) n. equal eternity co-eternity (kō-ē-ter-ni-ti) n. equal eternity with another.

co-eternity (kō-ē-ter-ni-ti) n. equal eternity same age; n. a contemporary.

co-exist (kō-eg-zist) v.i. to exist at the same time.

co-existence (kō-eg-zis'tens) n. existence at the same time.

co-existent (kō-eg-zis-tent) a. existing at the same time.

co-extension (kō cks-ten shun) n. equal extension.

co-extensive (kō-eks-ten'siv) a. equally excoffee (kof-ē) n. [A.] the seeds of trees of the genus from these souls

from these seeds. Coffee-bean, from these sceds. Coffee-bean, coffee-beany, a coffee seed. Coffee-cup, a cup from which coffee is drunk. Coffee-house, a house where coffee and other refreshments are supplied. Coffee-mill, a small mill for grinding coffee-beans. Coffee-pot, a covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or brought upon the table. Coffee-room, the public room in an inn.



Coffee plant,

coffer (kof-er) n. [G. kophinos, basket] a chest for hoiding valuables; [Arch.] a sunken panel; [Fort.] a hollow lodgment across a dry moat:—v.t. to place in a coffer. Coffer-dam, a wooden inclosure sunk in the bed of a river, etc., made water-tight, and then pumped dry, to lay the foundation of a pier, etc. Cofferer (kof-er-er) n. a treasurer; formerly a principal officer of the royal household, next under the controller.

next under the controller.

Coffin (kof'in) n. the case in which a corpse is inclosed for burial; the crust of a pie; a conical paper bag; the hollow part of a horse's hoof; [Print.] the frame inclosing an imposing stone; -v.t. to put into a coffin. Coffin-bone, the spongy bone in a horse's hoof.

Cog (kog) v.t. [Celt.] to wheedle; to deceive; to thrust in by deception; to load a die; -v.i. to deceive. (kog) v.e. [Celt.] a tooth or projection on a wheeled by which it receives or imparts motion: a support to the

parts motion; a support to the roof of a mine;—r.t. to furnish with cogs. Cog-wheel, a wheel furnished with cogs.

Process Process Cog-wheel.

cog, cogue (kōg) n.

a wooden bowl.

cog (kog) n. [O.F. cogue, a small boat] a boat; a fishing-boat.

cogency (kö-jen-si) n. urgency; force; convincing power.

cogent (kö-jent) a. [L. cogere, force] having great force; powerful; convincing.

cogently (kö-jent-li) adv. in a cogent manner; with urgent force; forcibly.

coggery (kog'er-i) n. [coy, to deceive] trickery.

coggie (kogi) n. [dim. of cog, a wooden bowl] coggle (kogi) n. [cog, boat] a small boat; [cock, heap] a pebble; a cobble. Coggle-stone, a cobble stone a cobble-stone.

coggle (kog-1) n. [cog. boat] a small boat;—[cock, a cobble-stone, a cobble-stone, [cogitable] (koj-1-ta-b) a. thinkable; capable of being thought.

cogitate (koj-1-ta-b) n. thinkable; capable of being thought.

cogitation (koj-1-ta-b) n. act of thinking; meditation; contemplation.

cogitation (koj-1-ta-b) n. thinking; contemplative.

cognac (koj-1-ta-b) n. French brandy of the best quality, so called from the town.

cognate (kog-nat) n. French brandy of the best cognate (kog-nat) n. [L.] allied by blood or birth; kindred in origin, formation, etc.;—n. a relative by birth; anything of the same origin, kind, nature, or effect; [Law.] one akin by the mother's side.

cognation (kog-na-shun) n. [L.] certain knowledge; apprehension.

cognitive (kog-ni-shun) n. [L.] certain knowledge; apprehension.

cognizable (kog-ni-za-b), kon-1-za-b) n. capable of being known or apprehended; fitted to be a subject of judical investigation.

cognizably (kog-ni-za-b), kon-1-za-b) n. knowledge of judical investigation.

cognizance (kog-ni-za-b), kon-1-za-b) n. knowledge of perception; observation; judical knowledge of jurisdiction; acknowledgment; a badge worn by a retainer or dependent.

cognizant (kog-ni-zant, kon-1-zans) n. knowledge of cognizant (kog-ni-zant, kon-1-zans) n. knowledge of segnizant of perception; observation; judical knowledge of cognizance or knowledge of; competent to take judical notice.

cognize (kog-ni-zant, kon-1-zans) n. one to whom a fine of land was acknowledged [Law].

cognize (kog-ni-zor, kon-1-zor) n. one to whom a fine of land was acknowledged [Law]. in a fine [Law].

cognomen (kog-nō'-men) n. [I.] a surname the last of the three names by which

a Roman of good family was known.

Cognominal (kog-nom-i-nal) a. pertaining to a surname.

Cognominate (kog-nom-i-nāt) v.t. to surname; to nickname.

cognosce (kog-nos') v.t. [L. cognoscere, know] to inquire into, in order to a judicial

decision; to declare idiotic or insane

COGNOSCENTE (ko-no-shen'te, ko-nyo-shen'te)

ii, ko-nyo-shen'ti) a connoisseur.

COGNOSCIDIE (kog-nos'i-h)) a. that may be
known, recognised, or ascertained;
liable to judicial investigation.

COGNOVIT (kog-no'vit) n. [L., he has acknowleged]

the plaintiff's claim is just [Law]

the plaintiff's claim is just [Law].

cohabit (kō-hab-it) v.i. [L. con and habitare, iwell] to live together as husband and wife.

cohabitation (kō-hab-i-tā-shun) n. the state of cohabiting.

co-heir (kō-ār') n. a joint heir.

CO-heiress (kō-ār-es) n. a joint heiress.

cohere (kō-hēr') v.i. [L. cohaerere, pp. cohaesus] to stick together; to be connected; to follow regularly in the natural order; to be consistent to be consistent be a benefit to be consistent benefit to be consistent.

coherence, coherency, (kō-hēr'ens, en-si) n. the act or state of cohering.

Coherent (kö-lier-ent) a. sticking together; conceted; consistent coherently (kö-hēr-ent-li) adv. in a coherent manner.

cohesible (kō-hē-zi-bl) a. capable of cohesion.

cohesion (kō-hō'zhun) n. act of sticking together; the attraction by which the particles of homogeneous bodies unite; a state of connection or

homogeneous bodies unite, a second dependence; union. (kō-hō'siv) a. having the power of cohesive (kō-hō'siv-nes) n. the quality of cohesiveness (kō-hō-bā-shun) n. [Sp.] the repeated distillation of the same liquor. cohort (kö-hort) n. [L. cohors, cohortis] a body of from 300 to 600 soldiers; a band of armed

men: [Nat. Hist.] a large group.

COIf (koif) n. [F. fr. Low L. cofia, cap] a covering for the head; a cap or cowl; -v.t. to cover with a coif.

COIffure (koif-ūr, kwo-foor) n. [F.] a head-dress.

coign (koin) n. [L. cuncus, wedge] a corner or external angle; a corner-stone; a wedge. coigne (koin) n. [I.] quartering on one's tenants; to quarter one's self on another; to live by extortion. coil (koil) v.t. and i. [L. collipere, gather] to wind in rings;—n. the ring, or series of rings, into which anything is wound;—[Gael.] a noise; tumult. coin (koin) n. [L. cuneus, wedge] a corner or external angle; a wedge; a die used in coining; a piece of metal on which certain characters are stamped, making it legal money; that which serves for payment;—v.t. to stamp and convert into money, as a piece of metal; to mint; to make or fabricate.

v.t. to stamp and convert into money, as a piece of metal; to mint; to make or fabricate.

Coinage (koi-nāj) n. act or art of coining; the money coined; coins of a particular stamp or date; expense of coining; invention; fubrication.

Coincide (kō-in-sīd) v.t. [L. con, in, and cadere, fall] to agree in position; to correspond; to concur: to happen at the same time.

Coincidence (kō-in-sī-dens) n. the fact of being coincident.

coincident (kō-in-si-dent) a. coinciding;—n. a coincidence.

coincidentally, coincidently (kō-in-si-den'tal-i, kō-in-si-dent-li) adv. in a coincident

(kö-in-si-den-tau-i, Norma-sa-tau-i, nanner; with coincidence, coindicant (kö-in-di-kant) a. furnishing an additional sign or symptom;—n. a

coincident or concurrent symptom.

coiner (koi-ner) n. one that makes coin; a maker of base money; an inventor.

coinhabiting (kō-in-habi-ting) n. a dwelling together.

(kō-in-hēr) v.i. to inhere together; to co-exist in the same thing.

coinheritor (kō-in-her'i-tur) n. a co-heir.

coinstantaneous (kō-in-stan-tā/nē-us) a. cointense (kō-in-tens') a. having the same intensity as another.

cointense tensity as another.

coir (koir) n. [Tamil] cordage or rope made from the fibres of the cocoa-nut.

coistril (kois-tril) n. [O.F.] an inferior groom; a mean, cowardly fellow.

coition (kō-ish-un) n. [L.] sexual intercourse; coulding copulation.

Coix (kō-ish-un) a genus of grasses, including conduction (kō-ish-un) n. one that swears to another's credibility.

credibinty.

coke (kök) n. [Etym. doubtful] coal deprived by fire of volatile matter:—v.t. to convert into coke.

col (kol) n. [L. collum, neck] a depression or pass in a mountain range.

colander (kul-an-der) n. [L. colum, strainer] a vessel with a per-

forated bottom used as a strainer. colation (kò-là-shun) n. the act of filtering. colatitude (kō-lat-i-tūd) n.

ment of latitude.

colature (kol'a-tūr) n. [L. colum, strainer] filtration; the matter strained: a filter.

colbertine, colberteen (kol'her-tēn) n.
[Cothert,:minister]

colbertine, colberteen (kol-ber-ten) n. of Louis XIV.] a fine lace.

Colchicum (kol-chi-kum)n. [Cl.] a genus of plants containing the meadow suffron.

Colcothar (kol-kō-thar) n. [Low L.] a brown-red oxide of iron.

cold (köld) a. [A. S. ceadd] destitute of, or deficient in, undifferent; reserved; chaste; —n. absence of warmth; the sensation produced by the escape of heat; chillises; a catarrh. Cold-blooded, having cold blood; without sensibility of feeling; hard-hearted. Cold-chies, a chisel for cutting cold metal. Cold-cream, a cooling ointment. Cold-drawn, extracted without the aid of heat. Cold-hearted, indifferent; unkind. Cold-short, brittle when cold. Cold-shoulder, neglect. Cold-sore, a herpetic cruption attending catarrhal inflammation. To throw cold water on, to discourage.

coldly (köld-li) adn. in a cold manner; without coldness (köld-nes) n. the state of being cold; indifference; chastity.

cole (köl) n. [L. caudis, stalk] a name for plants of the cabbage family. Cole-rape, a turnip. Coleseed, rape-seed from which oil-cake is made.

coleopterist (kol-8-op-te-rist) n. [G. koleos, where the coleopters the Coleoptera of beetles. coleopterous (kol-8-op-te-rist) n. belonging to coleopterous (kol-8-op-te-rist) n. belonging to

coleopterous (kol-ē-op-te-rus) a. belonging to the Coleoptera. (kol-ē-ō-rī-za) n. [G. koleos, sheath, and rhiza, root] the root-sheath.

COLEWOFT (köl'wurt) n. the common cabbage.

colic (kol'ik) n. [G. kōlikē] an acute pain in the abdomen or bowels, of various kinds;—a. affecting the bowels; pertaining to the colon.

Coliseum (kol-i-sē-um) n. Sec Colosseum.

colitis (kō-lī-tis) n. inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon [Path.]. collaborate (ko-lab-ō-rāt) v.i. | L. cum, and laboration (ko-lab-ō-ra-shun) n. joint labour.

collaborator (ko-labo-ra-tur) n. an associate in labour, especially literary or

scientific; an assistant.

scientific; an assistant.

Collapse (ko-laps) v.i. [L. collabi, pp. collapsus, shrink up; to become prostrate;—n. a falling together suddenly; to softhe sides of a hollow vessel; a sudden failing of the vital powers; prostration; a sudden failure, as of a project, etc.

Collapsion (ko-lapshun) n. act or state of collapsing.

collar (kol'ar) n. [L. collum, neck] something worn round the neck; meat pickled and rolled; a chain worn by high officers of state, and by the knights of several orders; a ring-like part of a machine used for holding something in its place; [Arch.] a ring or cincture, —v.t. to seize by the collar; to put a collar on; to pickle and roll meat. Collar-beam, a piece of timber extending between two opposite rafters. Collar-bone, the clavicle. Collar-day, a day when knights wear their collars at court. Collarage (kol'ar-ai) n. an old tax on draught horses.

collaret, collarette (kol.a-ret) n. a small collarworn by women.

collatet, (collatette collarworn by women collatable (ko-lā-ta-bl) a. capable of being collated. (ko-lāt) v.t. [L. con/errc, pp. collatus] to compare critically; to gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding; to give a benefice to. collateral (ko-late-ral) a. [L. con and latus, -eris, connected; indirect; descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not in a direct line; -v. a collateral relation; collateral or additional security.

ancestor, but not m a direct thie; -n. a conateral relation; collateral or additional security.

collaterally (ko-lat'e-ral-i) adv. in a collateral manner.

collateralness (ko-lat'e-ral-nes) n. the state of heigh collateral.

collation (ko-la'shun) n. [L] the act of collating; the collation to a benefice by bishop that the the bandier in his eight a register of market or lines. that has the benefice in his gift; a repast or lunch.

Collative (ko-la-tiv) a. presented by collation.

collator (ko-la-tur) n. one that collates manuscripts or books; one that bestows or presents.

colleague (kol-eg) n. [L. collegg] an associate or partner, not a business partner.

colleague (kol-eg) v.i. [L. colligare, bind together) to unite with in the same office; to enter into a league or alliance; to conspire.

colleagueship (kol-eg-ship) n. partnership in office.

collect (ku-lekt') v.t. [L. colligere, pp. collectus] to gather into one body or place; to deduce; -v.i. to be assembled. To collect one's self, to recover from a disconcerted state.

COLLECT (kol-ekt) n. a short comprehensive prayer.

collectanea (kol-ek-tā/nē-a) n.pl. a selection of passages from different authors.

collectaneous (kol-ek-tā/nē-us) a. collected.

collected (ku-lck-ted) a. not disconcerted; self-possessed; cool. collectedly (ku-lck-ted-li) n. in a collected manner.

collectible (ku-lek-ti-bl) a. capable of being collected.

collectible (ku-lek'shun) a. capable of being collection (ku-lek'shun) a. the act of collecting: that which is gathered; a contribution or sum gathered for a religious or charitable object.

collective (ku-lek'tiv) a. formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; deducing consequences; expressing a collection or agregate. Collective note, a diplomatic note signed by the representatives of seve all governments. Collective noun, a singular noun signifying an aggregate.

collectively (ku-lek'tiv-li) alv. in a collective manner; in a mass or body.

collectiveness (ku-lek'tiv-nes) a. the state of being collective.

collectivism (ku-lek'tiv-vines) a. the doctrine that the state should own or control the material and means of production.

collector (ku-lek'tur) a. one that collects; an officer appointed to receive customs, duties, taxes, or toll.

collectorate, collectorship (ku-lek--tur-ship) n. office, district, or jurisdiction of a collector. Colleen (kol-on) n. [Ir. catlin, a girl, a little girl] a

college (kel'ei) n. [L. collegium] a corporation; a college (kel'ei) n. [L. collegium] a sembly, as of electors or cardinals; a body of scientific or professional men, as of physicians, heralds, etc.; an institution for teaching literature and science; the building in which

such instruction is given. Cellege of Justice, in Scotland, the supreme civil courts.

land, the supreme civil courts.

Collegial (ke-le-ji-al) a. relating to a college; collegian (ke-le-ji-an) n. a member of a college; collegiate (ke-le-ji-an) n. a member of a college; collegiate (ke-le-ji-at) n. pertaining to or resembling, a college. Collegiate church, a church that has a college of dean, canon, and prebend, though it has not a bishop's see, a id is regulated in matters of divine service as a cathedral; in Scotland, a church under a joint pastorate.

Collet (kol-et) n. [L. collum, neck] a collar; the small lower terminus of a brilliant-cut gent, parallel to the table; the ring or rim in which a stone is

parallel to the table; the ring or rim in which a stone is set; that part of a glass vessel which adheres to the iron instrument used in taking the substance from the melting-pot;—v.t. to set in a collet.

Colleter (ko-leter) n. [G. kolla, glue] a glandular hair [Bot.].

Colletic (ko-letek) n. [G.] agglutinant;—n. an agglutinant.

collide (ko-līd') v.i. [L.] to strike or dash together.

collie, colly (kol'i) n. [Etym. doubtful] a shep-herd's dog.
collier (kol'yer) n. [coul] a digger of coal; a vessel employed in the coal trade.

COLLIETY (kol-yer-i) n. a coal-pit; the coal trade.

colligate (kol-yer-1) n. a coal-pit; the coal trade.

colligate (kol-yer-1) n. a coal-pit; the coal trade.

colligation (kol-i-gat-shun) n. a binding together of.

collimate (kol-i-mat) v.t. [L. collimare, false
reading of collimeare] to bring into
the same line; to make parallel.

collimation (kol-i-mat-shun) n. adjustment to
limation an imaginary line joining the optical centre
of the object-glass of a telescope to the point of intersection
of the middle vertical wire with the fixed horizontal wire
at the focus. This line should be perpendicular to the
axis about which the telescope rotates; if not, the corresponding correction is called the collimation error.

collimator (kol-i-mat-lur) n. an instrument for

collimator (kol'i-mā-tur) n. an instrument for determining the error of collimation;

the viewing tube of a spectroscope.

collingual (ko-ling-gwwl) a. having the same language.

colliquable (ko-lik-wa-bl)a. [L.cum and liquarr, cause to melt] liable to melt.

colliquament (ko-lik-wa-ment) n. that which has been melted; the first rudi-

ments of an embryo.

colliquant (kol'i-kwant) a. having the power of dissolving.

colliquation (kol-i-kwā'shun) n. fusion; a wasting away of solid parts, ac-

companied by excessive discharges.

colliquative (kn-lik-wa-tiv) a. causing colliqua-tion. (ko-lik-we-fak-shun) n. [L.] a colliquefaction reduction of different bodies

collision (ku-lizh-un) n. [L.] the act of striking together; conflict: encounter.

collisive (ku-li-siv) n. causing collision; clashing.

collisive (Ku-li-arr) n. causing consistin, cashing.
collitigant (ko-li-(i-gant) n. one that litigates or wrangles with another.
collocate (ko-li-kā's) v.t. [L. con and locare, place] to set or place: to arrange.
collocation (kol-ō-kā'shun) n. the act of collocation (kol-ō-kā'shun) n. fl. colloqui, speak together] a speaking together.
collocutor (ko-lok-ā-tur, kol-ō-kā-tur) n. one of the speakers in a dialogue.
collodion (ku-lō-di-un) n. [G. kolla, glue, and eidos, appearance] a solution of pyroxylin or gun-cotton in ether, or in ether and alcohol.
collodionize (ku-lō-di-un-li) v.t. to prepare or heat with collodion.

Collogue (ko-lōg) v.t. [L. colloqui, speak together] to plot together.

colloid (kol'oid) a. like glue;—n. an inorganic compound having a gelatinous appearance. Colloid cancer, a soft, jelly-like form of cancer. Colloidal (ko-loi-dai) n. [G. kolda, glue, and eidos, appearance] like a colloid.

collop (kol'up) n. [Etym. unknown) a small slice of meat. Minced collops, minced meat. Colloquial (ku-lō-kwi-al) a. pertaining to, or colloquials (ku-lō-kwi-al) a. pertaining to, or colloquialism (ku-lō-kwi-al-i) adv. in a colloquial colloquially (ku-lō-kwi-al-i) adv. in a colloquial manner.

colloquist (kol'ō-kwist) n. a speaker in a dialogue.

colloquist dialogue.

colloquy (kol-ō-kwi) n. [L. con and loqui, speak] the mutual discourse of two or more; conference; dialogue.

collude (ku-lud') n.i. [L. con and ludere, play] to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert.

kol-um) n. [L.] the part where root and stem unite [Bot.].

collusion (ku-lū-zlun) n.[L. con and ludere] secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose.

COLLUSIVE (ku-lū'-siv) a. fraudulently concerted.

collusively (ku-lū'siv-li) adv. by collusion; by secret compact.
collusory (ku-lū'sur-i) a. carrying on fraud in concert.

COlluvies (ko-lű-vi-ēz) n. [L.] filth; excrement.

colly (koli) n. [coal] the grime or soot of coal or lurnt wood;—n.t. to blacken.
collyrite (koli-irit) n. [G. kollurion] a variety of clay.
collyrium (ko-liri-ium) n. [G. kollurion] an eye-wash or salve.
colmar (kol-imar) n. [Colmar, Alsace] a sort of pear.

colocynth (kol-ō-sinth) n. [(3.] the bitter apple (its pulp yields a purgative medicine). colocynthin (kol-ō-sin-thin) n. a bitter substance obtained from colocynth. cologne-earth (kul-lōn-erth) n. a kind of cohre of a deep-brown colour.

Cologne-earth (kur-herth). ** a kind of colors of a deep-brown colour. Cologne-water, eau-de-Cologne, a perfumed spirit. Cololite (kol-lit) n. [G. kolon, colon, and lathos, stone] a fossil intestine-like substance. Colon (kō'lun) n. [G.] the largest of the large intestines; a point () marking a pause greater than a semicolon, and less than a period. Colonel (kur'nel) n. [F. fr. L. columna, column] the chief officer of a regiment. Colonelcy (kur'nel-si) n. office, rank, or commission of a colonel. Colonial (ku-lō'ni-al) a. pertaining to a colony;—n. a colonist. Colonial office, the office where business relating to the colonies is transacted. Colonialism (ku-lō'ni-al-lizm) n. a colonial colonialism (ku-lō'ni-al-lizm) n. a colonialism (ku-lō'

COLONIST (kol'ā-nist) n. an inhabitant of a colony.

colonization (kol-ō-ni-zā'shun) n. the act of colonization; colonized state. colonizationist (kol-ō-ni-zā'shun-ist) n. an advocate of colonization.

colonizationist (advocate of colonization. Colonize (kol-ō-niz) v.t. to plant or establish a colony in: to form into a colony;—v.t. to remove and settle in a distant country.

colonnade (kol-ū-niad) n. [L. columna] a range of columns placed at regular intervals.

colony (kol-ō-ni) n. [L. colonia] a body of people and inhabit it, but remain subject to the parent state; the country thus occupied.

colophon (kol-ō-fan) n. [(t.]an inscription on the place or year of publication, printer's name, etc.

colophonic (kol-ō-fanik) a. derived from colophonic (ku-lof-u-nit) n. [colophony] a colophony (ku-lof-u-nit) n. [colophon, Asia colophony (ku-lof-u-ni) n. [Colophon, Asia obtained from turpentine.

obtained from turpentine.

coloquintida (kol-ō-kwin-ti-da) n. [Sp.] the colorado beetle (kol-o-ră-dō bē-tl) n. an insect hurtful to the potato.

colorate (kul'ur-āt) a. coloured; dyed.

coloration (kul-u-ra'shun) n. the art or practice of colouring; the state of being coloured; colour; marking.

coloured; colour; marking.

colorature (kul'-ur-a-tūr) n. a general term for runs, trills, etc. [Mus.].

colorific (kul-u-ril'ik) a. [L. color and facere, make) able to impart colour.

colorimeter (kul-u-rim'e-ter) n. [L. color and for determining the strength of colour.

colossal (ko-los'al) a. of enormous size; on a large scale; gigantic.

Colosseum (kolo-se'um) n. [L.] the Flavian amphitheatre in Rome, which was the largest in Rome.

Colossus (Ko-los/as) n. [G.] a gigantic statue, Rhodes, which stood at the entrance of the harbour.

colostrum (ko - los' trunn) $n_{\rm c}$ [L.] the first milk after child-birth; a mixture of turpentine

and yolk of eggs.

colour (kul'-ur) n. [L.] an inherent property in light, which gives to external objects different hues or shades when seen by the human eye; any hue or tint as distinguished from white; that which is used to give colour; paint; appearance; false show; disguise; a flag or standard; — t. to



change the hue or tint of; to give colour to; to dye; to paint; to give a specious appearance to; to excuse: -v.i. to blush. Colour-blind, affected with colour-blindness, to blush. Colour-blind, affected with colour-blindness, or incapacity for perceiving colours. Colour-box, a box for holding artists' colours, brushes, etc. Coloursergeant, a non-commissioned officer who ranks above an ordinary sergeant. Complementary colours, those that together make white. Fast colours, those that do not wash out or fade easily. Persons of colour, persons having any proportion of African blood. Primary colours, violet. Indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red; red, green, violet. Prismatic colours, those into which white light is decomposed by a glass prism. To change colour, to turn red or pale. To show one's colour, to declare one's intentions, etc. Water colours, pigments ground in water and mucilage; paintings in water colours.

colourable (kul'ur-a-bl) a. specious: plausible.

colourableness (kul'ur-a-bl-nes) n. specious-ness; plausibleness.
colourably (kul'ur-a-bl) adv. speciously; plausibly.
colouring (kul'ur-ing) n. the act or art of giving a colour to; the colour applied; a

specious appearance. colourist (kul'ur-ist) n. one that colours; a painter noted for his treatment of colour. colourless (kul'ur-les) a. without colour; transparent.

colourman (kullur-man) n. one that prepares or sells colours.

colportage (kol-pōr-tāj) n. the distribution of books, tracts, etc., by colporteurs. colporteur (kol-pōr-ter') n. [F] one that carries books, tracts, etc., for sale. colt (kōlt) n. [A.S.] a young horse, esp. a male; a young foolish fellow; a novice; -v.i. to frisk. To have a colt's tooth, to be wanton. colter, coulter (kōl-ter) n. [L. colter, coulter] the sharp fore iron of a plough.

fore iron of a plough.

coltish (köl-tish) a. like a colt; frisky;
wanton.

coltsfoot (költs-foot) n. a plant whose leaves were once much used in medicine.

colubriform, colubrine (ko-lu-brino a. [L. coluber, serpent] pertaining to a snake.

columba (kō-lum'-ba) n. See calumba,

columbarium (kol-um-bā/ri-um) n. [L.] a sepulchral chamber, with niches for cinerary urns; [Arch.] a hole left in a wall to receive the end of a beam.

columbary (kol'um-ba-ri) n. [columba, dove] a dove-cot; a pigeon-house. columbate (kō-lum'bāt) n. a salt of columbic acid.

Columbian (kō-lum' bi-an) a. [Columbus] columbic (kō-lum' bik) a. pertaining to, or got from, columbium. [L. columba, dove] of, or like, a dove; dove-coloured; n. a plant of the genus Aquilegia; the companion of Harlequin in pantomime.

columbite (kō-lum'-bīt) n. the ore of columbium. columbium (kō-lum² bi-um) n. [Columbus]

columbo (kō-lum'bō) n. See calumba.

columella (kol-ū-mel'a) n. the central column, as in the sportagia of mosses; the axis of fruit [Bot.]; the central axis of a spiral univalve, or of corals [Zool.]; the modiolus [Anat.].

corals [Zool.]; the modiolus [Anat.].

Columellar (kol-ū-mellar) n. shaped like, or pertaining to, a columella.

Column (kol-un) n. [L. columna] a pillar; a cylindrical body used as a support or ornament, consisting of base, shaft, and capital; any upright cylindrical body; a body of troops drawn up in deep files; a number of ships following one another; a division of a page; a perpendicular line of figures; [Bot.] a solid body formed by the union of filaments. Column-ruie, a strip of brass type-high used to generate columns

of brass, type-high, used to separate columns.

columnar (ku-lum-nar) a. formed in columns: having the form of columns.

columned (kol-und) a. furnished with, or supported on, columns.

colume (ko-lūr) n. [G. knlouros, dock-tailed] one of two circles intersecting each other in the poles, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic. Colza (kolza) n. [D.] a variety of cablage. Colzacil, got from the seeds, is used as an illuminant.

COMA (kō'ma) n. [G. kōmu] deep sleep ; stupor.

coma (kō'ma) n. [c. komā] the leafy head of a tree; surrounding the nucleus of a comet [Astr.]. comarb (kō'mārb) n. [lr. combarbae, successor] the head of a family or tribe. comatose (kō'mārb) a. pertaining to, or affected with, coma; drowsy; lethargic. comb (kōm) n. [ls. camb] a toothed instrument for separating, cleansing, adjusting, or fastening, hair; a cock's crest; the cellular structure in which bees place honey;—v.t. to dress with a comb;—v.t. to roll over or break with a white foam (said of waves). Comb-brush, a brush for cleaning combs.

combat (kum', kom'bat) v.t. [F. combattre] to fight with; to oppose by force; to contend against; v.i. to struggle or contend; -n. an engagement; contest; fight

combatable (kum', kom'bat-a-bl) a. capable of being combated or disputed. combatant (kum', kom'ba-tant) a. contending; disposed to contend; —n. one engaged in combat.

combative (kum', kom'-ba-tiv) a. disposed to

combative combat.

combativeness (kum', kom'ha-tiv-nes)n. disposition to contend; [Pinen.] the organ that indicates a disposition to quarrel, etc.

comber (kō'-mer)n. one that combs; a long, slender fish; a long, curling wave.

combinable (kum-bi-na-bi) a. capable of combination (kom-bi-nā-shun)n. union or connection; association of persons

Colter.

for a purpose; alliance; junction of particles; chemical union; the variations of numbers or quantities in every

union; the variations of numbers or quantities in every possible way: ¬vl. underclothing woven in one piece. Combination-room, in the university of Cambridge, a room into which the fellows withdraw after dinner. Combinative, combinatory [kum-tiv, -tur-i) a. tending to combine. Combine (kum-bin') v.t. [L. cum and bini, two and two] to unite or join; ¬v.t. to form a union; to co-operate; to unite and form a new compound. Combiner (kum-bin-ner) n. one who, or that which, combines.

combines. combing (kö-ming) n. the act of using a comb; --

combless (kom'-les) a. without a comb.

combust (kum-bust) a. [L. comburere, pp. combust bustus, consume] so near the sun as to be obscured by it [Astr.];—n. that which is burned.

combustibility (kum-bus-ti-bil-i-ti)n. quality of taking fire, or burning.

combustible (kum-bus-ti-bl)a. capable of taking fire and burning; easily excited;
—n. a substance that will readily take fire and burn.

combustibleness (kum-bus-ti-bl-nes) n.

combustion (kum-bust-yun) n. the action of fire on inflammable substances; the act or process of burning. Spontaneous combustions;

the act or process of burning. Spontaneous combustion, the ignition of a body by the internal development of heat.

COME (kun) v.i. [A.S. cuman] to move hitherward; to draw near; to approach; to arrive at some state or condition; to occur; to happen; to become manifest or evident; to appear. Come-down, a set-back. Come on, come along, approach. Come your ways, come along. To come, to appear in the future. To come about, to happen; to turn. To come across, to meet with. To come and go, to appear and disappear. To come at, to reach. To come away, to begin to move, to sprout. To come by, to obtain. To come down, ot treat transmitted; to be humbled. To come down on, to treat

sprout. To come by, to obtain. To come down, to be transmitted; to be humbled. To come down on, to treat severely. To come home, to drag, as an anchor; to touch. To come in, to enter; to yield; to be brought into use; to enter as an ingredient or part; to accrue. To come in for, to get. To come into, to agree to, to acquire. To come off, to escape; to take place. To come on, to make progress. To come on one for, to hold him liable. To come out with, to disclose. To come over, to rise in distillation; to pass from one party to another; to cajole. To come round, to happen: to wheelle. To come short, to fail. To come to, to yield; to revive. To come to one's self, to revive. To come to pass, to happen. To come upon, to attack. To come up to, to reach. To come up with, to overtake.

with, to overtake. comedian (ku-mēd-yan) n. an actor or writer of comedy.

comedienne (ku-mēd'yen, ko-mā-di-en') n. a

comedietta (ku-nē, ko-mā-di-et-ta) n. a light comedo (kom-e-dō) n.: pl. comedones (kom-e-dō-nēz) [L.] a cylindrical black-tipped mass sometimes found in the sebaceous glands.

comedy (kom-e-di) n. [G. kōmōdia, fr. kōmos, revel, and ōdē, song] a dramatic composition of a light and amusing character.

tion of a light and amusing character.

comeliness (kum'-li-nes) n. [A.S. cymlic, comely]
the quality of being comely.

comely (kum'-li) a. handsome; graceful; proper;—
adv. in a comely manner.

COMET (kum'er) n. one that comes.

comestibles (ko-mes-ti-bls) n.pl. [L. com and edere, to cat leatables.

comet (kom-et) n [G. kom-ets, fr. komē, hair] a luminous heavenly body, consisting, when perfect, of a nucleus, a coma, and a tail.

cometarium (kom-e-tā'ri-um) n. an instrument intended to represent the movement of a comet round the sun. cometary (kom'-e-tar-i) a. per-taining to a comet; −n. a cometarium.

Comet

cometic (ko-met-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, a comet; cometary.

cometic cometary.

cometography (kom-et-og'ra-fi) n. [G. kometography (kom-et-og'ra-fi) n. [G. kometics and graphein, write] a description of, or treatise on, comets.

comfit (kum'fin' n. [L. conjacre, pp. confectus, make up) a dry sweetmeat; a confection; v.t. to preserve dry with sugar.

comfort (kum'furt) v.t. [L. con and fortis, strong] to cheer; to solace;—n. strength and relief received under affliction; a state of quiet enjoyment, or whatever causes it; a kind of warm wrap or quilt.

comfortable (kum'furta-bi) a. receiving comfortable fort; affording comfort.

comfortableness (kum'furta-bi-nes) n. the state of heing comfortable.

comfortably (kum-fur-ta-bii) adv. in a comfortable (kum-fur-ta-bii) adv. in a comfortable manner.
comforter (kum-fur-ter) n. one that comforts; the Holy Spirit; a knitted woollen

comfortful (kum'furt-fool) a. full of comfort.

comfortless (kum'furt-les) a. without com-comfortlessly (kum'furt-les-li) adv. in a com-fortless in anner.

comfortlessness (kum-furt-les-nes) n. the state of being comfortless. comfrey, comfry (kum'fri) n. [L. confirmare, strengthen] a plant (Symphytum officinate) used for medicinal purposes, and formerly valued as a vulnerary.

comic, comical (kom'ik, -i-kal) a. relating to comedy; raising mirth.

comicality (kom-i-kal'-i-ti) n. ludicrousness.

comically (kom'i-kal-i) adv. in a comical

comitia (kō-mishi-i-a) n. ... [L.] in ancient Rome, assemblies of the people.

assembles of the people.

comitial (kō-mish-ial) a. relating to popular assemblies.

comity (kom:i-ti) n. [L. comis, kind] mildness or suavity of manners; civility. Comity of nations, the recognition within its territory by one nation of the laws and institutions of another.

comma (kom²a) n. (C., a section of a sentence] a punctuation mark (,); [Mus.] the interval

between a major and a minor tone.

COMMAND (ku-mand')r.t. [L. com and mandare, commit] to order with authority; to exercise supreme authority over; to enforce by moral influence; -v.i. to issue an order; to exercise supreme authority; -n. an order; exercise of authority; right or possession of authority; ability to overlook, control, or watch; a body of troops under a particular officer.

COMMAND (ku-man-da-bl) a. capable of being commanded.

commandant (kom-an-dant') n. a commanding officer.

commandeer (kom-an-der) v.t. to compel to military service, or take for military purposes

commander (ku-man'der) n. a leader; the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it; an officer next above a lieutenant in the navy; a heavy wooden mallet; [Surg.] a cradle for an injured limb.

commandership (ku-man'der-ship) n. the office of a commander. commandery, commandry (ku man z der-i, -dri) n. the office or dignity of a commander: a manor belonging to an order of knights, and controlled by a commander

commanding (ku-man'ding) a. fitted to impress or control; authoritative. commandingly (ku-man-ding-li) adv. in a commanditaire (kom-mong-di-tār') n. [F.] a particular (kom-mong-di-tār') n. [F.] a particular (kom-mong-di-tār') n. [F.] a particular (kom-mong-di-t) n. [F.] a particular (kom-mong-di-tār') n. [F.] a particular (kom-mong-di-tār

vance capital without taking part in the management, or incurring liability for more than a certain amount.

commandment (ku-mand-ment) n. an order or injunction given by authority; one of the ten laws given by God to the Israelites at Mount Sinai.

Commando (ku-man'dō) n. [Sp.] a military expersons for their own ends; in South Africa, a military force of burghers ordered out for defensive, aggressive, or police purposes.

commark (kom'ark) n. [O.F.] a frontier.

commatic (ko-mat-ik) a. [G.] brief; having short clauses or sentences.

commatism (kom-4-tizm) n. conciseness in writing.

commeasurable (ko-mezh-ur-a-bl) a.

reducible to the same measure; equal.

commemorable (ku-mem'-ur-a-bl) a. worthy to be commemorated.

commemorate (ku-mem-u-rat) v.t. [L. commemorate, remember] to call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honour and solemnity.

commemoration (ku-mem-u-rā/shun)n.the commemorative (ku-mem'u-ra-tiv) a. commemoratory (ku-mem'u-ra-tur-i) a.

commence (ku-mens') v.t. [L. com and initiare, begin] to begin; to originate; to take a degree in a university or college;—v.t. to enter upon; to begin.

commencement (ku-mens-ment) n. first existence of anything; origin; beginning; the day when degrees are conferred by colleges and universities.

commend (ku-mend') v.t. [L. commendarc] to confidence or regard; to present as worthy of confidence or regard; to praise; to recommend to the remembrance or kind reception of.

commendable (ku-men'da-bl) a. worthy of being commended.

commendableness (ku-men'-da-bl-nes) n. commendable state. commendably (ku-men-da-bli) adv. in a praiseworthy manner. commendam (ko-men-dam) n. a vacant benefice committed to the holder till

a pastor is supplied.

commendation (kom-en-da-shun) n. act of commending; declaration of esteem; a message of affection or respect; introduction. commendator (kom-en-da-tur) n. the holder commendator (ku-nen-da-tur) n. serving to commend; holding a benefice in commendam;—n. a eulogy; a commendator.

Commensal (ko-men'sal) n. [L. com and mensa, table] an animal or plant that lives

as a tenant, but not a parasite, of another.

Commensalism (ko-men'sul-izm) n. the state
of being commensal.

Commensurability (ku-men-sal-ra-bil'i-ti)
n. the state of being

commensurable; commensurableness. commensurable (ku-men'sū-ra-bl) a. [L. commensura, measure] having a common measure.

commensurably (ku-men'sū-ra-bli) adv. in a commensurable manner. commensurate (ku-men'-sū-rāt) a. having a common measure; equal in measure or extent; adequate; -v.t. to reduce to a common measure.

commensurately (ku-men'sū-rāt-li) adv. commensurate way. commensurateness (ku-men'sū-rāt-nes) n. thestate or quality of being commensurate.

commensuration (ku-men-sū-rā'shun) n. proportion; the state of having a common measure.

comment (ku-ment') v.t. and i. [L. commentari] to explain by remarks or criticisms.

comment (kom'ent) n. an explanatory or illustrative remark; annotation; observation.

commentary (kom'entari) n. an explanation of a book; an explanation of difficult or obscure passages; an historical narrative.

commentate (kom'entati) v.i to make comments.

commentative (ko-men'ta-tiv) a. containing comments.

commentator (kom'en-ta-tur) n. an expositor;

commentitious (kom-en-tish-us) a. [L. commentiri, lie] fictitious. COMMERCE (kom'ers) n. [L. com and marx. -ois, merchandise] exchange of merchan-

dise on a large scale between different places or communities; extended trade or traffic; social or personal intercourse; a game at cards.

COMMERCIAL (ku-mer-shal) a. pertaining to, or engaged in, commerce; mercautile. Commercial room, a public room in a hotel, set apart for the use of commercial travellers. Commercial traveller, a travelling agent for a wholesale business house.

commercialism (ku-mer-shal-izm) n. business principles.

commercially (ku-mer-shal-i) udv. in a commercially (ku-mer-shal-i) udv. in a commercial manner or view.

commerce (kum-ar) n. [F.] a gossip; a godmother.

commigrate (koin'-i-grāt) v.i. to migrate in a

commination (kom-i-nā'shun) n. [L. com-denunciation of punishment or vengeance; a service in the church of England.

comminatory (ko-min'a-tur-i) a. denouncing punishment.

commingle (ko-min'a-tur-i) a. denouncing punishment.

commingle (ko-min'a-tur-i) a. denouncing punishment.

comminute (ko-min'a-tur-i) a. denouncing punishment.

particles; to pulverize. comminution (kom-i-nū'shun) n. act of comminuting; [Surg.] fracture of a bone into more than two pieces.

commiserable (ku-miz'e-ra-bl) a. deserving pity.

commiserate (ku-miz'e-rāt) n.t. (L. commise-ruri, pity] to pity. commiseration (ku-miz-e-rā-shun) n. com-massion: nity

commiserative (ku-miz-e-ra-tiv) a. compassionate.

commiseratively (ku-miz'e-rā-tiv-li) adv. with compassion. Commiserator (ku-miz'e-rā-tur) n. one that pities. commissarial (kom-i-sā'ri-al) a. pertaining to a commissariat (kom-i-sā'ri-al) n. the department charged with the supply of provisions. etc., for an army: the bady of officers in that of provisions, etc., for an army; the body of officers in that department; the office or jurisdiction of a commissary.

COMMISSARY (komi-sar-i) n. [L. committere] a deputy; a commissioner; an officer of the commissariat; [Scots Law] a judge in a commissary

court. Commissary-court, a court, now abolished, for the trial of cases that in medieval times were decided by the hishops' commissaries; [Scots Law] a county court presided over by the sheriff. Commissary-general, the head of the commissariat.

Commissaryship of a commissary commission (ku-mish'un) n. [L.] act of commission (ku-mish'un) n.

some office, trust, or dity; the power under such warrant; the document that contains it; a body appointed by the crown to investigate and report on some public matter; the acting under authority of, or on account of, another; the thing to be done as agent for another; brokerage or allowance made to a factor or agent:—v.t. to give a commission to; empower. Commissionbrokerage or allowance made to a nector or agent;—v.t. to give a commission to; empower. Commission-agent, commission-merchant, one that acts as the agent of others, receiving a percentage as recompense. To put in, or into, commission, to intrust officially to a commission; [Naut.] to man and equip for active service.

commissionaire (ku-mish-un-ūr') n. a kind of messenger, attendant, or light porter.

commissional, commissionary (ku-mish-un-al, -ar-i) a. conferring, or conferred by, a commission.

Commissioner (ku-mish-un-er) n. one authorized to act by a commission or warrant; one of the persons chosen o manage the affairs

warrant; one of the persons chosen o manage the affairs of a police burgh or non-corporate town in Scotland.

Commissure (kom/i-sin/n. [L.] a joint, seam, or closure; line of junction; point of union; that which joins or connects.

Commit (ku-mit) v.t. [L. committere] to give in trust; to delegate; to perform; to perpetrate; to place beyond one's control; to pledge or bind; to send for trial or confinement.

commitment, committal (ku mit ment, -al)

n. the act of committing.

n. the act of committing.

Committee (ku-mit-\overline{c}) n. a select number of persons appointed to attend to any particular business by a legislative body, court, society, etc.

Committee (ko-mi-\overline{c}) n. the person to whom the care of an idiot or a lunatic is committed, the Lord Chancellor being the committee.

Committeeship (ku-mit-\overline{c}-ship) n. office of a committee.

committer (ku-mit-cr) n. one that commits.

COMM1X (ko-miks') v.t. and i. to mix or mingle.

commixtion (ko-mikst-yun) n. mixture; [Scots belonging to different proprietors.

commixture (kom-mikst-ur) n. act of mixing, commixture of being mixed; the

mixture; a composition; a compound.

commodate (kom-odat) n. a form of loan, the borrower being obliged to restore the thing lent, in the condition in which he received it.

commode (ku-mod') n. [L. commodus, convenient]a kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies; a chest of drawers, with shelves and other conveniences; a small piece of furniture containing a chamber-pot below, and a shelf above; a night-stool.

Commodious (ku-mo-di-us) a. convenient; roomy.

commodiously (ku-mō'di-us-li) adv. con-commodiousness (ku-mō'di-us-nes) n. fitness; convenience.

commodity (ku-mod'i-ti) n. convenience: an article of commerce: -pL goods.
commodore (kon'o-dor)n. (Sp.] the commander of a squadron of ships; the senior captain when two or more ships of war are cruising in company; the senior captain (or the leading ship) in a fleat of war are returned to the senior captain (or the leading ship) in a

fleet of merchantmen.

fleet of merchantmen.

COMMON (kom'un) a. [L. communis] belonging equally to more than one; public; general: usual; frequent; not distinguished by rank or character; vulgar; mean;—n. an uninclosed tract of ground belonging to the public, or to a number of persons;—v.i. to have a joint right in ground; to eat at a table in common. Common chord, a note accompanied by its 3rd and 5th. Common council, the council of a city or corporate town. Common divisor, or measure, a number that exactly divides two or more numbers. Common hall, the place of meeting of the common council. Common law, the unwritten law, based on usage, as distinguished from statute law. Common Pleas, a division of the High Court of Justice. Common Prayer, the liturgy of the church of England. Common Prayer, the liturgy of the church of England. Common sense, sound, practical judgment. Common time, in music, duple and quadruple rhythm.

commonable (kom-un-a-bl) a, held in common able (mon; allowed to pasture on

common land. Commonage (kom'un-āj) n. right of pasturing on a common; joint right of using anything in common with others.

commonalty (kom'un-al-ti) n. the general body of the people.

Commoner (kom-un-er) n. one under the degree of Commons; one with a joint right in common ground; a student of the second rank in the university of Oxford. commoney (kom un-i) n. a kind of playing-marble.

commonition (kom-ō-nish'-un) n. [L.] advice. commonly (kom'-un-li) adv. in a common manner; jointly; usually; meanly.
commonness (kom'-un-nes) n. the state of being common.

commonplace (kom-un-pias) a. common; ordinary; trite; hackneyed; -n. a general idea applicable to different subjects; a trite remark. Commonplace-book, a book in which things to be remembered are recorded.

things to be remembered are recorded.

COMMONS (kom-unz) n.pl. the mass of the people; the commonalty; the lower house of parliament; provisions; fare at a common table. Dectors' Commons, a college in London for professors of civil law. Short commons, scanty allowance.

COMMONY (kom-un-ti) n. land belonging to two or more common proprietors; a common [Scots Law].

common [seots Law] (kom'un-wēl) n. the public good; a commonwealth.

Commonwealth (kom'un-welth) n. popular government; republic; the whole body of people in a state. The Commonwealth, the form of government that existed in England from 16.99 to 16.59. Commonwealth's-man, one that favoured the Commonwealth's-man, one that favoured

the Commonwealth. Commorance, commorancy (kom' o-rans,) n. [L. com and morari, stay] residence [Law]. commorant (kom-5-rant) a. dwelling; ordinarily residing (Law).

Commorient (ko-mō-rient) a. [L.] dying at the same time.

commotion (ku-mo'shun) n. [L.] disturbance; agitation; public disorder; tumult. commove (ku-mo'ov') v.t. to put in motion; to disturb; to agitate. communal (kom-ū-nul) a. pertaining to a common or communalism.

communalism (kom-ū-nal-ism) n, the theory or corporations of towns and districts.

communalist (kom'ū-nal-ist) n. an advocate of communalism.

Commune (ko-mūn') v.i. [L. communis, conmon) to converse together familiarly;
to confer; to partake of the Lord's Supper.

Commune (kom-ūn) n. a small territorial district
ir. France, etc.; communion. The
Commune of Paris, the revolutionary committee of
178); the communalists of 1871.

communicability, communicable services (ku-mū-ni-ka-bili-ti, ku-mū-ni-ka-bil communicable (ku-mū-ni-ka-bi) a. capable communicable (ku-mū-ni-ka-bi) alv. ii: a communicably (ku-mū-ni-ka-bil) alv. ii: a communicably (ku-mū-ni-ka-bil) alv. ii: a communicant (ku-mū-ni-ka-bil) alv. ii: a capable communicant (ku-mū-ni-ka-bil) a. capable communicant (ku-mū-ni-ka-bil) alv. ii: a communicant (ku-mū-ni-ka-bil) al communicate (ku-mū'ni-kāt) v.t. to impart; to share; to have intercourse; to partake of the Lord's Supper.

Communication (ku-mū-ni-kā'shun) v. the intercourse by words, letters, or messages; the manual of passing from place to place; that which is communicated.

(ku-mū-ni-kā-kin) v. the manual of passing from place to place; that which is communicated.

communicative (ku-mū-ni-kā-tiv) a. ready to give information

communicator (ku-mū-ni-kā-tur) n. onemunicates; the means of communication between railway passengers and the guard.

Communicatory parting knowledge.

Communion (ku-mūn'yun) n. intercourse; ship; a religious body; the celebration of the Lord's

Supper. Communion service, the service used at the celebration of the Lord's Supper. Communion table, the table used at the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

Communism (kom-ū-nist) n. an advocate of communist (kom-ū-nism) n. community of property; socialism.

Communist (kom-ū-nism) n. community of communist (kom-ū-nism) n. an advocate of communist.

communistic (kom-ū-nis-tik) a. pertaining to communistic (kom-ū-nis-tik) a. pertaining to community (ku-mū-ni-ti) n. common possession to renjoyment; a society of people having common rights, privileges, or interests; the public, or people, in general. Community Singing, conducted but unpractised singing by large crowds, generally of nopular sours. generally of popular songs.

commutable (ku-mū'ta-bl)a. capable of being commuted.

commutation (kom-ū-tā'shun) n. change; substitution of a

less penalty for a greater; equivalent.

Commutative (ku-mū-tu-tiv) a. relative to exchange.

commutator (kont-u-ta-tur) n. an apparatus for changing the direction, or varying the strength, of an electric current.

commute (ku-mut) v.t. [L. commutare] to exchange; to substitute, as a less punishment for a greater; -v.i. to bargain for exemption.

commutual (ko-mū'tū-al) a. mutual; reciprocal.

COMOSE (kō'-mōs) a. [L. coma, hair] hairy [Bot].

compact (kum-pakt') a. [L. com and pungere, pp. pactus, fasten] firm; solid; closely and firmly united; brief; succinct; pithy; -v.t. to press closely together; to make firm.

compact (kom-pakt) n. an agreement between parties; a covenant or contract. compactedly (kum-pak-ted-li) adv. closely; firmly; solidly.

compactedness, compactness

(kum-pak-ted-nes, -pak-t-nes) n. compact state.

compacter (kum-pak-ter) n. one that compacts or unites.

compaction (kum-pak-thun) n. the act of making compact; compactness.

compactly (kum-pak-thun) adv. in a compact manner; compactedly (kum-pak-thun) adv. in a compact of the compactedly manner; compactedly (kum-pak-thun) a close union of

compactify manner; compactedly compacture (kum-pak-tar) n. close union of parts; manner of joining.

compages (kom-pa-jēz) n. [L.] a system or structure of many united parts.

companion panis, bread] an associate; com-rade; one that keeps company with another; partner; one holding the lowest rank in an order of knighthood; the raised window-frame in the quarter-deck, by which light is admitted to the cabins and decks below; a companion-hadder, one between the cabin staircase. Companion-ladder, one between the cabin staircase. deck. Companion-way, the cabin staircase.

companionable (kum-pan-yun-a-bl) a. companionably (kum-pan-yun-a-bl) adv. companionably in a companionable manner. companionship (kum-pan-yun-a-bl) adv. companionable manner. companionship (kum-pan-yun-ship) n. fellowship.

company (kum-pa-n) n. an assemblage of persons; a group; a circle; guests; an association for business; corporation; a subdivision of a regiment under a captain; the crew of a ship; -nt. to attend; -v. i. to associate. To bear, or keep, company, to accompany.

comparable (kom'par-a-bl) a. capable of being compared; of equal regard or value. comparably (kom'par-a-bli) adv. in a comparable manner.

comparate (kom'pa-rat) n. one of two things compared to each other.

comparative (kum-par-a-tiv) a. estimated by comparative; proceed-

ing from comparison; having the power of comparing; implying comparison ;-n. the comparative degree.

comparatively (kum-par-a-tiv-li) adv. in a comparative manner.

compare (kum-pār') v.t. [L. comparare] to represent as similar, for the purpose of illustration; to liken; to inflect according to degrees of comparison; -v.t. to hold comparison; -n. comparison; a simile.

comparison ;—n. comparison; a simile.

comparison (kum-pari-i-sun) n. act of comparing; proportionate estimate; degree of resemblance; the inflection of an adjective or adverb; a simile; Piren.] the faculty that compares.

compart (kum-part) v.t. [L. com and partiri, share] to divide; to mark out into several parts:—n a member parts;—n. a member.

compartition (kom-par-tish'un) n. act of dividing into parts; part divided; a separate part.

compartment (kum-part-ment) n. one of the divided; a division of a railway carriage.

compass (kum-pas) n. (L. com and passus, step]

cumference: area : certest; cir-

cumference; area; extent; range; the whole extent of a voice or instrument in the musical scale; an instrument serving to indicate the magnetic meridian; -v.t. to go round; to inclose on all sides; to besiege or invest; to accomplish; to plot. Compass-box, the box contains the mariner's compass. Compass-card, the card on which the points are marked. Compass-dial, a sun-



Compast.

dial fitted into a box (a compass-needle enables the style of the dial to be adjusted to the meridian). Compass-Compass-Compassneedle, the magnetized needle of a compass. plant, Silphrium Inciniatum, whose leaves place their edges north and south. Compass-saw, a saw that cuts circularly. Compass-signal, a signal denoting a point of the compass. Compass-timber, curved timber, Compass-window, a bow-window. To fetch a compass, to make a detour.

compassable (kum'pas a-bl) a. capable of being compassed. compasses (kum'-pas-ez) n.pl. an instrument for describing circles,

measuring figures, etc.

compassing (kum' pas-ing) a.

curved, as timbers (Ship-building).

compassion (kum-pash-un) n. [L. com and pati, pp. passus, suffer] a suffering with another; sympathy with the distress or misfortunes of another ;—v.t. to pity.



compassionate (kum-pash-un-āt) a. full of compassion; inclined to pity; -r.t. to pity; to commiserate.

compassionately (kum-pash'un-āt-li) adv. compassionateness (kum-pash-un-āt-nes) u. the quality of being compassionate.

compatibility (kom-pat-i-bil-i-ti)n. the quality of being compatible. compatible (kum-pat-i-bil n. l. . com and pati, suffer] consistent; capable of har-

monious union : congruous.

monious union; congruous.

compatibleness patibility.

compatibly (kum-pat-i-bl-nes) n. compatibly (kum-pat-i-bl) adn. fitly; suitably; compatriot (kom-pat-i-bl) n. one of the same country; a fellow-countryman;
a. of the same country; patriotic.

compear (kom-per) n.i. [L. comparere] to appear in count [Scots Law].

compeer (kom-per) n. [L. compar, equal] an compel (kum-per) n.t. [L. compelere] to drive or urge irresistibly; to necessitate.

compellable (kum-pel-a-bl) a. capable of being compellable.

compellably, compellingly (kum-pellably, compellingly)

bli, -ing-li) adv. by compulsion.

compellation (kom-pe-lā'shun) n. [L.] manner of address or salutation. compendious (kum-pen'di-us) a. summary; concise. compendiously (kum-pen'di-us-li) adv. compendiousness (kum-pen'di-us-les) n. compendiousness (kum-pen'di-us-nes) n. conciseness; brevity. compendium, compend (kum-pend) pend) n. [L. com and pendere, weigh] an abridgment or epitome; abstract. Compensate (kom-pen-sāt, kum-pen-sāt) v.t. [L. compensare, pp. compensatus, weigh] to recompense; to requite; to give an equivalent for; -v.i. to make amends; to supply an equivalent. Compensation (kom-pen-sāt) n. recompensation-pendulum, one constructed to counteract the effects of temperature. compensative, compensatory (kum-pen'sa-tiv, -tur-i) a. making amends. compesce (kom-pes) v.t. [1.] to hold in check; to restrain; to curb.

compete (kum-pet) v.t. [L. competere] to contend, as rivals for a prize; to strive conductly. competence, competency kom² pe pe-tens-i) n. state of being competent; fitness; adequacy; sufficiency, esp. of property or means of subsistence; legal capacity or qualifications. competent (kom pe tent) a. suitable; conlegal standing or capacity.

competently (kom-pe-tent-li) adv. sufficiently; adequately; suitably.

competition (kom-pe-tish-inv) n. common strife for the same object; rivalry.

competitive (kum-pet-i-tiv) u. relating to, or characterized by, competition.

competitor (kum-pet-i-tur) n. one that compete s; a rival or opponent.

competitory (kum-pet-i-tur-i) u. done by way of competition; rival. competitress, competitrix (kum pet 4) tres, -triks) n. a female competitor.

compilation (konn-pi-la-shun) n. act of compiling; that which is compiled.

compile (kum-pill)v.t.[l.compilare]to put together materials from books or documents. **compiler** (kum-pī-ler) n. one that compiles. complacence, complacency (kumsens, sen-si) n. quiet pleasure; the cause of pleasure or joy; manifestation of pleasure; kindness of manners.

Complacent (kum-plā-sent) a. [L. com and placere, please] civil; gracious; gratified; displaying satisfaction. gratified; displaying satisfaction.

complacential (kom-pla-sen'shal) a. marked by complacence.

complacently (kum-pla-sent-li) adv. in a complacent manner.

complain (kum-plan') v.i. [L. com and plangere, beat] to express distress, pain, or censure; to lament; to make a charge.

complainant (kum-pla'nant) n. a complainer; a plaintiff; a prosecutor. complaining (kum-plā/ning) n. a complaint. complaining (kum-pla-ning) n. a complaint.

complainingly (kum-pla'ning-li) adv. in a complaint (kum-plant') n. expression of grief, pain, censure, or resentment; cause or subject of complaining; a malady; a disease; a disorder; allegation of a designated offence.

complaisance (kom'-pla-zans) n. [L. com and pleasing; obliging compliance; courtesy; urbanity.

complaisant (kom'-pla-zant) a. desirous to please at please; atfable; courteous; civil.

complaisantly (kom'-pla-zant-li) adv. in a complaisantly complaisant manner.

complaisantness (kom²plā-zant-nes) n. complaisance. (kom²plā-nāt, kum-plā'nāt) v.t. [L. complanate (kom²plā-nāt, kum-plā'nāt) v.t. [L. complanare, level] to make level. complected (kum-plek'ted) a. [L.] interwoven. complement (kom'ple-ment) n. [L. complere, fill up] fulness; the full number; that which supplies a deficiency; an accessory. Complement of an arc or angle, the difference between the arc or angle and 90°. Complement of the curtain, that part in the interior side which makes the deminorare (Wort 1) in the interior side which makes the demigorge [Fort.]. complemental, complementary (kom-ple-men'tal, -ta-ri) a. completing.

complete (kum-plōt') a. perfect; finished; entire; absolute; —v.t. to fill up; to perfect.

completely (kum-plōt') adv. in a complete manner.

completeness (kum-plōt'nes) n. state of being complete.

completein (kum-plō-shun) n. act of completing; fulfillment; accomplishment. completive (kum plē'tiv) a. completing. complex (kom'pleks) a. [L.] composed of two or more parts; composite; intricate;—n. an assemblage;—v.t. to complicate. complexedness (kum-plek/sed-nes) n. complexion (kum-plek/shun) n. [L.] state of particularly of the face; general appearance or aspect. complexional, complexionary (kum-plck-shun-al, -ar-i) a. pertaining to the complexion. complexioned (kum-plck-shund) a. having a certain disposition or huc. complexity, complexness (kum plek'si ti, kom-pleks-nes) n. the state of being complex.

complexly (kom-pleks-li) adv. in a complex manner. complexus (kum-plek'sus) n. [L.] a complex [Anat.] a large muscle of the back which passes from the spine to the head. compliable (kum-pli-a-bl) a. compliant. compliance (kum-plī'ans) n. concession; acquiescence; a yielding. compliant (kum-pli'ant) a yielding; obliging. compliantly (kum-pli'ant-li) adv. in a yielding manner. complicatey (kom'pli-ka-si) n. the state of being complex or intricate. complicate (kom'pli-ka-si) n. the state of being complex or intricate. complicate (kom'pli-ka-si) n. the state of to fold or twist together; to entangle;—a. involved; [Bot.] folded upon itself. complicately plex manner. complicately plex manner. complicateness (kom'pli-kā-lii) adv. in a composite or confused blending of parts. complication (kom-pli-kā-shun) n. intricate or confused blending of parts. complicative (kom-pli-kā-shun) n. intricate or confused blending of parts. complicative (kum-pli-si-ti) n. [L. complex] concomplicity (kum-pli-si-ti) n. [L. complex] concompliment (kum-pli-si-ti) n. [L. complex] compliment (fill up) an expression of civility, regard, or admiration;—n.t. to flatter or gratify with praises; to congratulate;—n.t. to use or pass compliments. Left-handed compliment, an uncompliments. person; something intended as a compliment, but really the opposite. compliant (kum-plī-ant) a. yielding; obliging. really the opposite. complimental, complimentary (kom-pli-men'tal, -ta-ri) a. conveying a compliment.

complimenter (kom-pli-men'ter) n. one that pays compliments.

complin, compline (kom'plin) n. [L. complere] the last

church service of the day.

complot (kom'plot) n. [F. fr. L. complicare] a joint plot; a conspiracy; a cabal. complot (kum-plot') v.t. and i. to plot together.

complot (kum-plot) v.t. and t. to plot together.

comply accord, agree, or acquiesce.

(kom-pō) n. [compost] a composition for plastering, stucco-work, etc.

compone, componed (kom-pō'ne, -pōnd) a. [L. componere] of two colours, in alternate squares in one row [Her.].

component (kum-pō'nent) a. constituting; -n. a constituent part.

comport (kum-pō't') v.t. [L. comportare] to benoun); -v.i. to agree; to accord; to suit.

comportable (kum-pō't-p-bl) a. suitable; con-portable (kum-pō't-p-bl) a. suitable; con-portable)

comportment (kum-port-ment) n. behaviour.

compose (kum-pōz') v.t. [L. cum and pausa, pause] to form by uniting parts; to become the author of; to place in proper form; to calm; to soothe; to adjust; to set up the types in proper order for printing;—v.i. to practise composition.

composed (kum-pōzd') a. sedate; quiet; calm.

composed (kum-pōzd') a. sedate; quiet; calm. composedly (kum-pōzed-li) adv. in a composed (kum-pōzed-li) adv. in a composed (kum-pōzed-nes) n. calm-ness; sedateness; tranquillity. composer (kom-pōze) n. one that composes; an author. exp. a musical author. composing-frame (kum-pōzing-fram) n. which the type-cases are placed in inclined positions. composing-stick (kum-pōzing-stik) n. an inclined positions. composing-stick (kum-pōzing-stik) n. an inclined positions. composite (kom-pozi-tō) n.pl. the largest natural order of plants. composite (kom-pozi-tō) n.pl. the largest natural order of plants. composites; belonging to the fifth order of architecture, a combination of contraction the large matter from the large matte

2) applied to the control of the con

posita; belonging to the fifth order of architecture, a combination of parts from the Doric, Tuscan, Ionic, and Corinthian. Composite candle, one made of tallow and wax. Composite carriage, one containing compartments of different classes. Composite numbers, such as can be pressured as acts. measured exactly by a number exceeding unity.

Composition (kom-pō-zish-composing; combination of parts in due proportion; arrangement of type for use in printing; state of being composed; the thing formed by composing; adjustment of a debt, etc., by compensation mutually agreed on; the amount so accepted. **Composition of forces**, the finding of a single force equal to two or more given forces acting in given directions.

acting in given directions.

Compositive (kum-poz-i-tiv) a. having the power of compounding.

Compositor (kum-poz-i-tur) n. one that sets type.

Composible (kom-pos-i-bl) a. capable of existing in one subject.

Compost (kom-pos-i) n. [L. componere, put together] a mixture for fertilizing land; compo;—v.t. to manure with compost; to plaster.

Composure (kum-po-z-bitr) n. act of composing; a composition; a settled state; calmness: tranquillity. calmness; tranquillity.

compote (kom-pō-tā/shun) n. the act of drinking together.

compote (kom-pōt) n. [L. componere] fruit stewed or preserved in syrup.

compound (kom-pound) n. [Malay] in the East, a walled or fenced inclosure about a

house or houses.

Compound (kum-pound') v.t. [L. componere] to put together, as elements or parts, to form a whole; to combine or unite; to settle amicably;

to adjust by agreement;—v.i. to come to terms of agreement; to settle by compromise; to discharge a debt by paying part. To compound a felony, to refrain, for some consideration, from prosecuting a felony.

for some consideration, from prosecuting a felony.

COMPOUND (kom-pound) a. composed of elements, ingredients, or parts; composed of elements, ingredients, or parts; compound fracture, a breaking of a bone, accompanied by laceration of the integuments. Compound householder, one whose rates are, by agreement with his landlord, included in his rent. Compound leaf, one divided into separate blades. Compound quantity [Arith.] one consisting of more than one denomination; [Alg.] one consisting of several terms united by the terms plus or minus. Compound ratio, the ratio that the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents. Compound sentence, one that contains two or more principal sentences co-ordinated. or more principal sentences co-ordinated.

compounder (kum-poun-tier) n. one that compounds (kum-pra-dor) n. [Pg.] a native trading agent or manager employed

by Europeans in China.

comprehend (kom-prē-hend') v.t. [L.] to contain; to include; to take into the mind; to understand.

comprehensible (kom-prē-hen'si-bl) a. comprehensibleness (kom-prē-hen'si-bl)-nes) n. capability of being understood.

comprehensibly (kom-pre-hen'si-bli) adv. conceivably; conceivably; comprehension (kom-pre-hen'shun) n. act of comprehending; capacity of the mind to perceive and understand; perception; [Logic] the constituent elements of a conception.

comprehensive (kom-pre-hen'siv) a. including much within narrow limits: extensive; large; capacious; inclusive

limits; extensive; large; capacious; inclusive.

comprehensively (kom-prê-hen-siv-li) adv. comprehensively with great scope. comprehensiveness (kom-prê-hen-siv-nes) n. the quality

of being comprehensive.

compresbyter (kom-pres-bi-ter) n. a fellow-presbyter.

compress (kum-pres) v.t. [L. comprimere, pp. compress v.t. [L. comprimere, pp. compressus, press together] to press together; to bring within narrower limits or space; condense. compress (kom-pres) n. a folded piece of linen, contrived to make due pressure on any part; a wet cloth applied to the surface of a diseased part, and covered with dry or oiled cloth.

compressibility (kum-pres-i-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being compressible; compressibleness.

compressible (kum-presi-bl) a capable of being compressible forced into a narrower compass. compression (kum-pressive) a. tending to compressor (kum-pressive) a. tending to compressor (kum-pressive) a. tending to compressor (kum-pressur) a. tending to compressor (kum-pressur) a. one who, or that comprint (kum-print) a. the surreptitious printing of another's work; a work thus printed.

COMPTISAL (kum-prī'zal) n. act of comprising.

comprise (kum-prīz) v.t. [L. comprehendere] to comprehend; to include. comprobation (kom-prō-bā'shun) n. [L.]

compromise (kom pro-miz) m. [L. compromise mittere] a mutual promise to refer matters in dispute to the decision of arbitrators; adjustment of differences by concessions; mutual agreement;—v.t. to adjust by mutual concessions; to commit one's self; to hazard;—v.i. to make a compromise.

Compromit (kom pro-mit) v.t. to endanger; to compromise.

comptoir (kong-twor) n. [F.] a counter; a counting-house.

COMPTROLLER (kon-tro-ler) n. See controller.

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compulsative, compulsatory
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(kum-pul-sa-tiv, -tur-i) a. constraining; operating by force; compelling.

force; compelling.

Compulsatively (kum-pul'sa-tiv-li) adv.

compulsion (kum-pul'shun) n. [L. compellere, pp. compulsus] act of compelling; state of being compelled; constraint; coercion.

Compulsive (kum-pul'siv) a. exercising compulsive (kum-pul'siv-li) adv. by compulsively (kum-pul'siv-li) adv. by compulsiveness (kum-pul'siv-nes) n. compulsiveness (kum-pul'siv-nes) n. com-

compulsiveness (kum-pul'siv-nes) n. com-compulsorily (kum-pul'sur-i-li) adv. in a compulsory (kum-pul'sur-i) a. compelling; compulsory (kum-pul'sur-i) a. compelling;

compunction (kum - pungk shun) n. [L. sting] remorse; the sting of conscience.

compunctious, compunctive

(kum-pungk'shus, tiv) a attended with compunction.

Compurgation (kom-purga'shun) n. [L. compuration of justifying a man by the oath of others.

Compurgator (kom-purga-tur) n. one that testifies to the veracity or

innocence of another.

computable (kum-pū'ta-bl) a. capable of being computed or numbered.

computation (kom-pu-tā/shun) n. act or process of computing; amount computed; calculation.

compute (kum-pūt') v.t. [L. computare] to count;

computer (kum-pū-ter) n. one that computes; a reckoner; a calculate.

computer (kum-pū-ter) n. one that computes; a reckoner; a calculator.

comrade (kom-rad) n. [L. camera, chamber] a mate, companion, or associate.

comradeship (kom-rad-ship) n. the state of being comrades; fellowship.

Comtism (kom-tizm) n. the philosophical system of Auguste Comte.

con (kon) v.t. [A.S. cunnan, know] to study; to peruse.

con acre (kon-a-ker, kon-a-ker) n. [corn-acre] in single crop, the rent being paid in money or in labour.

conarium (kō-nā-ri-um) n. [G. kōnarion] the pineal gland of the brain.

CONATION (kō-nā'shun) n. [L.] voluntary agency.

concameration (kon-kam-e-rā'shun) n. [L.] an arch or vault.
concatenate (kon-kat'e-nāt) v.t. [L. con and catenate, chain] to link together.
concatenation (kon-kat-e-nā'shun) n. a series of links united; a series of

things depending on each other.

CONCAVE (kon-kāv) a. [L. concavus] hollow and curved; --m. a hollow; an arched vault; --v.t. to make hollow.

CONCAVEly (kon-kāv-li) adv. in a concave manner.

Concaveness (kon-kāv-nes) n. Concave lens.

Concavity (kon-kāv-i-ti) n. hollowness; the inconcavity (kon-kāv-i-ti) n. hollowness; the inconcavo-concave (kon-kā-vō-kon-kā-) a.

Concavo-concave on both surfaces, as a lens. Concavo-convex, concave on one side and convex on the other.

and convex on the other.

Conceal (kun-sē!) v.t. [L. concelare, hide] to keep close or secret; to hide or withdraw from observation; to withhold from utterance or declaration.

Concealed land, land the ownership of which was concealed from the commissioners for the dissolution of the monasteries (Henry VIII.).

concealable (kun-sē'la-bl) a. capable of being concealed.

concealment (kun-sēl-ment) n. keeping close or secret; privacy; hiding place; [Law] the intentional suppression of material matter.

concede (kun-sed) v.t. [L. concedere, give way] to yield, suffer, or surrender; to admit to be true;—v.i. to yield or make concession.

Conceit (kun-set) n. [L. conceptus] conception; apprehension; opinion; a fantastic turn of thought or expression; over estimation of one's self; -v.t. and i. to conceive. Out of conceit, no longer pleased.

CONCEITED (kun-se-ted) a. vain; egotistical.

conceitedly (kun-se ted-li) adv. in a conceited manner.

conceitedness (kun-se'ted-nes) n. the state of being conceited. conceivable (kun-se'va-bl) a. capable of being conceived.

conceivableness (kun-sĕ-va-bl-nes) n. conceivable quality.

conceivably (kun-sĕ-va-bl) adv. intelligibly; supposably.

conceive (kun-sĕ-va-bl) adv. intelligibly; supposably.

conception, idea, or opinion.

concelebrate (kon-sel'e-brāt) v.t. to celebrate together.

concent (kun-sent') n. [L.] concert of voices; harmony.

concentrate (kon-sen-trāt, kon'sen-trāt) v.t. to bring to bear upon one point; [Chem.] to condense.

concentration (kon-sen-trā-shun) n. act of concentrative (kon-sen-trā-tiv) a. serving or tending to concentrate.

concentrativeness n. the power or faculty of concentrating on one point or subject. of concentrating on one point or subject

concentre (kon-sen'ter) v.t. and i. to draw to a common centre.

concentric (kon-sen'trik) a. having a common centre.

Concentric (kon-scn'tri-kal-i) adv. in a concentrically (kon-scn'tri-kal-i) adv. in a concentricity (kon-scn'tri-kal-i) adv. in a concentricity (kon-scn-tris'i-ti) n. the state of being concentric.

Concept (kon-sept) n. [L. concipere, pp. conceptus, conceptus, conceive] an abstract, general notion.

Conceptacle (kun-sep'ta-kl) n. a receptacle; [Bot.] a follicle.

Conception (kun-sep'shun) n. [L. fr. concipere, pp. conceptus, conceive] act of conceiving; the beginning of pregnancy; a concept.

Conceptionalist (kun-sep'shun-al-ist) n. a conceptusmist (kun-sep'shun-al-ist) n. a conceptusmist (kun-sep'tiv) a. capable of conceiving.

Conceptual (kun-sep'tū-al) a. belonging to conceptual (kun-sep'tū-al) a. belonging to con-

conceptual (kun-sep'tū-al) a. belonging to conceptualism (kun-sep'tū-al-izm) n. a theory that general ideas, separated from particulars, have a mental existence.

conceptualist (kun-sep'tū-al-ist) n. a believer in conceptualist (kun-sep'tū-al-ist) n. a believer in conceptualism.

concern (kun-sepn') v.t. [L. con and cernere, sift, observe] to relate or belong to: to be of importance to; to interest or affect; to disturb; to make uneasy;—n. that which relates or belongs to one; interest in, or care for, any person or thing; a firm; business.

concerned (kun-sernd') a. troubled; involved.

concernedly (kun-ser-ned-li) adv. with interest, care, or affection.
concerning (kun-ser-ning) prep. regarding; with respect to.
concernment (kun-sern-ment) n. a thing in which one is concerned; im-

portance; interposition; solicitude.

CONCERT (kun-sert) v.t. [L. concertare, strive] to plan; to design.

CONCERT (kon-sert) w.agreement in a design or plan; to design.

a public musical embertainment. Concert-pitch, the standard pitch used at concerts.

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concertante (kon-chār-tān'-te) n. an orchestral composition having solo parts.

concerted (kun-ser-ted) pp. mutually contrived; [Mus.] arranged in parts.

concertina (kon-ser-tē-na) n. a small musical instrument of the

accordion species.

concerto (kon-chār-tō) n. [It.] solo instrument with orchestral accompaniments.

CONCESSION (kun-sesh'-un) n. [L.] act of granting or yielding; the thing yielded.

Concessionaire (kun-sesh' un-ār) n. [F.] the person that holds a concession for the construction of public works, etc.

concessionist (kun-sesh'un-ist) n. one that makes or favours concessions. concessive (kun-ses-iv) a. implying concession; yielding; permissive.

CONCESSORY (kun-ses-ō-ri) a. conceding.

concettism (kon-chet-tizm) n. [1t.] the use of conceits.

conch (kongk) n. [G. kongchē] a marine shell; the dome or vault.

concha (kong-ka) n. the external ear or its deepest hollow.

Conchifera (kong-kif'e-ra)
molluses, containing the bivalves.

molluses, containing the bivalves.

Conchiferous rus) a. belonging to the Conchifera; containing shells.

Conchitic (kong-kit-ik)a.composed of, or abounding in, shells.

Conchoid (kong-koid) n. (G. kongchē, shell, and eidos, forn) a shell-like curve.

Conchoidal (kong-koidal) a. having elevations and depressions like a bivalve shell.

conchological (kong-kō-loj-i-kal) a. pertaining to conchology.

conchologist (kong-kō-lō-jist) h. one versed in the natural history of shells.

conchology (kong-kol-ō-ji)n.[G.kongehē, shell, and logos, discourse] the science of shells and the animals that inhabit them.

conchospiral (kong-kō-spi'rai) n. a kind of curve seen in certain shells.

conchyliaceous (kong-kil-i-ā'shus)a. pertaining to shells; like a shell.

conchyliometry (kong-kil-i-om'c-tri) n. [6.

conchyliometry (kong-kil-i-om'c-tri) n. [6. ron, measure the measurement of shells or their curves, conchylious (kong-kil'i-us) a. of the nature of, or pertaining to, shells.

Concierge (kong-si-ārzh') n. [F.] a doorkeeper; a janitor.

conciliar (kun-sil'i-ar) a. pertaining to a council.

conciliate (kun-sil'i-āt) v.t. [1. conciliare, pp. conciliation (kun-sil-i-ā'shun) n. act of conciliation (kun-sil-i-ā'shun) n. act of conciliating.

conciliative (kun-sil'i-ā-tiv) a. conciliatory.

conciliator (kun-sil-i-ā-tur) n. one that conciliates.

conciliatory (kun-sil'i-ā-tur-i) a. tending to conciliate.

concinnity (kun-sil'i-ā-tur-i) a. tending to conciliate.

concinnity (kun-sil'i-ā-tur-i) a. tending to conciliate.

conciliatory (kun-sil'i-ā-tur-i) a. tending to conciliate. harmony of style.

concise (kun-sis') a. [L. concidere, pp. concisus, cut off'] brief; short; terse; succinct.

concisely (kun-sis-li) adv. in few words; comprehensively.

conciseness (kun-sis-nes) n. the quality of being concise.

concision (kun-sizh-un) n. a schism; conciseness.

concitation (kon-si-ta'shun) n. [L.] act of stirring up or putting in motion.

conclamation (kon-kla-mā'shun) n. a general outery.

conclave (kon'klāv) n. [L. con and clavis, key] a private apartment in which the cardinals meet for the election of a pope; the body of

dunals meet for the election of a pope; the body of cardinals; a private meeting. **CONCLUGE** (kun-klood') v.t. [L. con and claudere, an argument, by inferring; to make a final judgment or determination of; -v.i. to come to an end; to infer; to form a final judgment. form a final judgment.

concludingly (kun-klóó-ding-li) adv. conclusion (kun-klóó-zhun) n. last part of anydrawn from premises; result from experiment.

CONCLUSIVE (kun-klóó-siv) a. final; decisive.

conclusively (kun-klóó'siv-li) adv. decisively.

conclusiveness (kun-klóó′-siv-nes) n. quality of being conclusive.

CONCLUSORY (kun-klóó'sur-i) a. conclusive.

CONCOCT (kun-kokt') v.t. [L. concoquere, pp. concoction, cook] to digest; to ripen; to compound from several materials; to contrive; to design.

CONCOCTION (kun-kokt'shun) n. the act of concocting; the thing concocted; scheming; contriving.

CONCOCTIVE (kun-kok'-tiv) a. digestive; ripening.

CONCOLOUT (kon-kul'-ur) a. of one colour.

concomitance, concomitancy

(kun-kom'i-tans, -tan-si) n. state of being concomitant; the co-existence of the body and blood of Christ in either element of the eucharist.

concomitant (kun-kom-i-tant) a. [1. con and comes, companion] accompanying or conjoined with;—n. one who, or that which. accompanies another.

concomitantly (kun-kom'i-tant-li) adv. in company.

concord (kong'kord) n. [L. con and cor, cordis, heart] agreement; union between persons, as in opinions, etc.; agreement of words in construction; an agreeable combination of notes.

concordable (kon-kor-da-bl) a. agreeing.

concordance (kon-kor-dans) n. agreement; an index to a book, in which all the principal words are set down in alphabetical order, with references to the places of their occurrence.

concordant (kon-kor-dant) a. agreeing; correspondent; harmonious;—n. that

which is concordant.

concordantly (kon-kor-dant-li) adv. in a concordantly (kon-kor-dant manner.

concordat (kon-kor-dat) n. an agreement berelative to ecclesiastical affairs.

concordist (kon-kor-dist) n. the compiler of a concordance.

concorporate (kon-kor-pō-rāt) v.t. to incorporate (kon-kor-pō-rāt) v.t. to incorporate;—a. united in one body. concourse (kong-kōrs) v. [L. concursus] a moving, flowing, or running together; and

assembly; a meeting; a crowd.

Concreate (kon'krë-at) v.t. to create at the same time.

concremation (kon-kre-mā'shun) n. crema-

concrement (kon-kre-ment) n. a concreted mass.

CONCrescence (kon-kres-ens) n. growth; coconcrete (kon-kret) a. [L. concrescere, pp.
coalition of separate particles into one body; not abstract;
—n. a mass formed by concretion; a mass of lime, sand,
gravel, and cement;—v.t. to form into a solid mass;—
v.t. to unite into a mass; to harden.
concretely (kon-krēt-li) adv. in a concrete
manner.

concreteness (kon-krēt'nes) n. state of being concrete. concretion (kon-kre-shun) n. act of concreting; a concreted mass.

concretional (kon-krē-shun-al) a. pertaining to concretion.

concretionary (kon-krē-shun-ar-i) a. characterized by concretion.

concretionism (kon-krē-shun-izm) n. the doctrine that the soul is generated and grows along with the body.

concretive (kon-krē-tiv) a. promoting concretion.

concrimination (kon-krim-i-nā'shun) n. a concubinage (kun-kū'bi-nāj) n. the cohabiting of a man and a woman not

legally married; state of a concubine.

concubinal (kun-kū-bi-nal) a. pertaining to concubinaly (kun-kū-bi-nar-i) a. living in concubinage.

concubine (kun-kū-bi-nar-i) a. living in concubine (kung-kū-bin) n. [L.] a woman that cohabits with a man without being his lawful wife; a wife of inferior condition.

concupiscence (kon-kū-pis-ens) n. unlawful or irregular desire; lust. concupiscent (kon-kū-pis-ent) a. [L. con and cupere, desire] lustful. concur (kun-kur) r. i. [L. concurrere, run together] to meet in the same point; to act jointly;

to unite in opinion.

concurrence (kun-kur-ens) n. a meeting or coming together; conjunction; agreement; consent.

concurrent (kun-kur-ent) a. acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; conjoined; associate; -n. joint or contributory cause.

concurrently (kun-kur-ent-li) adv. with concurrently (kun-kur-ent-li) adv. with confident kur-ent-live (kur-ent-live) act (kur-kur-ent-live) a

concurrentness (kun-kur-ent-nes) n. the state of being concurrent. concuss (kun-kus) n.t. [L. concutere, pp. concuss, agitate] to agitate; to force by threats to do something.

concussion (kun-kush-un) n. act of shaking by shaken; shock; [Med.] injury due to shock.

concussive (kun-kus-iv) a. shaking or agitat-ing.

condemn (kun-dem') r.t. [L. con and damnare, condemn] to find fault with; to censure;

to pronounce guilty; to give judicial sentence against; to declare unfit for use or service; to declare forfeited.

condemnable (kun-dem-na-bi) a. worthy of condemnation.

condemnation (kon-dem-na-shun) n. act of condemning; state or cause

of being condemned.

condemnatory (kun-dem'nā-tur-i) a. bearing condemnation or censure. condemner (kun-dem-ner) n. one that condemns.

condensability (kun-den-sa-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being condensable. condensable (kun-den-sa-bi) n. capable of being condensable of condensate (kun-den-sa-bi) n. t. and i. to condensate (kun-den-sa-bi) n. t. and i. to condensate (kun-den-sa-bil) n. t. and i. to condensate (kun-den-sa-bil) n. t. and i. to condensate (kun-den-sa-bil) n. t. and i. to condensate (kun-den-sa-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being condensable.

condensation (kon-den-sā'shun) n. act of condensing; state of being condensed; conciseness.

condensative (kun-den'sa-tiv) a. having power or tendency to condense. condense (kun-dens') v.t. [L. con and densus] to make more close, compact, or dense; to reduce to another and denser form ;—v.t. to become

close or more compact; to grow thick or dense.

condenser (kun-den-ser) n. one who, or that which, condenses; any device for liquefying gases or vapour; a lens for concentrating light; an apparatus for accumulating electricity.

condensible (kun-den'si-bl) a. condensable.

Conder (kon'der) n. See conner.

condescend (kon-dē-send') v.i. to relinquish the privileges of superior position, rank, or dignity; to yield; stoop; deign.

condescendence (kon-dē-sen-dens) n. concondescending (kon-dē-sen-ding) a. marked by condescension.

condescendingly (kon-dē-sen-ding-li) adv. by way of condescension.

condescension (kon-dē-sen-shun) n. the act of condescending; stooping to equality with an inferior; affability of a superior.

condign (kun-din') a. [L. con and dignus, worthy] deserved; merited.

condignly (kun-din'-li) adv. in a condign mancondignly (kun-din'-li) adv. in a condign condign.

condiment (kon-di-ment) n. [L. fr. condire, preserve] a relish; seasoning.

condimental (kon-di-ment) a. of the nature of a condiment.

condisciple (kon-di-si-pl) n. a fellow-pupil.

condisciple (kon-di-sī-pl) n. a fellow-pupil.

condite (kun-dit') v.t. [L. condire, preserve] to preserve; season; embalm; --a. (kon-dit) preserved.

preserved.

conditement (kun-dit-ment) n, a composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary; flavour.

condition (kun-dish-un) n. [L. fr. condicerc, declare) state; circumstances; quality; property; position as to worldly circumstances; rank; temper; disposition; a prerequisite; terms of a contract; stipulation; -v.t. to contract; to stipulate; to impose conditions on; -v.i. to make terms; to stipulate.

conditional (kun-dish-un-al) a. containing, implying, or depending on a condition or conditions; not absolute.

conditionally (kun-dish-un-al-i-ti) n. the quality of being conditional. (kun-dish-un-al-i) addv. with certain limitations.

conditionate (kun-dish-un-al-i) addv. with certain limitations.

conditionate (kun-dish-un-att) a. conditional; -r.t. to qualify; regulate. conditioned (kun-dish-und) a. having qualities; limited by conditions.

conditory (kon-di-tur-i) n. [L. condere, pp. conditions ditus, put away] a repository.

condolatory (kun-di-la-tur-i)a. expressing condolatory (kun-di-la-tur-i)a. expressing condole (kun-di-la-tur-i)a. expressing condole grieve) to express sorrow or sympathy with another at his pain or misfortune.

condolement (kun-dol-ment) n. condolence.

condolence (kun-dő-lens) n. expression of grief for the sorrow of another.
condonation (kon-dő-nä-shun) n. act of condonation (kon-dőn') n.t. [L. condonare] to pardon to forgive a violation of the marriage vow condor (kon-dor) n. [Peruv. cuntur] a large bird of the vilture family,
condottiere (kon-dot-vñ-re)

condottiere (kon-dot-yā-re) n.: pl. condottieri (kon-dot-yā-ri) [L. conducere, hire] in Italy, the leader of a band of mercenary soldiers.

conduce (kun-dūs') v.i. [L. conducere, here] to promote an end; to tend.

conducement (kun-dūs'a leading or tending; tendency.

conducent (kun-dű-sent)a.
tending.

conducibility (kun-dū-si-bil'-i-ti) n.

ЛÜ

Condor.

conducible (kun-dū-si-bi) a. tending to advan

conducibleness (kun-dū'si-bl-nes)n. quali of being conducible. conducive (kun-dū'siv) a. having a tendency promote, help, or forward.

conference (kon'fer-ens) n. act of conferring; interchange of views; a meeting

conduciveness (kun-dū'siv-nes) n. the quality of conducing.

conduct (kon'dukt) n. the act of guiding or commanding; guidance; escort; behaviour.

conduct (kun-dukt') n. t. to lead; to guide; to direct; to manage; to transmit; to behave; v.i. to transmit; to act as musical conductor.

conductibility (kun-duk-ti-bil/ti) n. capability of being conducted.

conductible (kun-duk-ti-bi) a. capable of being conducted. conduction (kun-duk-shun) n. transmission. conduction (kun-duk-shun) n. transmission.

conductive (kun-duk-shun) n. transmission.

conductivity (kun-duk-tiv-i-ti) n. the quality
of power of conducting.

conductor (kun-duk-tiv-i-ti) n. the quality
of being conductive.

conductor (kun-duk-tur) n. a leader; a guide; a
manager; a leader of an orchestra;
the person in charge of a transcar, etc.; a substance
eapable of transmitting heat, electricity, etc.

conductory (kun-duk-tur-i) a. having the property of conducting.

conductress (kun-duk-tur-s) n. a woman that
directs or leads.

conduit (kun-, kon-dit) n. [L. conducere] a pipe,
conduplicate (kon-du-pli-kat) a. folded
together; to double. conduplication (kon-dū-pli-kā-shun) n. condurrite (kon-dur-tīt) n. [fr. Condurrow, Condurrite] (kon-dur-tīt) n. [fr. Condurrow, Condyle (kon-dil) n. [tf. kondulos, knuckle] a protuberance with a flattened articular surface. condyloid (kon-di-loid) n. [tf. kindulos, knuckle] a process, the articular process of the lower jaw. Condyloid process, the articular process of the lower jaw. Cone (kōn) n. [tf. kōnos] a solid body tapering to the conical fruit of the pinc, fir, cedar, etc.; anything cone-shaped. together; to double. etc.; anything cone-shaped. Coney n. See cony. confab (kon'fab) n. familiar talk; a conversation. confabulate (kon-fab'ū-lāt) fabulari, pp. confubulatus to talk familiarly together; to chat. confabulation (kon-fab-ū-come.

Confabulation (kon-fab-ū-come.

Confalon (kon-fab-ū-n. casy conversation.

Confalon (kon-fab-ū-n. [Gon/ulon] one of the brotherhood of Penitents.

confarreation (kon-far-ū-ā-shun) n. [L.] in marriage, at which a eake of salted flour was eaten.

confection (kun-fek-shun) n. [L. conficert, pp. con/ectus, prepare] the act of compounding different substances into one preparation; a preparation of fruit, etc., with sugar; a comfit; a soft, solid electuary. confectionary (kun-fek-shun-ar-i) a. prepared as a confection;—n. a confectioner; a room where confections are made or stored.

Confectioner (kun-fek'shun-er) n. one that makes or sells confections.

Confectionery (kun-fek'shun-uri) n. sweet-where candies, sweetmeats, etc., are made or sold.

Confederacy (kun-fed'er-a-si)n.a league; union bodies of men, or states; the persons or states united by a league; a combination; coalition; conspiracy.

Confederate (kun-fed'er-a's) n. [L. on and feed'er-a's) n. [L. on and league; bound by treaty; -n. a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally; -v.t. and t. to unite in a league.

Confederation (kun-fed-er-a'shun) n. act of compact for mutual support; parties to a league.

Confer (kun-fer) v.t. [L. on and ferre, bear] to confederation (kon-fer-a') n. one conferred with; one on whom something is conferred. tioner; a room where confections are made or stored

for consultation, discussion, or instruction.

Conferment (kun-fer-ment) n. the act of conferrable (kun-fer-a-bl) a. capable of being conferred. conferuminated (kon-fe-roo-mi-nā-ted) a. Conferva (kon-fer-va) n. [L.] an extensive genus of algae. confervite (kon-fer-vit) n. a fossil plant allied to the Conferva.

confervoid (kon-fer-vit) n. a fossil plant allied to the Conferva.

confervoid (kon-fer-vit) n. a fossil plant allied to the Conferva.

(kun-fer-vit) n. a fossil plant allied to the Conferva.

(kun-fer-vit) n. a fossil plant allied to the Conferva.

(kun-fer-vit) n. a fossil plant allied to the Confervation (kon-fer-vit) n. hear such confession ;-v.i. to make confession confessant, confessary (kun-fes-ant, n. one that confesses. confessedly (kun-fes'ed-li) adv. by confession or admission; admittedly. confession (kun-fesh'un) n. acknowledgment; avowal; admission; act of disclosing sins to a priest; a formulary of religious faith. confessional (kun-fesh'un-al) n. the place where a priest sits to hear confessions;—a. pertaining to confession or a confession. confessionary (kun-fesh-un-ar-i)a. pertaining to auricular confession;—n. a confessionist (kun-fesh'un-ist) n. one that makes a profession of faith.

confessor (kun-fesh'un-ist) n. one that confesses; a prints absolution; one that avowed his allegiance to Christ in times of persecution.

confetto (kon-feth) n. pl. confetti (kon-feth) (kon-feth) n. pl. confetti (kon-feth) n. a plaster imitation of one. confessional. confidant (kon-fi-dant')n.; fem. confidante (kon-fi-dant') a friend intrusted with private confident fi-dant's a friend intrusted with private affairs, esp. love affairs.

confide (kun-fid') v.t. [L.con and fidere, trust] to inconfidence trick, a kind of swindle in which the victim is induced to part with money or valuables to show his confidence in the swindler.

confident (kun-fident) a. trustful; having assurance; bold.

confidential (kon-fident) a. enjoying, or municated in confidence. municated in confidence. confidentially (kon-fi-den'shal-i) adv. in con-confidentially (kon-fi-den'shal-i) adv. with firm trust; assuredly: positively. configuration (kun-fig-ū-rh'shun) n. [L. con form or figure; relative position or aspect of the planets. configure (kun-fig-ūr) v.t. to dispose in a certain form. (kun-fig-ūr) v.t. configure (kun-fi-na-bl) a. capable of being confinable (kun-fi'na-bl) a. capable of being confined. confined.

confine (kon-fin)n. [L. conand finis, end] boundary; border; limit; (usually in pl.).

confine (kun-fin') v.t. to restrain within limits; to shut up; -v.i. to have a common boundary.

confinement (kun-fin-ment) n. restraint within limits; imprisonment; detention within doors by sickness, esp. that caused by child-birth; the lying-in of a woman. the lying-in of a woman. the tying-in of a woman.

Confiner (kun-fi-ner) n. one that lives on the confines; a neighbour.

Confirm (kun-ferm) v.t. [L. con and firmus, firm] to make firm; to give strength to; to render fixed or certain; to render valid by formal assent; to admit to the full privileges of the church by the imposition of hands.

confirmable (kun-fer/ma-bl) a. capable of being

confirmation confirmation (kon-fer-mā'shun) n. act of confirmative (kun-fer-ma-tiv) a. tending to confirmatively (kun-fer-ma-tiv) a. tending to confirmatively (kun-fer-ma-tiv-li) adv. in a confirmatory (kun-fer-ma-tiv-li) a. serving to confirmatively (kun-fer-ma-tiv-li) a. serving to confirmed (kun-formd') a. established; inconfirmedly (kun-fer-med-li) adv. in a conconfirmedly (kun-fer-med-lin) adv. in a conconfirmedness (kun-fer-med-nes) n. the state
confirmingly (kun-fer-ming-li) adv. so as to
confiscable (kun-fis-ka-bl) a. liable to be confiscated. confiscate (kon'fis-kāt, kun-fis'kāt) v.t. [L. con and fiscus, basket] to appropriate, as a penalty, to the public use;—a. confiscated.

confiscation (kon-fis-kū-shun) n. the act of confiscating. confiscator (kon'-fis-kā-tur) n. one that confiscatos.

cates.

confiscatory (kon-fis-kā-tur-i) a. characterized by confiscation.

confiture (kon-fis-tūr) n. [F. fr. L. conficere, make up] a sweetmeat; a confection.

conflagrant (kun-fis-grapt) a. [L. con and flagrare, blaze] burning together in a

common flame.

common flame.

Conflagration (kon-fla-grā'shun) n. a fire on conflict (kun-flikt) n. violent collision; a striving to oppose or overcome; opposition.

conflict (kon-flikt') v.i. (L. conflagere, pp. contogether; to engage in strife; to differ or oppose.

conflictive (kun-flikt'i) a. tending to conflict; conflicting. (kon-flicting. conflicting.)

confluence (kon-floo-ens) n. a flowing together; the place of meeting; a concourse.

confluxible (kun-form') v.t. [L. con and forma, form] to render obseined to make it is make like; -v.i. to comply; to render obseined to make like; -v.i. to comply; to render obseined to make like; -v.i. to comply; to render obseined to make like; -v.i. to comply; to render obseined to make like; -v.i. to comply; to render obseined.

to render obedience

conformable (kun-for-ma-bl) a. corresponding in form; similar; submissive; [Geol.] having the same dip.

conformably (kun-forma-bli) adv. in a conformable manner.

CONformance (kun-for-mans) n. conformity. conformation (kon-for-ma'shun) n. act of conforming; structure; form; shape. **CONFORMET** (kun-for-mer) n. one that conforms.

conformist (kun-for-nier) n. one that complies with the doctrine and discipline of the established church of England.

conformity (kon-for-mi-ti) n. likeness; correspondence; agreement; compliance.

confound (kun-found) v.t. [L. confundere, pp. confusus] to mingle and blend so as to be indistinguishable; to throw into confusion or disorder.

confounded (kun-founded) a. odious; detestable.

confoundedly (kun-foun'ded-li) adv. enormously; greatly.
confraternity (kon-fra-ter'-ni-ti) n. a brother-hood; a body of men united by

some common bond, often religious.

Confront (kun-frunt) v.t. [L. con and frons, -tis, forehead or front] to face; to oppose; to bring together; to compare. confrontation (kon-frun-tā'shun) n. the act

Confucian (kon-fū'shyan) a. pertaining to Confucian; —n. a follower of Confucius.

Confucianism (kon-fū'shyan-lzm) n. the ethical system of Confucius.

confuse (kun-fūz) v.t. [confound] to jumble together; to derange; to disconcert.

confusedly (kun-fū'zed-li) adv. in a confused manner.

confusedness (kun-fū'zed-nes) n. a state of confusion (kun-fū'zhun) n. promiscuons mixture; disorder; tumult; indistinctness; perturbation; overthrow; ruin. confutable (kun-fū'zh-bl) a. capable of being:

confutant (kun-fū-tant) n, one that confutes, or undertakes to confute.

confutation (kon-fū-tū-shun) n. act of confutation (kun-fū-ta-tiv) a. adapted to confutative fute.

confute (kun-fūt') v.t. [L. confutare] to prove to be false or defective; to disprove.

conge (kong-zhā) n. [F. fr. L. commeare, go and come] act of taking leave; parting ceremony; farewell; a bow or a courtesy. Congé d'élire (kong-zhā dā-lör) the sovereign's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.

congeable (kon'-jē-a-bl) a. done with permission; lawful.

congeal (kun-jel') v.t. [L. con and gelu, frost] to a solid state; v.t. to grow hard and stiff from cold. congealable (kun-jel'a-bl) a. capable of being congealed.

congealed.

congealment (kun-jēl-ment) n. the thing congealed; congeletion.

congee (kon-jē) v.č. [F] to take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy.

congee (kon-jē) n. [Hind.] water in which rice has been boiled.

congelation (kon-je-lā/shun) n. the act or process of congealing; something congealed; a concretion.

congener (kon-je-ner, kun-je-ner)n. [L.] a person or thing of the same kind or nature. congeneric, congenerical (kon-je-ner-ik, ner-ik, -i-kal) a. of the same kind or nature.

congenerous (kon-jen'e-rus) a. congeneric; [Anat.] having the same physiological action.

logical action.

Congenial (kun-jēn'yal) a. [L. con and genialis, genial] partaking of the same nature, feelings, or opinions; kindred; sympathetic.

Congeniality (kun-jēn'-ja-l-i-ti) n. the quality of being congenial.

Congenialize (kun-jen'-ya-l-i2) v.t. to make congenial. (kun-jen'-ja-l-i2) n. [L.] a collection of large species of sea eel.

Congeries (kun-jen'-ja-l-i2) n. [L.] a collection of particles or bodies into one mass. congest (kun-jest' v.t. [L. congerere, pp. congestual to cause to accumulate [Med.]. congestible (kun-jest'-yun) n. an unnatural accumulation of blood in any par of the body [Med.]; an overcrowded state.

of the body [Med.]; an overcrowded state

congestive (kun-jes-tiv) a. causing, or due to

conglaciate (kun-glā-shi-āt) v.t. to turn to ice. conglaciation (kun-gla-shi-a-shum) n. [L. con and globus on globate (kon-gla-shi-a-shum) n. [L. con and globus on globus on gathered into a ball; -v.t. and i. to collect or form into a ball. conglobately (kon-gla-bāt-ii) adv. in a round form. (kon-gla-bāt-ii) adv. in a round form gathered into a ball. a round ball a round form gathering into a ball.

ball; a round body.

conglobe (kun-glob') v.t. and i. to form into a

conglobulate (kun-glob'ū-lāt) v.i. to form into a little round mass.

conglomerate (kun-glom'e-rāt) u. [L. com and glomus, -cris, ball] gathered together in a mass, or clustered together;—v.i. to gather into a ball or round body;—u. a rock composed of fragments of rocks cemented together; pudding-stone.

conglomeration (kun-glom-e-rā'shun) u. a collection; accumulation.

collection; accumulation.

conglutinant (kun-gloo'ti-nant) a. uniting ;—
n. a medicine that serves to heal wounds by adhesion.

conglutinate (kun-gloo'ti-nāt) v.t. [L. con and gluten, glue] to glue together; to unite by some glutinous substance;—v.ž. to coalesce. conglutination (kun-gloo-ti-nāi-shum) n. the act of gluing together; juncting together; juncting together;

conglutinative (kun-glòŏ-ti-nā-tiv) a. having the power of uniting. conglutinator (kun-glòŏ-ti-nā-tiv) n. a conglutinator (kun-glòŏ-ti-nā-tur) n. a conglutinant.

congou (kong-gòò) n. (Chin. kung-fu, labour] a species of Chinese black tea.

congratulant (kun-grat-ū-lānt) a. congratulatory.

congratulate (kun-grat-ū-lāt) v.t. [l. congratulative] gratulari, pp. congratulatus to wish joy to on account of some happy event; -v.i. to express congratulations.

express congratulations.

congratulation (kun-grat-ū-lā'shun) n. act of congratulating.

congratulatory (kun-grat-ū-la-tur-i) a. expressive of congratulation.

congregate (kong-gre-gāt) n.t. [l. con and grex, gregis, flock] to collect together;

t-v.i. to come together; to assemble.

congregation (kong-gre-gā'shun) n. act of congregation (kong-gre-gā'shun) n. act of congregating; a collection; a name applied in the Old Testament to the people of Israel: an assembly of persons, e.g., for the worship

Israel; an assembly of persons, esp. for the worship of God; a committee of ecclesiastics; the body of masters and doctors at Oxford. Lords of the congregation, the Protestant nobles of Scotland who signed the covenant of 1557.

congregational (kong-gre-ga'shun-al) a pertaining to a congregation, or to congregationalism; independent.

congregationalism (kong-gre-gā-shun-ql-izm) n. a system of church government that vests ecclesiastical power in the brotherhood of each local church; Independency, congregationalist (kong-gre-gā-shun-al-ist) n. an Independent.

Congress (kong gres) n. [L.] a formal assembly, national legislature of the United States. Congressman, a member of the U.S. Congress.

Congressional (kong-gresh-un-al) a. pertaining to a congress.

congressive (kong-gresh-un-al) a. encountering; config to gether.

congreve (kong-gresh) a. encountering; congreve (kong-grey) a. a kind of lucifer match. by Sir W. Congreve, 1808.

congruence, congruency (kong'-groon. [L. congruere, agree] suitableness; agreement.

congruent (kong-groo-ent) a. suitable; agreeing. congruity (kon-groo'-i-ti) n. fitness; harmony; correspondence.

congruous (kong-groo-us) a. accordant; suitable. congruously (kong-groo-us-li) adv. in a congruous manner.

COnia (kň-ni-a) n. See conine.

conic, conical (kon'ik, -i-kal) a. [G. kimikos] taining to, a cone. Conic sections, curves formed by the intersection of a cone and a plane, viz., the ellipse, the parabola, and the hyperbola.

CONICALLY (kon'i-kal-i) adv. in the form of a cone. conicalness (kon'i-kal-nes) n. the state or quality of being conical. conico-cylindrical (kon'i-kō-si-lin'dri-kal) a. formed like a cylin-

der, but tapering at one end.

CONICS (kon-iks) n. that part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves that arise from its sections.

from its sections.

Coniferæ (kō-nif-e-rē) n.pl. [L. conus, cone, and ferre, bear] an order of trees, including the fir, pine, and cedar, bearing a cone-shaped fruit.

coniferous (kō-nif-crus) a. bearing cones; belonging to the Conifere.

coniform (kō-ni-form) n. [L. conus, cone, and forma, shape] conical.

conine (kō-ni) n. a volatile alkaloid got from various species of conium.

conirostral (kō-ni-ros-tral) a. [L. rostrum, beak] having a conical bill.

Conium (kō-ni-um) n. [L. kōneion, hemlock] a genus of plants containing the hemlock.

conjecturable (kun-jek-tūr-a-bl) a. capable of being guessed.

conjectural (kun-jek-tūr-al-i) adv. in a conjecturally (kun-jek-tūr-al-i) adv. in a conjecture (kun-jek-tūr-al-i) adv.

tion; -r.t. and i. to guess.

conjecturer (kun-jek'tū-rer) n. one that forms an opinion without proof.

conjobble (kun-job'-1) r.t. [L. con and E. job] to conjoin (kun-join') r.t. to join together; to combine; conjoin (kun-join') r.t. to join together; to unite.

conjoint (kun-join') a. united; connected; associated.

conjointly (kun-joint-li) adv. in a conjoint manner.

conjugacy (kon-joo-gā-si) n. the relation of things conjugate to one another. conjugal (kon-joo-gal) a. [L. fr. conjungere, priate, to the marriage state.

priate, to the marriage state.

Conjugally (kon'joo-gal-i) adv. connubially; matrimonially.

conjugate (kon'joo-gal) v.t. [L. con and juqum, yoke] to inflect, as verbs;—v.t. to perform the act of conjugation [Biol.]:—a. united in pairs; agreeing in derivation; [Math., etc.] interchangeable;—n. a word having the same derivation as others.

conjugation (kon-joo-ga'shun) n. the act of uniting; the inflection of a verb; a class of verbs inflected in the same manner; [Biol.] the fusion of cells or individuals for reproduction.

fusion of cells or individuals for reproduction.

conjugational (kon-joo-ga/shun-al) a. per-conjunct (kun-jungkt) a. [L. conjunctus, pp. of conjunct onjungere] conjoined; concurrent. conjunction (kun-jungk-shun) n. union; con-nection; association; a word used

to join sentences; [Astr.] the nearest apparent approach of two heavenly bodies to each other.

Conjunctive (kun-jungk-shun-al) a. of the nature of a conjunction.

Conjunctiva (kon-jungk-ti-va) n. the mucous membrane lining the eyelid.

Conjunctive (kun-jungk-tiv) a. closely united; mood, the subjunctive mood.

mood, the subjunctive mood.

conjunctive mood. (kun-jungk'tiv-li) adv. in con-conjunctively (kun-jungk'tiv-li) adv. in con-conjunctly (kun-jungk'til) adv. in a conjunct manner. conjuncture (kun-jungk'tūr) n. a joining; stances; an occasion or crisis.

Conjuration (kon-joo-rā'shun) n. the act of entreaty; a magic spell.

Conjure (kun-joor) v.t. [L. con and jurare, swear] to call on or summon by a sacred name; to implore with solemnity.

Conjure (kun jer) v.t. to affect or effect by magic; -v.i. to practise the arts of a conjurer. **Conjurement** (kun jöörment) n. solemn demand or entreaty.

conjurer (kun-jer-er) n. a practiser of magic or legerdemain.
conjury (kun-jer-i) n. the tricks of a conjurer; magic; jugglery.
connascence (ko-nas-ens) n. [L. con and nasci, pp. natus, be born] the state of being connascent.

connacter (ko-nas'ent) a. produced at the same time.

connate (kon'at) a. existing from birth; [Bot.]

connatural (ko-nat'u-ral) a. connected by nature; of the same nature.

connaturality (ko-nat-ū-ral-i-ti) n. natural union or relation.

connature (ko-nā-tūr) n. likeness or identity of nature, kind, or character.

connect (ku-nekt) v.t. [l. con and nectere, bind] to unite or cohere; to have close relation.

connectedly (ku-nek-ted-li) adv. by connection; unitedly.

connection, connexion (ku-nek'-shun) uniting, or the state of being united; the persons or things connected; one connected by family ties; a religious community; sexual intercourse.

connective (ku-nek-tiv) a. having the power of connecting connecting; n. a connecting word; [Bot.] the portion of the filament of a stamen that unites the lobes of the anther. Connective tissue, the fibrous tissue that holds together the different parts of the body. connectively (ku-nek-tiv-li) adv. in a connectively the parties of the connectively the connective manner.

connector (ku-nek'tur) n. one who, or that which, connects.

conner (kon'-er) n. [con, direct how to steer] one that directs the steering of a ship.

connexional (ku-nek'shun-al) n. pertaining to, or of the nature of, a connection. connivance, connivence (ku-ni'vans, -vens) n. voluntary blindness to a fault or crime; consent; participation. connive (ku-niv') r.i. [L.] to close the eyes upon; to forbear to see.

connivent (ku-ni vent) a. converging [Nat. Hist.]

connoisseur (kon-i-ser', -sūr') n. | F. fr. L. con and noscere, know] a critical judge of the fine arts; a critic.

connotate (kon-ō-tat) n. to signify secondarily; connotation (kon-ō-tat) n.t. to signify secondarily; connotation (kon-ō-tat-shun) n. that which a word means or implies.

connotative (ko-nö'ta-tiv) a. denoting a subject and implying an attribute.

connote (ko-nö'ta-tiv) a. denoting a subject and implying an attribute.

connote (ko-nö'ta-tiv) a. (la. con and notare, mark]

connubial (ku-nū'bi-al) a. [la.] pertaining to the

marriage state; conjugal.

connubiality (ku-nū-bi-al-i-ti) n. the state of

being connubial; a connubial

action or expression.

connumeration (ko-nū-me-rā'shun) n. a reckoning together.
conoid (kō'noid) n. [G. kōnos, cone, and cidos, formal a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.

conoidal (kō-noi-dal) a. approaching to a conical form.

co-nominee (kō-nom-i-ne') n. a joint nominee.

CONOSCOPE (kô-nō-skōp) n. [G. kōnos, cone, and skopein, view] a polariscope for observing crystals under converging polarized light.

CONQUET (kong-ker) v.t. [L. con and quacrere, gain by force; to surmount;—n.t. to gain the victory.

CONQUETABLE (kong-ker-s-bl) a. capable of being conquered.

conqueringly (kong ker-ing-li) adv. in a conquering manner; victoriously. conqueror (kong ker-ur) n. one that conquers; a victor. The Conqueror, William I. of England.

Conquest (kong'kwest) n. the act of conquering; victory; subjugation; that which is conquered; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance. The Conquest, that of England, in 1066, by William of Normandy.

Consanguineous (kon-sang-gwin'ē-us) a. related by birth.

related by birth.

Consanguinity (kon-sang-gwin'i-ti) n. relationship by blood.

Conscience (kon'shens) n. [L. con and scire, know] consciousness; inward thoughts; the moral sense. Conscience clause, a clause in an Act to relieve persons with consciences scruples from certain requirements in it. Conscience money, money secretly paid to atone for some concealed act of dishonesty. In all conscience, most certainly.

Conscienceless (kon'shens-les) a. having no conscience.

conscientious (kon-shi-en-shus) a. governed by the dictates of conscience. conscientiously (kon-shi-en-shus-li) adv.

dictates of conscience. conscientiousness (kon-shi-en'shus-nes)

n. scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience.

CONSCIONS of conscience. (kon'shun-a-bl) a. governed by conscione; proper; just.

CONSCIOUS (kon'shus) a. knowing one's own thoughts, actions, etc.; self-conscious; having knowledge; present to consciousness.

consciously (kon'shus-li) adv. in a conscious

Consciousness (kon'shus-nes) n. the know-ness ledge of what passes in one's own mind; immediate knowledge; sense; perception.

Conscript (kon'skript) a. [L. con and scribere, write] enrolled; written; registered; n.—one taken by lot, and compelled to serve as a soldier.

Conscript fathers, the senators of ancient Rome.

conscription (kun-skrip'shun) n. compulsory conscription (consultation) consultation individuals for military or naval service.

Consecrate (kon-se-krāt) v.t. [L. con and sacer, sacred] to make or declare to be sacred; to dedicate; to enrol among the gods or saints;

-a. devoted; sacred; hallowed.

Consecration (kon-se-krā'shun) n. the act of setting apart from a common to a sacred use; state of being consecrated; act of setting apart to the office of bishop; deification.

Consecrator (kon'se-krā-tur) n. one that consecrates.

consecratory (kon-se-krā-tur-i) a. consecrating.

consectaneous (kon-sek-tā/nē-us) a. follow-ing as of course. consectary (kon/sek-tā-rī) a. [L. consectari, follow after] following logically;

n. a corollary.

- n. a corollary.

CONSECUTION (kon-se-kū'shun) n. [L. consequi, pp. consecutus, follow after] a sequence; train of consequences; a chain of deductions.

CONSECUTIVE in course or succession. Consecutive chords, a repetition of the same consonance in similar combined movements.

CONSECUTIVELY (kun-sek'ū-tiv-li) adr. in order; one after another.

CONSECUTIVELES (kun-sek'ū-tiv-rines) n. the state of being consecutive.

Consension (kun-sen-sen) n. [L.] a greement; accord.

consensual (kun-sen'shū-al) a. existing by mere consent; [Phys.] of the nature of reflex action.

CONSENSUS (kun-sen'sus) n. [L.] a general agree-

consent (kun-sent') n. [L. con and sentire, feel] agreement in opinion or sentiment; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation; voluntary accordance with what is done, or proposed to be done, by another; assent; concurrence;—v.i. to agree; to yield.

consentaneity (kun-sen-ta-nēi-ti) n. mutual agreement.

Consentaneous (kon-sen-tā-nē-us) a. con-

consentaneously (kon-sen-tāi-nō-us-li)adv. consentaneously (kon-sen-tāi-nō-us-li)adv. consentaneousness (kon-sen-tāi-nō-us-li)adv. consentaneousness (kon-sen-tāi-nō-us-li)adv. accordance; agreement.

CONSENTER (kun-sen'ter) n. one that consents.

consentient (kun-sen'shi-ent) q. agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion.

consentingly senting mind; accordant in opinion. (kun-senting-li) adv. in a consenting manner.

consequence (kon-se-kwens) n. [L. consequi, ppr. consequens, -tis, pursue] effect; deduction; importance.

consequent (kon-se-kwent) a. following as a result; following by inference or deduction; -n. effect; conclusion or inference.

Consequential (kon-se-kwen-shal) a. follow-pous. Consequential damages, those arising indirectly from the act complained of.

consequentially (kon-se-kwen'shal-i) adv. with just deduction of consequences; with assumed importance.

consequently (kon-se-kwent-li) adv. by consequence.

consertion (kun-ser-shun) n. [L. conserere, put together] junction; conformity. conservable (kun-ser-ya-bi) a. capable of being preserved.

CONSERVANCY (kun-servan-si) n. preservation.

or commission to conserve fisheries, waterways, etc. Conservant (kun ser vant) a. having the power of preserving.

Conservation (kon ser var) a. having the power conservation (kon ser var shun) a. keeping safe and entire.

conservational (kon-ser-vat-shun-sl) a. pre-

conservatism (kun-serva-tizm) n. disposition to preserve what is established; opposition to change; the principles of the Conservatives.

conservative (kun-ser-va-tiv) n. having power to preserve; disposed to maintain existing institutions;—n. one that desires to maintain existing institutions and customs.

Conservatoire (kon-serva-twor) n. [F.] an academy for teaching music.

conservator (kun-serva-tur, kon-ser-va-tur) n. one that preserves from injury, violation, or innovation; a keeper.

Conservatory (kun-serve-tur-i) a. tending to serving things; a green-house for exotic or tender plants.

conserve (kun-serv) v.t. [L. con and servare, to prepare with sugar, etc., for preserve; to protect; to prepare with sugar, etc., for preservation, as fruits, etc. conserve (kon-serv) v.t. [L. con, and servare, to prepare with sugar, etc., for preservation, as fruits, etc. conserve (xon-serv) v. anything conserved; a sweetmeat made of fruit, etc., prepared

with sugar.

consider (kun-sid'er) v.t. [L. con and sidus, eris, star] to think on with care; to fix the mind on; to have regard to; to take into view or account; to estimate;—v.i. to think seriously, maturely, or carefully; to reflect; to deliberate.

fully; to reflect; to deliberate.

Considerable (kun-sid'er-a-bl) a worthy of considerable regard or attention; possessing consequence or importance: moderately large.

Considerably (kun-sid'er-a-bl) adv. in a considerably (kun-sid'er-a-bl) adv. in a conconsiderate (kun-sid'er-abl) a given to conmindful of the rights and feelings of others.

Considerately (kun-sid'er-at-il) adv. in a considerately (kun-sid'er-at-il) adv. in a considerately (kun-sid'er-at-il) adv.

Considerateness (kun-sid-er-āt-nes) n. qual-consideration (kun-sid-er-āt-nes) n. qual-deliberation; appreciative rogard; degree of importance or consequence; motive; influence; compensation. Considerative (kun-sid-er-a-tiv) a. con-siderate; thoughtful. Considering (kun-sid-er-ing) n. the act of deliberating;—a. that considers;—prep. having regard to. Considering(kun-sid-er-ing-li) adv. with

prep. having regard to.

Consideringly (kun-sid'er-ing-li) adv. with consideration or deliberation.

Consign (kun-sin') v.t. [L. con and signum, sign] to give, transfer, or deliver in a formal manner; to commit; to intrust; -v.t. to agree.

Consignatary (kun-sig-na-ta-ri) n. a consignatary (kun-sig-na-ta-ri) n. a consignation of the signal supplies of the signal su

consignation (kon-sig-nā'shun) n. consignment.

Consignature (kun-sig-na-tūr) n. complete or joint signature.

Consignee (kon-sī-nē') n. one to whom goods are consigned; a factor.

consigner, consignor (kun-sī-ner) n. delivers or transmits goods to another for sale

consignification (kon-sig-nifi-kā'shun) n. consignification (kon-sig-nifi-kā'shun) n. consignificative (kon-sig-nifi-ka-tiv) a. jointly significative. consignment (kun-sin-ment) n. the act of consigned; the writing by which anything is consigned. consilience (kun-sili-ens) n. ll. con and salire, leap! coincidence: concurrence. consimilitude (kon-si-mili-tūd) n. resemblance.

CONSIST (kun-sist) v.i. [L. con and sistere, stand] to stand together; to be in a fixed or permanent state; to subsist; to be comprised; to be composed of; to be compatible with.

consistence, consistency (kun-sis' tens, tens si) n. condition of standing together, or being fixed in union; a degree of firmness or density; a combination; firmness of constitution; agreement or harmony.

Consistent (kun-sis/tent) a. fixed; firm; solid, as opposed to fluid; congruous; compatible; characterized by consistency or harmony.

consistently (kun-sistent-li) adv. in a consistent manner.

consistorial (kon-sis-to-ri-al) a. pertaining to an ecclesiastical court.

CONSISTORIAN (kon-sis-tō'ri-an) a. consistorial.

Consistorian (kon-sis-to'-ri-an) a. consistorial.

Consistory (kon'sis-tur-i, kun-sis'-tur-i) a. consistory (kon'sis-tur-i, kun-sis'-tur-i) a. consortial (kun-sis'-tur-i) a. sociate; -v.i. to form an association (kun-sis'-tur-i) a. capable of receiving (U.S.) a union of congregational chur-ches.

Consolation (kun-sis'-ta'-tur-i) a. capable of receiving consolation (kun-sis'-ta'-tur-i) a. comfort; act of comforting, or the state of being conforted; alleviation of misery; that which comforts.

Consolatory (kun-si'-tur-i) a. tending to give consolation (kun-si'-tur-i) a. tending to give confort; -n. anything conveying, or intended to convey, consolation.

Console (kun-si') v.t. [L. con and solari, console] to encourage.

Console (kon-si') n. [F.] a pro-

CONSOle (kon'sōl) n. [F.] a pro-bracket, used to support a cornice, etc. [Arch]

consolidant (kun-sol'iing to consolidate ; tending to heal wounds; -n. a vulnerary.



consolidate (kun-sol'i-dat) v.t. [L. con and unite or press together into a compact mass; to unite into one mass or body;—v.t. to grow firm and hard; to unite;—a. formed into a solid mass; united; compact. Consolidated fund, a fund formed by the union of several separate funds.

consolidation (kun-sol-i-da-shun) n. act of making or becoming compact and firm; combination, as of legal claims, moneyed interests, etc. into one form, etc.

consolidative (kun-soli-i-dā-tiv) a. tending to consolidate or to heal wounds. consols (kon-solz, kun-solz) n.pl. consolidated annuities; a portion of the national debt

consommé (kong-so-mā') n. [F. fr. L. consum-mure, make perfect] a clear, strong, meat soup.

consonance, consonancy (kon 'sō nans, kon' so-nan-si) n. accord of sounds; agreement or congruity.

CONSONANT (kon'sō-nant) a. [L. consonare, ppr. consonant, -tis, sound together] having agreement; congruous; harmonizing together an articulate sound which in utterance is combined with

a vowel; a letter representing such a sound. CONSONANTAL (kon-sō-nan-tal) α . pertaining to consonants.

consonantly (kon'sō-nant-li) adv. in a consistent or congruous manner.

consonantness (kon'sō-nant-nes) n. harnoniousness; agreeableness.

CONSONOUS (kon'sō-nus) a. agreeing in sound.

consort (kon'sort) n. [L. con and sors, -tis, lot] a companion or partner; a wife or husband; a companion ship; an assembly; an orchestra; agreement. Prince consort, the husband of a queen regnant, who has himself no royal authority. Queen consort, the wife of a king.

consort (kun-sort) v. t. to join; marry; unite;—v. i.
consort (kun-sort) v. t. to join; marry; unite;—v. i.
consortship (kon-sort-ship) n. fellowship;
partnership.
conspecific (kon-spe-sif-ik) a. of the same
species.
conspectus (kun-spek-tus) n. [L.] a general
swnonsia an epitome

synopsis; an epitome.

CONSPICUOUS (kun-spik-ū-us) a. [L.] obvious to the eye; easy to be seen; mani-

fest; distinguished; prominent.

Conspicuously (kun-spik'ū-us-li) adv. obviously; eminently.

conspicuousness, conspicuity (kun-spik'ū-us-nes, kon-spi-kū'i-ti) n. conspicuous state. conspiracy (kun-spir-a-si) n. a combination of persons for an evil purpose; a plot; a concurrence or tendency, as of causes or circumstances to one event.

conspirator (kun-spir'a-tur) n. one that conspirator (kun-spir'a-tur) n. one that conconspire (kun-spir') v.t. [L. con and spirare, breathe] to scheme for;—v.i. to unite or covenant, usually for an evil purpose; to plot together; to concur to one end; to agree.

Conspiringly (kun-spir'ing-li) adv. in the manner of a conspiracy.

Conspirito (kon spir-it-ò) adv. [It.] with spirit [Mus.]

Constable (kun-sta-bl) n. [L. comes stabuli, count of the stable] a high officer in the monarchical establishments of the middle ages; an officer of the peace; a policeman. Special constable, officer of the peace; a policeman. Special constable,

officer of the peace; a policeman. Special constable, a person sworn in as a constable on emergency. To outrun the constable, to run into debt.

constableship (kun-stab-il-slup) n. the office of a constable.

constabulary (kun-stab-il-slup) a. pertaining to constables; consisting of

constables;—n. the body of constables.

Constancy (kon'stan-si) n. quality of being constancy stant or steadfast; fixedness or firmness of mind; stability; resolution.

constant (kon'stant) a. [L. con and stare, stand] fixed; unchanging; invariable; continued; regularly recurring; unshaken; determined; n. that which is not subject to change.

Constantia (kun-stan-shi-a) n. a wine from Constantia, Cape Colony.

Constantinopolitan (kon-stan-ti-nō-pol'-tan) a. relating, or belonging, to Constantinople.

constantly (kon'stent-li) adv. in a constant manner.

constat (kon'stent-li), it appears, it is established a certificate from the Court of Exchequer; an exemplification under the great seal of

Exchequer; an exemplification under the great state the enrolment of letters patent.

Constate (kun-stat') v.t. [L. constare, stand together] to establish; verify.

Constellate (kon-stat-lat) v.t. to group in, or to adorn with, constellations;—v.i. to shine with united radiance.

constellation (kon-ste-la'shun) n. [L. con and stella, star] a group of fixed stars to which a definite name has been given; an assemblage of splendours or excellencies.

consternation (kon-ster-na'shun) n. [L. con and sternere, strew] amazement or terror which confounds the faculties, and in-

constipate (kon-sti-pāt) v.t. [L. con and stipare, pack] to clog; to make costive.

constipation (kon-sti-pāt) hunder (constipation) (kon-sti-pāt) n. costive-ness.

Constituency (kun-stit-u-en-si) n. the whole body of constituents.

Constituent (kun-stit-u-ent) a. serving to form, compose, or make up; component; elemental; having the power of electing or appointing; -n. the person that establishes, determines, or constructs; a component part; an element; one that appoints to an office or employment; a voter for a member of parliament; a client. Constituent Assembly, the French national assembly of 1789.

Constitute (kon-sti-tūt) v.t. [L. con and statuere, set] to fix; to establish; to give formal existence to; to compose; to form; to appoint or elect to an office or employment.

COnstitution (kon-sti-tū-shun) n. act of constitution (kon-sti-tū-shun) n. act of constitution; stituting; formation; the state of being; natural condition; state of body or mind, in respect of health, vigour, etc.; established form of government; system or body of laws under which a state subsists; a particular law or usage. Apostolic constitution, regulations as to church service and Christian conduct attributed to the apostles. Constitutions of Clarendon, statutes defining the limits of ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, drawn up at Clarendon, near Salisbury, in 1164.

constitutional (kon-sti-tū'shun-sl) a belong-constitution; in accordance with, or authorized by the constitution; in accordance with, or authorized by, the constitution of a government or a society;—n a walk or other exercise taken for the benefit of health. Constitutional government, one in which the head of the state is, in his sovereign capacity, subject to a constitution. Constitutionalism (kon-sti-tū'shun-al-izm) n, the theory or prin-

ciple of a constitution, or of constitutional government; adherence to constitutional government.

constitutionalist (kon-sti-tū-shun-al-ist) n. tutional government.

constitutionality (kon-sti-tū-shun-al'i-ti)
n. the quality of being constitutional.

constitutionalize (kon-sti-tū-shun-al-īz) v.i. to take a constitutional, or a walk for health and exercise.

Constitutionally (kon-sti-tū-shun-al-i) adv. constitution of the country; in accordance with the relation to, the physical constitution a. tending or constitutive (kon-sti-tū-tiv) a. tending or assisting to constitute; having

power to enact or establish.

Constitutively (kon'sti-tū-tiv-li) adv. in a

Constrain (kun-stran') v.t. [L. con and stringere. draw tight] to compel; to force to action; to secure by bonds; to hold back by force; to urge with power; to necessitate.

constrainable (kun-strainable of heing constrained constrainedly (kun-strained-li) adv. by constraint.

Constraint (kun-straut) n. compelling force; confinement; repression of one's feelines; embarrassment.

Constrict (kun-strakt) v.t. [1. constringere, pp. constrict constrictus] to draw together; to contract; to crame, to bind tract; to cramp; to bind.

constriction (kun-strik'-shun) n. a contraction or drawing together.
constrictive (kun-striktiv) a. serving to constrict.

constrictor (kun-strik'tur) n. that which draws together, or contracts; one of certain muscles that contract parts or organs of the body; a serpent that winds its folds round its prey, and crushes it, as the boa-constrictor.

it, as the boa-constrictor.

Constringe (kun-strinj') v.t. [L. constringere] to draw together; to contract.

Constringent (kun-strinjent) a. causing construct (kun-strukt') v.t. [L. con and strucre, pile up] to form; to build; to put together the constituent parts of; to devise and put in order.

Constructer (kun-struk'ter) n. one that constructer (kun-struk'shun) n. act of build.

construction (kun-struk'shun) n. act of building, or of devising and forming; fabrication; composition; structure; conformation; syntactical arrangement; the method of construing or explaining a declaration or fact; understanding; inter-pretation; [Math.] a figure drawn so as to satisfy given conditions; the method of drawing such a figure.

constructional (kun-struk-shun-al) a. per-taining to construction. constructive (kun-struk-tiv) a. having ability to construct; derived by interpretation; inferred.

constructively (kun-struk'tiv-li) adv. in a constructive manner.

constructiveness (kun-struk tiv-nes) tendency to construct. construe (kon-stroo, kun-stroo) v.t. [1. con-struerc] to arrange words in proper order; to explain the connection of words in a clause or

sentence; to interpret; to translate.

constuprate (kon'stū-prāt) r.t. [L. con and stuprum, rape] to violate; to

consubsist (kon-sub-sist') v.t. to subsist to-

consubstantial (kon-sub-stan'shal) a. having the same substance or essence. consubstantialist (kon-sub-stan'shal-ist) substantiation.

consubstantiality (kon-sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti) n. existence in the same substance; participation in the same nature.

consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan-shi-āt) v.t. to unite in one common substance or nature;—v.t. to profess consubstantiation. consubstantiation (kon-sub-stan-shi-āt) shun) n. the doctrine of the substantial union of Christ's body and blood with the elements of the eucharist.

consuctude (kon'swē-tūd) n. [L.] custom.

consuetudinary (kon-swē-tū'di-na-ri) a. customary ;—n. a manual for monastic devotions.

for monastic devotions.

CONSUI (kon'sul) n. [L.] one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman republic; the title
given to Napoleon Bonaparte, Lebrun, and Cambacérès,
as supreme magistrates of the French republic; an officer by government to protect the commercial and other interests of its citizens in a foreign country. Consul-general, a chief consul.

CONSULAT (kon'sū-lar) a. pertaining to a consul.

consulate (kon'sū-lāt) n. the official residence, office, or jurisdiction, of a consul.

consulship (kon'sū-lship) n. the office, or the term of office, of a consul.

consult (kun-sult) n.t. [L. consulere, pp. consplicit sultus] to fisk advice of; to seek the opinion of; to regard; n.t. to seek opinion or advice;

to take counsel; to deliberate.

consultation (kon-sul-tā'shun) n. act of consultation sulting; a meeting of persons, esp. of lawyers or of physicians, to consult together.

Consultative (kun-sul-ta-tiv) a pertaming to consultation; advisory.

Consulter (kun-sul-ter) n. one that asks advice or information.

consultive (kun-sul'tiv) a. maturely considered. consumable (kun-sū'ma-bl) a. capable of being

consume (kun-sūm') r.t. [L. fr. con and sumere take] to waste; destroy; spend;—r.t.

to waste away slowly.

Consumer (kun-sū'mer) n. one who, or that which, consumes.

kun-sūn'āt kun-sūn'āt kun-sūn'āt) r.t.

consummate (kon-sum-at, kun-sum-at) v.t. summa, sum to bring to completion; to perfect; to complete a marriage by sexual intercourse.

consummate (kun-sum'āt) *a.* supreme; complete; perfect.
consummately (kun-sum'āt-li) *adr.* perfectly;
consummation (kon-sum-ā'shun) *n.* act of consummation; completion;

perfection; end.

consummative (kun-sum'a-tiv) a. consummating: final. consumpt (kun-sum') a. [L. consumere, pp. consumpt.trs] what is consumed.

consumption (kun-sum'shun) n. act of con-suming; state of being wasted or diminished; decay of the body, esp. a disease in the lungs, attended with a hectic fever, cough, etc.; phthisis, consumptive (kun-sum'tiv) a. destructive; wasting; affected with, or inclined to, phthisis.

consumptively (kun-sum'tiv-li) adv. in a consumptiveness (kun-sum-tiv-nes) n. tendency to consumption.

contabescence (kon-ta-bes'ens) n. [1. consumption. and tabes, a wasting a wasting away; consumption; [Bot.] a defective condition of the stamens, the pollen being inert or absent.

contabescent (kon-ta-bes'ent) a. wasting away; atrophied; [Bot.] marked

by contabescence.

contact (kon-takt) n. [L. con and tangere, touch] touch; junction; close union.

contactual (kun-tak-tū-al) a. implying contact. contagion (kun-tā'jun) n. [L.] communication of disease by contact; that which tends to transmit disease; immoral and vicious influence.

contagionist (kun-ta'jun-ist) n. one that believes in the contagious char-

acter of certain diseases.

Contagious (kun-tā'jus) a. communicable by contact; catching; containing or generating contagion; pestilential.

Chun-tā'jus] adv. by contacting the contacting contacting the contacting th

contagiously (kun-ta-jus-li) adv. by conta-

contagiousness (kun-tā/jus-nes) n. quality of being contagious.

contain (kun-tūn') v.t. [L.con and tenere, hold] to hold within fixed limits; to comprehend; to comprise; to keep within bounds; to restrain; -v.t. to live in continence or chastity.

containable (kun-tā/na-bl) a. capable of being container (kun-tainer) n. one who, or that which, contains.

contaminable (kun-tam'i-na-bl) a, capable of being contaminated. contaminate (kun-tami-nāt) v.t. [L.] to soil, stain, or corrupt.

contamination (kun-tam-i-nū-shun) n. act of polluting; pollution; taint. contaminative (kun-tam-i-nā-tiv) a. tending to contaminate.

contango (kun-tang'gō) n. [fr. continue] the charge made by a broker for carrying over a bargain to the next settling day.

contemn (kun-tem') n.t. [L. con and temnere, slight] to despise; to scorn.

contemner (kun-tem'-ner) n. a despiser; a

contemperament (kun-tem/per-a-ment) n. modification.

contemperation (kun-ten-pera-meno). contemperation (kun-ten-pe-ra'shun) n. contempered (kun-ten-pe-ra'shun) n. moderated by admixture. contemplamen (kon-ten-pla'men) n. an onject of contemplation. (kun-ten-pla'men) n. an contemplate [L. contemplation, p. contemplates] to look at: to meditate on; to study; to have in view; v.i. to think studiously; to ponder; to meditate contemplation (kon-ten-pla'shun) n. medicontemplation; a holy exercise of mind.

contemplative (kun-tem'pla-tiv) a. pertaintemplation; studious; thoughtful.

contemplatively (kun-tem-pla-tiv-li) adv. thoughtfully; studiously. contemplativeness (kun-tem-pla-tiv-nes) n. the state or quality of being contemplative.

contemplator (kon'tem-plā-tur, kun-tem'plā-tur) n. one that engages in contemplation; one that studies or meditates; a student, as distinguished from a man of affairs.

contemporaneity (kun-tem-pō-rā-nē'i-ti) contemporaneous (kun-tem-pō-rā'nō-us) a. [L.] living, aeting, or happening, at the same time.

contemporaneously (kun-tem-pō-rā/nō-us-li) adv. at the same time with some other event.

contemporaneousness (kun-tem-pō-rā-nō-us-nes)

n. the state or fact of being contemporaneous.

contemporariness (kun-tem²-pō-ra-ri-nes)
n. existence at the same time; contemporaneousness.

contemporary (kun-tem/pō-ra-ri) a. [L. con living, acting, or happening, at the same time; -n. one that lives at the same time with another.

contempt (kun-temt') n. [L. contemptus, fr. contempt (kun-temt') n. [L. contemptus, fr. contempt

contemptible (kun-tem+ti-bl) a. worthy of contemptibleness (kun-tem+ti-bl-nes) n. contemptibleness state of being contemptibleness contemptibleness (kun-tem-ti-bl-nes) n.

temptible, or of being despised. contemptibly (kun-tem'ti-bli) adv. despicably;

contemptuous (kun-tem-tū-us) a. expressing contemptuous (contempt or distain: seconful contemptuously (kun-tem-tū-us-li) adv. in a contemptuous manner. contemptuousness (kun-tem-tū-us-nes) n. disposition to con-

tempt; disdain; scorn.

contend (kun-tend) r.i. [L. con and tendere, stretch] to fight or struggle with; to combat; to oppose; to strive or make an effort for. contendent (kun-ten-dent) n. an antagonist or opposer.

contender (kun-ten'der) n. one that contends.

contenement (kon-ten'e-ment) n. that which is connected with a tenement; an appurtenance [Law i.

content (kon-tent, kun-tent') n. that which is contained; capacity; area; space;—pl.

the things held in any given space, as a box, book, room, etc.; a list of what is comprised in a book.

Content (kun-tent) a. [L. continere, pp. content tentus, contain] satisfied; pleased;—nt. to satisfy the mind of; to appease; to please or gratify;

—n. satisfaction; moderate happiness.

-n. satisfaction; moderate happiness.

contentation (kon-ten-tá-shun) n. satisfaction.

contented (kun-ten-ted) a. content; easy in mind; willing; ready.

contentedly (kun-ten-ted-li) adv. in a contented (kun-ten-ted-li) adv. in a contentedness (kun-ten-ted-nes) n. quiet satisfaction.

contention (kun-ten'shun) n. [L.] strife; a violent effort to obtain something,

or to resist a person, claim, or injury; controversy; debate; what is contended for.

Contentious (kun-ten'shus) a. apt to contend; given to angry debate; involving contention; wrangling; litigious.

contentiously (kun-ten'shus-li) adv. in a contentious manner.

contentiousness (kun-tent'shus-nes) n. discontentless (kun-tent'shus-nes) n. discontentless (kun-tent'shus-nes) n. discontentled; void of meaning.

contentment (kun-tent'nent) n. satisfaction of mind; content; gratification.

conterminable (kon-ter'-ni-nu-bl) a. limited by the same bounds.

conterminal,conterminate,con-

terminous (kon-ter'mi-nal, -nāt, -nus) a. bordering upon; contiguous.

contest (kun-test'r.t. [L. con and testis, witness] to make a subject of dispute; to strive earnestly to hold or maintain; to resist, as a claim by law; v.i. to engage in dispute, strife, or emulation.

contest (kon'test) n carnest struggle for superiority, defence, or the like; strife in arms; earnest

dispute; strife in argument.

Contestable (kun-tes-ta-bl) a. disputable; controvertible.

COntestant (kun-tes-tant) n. a disputant.

contestation (kon-tes-tā/shun) n. contest; contestingly (kun-tes/ting-li) adv. in a content tending manner.

CONTESTIESS (kun-test-les) a. not to be disputed.

context (kon'tekst) n. [L. contexere, pp. condiscourse that precede or follow a sentence quoted.

contextual (kun-teks-tū-al) a. pertaining to the

contexture (kun-teks-tūr) n. the weaving of parts into one body: the disposition of the parts towards each other; composition; structure.

contextured (kun-teks-tūr) n. the weaving of parts into one body: the disposition of the parts towards each other; composition; structure.

conticent (kon'ti-sent) a. [L. con and tacere, be silent] silent.

contiguity (kon-ti-gū-ti) n. a touching; contiguity tact; nearness in situation or place.

contiguous (kun-tig-ū-us) a. [L.] touching; near; adjacent.

contiguously (kun-tig-ū-us-li) adv. in a manner to touch.

contiguousness (kun-tig'-u-us-nes) n. a

continence, continency (kon'ti-nens, nen-si) n

self-command; restraint of sexual passion.

Continent (kon-ti-nent) a. (L. con and tenere, hold) exercising restraint as to the indulgence of desires or passions; temperate; chaste; restraining;—n. one of the larger bodies of land on the dalast the mainful of Foreme as distinguished forms. globe; the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British Islands.

continental (kon-ti-nen'tal) a. pertaining to a continent; pertaining to the mainland of Europe.

continently (kon'ti-nent-li) adv. in a continent manner.

contingence, contingency (kun-tin-si) 2. state of being contingent; an event that may occur; possibility.

cour; possibility.

Contingent (kun-tin'-jent) a. [L. contingere, happen] possible, but not certain to occur; dependent on what is undetermined or unknown; conditional; [Logic] that may or may not, be true;—n. a fortuitous event; that which falls to one in a division or apportionment; proper share; proportion.

Contingently (kun-tin'-jent-li) adv. in a continuable (kun-tin'-jent-li) ac capable of being continued.

continual (kun-tin-û-al) a. incessant; proceeding without interruption; often repeated. continually (kun-tin-û-al-al-i) adv. without cessation; in repeated succession. continuance (kun-tin-û-ans) n. lasting; duration; permanence; uninterrupted succession; constant renewal; propagation.

continuation (kun-tin-ū-ā-shun) n. act of continuing; extension, as of space or line, or succession, as of time or events. Continuiation day, a day on the Stock Exchange for

settling interest.

continuative (kun-tin'ū-ā-tiv) a. continuous.

continuato (kon-tin-oo-a-to) adv. to be sustained with unvaried force [Mus.]

continuator (kun-tin'ū-ā-tur) n. one that keeps up a scries, succession, or work.

continue (kun-tin'ū) v.t. [L. continuare, join] to extend; to prolong; to protract;—v.t. to remain; to persevere; to endure; to last.

continuedly (kun-tin'ūd-li) adv. without ceasing.

CONTINUET (kun-tin-ū-er) n. one that continues.

Continuity (kon-ti-nū'-i-ti) n. state of being continuous; uninterrupted connection; close union of parts. Law of continuity, the principle that nature does nothing without preparation, or the principle that, in passing from one state to another. all the intermediate states must be traversed. Solution of continuity, separation of parts intinately connected. Continuous (kun-tin'ū-us) a. [L. continuus, fr. continuous continuous rinterruption]

without break, cessation, or interruption.

Continuously (kun-tin'ū-us-li) adv. in a continuous manner.

contline (kont-lin) n. [cant, to tilt, and line] the space between casks stowed side by side. contorniate (kun-tor-ni-āt) n. [It. contorno, contour] a bronze medal bordered on each side by a circular furrow.

contort (kun-tort) v.t. [L. con and torquere, pp. tortus, twist] to twist together; to writhe.

contortion (kun-tor'shun) n. a twisting; a twist; wry motion; [Med.] partial dislocation; a twisting or wresting of a limb, or member of the body, out of its natural situation.

contortionist (kun-tor'shun-ist) n. an acrobat that distorts his limbs and

assumes unnatural postures.

contour (kon-toor) n. [L. con and tornus, lathe] bounding line; outline;—v.t. to make an outline of. Contour-line, a line joining points of equal elevation on a surface.

elevation on a surface.

contraband (kon'tra-band) a. [It.] prohibited by law or treaty; forbidden;—n. prohibited merchandise or traffic.

contrabandism (kon'tra-ban-dizm) n. trafficking in contraband goods.

contrabandist (kon'tra-ban-dist) n. one that traffics illegally; a smuggler.

contrabasso (kon-tra-bas-so) n. the largest instrument of the viol class.

CONTRACT (kun-trakt) v.t. [L. con and trakere, pp. traotus, draw] to draw together; to reduce to a less compass; to acquire; to bring on; to incur; to betroth; to unite into a long vowel or diphthong;—v.i to be drawn together or reduced in compass; to make an agreement; to bargain. To centract out of, to avoid by special arrangement.

contract (kon-trakt) n. a compact or bargain; an agreement or covenant; a formal writing containing such agreement; a betrothment. contracted (kun-trak-ted) a. drawn together narrow; mean.

contractibility, contractibleness (kun-trak-ti-bil-i-ti, kun-trak-ti-bl-nes) n.
capability of being contracted.
contractible (kun-trak-ti-bil) a. capable of contractible traction.
contractile (kun-trak-til) a. tending to contract:
producing contraction.
contractility (kon-trak-til-i-ti) n. the inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract.

contraction (kun-trak'shun) n. act of contracting or state of being contracted; abbreviation; the shortening of a word by the omission of a letter or cullable. of a letter or syllable.

contractive (kun-trak'-tiv) a. tending to contract.

Contractor (kun-trak'-tur) n. a party to a bargain; one that undertakes to furnish goods, or to execute work at a stipulated rate, or for a fixed sum. Contractual (kun-trak'-tū-al) a. implying, or connected with, a contract. Contracture (kun-trak'-tū-n. a permanent contraction and rigidity of muscles.

contra-dance (kon-tra-dans) n. a dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines.

contradict (kon-tra-dikt') v.t. [L. contra and dicere, say] to oppose verbally; to assert the contrary of; to deny; to be directly contrary to. contradictable (kon-tra-dikt'su-bl) a. that may be contradicted. (kon-tra-dikt'su-bl) verbal contrary to what has been affirmed; direct opposition or contrary to what has been affirmed; direct opposition or

repugnancy; contrariety.

contradictious (kon-tra-dik'-shus) a. inclined to contradict; inconsistent. contradictive (kon-tra-dik-tiv) a. containing contradictorily (kon-tra-dik-tur-i-li) adv. in a contradictory manner.

contradictoriness (kon-tra-dik-tur-i-nes) n. the quality of being

contradictory; direct opposition; contrariety.

Contradictory (kon-tra-dik-tur-i) a. implying a denial; diametrically opposed; inconsistent;—n. a proposition that denies or opposes another in all its terms.

Contradistinct (kon-tra-dis-tingkt) a. marked by opposite qualities.

Contradistinction (kon-tra-dis-tingk-shun) n. distinction by opposite qualities: direct contrast.

site qualities; direct contrast.

contradistinctive (kon-tra-dis-tingkt'iv) tinguished by opposites.

contradistinguish (kon-tra-dis-tang-gwish) opposite qualities.

contrafissure (kon-tra-fish'-ūr) n. a fracture of the skull on the side opposite to that which received the blow.

contrahent (kon-tra-hent) a. [L. contrahere, contract] contracting: covenanting. contraindicant (kon-tra-in-di-kunt) n. a symptom that precludes the usual treatment [Med.].

contraindicate (kon-tra-in'di-kāt) v.t. to indicate a different or contrary treatment [Med.]

contralateral (kon-tra-lat'e-ral) a. occurring on the opposite side.
contralto (kun-tralte) n. [It. contra and alto] the lowest of the varieties of the female voice; a contralto singer.

Contraposition (kon-tra-pō-zishi-un) n. a piacing over against; opposite position; [Logic] a kind of conversion.

Contrapuntal (kon-tra-pun-tal) a. pertaining to counterpoint.

contrapuntist (kon-tra-pun'tist) make skilled in counterpoint.

Contrariant (kun-tră-ri-ant) a. contradictory.

contraries (kon-tra-riz) n. pl. universal proposi-tions that differ in quality [Logic]. contrariety (kon-tra-ri-e-ti) n. opposition; in-contrarily (kon-tra-ri-e) adv. in a contrary. contrarily (kon-tra-ri-e) adv. in a contrary.

contraring manner.

contrariness (kon-tra-ri-nes) n. the quality of being contrary.

contrarious (kon-tra-ri-us) a. showing contrarious (kon-tra-ri-wiz) adv. on the contrariwise (kon-tra-ri-wiz) adv. on the contrary (kon-tra-ri) n. |L. contrarius, fr. contral opposite; opposing; different; contradictory;—n. a thing of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to another. contrary to another.

contrary to another.

Contrast (kun-trast') v.t. [L. contra and stare, stand) to set side by side, or in opposition, with a view to show the superiority of one thing over another, or to make the one set off the other;—v.t. to be or stand in opposition; to exhibit contrast.

Contrast (kon-trast) m. exhibition of dissimilarity; juxtaposition of bodies, figures, or qualities, to set off each other, or to show their relative excellence; the result of such comparison.

Contrate (kon-trat) a. [L. contra] having teeth or cogs projecting parallel to the axis.

Contra-tenor (kon-tra-ten-ur) m. a middle part between the tenor and the treble.

contravallation (kon-trava-la-shun) n. [L. part] a trench guarded by a parapet, formed by besiegers to check sallies.

contravene (kon-tra-vēn') v.t. [L. contra and venire, come] to oppose; to obstruct; to transgress

contravention (kon-tra-ven'shun) n. opposition; transgression.
contrayerva (kon-tra-ven'-va) n. (L. contra and tropical American plant tropical American plant.

contretemps (kong-tr-tong) n. [F.] an unexpected and embarrassing event.

contributable (kun-trib'ū-ta-ta) a. capable of being contributed.

contributary (kun-trib'ū-ta-ri)a. paying tribute to the same sovereign; contributing aid; auxiliary.

Contribute (kun-trib-nt) v.t. [L. con and tribuere, grant, impart] to give to a common stock, or for a common purpose;—v.i. to give a part; to lend assistance or aid.

lend assistance or aid.

contribution (kon-tri-bū'shun) n. act of contribution tributing; that which is contributed; collection; imposition levied by an invading force.

contributive (kun-trib'ū-tur) n. one that contributor (kun-trib'ū-tur) n. one that contributes; a writer in a periodical.

contributory (kun-trib'ū-tur-i) a. contributing to the same stock or purpose;

promoting the same end.

contrite (kon'trit) a. [L. con and terere, pp. tritus, rub] broken-hearted for sin.

contritely (kon'trit) a. (a. con and terere, pp. tritus, rub] broken-hearted for sin.

contritely (kon'trit-li) adv. in a contrite manner.

contriteness (kon'trīt-nes) n. contrition; peni-

contrition (kun-trish-un) n. deep sorrow for sin; repentance. contriturate (kon-trit-u-rat) v.t. to pulverize.

contrivable (kun-trī-va-bl) a. capable of being contrived.

contrivance (kun-tri-vans) n. act of contriving; the thing contrived; mechanical

invention; device.

contrive (kun-triv) v.t. [O.F.] to form by an exercise of ingenuity; to devise;—v.i. to make devices; to plan.

COntriver (kun-tri-ver) n. one that contrives.

CONTrol (kun-trol') n. [L. contra and rotula, roll] restraint; authority; command;—vt. to check, as by a register; to have under command; to regulate; to govern; to direct.

controllable (kun-trō/la-bl) a. capable of being controlled.

controller (kun-trö-ler) n. an officer appointed to oversee or verify the accounts of

other officers; one that restrains or governs.

controllership (kun-trö-ler-ship) n. the office of a controller.

controlment (kun-trö-ler-ship) n. power or act of controlling; the state of

being controlled.

controversial (kon-trō-ver'shal) a. relating to disputes; disputatious,

controversialist (kon-trō-ver-shal-ist) n. one engaged in controversy. Controversially (kon-trō-ver-shal-i) adv. in a controversy (kon-trō-ver-shal-i) adv. in a controversy (kon-trō-ver-si) n. [L.] contest in argument; debate.

controvert (kon-trō-ver-) v.t. [L. contra and vertere, turn] to oppose or dispute by argument; to deny.

by argument; to deny.

controvertible (kon-trō-ver-ter) n. one that controvertible (kon-trō-ver-ti-bl) a. disputable.

controvertibly (kon-trō-ver-ti-bli) adv. in a controvertible manner.

controvertist (kon-trō-ver-tist) n. a disputant. contumacious (kon-tū-mā'shus)a, rebellious; contemning authority; wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court.

contumaciously (kon-tū-mā'shus-lı) adv. in a contumacious manner. contumaciousness (kon-tū-māt-shus-nes) n. contumacy (kon-tū-ma-si) n. (L.) unyielding disobedience; wilful contempt of,

or disobedience to, the orders of a court.

contumelious (kon-tū-nič-li-us) a. exhibiting contumely; insolent. contumeliously (kon-tū-nič-li-us-li) adv. in a contumelious nanner.

contumeliousness (kon-tū-mē'li-us-nes)
n. insolence; contempt; contumely.

contumely (kon'tū-me-li) n. [L.] insult; incontempt expressed in words.

contumulation (kon-tū-mū-lā'shun) n. [L.

act of laying in the same grave.

Contuse (kun-tūz) v.t. [L. contundere, pp. contuseon (kun-tūz) n.act of bruising; state of being bruised; a bruise.

Contusive (kun-tūzivu) n. apt to cause centusion; bruising.

conundrum (kö-nun/drum)n. [Etym. unknown] a riddle that turns on some old resemblance between things quite unlike.

convalesce (kon-va-les') v.i. [L.] to recover health.

convalescence, convalescency (kon-va-les-ens, -en-si) n. recovery of health and strength after disease.

convalescent (kon-va-les'ent) health and strength;—n. one recovering from sickness. Convalescent hospital, a hospital for convalescent patients.

Convallaria (kon-va-la-ri-a) n. valley] a genus of plants containing the lily of the valley.

CONVECTION (kun-vek-shun) n. Convallaria. [L. convchere, pp. convectus, earry together] act or process of conveying; transmission of heat by means of currents in liquids or gases.

Convenable (kun-vē'na-bl) a. capable of being collected or assembled. **Convene** (kun-vēn') v.l. [L. con and venire, come] to call together; to convoke;—v.i. to come together; to meet in the same place.

Convener (kun-ve-ner) n. one that calls a meeting; in Scotland, the chairman of a public body or committee.

convenience, conveniency (kunyens, -yen-si) n. state of being convenient; fitness or suitableness, as of place, time, etc.; that which is convenient; an accommodation.

venient; an accommodation.

Convenient (kun-ven-yent) a. fit; suitable: adapted to requirement; roomy, conveniently (kon-ven-yent-li) adv. fitly; convent (kon-vent) n. a community devoted to a religious life; a body of monks or nuns; a house occupied by such a community.

Conventicle (kun-ven-ti-kl) n. an assembly or gathering, esp. for worship; a dissenters' meeting-house.

dissenters' meeting-house.

Conventicler (kun-ven-ti-kler) n. one that frequents conventicles.

convention (kun-ven'shun) n. act of coming together; union; coalition; a formal assembly of delegates or representatives; a com-

formal assembly of delegates or representatives; a compact to suspend hostilities, pending negotiations, etc.

Conventional (kun-ven'shun-al) a. formed by agreement or compact; stipulated; growing out of, or sanctioned by usage; customary.

Conventionalism (kun-ven'shun-al-izm) n. that which is received or established by agreement and common usage

conventionality (kun-ven-shun-al'i-ti)n.con-ventional character or rule. conventionalize (kun-ven'shun-al-iz) %.6.

conventionally (kun-ven-shun-al-i) *adv.* in a conventional manner. conventionary (kun-ven-shun-ar-i) a. acting under, or bound by, a con-

vention; conventional.

conventionist (kun-ven-shun-ist) n. one that makes a bargain or contract.

conventual (kun-ven-sh-al) n. belonging to a convent.

converge (kun-ven-sh-al) n. i. [L. con and vergere, incline] to tend to one point.

convergence, convergency (kunjens, -jen-si) n. tendency to one point.

convergent (kun-ver-jent) a. tending to one point.

conversable (kun-ver-sa-bl) a. [L. conversari, converse] disposed totalk; affable.

conversableness (kun-ver'sa-bl) nes) n. sociability.

conversably (kun-ver'sa-bl) ndx. in a conversably versable manner.

conversant (kon-ver-sant) a. having frequent intercourse; familiar or acquainted

with by use or study; versed.

conversantly (kon'ver-sant-li) adv. in a conversant manner.

conversation (kon-ver-sa'-shun) n. familiar intercourse; talk.

conversational (kon-ver-sa'-shun-al) a. per-taining to conversation. conversationalist, conversa-

tionist (kon-ver-sā'shun-al-ist, shun-ist) n. one that excels in conversation.

conversationism (kon-ver-sā'shun-izm) n. a colloquialism.

conversazione (kon-ver-sat-si-o-na) n.; pl. conversazioni (kon-ver-sat-si-o-na) si-ō'nē) [It.] a party for conversation, particularly on literary or scientific subjects.

CONVERSE (kun-yers') v.i. [I. conversare, turn] to keep company; to talk familiarly.

CONVERSE (kon-yers) n. familiarity; acquaintance; familiar talk; a proposition formed from another by interchanging subject and predicate;—a. turned about; reversed in order or relation; reciprocal.

conversely (kun-vers-li) adv. with change of order; in an opposite order. conversion (kun-ver-shun) n. [L.] change from one state to nother; transmuta-

tion; a change from one side, party, or form of religion, to another; unauthorized appropriation; a regenerative change of heart, character, and life; [Alg.] the clearing of an equation of fractions; [Logic] transposition of the

terms of a proposition.

CONVERT (kun-vert) v.t. [L. con and vertere, turn] to change from one state to another; to turn from a party, religion, etc.; to turn to one's use; to appropriate; to transpose the terms of a proposition; to turn, as the heart and life, from sin unto God; -v.i. to be turned or changed.

convert (kon-vert) n. a person converted from one opinion or practice to another, esp. one converted from sin to holiness.

convertend (kon-ver-tend') n. the proposition to be converted [Logic].

converter (kun-ver-ter) n. one that converts; a retort used in making steel.

convertibility, convertibleness (kun-ver-ti-bil'i-ti, kun-ver'-ti-bl-nes) n. condition or

quality of being convertible. quality of being convertible.

CONVERTIBLE (kun-ver-ti-bl) a. capable of change; bransmutable; reciprocal.

CONVERTIBLY (kun-ver-ti-bl) adv., reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

CONVEX (kon-veks) a. [L. convex us, fr. convedure, bring together] rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical or rounded form; opposed to concave; -n. a convex body.

CONVEXED (kon-veks) a. made

CONVEXED (kon-veks) (kon-veks).

convexity, convexness (kon-vek'si-ti, -veks'-nes) n state of being convex; exterior surface of a convex body.

CONVEXIV (kon-veks-li) adv. in a convex form. convexo-concave (kon-vek'sō-kon'kāv) a.

concave on the other. Convexo-convex, doubly convex.

Convex oplane, the same as plano-convex, doubly convex.

Convey (kun-vä') v.t. [L. con and via, way] to carry;
to transfer; to make over by deed or
assignment; to impart; to steal; v.i. to steal.

Conveyable (kun-vä'a-bl) a. capable of being
conveyed.

conveyed.

Conveyance (kun-va-ans) n. act of conveying; the means of transit; coach, waggon, etc.; the transference of titles, estates, etc., to another; the legal document by which property, titles, etc., are transferred.

conveyancer (kun-va-an-ser) n. one that practises conveyancing.

conveyancing (kun-va-an-sing) n. the act or practice of drawing up conveyances of property, etc.

conveyer (kun-va'er) n. one that conveys; an impostor.

convict (kur-vikt) r.t. [L. convincere, pp. conrictus, conquer to prove or find guilty; to
pronounce guilty, as by legal decision.

Convict (kon-vikt) n. a person proved guilty of
a crime alleged against him; a person undergoing penal servitude.

Conviction (kun-vik'shun) n. act of convicting: state of being convicted; state of being convicted; state of being convicted; state of convictism (kont-vik-tizm) n. the system of transporting convicts to penal

settlements.

convictive (kun-vik'tiv) a. having the power to convict or convince.

convince (kun-vins') v.t. [L. convincere] to over-to subdue the opposition of the mind to truth.

convincement (kun-vins'ment) n.

Convincible (kun-vin'si-lil) α. capable of conconvincingly (kun-vin'sing-li) αdv. in a convincingly (kun-vin'sing-li) αdv. in a convincingly (kun-vin'sing-lil) αdv.

convincingness (kun-vin'sing-nes) n. the power of convincing.

convive (kun-viv') v.i. (L. con and vivere, live) to feast;—n. (kon'viv) a boon companion; a guest at a banquet.

convivial (kun-viv-i-al) a. festive; festal; jovial;

convivialist (kun-viv-i-al-ist) n. a person of convivial habits. conviviality (kun-viv-i-al-i-ti) n. the good humour or mirth indulged in

upon festive occasions.

upon festive occasions.

CONVIVIAILY (kun-viv-i-al-i) adv. in a convivial manner.

CONVOCATE (kon-vō-kā-t) v.t. [L. convocare, pp. convocatios] to call together.

CONVOCATION (kon-vō-kā-shun) n. act of calling or assembly of the clergy of England and Wales, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs; an assembly of the heads in a university.

CONVOCATIONAL (kon-vō-kā-shun-al) a. relating to a convocation.

CONVOLUTE (kun-vōk) v.t. [L. convocare] to call together; to convoce; to assemble.

convolute, convoluted (kon² võ- lūt, -lūt-teil) a. [1... convolvere, pp. convolutus] rolled together,

or one part on another.

Convolution (kon-vō-lū'shun) n.

winding together, or one thing on another;
state of being rolled or wound together; a winding motion.

Convolute. Convolve (kun-volv') r.t. to roll or convolute. Convolute (kun-volv') r.t. to roll or coil. Convolvulus (kun-volv') r.t. to roll or coil. Convolvulus (kun-volv') r.t. to roll or coil. Convolvulus (kun-volv') r.t. to roll or convolute.

including the bindweed.

convoy (kun-voi) v.t. [F. fr. L. convoy con and cm, way] to accompany for protection.

CONVOY (kon'-voi) n. act of attending for protection;

a protecting force accompanying ships or property; that which is convoyed.

CONVUISE (kun-vuls') r.t. [L. vulsus, pluck up] to agitate or disturb; to contract violently and irregularly; to affect by

irregular spasms.

convulsion (kun-vul shun) n. a violent involun-tary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body; any violent and irregular motion or agitation.

convulsionary (kun-vul'shun-a-ri) a. per-taming to convulsion;—n.

one subject to convulsions.

Convulsive (kun vul'siv') a. producing, or attended by, convulsion; spasmodic.

Convulsively (kun-vul'siv-li) adv. in a convulsively vulsive manner.

Cony, coney (kō'ni) n. [L. cuniculus, rabbit]

Cony-catcher, a thief; a cheat.

Coo (kòō) v.t. [Imit.] to utter by cooing; v.t. to make a low sound, as the dowe; to make low:

sound, as the dove; to make love; -n. the note of a dove.

COOIe, COOEy (kôôi) n. (limit.) the call of the Australian aborigines;
-v.i. to call cooie.

COOK (kook) r.t. [L. coquere] Cony.

COOK (kook) r.t. [L. coquere]

to prepare, as food for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, etc.; to concect; to tamper with or alter;—r.i, to prepare food for the table;—r.. one whose occupation is to cook food. Cook-house, a galley.

COOKETY (kook-e-ri) n. art or practice of preparing food for the table.

COOK1e (kook'i) n. [D. kock, cake] a small bun.

cool (kóól) a. [A.S. cól] moderately or slightly cold; producing or affording coolness; self-possessed; composed; deliberate; chilly; frigid; quietly impudent; round (of money);—n. a moderate state of cold;—v.t. having the joint concern.

to make cool; to allay; to calm; -v.i. to become cool. cool-headed, calm; self-possessed.

cooler (kióć-ler) n. that which cools; a vessel in which liquors, etc., are cooled.

coolie, cooly (kióć-li) n. [Tamiljan East Indian porter or carrier; a labourer transported from the East for service in some other

COOLISh (kóó-lish) a. somewhat cool.

coolly (kool'li) adv. in a cool manner; indifferently; nonchalantly; impudently, coolness (kool'nes) n. state of being cool; moderate cold; indifference; absence of

zeal or excitement.

coom (koom) n. [cf. Ger. kahm, mould on liquids] foul refuse matter, as that in the boxes of

carriage-wheels, or at the mouth of an oven.

coomb (kōóm) n. [G. kumbos, cup] a dry measure of four bushels, or half a quarter.

coop (kōóp) n. [L. cupa, tub] a barrel or cask; a grated box for keeping small animals, esp. poultry; r.t. to confine in a coop or in narrow compass.

cooper (kōó-per) n. one that makes barrels, casks, cooper; to repair. cooper; to repair.

cooperage (kôó-per-āj) n. the business or workshop of a cooper; price paid for cooper's work.

co-operant (kō-operant) a. co-operating;—n. that which co-operates. co-operate (kō-op-e-rat) v.i. to act jointly with others.

co-operation (kö-op-e-rā'shun) n. act of co-operating; a union of persons for the production or distribution of goods for their common benefit

CO-operative (kō-op'-c-rā-tiv) a. operating jointly to the same end. Co-operative store, the shop of a co-operative society, for the distribution of goods.

the distribution of goods.

CO-operator (ki-op-e-rā-tur) n. one that cooperator (ki-op-e-rā-tur) n. the trade of a cooper; a
coopery (ki-op-tā-shun) n. [L.] choice;
co-optation (ki-op-tā-shun) n. [L.] choice;
committee, etc., by the existing members.

CO-ordinance (ki-or-di-nans) n. joint ordinance.

co-ordinate $(k_0^2 - r^2 - di - nat)$ a. of the same rank, co-ordinate (-n, pl) lines that serve to determine the

position of a point. co-ordinately (kō-or-di-nāt-li) adv. in the same order or rank.

co-ordinateness (kō-or-di-nāt-ner) n. the state of being co-ordinate. co-ordination (kō-or-di-nā(shun) n. the state of being, or the act of making, co-ordinate.

coot (kôôt) n. [Celt.] a water-fowl of the genus Fulica, which frequents lakes

and other still waters cop (kop) n. [A.S.] the top; a

copaiba, copaiva

(kō-pā-ba, -va) n. [Sp. and Pg. fr. Braz. cupauba] a medicinal resinous juice of a yellowish colour and bitterish, pungent taste.

Copal 'ki-pal, ki-pal')n.[Mex.] Coot.

Copal a resineus substance, used in varnishes.

Coparcenary (ki-pār-se-nar-i) n. [1. con and pars, part] joint heirship.

CODATCEMET (kō-par-se-ngr) n. a joint heir.

coparceny (kō-par-se-ni) n. an equal share of an inheritance.

copartner (kō-par-ner) n. a joint partner; an associate.

copatain (kö'pa-tān, kop'a-tān) a. [L. saput, head] high-crowned; pointed. CO-patriot (kō-pā'-tri-ut) n. a fellow patriot.

COPE (köp) n. [Low L. cappa] a mantle; the vault of the sky; the roof of a house; the arch over a door; a sacerdotal vestment, semicircular in shape, without sleeves, and with a hood, worn during divine service; w.t. to cover with, or as with, a cope; w.t. to arch. COPE (köp) v.t. [L. colaphus, a blow with the fish to match one's self against; to encounter; w.t. to strive; to contend, ep. on equal terms or with success; to match; —[D.] to exchange or barter.

COPECK, KOPECK (kö-pek) n. [Russ.] a Russian a rouble (i.e., about a farthing).

a rouble (i.e., about a farthing).

Copernican (kö-per-ni-kan) a. pertaining to Copernicus, or to the solar system bearing his name.

copesmate (kops'māt) n. [cope, encounter] a companion or friend.

copestone (köp-skön) n. [cope, mantle, etc.] cophosis (kö-fö-sis) n. [c. köphösis, fr. köphos, deaf] deafness [Med.]

copier (kop-i-er) n. one that copies; a transcriber; an imitator.

coping (kö-ping) n. [cope, mantle, etc.] the highest coping (kö-ping) n. [cope, mantle, etc.] the highest the wall, and with sloping edges to carry off water.

copious (kö-pi-us-i) adv. fully; plentifully; diffuse.

copiously (kö-pi-us-ii) adv. fully; plentifully; copiousness (kö-pi-us-nes) n. abundance; fullopiousness ness; a transcriber; and ness; a trans

COPlanar (kō-plā-nar) a. lying in one plane.

coplanar (kō-pla'nar) a. 'ying in one plane.

copland (kop'land) n. [cop, top, tuft] a piece of ground terminating in an acute angle.

copper (kop'er) n. [Cyprus] a metal of a reddish made of copper; a large boiler;—v.t. to cover or sheathe with sheets of copper. Copper-captain, a sham captain. Copper-fastened, fastened with copper bolts. Copper-head, a poisonous American serpent. Copper-mickel, an ore of nickel and arsenic from Westphalia. Copper-nose, a red nose. Copper-pyrites, a compound of copper and sulphur. Copper-worm, the ship-worm.

copperas (kop'e-ras) n. [L. cupri rosa, copper-lower] sulphate of iron or green vitriol. Copper-shidwer] sulphate of iron or green vitriol. Coppershid (kop'er-plat) n. an engraved plate of highly polished copper; a print or inpression taken from such a plate.

coppersmith (kop'er-smith) n. one that manufactures copper ulcrasils.

coppery (kop'er-ja n. mixed with copper; made of copper; like copper.

coppers, a mixed with copper; made of copper. Copper (kop'er-ja n. mixed with copper; nade of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood. Coppin (kop'ra) n. [cop] the cone of thread arranged on a spindle in spinning.

copra (kop'ra) n. [Malay] the dried kernel of the cocca-nut.

copresence (kō-prez'ens) n. joint presence.

copresence (kō-prez'ens) n. joint presence.

coprolite (kop'-rō-līt) n. [G. kopros, dung, and lithos, stone] fossil dung.
coprologist (kop-rol'ō-jist) n. [G. kopros and logos, discourse] a writer on base

or filthy subjects.

coprophagan (kop-rof-a-gan) n. [G. kopros and phagein, eat] a beetle that

lives on, or in, dung.

COPSE (kops) v.t. to trim or cut, as brushwood; to plant or preserve. Copse-wood, a coppice.

COPSY (kop-si) a. having copses; covered with coppice or copses.

COPT (kopt) n. [G. Aiguptios, Egyptian] a native Egyptian; an Egyptian Christian.

COPTIC (kopt) the A. belonging, or relating, to the Coptic (kopt) descended from the true Egyptian stock; the language of the Copts.

copulate (kop-ū-la) n. [L., bond] the word that unites the subject and the predicate of a proposition. Copulate (kop-ū-lāt) n. to unite in sexual commerce.

copulation (kop-ū-lāt) n. act of coupling; sexual connection; coition.

copulative (kop-ū-lāt) a. serving to couple; pertaining to copulation.

copulatory (kop-ū-lāt) a. pertaining to copulation; serving to unite.

copulatory n. [L. copia, plenty] a writing like according to the original; one of a series of imitations of an original work; the manuscript, etc., placed in the compositor's hands; anything to be imitated; a model; pattern; -v.t. to write, print, or engrave after an original to transcribe; to model after; to follow an example in manners, life, or conversation; to imitate; -v.v.t. to make a copy. Copy-book, a book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

nanners, inc., inc

copying-press (kop-i-ing-pres) n. a machine duplicates of letters, etc.

copyist (kop-i-ist) n. a copier; one whose business is to transcribe documents, etc.

copyight (kop-i-ist) n. the exclusive right which, by law. an author has to print, publish, and vend his own works, during a certain period of time; -v.t. to secure by copyright, as a book.

coquelicot (kok-i-kō) n. [F.] wild poppy; the colour of wild poppy.

coquet (kō-ket') v.t. [F. coquet, a little cock, a beau] to attempt to attract the notice, admiration, or love of; -v.i. to flirt; to trifle in love; to court admiration by specious airs and graces.

coquetry (kō-ket') n. affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love; airy graces, ogling, etc., to attract admirers.

coquette (kō-ket') n. a vain, trifling woman, who endeavours to attract admiration: a flirt.

coquettish (kō-ket-ish) a. practising coquetry; befitting a coquet.

coquettishly (kō-ket-ish-i) adv. in a coquettish manner.

coquillage (kō-ke-iyah) n. [F.] a form of ornamentation imitating shells.

coquinbite (kō-kim-bit) n. a white copperas from Coquimbo, Chili.

coquito (kō-kō-kō, kō-kō-kō) n. [Sp.] a Chilian palm, which yields palm-honey.

cor (kor) n. [H.] a Hebrew measure of capacity containing about 11 bushels.

coracle (kor-a-kl) n. [W. corvot] a boat made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth.

coracold (kor-a-koid) a. [G.

coracoid korax, crow, and eidos, form shaped like a crow's beak;—n. a process of the scapula.

coral (kora) n. [G. koralion] a calcareous secretion of zoophytes, or marine polyps; a piece of coral, used by children cutting their teeth; unimpregnated lobster roc;—a. coralline. Coral-island, an island largely formed of coral. Coral-rag, a variety of white limestone containing parigned corals. Coral-rage

reef of coral. Coral-reef, a reef of coral. Cora-wort, troth-wort.

COralan (koral-an) n, [coral] a Coracle.

Small open boat used in coral fishing in the Mediterranean.

corallaceous (kor-al-ā'shus) a. of, or like, coralliferous (kor-al-if'e-rus) a. contaming coral.

coralliform (kor-al-i-form) a. resembling coral. coralline 'kor'al-in' a. consisting of coral; like coral; n. a seaweed with rigid calcareous fronds; an orange-red colour. Coralline zone, zone of the ocean depths containing many corallines. Corbel.

corallite (kor-al-īt) a. the skeleton of a single polyp.

coralloid (kor-al-oid) a. resembling coral in form. corb (korb) n. [L. corbis, basket] a basket used in collieries; a corbel; an alms-basket.

corban (korban) n. [H.] an alms-basket; a thing devoted to God.

corbeil (korbel) n. [L. corbis, basket] a small basket filled with earth and set upon a parapet as a shelter from the fire of besiegers [Fort.]; a sculptured basket [Arch.].

corbel (korbel) n. the vase of the Corinthian column; a short piece of timber, iron, etc., in a wall, jutting out in the manuer of a shoulder-niece : n.t.

in the manner of a shoulder-piece; -v.t. to support on corbels. Corbel-steps, the stepped slopes of gables. Corbel-table, an architectural arrangement supported by a series of corbels.

corby, corbie (kor-bi) n. [L. raven. Corbie-steps, corbel-steps. corbol-steps. cord (kord) n. [G. chords] a string or small rope of several

strands; anything that binds or draws; corduroy; a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad; e.t. to bind with a cord.

cordage (kor-daj) n. ropes or cords—used collectively; the ropes of a ship.

cordate, cordated (kor-dat, kor-dat-ted) a.

[L. cor, cordis, heart]

heart-shaped.

heart-shaped.

Cordax (kor-daks) n. [G.] a licentious dance of the (freek comedy.

Corded (kor-ded) a. hound with cords; made of cords; ribbed.

Cordelier (kor-de-ler') n. a Franciscan friar (from his girdle of knetted cord).

Cordial (kord-yal) a. [L. cor, heart] proceeding from the heart; sincere; heartfelt; cheering anything that completes or the cordial that only the comports; that which cheers or

ing;—n. anything that comforts; that which cheers or invigorates, as a medicine; aromatized and sweetened spirit employed as a beverage.

Cordiality (kor-di-al-i-ti) n. the quality of being cordial.

COTCLUME (kord-yal-i) adv. in a cordial manner.

cordially (kord'yal-i) adv. in a cordial manner. cordiform (kord-i-form) a. [L. cor, cord is, heart, and forma, form | cordate.

cordillera (kord-i) n. [Sp. fr. 6]. chordē, cordile (kord-i) n. [cord] a smokeless, explosive compound; the substance gets its name from the appearance of the grains.

cordon (kordun) n. [F.] a ribbon borne as a badge of honour; a row of projecting stones in a structure; a line or series of military posts; a line of troops posted on the confines of a district infected with disease, to prevent all communication.

corduroy (kord-i-roi) n. [F.] a thick cotton stuff corduroy road, a causeway of logs laid over a swamp.

cordwain, cordovan (kord-wan, kordō-gain] Spanish leather; goat skin tanned and dressed.

cordwainer (kord-wa-ner) n. a worker in cord-wain of leather; a shoemaker.

kind of leather; a shoemaker.

COTE (kör) n. [L. cor, heart] the heart or inner part of anything;—r.t. to take out the core.

CO-regent (kö-re-jent) n. a joint regent or ruler. co-relation (kō-rē-lā'shun) n. corresponding relation.

COTET (kör'er) n. an instrument for coring fruit.

co-respondent (kō-rē-spondent) n. a joint respondent in a suit; the alleged paramour of the respondent in a suit for divorce

corf (korf) n. [corb, basket] a basket for minerals in mines.

COTIACEOUS (kō-ri-ū'shus) a. [L. corium, leather] consisting of leather, or resembling leather; leathery.

coriander (kor-i-an-der) n. [G. koris, bed-bug, with reference to the smell of the leaves] a plant with aromatic and carminative seeds.

Corinthian (kō-rin'-thi-an) a. pertaining to
Corinth; pertaining

to the third order of Grecian architecture, which is the most delicate, graceful, and richly ornamented; licentious;—n. a native of Corinth; a gay, licentious person.

COTIUM (ko-ri-um) n. [L.] the cutis vera or true skin.

CO-rival (kō-rī-val) n. a competitor.

COTK (kork) n. [L. cortex] the outer bark of the cork-tree, of which corinthian order. stoppers are made; a stopper for a bottle or cask cut out of cork; -v.t. to stop with a cork. Cork-jacket, a jacket having thin pieces of cork inclosed within carvas, and used to aid in swimming.

corked (korkt) a. stopped with a cork; fitted with cork; tasting of the cork.

corking-pin (korking-pin) n. a pin of a large size.

corkscrew (kork'skroo) n. a screw for drawing corky (kor'ki) a. consisting of, or resembling, cork; tasting like cork.

corm (korm) n. [G.] an underground stem resembling a bulb, but more solid.

cormorant (kor-mō-rant) n. [F. fr. L. corvus marinus, sea-crow] a genus of sea-birds, characterized by great voracity; a glutton.

Corn (korn) n. [A.S.] a single seed of plants, as wheat, rye, barley,

and maize; a grain (in this sense it has a plural); the various cereal or farinaceous grains which grow in ears, and are used for food (used collectively); the plants that produce corn; a particle;—v.t. to cure by salting. Corn-bread, bread from Indian corn. Corn-chandler, a

from Indian corn. Corn-chandler, a dealer in corn. Corn-cob, the spike of Indian corn. Corn-cockle, a weed growing among corn. Corn-crake, the land-rail. Corn-exchange, a place where grain is sold by samples. Corn-factor, one that traffics in grain by wholesale, or as an agent. Corn-fag, any plant of the genus Gladiolus. Corn-flour, the linely ground meal of Indian corn. Corn-marigold, a kind of chrysanthenum. Cornmeter, one that measures corn. Corn-parsley, a grain-field weel allied to common parsley. Corn-poppy, the common red poppy. Corn-rent, a rent paid in corn instead of money. Corn-salad, Valerianella olidoria, a plant caten as a salad. Corn-weevil, an insect very inturious to grain. Corn-chandler, a dealer in corn. injurious to grain.

COTN (korn) n. [L. cornu, horn] a hard, horn-like excrescence or induration of the skin on the toes, etc. Corn-plaster, a plaster for corns.

COTNAGE (kor-nāj) n. a North English tenure of a Scots invasion by blowing a horn.

COTNBRASh (korn-brash) n. the upper portion of the Lower (lolite, a shelly limestone forming good corn.land

forming good corn-land.

COTNEOUS (kor-nē-us) a. horn-like; horny.

COMPET (kor-ner) n. [L. cornu, horn] the point where two converging lines meet; an angle; the space between two converging lines or retired place; a nook; an embarrassed position; a combination to buy up the marketable supply of a stock or commodity in order to raise the price;—n.t. to drive into a corner or a position of difficulty. Cornerstone, the atone that lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the chief stone—hence, that which is of great importance or indispensable. Corner-tooth, the outermost incisor on each side of each jaw of a horse.

Cornerwise, diagonally; with the corner in front. To corner the market, to raise the price of a stock or commodity by means of monopoly.

Cornet (kor-net) n. [L. cornu, horn] a species of trumpet; a troop of horse; formerly the lowest commissioned officer in the cavalry (now second lieutenant); a conical paper bag; the square-topped academic cap. Cornet-a-piston, -ons, a brass windinstrument, like the trumpet, furnished with valves moved by small pistons on sliding rods.

Cornetcy (kor-net-si) n. the commission or rank cornet.

Cornice (kor-net-si) n. [t]. korōnis, a curved line] a capital or column; the upper part of an entablature; any ornamental projection, as in the ceiling of a room. Cornice-pole, a pole carried along the tops of windows to support curtains. Cornice-ring, the ring in a cannon next behind the muzzle-ring.

next behind the muzzle-ring.

corniculate (kor-nik-ū-lāt) a. [L. cornu, horn]
horned; having horns or horn-like

processes; crescent-shaped.

processes; crescent-shaped.

Corniferous (kor-nif'e-rus) a. [L. ferre, bear]

corniform (kor-ni-form) a. [L. cornn, horn, and
fornut, shape] horn-shaped.

Cornin (kor-ni) n. a. bitter, crystalline substance
got from the root of Cornus florida.

Corning-house (kor-ning-hous) n. a place
where powder is granulated.

Cornish (kor-nish) a. pertaining to Cornwall; -n.
the ancient language of Cornwall.

cornist (kor-nist) n. a performer on the cornet.

CORNOPEAN (kor-nō'-pē-an) n. a cornet-à-piston.

cornstone (korn-ston) n. concretionary limestone layers of the Old Red Sandstone.

cornu ammonis (kornū a-mō-nis) n. the hippocampus major, a large

white eminence in the cerebrum: an ammonite.

cornubianite (kor-nū-bi-a-nit) n. [N.L. Cornubia, Cornubia, Cornwall] a bluish rock, abundant in Cornwall.

cornucopia (kor-nū-kō'pi-a) n. [L. cornu.

plenty] the horn of plenty, from which fruits and flowers are repre-sented as proceeding—an emblem of abundance and peace.

cornulite (kor-nu-lit) n. [L. cornu, horn, and G. lithos, stone] a fossil tubicolous annelid.

COTNUTE (kor-nut') a. cornuted ;—v.t. to cuckold. cornuted (kor-nū'ted) a. having a horn-like process [Bot.]; horned; horn-shaped.

corny (kor'-ni) a. strong, stiff, or hard, like a horn; producing corn or grain; tasting of malt.

corocore (kor-ō-kōr) n. [native name] a boat used in the Malay Archipelago.

corody, corrody (kor-ō-di) n. [Low L.] sub-beirs charged upon an abbey or monasters beit founder.

heirs, charged upon an abbey or monastery by its founder.

corolla (kō-rol-a)n. [L., garland] the inner covering
of a flower within the calyx, and
composed of one or more petals.

corollaceous (kor-tu-la'shus) a. pertaining to, or re-

sembling, a corolla.

corollary (kor'u-la-rı) n. an inference; a deduction.

corollate, corollated (kor²u- Corolla. lit., -lā-ted) a.

like a corolla; having corollas | Bot. | at. corollet (kor-u-let) n. one of the florets of a compound flower.

corolline (kor-u-līn) a. of, or belonging to, a corolla.

COTONA (kō-rō-na) n. [L.] a member of a cornice, consisting of a broad, vertical face, usually of considerable projection; the crown of a tooth; the circle of ligulate florets surrounding the disk in a composite flower; a halo around a heavenly body; a circular chandelier. circular chandelier.

COTONACh (kor-ō-nah) n. [Celt.] a dirge; a lamentation for the dead.

COTONAl (kor-ō-nah) n. pertaining to a corona, or to the top of the head:—n. a crown; wreath; the suture between the frontal and the two parietal bones.

COTONARY (kor-ō-nar-i) n. placed as, or resembling, a crown;—n. a small bone in a horse's foot. Coronary arteries, the two arteries which open into the capillaries of the substance of the heart.

Coronary vein, the vein formed by the union of the small veins that rise from the capillaries of the heart.

coronate, coronated (kor-ō-nāt, -nā-ted) whorls surrounded by a row of spines or tubercles (Conch.). Coronation (kor-ō-nā-shun) n. act, ceremony, or coroner (kor-ō-ner) n. a legal officer appointed to hold inquest on cases of death, esp. such as are violent, sudden, or susnicious.

as are violent, sudden, or suspicious. **COPONET** (kor-ō-net) n. an inferior crown worn by noblemen; an orna-

mental head-dress; the upper part of a horse's hoof.

coroneted (kor-ō-net-ed) a. wearing, orentitled to wear, a coronet.

Coroniform (ko-rō-ni-form)a. coronoid (kor-ō-noid) n. [G. Coronet. kor-ō-noid) v. [G. coronet. coronoid kor-o-noid kor-o-noid

bling a crow's beak [Anat.].

COTONILE (Ror-o-nul) n. [L. corona] the downy tuft on seeds [Bot.].

COTOZO (ko-ro-zo) n. [S. Amer.] a palm that bears oil-producing nuts.

corporal (kor-po-rai) n. [L. caput, head] the lowest non-commissioned officer of a company or troop, next below a sergeant; [Naut.] an officer under the master-at-arms.

COPPORAl (kor'pō-ral)a. [L. corpus, corporis, body] belonging or relating to the body; material;—n. a fine linen cloth spread on the altar during the celebration of the eucharist. Corporal oath, one ratified by touching the corporal.

corporality (kor-pō-ral-i-ti) n. the character of being corporal; materiality. corporally (kor-pō-ral-i) adv. bodily; in or with the body.

corporate (kor-po-rat) a. united in a body, and acting as an individual; collective.

corporately (kor'pō-rāt-li) adv. in a corporate corporateness (kor'pō-rāt-li) adv. in a corporate corporateness (kor'pō-rāt-nes) n. the state of being a body corporate.

corporation (kor-pō-rāt-shum) n. a united body; a municipal, legal, mercantile, or professional association, authorized to act, plead, or sue, as a single person, governed by its own bye-laws, and electing its office-bearers from its own body. Corporation spiritual, a corporation of eleries. Corporation temporal, a civil corporation.

corporator (kor-pō-rāt-tur) n. a member of a corporation.

corporation.

corporal (kor-pō-rē-al)a. having a body; relating to the body.

corporealist (kor-pō-rē-al-ist) n. one that denies the reality of spiritual existences.

corporeality (kor-pō-rē-al-i-i) n. the state of being corporeal.

corporeally (kor-pō-rē-al-i) adv. in a bodily form or manner.

corporeity kor-po-rei-ti) n. existence in the body; material existence. corporify (kor-po-i-fi) v.t. [L. corpus, body, and facere, make] to embody; materialize. corposant (kor-po-zant) n. [L. corpus sanctum, holy body] a ball of light, electrical in nature, sometimes seen in dark, stormy nights on the material right in the corporation of schild control of the corporation of schild corporation masts and rigging of a ship.

corps (kör) n. [L. corpus, body] a body of troops; a division of an army.

COTPSE (korps) n. the dead body of a human being. corpulence, corpulency (kor-pū-lens, len-si), n. the state of being corpulent; excessive fatness.

corpulent (kor'pū-lent) a. fleshy; fat.

corpulent (kor-pū-lent) a. fleshy; fat.
corpulently (kor-pū-lent-li) adv. in a corpulent manner.
corpus (kor-pūs) n. a body; matter of any kind; a collection. Corpus Christi, a festival of the Itonish church, kept on the Thursday after Trinity sunday, in honour of the eucharist.
corpuscle (kor-pūs-l) n. [L. corpusculum, dim. of corpus, body] a minute particle or physical atom; a minute animal or vegetable cell.
corpuscular (kor-pūs-kū-lar) a. pertaining to, puscular philosophy, that which accounts for all natural phenomena by the position, action, or motion of atoms. Corpuscular theory, the theory that light is due to the emission of corpuscles from a luminous body.
corpuscularian (kor-pūs-kū-lāri-an) a. corpuscular theory or philosophy;—n. an advocate of the corpuscular theory or philosophy.

corpuscular theory or philosophy:—n. an advocate of the corpuscular theory or philosophy.

COTTACIATE (ko-rā-di-āt) v.t. to concentrate to one point.

COTTACIATE (ko-rā-di-āt) v.t. to concentrate to one point.

COTTACIATE (ko-rā') n. [Sp. fr. l. currere, run] an inclosure for cattle, or for defence;—v.t. to drive into a corral; to form into a corral.

COTTACIATE (ku-rakt) u.l. correctus, pp. of corrigere, put right] conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety, or to a just standard; free from error or fault; accurate; exact;—v.t. to make right; to bring to fault; accurate; exact; -v.t. to make right; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety; to punish;

to obviate; to counteract. COTTECTION (ku-rek-shun) n. act of correcting; change for the better; amendment; punishment; chastisement; that which is substituted in the place of what is wrong; animadversion; criticism.

House of correction, a gaol; a penitentiary. Under

correction, liable to error.

correctional (ku-rek-shun-al) a. intended to corrective (ku-rek-tiv) a. having the power to correct; tending to rectify;—n. that which is corrective; an antidote.

COTTECTLY (ku-rekt-li) adv. in a correct manner.

correctness (ku-rekt-nes) n. state of being correct.

corrector (ku-rek-tur) n. one who, or that which, corrects. Corrector of the press, a proof-reader.

corregidor (ko-rej'i-dor) n. [Sp.] the chief magis-

correlate (kor-e-lat) v.t. to place in reciprocal relation; -v.i. to be in reciprocal relation ;-n. a correlative.

COTTE Lation (kor-e-lā-shun) n. reciprocal relation. correlative (ko-rel-a-tiv) a. having reciprocal relation;—n. one who, or that which, stands in reciprocal relation.

correlatively (ko-rel-a-tiv-li) adv. in a cor-correspond (kor-e-spond) v.i. (L. con and re-spondere, answer] to answer one to

another; to be congruous; to communicate by letter.

correspondence (kor-e-spon/dens)m. mutual
another; congruity; fitness; relation; intercourse by
letters; the letters that pass between correspondents.

correspondent (kor-e-spondent) a, suitable;
n. one with whom intercourse is carried on by letters or
messages; one employed to send news to a newspaper or journal.

correspondently (kor-e-spon-deut-li) adv. correspondingly (kor-e-spon-dingly) answerably. correspondingly (kor-e-spon-dingl-li) adv. corridor (kor-i-dor) n. [F. fr. L. currerc, run] a covered way. Corridor train, a train in which, by means of a side passage, one may pass along the carriages. COTTIE (kor-i) n. [Gael.] a hollow in a hill.

corrigendum (kor-i-jen'dum) n.; pl. corrigenda (kor-i-jen'da) [L. corrigere, correct] something to be corrected.

Corrigent (kor-i-jent) a. correcting; -n. a corrective [Med.].

corrigible (kor-i-ji-bl) a. capable of being corrected.

corrival (korrival) n. a fellow rival; a competitor; ...a. contending; emulous.
corrivation (korrivashun) n. [L. con and rivus, stream] the running of different streams into one.

corroborant (ko-rob-ō-rant) a. giving strength;
—n. a medicine that strengthens.
corroborate (ko-rob-ō-rāt) v.t. [L. con and robur, strength] to strengthen; to make more certain; to confirm.

to make more certain; to confirm.

CORRODORATION (ko-rob-ō-rā'shun) n. act of confirming or strengthening.

CORRODORATIVE (ko-rob-ō-rā-tiv) a. corroborative ing;—n. a corroborat.

CORRODORATIVE (ku-rō-d') v.t. [L. con and rodere, gnaw] to cat away or consume by degrees.

CORRODORATIVE (ku-rō-di-bil'-i-ti) n. the quality of being corrodible. Also corrosibility and corrosibleness.

bility and corrosibleness.

corrodible (ku-ro-di-bl) a. capable of being corroded. Also corrosible.

COTTOSION (ku-rú-zhun) n. action of eating or wearing away.

COTTOSIVE (ku-rú-zhun) n. having the power of corrosive substance. Corrosive sublimate, bichloride of mercury, a virulent poison.

COTTOSIVELY (ku-rú-siv-li) adv. in a corroding manner.

corrosiveness (ku-rō'siv-nes) n. the quality of corroding.

corrugant (kor-n-gant) a. having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

corrugate (kor-n-gat) v.t. (L. con and raga, wrinkle) to form into wrinkles or

folds ;-a. wrinkled.

corrugation (kor-ū-gā'shun) n. a contraction into wrinkles.

corrugation into wrinkles.

corrugator (ku-rūp-gā-tūr) n. a muscle that knits a part into wrinkles.

corrupt (ku-rūpt) n.t. [L. con and rumpere, break] to change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to change from good to bad; to pervert; to vitiate; to bribe;—n.t. to become corrupt:—a. changed from a sound to a putrid state; spoiled; tainted; vitiated; depraved; open to bribery; not genuine.

corrupter (ku-rūp-ter) n. one who, or that which, corrupts.

corruptibility (ku-rūp-ti-bil-ti) n. possibility of being corrupted.

corruptible (ku-rūp-ti-bil) a. capable of being corruptibleness (ku-rūp-ti-bil-nes) n. sus-

corruptible corrupted.

corruptibleness (ku-rup'ti-bl-nes) n. susceptibility of corruption.

corruptibly (ku-rup'ti-bli) adv. so as to be corruption (ku-rup'shun) n. act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt; putrid matter; perversion or deterioration of moral principles; effort to destroy moral principle; bibery; taint; definement; depravation; gross wickedness; a corrupt or debased form of a word; [Law] a taint in the blood arising from attainder. arising from attainder.

corruptive (ku-rup'tiv) a. having the quality of corrupting.

COTTUPTLY (ku-rupt'-li) adv. in a corrupt manner.

corruptness (ku-rupt-nes) n. the state of being corrupt.

corsac (kor-sak) n. [E. Ind.] a small fox of a yellowish colour.

corsage (kor-saj) n. [F. fr. L. corp.us, body] the waist or bodice of a lady's dress.

corsair (kor-saj) n. [F. fr. L. currere, run] a pirate; a piratical vessel.

COTSE (kors) n. [F. fr. L. corpus] a corpse.

corselet (kors'let) n. armour for the body; the Hillipin

COTSet (kor'set) n. an article of dress worn to support or give shape to the figure; bodice;—v.t. to inclose in a corset.

COTTEGE (kor'tāzh, kor-tazh') n. a train of attendants; a procession.

Cortes (kor'tes) n. pl. [Sp. and Pg.] of Spain and Portugal

of Spain and Portugal.

Cortex (kor-teks) n.; pl. cortices (kor-ti-sez) [L.]

bark: [Anat. and Zool.] some part or struc-

cortical (kor-ti-kal) a. belonging to, or resembling, bark or rind; external; the cortical substance of the brain or kidneys is the outer tissue.

corticate, corticated (kor-ti-kāt, -kā-ted) or a bark-like covering.

corticiferous (kor-ti-sif-e-rus) a. [L. cortex and prefer bear] producing bank or something analogous to it.

COTTICITORM (kor-tis'-i-form) a. resembling bark. corticole (kor'ti-kōl) a. [I. cortex and colere, inhabit] growing on bark.

corticose, corticous (kor-ti-kōs, -kus) a. (kor-ti-kōs, -kus) a. cortile (kor-tĕ-le, kor-ti-lā) n. [It. corte, court] a appurtenances of a building.

corundum (ko-run-dum) n. [Hind. kurand] native crystalline alumina.

coruscant (ko-rus-kant) a. flashing; glittering in flashes.

coruscate (kor-us-kāt) v.i. [L. coruscare] to lighten; to glitter in flashes.

coruscation (kor-us-kā-snun) n. n sudden flash of light; intellectual brilliancy.

corvée (kor-vă') n. [F. fr. L. con and rogare, ask] an obligation to do certain work for a feudal lord, as the repair of roads, etc.; forced labour.

corvette (kor-vet' n. [F. and Sp. fr. L. corbis, basket] a ship of war, flush-decked, full-rigged, having one tier of guns.

rigged, having one tier of guns.

COTVINE (kor-ivin)] a. [L. corvus, crow] pertaining to the crow.

COTYDANT (kor-i-ban) n. [G. korubas] a priest of Cybele; a frantic or frenzied person.

COTYDANT (kor-i-ban-ivik) a. madly agitated; inflamed like the corybantes.

COTYDANTIC (kor-i-ban-ivik) a. madly agitated; inflamed like the corybantes.

COTYDANTIC (kor-i-ban-ivik) a. madly agitated; inflamed like the corybantes.

COTYDANTIC (kor-i-da-lir) n. an alkaloid obtained from the roots of species of Corydalis, a genus of small herbs.

COTYMD (kor-imb) n. [G.] a species of inflorescence, duced along the common stalk on both sides, and rise to the same height, so as to form an even surface.

COTYMDIFICATION (kor-im-bif-e-rus) a. bearing corymbs.

COTYMDOSE (kor-rū-la) n. (c. koruphaios, the leader corypheus, coryphaus (kor-i-fō-us) n. (the koruphaios, the leader of the dramatic chorus; any chief or leader; the assistant of the choragus at Oxford.

COTYZA (kō-rī-za) n. [G.] acute inflammation of the corysta (ko-sak) n. [Cossack] a bonbon forming etc. (ko-sak) n. [Cossack] a bonbon forming

etc.; a cold in the head. cosaque (ko-sak) n. [Cossack] a bonbon forming

COSCINOMANCY (kos-i-nō-man-si) n. [G. kos-divination] divination by sieve and shears.

COSCINOMANCY (kos-i-nō-man-si) n. [G. kos-divination] divination by sieve and shears.

COSCIN (kos-i-kan) n. the secant of the complement of an arc or angle.

COSEISMAL, COSEISMIC (kō-siz-mal, -mik)

Label the shear angle is all usints.

earthquake shock simultaneously in all points. cosentient (kō-sen-shi-ent) a. perceiving toCOSEY, COSY (kö-zi) a. [fr. couthie, kindly, fr. comfortable;—n. a padded covering for a teapot.

COSher (kosh-er) v.t. [cf. cosy] to feed with dainties;
cractions upon

exactions upon.

Coshering (kosh'er-ing) n. an old feudal custom in Ireland, binding a tenant to entertain his lord and his lord's retainers.

cosignatory (ko-sig-na-tur-i)a. signing jointly; cosinage, cosenage (kuz-n-ū) n. [O.F. sanguinity; a writ to recover possession of lands, when a stranger has entered after the death of a collateral or

stranger has entered after the death of a collateral or distant relative [Law].

COSINE (ko'sin) n. the sine of the complement of an arc or angle.

COSINETIC (koz-met'ilk) a. [G. fr. kosmos, order] heautifying; improving heauty, csp. the beauty of the skin;—n. any external application that helps to improve the complexion.

cosmic, cosmical (koz'mik, -mi-kal) a verse, or the earth as a part of the universe; orderly; rising or setting with the sun; inconceivably prolonged; pertaining to cosmism.

cosmically (koz-mi-kal-i) adv. with the sun at rising or setting.

cosmism (kos-mizm) n. a theory of the cosmos, or universe, esp. the doctrine of evolution. cosmogonic, cosmogonical (koz-

gon'ik, -i-kal) a. related to cosmogony

cosmogony (koz-mog-o-nist) a. one versed in cosmogony.

cosmogony (koz-mog-o-nist) a. one versed in cosmogony.

cosmogony (koz-mog-o-ni) n. [4.] the doctrine of the origin or system of the universe; the origin or creation of the universe.

cosmographer (koz-mog/ra-fer) n. one versed in cosmography cosmography (koz-mog/ra-fer) n. pertaining to cosmography cosmography (koz-mog/ra-fi) n. [G.] the science that describes the universe, including astronomy, geography, and geology.

COSMOLATY (koz-mol'a-tri) n. [G. kosnos and latreia, divine worship] worship

paid to the world or its parts.

cosmological (koz-mō-loj'-i-kal) a. pertaining, to cosmologist (koz-mō-loj'-i-list) n. one versed in cosmology (koz-mol'-ō-ji) n. [G. kosmos, and logos, discourse] the science of the

universe in all its parts, laws, and operations.

cosmometry (koz-mom'e-tri) n. [G. kosmos and metron, measure] the art of measuring the world.

cosmoplastic (koz-mō-plas-tik) a. G. kosmos and plassein, form, pertaining to the formation of the world.

cosmopolitan (koz-mō-pol'i-tr n) a. belonging to, or at home in, all parts of the world; characteristic of a cosmopolite;—n. a cosmopolite.

Cosmopolitanism (koz-mō-poli-i-tan-izm) n.

cosmopolite (koz-mō-bilt) n. [G. politēs,
citizen] a citizen of the world.

Cosmopolitism (koz-mop-ō-lī-tizm) n. cosmopolitism (koz-mop-ō-lī-tizm) n. cosmopolitanism.

cosmorama (koz.mō-rā-m;) n. [G. kosmos, the world, and horama, view] an optical exhibition of drawings or paintings of the world.

optical exhibition of drawings or paintings of the world.

COSMORAMIC (koz-mō-ram-ik) a. pertaining to a cosmorams.

COSMOS (koz-mos) n. [G.] order: the universe; the system of law and order in creation.

COSMOSPHERE (koz-mō-sfēr) n. an appuratus for showing the position of the earth at any given time with respect to the fixed stars.

COSMOTHEISM (koz-mō-thē-izm) n. [G. kosmos and theos, god] pantheism.

COSS (kos) n. [Hind.] in India, a road-measure of variable extent, usually about 11 miles. Bule of coss [L. causa] algebra.

Cossack (kos-ak) n. [Turk. quzzāq] one of a military people, skilful as horsemen, who inhabit the southern steppes of Russia.

Cossas (kos-ax) n.pl. [E. Ind.] plain East Indian muslins, of varying quality and width.

Cosset (kos-et) n. [Etym. unknown] a pet lamb; a pet of any kind;—v.t. to pet.

Cost (kost) n. [L. con and stare, stand] amount paid, or engaged to be paid, for anything bought; charge; expense; loss of any kind; suffering;—pl. expenses incurred in litigation;—v.t. to require to be given or laid out for; to cause to be suffered.

Costal (kos-tal) a. [L. costa, rib] pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs.

Costard (kos-tard) n. [L. costa, rib] an apple; the head.

costate, costated (kos'tāt, -tā-ted) a.

cost-book (kost-book) n. [costean] a book containing the names of the joint adventurers in a mine, with the number of their shares.

costean (kos-te-an, kos-ten) v.t. [Cornish] to seek for lode by sinking small pits.

costermonger (kos-ter-mung-ger)n. [costard]

Abbrarietat to coster

Abbreviated to coster.

COSTIVE (kostiv) a. [L. con and stipare, press together] bound in the bowels; constipated. COSTIVENESS (kostiv-nes)n. prolonged detention of feed matter in the bowels. costless (kost-les) a. costing nothing; without

Costliness (kost-li-nes) n. great cost or expense; expensiveness; sumptuousness.

Costly (kost-li) a. of great cost; expensive; sumptuous:—adn. at great cost.

Costmary (kost-ma-ri) n. [L. costum, an aromatic plant, and Maria, the Virgin Mary] an aromatic plant, cultivated in gardens.

Costrel (kost-trel) n. [O.F. costerel] a vessel holding drink for labourers.

costume (kos-tim, kos-tim) n. [F. fr. L. constume statudo, custom] an established mode of dress; dress peculiar or appropriate, as to a nation, office, or character; a woman's dress or gown.

costumer, costumier (kos-tū-mer, -mi-er) n. one that

prepares, arranges, or deals in costumes.

CO-SUPTEM (kō-sū-prēm') n. a partaker of supremaey;—a. equally supreme. Co-surety (kō-sh-òo'r-ti) n. a joint surety; one that is surety with another.

Cot (kot) n. [A.S.] a small house; a hut; a shed or inclosure for heasts;—(Hind. khātā) a small bed or crib; a finger-stall;—[Naut.] an officer's swinging bed of

co-tangent (ko-tan'jent) n. the tangent of the

cote (kôt) n. [A.S. cote] a place for animals; a sheep-fold. cotemporary, etc. Seecon-

porary, etc.

Co-tenant (kō-ten'ant) n a Co-tangent.

Coterie (kō-te-ri) n. [F.] a set or circle of persons;

coterminous (kō-ter-mi-nus) a. bordering;

touching.

cothurnate, cothurnated (kö-thur' nāt, -nā-

ted) a. buskined; tragical; stilted.

Cothurnus (kö-thur-nus) n. [G.] the buskin, a kind of shoe worn by actors in Greek

and Roman tragedy.

and Roman tragedy.

(kō-tik-ū-lar) a. [L. cos, cotis, whetcoticular stone] pertaining to, like, or suitable

COtidal (kō-tī-dal) a. marking an equality of tides. Cotillon, cotillion (kō-tĕ-yong, kō-til'yun) n. [F.] a brisk dance of eight persons; a quadrille; the music for such a dance. COtland (kot-land) n. land appendent to a cot.

cotquean (kot-kwen) n. a man that busies himself with women's affairs; a bold hussy. CO-trustee (kö-trus-të') n. a joint trustee.

Cotswold (kots'wold) n. a wold where there are sheep-cotes, a range of hills in Gloucestershire; a breed of sheep with very long wool.

Cottage (kots'n) n. a cot; a small, neat dwelling-house. Cottage allotments, portions of ground allotted to the dwellings of country labourers. Cottage piano, a small upright piano.

cottager (kot-a-jer) n. one that lives in a hut or cottage; one that lives on a common, without paying rent or having land of his own.

cottar, cotter, cottier (kot-ar, -er, -i-er) Cottier tenure, a tenure of land in which the rent is

Cottler tenure, a tenure of land in which the rent is fixed by yearly competition.

Cotter (kot'er) n. [Etym. unknown] a wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron used to tighten or fasten.

Cottise (kot's) n. [F.] a small bend, one-fourth the width of the bend proper [Her.].

Cotton (kot'n) n. [A. qutun] a soft, downy subwool, growing in the pods of the cotton-plant; cloth made of cotton; -a. made of cotton; -v. to rise with a nap. Cotton-gin, a machine for separating the seeds from cotton.

Cotton-grass, plants of the genus Eriophorum (they have white cotton) yspikes). Cotton-lord, a magnate of the cotton industry. Cotton-press, a machine for compressing cotton into bales. Cotton-wood, a tree of the poplar kind. Cotton-wood, cotton in the raw state.

Cotton (kot'n) v.i. [W.] to agree; Cotton-plant.

cotton (kot'n) v.i. [W.] to agree; Cotton plana to become friendly. To cotton to, to take to. cottonocracy (koti-1ek'ra.si) n. the leading members of the cotton trade. cottony, cottonous (koti-1, koti-1-us) a. cotyla, cotyle (koti-1a, -16) n. [G.] a cup-like cavity [Anat. and Zool.]. cotyledon (koti-1ek'lun) n. [G.] one of the seed-plants of the house-leek family of the house-leek family

plants of the house-leek family.

Cotyledonous (kot-i-lc-dun-us) a. pertaining to cotyledonous (kot-i-lc-dun-us) a. pertaining to cotyledons: having a seed-lobe.

Cotyliform (kot-il-i-form) a. [cotyle. and L. forma. shape] cutyle-shaped.

Cotyloid (kot-i-loid) a. [ti. kotule, a socket, and cotyloid cides, form] cup-shaped.

Couch (kouch) v.t. [F. fr. L. con and locus, place] to lay down on a bed or resting-place; to compose to rest: to rest or fix. as a spear or lance: to express:

pose to rest; to rest or fix, as a spear or lance; to express; pose to rest; to rest or fix, as a spear or lance; to express; to put in words; to phrase; to comprise; to remove a cataract:—n.i. to lie down, as on a bed; to repose; to lie down for concealment; to hide; to bend the body, as in reverence, pain, etc.:—n. a bed; a place of rest; a place for day rest; a sofa; the lair of a beast; a layer or stratum, as of barley for malting, or of size in painting. Couch-fellow, a bed-fellow or companion in lodging.

COUCHANT (kouch'ant) a. lying down with the head raised [Her.].

coucher (kouch er) n. one that couches a

couch-grass (kouch gras) n. [quitch-grass] repens, a troublesome weed.

couchless (kouch-les) a. having no couch or bed.

cougar (kôô'gâr) n. [F. couquar, a contraction of the native S. Amer. name] the puma.

cough (kof) n. [M.E. couqhen] a violent effort of the lungs, attended with noise, to throw off irritating matter:—v.t. to expel from the lungs by a cough:—v.t. to make such an effort.

Ould (kood) preterite of the verb can.

COULÉE (kóó-lā') n. [F.] a lava-flow; a dry ravine. coulisse (kóó-lēs') n. [F.] a grooved timber; a side scene in a theatre;—pl. the space between the side scenes; a groove on the blade of a sword.

couloir (kôôl-wor') n. [F.] a dredging-machine; a coulomb (kôô-lon) n. [C. A. de Coulomb, F. in measuring electricity.

COulter (köl'ter) n. See colter.

coumarin (kôô-ma-rin) n. [F.] an aromatic substance obtained from the Tonka bean. council (koun'sil) n. [L. concilium] an assembly summoned for consultation or advice; the body nominated to advise the sovereign in matters of government; the representatives elected by the citizens for the municipal government of a city; an assembly of prelates and doctors, representing the church; congress; convocation. Common council, the elective council of a city or corporate town. Council-board, the table around which a council holds its sessions; a council. Council-man, a member of a common council. Ecumenical council, an assembly of prelates and doctors, representing the whole church. Privy council, the principal body of advisers of the sovereign. the principal body of advisers of the sovereign.

COUNCILLOT (koun'sil-ur) n. a member of a council.

counsel (koun-sel) n. [L. consilium, fr. consulerc, consult advice; opinion; consultation; deliberate purpose; a barrister; the barristers engaged in a case;—r.t. to advise.

counselable (koun'sel-a-bl) a. willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow advice.

counsellor (koun'sel-ur) n. one that counsels; an adviser; a barrister.

counsellorship (koun'sel-ur-ship) n. the counsellorship (koun'sel-ur-ship) n. the count (kount) v.t. [F. fr. L. computare, reckon] to number; to sum up or reckon; to esteem; -v.i. to be counted; to depend; to rely; -n. act of numbering or the amount ascertained by numbering. numbering, or the amount ascertained by numbering; reckoning; a statement of a plaintiff's case in court; one of several charges in an indictment. Count-wheel, a toothed wheel that governs the striking of a clock. To count out, to adjourn a meeting on finding, after count-

ing, that those present do not form a quorum. **count** (kount) n. [F. fr. L. comes, companion] one holding a title of foreign nobility equivalent to that of an English earl.

Countenance (koun'te-nans) n. [F. fr. L. continere, hold] the face; the features; aspect; favour; encouragement;—r.t. to favour; to encourage. In countenance, in a composed aspect; in favour. Out of countenance, alpashed. To keep one's countenance, to preserve a calm look.

counter (koun-ter) n. one who, or that which, counter (counts; a piece of metal, wood, etc., used in reckoning; a table or board on which money is counted, or goods laid.

counter (koun-ter) n. |F. fr. L. contra] contrary; opposite; —adv. contrary; in opposite direction; —n. counter-tenor; the part of a horse between the shoulders and under the neck; the part of a ship's stern that overhangs the sternost. part of a ship's stern that overhangs the sternpost:

v.i. in boxing, to give a return blow. Counter-agent,
that which counteracts. Counter-approach, lines and
trenches to hide the approach of besiegers. Counterattraction, allurement of a different kind. Counterbond, a bond of indemnification given to one that has become security for another. Counter-brace, the lee brace of the foretopsail-yard; to brace in opposite directions. Counter-current, an opposite current. Counter-fissure, a fracture of the skull situated opposite to the point struck. Counter-guard, a work raised before the point of a bastion [Fort.]. Counter-irritant, a substance tation, irritation excited in one part of the body to remove irritation in another. Counter-motion, an tation, irritation excited in one part of the body to remove irritation in another. Counter-motion, an opposing motion. Counter-movement, a movement in opposition to another. Counter-opening, an opening on the opposite side. Counter-pace, a contrary measure. Counter-parole, a word given in time of danger as a countersign. Counter-poison, a poison given as an anti-dote. Counter-proof, a reversed impression taken from a freshly printed proof of an engraved plate. Counter-prove, to take a counter-proof of. Counter-rampant, counter-salient, rampant, etc., in opposite directions [Her.]. Counter-roll, a counterpart, or copy, of the rolls relating to appeals, etc. [Old Law]. Counter-seal, to

seal with another. Counter-security, security given to one that has become surety for another. Counter-signal, a corresponding signal. Counter-slope, an overhanging slope. Counter-subject, a part introduced as an accompaniment to the subject, or answer of a fugue, and afterwards treated contrapuntally. Counter-tenor, a high tenor or an alto voice. Counter-time, the resistance or hindrance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manège. Counter-turn, the culmination of the plot of a play.

culmination of the plot of a play.

Counteract (koun-ter-akt') v.t. to act in opposition to; to hinder or defeat.

Counteraction (koun-ter-ak-shun) v. contrary action.

(koun-ter-ak-tiv) a. tending to

counteractive (koun-ter-ak'-tiv) a. tending to

counterbalance (koun-ter-hal-ans) v.t. to oppose with equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect;—n. equal opposing weight, power, or agency.

counterbuff (koun-ter-huf) n. a return blow;

counterbuff (koun-ter-huf) n. a return blow;

counterchange (kounter-chanj) n. inter-change (--r.t. to alternate. countercharge (kounter-charj) n. an opposite charge. (kounter-charm) n. that which countercharm (kounter-charm) n. that which countercharm counteracts the effect of a

charm; -v.t. to affect by opposing charms.

countercheck (koun-ter-chek) v.t. to check; n. check; rebuke.
counterdrain (koun-ter-drain) n. a drain parallel to a canal, etc., to

catch leakage water.

counterfeit (koun'ter-fit) v.t. [L. contra and facere] to put on a semblance of; to copy or imitate without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud; to forge; -n.k. to dissemble; to feign; -n. having a resemblance to; fabricated in imitation of; false; spurious; -n. an impostor; one thar pretends to be what he is not; a forged imitation.

Counterfeiter (koun-ter-fit-er) n. one that counterfeits.

counterfoil (koun-ter-foil) n. that part of a tally formerly struck in the exchequer, which was kept by an officer of that court, the other part being given to the person that had lent the king movey; the counterpart of a document given, retained by the giver. **counterfort** (koun ter-fort) n. a strengthening pier or buttress.

counterglow (koun-ter-glo) n. a faint luminous spot observable at night on the

ccliptic 90° from the sun.

counterlight (koun'ter-lit) n. a light opposite
to an object, and causing it to appear to disadvantage.

countermand (koun-ter-mand') v.t. [L. contra and mandare, command] to revoke; to contradict the orders of.

countermand (koun'ter-mand) n. a contrary order.

countermarch (koun'ter-march) v.i. to march back; -n. a marching back; a change of the wings or face of a battalion; a change of measures or conduct.

measures or conduct.

Countermark (koun'ter-mark) n. an additional mark on goods helonging to several persons, that they may not be opened except in the presence of all those persons; the mark of the goldsmiths' company to shew the standard of the metal; an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age; —v.t. to add a countermark.

Countermart (koun'ter-mārt) n. [L. mars, martis, god of war] reprisal.

Countermine (koun'ter-mār) n. a gallery under ground, constructed to meet and surprise the mines of the enemy; any scheme to frustrate the designs of an opponent; —v.t. to oppose by a countermine.

by a countermine.

counternine. (koun'ter-mūr) n. [L. contra and murus, wall] a wall raised behind or before another to strengthen it [Fort.]. Counterpaled (koun'ter-pald) a. [L. contra and palus, stake] divided equally, as an escutcheon, first palewise and then by a line resewise, having two tinctures counterchanged [Her.].

counterpane (koun'ter-pan) n. [L. culcita puncta, stitched quilt] a coverlet for a bed ;—[L. contra and pannus, cloth] a counterpart. counterpart (koun-ter-part) n. the corresponding part; the part that fits, answers, or agrees, with another; a duplicate; a copy. counterpassant (koun-ter-pas-ant) a. passant in contrary directions.

counterplot (koun-ter-plot) v.t. to oppose one plot by another.

counterplot (koun-ter-plot) v. a plot or artifice opposed to another.

counterplot (koun-ter-plot) v. a plot or artifice opposed to another.

counterpoint (koun-ter-point) v. the art of parts that shall harmonize with it and at the same time be intrinsically melodious; harmony; composition [Mus.]. Counterpoise (koun'ter-poiz) v. t. to act against with equal weight or power; n. a weight sufficient to balance another; equal power or force acting in opposition; the position of a horseman when duly balanced.

Counterscarp (koun-ter-skarp) n. the exterior slope of the ditch; the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis [Fort.].

Countersign (koun-ter-sin') v.t. to sign in addition; to attest authenticity.

countersign (koun-ter-sin) n. a counter-signature; a military watch-word.
countersink (koun-ter-singk) v.t. to form, as a depression, for the reception of the head of a screw or both below the surface; n. a. cavity for receiving the head of a screw or bolt; a tool for forming such.

countervail (koun-ter-vail) v.t. [L. contra and vulcre, be strong] to act against with equal force or effect.

counterwail (koun'ter-val) n. equal weight, strength, or value; compensation. counterwork (koun-ter-wark) v.t. to work in opposition to; to counteract. countess (koun'tes) n. the consort of an earl or count.

counting-house (koun'ting-hous) n. the house or room appropriated to the keeping of books, letters, papers, and accounts. countless (kount-les) a. innumerable; number-

countrified (kun'tri-fid) a. with rustic manners or appearance.

country (kun-tri) n. [L. contra] a tract of land; district; properly, land in the vicinity of a city; any large tract of land; territory; kingdom; the land of one's birth or residence; the inhabitants of a district or kingdom;—a. pertaining to the territory outside or distant from a city; rural; rustic. Countrydance, a dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines. Country-seat, a country mansion.

Countryman (kun-tri-man) n. an inhabitant or native of a country; one born in

the same country; one that dwells in the country; a rustic. County (kount) in the lands of a count or earl; a restorment of a count or earl; a division of a country or state for political or administrative purposes; the inhabitants of a county. County corporate, a city or town that constitutes a county. County court, a court having jurisdiction over a county. County palatine, a county formerly possessing royal privileges, as Durham, Cheshire, Lancashire. County town, the town where county business is transacted. business is transacted.

coupé (kôô-pā') n. [F.] the front compartment of a diligence, or of a first-class railway carriage;

a four-wheeled close carriage.

COUDEC (kôo-pc) n. [F.] in dancing a salute to a partner, while resting on one foot and swinging the other backward or forward.

COUple (kupi) n. in. copula) two things of the same kind connected together or taken together; a betrothed or married pair; pair; brace; that which joins two things together; [Math.] two opposite and equal parallel forces;—v.t. to connect together; to marry;—v.t. to copulate. Couple-beggar, a hedge-priest; one that marries beggars.

Couplement (kup-1-ment) n. the act of coupling; union; a pair.

Couplet (kup-1et) n. two successive lines of verse; two such lines that rhyme.

coupling (kup'ling) n. connection; that which couples. Coupling-box, a box-shaped coupling for fastening together the ends of two shafts.

COUPON (koo-pong) n. [F.] an interest certificate attached to a bond, and cut off or detached and given up when a payment is made; one of a series of conjoined tickets which bind the issuer to make certain pay-



bind the issuer to make certain payments, perform some service, etc., at successive periods.

COUPUTE (kôó-pūr) n. [F.] a passage cut through the glacis, to facilitate sallies of the besieged; an entrenchment behind a breach [Fort.].

COURAGE (kur-āj) n. [L. cor, heart] bravery; fearlessness; intrepidity.

COURAGEOUS (ku-rā-jus-li) adn. with courage; courageously (ku-rā-jus-li) adn. with courage; boldly; bravely.

COURAGEOUSNESS (ku-rā-jus-li) adn. with courage; courage (kôó-ran') n. [F. fr. L. currere, run] a kind of dance; a newspaper;—a. running [Her.].

COURAGEOUSNESS (ku-rā-jus-li) akind of herpes on the groin, face, breast, and armpits.

COURAGEOUSNESS (ku-rā-jus-li) n. [S. Amer.] a kind of resin.

courier (kôc'ri-er) n. [F. fr. L. currere, run] a messenger sent in haste; an express; a travelling servant who makes all arrangements; the

course (kors) n. [L. currere, run] a moving forward, or passing from one point to another; journey; voyage; career; the line of progress; route; direction; the ground traversed; path; way; bed of a stream; ground on which a race is run; the manner of stream; ground on which a race is r.in; the manner of progress; regular series; succession; systematized form of lecturing or teaching; way of life; conduct; a service of dishes of one kind at a meal; a continued level range of stones of the same height throughout the face of a building:—pl. the menstrual flux; the lower sails of a ship;—r.t. to run; to pursue; to hunt; to run through or over; to cause to run;—r.t. to run; to move about.

Courser (kort.ser) n. one that courses or hunts; a courted (kort.ser) n. one that courses or hunts; a

court (kört) n. [L. cors, cortis] an inclosed space; a yard or area; the residence of a sovereign or other dignitary; persons composing the retinue of a sovereign; the appointed assembling of the retinue of sovereign; the appointed assembling of the retinue of a sovereign; attention directed to a person in power; conduct designed to gain favour; a legal tribunal; the judge or judges, as distinguished from the counsel; the session of a judicial assembly; the hall where justice is administered;—p.b. places where worship is offered;—c.t. to endeavour to gain the favour of; to strive to please; to seek in marriage; to woo. Court of Session, the supreme court in Scotland. Court-baron, a baron's court. Court-card, a coat-card. Court-day, a day on which a court sits to administer justice. Court-dresser, a flatterer; a courtier. Court-hand, a manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. Court-house, a house in which established courts are held. Courtleet, a court of record, held once a year, by the steward a mouse in which established courts are near. Court-leet, a court of record, held once a year, by the steward of any hundred, lordship, or manor. Court-martial, a court of military or naval officers. Court-plaster, stick-ing plaster or silk (originally used by ladies of the court as ornamental patches on the face). Court-yard, a court or inducers belowing to a base.

courteous (kurt-yus-li) adv. in a courteous (kurt-yus-li) adv. in a courteous manner.

Courteousness (kurt'yus-nes) n. quality of being courteous.

courtesan, courtezan (kēr-te-zan) n. a prostitute.

Courtesy (kur-te-si) n. elegance and politeness on manners; an act of civility or respect; favour or indulgence, as distinguished from right. Courtesy of England, tenure by courtesy, the title of a husband to enjoy for life, on the death of his wife, hereditaments of the wife held by her for an estate of inheritance, of which there we active during the wife left. of which there was seizin during the wife's life, provided

they have had issue capable of inheriting. Courtesy title, a title to which one has no valid claim.

COURTIER (kort-yer) n. one that frequents the courts of princes; one that courts favour.

COURTLINESS (kort-lines) n. the quality of being courtlings (kort-ling) n. a courtier; a hanger-on at or frequenter of, a court; courtly (kort-li) n. relating to a court; court-like; high-bred; elegant; polite; flattering.

COURTShip (kort-ship) n. courtly behaviour; the act of wooing to marriage.

COUSCOUS (kôo's-kôo's) n. [native name] a West fowl, oil, and baobab leaves.

fowl, oil, and baobab leaves

cousin (kuz-n) n. [F. fr. L. consobrinus] the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; a title used by a sovereign in addressing a fellow-sovereign or a nobleman. Cousin-german, a first cousin.

Cousinhood (kuz-n-hood) n. relationship, as of cousins; cousinry.

COUSINIY (kuz-n-li) a. like, or becoming, a cousin.

cousinry (kuz-n-ri) n. cousins or kindred collectively; relatives.

cousinship (kuz-n-ship) n. the relationship of cousins.

COUVAGE (köö-väd') n. [F. fr. l. cubare, lie down] a custom among some primitive peoples of putting the father to bed after the birth of a child.

COVE (köv) n. [A. S. coju, chamber] a small inlet, creek, or bay; a recess in the sea-shore; a concave moulding; the arched part of a vault;—v.t. to arch over.

COVENANT (kuv-enant) n. [L. convenire] a mutual agreement; a contract; a writing containing the terms of agreement;—v.t. to grant or promise by covenant;—v.t. to enter into a formal agreement.

covenanter (kuv-c-nan-ter) n. one that makes a covenant; an adherent of any of

the Scottish covenants, esp. those of 1638 and 1643.

COVET (kuv-er) v.t. [L. con and operire, cover] to overspread the surface or body of; to brood or sit on; to hide from sight; to conceal; to place under shelter; to protect; to defend; to extend over; to copulate with; to be sufficient for; to comprehend or include; to put the usual head-dress on;—n. anything that covers; an envelope; a lid; a screen; disguise; a cloak; concealment shelter defence; woods undebrush etc. which ment, shelter, defence; woods, underbrush, etc., which conceal game; table furniture for a meal. Covered-way, covert-way, a broad path between the counterscarp and the glacis, outside the ditch [Fort.].

COVERING (kuv-er-ing) n. that which covers.

coverlet (kuv-er-let) n. [O.F. covrir, cover, and lit (L. lectus), bed a bed-cover.

co-versed sine (kō-verst' sīn) n. the versed sine of the complement of an angle or arc.

COVERT (kuv-ert) a. [O.F. covert, pp. of covrir] covered over; sheltered; concealed; under protection, as a married woman;—n. a place that covers and protects; that which conceals.

covertly (kuv-crt-li) adv. secretly; closely; in private.

covertness (kuv'ert-nes) n. the state of being covert.

coverture (kuv-er-tūr) n. covering; shelter; defence; condition of a woman under the protection of her husband.

COVET (kuv-et) v.t. [F. fr. L. cupere, desire] to wish for with eagerness; to wish for inordinately, unreasonably, or unlawfully;—v.i. to have strong desire.

covetable (kuv-e-ta-bl) a. that may be coveted.

COVETET (kuv-e-ter) n. one that covets.

covetingly (kuv'e-ting-li) adv. with cager desire to possess.

covetous (kuv-e-tus) a. very desirous; excessively eager; avaricious for gain.
covetously (kuv-e-tus-li) adv. in a covetous manner; greedily.
covetousness (kuv-e-tus-nes) n. strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing some thing esp. by unlawful or unjust means; avarice; greed.

covey (kuv-i) n. [L. cubare, lie down] an old bird with her brood; a small flock of birds; a

company; a set.

(kuv-in) n. [L. convenire, agree] a collusive covin arrangement between two or more persons

to prejudice a third [Law].

COVINS (kō'ving) n. [cove, to arch over] the projecthose beneath; the jambs of a fireplace.

COW (kon) n. [A.S. cā] the female of the bovine genus of animals. Cow-bane, water-hemlock.

Cow-berry, red whortleberry. Cow-boy, a boy that takes charge of cows; on the western plains, U.S., a man employed on a stock-farm to look after cattle, doing his work on horseback. Cow-bunting, an American starling-remarkable for dropping its eggs into the nests of other birds. Cow-catcher, a strong frame in front of a locomotive for removing obstructions, as strayed cattle, from the ruils. Cow-grass, a species of clover. Cowrecompositive for removing obstructions, as strayed cattle, from the rails. Cow-grass, a species of clover. Cow-heel, the foot of an ox boiled to a gelatinous consistency. Cow-leech, a cow-doctor. Cow-lick, a tuft of hair turned back on the human forehead. Cow-parshey, cow-parship, umbelliferous plants. Cow-pock, a pustule of cow-pox. Cow-pox, a pustular cruption on the udders of cows. Cow-tree, a name of various trees having an abundance of milky juice.

COW (kou) r.t. [Icel. kāga] to depress with fear; to intimidate.

coward (kou'ard) n. [L. cauda, tail] one that lacks courage; a poltroon;—a. destitute of courage; timid; base; [Her.] represented with the tail between the legs.

cowardice (kou'ar-dis) n. want of courage.

cowardliness (kou'and-li-nes) n. timidity; cowardly (kou'and-li) a. wanting courage; timid; dastarily; base;—adv. in a cowardly

manner; meanly; basely.

COWER (kou'er) v.i. [Icel. kūra, lie quiet] to crouch, esp. through fear.

cowhage, cowage, cowitch (k ou' n. [Hind.] a leguminous plant, whose pods are covered with hairs (these pierce the skin causing intense itching).

cowherd (kou'herd) n. one that tends cows.

cowhide (koulhid) n. the hide of a cow; leather made of the hide of a cow; a scourge or whip made of cow's hide; —r.t. to beat with a cowhide.

cowl (koul) n. [A.S. cuffe] a monk's hood; a cowlshaped cap for the top of chimneys.

(koul) n. [J. cupn, tub] a large vessel carried on a pole, or cowl-staff, between two persons.

cowled (kould) a. wearing a cowl; hooded.

COWRY, COWRIE (kou'-ri) n. [Hind.] a small shell, used as money.

COWSlip (kou'-slip) n. [A.S. cū-slyppe, a piece of dung] a species of primrose.

COXCOMD (koks-kom) n. [cock's comb] a strip of red cloth notched like the comb of a cock, which fools wore in their caps; a fop; a plant.

coxcombical, coxcomical (kokskal) a. foppish; conceited.

coxcombry (koks-kom-ri) n. the manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.

COXSWain n. See cockswain.

coy (koi) a. [F. fr. L. quietus, quiet] reserved; shy; shrinking from approach or familiarity; modest.

COVISh (koi'ish) a. somewhat coy or reserved.

coyls (koi-isi) a. somewhat coy or reserved.

coyly (koi-isi) adv. in a coy manner; with reserve;
shyly; demurely.

coyness (koi-nes) n. the quality of being coy;
shyness; modesty.

coyote (koi-it, -i-te) n. [Mex. coyotl] the American
prairie wolf.

cozen (kuz-n) n.t. [R. cousiner, to claim relationship
in order to sponge on people] to cheat.

cozenage (kuz-n-āj) n. the art of cosening;
trickery; fraud; deceit.

COZV a. and n. See cosey.

crab (krab) n. [A.S. crabba] a popular name for all thestalk-eyed ten-footed, short-tailed crustaceans; a sign in the zodiac; a crane for raising heavy weights; a kind of windlass; a pillar sometimes used as a capstan. Crab-louse, a kind of body-louse. Crab-yaws, ulcerous sores on the soles of the feet [W. Ind.]. To catch

a crab, to miss a stroke in rowing, and fall backward.

crab (krab) n. [Scand.] a wild, sour apple; the tree producing it; a crabbed person;—a. sour; rough.

crabbed (krab-ed) a. [crab, the animal] harsh; rough; austere; contracted, as hand-

writing; sour; testy; cross; cynical.

crabbedly (krab-ed-li) adv. in a crabbed manner;
peevishly; morosely.

crabbedness (krab-ed-nes) n. state of being crabbed.

crabite (krab'īt) n. a fossil crab.

crab-oil (krab'oil) n. [carap-oil] an oil obtained from the nuts of Carapa guianensis, the

wood of which is called crab-wood.

Crabro (krā-brō) n. [L.] a genus of insects containing the hornet.

Crabsidle (krāb-sī-dl) v.i. to move sidewise, like a crab.

crack (krak) v.t. [A.S. cracian] to break without entire separation of parts; to distress; to distress; to distress; to break partially; to go to pieces; to be ruined or impaired; to utter a loud or sharp sudden sound; to boast; -n. a partial separation; a chink or fissure; a sharp noise; the break in the voice at puberty; craziness of intellect; insanity; -a. superior. Crack-brained, crazy.

Cracker a small firework; a kind of hard biscuit; a boaste; a lie.

a boaster; a lie.

crackle (krak'l) v.i. [crack] to make small, abrupt, snapping noises.

cracklin, crackle (krak'lin, krak'l) n. [crackle] china orna-

mented with a network of small crucks.

Crackling (krak-ling) n. small abrupt cracks or reports frequently repeated; the rind of roasted pork.

of roasted pork.

Cracknel (krak'nel) n. a hard, brittle biscuit;—

Cracovienne (kra'kō-vi-en')n. [Cracow]a graceful Polish dance; the music for it.

Cradle (krā'dl) n. [A.S. cradol] a swinging or rocking bed for infants; the place in which any
thing is nurtured or protected in its infancy; a light
framework added to a scythe, for laying the grain as cut;
an instrument used in preparing plates for mezzotints;
a framework of timbers used to support a yessel on the an instrument used in preparing places for mezzotints; a framework of timbers used to support a vessel on the stocks; a case for a broken bone; a gold-washing machine; -v.t. to lay, or rock, in a cradle; to nurse in infancy; to lie in a cradle. Cradle-scythe, a broad scythe fitted with a cradle.

tited with a cradle.

cradling (krā'dling) n. the act of rocking in a cradle; infancy; timber for sustaining the laths and plasters of a vaulted ceiling.

craft (krāft) n. [A.S.] art; ability; dexterity; a trade; artifice; guile; sailing vessels of any kind.

The craft, freemasonry.

craftily (krāf-ti-li) adv. with craft; in a crafty manner; cunningly.

craftiness (krāf-ti-nes) n. the quality of being crafty; cunning; dexterity; stratagem.

craftsman (krāfts'-man) n. an artificer; a mechanic.

craftsmanship (krāfts-man-ship) n. the skill of a craftsman.

(krāf-ti) a. cunning; subtle; artful; wily;

crafty (krafti) a. cunning; subtle; artful; wily; sily; deceitful.
crag (krag) n. [W.] a steep, rugged rock; a rough broken rock; a bed of gravel mixed with shells. Crag-and-tail, a rock precipitous on one side and gently sloping on the other.

cragged (krag'ed) a. full of crags or broken rocks. craggedness (krag-ed-nes) n. state or quality of being cragged.

cragginess (krag'i-ues) n. the state of being craggy.

craggy (crag'i) a. full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rough; rugged.

cragsman (krags'man) n. one dexterous in climbing crags.

crake (krāk) n. [leel. krāka, crow] the corn-crake; -v.i. to cry like a corn-crake. Crake-berry, a berry-bearing heath.

a berry-bearing heath.

a berry-bearing heath.

Cram (kram) v.t. | A.S. crammian | to stuff in; to

crowd; to fill to superfluity; to qualify for

public examination by special preparation — v.i. to eat

greedily or beyond satiety; to make preparation tor an

examination by study of special subjects or points;—n.

information acquired by cramming; a lie.

Crambo (kram-bo) n. [L. crambe repetita, cabbage

repeated] a play in which one person gives

a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme.

crammer (kram'er) n. one that crams; a lie.

cramp (kramp) n. [O.F. crampe] a spasmodic and painful contraction of muscles of the body: a cramp-iron :—v.t. to hold tightly pressed together, to restrain from free action; to afflict with cramp. Crampbark, Viburnum oxycocus, a medicinal plant. Crampbone, the knee-cap of a sheep (a supposed charm against cramp). Cramp-fish, the torpedo-fish. Cramp-iron, and iron clamp. an iron clamp.

crampit (kram'pit) n. [Gael.] a chape a crampiron.

crampon (kram-pon) n. [F.] an aerial root for climbing [Bot.]; a pair of hooked pieces of iron for raising heavy weights; an iron attached to the shoe for walking on ice or climbing (esp. ramparts).

cran (kran) n. [Gael. crann] a measure of herrings,

Cranage (krā-nāj) n. the right to use a crane on a wharf; the price paid for such use.
Cranberry (kran-her-i) n. [Etym. unknown] a red,
Crane (krān) n. [A.S. cran] a wading bird, having a crane (krān) n. [A.S. cran] a wading bird, having a machine for raising, lowering, and moving heavy weights; an iron bar turning on a vertical axis, in a fireplace, for supporting kettles, etc., over a fire; a siphon for drawing liquors out of a cask; a piece of wood or iron formed with two arms, used, in pairs, to stow spare spars in:

-r.t. to stretch the neck. Crane-fly, daddy long-legs. fly, daddy long-legs

crane's-bill (krānz-bil) n. the plant geranium, of many species; a pair of long-beaked pincers used by surgeons.



Cranial (krā-ni-al) a. belonging to the cranium.

craniological (krū-ni-ō-loj'i-kūl) α. pertaining to craniology. craniologist (krū-ni-ol'ō-jist) n. one versed in craniology.

craniology (krā-ni-ol'ē-ji) n. [G. kranion, skull, and logos, discourse] the science that investigates the structure of the skull, and its relation to the faculties of the mind.

tion to the faculties of the mind.

Craniometer (krā-ni-om-e-ter) n. [G. kranion, skull, and metron, measure] an instrument for measuring skulls.

Craniometry (krā-ni-om-e-tri) n. the measurement of skulls.

Cranioscopy (krā-ni-os-kō-pi) n. [G. skopein, view]theexamination of the skull.

Craniotomy (krā-ni-ok-ko-pi) n. [G. skopein, view] the examination of the skull.

Craniotomy (krā-ni-ot-ō-mi)
ting] the crushing of the feetal skull.
Cranium (krā-ni-um) n. [L. fr.
G.] the skull.
Crank (krangk) n. [E.] a bend or
turn; the bent portion of
an axis, used to produce circular
motion, to change horizontal into
vertical motion, etc.; an iron brace
for support; a sportive twisting of an idea or word; a
faddist;—a. liable to upset; brisk; lively; positive;—v.t.

crankle (krangk'l) v.t. to break into bends or angles; to crinkle;—v.i. to run in a winding course; to turn;—n. a bend or turn.

Cranky (krang'ki) a. crotchety; liable to upset.

crannied (kran-id) a. full of crannies; having rents, chinks, or fissures.
crannog, crannoge (kran-og, -oj) n. (kran-crannog, trannoge)

an ancient lake dwelling.

Cranny (kran-i) n. [F. cran, notch] a fissure, crevice, or chink; a secret place; [Etym. unknown] a tool for making the necks of glass bottles.

Crape (krap) n. [L. crispus, curled] a thin, somewhat transparent stuff, made of raw silk.

Crapulence (krap-ū-lens) n. [L. crapula, drunken sickness] sickness occa-ioned by intemperance.

sioned by intemperance. crapulent, crapulous (krap'ū-lent, -lus)

feited by intemperance.

feited by intemperance.

Crash (krash) v.t. [Scand.] to break to pieces violently;—v.i. to make a crash;—n. the loud, mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once; a breaking up, as in bankruptcy;—[L. crassus, coarse] a kind of coarse linen cloth.

Crasis (krāšis) n. [G.] the constitution of the blood; the coalescence of two vowels into one long

vowel or diphthong.

Crass (kras) a. [L. crassus, coarse] thick; gross;

dense; stupid; obtuse.

(tras-a-men-tum) n. [L.] the

crassamentum (kras-a-men'-tum) n. [L.] the thick part of the blood. crassitude (kras'-i-tūd) n. [L.] the quality or state of being crass; crassness. Cratægus (kra-tc'gus) n. [G.] a genus of trees and shrubs containing the hawthorns. cratches (krach'-ez) n. pl. [Ger. kratzen, scratch] a swelling on the pastern or under the

hoof of a horse.

crate (krät) n. [L. cratis, hurdle] a hamper of wicker-work, for the transportation of crockery, glass,

and similar ware.

crater (krā-ter) n. [G., a large bowl] the bowl-shaped mouth of a volcano.

crateriform (krā-ter'-i-form) a. [L. crater and forma, shape] crater-shaped.

craunch (kransh) v.t. [a form of crunch] to crunch. Cravat (kra-vat') n. [F. cravate, a Croat] a neckloth; a piece of muslin or other cloth worn
by men about the neck.

Crave (krāv) v.t. [A.S. crafian] to ask with earnestness, submission, or humility; to long for; to
require or demand.

require or demand.

Craven (krāv'n) n. [O.F. cravanter, foil] a spiritless fellow; coward; dastard;—a. cowardly; chicken-hearted;—v.t. to make craven.

Craving (krāv'nig) n. vehement or inordinate desire; longing; yearning.

Craw (kraw) n. [Scand.] the crop or first stomach of fowls; the stomach of any animal.

craw-fish, cray-fish (kraw-, kra-fish) n. cray-fish [O. H. Ger. chrebiz, crab] a crustaceous animal, resembling the lobster, but

crawl (krawl) v.i. [Scand.] to creep; to move in a slow and feeble manner;—n. the act of crawling;—[D.] a pen for keeping fish.

Crawler (kraw-ler) n. one that crawls; a creeper;

Crawler (kraw-ler) a. cab driven slowly while the driver looks out for a fare

Crayon (krā/wt. fs. a drawing made with crayons;—v.t. to sketch, as with a crayons; to ketch, as with a crayons; to sketch, as with a crayon.

Craze render insane;—n. a strong habitual desire

or passion; hallucination.

crazed (krāzd) a. decrepit; cracked in the glaze (said of pottery); demented.

Crazily (krā-zi-li) adv. in a crazy manner.

Craziness (krā'zi-nes) n. the state of being crazy; imbecility or weakness of intellect.
Crazing-mill (krā'zing-mil) n. a mill for crushing tin ore.

crazy (krā'zi) a. characterized by weakness or feebleness; decrepit; disordered in intellect. creak (krāk) v. [Imit.] to produce a creaking sound; —v.i. to make a sharp, harsh, grating sound;

n. a sharp, grating sound,

(krem) n. [G. chrisma, unguent] the
unctuous substance that forms a scum on the surface of milk; the best part of a thing; a dish or sweetmeat resembling, or prepared from, cream; somesweetment resembing, or prepared from, cream; something like cream;—v.t. to take off as cream; to add cream to;—v.t. to become covered with cream; to froth or mantle. Gream-cake, a cake with custard inside. Gream-fruit, a juicy fruit of Sierra Leone. Gream-laid, of a cream colour and laid. Gream-mut, the Brazil-nut. Gream-wove, woven of a cream colour.

Creamery (kre-me-ri) n. a butter-making establishment.

Creamy (kre-mi) a. full of cream; resembling cream; having the nature of cream.

Creance (kre-ans) n. [0.F. fr. L. credere, trust]

Land the state of the factor of the fa

to a hawk's leash while it is being trained.

Crease (krēs) n. [Cett.] a line or mark made by folding or doubling; one of certain lines in cricket;—v.t. to make a crease or mark in.

Creasy (krē'si) a. full of creases; marked by creases. create (krē-āt') v.t. [L. creare, pp. creatus, create] to form out of nothing; to give existence to; to constitute; to be the occasion of; to raise or produce. creatine (kre-a-tin) n. [G. kreas, flesh] an organic substance obtained from muscular tissue. creation (krē-ā-slun) n. act of creating the world; anything created; the world; creatures. creationism (krē-ā-slun-izm) n. the doctrine that matter, and each created thing, were due to a special creative flat (opposed to evolutionism); the doctrine that God immediately creates a human soul for each human being (opposed to traducianism).

creative (krē-ā'tiv) a. having the power to create.

creator (krë-ā-tur) n. one that creates; the Supreme Being.
creature (krë-tūr) n. anything created; any being created with life; an epithet used in contempt or endearment; a servile dependent; whiskey; a. belonging to the body.

creaturely (krč-tūr-li) a. belonging to, or having the properties of, a creature.

crèche (kräsh) n. [O.F.] a public day nursery for children whose parents go out to work.

credence (krä-dens) n. [L. credere, believe] religions a plain to write ance on testimony; belief; that which gives a claim to credit or acceptation.

credendum (krë-den-dum) n. something to be believed [Theol.].

credential (krë-den-shal) a. giving a title to credit or belief;—n. that which gives a title to confidence;—nl. testimonials showing that a person is entitled to credit.

credibility (kred-i-bili-i-ti) n. the qualit; or the state of being credible; credibleness.

credible (kred'-i-bl) a. worthy of belief; likely.

credibly (kred'i-bli) adv. in a manner that deserves belief.
credit (kred'it) n. reliance on the truth of something said or done: belief; authority derived from character or reputation; interest; trust given or received; the time given for payment of goods bought on trust; mercantile reputation; the side of an account on which are entered all values received;—n.t. to confide in the truth of; to believe; to enter upon the credit side of an account; to set to the credit of. Bills of credit, notes or bills issued by a government, or a corporation, or an individual. Credit foncier (krā-dē'fong-syā') an association that lends money on real estate. Letter of credit, an order to receive money from an agent. Open credit, a credit against which one may draw without security. To do credit to, to bring some honour to. creditable (kred-i-ta-bl) a. credible; reputable; praiseworthy.

creditableness (kred-i-ta-bl-nes) n. quality of being creditable.

creditably (kred-i-ta-bl) adv. in a creditable manner; reputably; with credit. received; the time given for payment of goods bought on

creditor (kred'i-tur) n. one to whom money, or creditor (steet-star n. one to whom money, or credo (krē'do) n. [L. credo, I believe] a creed; a musical setting of a creed.

credulity (kre-dū'l-li-t) n. the quality of being credulous.

credulous (krcd¹ū-lus) a. apt to believe on insufficient evidence; easily imposed upon. credulously (krcd¹ū-lus-li) adv. in a credulous manner; with credulity. credulousness (krcl¹ū-lus-nes) n. aptness to believe on insufficient

evidence.

creed (krēd) n. a brief summary of the articles of religious belief; any solemn profession of opinions or principles

creek (krēk) n. [Scand.] a small inlet, bay, or cove; a small river; any turn or winding.

creek a small river; any turn or winding.
creeky (kreki) a. containing creeks; full of creeks;
winding.
creel (krel) n. [Celt.] an osier basket or pannier; an angler's basket.
creep (krel) n. [Celt.] an osier basket or pannier; an angler's basket.
creep or reptile; to move on hands and knees; to crawl; to move slowly or timorously; to move in a stealthy manner; to fawn; to grow, as a vine, clinging to support; to have a sensation as of contact with creeping things. Creep-hole, an animal's retreat; a subterfuge.
creeper (krelper) n. one who, or that which, creeps; any creeping thing; a creeping plant; a small bird allied to the wren; an instrument with iron hooks for dragging a harbour, river, etc.; a kind of patten worn by women; an iron attached to the boot to prevent

worn by women; an iron attached to the boot to prevent slipping on ice.

creepingly (krë'ping-li) adv. in a creeping manner; by creeping. creepy (krë'pi) a. chilled and crawling, as with horror or fear.

creese, crease, kris (krēs, kris) n. [Malay] dagger, or

cremaillere (kre-mā-lyār') n. [F.] a line of forti-fications built zig-zag.

cremate (krē-māt') v.t. [L. cremare, burn] to consume by intense heat.
cremation (krē-mā-shun) n. the burning of the dead.

cremationist (krō-mā'shun-ist) n. an advocate of cremation.

crematorium, crematory (krē-ma-

krē'ma-tur-i) n. an establishment for burning the bodies of the dead.

Cremona (krē-mō'-na) n. a superior kind of violin, made at Cremona, in Italy. crenate, crenated (krē-nā, -nā-ted) a. [L. crena, notch] having the edge cut or notched.

crenature (kren'a-tūr) n. the rounded tooth of a crenate organ.

crenelle (kre-nel') n. [O.F. crenelle, fr. L. crena, notch] an embrasure of a battlement; a battlement.

crenulate, crenulated (krei-ū-lāt, -lāt-ted) a. notched.
creole (krē-ōl) n. [Sp. fr. L. creare, create] a native
of Spanish America or the West Indies, of
European parentage; one born in those parts, of a race
not indigenous to them. not indigenous to them.

creosote (krē-c-sōt)n. [G. kreas, flesh, and sōzcin, obtained from the distillation of wood.

Crepance, **Crepane** (Kre' pans, -pān) n. wound on a hind ankle-joint of a horse, caused by the shoe of the other hind foot.

crepitant (krep-i-tant) a. [L. crepitare, ppr. crep-itans, antis, crackle) crackling [Med.], crepitate (krep-i-tat) v.i. [L. crepitare] to burst with a sharp, abrupt sound, rapidly repeated; to crackle.

Crepitation (krep-i-tā/shun) n. the act of crepitation tating; a snapping or crackling.

Crepon (krep-on) n. [F.] a fabric of silk, wool, or silk and wool mixed, resembling crape.

crepuscle, crepuscule (kre-pus-l, -kūl) n. [L.] twilight. crepuscular, crepusculous (kre

kū-lar, -lus) a. pertaining to twilight; glimmering.

Crescendo (kre-shen'dō) n.[L. crescere, increase]
sound; a passage to be performed with increasing force;
-adv. with increasing volume of sound.

Crescent (kres'ent) a. increasing; growing; -n.
figure of the new moon, home in the Turkish standard;

figure of the new moon, borne in the Turkish standard; the standard itself; the Turkish power; a range of buildings, or street, in the form of a crescent; [Her.] a bearing in the form of a half-moon; -v.t. to form into a crescent. Crescentade (kres-en-tād) n. a war on behalf of Mohammedanism.

Cress (kres) n. (A.S. cresse, cerse) a plant of various species, used as a salad.

Cresset (kres'et) n. [O.F.] an open lamp, filled with combustible material,

placed on a beacon, lighthouse, etc., or

carried on a pole.

crest (krest) n. [L. crista] a tuft, growing on an animal's head;

crest of a crother decoration, won of a the plume, or other decoration, worn on a helmet; the helmet, as typical of a high spirit; spirited bearing; lofty mien; the top of a wave; the summit; [Her.] an appendage to the shield, placed over it, and usually borne upon a wreath;—

it, and usually borne upon a wreath;

t. to furnish or adorn with a crest; to
serve as a crest for. Crest-fallen, with lowered front;
dispirited; dejected; cowed.

Crested (krest-ted) a. adorned with a crest or
plume; having a crest.

Crestless (krest-les) a. without a crest; not entitled
to wear or use armorial designs.

crestolatry (kres-tof-a-tri) n. the worship of rank; toadyism.
cretaceous (kres-taf-shus) a. [L. creta, chalk] consisting of, or like, chalk.
cretin (kre-tin) n. [F.] a deformed idiot of the Alpine valley.
cretinism (kre-tin-izm) n. the state of being a cretin.

Cretism (krē'tizm) n. [G.] a lie (Tit. i. 12).

cretonne (krē-ton') n. [F.] a cotton cloth with unglazed surface, printed on one side

cretose (kretos) n. [L. crctosus, fr. creta, chalk]

CTCUX (kre) n. [F.] the reverse of relief.

Crevasse (kre-vas') n. [F. fr. L. crepare, crack] a fissure, esp. a fissure in a glacier.

Crevet (krev-et) n. [cruet] a melting pot used by goldsmiths.

Crevet (krev-et) n. [cruet] a metting pot used by goldsmiths.

Crevice (krev-is) n. [O.F. fr. L. crepare, crack] a cleft; a fissure; a rent.

Crew (kroo) n. [Scand.] a company of people associated together; a gang; a ship's company; the seamen belonging to a vessel or boat.

Crewel (kroo-el) n. [Etym. unknown] a kind of worsted, used in embroidery and fancy work.

Crib (krib) n. [A.S.] the manger or rack of a stall; a stall for cattle; a small inclosed bedstead for a child; a box or bin for storing grain, etc.; a hut or small dwelling; in the game of cribbage, a set of cards made up of two thrown from the hand of each player; a theft, or the thing stolen; a key to a classical author;—v.t. to shut or confine in a narrow habitation; to pilfer or purloin;—v.i. to be confined, as in a crib. Crib-biting, an injurious habit of horses.

Cribage (krib-jaj) n. [fr. crib] a game at cards. Cribage (krib-jaj) n. [fr. cribrum, sieve] a coarse series is eve or screen; coarse flour or meal;—a.

coarse ;-v.t. to sift.

cribriform, cribrose (krib'ri-form, -rōs) forated like, a sieve; pierced with holes.

Cric (krik) n. [F.] a ring for inflecting the flame of a lamp that has a circular wick. 194

crick (krik) n. [creek] a spasmodic affection of the neck or back.

cricket (krik'et) n. [O.F.] an insect of the genus Acheta.

cricket (krik'et) n. [F.] an outdoor game, played with bats, a ball, and wickets.

cricketer (krik-et-er) n. one oriel that plays cricket.
cricoid (krik-koid) a. [G.] ring-like.
cricoid cartilage, the first tracheal ring. Cricoid

CTIET (krī-er) n. one that makes proclamation.

Crime (krīm) n. [L. crimen] any violation of law; a gross offence; an outrage or great wrong. Capital crime, one punishable with death.

criminal (krim:i-nal) a guilty of crime; involving a crime; relating to crime; -n. one guilty of a crime.

Criminal conversation, adultery.

criminality (krim-i-nal-i-ti) n. the quality of being criminal. (krim-i-nal-i) adv. in a criminal manner.

criminate (krimi-i-nat) v.t. to charge with a crime; to involve in a crime.

crimination (krim-i-nā'shun) n. act of accusing: arraignment; charge. criminatory, criminative (krim-i-nā-tur-i, -tiv)

a. accusing.

criminous (krim'i-nus) a. involving crime;

crimpal; wicked.

Crimp (krimp) vt. [cramp] to form into ridges or plaits; to pinch and hold; to decoy into the power of a recruiting officer, or of a press-gang; to contract the flesh of a fish;—n. one that decoys men into the naval or military service;—a. easily crumbled; brittle. Crimping-iron, crimping-machine, an implement or machine for crimping hair, fluting ruffles, etc.

Crimpage (krim'pāj) n. the act of crimping.

crimple (krim-pl) v.t. [crimp] to cause to shrink or draw together; to contract; to curl. (krim-zn) n. [A. qirmi:, the insect that yields the dye] a deep-red colour tinged with blue;—a. of a crimson colour;—v.t. to dye with crimson; -v.i. to become crimson; to blush. Crimson-

warm, warm to redness.

Crinal (kri'nal) a. [L. crinis, hair] of, or relating to, the hair.

crinated (krī-nā-ted) a. hairy.

crincum (kring-kum) n. [A.S. crincan, to yield] a turn or twist; a whim; venereal disease. Cringe (krinj) v.t. [A.S. crincan, cringan, to shirink] to contract; v.t. to draw one's self together, as in fear or timid servility; to bow obsequiously; to fawn; -n. servile civility; a mean bow. cringing ly (kring-jing-li) adv. in a cringing manner. cringle (kring-gl) n. [Icel. kringla, circle] a withe to the bolt-rone of a sail.

to the bolt-rope of a sail.

to the bolt-rope of a sail.

Crinite (kri-nit) a. [L. crinis, hair] laving the appearance of a tuft of hair; streaming.

Crinkle (kring-kl) v.t. [cf. cringe] to form with short turns or wrinkles;—v.i. to run in and out in little or short bends or turns; to run in flexures;—n. a wrinkle; a short bend or turn.

Crino (kri-nō) n. [L. crinis, hair] a skin disease of infants, supposed to be due to a parasite.

Crinoid (kri-noid) n. [G. krinon, lily, and eidos, crinoidal (kri-noidal) a. pertaining to, or containing, crinoids.

Crinoline (krin-ō-lin, -lin) n. [L. crinis, hair, and lady's skirt by hoops, hair-cloth, wire-frame, etc.

CTINOSE (krī-nōs) a. hairy.

Criosphinx (kri'-5-sfingks) n. [G. krios, ram] a sphinx having a ram's head.

Cripple (krip'-1) n. [A.S. creopan, creep] a lame person :—a. lame; -v.t. to deprive of the use of the limbs; to deprive of strength or capability for service or use ; to disable.

crippling (krip-ling) n. a timber support set up against the side of a building.

crisis (krī-sis) n.; pl. crises (krī-sēz) [4.] the decors of a disease which indicates recovery or death; any critical state in individual life, or in public affairs.

crisp (krisp) a. [L. crispus] formed into stiff curls or ringlets; brittle friable; breaking short, with slight resistance; -v.t. to curl, as the hair; to wreathe or interweave; to wrinkle; -v.t. to ripple. Crisping-iron, crisping-pin, an instrument for crisping hair or cloth.

crispate, crispated (kris-pāt, -pā-ted) a.

crispation (kris-pā-shun) n. the act of curling; the state of being curled.

crisper (kris-per) n. one who, or that which, crisps or curls; an instrument for friezing cloth. crispin for a shoemaker. crisply (kris-pin) n. [St. Crispin] a colloquial name for a shoemaker. crisply in adv. with crispness; in a crisp manner.

CTISPIESS (krisp'nes) n. state of being crisp.

crispy (kris'-pi) a. curled; formed into ringlets;

Criss-cross (kris'kros) n. [Christ-cross] a cross or mark made by one that cannot

write; a child's game;—adv. crossing one another in different directions. Criss-cross-row, the alphabet. Cristate, cristated (kris-tāt, -tā-ted) a. [L. crista, crest] crested. Criterion (krī-tā-rī-un) n.; pl. criteria (krī-tā-rī-a) [G.] a rule, standard, or measure. Crith (krith) n. [G. krithā, barley) the mass of a litre criteria (krī-tā-rī-a) [G.] krithā mansai) n. [G. krithā

crithomancy (krith-ō-man-si) n. [G. krithē, barley, and mundeia, divination] divination by means of barley-meal or dough.

critic (krit-ik) n. [G.] an examiner; a judge in matters of taste and heauty; a writer or reviewer

of such; one apt to censure or detect faults.

Critical (krit'i-kal) a. judging: discerning; accurate and discriminating in estimating literary or artistic productions; inclined to make nice distinctions; exact; captious; relating to criticism; belonging to the art of a critic; pertaining to, or indicating, a crisis or turning point; decisive; nice; of doubtful issue.

Critically (krit'-i-kal-i) adv. in a critical manner.

criticaster (krit-i-kas-ter) n. an inferior or worth-

CTITICASTET less critic.

Criticism [krit-i-sizm] n. the act or process of judging and estimating literature and the fine arts; a critical judgment expressed.

Criticizable (krit-i-siz) v.t. and i. to examine and criticize (krit-i-siz) v.t. and i. to examine and judge as a critic.

Criticize (krit-i-siz) v.t. and i. to examine and critique (kri-t-siz) v.t. and i. to examine and critique (kri-t-siz) v.t. examination or estimate of a critique (kri-t-siz) n. [crito] a roughness on the surface of glass, clouding its transparency.

Croak (krid) v.t. [Imit] to utter in a low, hoarse the throat, as a frog or crow; to forehode evil; to grumble; -n. the low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven; --n. the low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven; any like sound.

croaker (krō'ker) n. one that croaks; one that habitually forebodes evil. croaky (krō'ki) a. having, or uttering, a croak;

Croat (krō'at) n. a native of Croatia;—pl. irregular troops from Croatia.

Croceous (krō'shus) a. [G. krokos, crocus] saffroncrochet (krō'shūs) n. [F. fr. Icel. krōkr, hook] a kind of netting made by a small hook;—

v.t. and i. to work in crochet.

Crock (krok) n. [A.S. crocca] an earthen vessel; a

Crock (krok) n. [A.S. crocca] an earmen vessel; a pot or pitcher.

Crock (krok) n. [Etym. unknown] soot;—v.t. to blacken with soot;—v.t. to give off soot.

Crockery (krok-et-n) n. earthenware; earthenware vessels.

Crocket (krok-et) n. [crochet] an ornament formed! in imitation of curved and bent foliage.

crocodile (krok-ō-dīl) n. [G.] a huge amphibian ism designed to trap an opponent

by unfair questions. Crocodile tears, hypocritical tears. crocodilian (krok-ō-dil-

taining to the crocodile family.

crocodility (krok-ō-dil'
i-ti) n. a

captious method of arguing.

Crocus (krō'-kus) n. [G. Orccodile.

Crocus (krōt'-kus) n. [G. orccodile.

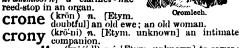
Croft (kroft) n. [A.S.] a little field adjoining a dwelling-house; an inclosed field; a small farm.

Crofter (krof-ter) n. one that farms a croft.

croma (krō'ma) n. [It. fr. G. chrōma, colour] a quaver [Mus.]. cromlech (krom'lek) n. [W.] a structure consisting of a large

flat stone placed in a slightly inclined position upon other stones set up on end.

cromorna (krō-mor-na) krummhorn a clarinet-like



croodle (króś-dl) v.i. [Etym. unknown] to cower; to lie close and snug.
crook (krook) n. [Scand.] a bend or curve; an instrument bentat the end; a shepherd's ora bishop's staff; a trick or artifice; a short tube for altering the key staff; a trick or artifice; a short tube for altering the key on a brass wind instrument; -v.t. to turn from a straight line; to curve; to turn from rectitude; to pervert; -v.i. to be bent or curved. By hook or by crook, by some means or other. Crookedo, a hunchback.

Crooked (krook/ed) a. bent; not straightforward; deviating from rectitude; perverse.

Crookedly (krook/ed-li) udv. in a crooked manner.

crookedness (krook-ed-nes) n. condition of kroom) n. [Gael.] a long-tined agricultural fork.

Croon (króón) n. [Imit.] a low, continued moan; a plain, artless melody;—v.t. to sing in a low tone; to soothe by singing softly;—v.i. to hum softly.

Crop (krop) n. [A.S.] the first stomach of a fowl; the craw; the top or highest part of anything, esp. of a plant; that which is cropped or gathered; fruit; harvest; best ore; hair cut close or short; an entire hide;—v.t. to cut off the ends of; to pluck; to reap the produce of a field: -v.i. to yield harvest or fruit. Crop-ear, a horse with cropped ears. Crop-sick, sick with repletion.

Neck and crop, altogether. To crop out, to come to light; to appear above the surface, as an underlying light; to appear above the surface, as an underlying stratum of rock. To crop up, to appear unexpectedly. Crope (krôp) n. [O.F. crope, croupe, top of a hill, etc.] a top or finial.

Cropful (krop-fool) a. having a full crop; satiated.

Cropper (krop'er) n. a pigeon with a large crop.

cropping (krop-ing) n. the act of cutting off; the raising of crops.

croppy (krop-i)n. one whose ears have been cropped; a Roundhead; an Irish rebel of 1798.

croquet (krō-kā) n. [F. croc, hook, crook] a game played on a lawn with mallets, balls, pcgs, and iron hoops;—
n.t. to drive one's ball against.

croquette (krō-ket') n. [F. fried ball of finely-minced and seasoned meat or fish (or rice, potato, etc.).

Crore (krōr) n. [Hind.] ten millions;
one hundred lakhs.

crosier, crozier (krō'zher) cross] the pastoral staff of a bishop or archbishop.



Crosiers.

croslet (kros-let) n. a little cross; a cross with the

Cross (kros) n. [L. cruz] a gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed transversely upon one another, in various forms, as T or + or X; the theological and religious import of the death of Christ; the Christian doctrine; the gospel; the symbol of Christ's death, and hence, of Christianity and Christendom; anything that thwarts or tries one's patience; affliction; disappointment; opposition; an ornament or monument in the form of a cross; the cross-like mark used instead of a signature by those that cannot write; a mixing of breeds or stock, esp. in cattle-breeding, or the product of such intermixture;—a. lying or falling athwart; transverse; adverse; contrary; perverse; peevthe product of such intermixture;—a. lying or falling athwart; transverse; adverse; contrary; perverse; peevish or fretful; mutually inverse; interchanged; contrary;—v.t. to put across or athwart; to pass from one side to the other of; to run counter to; to thwart; to clash or interfere with; to debar; to make the sign of the cross upon; to cancel; to erase; to mix the breed of;—v.t. to lie or be athwart; to move or pass from one side toward the other; to interbreed as races. Cross-action, an action brought by a defendant against a plaintiff on points be. brought by a defendant against a plaintiff on points be-longing to the same transaction. Cross-aisle, a transept-aisle of a cruciform church. Cross-armed, decussated. Cross-banded, said of a hand-railing when the grain of the veneer is run across that of the rail. Cross-barthe veneer is run across that of the rail. Cross-bar-shot, a projectile that, on leaving the gun, expanded into the form of a cross, with a quarter of the ball at each extremity. Cross-bearer, the official that carries the cross before an archbishop. Cross-bill, a bill by which the defendant prays relief against the plaintiff. Cross-birth, a birth in which the child is presented transversely. Cross-bones, two arm or thigh bones crossed. Cross-breed, a breed produced from parents of different breeds. Cross-bun, a cake marked with a cross. Cross-cut, v.t. to cut across: v. a shortened path. Cross-examination the cut across; n. a shortened path. Cross-examination, the examine, to examine a witness by the opposite side. Cross-examine, to examine a witness of the opposite side. Cross-eyed, having both eyes squinting inwards. Cross-fertilization, the fertilization of one plant by the pollen of another. Cross-eyed, the lines of fire the cross seek other fertilization, the fertilization of one plant by the pollen of another. Cross-fire, lines of fire that cross each other. Cross-garanet, a T-shaped hinge. Cross-grained, having an irregular grain; perverse. Cross-hatching, the art of hatching or shading by parallel intersecting lines. Cross-bacd, a beam or rod stretching across the top of something. Cross-jack (kroj-ek), the sail carried on the lower yard on the mizen-mast. Cross of Calvary, a cross on three steps. Cross-patch, an ill-natured person. Cross-purpose, an opposing purpose; -pl. a game of words or phruses used at random. Cross-quarters, an ornament of tracery resembling the four petals of a cruciform flower. Cross-question, to cross-camine. Cross-road, cross-way, a road that crosses another; a by-road. Cross-way, a road that crosses another; a by-road. Cross-row, the alphabet. Cross-sill, a railroad sleeper lying under the rails transversely. Cross-springer, in groined vaulting, a rib that extends diagonally from one pier to another. Cross-ting, a cross-sill; [Arch.] a connecting band. Cross-tining, versely. Cross-springer, in groined vaulting, a rib that extends diagonally from one pier to another. Cross-tie, a cross-sil!; {Arch.} a connecting hand. Cross-ting, harrowing crosswise. Cross-trees, pieces of wood or iron, set athwartships, at the top of a mast. Cross-vaulting, the intersecting of two or more simple vaults of arch work. Cross-wind, an unfavourable wind. Piery-cross, a light cross (whose extremities were set on fire, and then extinguished in the blood of a goat newly slain) transmitted from place to place as an immediate call to arms. Latin cross, one with the cross-boan two-thirds up. St. Andrew's cross, one like X. Tau-cross, one like T. To take up the cross, to sacrifice self for Christ.

Crossbill (kros-bil) n. a genus of bird, the man-bill curve in opposite directions,

and cross each other.

Crossbow (kros²bō) n. a discharging arrows, formed by placing a bow crosswise on a stock. crosse (kros) n. [F.] the long-

in the game of lacrosse.



Cross-bill.

Crossed (krost) a. marked Cross-bill.

Crossed with a cross or lines; placed or laid across; cancelled; thwarted. Crossed cheque, a cheque having two lines drawn across it, whereby it becomes negotiable only through a banker.

crossette (kro-set) n. [F.] a projection in an arch-stone fitting into the stone next to it. crossing (kros-ing) n. the act of passing across; intersection; place of crossing; the process of cross-breeding.

Crosslet (kros'let) n. See croslet.

crossly (kros'li) adv. in a cross manner; pecvishly; fretfully.

Crossiy fretfully.

Crossness (kros-nes) n. the state or quality of being cross; ill-humour.

Crosswise (kros-wiz) adv. in the form of a cross; intersecting; across.

Crotalo (krō-ta-lō) n. [ti. krotudon, rattle] a Turkish cymbal.

Crotalum (krō-ta-lum, krot-a-lum) n. a kind of castanets; a sleigh-bell.

Crotalus (krō-ta-lus, krot-a-lus) n. a genus of snakes including the rattlesnake.

Crotch (kroch) n. [Etym. doubtful] place of division, as of a trunk into branches; fork; [Naut.] a crooked timber placed on the keel fore and aft. a crooked timber placed on the keel fore and aft.

crotched (krocht) a. having a crotch; forked.

crotchet (kroch'et) n. [O. F. croc, hook] a hook: a note equal in duration

to half a minim; a bracket; a perverse fancy; a capricious opinion; a whim; -v.i. to play in measured time. crotcheteer (kroch-et-ēr')

Crotchet.

crotchetiness (kroch-et-i-Crotchet. being crotchety.

crotchety (kroch'et-i) a. given to crotchets:

croton-oil (kro'tun-oil) n. [G.] a strongly purgative vegetable oil.

crouch (krouch) v. [erook] to bend down; to stoop or lie low; to fawn; to cringe.

croup (króop) n. [F. fr. leel. kroppn, hunch] the rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse; the place behind the saddle.

croup (króop) n. [A.S. kropan, to cry] an inflammatory affection of the larynx or trachea, accompanied by a hoarse ringing cough and difficult respiration, which chiefly attacks children.

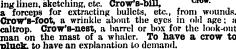
croupade (króó-pād') n. [F. cronpe, rump] a leap, in which a horse draws up his hind legs towards the belly.

croupade (króó-pād') n. [F. croupe, rump] a leap, in which a horse draws up his hind legs towards the belly.

croupier (króö-pi-er) n. [F.] one that watches the ing-table; an istant chairman at a public dinner party.

crow (kró) n. [A.S. cr win] to make the shrill sound of a cock; to brag; to exult; to utter a sound of joy or pleasure, as an infant;—n. a large bird of the genus Corvus; a crowbar; the voice of the cock. Crow-keeper, a boy employed to drive away crows; a scarecrow. Crow-quill, a pen made from the quill of a crow, used in marking linen, sketching, etc. Crows-bill, a forceps for extracting bullets, etc., from wounds. Crows-foot, a wrinkle about the eyes in old age; a caltrop. Crows-nest, a barrel or box for the look-out man on the mast of a whaler. To have a crow to pluck, to have an explanation to demand.

crowbar (kró-bar) n. a bar of iron bent at one end, and used as a lever.



crowberry (krō'ber-i) n. a heath-like plant.

crowd (kroud) v.t. [A.S. crādan] to press or drive together; to fill by pressing together; to encumber by numbers or quantity; v.i. to press together in numbers; to swarm or be numerous; n. a number of in numbers; to swarm or be numerous; n. a number of things or persons closely pressed together; throng; multitude; populace; mob.

crowd (kroud) n. [W. crwth, a hollow protuberance, a violin] a Welsh violin.

crowdy, crowdie (kroudi) n. [Etym. unknown] a mixture of meal

and cold water (or milk). **Crowfoot** (krō'-foot) n. the Ranunculus; a number of small cords roved through a long block, and used to suspend an awning by; a caltrop. **Crown** (kroun) n. [L. corona] a wreath, garland, or ornament encircling the

head as a badge of dignity or power; the ornament worn on the head by sovereign princes; any object sought for



sovereign princes; any object sought for as a prize or consummation; anything imparting beauty, dignity, ordistinction; one entitled to wear a regal or imperial crown; the sovereign; regal or imperial power; sovereignty; royalty; a five-shilling piece of money formerly bearing the image of a crown; top of the head; top-most part, as of a mountain, or other elevation; the flat circular part at the top of a hat; the highest member of a cornice; the summit; that part of an anchor where the arms are joined to the shank;—v.t. to invest with a crown, or with royal dignity; to bestow upon as a mark of honour or recompense; to adorn; to dignify; to form the topmost part of; to complete; a. belonging to the crown or the sovereign. Crown-antler, the topmost branch or antler of the horn of a stag. Crown-colony, one in which the home government has control of the branch or antier of the horn of a stag. Crown-colony, one in which the home government has control of the legislation and administration. Crown-glass, the finest sort of window-glass. Crown-imperial, a plant of the lily family, having drooping flowers of beautiful appearance. Crown-law, common law as applicable to criminal matters. Crown-lawyer, a lawyer in the service of the crown. Crown-Dines, a department of the Court of the Court of the Crown Baper, paper 15 × 20 inches, which formerly had the water-mark of a crown. Crown-post, a king-post. Crown-prince, the prince royal who inherits and suc-

prince royal who inherits and succeeds to the crown. Crown-saw, a hollow cylinder with teeth on the edge. Crown-seab, a cancerous sore on a horse's hoof. Crown-wheel, a whool with every a tauth at read-



wheel with cogs or teeth at right angles to its plane. Crown-work, an outwork consisting of two demi-bastions at the extremes, and a bastion in the middle, with curtains.

Crowner (krou-ner) n. one who, or that which, crowns or completes.

Crownet (krou-net) n. a coronet; a crowning aim. crowning (krou'ning) n. coronation; something that crowns, terminates, or finishes.

croylstone (kroil'ston) n. crystallized cawk

Croze (krōz) n. [Etym. unknown] a cooper's tool; prove to receive the edge of the head of a cask. crucial (kroosh'yal) a. [L. crux, cross] having the form of a cross; trying or searching; test-

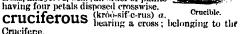
ing by experiment.

Crucian (króósh'yan) n. [G. korax, raven] the
German carp.

cruciate (króó-shi-at) a. [L. crux, cross] cruci-crucible (króó-si-bl) n. [O.F. cruche. crock] n

ing-pot capable of enduring great heat without injury used in melting ores or metals; a hollow place at the bottom of a furnace to receive the melted metal; a severe test.

Cruciferæ (króż sif-e-rē) n.pl. [L. crux, cruets, cross, and ferre, bear] an order of plants



crucifix (kroo'si-fiks) n. [L. crux, cross, and figere, fix]a cross with the figure of Christ upon it. crucifixion (krôć-si-fik'shun) n.act of crucifying: ('hrist's death upon the cross; intense suffering or affliction.

tense suffering or affliction.

Cruciform (króó-si-form) a. cross-shaped; disposed in the form of a cross.

Crucify (króó-si-f) v.t. [L. faere, fix) to fasten to a cross; to torture; to mortify.

Crucigerous (króó-si-f-erus) a. [L. crux, and gerere, carry] bearing a cross.

Crude (króód) a. [L. crudus] in its natural state; not cooked or prepared for use; raw; unripe; immature; undigested; hasty and ill-considered; having.

or displaying, superficial knowledge; roughly or coarsely done; not accurately shaded or coloured.

Crudely (krood'li) adv. in a crude manner; without due preparation, maturity, or

thoroughness.

thoroughness (króod-nes) n. the state of being crudeness; (króod-nes) n. crudeness; that which is crude! (króod-nes) n. crudeness; that which is cruel (króod-nes) n. [L. crudelis] disposed or pleased to give pain to others; causing pain; barbarous; hard-hearted; inhuman. Cruel-hearted, delighting in consultry.

barous; hard-hearted; inhuman. Crue1-nearted, delighting in cruelty.

Cruelly (króó-el-i) adv. in a cruel manner; with cruelty (króó-el-ti) n. the quality of being cruel; a barbarous deed.

Cruet (króó-et) n. [O.F. cruye, pitcher] a small glass bottle for vinegar, oil, etc.

Cruise (króó-v. v. [D. kruisen, to cross] to sail in ground fro for pleasure or in scarch of an enemy's ship.

ing to and fro for pleasure or in scarch of an enemy's ship.

Cruiser (kroō'zer) n. one who, or a ship that, wessels of the enemy, or for protecting commerce.

Crumb (krum) n. [A.S. cruma] a small fragment or please, esp. of bread or other food;—v.t. to break into, or to cover with, crumbs. Crumb-brush, a brush for sweeping crumbs off the table. Crumb-cloth, a cloth laid above a carnet to protect it from crumbs, etc. a cloth laid above a carpet to protect it from crumbs, etc. crumble (krum-bl) v.t. to break into crumbs; to v.t. to fall or break into small pieces; to decay; to perish.

crumbly (krum'bli) a apt to crumble; brittle;

crumpy, crumby (krum'i)a. full of crumbs; soft; not crusty.
crumpet (krum'pet) n. [A.S. crump, crumb, crumb, drumpet] a kind of soft bread-cake, not

crump (krump) a. crooked;—n. a deformed or crooked person.

crumple (krum-pl) v.t. [crump] to press into wrinkles; to rumple;—v.i. to shrink irregularly; to wrinkle.

crumpling (krum'pling) n. a shrivelled apple.

crunch (krunsh) v.t. and i. [Imit.] to chew with violence and noise.

cruor (króć-ur) n. [L. cruor, blood, gore] gore; coagulated blood.
cruorin (króć-ur-in) n. hæmoglobin, the colouring matter in the red corpuscles of the blood.
crupper (krup-er) n. [F. fr. leel. kropper, hunch] buckled to a saddle, and passing under a horse's tail;—
n.t. to fit with a crupper

buckled to a saddle, and passing under a noise's tan,—
v.t. to fit with a crupper.

Crural (króo-ral) a. [L. fr. crus, cruris, leg] belonging to the leg; shaped like a leg.

Crusade (króo-sad) a. [F. fr. L. crux, cross] a medieval military expedition for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans; any enthusiastic effort against existing or supposed evil; -v.i. to join in a crusade.

crusader (króð-sa-der) n. a person engaged in a

Crusado (króó-sű/dő) n. [Pg. fr. L. crux, cross] a Portuguese coin worth 2s. 13d. Cruse (króós, króóz) n. [Icel. krűs, pot] a small cup or hottle.

Cruset (króčset) n. [F. fr. D. kruyse, pot] a gold-smith's crucible or melting pot. (krush) v.t. [O.F. fr. Sw. krysta, squeeze] to press and bruise between two hard bodies; to

break into fragments; to squeeze out by pressure: to overcome completely; to ruin;—n.t. to be pressed into smaller compass by external weight or force;—n. a violent collision; the pressure of a crowd. Grush-hat, a collapsible hat. Grush-room, a room or hall in a theatre, opera-house, etc. in which the audience may promenade during the intervals. To crush a cup, to drink together. Crusher (krush-er) n. one who, or that which, crushes.

Crust (krust) n. [L. crusta] the hard external coat or covering of anything; concretion or incrustation; the outer part of baked bread; a piece of a loaf; a

deposit from wine collected on the interior of bottles; the surface of the earth;—v.t. to cover with a crust; to incrust; to envelop;—v.t. to gather into a crust.

Crusta (krus-ta) n. something, as a gem, prepared for inlaying a vase, etc.; [Bot.] the brittle

upper surface of some lichens.

Crustacea (krus-tā/shi-a)
of articulated animals, including with a crust-like shell.

crustacean (krus-tā'shiof, or one of, the Crustacea.

crustaceological

(krus-tā-shi-ō-loj-i-kal) a. pertaining to crustaceology. crustaceologist (krus-ti-shi-ol-ō-jist) n. one versed in crustaceology. crustaceology (krus-tā-shi-ol-o-ji) n. [L. crusta and G. logos, discourse]

that branch of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals. crustaceous (krus-tā'shus) a. pertaining to, or like, crust; crustacean.

crustate (krus-tat) a. [L. crustare, pp. crustatus, crust] covered with a crust.

Crustation (krus-tä'shun) n. an incrustation.

crustily (krus-ti-ii) adv. in a crusty manner; peevishly; morosely.

crustiness (krus-ti-nes) v. the quality of being crusty; moroseness; surliness.

crusty (krus-ti) a. having a crust; like crust; hard; having a harsh exterior; peevish; surly.

crut (krut) v. [F. croite, crust, fr. L. crusta) the rough part of oak bark.

crutch (kruch) n [Scand.] a staff with a cross piece at the head, placed under the arm, to support the lame or infirm in walking; a support.

crutched (krucht) pp. or a. supported on crutches;
-[I. crux] marked with the sign of the cross. Crutched, or crouched, friars, a minor order, so named, from their badge, the cross.

Crux (kruks) n. [L.] anything that puzzles very much.

Crwth (kròoth) n. [W.] a Welsh violin; a crowd.

cry (kri) v.t. [F. fr. L. queri, complain] to utter loudly; to advertise by outery, as things lost, etc.; -v.i. to call or exclaim loudly; to proclaim; to weep; to bawl, as a child; to utter inarticulate sounds; to call impor-tunately; to call for vengeance or punishment;—n. a loud as a child; to utter marticulate sounds; to call importunately; to call for vengeance or punishment;—n. a loud utterance, csp. the inarticulate sound made by an animal or child; scream; yell; outcry; loud expression of triumph, pain, or distress; acclamation; expression of popular favour; an importunate call, as in entreaty or prayer; public report or complaint; noise; bruit; proclamation; the noise made by hounds on the scent; the shedding of tears. To cry down, to depreciate. To cry mercy, to beg pardon. To cry up, to extol.

Crying (kri-ing) a. calling for notice; melancholy; cry mercy, to beg pardon. To cry up, to extol.

Cryogen (kri-o-jen) n. [4. kruos, cold. and rootgen, produce] a freezing mixture.

Cryolite (kri-o-jen) n. [4. kruos, and lithos, stone] a fluoride of sodium and aluminium.

Cryophorus (kri-o-10) n. [6. kruof-o-ins) n. [6. kruos and pherein, hear] an instrument for showing the fall of temperature in water by evaporation.

Crypt subterranean cell or cave; a vault under a church, used for burial purposes; a subterranean chapel or oratory; [Anat.] a follicle.

Cryptic, Cryptical (kriptik, -ti-kal) a. hid-

cryptic, cryptical (krip-tik, -ti-kal) a. hid-cryptically (krip-ti-kal-i) adv. secretly; in an occult or hidden sense. cryptogam (krip-ti-kal-i) ndv. secretly; in an occult or hidden sense. cryptogam (krip-ti-gam) n. [(i. k-vap-tos, secret, and gamos, marriage) a plant that has no apparent or true flower, as a fern, moss, lichen, etc.

cryptogamist (krip-tog-a-mus) a. cryptogamist (krip-tog-a-mist) n. one skilled in cryptogams. (krip-tog-a-mus) a. cryptogamous (krip-tog-a-mus) a. cryptogamous (krip-tog-a-mus) a. cryptogamic.

cryptogamy (krip-tog-a-mi) n. a concealed fructification. **Cryptogram** (krip-to-gram) n. [G. kruptos and gramma, writing, fr. gruphein, write] something written in secret characters.

cryptograph (krip-to-graf) n. a cryptogram; a system of secret writing. cryptographer (krip-to-graf) n. one that cryptographer writes in secret characters.

cryptographic, cryptographical (krip-tō-graf-ik, -i-kal) a. written in secret characters.

cryptography (krip-tog-ra-fi) n. act or art of writing in secret characters; secret characters or cipher. cryptology (krip-tol'ō-ji) n. [G. kruptos, secret, and logos, discourse] secret or enig-

matical language.

matical language.

Cryptonym (krip-tō-nim) n. [G. onoma, name]

crystal (kris-tal) n. [G. fr. kruos, cold] a mineral

body which, by the operation of affinity,
has assumed a regular geometrical form; a fine kind of
glass; anything resembling crystal;—a. consisting of, or
like, crystal. Rock crystal, transparent crystalline (kris-ta-līn) u. consisting of crystals;
resembling crystal; transparent;
beliucid. Crystalline humour, or lens, a transparent;
doubly-convex body, inclosed in a membranous capsule,
behind the iris of the eye.

crystallizable (kris-ta-lī-za-bl) a. that may be

behind the iris of the eye.

Crystallizable (kris-ta-lī-za-bl) a. that may be crystallization (kris-ta-lī-zā-shun) n. the process by which a substance

in solidifying becomes crystallized. Crystallize (knis-ta-liz) v.t. to cause to form crystals; to assume a definite form.

crystallogenic,crystallogenical

(kris-ta-lō-jen-ik, -i-kal) a. [G. krustallos, crystal, and root gen, produce] pertaining to crystallogeny. crystallogeny (kris-ta-loj-e-ni) n. the science of the production of crystals. crystallographer (kris-ta-log-ra-fer) n. [G. gruphein, write] one that describes crystals or the manner of their formation.

crystallographic, crystallo-

graphical (kris-ta-lō-graf-ik, -i-kal) a. pertaingraphical ing to crystallography. (kris-ta-lō-graf-i-crystallographically (kris-ta-lō-graf-i-adv. as in crystallography.

crystallography (kris-ta-log-ra-fi) n. the science of crystallization. crystalloid (kris-ta-loid) a. [G. cidos, shape] like a crystal:—n. one of a class of bodies, usually crystallizable, which, when in solution, are readily diffusible; a crystal-like protein granule found in plant-cells.

crystoleum (kris-tō-lē-um) n. [L. oleum, oil] ctenoid (ten-oid) a. [G.] comb-like;—n. a fish with ctenoid scales, cub (kub) n. [I. r. ouil) a young animal—bear, fox, to bring forth young.

to bring forth young.

Cub (kub) n. [Etym. doubtfui] a stall for cattle; a bin;

-v.t. to shut up or confine.

Cube (kūb) n. [L. culnus] the process of determining thesolid contents of a body.

Cube (kūb) n. [L. cubus, fr. G. kubos] a regular solid body with six equal square sides; the product of a number multiplied twice into itself, as 4×4=16, and 16×4=64, the cube of 4;-v.t. to raise to the third power, by multiplying a number into itself twice. Cube-ore, hydrous arseniate of iron. Cube-root, the number or quantity of which a given number or quantity is the oube.

Cube (kū-beb) n. [A.] the berry

Cube of a kind of pepper, used in medicine.



cubic, cubical (kū'bik, -bi-kal) a having the form or properties of a cube; capable of being contained in a cube. Cubic equation, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is the cube.

quantity is the cube.

Cubically (kū²bi-kal-i) adv. in a cubical method or form.

Cubicalness (kū²bi-kal-nes) n. state or quality of being cubical.

cubicle, cubicule (kū-bi-kl, -kūl) n. [L. cubicre, lie down] a bed-

cubic cubarre, the down] a bedroom; a chamber.

Cubiform (kū-bi-form) a. having the form of a cubic (kū-bi-lė) n. [L. cubare, lie down] the lowest course of stones in a building.

Cubit (kū-bi) n. [L. cubitum, elbow] the forearm; a measure of length, being the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.

cubital (kū'bi-tal) a. pertaining to the forearm; of the length of a cubit.

cubitière (koo-bi-tyār) n. a piece of elbow-armour. cuboid (kū-boid) a. [G. kubos and eidos, form] resembling a cube;—n. the outer distal

bone of the ankle.

Cucking-stool (kuk-ing-stool) n. [Icel. kūka, certain offenders were tied and exposed to public derision. Cuckold (kuk-öld) n. [L. ouculus, cuckoo] a man make a cuckold of.

cuckoo (koo'kôô) n. a well-known bird, of the

deriving its name from its note; a fool. Cuckoo-bee, a bee that a rool. Cucroo-nee, a nec that deposits its eggs in the nesss of other hees. Cuckoo-nread, the wood-sorrel, Ocalis acetoscila. Cuckoo-flower, lady's-smock, Cardamine pratensis. Cuckoo-fruit, the common arum. Cuckoo's-mate, the wryneck.

Cuckoo.

Cuckoo-spit, a froth

secreted by various insects, as the frog-hopper.

Cucullate, cucullated (kii-ku-lät, -lä-ted)
a. [L. cucullus, cap] hooded; like a hood.

CUCULLIFORM (kū-kul'i-form) a. hood-shaped.

cucumber (kū'kum-ber) n. [L. cucumis] a well-known plant and its fruit, used as a

salad and for pickling.

Cucumis (kū-kū-mis) n. a genus of plants containing the cucumbers.

Cucurbit (kū-kū-mis) n. [L. cucurbita, gourd] a chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd, used in distillation; a gourd.

CUCUTDITACEOUS (kū-kur-bi-tā-shus) a. belonging to the family of plants which includes the meion, gourd, etc.; gourd-like.

Cud (kud) n. [A.S. ewidu] food brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals from their first stomach, and chewed a second time. To chew the cud, to ponder.

cudbear (kud'bar) n. [Dr. Cuthhert Gordon] the plant Lecunora turtarea; a powder used in dyeing maroon and brown, and obtained from L.

in dyeing marcon and brown, and obtained from L. tartarea and other lichens.

cuddle (kud!-1) v.t. [Etym. doubtful] to caress; to fondle; v.t. [Etym. doubtful] to caress; to cuddy (kud!-1) v.t. [b. kajwit] a small cabin in the fore part of a lighter or boat; a cabin under the poop of a ship.

the poop of a sup.

cuddy, cuddie (kudi) n. [fr. nthbert] a donkey a stupin fellow.

cuddy (kudi) n. [Etym. donbtful—cf. Gael. cudaig, a small fish] the coal-fish.

cudgel (kudi-jel) n. [A.S. cycnel a short, thick stick; one's brains, to puzzle about a thing. To take up the

cudgels, to engage in a contest.

Cudweed (kud'wöd) n. a plant of the genus
(maphalium.

Cue (kū) n. [F. queue, fr. L. oauda, tail] a tail or end, esp. of a wig; a tail-like twist of hair formerly worn at the back of the head; last words of an actors

speech, regarded as a hint for the next succeeding player to speak; any hint or intimation; the part one is to perform, or the line one is to adopt; the straight rod used

perform, or the line one is to suope; whe subsection playing billiards.

Cuff (kuf) n. [Sw. kuffa, to knock] a blow with the fist;

Cuff (kuf) n. [Low L. cuffa, hood] the part of the sleeve about the wrist; a band of linen, etc., worn about the wrist, under or above the sleeve.

Cuinage (kwi-xi) n. [for consume] the official stamping of pigs of tin.

Cuirass (kwi-xi) n [L. corsum, leather] armour covering the body from

Cuirassier (kwi-ra-sēr) n. a soldier wearing actirass.

Cuir-bouilly (kwer-bool-yi) n.

and bullire, boil] leather hardened by boiling and pressing.

cuish, cuisse (kwis) n. [O.F.

armour for the thighs.

cuisine (kwi-zēn') n. [F. fr. L. Cuiras.

cuisine (kwi-zēn') n. [F. fr. L. Cuiras.

Culdees (kui-dēz) n. pl. [Celt.] monks that formerly

lived in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

cul-de-sac (kool-de-sak') n. [F. fr. L. culus,

bottom, de, of, and saccus, bag] a street or lane open only at one end; an inconclusive argument; [Mil.] a situation with no exit but at the front.

Culet, culette (kū-let, kū-let) n. [L. culus, bottom] armour that covers the bottom or back of a brilliant.

Culiciform (kū-liṣ-i-form) a. [L. culex, a gnat, culicaty (kū-liṣ-i-form) a. [L. culex, a gnat, culinary (kū-liṣ-a-i) a. [L. culina, kitchen] relating to the kitchen or to the art of cookery.

cull (kul) v.t. [L. colligere, collect] to separate, select, or pick out.

cullender (kul'en-der) n. See colander.

Culler (kul-er) n. one that picks or chooses.

cullet (kul'et) n. [L. collum, neck] broken glass collected for remelting;—[L. culus, bottom]

the meridian; top or crown

culottic (kū-lot-ik) a. [F. culotte, breeches] wear-culottic ing breeches; respectable. culpability (kul-pa-bil-i-ti) n. the state of being culpable. (kul-pa-bil) a. [L. culpa, bleme] deserv-ing censure; blameworthy.

culpableness (kul-pa-bl-nes) n. culpability.

culpably (kul'-pa-bli) adv. in a culpable manner. culprit (kul 'prit) n. one accused of a crime, as before a judge; one convicted of crime.

cult (kult) n. [L. cultus] homage; worship; devoted attention to, or veneration for, some person or

thing; a cultus.

cultch (kulch) n. [Etym. doubtful] the materials of gravel, empty shells, etc., used to form a spawning-bed for oysters; oyster spawn.

cultivable (kul'ti - va - bl) a. capable of being cultivated. cultivate (kultivat) v.t. [L. colere, pp. cultus, to foster; to improve by care and study; to direct special

foster; to improve or care since attention to; to refine; to civilize.

Cultivation (kul-ti-va-shun) n. the art or practice of cultivating; the state of being

cultivation (kul-ti-va-key, the winged fruit of the machine cultivated; culture; refinement.

cultivator (kul-ti-va-tur) n. one that cultivates;
cultrate (kul-trait) n. [L. culter] sharp-edged and pointed. like a pruning-knife.

cultriform (kul-tri-form) n. [L. culter, knife, and norma, shape] cultrate.

culture (kul-tūr) n. [L. fr. colere, till] tillage; cultivation; mental training and discipline; refinement; the propagation of bacteria and other micro-organizms in artificial media, or the product of such culture;—v.t. to cultivate.

culture (kul-tūs) n. [L.] a system of religious belief and worship.

culver (kul-tver) n. [A.S. cul/re, a dove] a pigeon; a dove. Culver-key, the winged fruit of the ash. Culver-tail, a dovesail joint.

culverin (kul-ver-in) n. [L. coluber, serpent] a

ash. Culver-tail, a dove all joint.

Culverin (kul-ver-in) n. [L. coluber, serpent] a

Culvert (kul-ver-i) n. [F. fr. L. colum, sieve] an

under a road or canal, etc.

Cumber (kum² ber) v.t. [L. cumulus, heap] to

burden; overload; encumber; perplex;

embarrass;—n. that which cumbers.

cumberless (kum-ber-les) a. free from care or encumbrance.

cumbersome (kum-ber-sum) a. burdensome; embarrassing; unwieldy.

cumbersomeness (kum-ber-sum-nes) n.

cumbrian (kum-bri-an) a. belonging to Cumberland, cumbrian system, a system of slaty rocks.

cumbrous (kum-brus) a. bulky; unwieldy; opposive; embarrassing; troublesome.

cumbrously (kum-brus-nes) n. the state

cumbrousness of being cumbrous. cumin, cummin (kum'in) n. [G. kuminon] adwarf umbelliferous plant,

cultivated for its aromatic seeds.

cummerbund (kum-cr-bund) n. [Per. kamar-band] a shawl or broad sash

worn as a waistband.

worn as a waistband.

Cumshaw (kum'shaw)n. [Chin.] a present of any kind; a tip; a gratuity.

Cumulate (kūm'ū-lūt)v.t. [L. cumulus, heap] to heap together.

Cumulative (kūm'ū-lā-lā-tiv)a. increasing by successive additions: gaining or giving force or effect by additions or repetition. Cumulative voting, the method under which a voter is at liberty to give all his votes to one candidate.

Cumulus (kūm'ū-lus)n. a rounded or hemispherical coud. [Anat.] a heap of cells about the ovum. Cumulo-stratus, cumulus clouds with a stratified appearance. Cumulo-cirro stratus, the nimbus, or rain cloud.

stratified appearance. nimbus, or rain cloud.

cuneal, cuneate (kū'nē-al, -āt) a. [I. cuneus, wedge] wedge-shaped. cuneiform, cuniform (kū-nč-i-form, kū'-ni-form) a. pertaining to the wedge-shaped characters tound in ancient

Persian and Babylonian inscriptions.

Cunette (kū-net') n. [F. fr. L. cuncus, a wedge] a deep trench dug along the middle of a dry ditch [Fort.]

Cunning (kun'ing) a. [A.S. cunnan, know] knowing; skilful; ingenious; artful; designing:—n. skill; practical experience; deceit; craft; designing:—n. skill; practical experience; deceit; cratt; artifice. Cunning-man, one that pretends to tell fortunes, or to teach how to recover lost or stolen goods. Cunningly (kun'ing-li) adv. in a cunning manner.

Cunningness (kun'ing-nes) n. the quality of being cunning.

Cup (kup) n. [A.S. fr. L. cupa, tub] a small vessel used to drink out of; the contents of such a vessel; a cupful; that which is to be received or endured; portion; lot; anything formed like a cup; a cupping-glass;—pl. repeated potations;—vl. to supply with cups; to bleed by means of a cupping-glass. Cup-bearer, an attendant at a feast who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests; an officer of the king's household who tasted the wine before giving it to drink. Cup-gall, a gall on oak-leaves. Cup-moss, a kind of lichen. Cupboard (kub-urd) n. a small closet with shelves Cupboard-love, selfish love.

Cupel (kū-pel) n. [L. cupella, dim. of cupa] a small vessel used in refining precious metals;—vl. to separate by means of a cupel. Cupel-dust, powder used in parifying metals.

used in purifying metals.

cupellation (kū-pe-lā-shun) n. the separation of gold or silver from lead in a cupel. cupful (kup-fool) n. the quantity that a cup holds; the contents of a cup. cupidity (kū-pid-i-ti) n. [L. cupiditas, fr. cupere, leading for] eager desire to possess, csp.

wealth : covetousness.

cupman (kup'man) n. a boon companion.

cupola (kū'pō-la) n. [Low L. cupa, cup, fr. L. cupa, the top of an edifice; a dome; the round top of a furnace, or the furnace itself; a revolving shot-proof turret; |Anat.] the summit of the cochlea. Cupolaship, a turreted ironelad.

cupper (kup-er) n. one that applies a cupping-glass. cupping (kup-ing) n. operation of drawing blood to any part with a cupping-glass; in dry cupping, the skin is not scarified and no blood is abstracted. Cupping-glass, a glass vessel like a cup, applied to the skin to draw blood by exhausting the air in the glass.

Cupreous (kū-prē-us) a. [L. cuprum, copper] consisting of, or like, copper.

Cupressus (kū-pres-us) n. [L., cypress] a gerus of coniferous trees.

cupric, cuprous (kū-prik, -prus) a. derived from copper. cupriferous (kū-prif-e-rus) a. [L. ferre, bear] cupriferous copper-bearing.

CUDTITE (kū'prīt) n. red oxide of copper.

cupula, cupule (kū'pū-la, -pūl) n. [Low L. cupa, cup, fr. L. cupa, tub] a cup-shaped depression; [Bot.] the acorn-cup and the like; the receptacle of certain fungi.

Cur (kur) v. [Scand.] a worthless or mongrel dog; a worthless, snarling fellow.

curable (kūr-a-bl) a. capable of being cured.

curableness (kūr-a-bl-nes) n. capability of being cured.

curação, curação (kôô-ra-sō') n. [Curação, an island north of Ven-

ezuela] a liqueur flavoured with orange-peel, etc. curacy (kū-ra-si) n. the office or employment of a

curare, curari, curara [köö-lá'ri, -ra) n. arrow-poison (it paralyzes the motor nerves and causes death by suffocation)—used in physiological experiments. curarine (köö-rá'rin) n. an alkaloid extracted from curare.

curate (kū-rāt) n. [L. cura, care] one with a cure of souls; a clergyman employed as an assistant to the rector or vicar. A stipendiary curate is dependent on the incumbent.

CUTATIVE (kū'ra-tiv) a. tending to cure.

curator (kū-rā-tur) n. a superintendent, as of a museum, etc.; a trustee; a guardian.

curb (kurb) n. [F. fr. L. curms, hent] a check or hindrance; a chain or strap attached to the bit of a bridle, and passing under the horse's lower jaw; a wall designed to buttress a mass of earth;—v.t. to rectrain; to confine; to furnish with a curb, as a well; or property; money; coin.

to restrain by a curb. Curb-roof, a roof having two sets of rafters, the upper one being much less inclined than Curb-stone, a stone placed against earth or

stonework to prevent its giving way.

Curculio (kur-kū'li-ō) n. [L.] a weevil, esp. a fruitweevil.

curcuma-paper (kur-kū'-ma-pā-per) n. [A. yellowed by turmeric (it is changed to brown by alkalis).

curcumine (kur-kū-mīn) n. the colouring matter of turmeric.

curd (kurd) n. [Celt.] the coagulated part of milk; the coagulated part of any liquid.

curdle (kur-di) v.t. to cause to turn into curd; to congeal; -v.i. to turn into curd; to congeal.

curdy (kur-di) a. like curd; full of, or containing.

cure (kūr) n. [L. cura, care] act of healing; medical treatment of disease or hurts; that which heals; cure treatment of disease or hurts; that which heals; remedy; successful treatment; restoration of health or soundness; the office of a curate; charge of souls:—v.t. to heal; to restore to health or sanity; to preserve by drying, salting, etc. Cure-all, a panacea. Curinghouse, a house in which anything is cured; a house in which anything is cured; a house in which sugar is drained and dried.

cure (koo-rū') n. [F.] a clergyman; a parson; a parish priest in France or in a French country.

cureless (kū-les) a. that cannot be cured or healed; incurable.

curer (kū-rer) n. one that cures; a physician; one that preserves provisions.

curette (kū-rer) n. [F. fr. L. aura] a surgical instrument for scooping or scraping.

curfew (kū-fū') n. [O. F. fr. L. acoopertre, hide, and focus, hearth] the ringing of a bell at night-fall, or eight o'clock a signal to cover fires, extinguish lights, and retire to rest.

lights, and retire to rest.

lights, and retire to rest.

CUTIO (kū'ri-ō) n. [an abbreviation of curiosity] anything rare or curious.

CUTIOSity (kū'ri-os'i-ti) n. [L.cura, care] disposition in things rare, forbidden, ctc.; inquisitiveness; any object of wonder; a rarity; a novelty, etc.

CUTIOSO (kū'ri-ō'sō) n.; pt. curiosi (kū-ri-ō'si) a person curious in art; a virtuoso.

CUTIOUS (kū'ri-us) a. [L. cura, care] desirous to know; inquisitive; prying; fastidious; wrought with skill and art; fanciful; singular.

CUTIOUSLY (kū'-ri-us-li) adv. in a curious manner.

curiousness (kū'ri-us-nes) n. the quality of being curious.
curl (kurl) n.t. [D.] to twist into ringlets; to twist or make into coils; to raise in waves or undulations; to ripple; —v. to bend into curls or ringlets, as hair; to move in curves, spirals, or undulations; to play at curling;—n. a ringlet of hair; an undulating or curving line in any substance; a disease of peach-trees, etc., the leaves becoming much distorted.

CUTIET (kur-ler) n. one that plays at curling.

curley (kur-li) n. [Imit.] an aquatic wading bird, with a long bill.
curliness (kur-li-nes) n. state of being curly.
curling (kur-ling) n. [curr] la game played on the ice, large smooth circular stones being slid towards a mark or tee. Curling-irons, curling-tongs, an instrument for curling the hair. Curling-stone, a stone used in the game of curling.
curly (kur-li) a. having curls; tending to curl; full of ripples.

curnudgeon (kur-muj'un) n. [for cornmudoin, fr. E. corn and O. F. mucier, hide] an avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl. Currach, curragh (kur'an) n. [Gael.] a churl. cracle; a wicker cart. currant (kur'ant) n. [Corinth] a small kind of dried grape, imported from the Levant; the fruit of a well-known shrub of the genus Ribes. Currency (kur'en-si) n. general acceptance; circulation; that which is in circulation, as representing fundary property; money; coin.

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current (kur-ent) a. [L. currere, run] running or moving rapidly; now passing in its progress; circulating through the community; generally received; common;—n. a flowing of water, air, electricity, etc.; a stream; general course; ordinary procedure; progressive and connected movement.

cedure; progressive and connected movement.

Currently (kur-ent-li) adv. in a current manner; commonly.

Curricle (kur-i-kl) n. [L. curriculum, fr. currere, curriculum (ku-i-kl) n. [L. curriculum, fr. currere, abreast:—v.i. to drive in a curricle.

Curriculum (ku-i-kū-lum) n. a racecourse; a specified course of study.

Currier (kur-i-er) n. [O.F. fr. L. corium, leather] one that dresses and colours tanned leather.

Currish (kur-ish) a. having the qualities of a cur; snarling; quarrelsome.

Currishly (kur-ish-li) adv. in a currish manner; like a cur.

Currishness (kur-ish-nes) n. moroseness; churlishness.

Curry (kur-i) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. cum and Dan. rede, fattery; to comb, rub, or cleanse, a horse. Curry-comb, an instrument for combing and cleaning horses. comb, an instrument for combing and cleaning horses.

comb, an instrument for combing and cleaning norses. To curry favour (i.e., favel, a horse) to flatter.

Curry (kur-i)n.[Tamil]a highly-flavoured and pungent sauce; a stew of fowl, fish, etc., cooked with curry. Curry-powder, an East India condiment composed of turneric, ginger, cayenne, and other ingredients.

Currying the art of dressing tanned skins.

Curse (kurs) v.l. [A.S. cursion] to utter a wish of evil against; to execrate; to devote to evil; to bring great evil upon; to vex, harass, or torment; to injure; -v.i. to utter imprecations; to swear; -n. imprecation of evil; evil pronounced or invoked; sentence of divine justice on sinners; that which brings evil or account effliction. severe affliction.

cursed (kurs-ed, kurst) a. blasted by a curse; cursedly (kurs-ed-li) adv. in a cursed manner;

Cursedness (kur-sed-nes) n. the state of being under a curse.

cursitor (kur-si-tur) n. [L. currere, run] a clerk in the Court of Chancery whose business it was to make out original writs.

CUTSIVE (kur'siv) a. running; rapid; flowing.

cursor (kur'sur) n. any part of a mathematical instrument that slides on another. Cursores (kur-sāc'rēz) n.pl. an order of birds, including the ostrich, cassowary, etc.

CUrsorily (kur'sur-i-li) adv. in a cursory manner. cursoriness (kur'sur-i-nes) n. hasty or super-ficial view or attention.

cursory (kur'-sur-i) a. characterized by haste; perfunctory.

curst (kurst) a. [cursed] shrewish; crabbed; ill-tempered; deserving a curse. curt (kurt) a. [l. curtus] short; concise; abrupt; discourteensly brief.

curtail (kur-tāi) v.t. [L. curtus, short] to cut short; to abridge; to diminish. Curtail-step, the bottom step of a stair, when the outer end is rounded off. curtailment (kur-tāi-ment) n. decrease or diminution.

curtain (kur'tin) n. [Low L. cortina] a movable cloth screen or covering intended to darken or conceal; a cloth used in theatres to conceal the stage from the audience; part of the rampart between the flanks of two bastions;—v.t. to inclose or furnish with curtains. Curtain-lecture, a private lecture

from a wife to a husband.

Curtal (kurtal) n. [L. curtus, short] a horse or dog

Curtal (kurtal) n. [L. curtus, short] a horse or dog

Curtal-friar, a friar wearing a short frock.

curtal-, curtile-ax (kur-tl-aks) n. [a corrupted form of cutlass] a kind

curtana, curtein (kur-tā-na, -tān') n. [L. curtus, short] the point-less sword, emb'iem of mercy, carried before British sovereigns at the ir coronation.

curtate (kur'tat) a. shortened; reduced. Curtate distance, the distance from the earth or the sun to the foot of a perpendicular dropped from a planet upon the plane of the ecliptic.

Curtation (kur-tā-shun) n. the difference between a planet's true distance from the sun

and its curtate distance. curtilage (kur-ti-laj) n. [L. cors. court) the land

in connection with it [Law] curtly (kurt-ii) adv. in a curt manner; briefly: curtly abruptly.

CUTTNESS (kurt-nes) n. shortness; abruptness.

curtsy, curtsey (kurt'si) n. [courtesy] a downward movement of the body by bending the knees;—v.i. to make a curtsy. curule (kū'rool) a. [L.] privileged to sit in a curule chair (a seat something like a camp-stool), the chair of honour of certain Roman magistrates. curvate, curvated (kurvak, vā-ted) a. [L. curvate, curvate]

in a regular form; curved.

Curvation (kur-vi/shun) n. the act of curving; a curved form.

curvative (kurt-ya-tiv) a. having the margin slightly curved [Bot.].

curvature (kurt-ya-tiv) a. the continual bending, or the amount of a bending, of a line or surface from a rectilinear direction.

or surface from a rectilinear direction.

CUIVE (kurv) a. bent without angles; —n. a bending without angles; that which is bent; a flexure; a line of which no three consecutive points are in the same plane; —v.t. to bend; to crook; to curve.

CUIVET (kur-vet, kur-vet) n. [It. fr. I. curvus] a raised at once, and equally advanced, the horse springing as the fore legs are falling, so that all four legs are off the ground together; a prank; a frolie;—v.i. to make recurvet; to leap and frisk.

CUIVECAUGATE (kur-vi-kaw-dāt)a. [L. curvus and

curvicaudate (kur-vi-kaw-dāt)a.[L. curvusand curvicaudate (kur-vi-kas-tāt) a. [L. curvusand curvicostate (kur-vi-kos-tāt) a. [L. costa, rib] having small curved ribs. curvidentate (kur-vi-da-tāt) a. [L. dcns, dencurvifoliate (kur-vi-fō-lāt) a. [L. jolium, leaf] having curved leaves.

CUTVISORM (kur-vi-form) a. having a curved form. curvilinear (kur-vi-lin-é-ar)a. (L. linea, line]con-curvilinearity (kur-vi-lin-é-ar-l-i) n. the state curvilinearity (kur-vi-lin-é-ar-li) adv. in a cur-curvilinearly (kur-vi-lin-é-ar-li) adv. in a cur-vilinear manner. curvinervate (kur-vi-ner-vat/a. [L. curvus and nerrus, nerve] having curved

veins or nerves. curvirostral (kur-vi-ros'tral) a. [L. rostrum, beak] having a curved beak.

CUIVITY (kur-vi-ti) n. the state of being curved.

Cusco bark (kusk-kō bark) n. a kind of Peruvian bark, named from the locality.

Cushat (kush-at) n. [A.S. cūsccote] the ring-dove or wood-pigeon.

Cushion (koosh-un) n. [O.F. fr. L. cox a, hip] a stuffed case or bag used to sit or recline upon; any stuffed or padded surface used as a rest or protector; steam left in the cylinder of an engine, acting as a buffer to the piston; -v.t. to seat on a cushion; to furnish with cushions. furnish with cushions.

cushionet (koosh'un-et) n. a little cushion.

cushiony (koosh'un-i) a. like a cushion; soft and yielding; elastic.

cusp (kusp) n. [L. cuspis, point] a projecting point in the ornamentation of arches, panels, etc.; a point or horn of a crescent; the point at which the two branches of a curve have a common tangent; a prominence on a malar touth prominence on a molar tooth.

CUSPICAL (kus'pi-dal) a. ending in a point.

cuspidate, cuspidated (kus'-pi-dāt, -dā-ted) a. having a sharp, rigid point [Bot.]; having one point, as canine teeth. cuspidor, cuspidore (kus-pi-dor, -dōr) n.

custard (kus-tard) n. [L. crusta, crust] a dish of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled. Gustard-apple, a West Indian fruit. custodial (kus-tō-di-al) a. relating to custody;—n. a receptacle for sacred objects.

custodian, custodier (kus-tō'-di-an, -er) n. [L. custos, -ōdis,

Custard-apple.

(kus-tō-di-an, -er) n. [L. custos, -ōdis, Custard-apple. Custody (kus-tu-di) n. a keeping or guarding; imprisonment.

Custom (kus-tum) n. [F. fr. L. con and suere, be accustomed] way of acting; habitual practice; habitual buying of goods; business support; patronage; long established practice or usage (which may have the force of law); toll, tax, or tribute; -pl. custom-duties. Custom-duties, taxes laid on imported or exported goods. Custom-house, the building where customs are paid, and where vessels are entered or cleared; the government department concerned with the collection of the customs. Customable (kus-tum-a-bl) a. common; dutiable.

customably (kus-tum-a-bli) adv. according to custom.

customarily (kus'tum-at i-li) adv. habitually;

customary (kustum-ari) a. according to customary (kustum-ari) a. according to custom on usage; conventional; holding or held by custom;—a. a written or printed statement of laws and customs. customed (kustumd) a. customary; accustomed; usual.

customer (kus-tum-er) n. a purchaser; a patron; a fellow.
custos (kus-tus) n. [L.] a keeper. Custos rotulorum, the chief civil officer of a county, and

keeper of its records.

Custrel (kus-trel) n. [O.F. constille, dagger] a servant to a man-at-arms; [O.F. costerel] a costrel. Cut (kut) v.t. [Etym. unknown] to separate the parts of with a sharp instrument; to make an incision in; todivide; to sever; to hew; to mow; to castrate; to carve; to hew out; to decline the acquaintance of; to wound or hurt deeply; to intersect; to reduce; to operate in lithotomy; in cricket, to strike a ball with force downward and in front of the hatsman; -v.i. to perform the operation front of the batsman; -v.t. to perform the operation of dividing, severing, intersecting, and the like; to run rapidly; to divide a pack of cards; -a. gashed, carved, etc.; deeply affected; -n. an opening made with a sharp instrument; a gash; a wound; a stroke or blow with an edged instrument, whip, or the like; a harsh remark, or avoidance of one's acquaintance; a notch, passage, or channel, made by cutting; a portion severed or cut off; an engraved block; the impression from an engraving; the set of dividing a pack of cards; the right to dividic manner. channel, made by cutting; a portion severed or cut off; an engraved block; the impression from an engraving; the act of dividing a pack of cards; the right to divide; manner in which a thing is cut or formed; shape; style; fashion. Cut and come again, help yourself freely and return for more. Cut and dry, or dried, ready for use. Cut-away, a coat with the skirts rounded off. Cut-off, that which cuts off or shortens, as a nearer passage; a contrivance in the steam engine for stopping the steam from entering the cylinder after the piston has reached a certain point. To cut a caper, to frisk about. To cut a dash, to make a display. To cut a figure, to be conspicuous. To cut in, to divide a pack of carls to settle who are to play; to join in suddenly. To cut off, to sever; to bring to an untimely end; to intercept; to stop. To cut out, to remove, as by cutting; to shape or form; to prepare; to excel; to seize and carry off from an enemy's harbour. To cut short, to interrupt; to shorten. To cut tup, to have the teeth come through the gums. To cut up, to cut in pleces; to eradicate; to criticise severely; to affect deeply. To draw cuts, to draw lots.

Cutaneous (kut-a-ri) n. Hind, la court of justice, cut in play (kut-a-ri) n. Hind, la court of justice, cutte (kut) a. [aoute] clever; sharp

CUTE (kūt) a. [aoute] clever: sharp

Cuticle (kū'ti-kl) n. [L. cutis, skin] the scarf-skin of a plant; a film on a liquid. cuticular (kū-tik-ū-lar) a. pertaining to the

CULIS (kū'tis) n. the true skin, next below the cuticle.

cutlass (kut-las) n. [L. cutter, knife] a broad, curving sword. (kut-ler) n. one that makes or deals in knives and edged tools.

cutler and edged tools.

cutlery (kut-ler-i) n. the business of a cutler; edged instruments.

cutlet (kut-let) n. [F. fr. L. costa, rib] a piece of meat for broiling or frying.

cutpurse (kut-purs) n. one that cuts purses to steal their contents; a pickpocket.

cutter (kut-er) n. one that cuts; an instrument for cutting; a small boat used by ships of war; a vessel rigged nearly like a sloop, with one mast, and a straight running bowsprit; a soft kind of brick used for arches, etc. Cutter-bar, the bar of a boring or cutting machine, which carries the cutters.

cutthroat (kut-throt) n. a murderer; an assassin;

a. murderous; barbarous.

cutting (kut-ing) n. act of one that cuts; incision; division; a twig cut off or grafting or planting; a slip cut from a newspaper, etc.; an excavation cut through a hill; removing stone from the bladder.

cuttingly (kut-ing-li) adv. severely; sarcastically. cuttle, cuttle-fish (kut'l, -fish) n. [A.S. cudele]a molluschaving ten arms furnished with suckers (when pursued, it throws out a blackish liquor which darkens the water, and enables it to escape). Cuttle-bone, the internal calcareous plate of the cuttle-fish.

Cutty, cuttie (kut'i) a. [cut] short;—n. a cutty-pipe; a short gul; a wanton. Cutty-pipe, a short tobacco-pipe. Cutty-stool, in old Scotlish churches, a seat in which women guilty of unchastity were placed for three successive Sundays to suffer rebute from the pulpit. suffer rebuke from the pulpit.

Cutwal (kut-wal) n. [Hind.] the chief police officer in a town in the East Indies.

cutwater (kut waw-ter) n. the fore part of a ship's prow.

cutworm (kut-wurm) n. any caterpillar destruc-tive to young plants.

cyanate (sī-a-nāt) n. a salt of cyanic acid.

cyanean (sī-ā/nē-an) α. dark blue or azure in colour.

cyanic (sī-an-ik) a. [G. kuanos, blue] pertaining to, or containing, cyanogen; blue. Cyanic

acid, a compound of cyanogen and oxygen.

cyanide (sī-a-nīd) n. a compound of cyanogen with a metallic base.

CVanine (sī'a-nīn) n. a blue colouring matter.

CYANITE ($\overline{si'}$, \overline{a} - \overline{nit}) n. a silicate of aluminium.

cyanogen (sī-an'o-jen) n. [G. kuanos, blue, and root gen, produce] a gas composed of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon.

Cyanometer (si-a-nom-e-ter) n. [G. metron, measuring the intensity of blue, as in the sky.

Cyanosis (si-a-nosis) n. a disease in which the skin is of a livid blue [Path.].

CVANOSITE (sī-an'-ō-sīt) n. sulphate of copper.

cyanotype (sī-an-ō-tīp) n. a photographic picture, obtained by the use of Prussian blue.
cyanuric acid (sī-a-nī-rīk as-id) n. an acid obtained from urine.
cyar (sī-ar) n. [G. kwar, hole] the orifice of the internal ear.

cyathiform (sī-ath-i-form) a. [G. kuathos, cup, and L. forma, shape] cup-shaped. cycad (sī-kad) n. [G. kukas, African coca-palm) one of an order of gynnospermous plants

resembling palms or ferns.

Cyclamen (sik-la-men) n. [G. kuklos, circle] sow-bread; a genus of bulbous head of

Cyclamin (sik'la-min) n. a vegetable alkaloid found in species of Cyclamen.

Cycle (sf-kl) n. [G. kuklos, a circle] a period of time in which a succession of events or phenomena is repeated in the same order; a long period; a body of myths or legends relating to some period, person, or event; a bicycle or tricycle;—v.t. to revolve in a cycle; to ride a bicycle or tricycle. Cycle of indiction, a period of 15 years. Cycle of the saros, or Chaldean cycle, a period of 6585; days, after which the sun and the moon occupy almost the same position relatively to the moon's nodes (it was therefore used to predict eclipses). Metonic cycle, a period of 19 years, after which time new and full moon recur on the same days of the year. Solar cycle, a period of 28 years, after which the days of the month fall on the same days of the week. same days of the week.

Cyclic, cyclical (si'klik, -kli-kal) a. pertaining chorus, a chorus that danced in a ring round an altar. Cyclic poets, poets whose subject was the Trojan war. Cyclist (sī'klist) n. one that rides a bicycle or a cyclicate of the cyclic poets.

cyclograph (sī'klō-graf) n. [G. kuklos, circle, and graphcin, write] an instrument

for describing arcs of circles.

cycloid (si kloid) n. [G. eidos, form] a curve in the circumference of a circle

revolved on a straight line. cycloidal (sī-kloi-dal) a. pertaining to a

cycloid; of the nature of a cycloid.

Cyclometer (sī-klomi-e-ter) n. [G. kuklos, circle, and nattrons, measure] an instrument for registering the revolutions of a wheel, or the distance traversed by a bicycle, etc.

Cyclometry (sī-klomi-e-tri) n. the art of measuring circles.

Cyclome (sī-klom) n. [G. kuklos, circle] a rotatory storm.

cyclonic (si-klon-ik) a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cyclone.

cyclopædia, cyclopedia (sī-klō-pē-di-a) cyclope ia.

cyclopean, cyclopic (sī-klō-pō-an, sī-klop-the Cyclops; huge; a term applied to a primitive form of architecture, distinguished by the great size of the stones. Cyclops (sī-klops) n. [G.] a giant with but one eye, placed in the midst of the forehead;

a family of minute crustaceans. cyclorama (sī-klō-rić-ma) n. [G. kuklos, circle, and horumu, view a circular panorama. cyclosis (sī-klō-sis) n. [G.] circulation of blood or other fluid.

cyclostomous (sī-klos-tō-mus) a. [G. kuklos, mouth]

having a round mouth. **cyclostyle** (sī-klū-stīl) n. [G. stulos, pen] an apparatus for multiplying copies of

cyesiognosis (si-ē-si-og-nō'sis) n. [G. kuēsis, pregnancy, and gnōsis, know-

ledge] diagnosis of pregnancy, and gnösis, know-ledge] diagnosis of pregnancy.

Cygnet (sid-in-der) n. [O.F. fr. G. kuknos, swan] a young swan.

Cylinder (sil-in-der) n. [G. kulindros] a solid generated by the rotation of a rectangle round one of its sides; a body of roller-like form.

cylindraceous (sil-in-dră/shus) a.

cylindric, cylindrical (sil-in'

-dri-kal) a. having the form of a cylinder. **cylindrically** (sil-in-dri-kal-i) adv.

in the manner or shape of a cylinder.

shape of a cylinder.

cylindricity (sil-in-dris-i-ti) n. cylindrical form.

cylindriform (sil-in-dri-form) a. [cylinder and
L. form, shape] cylindric.

cylindroid (sil-in-droid) n. [G. kwindros,
cylinder, and eidos, form] a solid
body resembling a cylinder, but having the ends elliptical.

cyma (sī'ms) n.; pl. cyms (sī'mē) [G. kuma, a wave] an ogee moulding.

cymar (si-mār) n. [F. simarre] a slight covering for a woman; a scarf.

cymbal (sim'bal) n. [G. fr. kumbē, cup] one of a pair of hollow rounded pieces

of brass or bronze which, when struck together, produce a sharp, clashing sound.

cymbalist (sim-be-list) n. one that plays the cymbals.

cymbiform (sim-bi-form) a. [L. cymba, boat, and

forma, form] boat-shaped.

cymbocephaly (sim-bō-sef-a-li) n. [G. kumbō, cup, and kephalō, head] a condition of the skull in which it is usually flattened and

condition of the skill in which it is usually flattened and hollowed along the coronal suture.

Cyme (sīm) n. [G. kuma, sprout] an inflorescence in the which the main axis, which terminates in a flower, produces one or more branches that also terminate in flowers, and grow more vigorously than the main axis.

Cymoid (sī-moid) a. having the form of a cyme; resembling a cyme.

Cymophane (sī-moi-fān) n. [G. kuma, wave, and phainein, show] chrysoberyl.

cymophanous (sī-mof'a-nus) a. opalescent.

cymose, cymous (sī-mōs, -mus) a. bearing, or of the nature of, a cyme.

Cymric (sim', kim'rik) a. [W.] pertaining to the Welsh :-n. the Welsh language.

Cymry (sim'-, kim'-ri) n.pl. the Welsh people.

cynanche (si-nang'kē) n. [G.] any acute inflammation of the throat.

cynanthropy (si-nan'-thrō-pi) n. [G. kuōn, dog, and anthrōpos, man] insanity in which the patient imagines himself to be a dog.

cynarctomachy (sin-ark-tom'a-ki) n. [G. kuōn, dog, arktos, bear, and machē, fight] bear-baiting with a dog.

cynic (sin'-ik) n. [G. kuōn, kunos, dog] one of the school of ancient philosophers who despised riches, pleasures, arts, and science; a misanthrope.

cynic, cynical (sin'-ik, -i-kūl) a. snarling; to the cynics.

to the cynics

Cynically (sin'i-kal-i) adv. in a cynical manner. cynicalness (sin'i-kal-nes) n. the quality of

cynicism (sin'i-sizm) n. the practice or principles of a cynic.

cynorexia (si-nō-rek-si-a) n. [G. kuōn, dog, and oreksis, appetite] a voracious appetite.

cynosure (si-nō-, sin-ō-shōor) n. [G. oura, tail] the constellation of the Lesser Bear, containing the polar star; a centre of attraction.

cypher See cipher.

cyphonism (sī'fō-nizm) n. [G.] a punishment among the ancients (the criminal was smeared with honey and exposed to insects, or his neck was confined in a heavy collar).

cypress (sī'pres) n. [G. kuparissos] a coniferous tree, having wood remarkable for its durability; an emblem of mourning.

Cypress, cyprus (st-pres, -prus) n. [Cyprus, the island] a thin, transparent black (or white) material; a kind of crape.

Cyprian (sip-rian) a. belonging to Cyprus, renowned for the worship of Venus; lewd;

-n. a Cypriote; a strumpet.

cyprine (sip-rin, si-prin) a. pertaining to the cypress.

Cypriote (sip-ri-ōt) a. belonging to Cyprus;—n. an inhabitant of Cyprus.

Cyrenaic (si-rē-nā-ik) a. pertaining to Cyrene, or to the Epicurean philosophy founded

there by Aristippus.

Cyrillic (si-ril-ik) a. [St. Cyril] denoting an alphabet adopted by the Slavonic peoples belonging to the Greek church.

Cyst (sist) n. [G. kustis, bladder] a bladder; a large vesicle; a sac containing morbid matter.

cystic (sis'tik) a. pertaining to a cyst; containing cysts; encysted. Cystic worm, an encysted immature tapeworm.

CYSTINE (sis-tin) n. a rare kind of urinary calculus.

CYSTITIS (sis-tī-tis) n. inflammation of the bladder.

cystocele (sis-tō-sēl) n. [G. kustis, bag, and kēlē, tumour] hernia of the urinary bladder. cystotomy (sis-tōt-ō-mi) n. [G. kustis, bladder, and tomē, cutting] the operation of cutting into the bladder. Cytherean (sith-e-rē'-an) a. [Cythera, now Cytoblast (si-tō-blast) n. [G. kutos, cavity, and blastos, germ] a cell-nucleus [Biol.] czar, tsar (zar, tsar) n. [Russ.] a king; a title of the Emperor of Russia.

czarevitch, tsarevitch (zar', tsar'e-vich) eldest son of the Czar of Russia.

czarevna, tsarevna (zi-, tsa-rev-na) n.

czarina, tsarina (za. tsa.rcina) n. a title of the Empress of Russia.
Czech (chek) n. [Bohemian] a Slav of Bohemia, Moravia, or Humgary; the language of the Czechs;—a. pertaining to the Czechs.

D, d, in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter, and the third consonant or articulation; as a nameral, it represents 500, and with a dash over it (D) 5000; in music, the second note of the natural scale.

daalder (dal'der) n. [D.] a former Dutch silver coin.

(dab) v.t. [M.E. dabben, strike] to strike gently, as with the hand, or with

some soft or moist substance; - n. a gentle blow with the hand, or m. a gentle how with the hand, or with some soft substance—hence, 'a sudden blow or hit; a small lump or mass of anything soft, as butter or mortar; an adept; a small flat fish, of dark-brown colour, allied to the flounder.



dabber (dab'er) n. one who, or that which, dabs.

dabber (dab'er) n. one who, or that which, dabs.

dabbing (dab'ing) n. the process of covering a stone with small indentations.

dabble (dab') v.t. [frequentative of dab] to wet by little dips or strokes; to moisten; to sprinkle;

-v.i. to play in water, as with the hands; to work in a slight or superficial manner; to touch here and there; to dip into; to tamper; to meddle.

dabbler (dab'er) n. one that dabbles; a superficial meddler.

dabblingly (dab'elig) in adv. in a dabbling manner; as a dabbler.

dabchick (dab'enik) n. [fr. dap, a variant of dep, and chick] a newly-hatched chick; a delicate morsel; a small grebe.

daboya (da-boi-a) n. [ff. Ind.] a venomous East daboya (da-boi-a) n. [ff. Ind.] a venomous East daboter (dab'ester) n. [datb] one that is expert at

dabster (dabster) n. [dab] one that is expert at anything.

da capo (da ka-po) [1t., from the beginning, fr. L. dc and caput, head] a direction to repeat from the beginning, usually abbreviated to D.C. [Mus.].

dace, dare, dart (das, dart) n. [O.F. dars] a small river fish.

dachshund (daks/hoont)

dachshund (daks/hoont) badger-hound] a badger-dog.

dacoit, dacoitage, etc. See dakoit.

dacryoma (dak-ri-o-ma) n. [G. dokru. a tear] the stoppage of one or both of the tear passages to the nose, causing tears to overflow on the cheek.

dactyl (dak'til) n. [G. daktulos, a finger] a poetical foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short, or one accented followed by two unaccented. dactylic (dak-til-ik) a. pertaining to, or consisting of, dactyls.

dactylioglyph (dak-til'i-ō-glif)n.[G.daktulios, a finger-ring, and pluphein, to cut] an engraver of finger-rings, or of fine gems.
dactylioglyphy (dak-til-i-og'li-fi) n. the endactyliology (dak-til-i-ol'ō-ji)n. [G. daktulios, a ring, and logos, discourse] the science or study of finger-rings.

dactyliology a ring, and logos, discourse] the science or study of finger-rings.

dactylology (dak-til-ol-ō-ji) n. [G. daktulos, finger, and logos, discourse] the art of conversing by spelling words with the fingers.

dactylorhiza (dak-ti-lō-rī-za) n. [G. daktulos, finger, and rhiza, root] finger and too, a disease of the roots of turnips.

dad, daddy (dad, dad-i) n. [Ir. daid, W. tad] father, a word used by little children.

Daddy-long-legs, the crane-fly.

daddle (dad-di) v.i. [Etym. doubtful] to walk unsteadly little did of the pedestal of a column; that part of an apartment between the plinth and impost moulding; a wide painted or other skirting on interior walls.

dædal, dædalian (dc-dal, dc-dal-li-an)a. [t. daridatlein, embellish] intricately contrived; artistic; skilful; deccitful.

intricately contrived; artistic; skilful; deceitful.

 \mathbf{daff} (daf) v.t. [a variant of dof] to toss aside; put off. daffodil (daf-ō-dil) n. [G. asphodelos] a plant of the genus Narcissus (it has a bulbous root and beautiful flowers, usually of yellow hue).

daft (daft) a. [Scand.] insane; stupid; foolish; giddy.

daft (daft) a. [Scand.] insane; stupid; foolish; giddy.
dag (dag) n. [O.F. dague] a dagger or poniard; a kind
of pistol; a loose end; a tag; a leathern latchet;

-v.t. to pierce or stab with a dagger.
dagger (dag-er) n. [W. dagr] a short sword; a
poniard; a mark of reference in the form
of a dagger, thus t, called also obelisk. At daggersdrawn, in a state of hostility. Daggers-drawing, an
approach to open rupture and violence. To look, or
speak, daggers, to look or speak fiercely.
daggle (dag-l) v.t. [Scand.] to trail, so as to wet or
befoul; to wet; to dirty;—v.i. to run through
water and mud; to draggle;—n. a slattern.
dagoba (dag-o-ba, da-go-ba) n. [Singhalese] in
oriental countries, a circular structure
built to contain relies of Buddha or some Buddhist saint.
daguerreotype (da-ger-i-i-tip) n. [fr.
laguerreotype hotography on plates of silverd copper; the picture produced by the above process;
-v.t. to represent by the photographic art, as a picture.
daguerreotyper. daguerreoty-

daguerreotyper, daguerreoty-

pist (da-ger-ō-ti-per, -pist) n. one that produced daguerreotypes.

daguerreotypes.

daguerreotypey (da-ger'-ō-tī-pi) n. art of producing daguerreotypes.

dahabieh (dā-hā-bē-e) n. [A. dahabīya:] a kind of boat used on the Nile.

Dahlia (dā-lya) n. [Dahl, a Swedish botanist] a genus of plants, of the order Composites, with large and beautiful flowers.

with large and beautiful flowers.

daily (dail) a. happening, or belonging to, each successive day; durnal; quotidian;—adv. every day; day by day;—n. a daily paper.

daimio (di-nyō) n. [Jap.] the title of the chief class of feudal lords in Japan.

daintily (dan-ti-li) adn. In a dainty manner; fasticitously; nicely.

daintiness (dan-ti-nes) n. state, or condition, of being dainty.

(dan-ti) a. [O.F. daintie, fr. L. dignitas, form, manner, or breeding; requiring dainties; over-nice; hard to please; fastidious; scrupulous; affected;—n. that which is delicious, delicate, or nice.

dairy (da-ri) n. [Icel. deigja, dairymaid] the place into butter or cheese; a shop where milk, butter, etc., are

sold. Dairy-farm, a farm devoted to the production of milk and the manufacture of butter and cheese.

dairying (dari-ing) n. the business of conducting dairymaid (dari-ing) n. the business of conducting dairymaid (dari-ing) n. a female servant employed in dairy work.

dairyman (dari-ing) n. one that keeps a dairy-farm or a dairy, or sells dairy produce.

dais (daris) n. [G. diskos, a quoit] a raised floor at the upper end of the dining-hall; the upper table of a dining-hall; a chair of state; a canny

a dining-hall; a chair of state; a canopy.

daisied (dā-zid) a. full of daisies; set or adorned with daisies.

daisy (dā-zid) n. [A.S. dæges-edge, day's eye, sun a will-known wild and garden plant of the genus Bellis.

dak, dawk (dawk) n. [ffind.] in India, the maildak, dawk post; transport by relays of men. daker-hen (daker-hen) n. the corn-crake or land-rail. dakoit (da-koit) n. [Hind.] one of a band of robbers in India and Burna.

dakoitage, dakoity (da-koi'tā, i-ti) n. robber-bards. dalai-lama (da-li'là'ma) n. [Tibetan | the chief of the two lama popes of Tibet and Manurolia. Mongolia.

dale (dāl) n. [Icel. dalr] a low place between hills; a vale or valley.

dalesman (dalz'man) n. one living in a dale or valley.

dalliance (dal-i-ans) n. act of trifling or fond-ling; interchange of caresses; trifling with business; procrastination.

dallier (dal'i-er) n. one that dallies; a trifler.

dally (dal'i) v.i. [A.S. dweligan, err] to waste time to interchange caresses; to use fondling; to sport; to

to interchange caresses; to use fondling; to sport; to frolic; to while away the time.

dalmatic (dal-mat'ik) n. [Dalmutta] a loosefitting ecclesiastical vestment with wide sleeves, worn by deacons at mass.

dal segno (dal salmyō) n. [It] a direction to go back to the sign; S: and repeat to the end—abbreviated D.S. [Mus.].

daltonism (dal'tun-izm) n. [fr. John Dalton, a distinguished chemist, who had this defect] inability to distinguish colours; colour-blindness. defect] inability to distinguish colours; colour-blindness, dam (dam) n. [a form of dame] a female parent—used of beasts; a human mother—used in contempt.

dam (dam) n. [E.] a mole, bank of carth, wall, or frame of wood, to obstruct the flow of water; the body of water confined by a dam;—v.t. to obstruct, or restrain the flow of, by a dam; to shut up; to confine.

damage (dam/āj) n. [O. F. fr. L. damnum, loss] any reputation; a compensation in money which a man claims, or gets, by the verdict of a jury for some wrong or loss he has sustained; hurt; detriment;—v.t. to inflict injury upon; to harm; to hurt; to injure; to impair;—v.t. to received lamage or injury; to be impaired or injured.

damageable (dam/āj-a-bl) a. capable of being damaged or impaired.

daman (dam'an) n. [Syr.] the Syrian hyrax; the

daman (dam'an) n. [Syr.] the Syrian hyrax; the cony of Scripture.

damascene (dam-a-sen) n. [Damascus] a native of Damascus; a damson;—a. of, or pertaining to, Damascus.

Damascus blade (da-mas-kus blad) n. a steel, and presenting on its surface a variegated appear-

steel, and presenting on its surface a variegated appearance of watering.

damask (dam-ask) n. [Damascus] a rich silk stuff orig. made at Damascus—now made of silk intermingled with flax, cotton, or wool; linen woven in imitation of the figures in damask silk; a pink colour like that of the damask-rose;—a. woven with figures like damask; of a pink colour like that of the damask-rose;—v.t. to decorate, as silk or other stuff, with raised flowers, etc., or steel with etchings or inlaid devices—hence, to embellish; to variegate. Damask-plum, the damson.

damaskeen (dam-as-kēn) v.t. to ornament, particularly iron and steel, by inlaying with another metal, or by etching; to damask.

damaskeening (dam-as-kē'-ning) n. the art of one metal by inlaving with another.

damassin (dam-a-sin) n. [F. damasser, to damask] a kind of damask with gold and silver flowers weren in and silver flowers woven in.

damboard, dambrod (dam-hörd, -brod) n. [Sw. danJerädz,

damboard, dambrod (n.[Sw.dambradt, checker-board] a draught-board.

dame (dam) n. [F. fr L. domina, mistress] a noble lady; title formerly used instead of mistress or madam; the mistress of a household; a matron; an elderly woman; the mistress of a school; title of wife of knight or baronet; in Order of British Empire, female equivalent of knight, abbrev. D.B.E. Dameschool, a school keet by a woman.

damn (dam) v.t. [L. damnum, damage] to adjudge to punishment or death; to censure; to sentence; to condemn to punishment in a future world; to condemn as bad or displeasing, by hissing, etc.

damnable (dam-na-bl) a. worthy of condemnation or reprobation; detestable.

damnation (dam-na-blu) n. condemnation to punishment in a future state.

damnatory (daminaturi) a containing a sentence of condemnation.

damnify (dam-ni-fi) v.t. to cause loss or damage

Damoclean (dam-o-klē'an) a. pertaining to Damocles, the flatterer of Dionysius of Syracuse; perilous; anxious.

damp (damp) n. [cf. Ger. damp!, vapour, fog] moisture; humidity; fog; dejection; depression; discouragement;—pl. gaseous products in coal-mines, wells, etc., classed as choke-damp and fire-damp;—a. moderately wet; moist; humid;—v.t. to moisten; to make humid; to check the action of; to deject; to discourage. discourage.

dampen (dam'pn) v.t. to make damp; -v.i. to become damp.

damper (dam-per) n. that which damps or checks; discouragement; a valve in the flue of a stove to regulate the draught of air; a contrivance to check action at a particular time.

dampish (dam'-pish) a. somewhat damp or moist.

dampness (dampines) n. moderate humidity; moiscure.

damsel (damizel) n. [O.F. damoisele, fr. L. domines linus, a lord] a young unmarried woman.

damson (damizn) n. [contracted fr. damascene] a small black plum.

dan (dan) n. [L. dominus, master] a title of honour equivalent to master or sir, now archaic.

dance (dans) v.t. [O.F. danser, fr. O. H. Ger. danseo, drag along] to cause to dance; to dandle:—v.i. to move with measured steps to a musical accompaniment; to move nimbly or merrily; to caper; dandle:—v.i. to move with measured steps to a musical accompaniment; to move nimbly or merrily; to caper; to frisk:—n. a lively motion or leaping, with set steps and postures of the body, in time with measured music a figure in which two or more move or leap in concert; the tune to which dancing is performed. Dance-music, music rhythmically fitted and specially intended as an accompaniment for dancing. To dance attendance on, to wait upon obsequiously. To lead one a dance, to give one trouble in the pursuit of an object.

dancer (dan ser) n. one that dances or practises dancing.

dancing (dan sing) n. the act or art of moving in fessional dancer. Dancing-master, a teacher of dancing.

dandelion (dan de-li-un) n. [F. dent de lion] a well known plant, with large, yellow, compound flowers.

compound flowers

dander (dan'der) v.i. [dandle] to walk idly, or in a leisurely way:—n. [dandriff] anger; passion. To raise a person's dander, to put a person in a temper.

dandify (dan'-di-fi) v.t. to make, or form, like a

dandiprat, dandyprat (dan'di-prat) n. doubt.

full a little fellow; an urchin.

dandle (dan-dl) v.t. [Ger. tändeln, fr. tand, trifle]

dandle to move up and down, as an infant; to

fondle; to toy with; to pet; to delay; to procrastinate.

dandling (dan-dling) n. the act of fondling or dancing on the knee, as an infant.

dandriff, dandruff (dan-drif, druf) n. [W. ton, skin, and drug, bad] a scurf that forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.

dandy (dan-di) n. [F. dandin, a ninny] one that affects special finery in dress; a fop. dandyism (dan-di-izm) n. the manners and dress of a dandy; foppishness.

Dane (dan) n. a native or inhabitant of Denmark.

Dane-geld (dan'geld). [A.S. Itene, Danes, and geld, payment] a tax imposed to buy off, or to raise forces against, the Danes.

danger (dan'jer) n. [O.F. danger, absolute power, fr. L. dominus, master; exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil; peril; hazard. Danger signal, a signal used to indicate some danger to be avoided.

dangerous (dān'jer-us) a. attended with danger; full of risk; unsafe.
dangerously (dān'jer-us-li) adv. in a dangerously our manner.

dangerousness (dan/ger-us-nes) n. danger; dangle (dang-ger) n.t. [Scand.] to cause to dangle; dangle (v.i. to hang loosely, or with a swinging or jerking motion; to hang about or follow after. dangler (dang-gler) n. one that hangs about or follows of there, esp. women; a trifler.

Danish (da/nish) a. belonging to the Danes or to Denmark.

Danite (dan-it) n. [see Gen. xlix. 16] one of a dangerous secret society, said to have

existed among the Mornons.

dank (dangk) a. [Sw.] damp; moist; humid; wet; raw.

danseuse (dong-sez') n. [F.] a female dancer.

Dantesque (dan-tesk') a. resembling Dante or his style; severe; sublime.

Danubian (da-nū-bi-an) a. pertaining to, or bordering on, the river Danube.

dap (dap) n.i. [a variant of dip) to drop or let fall the bait gently into the water.

Daphne (daf-nō) n. [G. daphnē, laurel] a genus of diminutive shrubs, of great beauty and fragrance in the flower.

fragrance in the flower.

fragrance in the flower.

dapper (dap-er) a. [D. dapper, brave] little and active; lively; neat; smart.

dapple (dap-l) a. [dim. of dip] a spot; one of a number of spots on an animal's skin; —a. marked with spots of different colour; spotted; variegated;—v.t. to variegate with spots; to spot.

Dapple-bay, of a bay colour, variegated with spots of another shade. Dapple-gray, of a gray colour, variegated with spots of a different shade.

dappled (dap-ld) a. spotted; variegated with spots of different colours or shades.

Darbyites (dar-bi-its) n.pl. [fr. J. N. Durby] a manne for the Plymouth Brethren.

dare (dar) v.t. [A.S. deur, I dare) to have courage for; fear] to frighten;—v.i. to be bold enough; to venture. Dare-devil, a fearless, reckless fellow.

daric (dar-ik) n. [Darius I. of Persia] a gold coin of antiquity.

(daring) n. a hold act; a hazardous attempt;

daric (dar-ing), a hold act; a hazardous attempt; daring (dar-ing), a hold act; a hazardous attempt; dark (dark) a. [A.S. deore] destitute of light; black; obscure; mysterious; concealed; hidden; ignorant; evincing black traits of character; foreboding evil; gloomy; jealous; suspicious; -n. absence of light; gloom; obscurity; condition of ignorance; secrecy; unknown state. Dark ages, the period of intellectual darkness, from the 5th to the 15th century. Dark-eyed, having dark-coloured eyes. Dark horse, a racer whose capabilities are unknown. Dark-room, a room from which all actinic rays of light are excluded [Phot.]. darken (darkn) nt. to make dark or black; to deprive of vision; to render less clear or intelligible; to cast a gloom upon; to sully; -nt. to grow dark or darker. darkish (darkish) a. somewhat dark; dusky; dim.

darkling (dárkling) adv. in the dark; blindly;

a. dark; in the dark; obscuring.

darkly (dárk-li) adv. with imperfect light; obscurely;

darkness (dárk-nes) n. absence of light; obscurely;

want of clearness or perspicuity; a state of privacy; secrecy; a state of ignorance or error, esp. on moral or religious subjects.

darksome (dárk-sum) a. somewhat dark gloomy,

dark (dárk) n. [dark] a negro; a coloured

darksome (dark'sum'a. somewhat dark gloomy, darky (dark) n. [dark] a negro; a coloured darky person; a policeman's lantern.

darling (darling) n. [A.S. deörting] one dearly person; a favourite; —a. dearly beloved; a favourite; —a. dearly beloved; regarded with especial kindness and tenderness; favourite. darn (darn) n. [0. f. darne, stopid] a plant of the place mended by darning.

darnel (darling) n. [0. f. darne, stupid] a plant of the genus Lolium, a species of grass.

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dart (darl) n. [0. f.] a pointed, missile weapon, to be thrown by the hand; anything that pierces and wounds;—n.t. to throw with a sudden effort, as a dart; to hurl or launche; as a dart; to start and rum with velocity; to shoot rapidly along.

dartars (darlary n. pl. [f. darle, tetter] a scab or ulcer under the skin of lambs.

darter (darler) n. (fl. j a name for herpes or other skin disease.

Darwinian (dar-win'i-an) a. of, or pertaining to, Charles Darwin, or the theory of

Darwinian (darwin-i-an) a. of, or pertaining to Charles Darwin, or the theory of evolution propounded by him;—n. one that accepts Darwin's theory of evolution.

Darwinism, Darwinianism (dar-

izm, dar-win'i-an-izm) n. the teaching of Charles Darwin, esp. the doctrine of the origin and modification of species

by natural selection.

dash (dash) vt. [Scand.] to throw with violence or haste; to break by collision; to destroy; to bespatter; to confound; to abash; to cast down; to throw in, or on, in a rapid, careless manner; to form or sketch rapidly or carelessly; to mingle; to adulterate; to erase by a stroke;—v.t. to rush with violence through; to strike violently against; to come in collision;—n. violent striking of two bodies; collision; crash; a sudden check; frustration; an admixture interior or adulterate. check; frustration; an admixture, infusion, or adulteracheck; frustration; an admixture, infusion, or adulteration; a partial overspreading; a rapid movement; a
sudden onset; capacity for quick, bold movements
against an enemy; a show or parade; a flourish; a
mark or line thus --, in writing or printing, denoting a
sudden break, stop, or transition in a sentence. Dashboard, a board or leathern apron so placed on the front
part of a vehicle as to prevent mud, water, etc., being
thrown into the vehicle by the heels of the horses.

dasher (dash'er) n. one who, or that which, dashes, as the float of a paddle-wheel; a showy

dashing (dash'ing) a. daring; spirited; showy;

dastard (das-tard)n. [Scand.] a coward; a poltroon; —a. cowardly; shrinking from danger.
dastardly (das-tard-i) a. cowardly; meanly timid; base; sneaking.
dasymeter (da-sim-et-er) n. [G.] an instrument for testing the density of a gas

data (dā'ta) n. plural of datum.

datary (da'ta-ri) n. an officer in the papal chancery, who dates and despatches documents.

date (dat) n. [L. datus, pp. of dare, to give] specification of the time when a writing, inscription, coin. etc., was given or executed; precise period or time of; epoch; duration; continuance;—v.t. to note the time of writing or executing; to note or fix the time of; to lefer to as a starting-point or origin;—v.t. to have a beginning; to have a date; to reckon or count from. Out of date, no longer in use; old-fashioned. Up to date, to the present time; modern.

Date-plum, the edible fruit of several species of the genus Diospyros; the sugar trees themselves. Date-sugar, from the sap of the date-palm.

dateless (datiless) a. having no fixed term.
dative (dativ). L. dativus, fr. darc, to give that which may be given or disposed of a train which pleasure; the case of a noun which expresses the object to which any-thing is given, directed, or referred;

—a. capable of being disposed of at will and pleasure;

pertaining to the dative.

datum (datum) n. [L.] something given or admitted; a ground of inference or deduction.

daturine (daturin) n. [fr. Daturu stramonium, the name of the plant] a poisonous alkaloid found in the thorn-apple.

daub (dawh) v.t. [L. de and allous, white] to smear with soft, adhesive matter; to plaster; to paint coarsely; to disguise; to conceal; -n. a viscous, sticky application; a picture coarsely executed.

dauber (daw-her) n. one that daubs; a coarse painter.

daubreelite (daw-brö-līt) n. [G. A. Daubrée, F. mineralogist] n. a rare mineral (FeCr₂S₄) found in meteoric irons.

dauby (daw'bi) a. slimy; viscous; glutinous.

daughter (daw-ter) n. [A.S. dohtor] a female child or descendant; a female penitent or nun. Daughter-in-law, the wife of one's son. daughterly (daw-ter-li) a. becoming a daughter; filial.

daunt (dant, dawnt) v.t. [L. domare, tame] to daunt (dant, dawnt) v.t. [L. domare, tame] to dauntless (dant, dawnt-les) a. bold; fearless; intrepid; undaunted. dauntlessly (dant, dawnt-les-il) adv. in a heroic and fearless manner.

dauphin (daw-fin) n. [F.] the eldest son of the king of France, and heir of the crown, prior

to 1830.

dauphiness (daw-fin-es) n. the wife of a

davenport (dav-en-port) n. [fr. the first maker] a kind of small writing-desk.

davit (da-vit) n. [F.] a spar used on board of ships as the flukes of the anchor;—pk. pieces of timber or iron projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat by.

to raise a boat by.

Davy Jones $\binom{\text{dā'vi jonz}}{n}$ doubtful] an imaginary evil spirit of the sea. Davy Jones's locker, the ocean.

Davy-lamp (da-vi-lamp)n.

Davyl a lantern in which the light is inclosed within fine wire gauze, for use in mines.

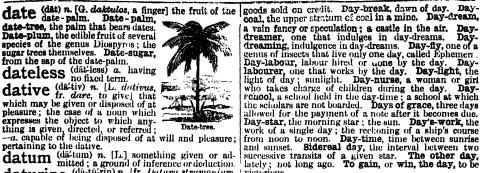
daw (daw) n. [Init.] a bird of the crow family; a jackdaw.

dawdle (daw'dl) v.t. [allied to dandle] to waste time by trifling; -v.i. to trifle; to loiter

dawk (dawk) n. [dale] an incision in timber;—
dawk [Hind. dāk] in India, the mail-post.
dawn (dawn) v.i. [A.S. dagian, fr. darg, day] to
spread or expand, as rays of light; to grow
towards the light of morning; to open out or develop, as
genius, hope, etc.; to glimmer; to come to the mind with
a faint light;—n. the break of day; first appearance of
light in the morning; first opening or expansion.

a faint light;—n. the break of day; first appearance of light in the morning; first opening or expansion; beginning; rise, as of hope, genius, etc.

day (da) n. [A.S. draf] the period from sunrise to sunset; the period of the earth's revolution on its axis—divided into 24 hours; a specific time or period; time of life; any particular day, as Christmas day; day of battle; victory. Day-bed, a couch or sofa. Day-book a book in which are preserved the accounts of all



victorious.

daysman (dazman) n. [properly, the judge or umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

dayspring (daspring) n. the beginning of the dayspring (daspring) n. the beginning of the day appointed] an umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

dayspring (daspring) n. the beginning of the day. the dawn.

daze (daz) v.t. [Scand.] to overpower with light—hence, to confuse; to bewilder; to strin.

dazele (daz-l) v.t. [requentative of daze] to overpower with light: to strike or surprise with brilliancy or display of any kind; v.i. to be overpowered by light; to excite admiration by brilliancy, beauty, etc.

dazelingly (daz-ling-li) adv. in a dazzling manner; astonishingly.

deacon (de-kn) n. [l. diaconus, fr. G. diakonos, a servant] orig. one appointed to serve tables, or superintend the care of the poor; in the R.C. church, an assistant to the priest; in the English church, one licensed to preach, but not to administer sealing ordinances; in some Preshyterian churches, one charged with the care and distributior of church property and funds; in Scotlard, the president of an incorporated trade.

deaconess (de-kn es) n. a female deacon in the some primitive church: in some

deaconess (de kn es) n. a female deacon in some Irotestant churches, one of an order of women that engage in charitable work.

deaconhood (dekn-hood) n. the state or office of a deacon; a body of deacons

taken collectively.

taken collectively.

deaconship (de'kn-ship) n. the office or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.

dead (ded) a. [A.S.] deprived or destitute of life; motion; inactive; unproductive; unprofitable; lacking form, colour, or spirit; dull; monotonous or unvaried; fixed; producing death; wanting in religious spirit; cold; heartless; cut off from the rights of a citizen or property holder; breathless; useless; gloomy; still; cold; spiritless; tasteless; vapid;—adv. to a degree resembling death; to the last degree; completely; wholly:—n. the state of the dead; the most quiet or death-like time; the period of profoundest repose, inertness, or gloom; pl. those that are dead; the deceased; the departed. Dead-born, born lifeless; still-born. Dead-drunk, helplessly intoxicated. Dead-eye, a round, flat, wooden block, pierced with three holes to receive the lanyard, used to extend the shrouds, stays, etc. Deadflat, wooden block, pierced with three holes to receive the lanyard, used to extend the shrouds, stays, etc. Deadheat, a race in which two or more competitors come in at exactly the same time. Dead-letter, a letter which from some reason or other, cannot be delivered, and is sent to the dead-letter office to be opened and returned to the sender; a law, or legal instrument, that has become inoperative by disuse. Dead-level, perfect or complete level. Dead-lift, the lifting of a thing at the utmost disadvantage, as of a dead body—hence, the last extremity. Dead-light, a strong shutter for a cabin window, to prevent water from entering. Dead-lock, a state of affairs that renders further action impossible; a standstill. Dead-march, a piece of solemn music played at funerals. Dead-shot, a marksman that seldom, if ever, misses. Dead-wall, a blank wall. Dead-water, the eddy-water that closes behind a ship.

deaden (ded-n) v.t. to impair in vigour, force, or velocity or momentum of; to retard; to make vapid or spiritless; to deprive of gloss or brilliancy.

deadhead (ded'hed) n. a person that uses a

deadhead (ded hed) n. a person that uses a public entertainment, without paying.

deadliness (ded-lines) n. the quality of being deadly (destructiveness.

deadly (destructive) willing to destroy; hostile;—adv. so as to resemble death; so as to occasion death; mortally; in an implacable manner; destructively. Deadly nightshade, a poisonous plant of the genus Atropa; the belladonna.

deadness (ded nes) n. the state of being dead; dulness; inertness; languor; cold-

deadness (dednes) n. the state of being dead; dulness; inertness; languor; coldness; indifference; flatness.

deaf (def a. [A.S.] wanting the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part; unwilling to hear or listen; not to be persuaded; stifled; indistinctly heard; sterile. Deaf-mute, one deaf and dumb.

deafen (def-n) v.t. to make deaf; to stun; to render impervious to sound, as a floor, wall, etc. deafening (def-ning) n. matter used to prevent the passage of sound through floors, partitions, and the like [Arch.].

deafness (def-nes) n. state of being deaf; incapacity to perceive sound; want of hearing; act of refusing to listen or attend to.

deal (del) n.t. [A.S. datan] to divide; to distribute; v.i to make distribution; to traffic; to trade; to act between; to intervene; to have transactions with; to manage; to distribute cards to the players: -n. a part or portion—hence, an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; distribution of cards; a pine or fir board or plank. Deal-fish, a fish of the family Trachypterides, so called from the resemblance of its dead body to a deal (wood). from the resemblance of its dead body to a deal (wood).

dealer (de'ler) n. one that deals; a trader.

dealing (deling) n. intercourse in buying and selling; traffic; conduct in relation to others; treatment; practical action.

dealt (delt) preterite and past participle of the verb deal.

dean (den) n. [Low L. decanus, the chief of ten, fr. decem. ten] an ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches; the head of a faculty in a college; the chief chaplain of the chapel-royal; president of the Court of Arches; the president of a trade guild. Dean of faculty, the president of the faculty of advocates in Scotland. Dean of guild, a magistrate of a royal burgh, who presides over a court with jurisdiction over buildings and weights and measures.

deanery of denormal normal new degrees and measures. (dener-i) n. office, revenue, residence, or purisdiction of a dean.

deanship (den'ship) n. the office, dignity, or title, of a dean.

dear (der) a. [A.S. deāre] bearing a high price; costly; expensive; marked by scarcity and exorbitance of price; highly valued; much exteemed; greatly beloved; precious;—ade. dearly; at a high rate;—n. a dear one; one dearly loved; a darling. Dearbought, bought at a high cost.

dearly (deri) ade. in a dear manner, or at a dear rate.

dearness (dēr-nes) n. state or condition of being dear.

dearth (derth) n. dearness; deficiency; scarcity; want; destitution; famine.

deary, dearie (dēr-i) n. a familiar word of enclearment.

deaspirate (de-as-pi-rat) v.t. [de, privative, and deaspirate] to remove the aspirate from; to pronounce without the aspirate.

death (deth) n. [A.S. deāth] cossation or extinction of bodily life; decease; demise; departure; dissolution; mode or manner of dying; cause, agent, or instrument, of loss of life; the state of the dead; the emblem or image of mortality; alienation or eternal separation from God.

Black death, the name given to a very destructive plague of Eastern origin, which played great havoc in Great Britain and Ireland in the 14th century. Death-agony, the agony or struggle that immediately precedes death, the name given debil that immediately precedes death. Death-bell, the bell that anounces death; the passing bell. Death-blow, a blow representation from god.

Death-fire, a luminous appearance or affaility, or gentleness; complaisant; civil.

flame, as the *ignis fatuus*, supposed to presage death. Death-rate, the proportion of deaths, usually per thousand, among the inhabitants of a given locality in a given time. Death-rattle, a rattling sound sometimes heard in the throat of a person just before death. Death's-door, a near approach to death. Death's-head, a human skull, or a figure or painting representing a human skull. Death's-head moth, the largest insect found in Britain, lawing markings on the back of the thorax which resemble a human skull. Death-warrant, an order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal. Death-watch, a small kind of beetle which makes a ticking sound, supposed to be ominous of death. To be in at the death, in hunting, to come up with the warrant here is been believed. with the quarry before it has been killed by the hounds. To put to death, to kill.

deathless (deth-les) a. not subject to death; undying; immortal, as the soul.

deathly (deth-li) a. resembling death or a dead body; deadly; fatal.

debacle (de-bak-l) n. [F.] the sudden breaking up of ice in a river; a rush of water carrying with it debris of various kinds; a confused rout.

debar (de-bar) v.t. [L. de and E. bar] to cut off from entrance; to shut out or exclude; to deny or

refuse; to hinder.

debark (de-bark) v.t. [F. débarquer] to land from debark (de-bark) v.t. [F. débarquer] to land from leave a ship or boat; to disembark;—v.i. to leave a ship or boat, and pass to the land.

debarkation (de-bar-karshun) n. the act of disembarking.

debase (de-bas) n.t. [L. de and E. base, low] to reduce from a higher to a lower state of worth, words a parity station, and the like; adulterate; disgrace. debasement (de-bas-ment) n. the act of de-basing, or the state of being debased; degradation.

debatable (de-ba-ta-bl) a liable to be debated; disputable.

debate (de-bat') n. [O.F. debatre] contention in words or arguments; dispute; controversy; discussion for clucidating truth: argument or reasoning between individuals of different opinions: -r.t. to strive for; to contend for in words or arguments; r.i. to engage in strife; to contend; to dispute; discuss; wrangle.

debater (de-bater) n. one that debates; a disputant.

debating (de-batting) n. the act of discussing; debate. Debating-society, a society established for the purpose of holding debates. debauch (de-bawch) r.t. [F. debaucher; to corrupt in character or principles; to vitiate; to pollute; to lead astray; to seduce; -n. excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; lewdness; a drinking match ; carousal.

debauched (de-bawcht) a. given to debauchery; corrupt; profligate.

debauchee (del-6-she) n. a sensual or dissipated person; a rake; a libertine debaucher (de-baw-cher) n. one that corrupts; a seducer.

debauchery (de-baw'cher-i) n. corruption; seduction from duty or virtue; intemperance; sensuality; lewdness.

debenture (de-ben'tūr) n. [L. debentur, fr. debenture adeberc, to owe, because these receipts began with the words debentur mihi, etc.] a writing acknowledging a debt; a custom-house certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback;

debonairly (deb-ō-nār'li) adv. in a debonair manner. debonairly (deb-o-nar-nes) n. courtesy; debonairness (deb-o-nar-nes) n. courtesy; debouch (de-boosh) v.i. [F. deboucher, fr. L. de out of a confined place, or from defiles.

débouché (de-boosh) n. [F.] an opening; an opening for trade, a market.

debouchure (de-boo-sher) n. [F.] the outward opening, as of a valley, river, etc. debris (de-bro) n. [F. briser, to break] fragments detached from a rock or mountain, and piled up at the base; rubbish; remains; ruins.

debt (det) n. [O.F. dette, fr. L. debere, to over] thing owed; that which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; obligation;

owed; that which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; obligation; liability; a fault; a crime; a trespass. Debt of honour, a debt not recognized by law, but resting for its validity on the honour of the debtor; a gambling debt. Debt of nature, death. National debt, money owed by a state in its corporate capacity. Small-debt court, a court for the recovery of small debts.

debtor (del-ur) n. the person that owes another either money, goods, or services.

debut (del-ioi) n. [k-] a beginning; a first appearance, as of an actor or public speaker, etc.

debutant (de-boo-tant') n. [k-] a person that makes a debut; a man that makes his first public appearance.

debutante (de-boo-tant') n. [F. fem. of debutant] time before the public or in society.

decachord (dek-boot) n. [G. deka, ten, and eborde, a string] an ancient musical instrument of ten strings as string] an ancient musical

instrument of ten strings.

decadal (dek'a-dal) a, pertaining to, or comprising, ten; consisting of tens.

decade, decad (dek'ad, ad) n. [G. dekas, ten] the sum or number of ten; an appearance of ten years.

aggregate of ten parts; a period of ten years.

decadence (de-kā-dens) n. [L. dr and cadere, fall] decay; fall; deterioration.

decadent (de-kā-dent) a. in a state of decay; falling away: deteriorating.

decagon (dek-a-gon) n. [G. deka. ten, and gōnia, corner, angle] a plane figure of ten sides

and ten angles. decagonal (de kag-o-nal) a. pertaining to, or being, a decagon.

decagram, decagramme (dek-a-gram) n. [G. deka and gramma, weight] in the metric system, a weight of 10 grams=151 323 grains.

Decagynia (dek-a-jin'-i-a) n.pl. [G. gun., a female] an order of plants having ten pistils.

ten pistils.

decagynous (de-kaj-i-nus) a. [G. deka and gune, a female] having ten pistils.

decahedral (dek-a-hē-dral) a. [G. deka, ten, and hedra, seat] having ten faces.

decahedron (dek-a-hē-drun) n. a solid figure or body having ten sides.

decalcify (dē-kal-si-fi) v.t. [L. de, calx, calcis, ime, and facere, make] to deprive of ime, as bones or teeth of their calcareous matter.

decalitre (dek-a-lē-tr) n. [G. deka and F. litre] in the metric system, a measure of capacity containing ten litres, almost equal to two and one-fifth imperial gallons.

imperial gallons.

decalogist (de-kal²n-jist) n. one that explains the decalogue.
decalogue (dek²a-log) n. [G. deka, ten, and logos, speech] the ten commandments.
decametre (dek²a-ine-tr) n. [F. metre] in the metric system, a measure of length containing 10 metres, and equal to 32°8 feet.

decamp (de-kamp) v.i. [F.] to depart suddenly; to take opeself off.

decanal (dek-a-na) a. [1.. decanus] pertaining to a dean or deanery.

Decandria (de-kan-dri-a) n. [G. deka and aner, andros, a male] an order of plants

having ten stamens.

decandrous (de-kan'drus) a. [G. aner, andros, a male] having ten stamens.

decangular (de-kang-gū-lar) a. [G. deka, ten, and E. angular] having ten angles.
decant (de-kant) v.t. [F. décanter] to pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; to pour from one vessel into another.
decantation of a fluid gently from its lees, or from one vessel into another.

from one vessel into another.

from one vessel into another.

decanter (ide-kan-ter) n. a vessel used to decant ideors; a glass bottle for the table; one that decants liquors; a decapitate (ide-kan-t-ita) n. L. L. de and caput, head to behead; to decollate.

decapitation (ide-kan-t-ita) n. the act of beheading.

(idek-a-pod) n. [id-deka, ten, and pous, podos, foot] a crustacean with ten feet or legs, as the crab, lobster, etc.

decarbonization (de-kar-bu-ni-za'shun) n. depriving a substance of carbon

decarbonize (dekar-bu-niz) v.t. [L. de and E. carbonize] to deprive of carbon. decastich (deka-stik) n. [G. deka, ten, and stichos, a verse] an ode or stauza consisting of ten lines.

sisting of ten lines.

decastyle (dek'a-stil) a. [G. deka, ten, and stulos, a column] having ten columns in front; n. a building with a portico of ten columns in front.

decasyllabic (dek-a-si-lal-lik) a. [G. deka and sullabe, a syllable] having ten cyllables.

decay (de-kā') v.t. [1. de and cadere, fall] to impair; to bring to a worse state; -v.i. to pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state to one of imperfection, weakness, or dissolution; to fail; to decline; n. gradual failure of health, strength, sound-

decline; n. gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or any kind of excellence or perfection; decline; deterioration; rottenness.

decease (de-sēs) n. [L. decedere depart, die, fr. departure from life; death; dissolution; demise; -v.t. to depart from this life; to die.

deceit (de-sēt) n. [L. decipere, deceive] an attempt or disposition to deceive; fraud; imposition; artifice; guile; duplicity; wile; trick.

deceitful (de-sēt-fool) a. full of deceit; fraudulent; deceptive.

deceitfully (de-sēt-fool-i) adv. in a deceitful deceitfulness (de-sēt-fool-nes) n. the quality deceivable (de-sēt-fool-nes) n. the quality deceivable (de-sēt-fool-nes) in the quality d

imposed on ; deceitful.

deceivableness (de-sē'va-bl-nes) n. the quality of being deceivable. deceivably (de-sē'va-bl) adr. in a manner to produce deception. deceive (de-sē'v) v.t. (L. de and capere, takel to deceive (de-sē'ver) n. one that deceives; a cheat; an impostor.

December (de-sem-ber) n. [L. decem, ten] the last month in the year.

Decemberly (de-sem-ber-li) a. like December; wintry; gloomy.

decemcostate (de-sem-kos-tat) a. [L. decem, ten] having ten ribs or elevated ridges [Bot.]

decemdentate (dē-sem-den'tāt) a. [L. dens, tooth] having ten teeth. decemfid (dē-sem-fid) a. [L. findere, cleave] divided into ten segments or lobes [Bot.]. decemvir (de-sem-ver) n. [L. decem, ten. and vir. a man] one of ten magistrates that had absolute authority in ancient Rome from 439 to 447 B.O.

decemviral (de-sem-vi-rat) a. pertaining to the decemvirate (de-sem-vi-rat) n. office, or term of office, of decemvirs; a body of

ten men in authority.

decency (dessensi) n. [L. decentia] state or quality of being decent; propriety in intercourse, actions, or discourse; proper formality; modesty; that which is decent or becoming.

decennary (de-sen-a-ri) n. [L. decem, ten, and annus, a year] a period of ten years. decennial (de-sen-i-al) a. consisting of, or continuing for, ten years, or happening

decent (desent) a. [L. decens] fitting or becoming; decent (desent) a. [L. decens] fitting or becoming; suitable in words, behaviour, dress, and ceremony; free from immodesty; graceful; well-formed; moderate but competent; sufficient; comely; seemly.

decently (desent-li) adv. in a decent or becoming manner; with propriety.

decentralization (desent-tral-i-za/shun) n. the act or principle of removing merely local affairs from the direct control of

removing merely local affairs from the direct control of the central authority.

decentralize (dē-sen'-tral-īz) v.t. to distribute; to remove from direct connection with a central authority.

with a central authority.

deceptibility (de-sep-ti-bil'i-ti) n. liability to deceptible (de-sep-ti-bil) a. capable of being deceived; deceivable.

deception (de-sep-shun) n. [L. deceptio] act of deceiving or misleading; state of being deceived or misled; that which deceives; artifice; cheat; fraud; imposition.

deceptive (de-sep-tiv) a. tending to deceive; having power to mislead.

deceptively (de-sep-tiv-li) actr. in a manner to mislead or deceive.

deceptivelysep-ess (de-sep-tiv-nes) n. the quality

deceptiveness (de-sep-tiv-nes) n. the quality decern (de-sepn) v.t. and i. [1. dr and cernere, judge] to judge; to decree [Scots Law]. dechristianize (de-krist/yan-iz) v.t. to turn from Christianity; to banish Christian belief and principles from.

decidable (de-si-da-bl) a. capable of being decided.

decide (de-sid') v.t. [L. de and caedere, cut] to determine the result of; to settle; to end;

determine the result of; to settle; to end; to terminate; to conclude;—n.i. to determine; to form a definite opinion; to judge; to give decision.

decided (de-si-ded) a. free from ambiguity; underined; undoubted; clear; resolute.

decidedly (de-si-ded-i) adv. in a decided manner; clearly; resolutely.

decider (de-si-ded-i) adv. in a decided manner; decider (de-si-ded-i) avv. on e who, or that which, decidea (de-si-de-si) n. a membrane thrown off the uterus at parturition.

deciduate (de-sid-û-āt) a. having a decidua.

deciduous (de-sid'ū-us) a. [1. de and cadere, fall] falling off or away; liable to fall; having but a temporary existence.

decigram, decigramme $\binom{\text{des'i-gram}}{n. [F.] \text{ in the}}$

metric system, a weight of one-tenth of a gram.

decilitre (desi-lē-tr) n. [F.] in the metric system, a measure of capacity equal to one-tenth

decillion (de-sil'yun) n. [I. decem, ten] a million involved to the tenth power.

decimal (desi-mal) u. [L. decimus, fr. decem, ten] by tens; increasing or diminishing by tens; or decimal fraction, a fraction whose denominator is a power of ten. Decimal point, a dot between the whole part and the fractional part of a decimal expression. Decimal system, metric system; any system of weights and measures proceeding by multiples of ten.

decimally (desi-mal-iz) u.t. to reduce to the decimally (desi-mals) adv. by means of decimals; by tens.

decimally (desi-mal) adv. by means of decimals; by tens.

decimale (desi-mal) adv. by the solection of the tenth part of; to tithe; to select by lot and punish with death every tenth man; to decimalion (desi-mal's) u.t. the decimal; or the decimalion (desi-mal's) u.t. the select by lot and punish with death every tenth man; to decimation (desi-mal's) u.t. this, or the

decimation (des.i-mā'shun) n. a tithing, or the tenth part; a selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, etc.; the destruction of a large number of people.

decimetre (des'i-mē-tr) n. [F.] in the metric system, a measure of length equal to one-tenth of a metre, or 3 937 inches.

decimo-sexto (des-i-mō-seks-tō) n. a size of book in which each sheet is

folded into sixteen leaves.

decipher (ide-si-fer) v.t. to find the key to a cipher; to translate from a cipher into intelligible terms; to unravel; to explain; to succeed in reading something badly written or partly obliterated.

decipherable (ide-si-fer-a-bl) a capable of being deciphered.

decipherer (de-sī-fer-er) n. one that deciphers.

decipherment (de-si-fer-ment) n. the act of deciphering.

decision (de-sizh-un) n. [L. decisio] act of settling or terminating, as a controversy, battle, or event; settlement; conclusion; final opinion or judgment; the quality of being decided; determination.

decisive (de-si-siv) a. having the power or quality of decisive (de-si-siv) a. having the power or quality of deciding a question or controversy, etc.; marked by decision; resolute; conclusive; positive. decisively (de-si-siv-li) adv. in a manner to end deliberation, doubt, or contest. decisiveness (de-si-siv-nes) n. quality of ending doubt, controversy, etc.

deck (dek) v.t. [Ger. decken, cover] to cover; to overspread; to dress; to clothe with elegance; array; adorn; embellish; to furnish with a deck, as a array; adorn; embellish; to furnish with a deck, as a vessel;—n. the floor-like covering or division of a ship; a pack of cards piled regularly on each other. Deck-chair, a light kind of chair used on board ship. Deck-hand, a person employed as a labourer on the deck of a vessel. Deck-passenger, a passenger that pays for accommodation on the deck of a vessel. To clear the decks to prepare a man-of-war for action. To sweep the deck or decks, to clear the deck, as by a great wave or the fire of an enemy's guns.

decker (dek-er) n. one who, or that which, decks or adorns; a vessel that has a deck or decks, as a three-decker.

decking (dek-ing) n. act of adorning; that which embellishes.

declaim (de-klam) v.t. [L. de and clumare, cry out] to utter in public; to deliver in a rhetorical manner;—v.i. to speak rhetorically; to make a formal speech or an oration; to harangue.

declaimer (de-klā/mer) n. one that declaims.

declamation (dek-la-mā'shun) n. [L. decla-matio] act or art of declaiming; a set speech or harangue; pretentious rhetorical display.

declamatory (de-klam'a-tur-i)a. pertaining to declamatory (de-klam'a-tur-i)a. pertaining to rhetorical display; without solid sense or argument; appealing to the feelings or passions.

declarable (de-kla-ra-bl)a.capable of declaration or proof.

declarant (de-kla-ra-i)n. one that makes a declaration (dek-la-ra-i)num. affirmation; distinct statement; the document by which an assertion or announcement is authoritatively verified. Declaration of Independence, the public act by which the U.S.

tion of Independence, the public act by which the U.S. congress on July 4, 1776, declared the colonies to be independent of Great Britain. Declaration of war, an announcement or proclamation of war by the sovereign authority of a state.

declarative (de-klar-a-tiv) a. making declaration, proclamation, or explanation.
declarator (de-klar-a-tur) a. a form of action in the Court of Session, Scotland, the object of which is to have a fact declared judicially, as

the existence of a marriage.

declaratory (de-klar-a-tur-i) a. making declaration, explanation, or exhibition; expressive; affirmative. Declaratory Act, an act intended to explain some former act that has become obscure or doubtful

declare (de-klar) v.t. [L. de and clarus, clear] to tell explicitly; to manifest; to publish; to proclaim; to assert; to make full statement of;—v.s. to make a declaration; to proclaim one's opinion or resolution; to decide in favour of.

declared (de-klard') a. avowed; open; professed. declaredly (de-klār'ed-li) adv. avowedly; ex-

declarer (de-klar-er) n. one that declares.

declension (de-klen'shun) n. declination; descent; slope; a falling off from excellence or perfection; deterioration; decay; act of refusing or declining; a declinature; the inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives; a number of nouns similarly declined.

declinable (de-kli'na-bl) a. capable of being declined.

declinal (de-klī'-nal) a. sloping downwards.

declinate (dek-li-nāt) a. stoping downwards.

declinate (dek-li-nāt) a. bending downward in a curve; curved downward; declining.

declination (dek-li-nāshun) n. act or state of bending downwards; descent: inclination; act or state of falling off from excellence or perfection; deterioration; decay; act of deviating or turning aside; obliquity; divergence; angular distance of any object from the celestial equator. Declination of the compass, or magnetic declination, the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place. of the compass, or magnetic declination, the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place.

declinatory (de-klin-a-tur-i) a. of, or pertaining to, declination.

declinature (de-klin-a-tur) n. act of putting away or refusing.

decline (de-klin') v. l. [1. declinare] to bend downward; to depress; to turn off or away from;

to refuse; to reject courteously; to shun; to avoid; to inflect;—v.i. to bend over or hang down, as from weakness, weariness, etc.; to tend or draw towards a close or extinction; to fail; to decay; to turn aside; to deviate; to stray; to refuse; to diminish; to fall in value;—n. a falling off; tendency to a worse state; diminution; deterioration; a gradual sinking and wasting away; consumption; phthisis.

consumption; phthisis.

declinometer (dek-li-nom'e-ter) n. [L. declinometer are, decline, and G. metron, measure] an instrument for measuring magnetic declination, and observing its variations.

declinous (de-kli-nus) a. bent downward, as a branch or shoot.

declivitous (de-kliv-i-tus) a. gradually declining or descending; sloping.

declivity (de-kliv-i-ti) n. [L. declivis, sloping] declivity (de-kliv-i-ti) n. [L. declivis, sloping] declivity (de-kliv-i-ti) n. [L. declivis, sloping] declivity (de-kliv-i-ti) n. [L. deand coquere, cook] to prepare for assimilation by the heat of the stomach.

decoction (de-kok-shun) n. act of preparing for use by boiling; an extract prepared by boiling something in water.

decoction use by boiling; an extract prepared by boiling something in water.

decoctive (de-kok-tiv) a. that may be easily decocted or digested.

decollate (de-kok-tiv) a. that may be easily decollate (de-kok-tiv) a. that may be easily decollate (de-kok-tiv) a. [L. de and collum, neck] to behead; to decapitate.

decollation (de-ko-tiv) a. [L. de and collum, neck] low-necked (said of a dress); having the neck and shoulders exposed.

decolorant (de-kul-ur-ant) a. bleaching; -n. a decolorant (de-kul-ur-ant) a. bleaching; -n. a decoloration (de-kul-ur-at-shum) n. the removal decoloration or absence of colour.

decolour; to bleach.

of colour; to bleach.

of colour; to bleach.

decomposable (dē-kum-pō'za-bl) a. capable of heing decomposed.

decompose (dō-kum-pō'z) v.t. to separate the constituent parts of; to set free from chemical combination to resolve into original elements;—v.i. to decay; to rot.

decomposite (dē-kom-poz-it) a. compounded with things already composite.

decomposition (dē-kom-pō-zish'un) n. the

decomposition (de-kom-pō-zish-un) n. the into its elements; state of being separated; release from previous combinations; putrefaction. decompound (de-kom-pound') v.t. to compound or mix with that which is already compound; to decompose;—a. compound of what is already compounded; several times compounded or divided, as a leaf or stem.

decompoundable (de-kom-pounda-bl) a.

decorate (dek'u-rat) v.t. [L. decus, ornament] to deck with that which is becoming.

decorate deck with that which is becoming, ornamental, or honorary; adorn; embellish. decorated (dek-u-rā-ted)a adorned; embellished. Decorated style of Gothic architecture. decoration (dek-u-rā-shun)n. act of decorating; ornament: a badge of honour. Decoration Day. May 30, set apart in the U.S. for honouring the memory of those that fell in the civil war (1861-65), by decorating the graves, making speeches, etc. decorative (dek-u-rā-tiy)a. suited to embellish; adorning; ornamental. decorativeness (dek-u-rā-tiv-nes) n. the quality of heing decorative. decorator one whose business it is to decorate rooms or houses.

rooms or houses.

decorous (de-kō-rus) a. [L.] suitable; becoming; proper; seemly; befitting.
decorously (de-kō-rus-l) adv. in a decorous or becoming manner.
decorousness (de-kō-rus-nes) a. becoming decorousness behaviour; decorum.
decorticate (de-kō-rus-lav.l. [L. de and cortex, bark] to deprive of the bark, husk,

or peel.

decortication (de-kor-ti-ka'shun) n. the act of decorticator (de-kor-ti-ka'shun) n. the act of decorticator (de-kor-ti-ka-tur) n. a tool for stripping off bark.

decorum (de-ke-rum) n. [L.] propriety of speech, manner, or conduct; scendliness; decency; becoming or staid manner; gravity.

decoy (de-koi') v.t. [L. de and O.F. coi, quiet] to allure; to entice; —n. anything intended to lead into a snare; a lure used by sportsmen to entice birds within shot; a place into which wild fowls are enticed in order to take them. Decoy-duck, a tame duck, or an imitation of one, used to lure wild fowls into the decoy; one that decoys others. Decoy-man, a man employed in decoying fowls.

decrassify (de-kras'i-fī) v.t. to make less crass.

decrease (de-krēs') r.t. [L. de and crescere, grow] to lessen; to diminish gradually;—v.i.

to become less; to be diminish gradually;—v.i. to become less; to be diminished gradually in extent, quantity, amount, quality, value, or strength;—n. gradual diminution; decay; wane, as of the moon.

decreasingly (de-krē'sing-li) adv. in a decreasing manner.

decree (de-krē') n. [L. decernere, decide] an order or decision made by a court or other competent authority; an established rule or law;—pl. the predetermined purposes or plans of the Almighty;—v.t. to determine judicially, by authority, or by edict; to order; to appoint; to establish by law;—v.i. to decide authoritatively; to determine decisively; to resolve.

decreeable (de-krē-a-bl) a. that may be decreed. decrement (dek-re-a-bl) a. that may be decreed.

decrement (dek-re-ment) n. [L. decrementum]
state of becoming gradually less;
decrease; quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste.

decrepit (de-krep-it) a. [L. decrepitus, fr. de and
infirmities of old age; broken down; infirm.

decrepitate (de-krep-i-tat) v.t. [L. de and
erepitare, crackle] to roast or
calcine with continual explosion or crackling of the
substance;—v.t. to crackle, as salts when roasting.

decrepitation (de-krep-i-ta-shun) n. act of
calcining salts or other minerals
in a crueble, usually with a crackling noise; the noise
produced in calcination.

decrepituice decrepitaces (de-krep-

decrepitude, decrepitness (de-krepnes) n. the feeble or infirm state of the body produced by decay and the infirmities of age; state of senility.

decrescendo decrescendo (dā-kre-shen'dō) a. [It.] with decrescendo creasing volume of sound-a direction to performers, either written upon the staff or indicated thus:

decrescent (de-kres-ent)a.[L.]becoming less by gradual diminution.

decretal (de-kre-tal) a. [L. decretalis, fr. decretum] containing, or appertaining to, a

decree;—n. an authoritative order or decree, esp. of the pope; a collection of the pope's decrees.

decretist (de-kre-tist) n. a student of the decretals. decretive (de-krē-tiv) a. having the force of a decretorily (de-krē-tur-i-li, dek-re-tur-i-li) adv. decretory (de-krē-tur-i-li, dek-re-tur-i-li) adv. decretory (de-krē-tur-i-li) adv. decretory (de-k decrier (de-krī-er) n. one that decries. decrustation (dē-krus-tā-shun) n. the removal of crust.

decry (de-krī) v.t. to cry down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless; to rail or clamour against;

man, or wortness; to rail or ciamour against; to bring into disrepute; disparage; traduce.

decubation (dē-kū-bā/shun) n. [L. deand cubare, lei] the act of lying down.

decubitus (dē-kū-bi-tus) n. the posture of a sick person in bed.

decuman (dek-ū-man) n. [L. decumanus, fr. decimus, tenth] large, said esp. of waves.

Decuman gate, the principal gate of the Roman camp. decumbence, decumbency de kumbens, de kumbens, de

decumbente, decumbent y bens, de-kumbensi) n. act, posture, or state, of lying down, decumbent (de-kumbent) n. [L. decumbens] bending or lying down; prostrate, decumbently (de-kumbent-li) adv. in a decumbent posture. In a decumbent posture, decumbent posture, and plicare, fold tenfold;—n. a number ten times repeated;—n. t. to make tenfold.

decurion (de-kū-ri-un) n. [L.] an officer of the Roman army that had control over a decume or body of ten soldiers.

decuria, or body of ten soldiers. decurra, or body of ten soldiers.

decurrent (de-kur-ent) a. [L. decurrere, fr. de and eurrere, run] extending downward along the stem, as of the base of a sessile leaf.

decursion (de-kur-shun) u. the act of flowing down, so f a stream or current.

decursive (de-kur-siv) a. running down; decurrent.

decussate (de-kus-āt) v.t. [L. decussarc, fr. decussarc (de-kus-āt) v.t. [L. decussarc, fr. decussars, the number ten, which the Romans represented by X] to cross at an acute angle; to intersect or lie upon in the form of an X. decussated (de-kus-ā-ted) a. crossed; intersected; [Bot.] growing in pairs, alternately crossing each other at right angles.

alternately crossing each other at right angles.

decussately (de-kus-at-li) udv. in a decussate manner.

decussation (de-kus-at-shun) n. act of crossing at an acute angle; the state of being thus crossed; an intersection in the form of an X.

dedicate (dedi-i-kat) v.t. [L. dedicare, fr. de and decare, declare] to set apart and consecrate for a sacred purpose; to devote or give wholly or earnestly up to; to insernbe, or address, as a book, to a patron or friend;—a. set apart; devoted; consecrated.

dedication (ded-i-kā-shun) n. act of dedicating; an inscription of a book to a patron or friend.

dedicator (ded'i-kā-tur) n. one that dedicates.

dedicatory (ded'i-kā-tur-i) a. composing a dedicatory cation; complimentary; adulatory.

dedimus (ded'i n. [L.] a writ empowering a

dedimus (dedi n. [L.] a writ empowering a private person to act as a judge.

deduce (de-dūs') v.t. [L. deducere, fr. de and ducerive by logical process; to obtain or arrive at, 2s the result of reasoning; to infer; to gather from premises.

deducement (de-dūs-ment) v. the act of de-dūs-ment) v. the act of de-ducement (de-dūs-ment) v. the act of de-ducement (de-dūs-me

deducibility, deducibleness (de-dū-ti, de-dū-si-bl-nes) n. the quality of being deducible. deducible (de-dū-si-bl) a. capable of being gathered or inferred. deducive (de-dū-siv) a. performing the art of deducive.

deduction.

deduct (de-dukt') v.t. [L. deducere] to take away,
deduction (de-duk-shum) n. act or method of
inferring or concluding; that which
is deduced; an inference; a conclusion; act of deducting
or taking away; that which is deducted; abatement.
deductive (de-duk-tiv) a. capable of being deduced from premises; deducible. De-

ductive reasoning, that process of reasoning by which we arrive at the necessary consequences of admitted or established premises.

deductively (de-duk'tiv-li) adv. by process of reasoning from premises.

ded (ded) n. [A.S. davd, from dim, do] that which is done; an act; achievement; exploit; a written contract or agreement.

deedful (ded-fool) a. characterized by deeds or exploits.

deedless (ded-les) a. inactive; indolent; not having performed deeds or exploits.

deem (dēm) v.t. and i. [A.S. dēman] to believe; to think; to judge; n. opinion; surmise.

deemster (dēm ster) n. a judge; one of the two judges of the Isle of Man.

deep (dēp) a. [A.S. dēop] extending far below the surface; of great perpendicular dimension, as measured downward; low in situation; much beneath the adjacent land; entering far: niercing a great way: the adjacent land; entering far; piercing a great way; catending far back; far from the outer part; not obvi-ous; hidden; secret; hard to understand; mysterious; intricate; having power to understand; penetrating; searching; profound; insidious; designing; treacherous; sunk low; abject; depressed; very still or calm; solemn; thick; black; dark; intense; low in pitch; grave; heartthick; black; dark; intense; low in pitch; grave; heartfelt; affecting: -adv. to a great depth; far down; profoundly; deeply:-n. that which is deep; the sea or ocean; that which is profound or not easily fathomed. Deep-laid, formed with elaborate artifice. Deepmouthed, having a deep, sonorous note. Deep-sea, pertaining to the open sea. Deep-seated, far removed from the surface; tiruly implanted.

deepen (defin) v.t. to make deep, or increase the deeply (depilo) y.v. to become more deep. deeplh of y.v. to be come more deep. deeply foundly; gravely; passionately.

deepmost (depinost) a. deepest; of greatest depth.

deepness (depines) n. state or quality of being deep; deep; deep; profundity.

deer (der) n. [A.S. deor] a name of many ruminant quadrupeds. Deer-hair, a rushy plant. Deer-hound, a hound for hunting deer; a staghound. Deer-mouse, a common name of the American jumping mouse. Deer-skin, the hide of a deer, or leather made from such mouse. Deer-skin, the inde of a deer, or leather made from such a hide. Deer-stalker, one that practises deer stalking. Deer-stalking, the method or practice of hunting deer by lying in wait or stealing upon them unawares.

deface (de-fas) n.t. [L. dis and facies, face] to destroy or mar the face or external appearance of: to distingue: to obliterate: to crase; to destroy.

ance of; to distingure; to obliterate; to erase; to destroy.

defacement (de-fas-ment) n. act of defacing, or the condition of being defaced; injury to the external appearance; crasure; obliteration.

defacer (de-faser) n. one that, or that which, defaces.

defacingly (de-fa'-sing-li) adv. in a defacing manner.

defalcate (de-fal-kāt) v.t. [L. de and falze, a sickle] to cut off; to take away or deduct a part of (used chiefly of money, accounts, etc.).

defalcation (de-fal-kā-shun) n. a cutting off; a diminution, deficit, or withdrawment; an abstraction of money, etc., by an officer having it in charge; an embezzlement; fraudulent deficiency.

defalcator (def-al-kā-tur) n. one that embezzles money intrusted to his care; one that is guilty of breach of trust.

that is guilty of breach of trust.

defamation (def-a-mā'shun) n. act of bringing infamy upon; the malicious uttering of falsehoods, or the circulating of reports tending to destroy the good name of another; slander; detraction.

defamatory (de-fam'a-tur-i) a. containing defination; injurious to reputation;

calumnious; slanderous; libellous.

defame (de-fam) v.t. [L. dis and fama, report] to
make infamous; to harm or destroy the
good fame or reputation of, by slanderous reports; to

speak evil of; slander; calumniate.

defamer (de-fa-mer) n. a slanderer; detractor; calumniator.

defamingly (de-fā-ming-li) adv. in a slanderous manner.

default (de-fawlt') n. [F. déjunt, fr. defuiltir, fail]
omission of that which ought to be done; fault; offence; defect; failure; neglect to take some step necessary to secure the benefit of law;-n.i. to fail to appear in court; to fail to perform; to omit by neglect.

defaulter (de-fawl-ter) n. one that fails to appear in court when called; one that fails to account for money intrusted to his care; a peculator.

account for money intrusted to his care; a peculator.

defeasance (de-fc-zans) n. [O.F. defaire, undo] defeat; a rendering null and void a condition relating to a deed, which, if performed, renders the deed yoid.

Deed of defeasance, an instrument that nullifies the force or operation of.

defeasanced (de-fe-zunst) a. subject to de-defeat (de-fet') n. (J.F. fr. L. dis and facere, to do] an overthrow, as of an attack, an army, etc.; rout; frustration; disconfiture;—v.t. to render null and void; to overcome or vanquish, as an army; to resist with success; overpower; subdue; disconfit; baffle; frustrate. defeature (de-fe-tur) n. overthrow; defeat; dis-figurement; disguise; -v.t. to disfigure;

deform; disguise.

defecate (def-e-kāt) v.t. [L. de and facx, faceis, deegs, etc.; to clarify; to purify v.i. to void excrement; to become clear or pure;—a. freed from anything that can pollute, as dregs, etc. (def-e-kā-shun) n. act of separating fact of voiding excrement from impurities, as lees or dregs; act of voiding excrement from the body.

defecation (def-e-kā-tur) n. one that, or that defect (de-fekt) n. [L. deficere, fail] want of some-fection; imperfection, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; failing; blemish; deformity; spot; taint.

defectible (de-fek-ti-bil-i-ti) n. deficiency; defectible (de-fek-ti-bil-i-ti) n. deficiency; deform; disguise.

defectible (de-fek-ti-bl) a. deficient; lacking.

defection (de-fek-shun) n. [L.] a falling away; want or failure in duty; act of abandoning a person or cause; apostasy; revolt; backsliding. defective (de-fek-tiv) a. wanting in substance, quantity, or quality; incomplete; in-adequate; imperfect; faulty; lacking some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation.

defectively (de-fek-tiv-li) adv. in a defective manner; imperfectly.

defectiveness (de-fek-tiv-nes)n imperfection; faultiness.

defence (de-fens) a. [L. defendere, pp. defensus, defended; that which defends or protects; the art of defending; military skill; thanking works or bastions; vindication; justification; plea; the reply of a defendant to a charge or allegation.

to a charge or allegation.

defenceless (de-fens-les) a. destitute of defence or protection; improtected.

defencelessly (de-fens-les-li) adv. in an unprotected manner.

defencelessness (de-fens-les-nes) n. state of being defenceless.

de fend) nt. II. defendere! to forbid; to

defend (de-fend') v.t. [I. defendere] to forbid; to prohibit; to protect; to guard; to vindicate; to maintain; to deny, as a legal claim; to contest, as

defendable (de-fen'da-bl) a. capable of being defended.

defendant (de-fen-dant) n. one that makes defendant (de-fen-dant) n. one that makes defence; the party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge, at law or in equity.

defender (de-fen-der) n. one that defends; a champion; an assertor; a vindicator.

Defender of the Faith, a title bestowed by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII, for his defence of Romanism against Luther, and since borne by English sovereigns.

defensative (de-fen-sa-tiv) n. that which serves to protect or defend; a protection, defensible (de-fen-si-bl) a. capable of being defended.

defensive (de-fen-siv) a serving to defend; proper for defence; carried on by resisting attack or aggression; in a state or posture to defend; n. that which defends; state of defence or resistance. To be, act, or stand, on the defensive, to be, act, or stand, in a position to repel attack.

defensively (de-fen-siv-li) adn. in a defensive manner.

defensor (de-fen-sur) n. [L.] one that defends; a defendant; an advocate; a patron; a guardian ; a curator

defensory (de-fen-sur-i) a. defensive; tending to defend.

defend.

defend.

defen (de-fer) v.t. | L. dis and | terre, bear | to put off; to postpone to a future time; -v.i. to wait; to delay; to procrastinate.

delay; to procrastinate.

deference (deferens) n. regard; respect; a vielding of judgment or preference, from respect to the wishes or opinion of another.

deferent (deferent) a. serving to carry or convey;
-n. that which carries or conveys.

deferential (deferentshal) n. expressing deference; accustomed to defer.

deferentially (def-e-ren'shal-i) adv. in a deference deferment (de-fer'ment) n. delay; postponement.

deferrer (de-fer-er) n. one that postpones or delays.

defervescence (de-fer-ves-ens) n. [L.] a cooling down; a decrease of fever or feverish symptoms.

or feversh symptoms.

defeudalize (de-fu-dal-īz) v.t. to deprive of feudal character or form.

defiance (de-fi-ans) n. [O.F.] act of defying; a challenge; a provocation; a summons to combat; a state of opposition; willingness to fight; contempt of danger or opposition. To bid defiance to, or to set at defiance, to defy, to brave.

defiant (de-fi ant) a. full of defiance; bold; insolent.

defiantly (de-fi'ant-li) adv. in a defiant manner: with defiance.

defiantness (de-fi-ant-nes) n. the state or quality of being defiant.

deficiency (de-fish-en-si)n. defect; shortcoming. Deficiency bills, an advance made to the government to pay dividends on government stock when the amount raised by taxation is insufficient. deficient (de-fish-ent) a. failing; wanting to make up completeness; lacking full or adequate supply; inadequate: imperfect; insufficient. deficiently (de-fish-ent-li) adr. imperfectly; deficit (de-fi-si-ent-li) adr. imperfectly; deficit (de-fi-ent-li) n. [l. defecre, to fail] a falling short; financial deficiency. defice (de-fi-en) n. one that defies or challenges to combat; one that defies anything. defilade (de-fi-lad) v.t. [l. dis and nhum, thread] to surround by defensive works, so as to shield the interior against being commanded by an enemy's guns. enemy's guns.

enemy's cuns.

defile (de-fil') n. a narrow passage or way in which troops can march only m a file, or with a narrow front; any long, narrow pass; a ravine;—v.i. to march off file by file; to file off.

defile (de-fil') v.t. [L. de and A.S. fylan, to pollute] to make unclean; to render foul or dirty; to pollute; to corrupt; to make impure or turbid; to soil or sully; to tarnish, as reputation, etc.; to vitiate; to corrupt; to debauch; to violate; to make ceremonially unclean. unclean.

defilement (de-fil'ment) n. act of defiling, or state of being defiled, whether physically or morally; foulness; uncleanness; pollution.

defiler (de-fi-ler) n. one that defiles or pollutes.

definable (de-fi-na-bl) a. capable of being defined, limited, or explained.

definably manner.

define (de-fi'-na-bl) adv. in a definable manner.

define (de-fi') at. [l. de and finis, limit] to exhibit to determine with precision; to mark the limits of; to determine with precision; to mark out with distinctness; to fix the precise meaning of; to explain.

definer (de-fi-ner) n. one that defines or determines.

definite (defi-init) a. having certain limits; fixed; definite (defi-init) a. having certain limits; fixed; definitely (defi-init-in) adv. in a definite manner; exactly; precisely. definiteness (defi-init-nes) a. the state of being definition (defi-inish-un) n. act of determining, definition of; a description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the meaning of a word or term; an exact enunciation of the meaning of a word or term; an exact enunciation of the constituents that make up the essence of a being or substance; the ability of a lens to give a clear, distinct image of an object.

definitive (de-fin-i-tiv) a. limiting; determining; determinite; positive; final; express; n. that which defines; a word used to define or limit the signification of a common noun.

the signification of a common noun.

definitively (de-fin-i-tiv-li) adv. in a definitive definitiveness (de-fin-i-tiv-li) adv. in a definitive definitiveness (de-fin-i-tiv-nes) n. definiteness; exactitude: precision. deflagrability (def-la-gra-bil-i-ti) n. combustibility (def-la-gra-bil-i-ti) n. combustibility (def-la-gra-bil) a. combustibile.

deflagrate (def-lagrat) v.t. [L. dc and flagrare, to flame] to cause to burn with sudden and sparkling combustion;—v.i. to burn with a

sudden and sparking combustion.

deflagration (def-la-trā-shun) n. a sudden and sparkling combustion; consump-

tion by fire generally. deflagrator (def-la gra-tur) n. a form of the voltaic battery for producing rapid

deflagrator voltaic lattery for producing rapid and powerful combustion.

deflect (de-flekt') v.t. [L. de and flectere, bend] to clivert from a true course or right line; -v.t. to turn aside; to deviate from a right line, course, or direction; to swerve.

deflection (de-flek-shun) n. the act of deflecting; the state of being deflected.

deflexure (de-flek'sūr) n. a bending down or turning aside; deflection (de-flek'sūr) n. [L. de and flos, floris, flower] the act of deflowering.

deflour, deflower (de-flour) v.t. [L. de and flos, floris, flower] to deprive of flowers; to rob of the choicest ornament; to deprive of virginity; to rayish.

deprive of howers; to roo of the choicest ornament; to deprive of virginity; to ravish.

defluxion (de-fluk'shun) n. [L. deflue'e, flow down] a flowing down of humours.

defoliate (de-fo-i-ab) n.t. [L. de and folium, leaf] to deprive of leaves.

defoliation (de-fo-i-a-shun) n. the fall of the leaf, or shedding of leaves; the

season of shedding leaves.

deforce (de-fors) v.t. [O.F. deforcer] to keep, as an estate, from the lawful possession of the owner: in Sootland, to resist a legal officer in execution of a writ, etc.

deforcement (de-förs-ment) n a wrongful withholding, as of lands or tenements to which another has a right; in Scotland, resistance of a legal officer in execution of a writ, etc.

deforciant (de-for-si-ant) n. one that keeps out of possession the rightful owner. deforciation (de-for-si-ā-shun) n. a withholding by toree or fraud from rightful

possession; the seizure of goods for debt.

deforest (de-for-est) v.t. [L. de and E. forest) to
deprive of forests.

deforestation (de-for-es-ta'shun) n. the act of cutting down and clearing away the forests of a region.

deform (de-form) v.t. [L. de and forma, form] to mar or alter in form; to disfigure; to render displeasing or ugly; to dishonour;—a. disfigured. deformability (de-for-ma-bili-ti) n. capacity for change of form.

deformable (de-for-ma-bl) a. capable of change of form.

deformation (de-for-ma'shun) n. act of dis-figuring; change of form. deformed (de-formd) n. not of natural form; dis-figured; distorted. deformedly (de-for-med-li) adv. in an ugly manner. deformedness (de-for-med-nes) n. ugliness; a distorted or ungainly form.

deformer (de-for-mer) n. one that deforms.

deformity (de-for-mi-ti)n. state of being deformed; want of uniformity or symmetry; irregularity of shape or features; anything that destroys

lregularity of snape of reatures; anything that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety; gross deviation from order; disproportion; disfigurement; blemish.

defraud (de-frawd) v.t. [L. de and fraudare, cheat] to deprive of right by fraud, deception, or artifice; to withhold wrongfully from another what is due to him; to injure by embezzlement; cheat; rob.

defrauder (de-fraw-der) n. one that defrauds.

defraudation, defraudment fraw

dalshun, de frawd ment) n. the act of defrauding.

defray (de fra) v.t. [O.F. defrayer] to meet the cost
of; to bear or pay the expense of.

defrayal, defrayment (de-fra/al, -ment)

defrayer (de-frā'-er) n. one that defrays.

deft (deft) a. [A.S. gederft, gentle, suitable] apt; fit; dexterous; neat; handy.
deftly (deft-li) adv. aptly; fitly; dexterously; neatly.

deftness (deft'nes) n. neatness; skill or dexterity in work.

defunct (defungkt) a. [L. de and fungi, perform, discharge] having finished the course of life; having done duty; dead; deceased;—n. a dead

person; one deceased.

defy (de-fi) v.t. | L. dis and fides, faith] to refuse or renounce; to provoke to combat or strife; to challenge; to dare; to brave.

degarnish (dē-gar-nish) v.t. to strip of, as of furniture or apparatus; to deprive of

a garrison or troops necessary for defence.

degarnishment (de-gar-nish-ment) n. the act of depriving of furniture, apparatus, or defence.

degeneracy (de-jen'er-a-si) n. act of becoming inferior; a growing worse; state of having become degenerate; decay; deterioration.

degenerate (de-jen'er-ait) n.; [L. degenerare, fr. de and genus, race] to be or grow worse than one's kind; to decay in good or valuable qualities; to deteriorate; to be inferior; to be degraded; —a. having become worse than one's kind; declined in worth; deteriorated; degraded; mean; base; low.

degenerately (de-jen'er-at-li) adv. in a degenerate nanner; unworthi y.

degenerateness (de-jen-er-at-nes) n. state degeneration (de-jen-er-at-nes) n. state degeneration (de-jen-er-at-shun) n. actof grow-become worse; a decline from former virtue and worth; a gradual deterioration in plants and animals; this third become worse; a decline from former virtue and worth; a gradual deterioration in plants and animals; the thing that has sunk or fallen from a high estate. Theory of degeneration, the theory that certain inferior forms of life are the result of degeneration from higher forms.

degenerationist (de-jen-rai-shun-ist) n. one that believes that there is in all organized bodies a andency to degeneration; one that believes man tends to degenerate.

degenerative (de-jen-gr-ā-tiv) a. tending to degenerate.

deglutinate (de-gloo'ti-nat) v.t. (L. de and gluten, glue) to loosen or separate by dissolving the glue that unites; to unglue.

deglutition glutere, to swallow act of swallowing: power of swallowing.

deglutition (deg-loo-tish-un) n. [L. ac and glutire, to swallow] act of swallow-ing; power of swallowing.

degradation (deg-ra-dā-shun) n. [F. fr. L. de and gradus, step] act of reducing in rank, character, or reputation; abasement; humiliation; state of being reduced in rank, character, or reputation; disgrace; reduction of strength, ethicacy, or value; a gradual wearing down or wasting; deposition; decline.

degrade (de-graid) v.t. to reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive of any office or dignity; to reduce in estimation, character, or reputation; to wear down, as hills and mountains.

degraded (de-gra-ded) pp. reduced in rank, character, intellect, or reputation.

degrading causing degradation.

degrading (de-gra-ding) ppr. dishonouring;
degrading volume (degra-vaid) v.t. [L. de and gravis, heavy) to make heavy; to weigh down with sorrow, care, or disease.

degree (de-gre) n. [F. deqre, fr. L. de and gradus, step upward or downward, in quality, rank, acquirement, and the like; point to which a person has arrived; position; station; measure of advancem nt; extent; grade or rank to which students or professional men are

position; station; measure of advancem nt; extent; grade or rank to which students or professional men are admitted in recognition of their attainments by a college or university; a zertain distance or remove in the line of or university; a certain distance or remove in the line of descent determining the proximity of blood; a 360th part of the circumference of a circle; a space or interval marked as on a thermometer or barometer; difference in clevation between two musical notes. By degrees, gradually, step by step. Forbidden, or prohibited, degrees, degrees of consanguinity or relationship within which marriage is not allowed. To a degree, exceedingly.

degum (degum) v.t. to free from excess of gum filling before dyeing (said of silk).

degust, degustate (degust, degus/tāt) v.t. and i. [L.] to taste or relish.

or relish.

degustation (de-gus-tā/shun) n. the act of tasting.

dehisce (de-his') v. i. [L. dehiscere, gape] to gape; to open, as the capsules of plants.

dehiscence (de-his-cns) n. act of gaping; the opening of pods and of the cells of anthers at maturity, for emitting seeds, pollen, etc.

dehiscent (de-his-cnt) n. opening, as the capsule of a plant.

dehort (de-hort) v. t. [L. de and hortari, exhort] to urge to abstain from; to dissuade.

dehortation (de-hor-tā-shun) n. act of dissuading; dissuasion; dehortative (de-hor-ta-tiv) a. dissuasive; dehortatory (de-hor-ta-tur-i) a. fittedordesigned

dehortatory (dē-hor-ta-tur-i) n. fitted or designed to dissuade or warn against. dehumanization (dē-hū-ma-nī-zā-shun) n. the act or process of de-

humanizing.

dehumanize (dē-hū-ma-nīz) v.t. to deprive of tenderness or humanity.

dehydrate (dē-hī-mā-nīz) v.t. to deprive of tenderness or humanity.

dehydrate (dē-hī-drā'shun) v.t. Lae and G. hudōr, dehydration (dē-hī-drā'shun) n. the removal of water.

dehydration (dē-hī-drā'shun) n. the removal of water from a compound [Chem.].

deicide (dē'-sīd) n. [L. deus, god, and caedere, to kill] act of putting to death a being possessing a divine nature: act of putting Jesus Christ to death; one concerned in putting Christ to death.

deictic (dīk-tīk) a. (G. deiktikos, serving to show] proving by direct argument.

deictically (dīk-tī-kā-l)-adv. directly; with direct indication.

deifical (dē-fī-kā) n. mak ng divine; producing resemblance to God.

deification (dē-fī-kā-kā-shun) n. act of deifying; among the heathen deities.

among the heathen deities.

deifier (de'i-fi-er) n. one that deifies.

deiform (déi-form) a. [L. deus, a god, and forma] like a god; of a godlike form.

deify (dei-fi) v.t. [L. deus, god, and faeere, make] to make a god of; to apotheosize; to treat as an object of supreme regard; to render godlike.

deign (dan) v.t. [K. daigner, fr. L. dignus, worthy] to condescend to give to; to grant; to give or bestow; to allow; -v.i. to think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend. to condescend.

deil (del) n. the Scottish word for the devil; a mischievous or troublesome fellow.

deinornis, deinosaur, etc. See didinosaur, etc.

deinsularize (dē-in'sū-lar-īz) v.t. [L. de and insula, an island] to deprive of insularity.

deiparous (dē-ip'a-rus) a. [L. deus, god, and parere, bring forth] bringing forth a god; an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary.

deipnosophist (dip-nos-i-ist) n. [C.] one of a sect of Greek philosophers

that discoursed learnedly at meals.

deism not known otherwise than by the works of nature—hence, natural religion apart from revelation. deist (deist) n. one that believes ma (dot; a professor of deism.

deistic, deistical (de-is-tik, -ti-kal) a. per-

deistic, deistical (de-ist-lik, t-likal) a. perdeists; embracing or containing deism.

deistically (de-ist-likal-i) adv. after the manner of deist, deist, of deists.

deity (de-ist-li) n. [L. deus, god] Godhead; divinity; the infinite, self-existing, omnipresent, and omniscient Spirit; the nature and essence of God; the qualities or attributes of God; a fabulous god or goddess. deject (de-jekt) v.t. [L. de and .acere, throw] to down the spirits of; depress; dishearten; sink.

dejected (de-jek-ted) pp. low-spirited; downcast; melancholy.

dejectedly (de-jek-ted-li) adv. in a dejected manner; sadly.

dejectedness (de-jek-ted-li) adv. in a dejected dejectedness (de-jek-ted-lips) n. state of being dejected or cast down.

dejectory (de-jek-shun) n. lowness of spirits occasioned by grief or misfortune.

dejectory (Me-jek-ted-i) n. that which is voided;

dejecture (de-jek-tūr) n. that which is voided;

déjeuner (da-zhe-na') n. [L. dis and jejunare, to fast] a breakfast; an early luncheon. dekagramme, etc. See decagramme, etc.

delaine (de-lan') n. [I. de and lana, wool] a thin, figured muslin for ladies' dresses. delamination (de-lami-i-na'-shun) n. [L. de and lamina, a layer] a splitting

apart in layers.

apart in layers.

delapse (de-laps') v.i. [L. de and labi, fall] to fall orslidedown; to pass down by inheritance.

delate (de-lat') v.t. [L. delatus, carried] to hear a charge against; to accuse; to inform against.

delation (de-la'shun) n. conveyance; accusation; act of accusing of a crime.

delay (de-la') v.t. [L. dis and latus, pp. of jerre, carry] to put off; to defer; to stop, detain, or hinder, for a time; to retard the motion of; -v.i. to move slowly; to linger; to tarry; -n. a putting off or deferring; stay; stop; detention; hindrance.

delayable (de-lā-a-bl)a. capable of being delayed.

delayer (de-la/er) n. one that delays.

del credere (del kred'e-re) n. [It.] a guarantee of the solvency of purchasers given by an agent to his principal.

delé (dé'le' n.t. (L. delerc, destroy) to erase; remove; a direction to cancel something that has been put in type—usually expressed thus, 3.

deleble (del'e-bl, dé'le-bl) a. [L. delebilis] capable of being blotted out.

delectability (de-lek-ta-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being delectable.

delectable (de-lek-ta-bl) a. [L. delectabilis, fr. delectare, delight] highly pleasing; affording great joy or pleasure.

delectableness (de-lek-ta-bl-nes) n. delecta-blity. delectably (de-lek-ta-bli) alv. in a delectable manner; delightfully. delectation (de-lek-ta-shun) n. great pleasure;

delegate (del'egat) v.t. [L. Se and legare, send as ambassador] to send as one's representative; to commission; to depute; to intrust to the care or management of another; to assign; to commit;—n. one commissioned to act for another; one deputed to represent a party, or a civil or ecclesiastical body; deputy; a representative; a commissioner.

delegation (dele-ga/shun) n. act of delegating; the appointment of a delegate; commission; deputation; a kind of substitution by which a debtor names a third person, who becomes obliged in his stead to the creditor.

delenda (de-len'da) n.pl. [L. delere, blot out] things to be erused or blotted out. delete (de-let') n.t. [L. delere] to blot out; to erase; to destroy.

deleterious (del-e-tē'ri-us) a. [G. dēlētērios] having the quality of destroying or extinguishing life; destructive; pernicious; injurious. deleteriously (del-e-tē-ri-us-li) adv. in a deleteriously terious manner deletion (dē-lē-shun) n. act of blotting out or erasing; a word or passage deleted. deletitious (del-e-tish-us) a. [L. delere, blot out] an epithet applied to paper from which anything has been, or may be, erased.

deletory (del'e-tur-i) n. that which blots out.

delf (delf)n. [Del/t, in Hollan 1] earthenware covered with white glazing, in imitation of chinaware or porcelain; delft-ware

deliberate (de-lib'e-rāt) v.t. [L. de and librare, weigh] to weigh in the mind; to consider maturely; to reflect upon to ponder; v.i. to take counsel with one's self; to weigh the arguments for and against a proposed course of action; to reflect; to consider; against a proposed course of action; to reflect; to consider; ponder; deltate; hesitate;—a. circumspect; wary; cautious; weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; earefully considering the probable consequences of a step; formed with deliberation; well advised or considered; not hasty or sudden; slow.

deliberately (de-lib-c-rāt-li) adv. with careful consideration; slowly; advisedly.

deliberateness (de-lib-c-rāt-nes)n, quality of heing deliberate.

deliberation (de-lib-c-rīt-shum) n. act of de-liberation; careful consideration; careful careful

deliberation (ide-libe-riislum) a act of demature reflection; discussion; examination of the reasons for and against a measure; consultation; coolness.

deliberative (ide-libe-rii-tiv) a pertaining to deliberation, or by discussion and examination; having power or right to discuss and determine.

deliberatively (ide-libe-rii-tiv-li) adv. in the way of deliberation.

deliberatively (ide-libe-rii-tiv-li) adv. in the way of deliberation.

delicacy (ideli-ka-si) n. [L. de and larere, entice] the senses; fineness of form, texture, or constitution; propriety of manners or conduct; susceptibility or tenderness of feeling; refined perception and discrimination; critical niceness; something pleasant to the senses, esp. to the sense of taste; a duinty.

delicate (ideli-kat) a full of pleasure; pleasing to the sense, esp. to the senses; dainty; nice; lightly or softly tinted; fine or slender; slight or smooth; light and yielding; soft and fair; refined; scrupulous not to trespass or offend; tender; not able to endure handship; requiring nice handling; nicely discriminating; elegant; gentle; frail; effeminate; fastidious.

delicately (ideli-kāt-li) adv. in a delicate manner; delicateness (ideli-kāt-nes) n. state of being delicateness (ideli-kāt-nes) n. state of being delicate, delight] affording exquisite pleasure; most

delicious (de-lish'us) a. [L. deliciae, delight]
sweet or grateful to the senses, esp. to the taste; charming; delightful; entrancing.

deliciously (de-lish'us-li) adv. in a delicious manner.
deliciousness (de-lish'us-nes) n. quality of being delicious.
delict (de-likt') n. [L. delinquere, leave] a misdemeanour; a fault of omission.
deligation (deli-igaishun) n. [L.] the application of bandages; a bandage [Med.].
delight (de-lit') v.t. [L. de and lucere, entice] to give great pleasure to; to afford joy, great satisfaction, or supreme content; -v.t. to have or take great pleasure; -n. a high degree of gratification; lively

satisfaction, or supreme content;—v.t. to have or take great pleasure;—n. a high degree of gratification; lively pleasure; oy, rapture; that which affords pleasure. delighted (ide-lifted) a. full of delight or pleasure; charmed; gratified; joyful. delightedly (ide-lifted-li) adv. in a delighted manner; with delight. delightful (ide-liftfool-i) adv. in a manner to delightfully (ide-liftfool-i) adv. in a manner to delightfulness (ide-liftfool-nes) n. quality of delightless (ide-liftfool-nes) n. quality of delights. The delights or delight.

delightsome (ide-liftfool-nes) n. delig

delightsome (de-līt'sum) a. delightful.

delightsomely (de-lit'sum-li) adv. in a de-lightful manner. delightsomeness (de-lit'sum-nes) n. delightfulmess.

delimit (dē-limit) v.t. [L de and limitare, bound] to fix the boundaries of.

delimitation (dē-limitare, bound] to fix the boundaries of.

delimitation or fixing of limits or boundaries.

delineament (ne-linie-n-ment) n. [L. delineare, tion of outward form or appearance by delineation.

delineate (de-linie-at) v.t. to designate by linear drawing; to sketch; to make a draught of, as a plan or map; to draw a likeness of; to portray, as the face or features; to express by verbal description; to exhibit, as character, etc.

delineation (de-lin-e-a'shun) n. act of representing or portraying, as by lines, diagrams, sketches, etc.; representation by language. delineator (de-lin-ē-ā-tur) n. one that de-lineates.

delineatory (de-lin-te-ta-tur-i) a. delineating; descriptive. delinquency (de-lin-kwen-si) n. failure or delinquent (de-lin-kwen) n. [L. de and linquere, leave] one that fails to perform his duty; an offendor or transference and the amounts of the delinquere that the termination of the delinquere that the termination of the delinquere that the delinquere that the termination of the delinquere that the d

delinquent (leave) one that fails to perform his duty; an offender or transgressor; one that commits a fault or crime;—a. failing in duty; offending by neglect. delinquently (de-lin-kwent-li) adv. in a faulty or neglectful manner deliquate (de-li-kwät) r.t. and i. [L. deliquare, pp. deliquatus] to melt; to dissolve. deliquation (de-li-kwäknun) n. the act or process of melting. deliquesce (del-i-kwes') v.i. [L. de and liquere, to be fluid] to dissolve gradually and become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air. deliquescence (del-i-kwes-ens) n. act or state of being deliquescent. deliquescent (del-i-kwes-ens) n. liquefying in the air; melting from moisture. deliquium (de-lik-wi-um) n. [L.] a melting by failure of the sun's light; syncope; a melting or maudlin mood of miad. mood of mind.

delirate (de-li-rat) v.i. [L. delirare, fr. de and lira, furrow] to rave; to wander in one's mind. deliration (de-li-rat/shun) n. [L.] delirium; mental aberration.

deliriant (deliri-iant) n. a poison producing delirifacient (de-liri-iā-shi-ent) a. [L.] producing delirim;—n. a poison

producing delirium.

delirious (ide-lir:i-us) a. having delirium; wander-ing in mind; light-headed; insane. deliriously (ide-lir:i-us-li) adv. in an insane or delirious manner.

deliriousness (de-lir'i-us-nes) n. state of being delirious; delirium.

delirium (de-lir'i-um) n. [L. delirare, to go out of the furrow, fr. de and lira, a furrow] a fever of the brain; a frenzied state of mind; wandering of the mind, characterized by wild incoherent ideas, and strange or fearful visions; any strong excitement; passionate enthusiasm. Delirium tremens, a brain disease resulting from the habitual use of strong liquors. delitescence (del-i-tes'ens) n. [L. de and lutere, lie hid] state of being concealed

retirement; obscurity.

delitescent (del-i-tes-ent) a. lying hid; concealed; lurking.

deliver (de-liv-er) v. [F. deliv-er, fr. L. de and liber-liberty; to rescue or save from evil; to give or transfer; to communicate; to give forth in action; to discharge; to relieve of a child in childbirth; pronounce; utter.

deliver (de-liv'-er) a. [F.] free; active; nimble.

deliverable (de-liv'-qr-q-bl) a. that can be de-livered.

deliverance (de-liv-er-ans) n. act of freeing from restraint, captivity, peril, and the like; state of being delivered; freedom; gift or transfer; act of bringing forth children; act of pronouncing judgment; utterance of opinion; acquittal by a jury.

deliverer (de-liv-er-er) n. one that delivers; a preserver.

deliverly (de-liv-er-li) adv. freely; actively; nimbly.

deliverness (de-liv'er-nes) n. activeness; delivery (de-liv'er-i) n. act of delivering from restraint; rescue; release; act of delivering up or over; surrender; act or style of utterance; pronunciation; elocution; act of giving birth; parturition; state of being delivered; freedom; preservation. dell (del) n. [D. delle, cf. dale] a small valley between two hills; a hollow.

Della-Cruscan (del'a krus'kan) a. pertaining Della-Cruscan Lo., or characteristic of, the Della-Cruscan Academy, founded at Florence to promote the purity of the Italian language;—n. one of a group of English sentimental poets resident in Florence in the

18th century delocalize (de-lo-kal-īz) v.t. [L. de and locus, a place; to widen the scope of.

Delphian, Delphic (del'fi-an, -fik) a. re-town of ancient Greece, or to the oracle of Apollo there—

hence oracular; inspired.

nence oracuar; inspired.

delphin, delphine (del'fin) a. [L. del-fin] delphin, delphine (phinus, dolphin) pertaining to the dolphin or to the genus to which it belongs; pertaining to the dauphin of France in this sense applied to an edition of the classics prepared for the use of the son of Louis XIV.)—n. a neutral fat found in dolphin oil.

delphinate (del'fi-nāt) n. a salt formed by the union of delphinic acid with a base.

delphinic (del-fin-ik) a. applied to an acid discovered first in dolphin oil.

delta (del'ta) n. the Greek letter \(\Delta \); a tract of land of a similar figure, esp. the space between two mouths of a river, primarily applied to the space at the mouth of the Nile.

mouth of the Nile

deltafication (del-ta-fi-kā/shun) n. [L. facere, make] the formation of a delta.

deltaic (del-tā-ik) a. pertaining to, or like, a delta. deltoid (del'toid) a. [G. delta and eidos, form] resembling the Greek Δ (delta); triangular; —n. the muscle of the shoulder which moves the arm. delubrum (de-lū'rum) n.; pl. delubrum (de-lū' bra) [L.] a temple; a church; a bap-

deludable (de-lū'da-bl) a. capable of being deceived or imposed on.

declived or imposed on.

delude (de-lud) v.t. [L. de and ludere, play, mock] to lead from truth, or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment of; to frustrate or disappoint; to impose on; deceive; beguile; cheat.

deluder (de-luder) n. one that deceives; an impose on.

deluge (del-ûj) n. [F. deluge, fr. L. dituere, wash an inundation; a flood, esp. the great flood in the days of Noah; anything that overwhelms, as a great calamity; -v.t. to overflow, as with water; to inundate; calamity;—v.t. to overflow, as with water; to inundate; to drown; to overwhelm, or cause to sink under a general

or spreading calamity.

delusion (de-lū-zhun) n. [L. delusio, fr. deludere]
the act of deluding; deception; a misleading of the mind; the state of being deluded; false

belief; erroneous conception; vain fancy.

delusive (de-lū-siy) a, fitted to delude; tending to
mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling.

delusively (de-lū-siy-li) adv. in a delusive
manner.

delusiveness (de-lū'siv-nes) n. the quality of being delusive.

delusory (de-lū/sur-i) a. apt to delude; delusive; delve (delv) v.t. [A.S. delfan] to dig; to open with a spade; to penetrate; v.i. to labour with the spade;—n. a place dug; a ditch; pit; cave; hole.

delver (del'ver) n. one that digs, as with a spade.

demagnetization (dē-mag-net-ī-zā'shun) demagnetizing.

demagnetize (dē-mag-ne-tīz) v.t. [fr. de and magnetize] to deprive of magnetic polarity; to free from mesmeric influence.

demagogic, demagogical demagogical goj'ik, i. kal) a relating to or like, a demagogue.

demagogism (dem-4-gog-izm) n. the practices
of a demagogue.

demagogue (dem-a-gog) n. [G. dēmos, the common people, and agōgos, leading, fr. agein, lead) a leader of the people; a political orator who sways or influences the commonality, usually

demand (de-mand) v.t. [L. de and mandare, commit, order] to ask or call for, as one that has a claim, right, or power; to make requisition of; to inquire earnestly or authoritatively; to question; of; to inquire earnestly or authoritatively; to question; to require as necessary or useful; to be in urgent need of; to call into court; to summon;—v.t. to make a demand; to ask; to inquire;—n. act of demanding; requisition; exaction; earnest inquiry; question; query; that which may be claimed; rightful claim; due; the asking of a price for goods, or the price asked; the desire to purchase, as goods, or the degree in which they are desired; great request. Demand and supply, a phrase used in political economy to denote the relation between the desire to buy and the desire to sell. In demand, much sought after or asked for. On demand, on being claimed; on presentation.

demandable (de-manda-bl) a. capable of being demanded.

demandant (de-man-dant) n. one that demandant (man-dant) n. one that demander (de-man-der) n. one that claims, asks, or requires.

demarcate (de-mar-kat) v.t. [F. dé, off, and marquer, to mark] to mark or fix

the limits of.

demarcation (dē-mār-kā/shun) n. act of mark-setting a limit; a limit or bound ascertained and fixed. dematerialization (dē-ma-tē-ri-al-i-zā/shun) n. the act of

dematerializing. dematerialize (de-ma-te-ri-al-īz) v.t. to de-prive of material qualities or characteristics.

Deme (dēm) n. [G. dēmos] a subdivision of Greece; a township.

demean (de-mēn') v.t. [O.F. demener, fr. de and mener, lead] to manage; to conduct; to treat; to behave or conduct one's self; to comport;—[de

and mean] to debase; to lower.

demeanour (de-me-nur) n. manner of conducting or behaving oneself; conduct; behaviour; deportment.

demembration (dē-mem-brā'shun) n. the act or maining another (Scots Law).

dement (de-ment) v.t. [L. de and mens, mentis, mind of;—a. demented;—n. one that is demented.]

dementate (de-men-tat) v.t. to deprive of reason; to madden.

demented (de-men-ted) a. insane; afflicted with dementia.

dementia (de-men'shi-a) n. [L.] insanity; a par-tial or incipient loss of reason; fatuity. demephitization (de-mer-i-i-zū-shun) n. [L. de and mephitis, foul

demephilization [L. de and mephwes, ron air] the act of demephitizing.

demephitize (de-mer-it) n. [F. démérite, fr. de and mérite, merit] that which deserves blame; misconduct; fault; ill desert.

demersed (de-merst) a. [L. demersus] situated or growing under water.

demersion (de-mershun) n. act of plunging into a fluid; immersion.

demesmerization (de-mes-mer-i-zā/shun) demesmerizing.

demesmerize (dē-mes'-mer-īz) v.t. to relieve from mesmeric influence.

demesne (de-mēn') n. [O. R. demaine] a manor house, and the lands attached to it.

demesne (de-men) n. [O.F. demaine] a manor house, and the lands attached to it.

demi (demi) [F. fr. L. dimidium, half] a prefix signifying half, used only in composition.

Demi-bastion, a bastion that has one face and one fank. Demi-bath, demi-bain, a bath in which only one half of the body can be immersed. Demi-cadence, an imperfect cadence. Demi-cannon, a cannon carrying a ball of about 33 lbs. Demi-culverin, a kind of cannon. Demi-god, a fabulous hero, imagined to be produced by the cohabitation of a deity with a mortal. Demi-lance, a light lance. Demi-lune, a work constructed in front of the curtain between two bastions, incomplete or imperfect metamorphosis. Demi-monde, women in society of doubtful reputation; courtezans. Demi-tint, a half-tint, or medium shade.

demijohn (demi-jojon) n. [F.] a glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, inclosed in wicker-work.

demirep (demi-rep) n. [demi and reputation] a woman of doubtful reputation.

demisable (demi-za-bl) a. capable of being demisable (demi-za-bl) a. capable of being demised or leased.

demise (de-miz) n. [F. demetre, fr. L. dimittere, will to an heir or successor; conveyance of an estate; transfer of the crown to an heir or successor—hence, death of a king; death of a man of rank; death in general; decease; -v.t. to transmit by succession or inheritance; to bequeath.

demisemiquaver (dem'i-sem'i-kwā'ver) n. a short note, equal in

time to the half of a semiquaver. demission (de-mish-un) n. letting down or lowering; depression; degradation; resignation

of an office.

demit (de-mit) v.t. [I. demittere, fr. de and mittere, demit send] to let fall; to depress; to resign.

demiurge (demi-i-urj) n. [G. demos, people, and ergon, work] a maker or creator; the Creator; among the Gnostics, a deity, inferior to God, that created the universe. that created the universe.

government: a form of government in which the power resides in the collective body of the people, who conduct it by representation and delegation of powers; the people regarded as rulers; the principles held by one of the two chief parties in the United States.

democrat (demi-6-krat) n. one that is an adherent or promoter of democracy.

democratic, democratical (dem-o-kratika) -i-kal) a. pertaining to, or favouring, democracy; constructed upon the principle of popular government; favouring popular rights. Democratic party, one of the two great parties of the United States.

democratically (dem-ō-krat-i-kal-i) adv. in a democratic manner.

democratization, democratisa-

tion (dem-o-krat-i-zā'shun) n. the act or process of democratizing.

democratize, democratise (de-mok' ra-tiz)v.t. to render democratic.

demography (de-mogra-fi) n. [G. dēmos, people, and gruphein, write] that branch of science that treats of health statistics, etc. demoiselle (dem-wo-zel) n. [F.] a young lady; the Numidian crane (from its elegant figure)

demolish (de-mol'ish) v.t. [L. de and moliri, construct] to throw, or pull, down; to

pull to pieces; to ruin; dismantle; raze.

demolisher (de-mol'ish-er) n. one that demolishes.

demolition (de-mo-lish-un) n. [L.] act of pulling down, or destroying, a pile or structure; ruin; destruction.

demolitionist (de-mō-lish'-un-ist) n. one that advocates the overthrow of political institutions, etc.

demon (de-mun) n. [(i.] a spirit holding a middle place between men and the gods; also, a departed soul; an evil spirit; a devil; a demon-like man.

demoness (dē-mun-es) n. a female demon.

demonetization, demonetisa-

tion (dē-mon-e-tî-zā-shun) n. the act of demonetizing; the state of being demonetized.

demonetize, demonetise (de-mon'e-tiz) v.t.|1. de and moneta, money] to diminish or deprive of monetary value.

demoniac (de-mō-ni-ak) a. [G. daimōn, demon] pertaining to, or resembling, demons; influenced or produced by demons or evil spirits; devilish; also demoniacal (de-mō-nī-a-kal); -n. a human being

demonize (de-mun-iz) v.t. to fill with the spirit demonize (de-mun-iz) v.t. to fill with the spirit demonize (de-mun-iz) v.t. to fill with the spirit of a demon.

demonolatry (de-mun-ol-a-tri) n. [G. daimōn, demon, and latreia, worship] worship of demons or of evil spirits.

demonology (de-mun-ol-ō-ji) n. [G. logos, or evil spirits, and their nature and agency.

demonstrable (de-mon-stra-bl) a. capable of being demonstrated.

demonstrableness (de-mon'stra-bl-nes) n. demonstrable quality.

demiurgic, demiurgical (dem.i-ur'jik, jaining to a demiurge; tending to create.

demivolt (demi-volt) n. [F.] an artificial motion of a horse, in which heraises his fere-legs in a peculiar manner.

demobilization, demobilisation (dē-mobi-li-zk-shun) n. [F.] the act of demebilizing; the condition of being demobilize, demobilise (dē-mobi-li-zk-shun) n. [F.] the act of demebilising; the dismiss (troops); to disband.

demostrably (de-mon-strat, de-mon-strat) n. [G. dēmos, the demostration of showing, or making clear; conclusive proof; proof beyond doubt; exhibition of establishment of truth; proving by evidence; conclusive proof; proof beyond doubt; exhibition and description of an anatomical subject; display of the feelings; show; pretence; an exhibition of force, or movement of troops, as if to attack; a public ceremony in favour of a cause or party.

demonstrative (de-mon'stra-tiv) a. proving by evidence; exhibiting with clearness; having the power to prove or exhibit; expressing, or inclined to express, one's feelings or sentiments.

demonstratively (de-mon'stra-tiv-li) adv. demonstrate; clearly; openly; conclusively.

demonstrator (dem'un-stra-tur) n. one that explains or proves; one that describes anatomical or dissected subjects.

demonstratorship (dem'un-stra-tur-ship) n. the office of a demonstrator

demoralization (dē-mor-al-i-zā/shun) n. act of demoralising; state of being demoralised.

demoralize (dē-mor'al-īz) v.t. [F.] to destroy or undermine the morals of; to corrupt; to destroy the discipline, organization, or courage of.

demos (dē-mos) n. [G.] the people; the democracy.

Demosthenian, Demosthenic

(dō-mos-thē'ni-an, -then'ik) a, pertaining to the Greek oratorDemosthenes, celebrated as the author of Philippics. demotic (de-mot-ik) a. [t. demos, the people] pertaining to the people; popular; common. demulcent (de-mul-sent) a. [L.] softening; soothing; mollifying;—n. medicine good for irritation.

good for irritation.

demur (de-mur) v.i. [F. demeurer, delay] to delay;
to pause; to suspend proceedings in view
of doubt or difficulty; to raise an objection in the pleadings, and rest upon it for a decision by the court;—n.
stop; pause; hesitation as to proceeding; suspense of
decision or action; objection stated, exception taken.

demure (de-mūr) a. [F. de murrs] of sober or
serious mien; grave; downeast; modest
in outward seeming; making a slow of gravity.

demurely (de-mūr'-li) adv. in a demure manner.

demureness (de-mūr'nes) n. gravity of countenance; modest manner.

demurable (de-mūr'a-bi) a. that may be demurrage (de-mūr'a-bi) n. detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time allowed by the charter-party; payment made for such.

demurrer (de-mūr'ar) n. one that demurs; a stop in an action upon a point of difficulty; an issue upon a point of law.

an issue upon a point of difficulty; an issue upon a point of law.

demy (de-nī) n. [F. demi, half] a size of paper of Magdalen College, Oxford.

den (den) n. [A.S.] a cave or hollow place in the earth used for concealment, shelter, or security; the cave of a wild beast; a squalid, disreputable haunt;—v.i. to dwell, as in a den.

denarcotize (dē-nār-kō-tīz) v.t. to free from narcotine.

denarius (de-nār-ius) n. [L.] a Roman silver coin denarius (dē-nā-ri-us) n. [L.] a Roman silver coin denary (dē-nā-ri, den-ar-i) a. [L. denar-ius] containing ten; tenfold;—n. the number ten. denationalization (dē-nash-un-al-i-zā) denationalizing; state of being denationalized.

denationaliza (dē-nash-un-al-īz) v.t. to divest

denationalize (de-nash-un-al-īz) v.t. to divest of national character or rights by transference to the service of another nation; to

deprive of citizenship.

denaturalize (de-nat'-ur-al-iz) v.t. to render unnatural; to alienate from nature; to deprive of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.

dendrachate (den'dra-kāt) n. [G. dendron, tree, and achatēs, agate] moss agate; agate with tree-like markings.

dendriform (den'dri-form) a. [L. forma, shape] having the appearance of a tree.

dendrite (den'drit) n. a stone or mineral characterized by tree-like figures.

dendritic dendritical (den-drit'ik, -i-kal)

dendritic, dendritical a. [G. dendrities, i-kal) of a tree, fr. dendron, tree] resembling a tree; dendriform; containing arborescent figures.

dendrodentine (den-dro-den-tin) n. a modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth, produced by the aggregation of several teeth into one mass, the appearance being dendritic dendroid, dendroidal (den-droid, dendroidal) a. [G.]

resembling a shrub or tree in form.

dendrolite (dendrol-lit) n. [G. dendron, tree, and lithos, stone] a fossil shrub or plant.

dendrologist (dendrol-j-jist) n. [G.] one that is versed in dendrology.

dendrology (dendrol-j-ji) n. [G. dendron, tree, and logos, discourse] a discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

dendrometer (den-drom-e-ter) n. [G. dendron and metron, measure] a contrivance for ascertaining the height and diameter of trees. dene (den) n. [A.S.] a den or valley. Dene-hole, an ancient excavation peculiar to the chalk district of southern England trict of southern England.

denegation (den-e-gā'shun) n. [L. de and negare, deny] denial; refusal.
dengue (deng-gā) n. [Sp.] an acute epidemic disease of warm countries.
deniable (de-ni-a-bl) a. capable of being contradicted or refused.

denial (de-ni-al) n. negation; affirmation to the contrary; allegation of untruth in a statement; contradiction; refusal to grant; rejection of a request or petition; refusal to acknowledge; disowning of claims or interests; rejection of the truth or faith; displaying displaying the displayer. disavowal; disclaimer.

denier (de-nī-cr) n. one that denies, contradicts, or refuses.

denier (de-nī-cr) n. [F. fr. L. denarius] an ancient (denier) n. [Etym. deubtful] a coarse, denitrate (de-nī-trā) v.t. to deprive of nitric denitrate:

denitration (dē-nī-trā'shun) n. the act or process of denitrating.
denization (den-i-zā'shun) n. [L.] act of making one a citizen or subject.
denizen (den-i-zu) n. [O.F. deinzein fr. L. de intus, from within] a naturalized citizen rights in a country; a dweller; an inhabitant;—v.t. to make a denizen: to enfranchise. make a denizen ; to enfranchise

denizenship (den'i-zn-ship) n. state of being a denizen.

dennet (den-et) n. [fr. the inventor] a kind of light, open, two-wheeled carriage, like a gig. denominable (de-nomi-i-na-bl) a. capable of being denominated or named. denominate (de-nom'i-nāt) v.t. [1. fr. de and nomen, a name] to give a name or epithet to; to characterize; to designate; -a. having a specific name or title.

denomination (de-nom-i-nā'shun) n. [L.] act of naming; that by which anything is denominated; a name, exp. a general name belonging to, and indicating, a class of like individuals; a class or collection of individuals, called by the same name; a religious sect.

denominational (de-nom-i-na/shun-al) a. tion. Denominational education, education under the auspices of religious denominations.

denominationalism (de-nom-i-nā'shun-al-ism)n. adherence to a religious sect; denominational education.

denominationalist (de-nom-i-na'shun-al-ist) n. one that ad-

vocates denominational education.

denominative (de-nom'i-nā-tiv) a. conferring a name or title; having a distinctive name;—n. that which has a denominative character; [Gram.] a word formed from a noun or adjusting the statement of the statemen adjective.

denominator (de-nominator) n. one that, or that which, gives a name; that number placed below the line in vulgar fractions, which shows into how many parts the integer is divided.

denotable (de-no-ta-bl) a. capable of marked or signified. capable of being

denotation (de-nō-tā'shun) n. the act of denote (de-nōt') v.t. [L. de and notare, mark, fr. nota, sign] to indicate; to point out; to mark; to be the sign of; to signify; to betoken.

denouement (da-nōc'mong) n. [F.] the denouement (da-nōc'mong) n. [F.] the denouement velopment of a plot; the solution of a mystery, as in a play or novel; the final issue.

denounce (de-nouns') v.t. [L. de and nuntiare, report] to give official notice of; to declare; to point out as deserving of reprehension or punishment, etc.; to inform against; to accuse publicly.

denouncement (de-nouns'ment) n. notification or announcement of evil; menace; threat. evil; menace; threat.

denouncer (de-noun'ser) n. one that denounces.

dense (dens) a. [L.] having the constituent parts closely united; close; compact; thick; heavy; opaque; stupid; obtuse; dull. densely (denseli) adv. in a dense, compact manner.

denseness (dens'nes) n. state of being dense.

densimeter (den-sim'e-ter) n. [1. densus and for determining the specific gravity of gunpowder, etc. density (den'si-ti) n. quality of being close or cloud; closeness of constituent parts, as opposed to rarity; the proportion in a body or mass of its weight to its bulk or volume.

dent (dent) n. [a form of dint] a mark made by a blow:—v.t. to leave the mark of a blow upon.

dent (dent) n. [L. dens, dents, a tooth] a projection, or something resembling a tooth; a tooth of a comb, metallic brush, card, or gear-wheel.

dental (den'tal) a. [L. dens, dentis, a tooth] pertaining to the teeth; formed by the aid of the teeth, or of the gum investing them, and the tongue;
—n. an articulation or letter sounded by the teeth or the

n. an articulation or letter sounded by the teeth or the gum of the teeth and the tongue.

dentate, dentated (den'tat, den-ta'ted) a. [L.] toothed; sharply notched; serrate.

dentately (den'tat-li) adv. in a dentate manner. dentation (den-tā'shun) n. the form or formation of teeth.

dented (den'ted) a. indented; impressed with little hollows.

denticle (den-ti-kl) n. [L.] a small tooth or projecting point.

denticulate, denticulated (den-tik-la-la-la-la-lated) a. finely dentate; edged with small, tooth-like projections.

denticulation (den-tik-ū-lā'shun) n. the state of being set with small notches

dentiform (den'ti-form) a. [L. dens, a tooth, and dentifrice (den'ti-fris) n. [L. dens, tooth, and fricare, rub] a powder or other substance used in cleaning the teeth.

dentigerous (den'ti-ji'e-rus) a. [L. dens, dentis, a tooth, and gerere, carry] bearing or supporting teeth

ing or supporting teeth.

dentil, dentel (den'til, -tel) n. [dim. fr. L. of the small square blocks often cut for ornament on Greck cornices.

dentilabial (den-ti-la-bi-al) a. [L. dens, dentis, tooth, and labium, lip] formed or sounded by means of the teeth and lips;—n. a sound formed by the combined action of teeth and lips.

dentilingual (den-ti-ling-gwal) a. [L. dens, dentis, tooth, and lingua, tongue] formed between the teeth and the tongue;—n. a consonant formed between the teeth and the tongue;

tormed between the teeth and the tongue;—n. a consonant formed between the teeth and the tongue.

dentine (den-tin) n. [F. fr. L. dens, tooth] the ivory tissue forming the body of a tooth.

dentirostral (den-ti-ros-tral) a. [L. dens, tooth, and rostrum, beak] laving the characteristics of the Dentirostres, a class of bird whose upper mandible is notched on each side towards the point.

dentist (den'tist) n. [L. dens, a tooth] one that cleans, extracts, repairs, or fills natural teeth, and inserts artificial ones.

dentistry (den-tis-tri) n. the art or profession of dentistry (den-tis-tri) n. the art or profession of dentition (den-tis-fri) n. [L. fr. dens, tooth] the cutting of teeth; teething; the time of teething; the system of teeth peculiar to an animal. denudation (de-nū-dū-shun) n. act of stripping off covering; a making bare denude (de-nū-d') v.t. [L. de and mudus, naked] to naked; to strip. naked; to strip.

denunciate (de-nun-shi-āt) v.t. [L.] to denounce; to threaten; to condenn publicly. denunciation (de-nun-shi-ā-shun) v. act of denouncing; solemn declaration; formal accusation; proclamation.

denunciative, denunciatory (denunciatory number 1)

shi-a-tiv, -tur-i) a. containing a denunciation; minatory. denunciator (de-nun-shi-a-tur) n. one that denunciation (nema-shi-a-tur) n. one that denunciation (de-nun-shi-a-tur) n. or accuses.

deny (de-nun-shi-a-tur) n. or accuses.

deny (de-nun-shi-a-tur) n. or accuses.

delta (de-nun-shi-a-tur) n. or accuses.

de

to clear away impediments or obstacles.

to clear away impediments or obstacles.

deobstruent (de-obstrooent) a. removing medicine that removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body; an aperient.

deodand (de-o-dand) n. [L. deus, god, and dandus, to be given] a personal chattel which had caused the death of any person, and on that account was given up to God, that is, forfeited to the king to be used for some pious purpose.

deodar (de-o-dar) n. [Skr.] a large Himalayan tree, yielding valuable timber.

deodorization (de-o-duri-i-zā/shun) n. act of removing foul air, or process by which it is neutralized.

by which it is neutralized.

deodorize (de-ö'dur-īz) v.t. to deprive of odour or impurities.

deodorizer (de-ö'dur-īz-er) n. that which deodorizes.

deontological (dē-on-tō-loj'-i-kal) a. relating to deontology.

deontologist (de-on-tol-0-jist) n. one versed in deontology (de-on-tol-0-ji) n. [G. deon, necesseience of positive duty or moral obligation.

deoxidate, deoxidize (dicok-si-dat, -si-diz) v.t. to deprive

of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxide.

deoxidation (dē-ok-si-dā-shun) n.act r process of deoxidizing.

depaint (de-pānt) n.t. to picture; to describe by colours; to represent as character.

depart (de-pānt) v.i. [L. de and partiri, part] to go forth or away; to quit, leave, or separate from a place or person; to quit this world; to decease; to die; to deviate; to vary.

to die; to deviate; to vary.

department (de-part/ment) n. a separation or division; a part or portion; a distinct course of life, action, study, or the like; subdivision of business or official duty; one of the principal divisions of executive government; territorial division.

departmental (de-part-ment-tail) a. pertaining to a department or division.

departure (de-part-tin' n. act of going away: setting out; removal from a place; death; decease; deviation or abandonment, as of a rule of duty of an action or of a plan or pursose; the distance of duty, of an action, or of a plan or purpose; the distance east or west, as of a ship or the end of a course, from the

cast of west, as of a snip of the end of a course, from the meridian from which the vessel or course departs.

depasture (de-pas-tūr) v.t. [L. de and pasec, feed] to consume:—v.t. to graze.

depatriate (de-patri-āt) v.t. [L. de and pasriu, country] to hanish; to expel.

depauperate (de-pas-pe-āt) v.t. [L. de and pasriu, passecons to passecons to make poor: to

deprive of fertility or richness;—a. impoverished; [Bot.] imperfectly developed.

depauperization (de-paw-per-i-zā/shun) n. the act of depauperizing; the state of being depauperized.

depauperize (de-paw-per-īz) v.t. to emancipate from a condition of pauperism;

to free from paupers or pauperism; to free from paupers or pauperism:

depend (de-pend) v. [L. de and pendere, hang] to hang; to be sustained by something above; to be in suspense; to remain undetermined; to rely for support; to stand related to anything, as to an efficient cause or condition, etc.; to rest with confidence; to confide; to rely; to be in a condition of service.

dependable (de-pen-da-bl) a. worthy of being dependable (de-pen-da-bl-nes) n. dependable ness (de-pen-da-bl-nes) n. de-pendable ness pendance (de-pen-da-bl-nes) n.

dependence, dependance (de - pen dens. dans) n. the act or the state of depending, or of being dependent; suspension from a support; subjection to the action of a suspension from a support; subjection to the action of a cause or law; mutual connection and support; subjection to the direction or disposal of another; inability to help or provide for one's self; reliance; trust.

dependency (de-pen'den-si) n. dependence; a territory remote from the kingdom, but subject to its dominion.

dependent, dependant (de-pen'dent, dant) a. hanging down; relying on, or subject to; contingent or conditioned; subordinate;—n. one that depends; one that is sustained by, or that relies on, another; a retainer; that which depends; corollary; consequence.

dependently, dependantly (de-pendent-li, -dant-li) adv. in a dependent manner.

depender (de-pendert manner. depender (de-pender) n. one that depends; a depender (de-pender) n. one that depends; a dephlegmate (de-fleg-māt) v.t. [L. de and G. superabundant water by evaporation or distillation. dephlegmation (de-fleg-mā'shun) n. the from spirits and acids by evaporation or repeated distillation.

dephlegmator (de-fleg-ma-tur) n. a condensing apparatus for stills.

dephlogisticate (de-fle-jis-ti-kāt) n.t. [dc and phlogiston] to deprive of phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability.

dephosphorize (de-fox-fur-iz) v.t. to deprive of, or free from, phosphorus.

depict (de-pikt) n.t. [L. de and pingere, paint] to represent in words; to describe.

depicter (de-pik-ter) n. one that depicts.

depiction (de-pik'shun) n. the act of depicting or portraying.

depicture (de-pik'tūr) v.t. to represent in colours depilate (depi-lat) v.t. [L.] to strip of hair; remove the hair from.

depilatory (de-pil-u-tur-i) u. [L. depilare, strip of hair having the quality or power to remove the hair and make bald or bure; n. an external upplication for removing hair.

deplete (de-pilet) v.t. [L. de and plere, fill] to empty the vessels by venesection; to exhaust the strength of. depilation (dep-i-la/shun) n. the removal of hair.

exhaust the strength of.

depletion (de-ple'-shun) n. act of depleting or emptying; venesection; blood-letting.

depletive (de-ple'-tiv) a. tending to deplete; producing depletion;—n. that which depletes; any medical agent of depletion.

depletery (de-ple'-tur-i) a. calculated to deplete, or reduce fulness of habit.

deplorable (de-plo'-ra-bl) a. to be deplored or lamented; lamentable; sad.

deplorableness (de-plo'-ra-bl-nes) n. state deplorably (de-plo'-ra-bl) adv. in a manner to be deplored; miserably.

deplore (de-plor) v.t. [L. de and plorare, weep] to weep over; to bewail; to feel or express deep and poignant grief for; to regret the loss of; lament.

deplorer (de-plorer) n. one that deplores or laments.

deplorer (de-plo'rer) n one that deplores or laments.

deploringly (de-plo'ring-li) adv. in a lamenting or bewailing manner.

deploy (de-plo') v.t. (L. dis and plicare, fold] to narrow line, as troops; v.t. to open; to extend in line. deployment (de-ploiment) n. the act of deployment ing.

deplumation (dep-loo-mā-shun) n. the stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers; moulting; a disease of the eyelids.

deplume (dē-ploom) v.t. [L. de and pluma, feather] to deprive of plumes or plumage.

depolarization (dē-pō-la-ri-zā-shun) n. process by which any substance loses its polarity, as the rays of light.

depolarize (dē-pō-la-riz) v.t. [L. de and E. polarize ize] to deprive of polarity.

depone (de-pōn') v.t. [L. de and ponere, put] to assert upon oath; to depose; to lay down, as a wager; v.t. to testify upon oath; to depose; to make an assertion; to give testimony.

deponent (de-pō-nent) a. [L. deponens, laying down] having a passive form with an active meaning (said of several Latin verbs); -n. one that gives testimony upon oath; a witness in a court of justice; a deponent verb. justice; a deponent verb.

depopulate (de-pop-ū-lāt) v.t. [L. depopulari, ravage] to deprive of inhabitants, whether by death or by expulsion; to lay waste inhabited countries; -v.i. to become dispeopled.

depopulation (de-pop-ū-lā-shun) n. the act of depopulating; the state of

deposal (de-po-zal) n. act of deposing, or divesting of office.

depose (de-pōz)v.t. [F. fr. L. de and pausare, place to lay down; to let fall; to reduce from a throne or other high station; to degrade; to divest of office; to bear written testimony to; to aver upon oath; -v.i. to bear witness; to testify by deposition; to attest.

deposer (de-pō-zer) n. one that deposes.

deposit (de-pozit) n. t. [L. deponere] to lay down; to place; to put; to lay up or aside; to store; to commit to the custody of another; to place in a hank, as a sum of money; to let fall, as a sediment; n. that which is laid, or thrown, down; matter precipitated from solution in a liquid; that which is intrusted to the care of another; money left with a banker; a pledge given in security; a sum of money as an earnest; pledge; pawn. Deposit-receipt, an acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time.

depositary (de-pozi-i-ta-ri)n. a person with whom anything is left or lodged in trust; a trustee; a guardian.

a trustee; a guardian.

deposition (de-po-rish'-un) s. act of deposing debroning a sovereign, or setting a side a public officer; removal; matter laid or thrown down; sediment; act of giving testimony or evidence; testimony under oath, or affirmation taken down in writing; oral evidence of a witness before a court witness before a court.

depositor (de-pox'-1-tur) n. one that makes a depositor (de-pox'-1-tur-1) n. a place where depository (de-pox'-1-tur-1) n. a place where depot (dep'o-, de'-po) n. [F.] a place of deposit; a depot (warehouse; a storehouse; a military station

where stores are kept, or where recruits are drilled; the headquarters of a regiment; a goods station; headquarters for rolling stock.

depravation (dep-ra-va'shun) n. act of degrading, or corrupting; state of being depraved or degenerated; corruption; profligacy.

deprave (de-prav) v.t. [11. de and pravus, crooked, wicked] to make bad or worse; vitiate;

contaminate; pollute.

depraved (de-pravd') a. corrupt; immoral; pro-depravedly (de-praved-li) adv. in a corrupt or vitiated manner.

depravedness (de-prā/ved-nes) n. state of being depraved.

depraver (de-pra-ver) n. one that depraves.

depravity (de-prav'i-ti) n. [L.] the state of being depraved or corrupted; extreme wickedness; corruption; vice; contamination.

deprecable (deprecka-bl) a. to be deprecated.

deprecate (dep're-kāt) v.t. [L. de and precari, pray] to pray against; to seek to avert by prayer; to pray for deliverance from; to regret deeply; to implore mercy of.

deprecation (dep-re-kā'shun) n. act of deprecation cating; prayer that an evil may be removed or prevented; entreaty for pardon.

depreciatory, depreciative kā-tur-i, -tiv) a having the form of urgent entreaty or earnest prayer; tending to remove or avert evil by prayer.

depreciate (de-pre-shi-āt) n.t. |L. de and pretium, price] to put at a lower price; to lessen the value of; to undervalue; disparage; traduce; detract; -v.i. to fall in value; to become of less worth.

depreciation (de-pre-shi-āt-shun) n. act of lessening price or value; running or crying down of merit or character; falling in value; reduction of worth.

value; reduction of worth.

ning or crying down of merit or character; falling in value; reduction of worth.

depreciative (de-prō'shi-ā-tiv) a. inclined to underrate; tending to depreciate. depreciate (de-prō'shi-ā-tur) n. one that depreciatory (de-prō'shi-ā-tur) a. tending to depreciate. depreciate (dep'rō-dāt) n.t. [L. de and praeda, plunder] to subject to plunder and pillage; to despoil; to lay waste; to devour. depredation (dep'rō-dā-shun) n. the act of plundering or laying waste. depredator (dep'rō-dā-shur) n. one that plunders or pillages; a spoiler. depredatory (dep'rō-dā-tur) n. one that plunders or pillages; roving to pillage. depress (de-pres) n.t. [L. de and premere, press] down or humble; to cast a gloom upon; to lispirit; to embarrass, as trade, etc.; to lessen the price of; so cheapen. depressed (de-prest) pn. in low spirits; de-depressing (de-presing) ppr. tending to dedepressing (de-presing) in ladv. in a depressing (de-presing-li) adv. in a depressing depression (de-presh-un) n. [L.] act of pressing, or state of being pressed, down; a

depression (de-presh-un) n. [L.] act of pressing, or state of being pressed, down; a low state of the mind or spirits; sadness; dejection; despondency; the act of putting down; humiliation; abasement; a low state of business or trade; angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon; the operation of reducing equations to a lower degree; a method of operating for cataract.

depressive (de-presiv) a. able, or tending, to depress.

depressor (de-pres/ur) n. one that, or that which, depressed (de-pri/va-bl) a. liable to be deprived, or to lose position; liable to be disposessed or deposed.

deprivation (dep-ri-vā/shun) n. the act of depriving, dispossessing, or bereaving; the state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement; deposition; degradation.

deprive (de-priv') v.t. [L. de and privare, to de-prive] to take away; to remove; to dis-possess of something owned or enjoyed; to divest; to depose; to dispossess of dignity, csp. of ecclesiastical dignity.

depriver (dc-pri'ver) n. one that, or that which, deprives.

deprovincialize (dē-prō-vin'shal-īz) v.t. to divest of provincial charac-

depth (depth) n. [deep] deepness; the distance or measure from the surface downwards; a dee place; the sea; the ocean; an abyss; a dark gulf; the quality of being deep; profundity; unscarchableness; nuystery; extent of penetration, as of understanding or knowledge; the middle or inner part of a thing. Beyond, or out of, one's depth, in too deep water; beyond one's capacity or resource. capacity or resource.

depurate (dep-u-rat) v.t. [L. de and purus, pure] to free from impurities, beterogeneous

depuration (dep-ū-rā-shun) n. act or process of depuration, or cleansing a wound. depurative, depuratory (dep-ū-rā-tiv.) a. cleansing, or tending to cleanse, as the blood; -n. that which cleanses or purifies.

which cleanses or purifies.

depurator (dep-ū-rā-tur) n. one that, or that which, depurates.

deputation (dep-ū-rā-tur) n. act of deputing, or of appointing, a substitute or representative; the person or persons deputed or commissioned by another to act on his behalf.

depute (de-pū') v.t. [L. deputure, to cut off] to as substitute or agent; to delegate:—n. a deputy.

deputy (dep-ū-ti) n. one appointed as the substitute or agent; to delegate:—h. a deputy of another, and empowered to act for him; substitute; representative; lientenant; delegate; envoy.

deracinate (dē-ras-i-nāt) v.t. [L. de and rudix, root] to pluck up by the roots.

derail (de-rāl') v.t. to cause to run off the rails;—v.i.

derail (de-rail) v.t. to cause to run off the rails; -v.i. to run off the track or rails.

derail to run off the track or rails.

derailment (de-rail-ment) n. the act of derailing, or state of being derailed.

derange (de-rair) n.t. [F] to put out of place, order, or rank; to throw into confusion, embarrassment, or disorder; to disturb in the action or function; to disorder the intellect; to render insane.

derangement (de-rinij-ment) n. act of deranged; disorder, esp. mental disorder; confusion.

Derby (dar-lo) n. a race for three-year-old thorough-bred horses, run annually at Epsom. Derbyday, the day on which the Derby is run.

Derbyshire-spar (dar-bi-sher-spar) n. fluor spar, or fluoride of calcium, found in Derbyshire, and wrought into vases and other ornaments.

other ornaments

derelict (dere-likt) a. [L. de and relinquere, leave]
dan; abandoned; abandoning responsibility: unfaitful;
-m. a thing voluntarily abandoned by its proper owner
or guardian; a tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit
for cultivation or use; -pl. goods found at sea.

dereliction (dere-lik'shun) m. act of leaving
with an intention not to reclaim;
abandonment: state of being abandoned.

abandonment: state of being abandoned.

deride (de-rid') v.t. [1. de and ridere, laugh] to laugh at with contempt; to turn to ridicule, or make sport of; mock; taunt; insult; scorn.

derider (de-ri-der) n. one that derides; a mocker; a scoffer.

deridingly (de-ri-ding-li) adv. by way of derision derision (de-rizh-un) n. act of deriding, or state of being derided; scornful or contemptatious treatment; mockery; ridicule; an object of contempt. derisive (de-risiy) a. expressing, or characterized by, derision; mocking; ridiculing.

derisively (de-ri-siv-li) adv. in a derisive manner.

derisiveness (de-ri-siv-nes) n. the state of being derisive. derisory (de-ri-sur-i) a. mocking; ridiculing; scoffing.

derivable (de-rī-va-bl) a. capable of being derived; communicable; deducible.

derivably (de-rī-va-bli) adv. by derivation.

derivation (deri-va'shun) n. the act of deriving of a word in its development from its root; reduction; descent; a drawing of humours from one part of the

descent; a drawing or numours from one part or the body to another; state of being derived.

derivational (deri-va'shun-al) a. relating to derivative (derivation.

derivative (de-riv'a-tiv)a. obtained by derivation; derived; secondary; -n. that which is derived; anything obtained, or deduced, from another, and the control of the contr as a word formed from another word by a prefix or suffix a chord, not fundamental, but obtained from another by

a chord, not fundamental, but obtained from another by inversion; a mathematical term expressing the relation between two consecutive states of a varying function.

derivatively (de-riv-a-tiv-li) adv. in a derivative manner; by means of derivation.

derive (de-riv-v.t. | L. de and rivus, stream, brook] to draw from; to deduce; to receive, as from a source; to obtain by transmission; to acquire; to trace the origin, descent, or derivation of; to trace the extendence of the recognize transmission of to come etymology of; to recognize transmission of; to communicate to by descent; -v.i. to flow; to proceed; to be

deriver (de-rī-ver) n. one that derives, transmits, or deduces.

derm, derma, dermis (derm, der'ma, mis)n. [G. derma the natural tegument or covering of an animal; the true skin, as distinguished from the epidermis or sear skin. dermal (der-mal) a. pertaining to the exterior covering of the skin of animals.

dermatic (der-mat-ik) a. pertaining to the skin.

dermatoid (der-ma-toid) a. [G. derma and eidos, form] resembling skin.
dermatologist (der-ma-tol²o-jist) n. one versed in dermatology.
dermatology (der-ma-tol²o-ji) n. [G. derma, skin, and longs, discourse] the branch of physiology which treats of the structure of the structure of the skin and its diseases.

dermatophyte (der matö-fit) n. [G. dermatatophyte and phuton, a growth] a plant that grows on the skin and causes skin disease.

dermatorhæa (der matö-rē'a) n. [G. dermatorhæa and rhein, flow] a morbidly increased secretion from the skin.

dermic (der-mik) a. relating to the skin.

dermoskeleton (der-mö-skel'e-tun) n. the hard, leathery, horny, shelly, or bony outer integument which covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals.

dernier (der-ni-er) a. [F.] last; final; ultimate, as a dernier resort.

dernier a dernier gesort.

derogate (der-o-gat) v.t. [L. de and rogare, ask]
to annul in part; to repeal partly; to
restrict; to detract from; to disparage; to depreciate;
v.t. to lessen, as reputation;—a. diminished in value.
derogation (der-o-gat-shun) n. the act of deroing in value; disparagement; detraction; depreciation.
derogatorily (de-rog-a-turi-li) adv. in a derogatory manner.
derogatory (de-rog-a-turi-li) adv. in a derogatory (de-rog-a-turi-li) adv. in a derogatory gatory manner.
derogatory (der-in-gatory) a. tending to derogatory (derog-a-turi-li) adv. in a derogatory (derog-a-turi-li) adv. in a derogatory satory manner.
derogatory (der-ing-a-turi-li) adv. in a derogatory wather in a deroman of the 17th century] a mast or spar
supported at the top by stays or guys, with suitable tackle,
for raising heavy weights; a tackle at the end of the
mizzen-yard, consisting of a double and single block connected by a fall. Derrick-crane, a combination of
derrick and crane which can be variously adjusted.

derring-do (der-ing-doo) n. [daring] an act of
daring.

derringer (der-in-jer) n. [fr. an Amer. inventor]

derringer (der-in-jer) n. [fr. an Amer. inventor]

large ball. dervish, dervis (dervish, dervis) n. [Per. dervish] a Mohammedan monk who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life.

descant (des'kant) n. [F. fr. L. dis and cantus, singing] a tune composed in parts; a variation of an air; a discourse formed on a theme; a comment or series of comments;—[des-kant'] v.i. to compose music in parts; to comment; to discourse with fulness and particularity; to animadvert freely.

descanter (des-kan'ter) n. one that descants.

descend (de-send') v.t. [L. de and scandere, climb] to go down upon or along; to pass from the top to the bottom of :—v.t. to pass from a higher to a lower place; to go down in any way, etc.; to plunge; to fall; to make an attack or incursion, as if from a vantage-ground; to lower or abase one's self; to pass from the general or important to the particular or trivial; to be derived; to proceed by generation or by transmission; to move toward the south, or to the southward; to fall in

descendant (de-sen'-dant) n. one that descends, as offspring, however remotely. descendent (de-sen'-dent) a. descending; proceeding from an ancestor.

descender (de-sen'-der) n. one that descends.

descendibility (de-sen-di-bil'i-ti)n. capability of descending.
descendible (de-sen-di-bil)n. admitting descent; capable of descending or being

transmitted by inheritance.

descension (de-sen'-shun) n. [L.] act of going downward; descent; falling or sinking; degradation; declension

descension (de-sen'shun-al) a. pertaining to descension or descent.

descensive (de-sen'siy) a. descending; tending downwards.

descent (de-sen'siy) a. descendere] act of descent (descending or coming down; inclination; declivity; incursion; sudden attack; progress downward, as in station, virtue, or the like, from the more to the

as in station, virtue, or the like, from the more to the less important, from a higher to a lower tone, etc; derivation, as from an ancestor; lineage; that which is derived or descended; offspring; descendants; issue; a step in the process of derivation; a generation; a degree. describable (deskriba-bl) a. capable of heing described (deskrib) v.t. [L. de and scribere, write] to form or represent by lines, real or imaginary; to trace out; to sketch; to delineate; to mark out or exhibit, as a line, circle, or curve, by a body in motion; to mark out anything by mentioning its character or properties; to define; to set forth or sketch in oral or written language.

describer (de-skrī-ber) n. one that describes.

descrier (de-skrī'er) n. one that discovers or descries.

description (dc-skrip'shun) n. act of delineating or representing by a plan; the figure or appearance delineated; act of exhibiting the nature or properties of, in words; definition; account of; word-painting; the qualities that belong to a certain class or order represented; the persons or things having these qualities that persons or things having

these qualities; cast; turn; sort; kind.

descriptive (de-skrip-tiv) a. tending to describe; having the quality of representing; containing description.

containing description.

descriptively (de-skrip'tiv-li) adv. in a descriptive tive manner; by description.

descriptiveness (de-skrip'tiv-nes) n. quality of being descriptive.

descry (de-skri') v.t. [O.F. fr. L. describere, describe]

desecrate (des-e-krit) v.t. [L. de and sacrare, to consecrate] to divert from a sacred use; to treat in a sacrilegious manner.

desecrater, desecrator desecrator desecrater, desecrator desecrato

desecration (dese-krā'shun) n. act of desecration (dezert') v.t. [L. de and sercre, join or bind together] to part from; to quit; to abandon; to end a connection with; to leave without permission; to forsake in violation of duty:—v.i. to quit a service without permission; without permission; to run away.

desert (dez'ert) a. wild; waste; solitary; without life or cultivation; untilled; unproductive; desolate:—n. a deserted or forsaken tract of land; an unproductive region; a vast sandy plain; a solitude.

desert (de-zert'n. [F.] that which is deserved; the reward or punishment to which one is entitled (usually in a good sense); worth; excellence; due. deserted (de-zerted) pp. entirely forsaken; wholly abandoned; left alone.

deserted (de-zerter) no one that forsaken his duty, his post, or his party or friend, esp. a soldier or seaman that quits the service without permission. desertion (de-zerten) no act of deserting, esp. the abandonment of a service, a party, or a post; state of being deserted; spiritual despondency. desertless (de-zert/les) a, without merit or claim deserve (de-zert) v.t. [L. de and servire, to serve] to reward.

deserve (de-zert) v.t. [L. de and servire, to serve] to be worthy of (in a bad sense); to merit; to be entitled to; to be worthy of recompense. deservedly (de-zer-ver) no entit deserved to merits.

deserver (de-zer-ver) no one that deserves or merits.

deserving (de-zer-ving) ppr. worthy of reward or merits.

deserving (de-zer-ving) ppr. worthy of reward or praise; meritorious;—n. the act of meriting; merit or demerit.

deservingly (de-zer-ving-li) adv. meritoriously; with just desert.

deshabille (desa-bil) n. [F.] an undress; a loose morning dress; a carcless toilet.

desiccant (de-sik-ant) n. drying, or tending to dry;—n. a medicine or application

that dries a sore.

desiccate (de-sik'-āt) v.t. [L. de and siccare, to dry] to exhaust of moisture; to dry. desiccation (desi-kā'-shun) n. the act of making dry, or the state of being dried. desiccative (de-sik'-ātiv) a. drying; tending to dry:—n. an application that tends

desire; a desiderature (de-side-rā-tur) a. expressing or desire; a desiderature (de-side-rā-tur) a. one that, or that desiderate (de-side-rāt) v.t. [L.] to desire earnestly; to feel the want of; to miss greatly; to long for; to regret.

desiderative (de-side-rā-tiv) a. expressing or denoting desire;—n. an object of desire; a desiderature; a verb formed from another verb, expressing the desire of doing that which is indicated by the primitive verb.

desideratum (de-sid-e-rā/tum) n. [L.] a requirement; that which is desired, or is desirable; a want generally felt and acknowledged. or is desirable; a want generally felt and acknowledged.

design (de-zin') v.t. [L. de and signare, to mark] to aketch a pattern or model; to mark out and exhibit; to appoint; to designate to a particular end or use; to form a plan of; to contrive; to intend or purpose;—v.t. to have a purpose; to intend;—n. a preliminary sketch or representation; a delineation; a plan; a preliminary sketch or representation; a delineation; a plan; a preliminary sketch or representation; a delineation; a plan; a preliminary sketch or representation; a delineation; a plan; a preliminary sketch or representation; a menticular for which one plans (often in a bad sense); schene; plot; emblematic or decorative figures, as of a medal, embroidery, etc. School of design, an institution in which are taught the arts and principles of design, as applied in manufacture. The argument from design proves the existence of God from the evidences of design in creation.

designable (de-zi-na-bl) a. capable of being designade (designation designation to assign;—a. appointed; a distinctive title; to point out, by distinguishing from others; to specify; to appoint; to assign;—a. appointed; elect. Bianop-designate, a priest nominated to a vacant bishopric, but not yet consecrated.

designation out; indication; denomination;

designation (des-ig-nā-shun) n. act of pointing out; indication; denomination; selection and appointment for a purpose; that which designates; distinctive title; appellation; use or application; signification.

designative, designatory (des-ig-na-tur-i)

a. serving to designate.

designator (des-ig-nā-tur) n. one that designates or points out.

designedly (de-zī-ned-li) adv. by design; purdesigner (de-zī-ner) n. one that designs, or furnishes designs, as for prints; a plotter;
a schemer (used in a bad sonse).

designing (de-zī-ning) a. artful; crafty;—n. the
art of drawing or modelling designs;
art of inventing patterns for textile fabrics, or illustrations to a book.

designless (de-zīn-les) a. without design or intention.
designlessly (de-zīn-les-li) adv. without design or intention.

desilicated (de-sil'i-kā-ted) a. deprived of silica. desilicify, desiliconize desilicity, desiliconize

v.t. to free from silicon or any of its compounds.

desilver (de-silver) v.t. to deprive of silver; extract the silver from.

desilverization (de-silver-i-zā/shun) n. the act or process of depriving lead ore of silver.

desilverize (dē-sil-ver-īz) v.t. to desilver.

desipient (de-sipi-ent) a. [L. de and sapere, to be wise] triffing; foolish; playful. desirability (de-zi-ra-bil-it) n. the state or quality of being desirable. de-zi-ra-bil a. worthy of desire or longing; fitted to excite a wish to possess; pleasing; agreeable.

desirableness (de-zī-ra-bl-nes) n. quality of being desirable.

desirably (de-zī'-ra-bli) adv. in a desirable manner.

desire (de-zir') v.t. [F. fr. L. desiderare] to long for the enjoyment or possession of; to wish for; to express a wish for; to entreat; to request;—n. natural to express a wish for; to enterat; to request;—n. natural eagerness to obtain any object from which pleasure, sensual, intellectual, or spiritual, is expected; any good that is desired; object of longing; an expressed wish; a request; petition; craving; inclination; aspiration.

desireless (de-zir-les) a. without desire; indifferent.

desirer (de-zī-rer) n. one that desires, asks, or wishes.

desirous (de-zi-rus) a. full of desire; longing after; wishing for; solicitous; covetous. desirously (de-zi-rus-li) adv. with desire; with carnest wish or longing.

desirousness (de-zi-rus-nes) n. state or affec-tion of being desirous. desist (de-sist') r.i. [L. de and sistere. check] to stand aside: to cease to proceed or act; to forbear; to stop; to discontinue.

desistance (de-sis-tans) n. act or state of desisting; ceasing to act.

desk (desk) n. [G. diskos, a round plate, quoit] a table with a sloping top, for reading or writing; a portable writing case of wood or leather; part of a pulpit.

Desk-work, work done at a desk; habitual writing.

desman (des-man) n. [Sw.] the European musk-rat.

desmid (des-mid) n. [G. desmos, chain] one of a group of microscopic algae.

desmography (des-nograph). [G. desmos, description of the ligament, and graphein, write] description of the ligaments of the body. desmology (des-mol-o-ji)n. [G. logos, discourse] treats of the ligaments and singure

treats of the ligaments and sinews.

desolate (des-u-lat) v.t. [L. de and solare, lay waste] to deprive of inhabitants; to make desert; to lay waste; to ruin; to ravage;—a. destitute or deprived of inhabitants; laid waste; in a ruinous condition; left alone; without a companion; afflicted;

lonely; waste; solitary. desolately (des'u-lāt-li) adv. in a desolate man-

desolateness (des-u-lat-nes) n. state of being desolate.

desolater, desolator (des-u-la/ter, -tur) n.

desolation (des-u-lā/shun) n. act of desolating or laying waste; state of being desolated, laid waste, or ravaged; a desolate place or country; havoe; devastation; ravage; sadness; destitution; melancholy; gloom; gloominess.

despair (de-spār) v.i. [O.F. fr. L. desperare] to be without hope; to give up all hope or expectation; to despond; -n. loss of hope; the giving up of expectation; that which is despaired of; desperation; despondency; hopelessness.

despairer (de-spa-rer) n. one that despairs.

despairingly (de-spā/ring-li)adv.inadespairing

despatch, dispatch (des., dis-pach') v.t. send off, or away; to send in haste, or on a special errand; to send out of the way; to kill; to perform speedily, as business; to execute;—h. act of sending away, esp. of sending off a letter, message, or messenger; speed; haste; expedition; speedy performance; diligent execution; Despatch-boat, a government vessel for conveying despatches. Despatch-boat, a lox or case in which official messages are carried by special messages.

despatcher, dispatcher (des., dispatcher) n. one that despatches.

despatchful, dispatchful (des-1 dispatch fool)

a. bent on haste; indicating haste.

a. bent on haste; indicating haste.

desperado (des-per-\(\frac{a}{2}\) do n. [Sp.] a desperate fellow; a person urged by furious passions, regardless alike of law and personal safety.

desperate (des-per-\(\frac{a}{2}\) do n. [Sp.] a desperate passions, regardless alike of law and personal safety.

desperate (des-per-\(\frac{a}{2}\) do n. proceeding from despair; desponding; without regard to danger or safety; violent; headlong; precipitate; furious; frantic.

desperately (des-per-\(\frac{a}{2}\) thou in a desperate manner.

desperateness (des-per-\(\frac{a}{2}\) thou in a desperate of being desperate.

desperation (des-per-\(\frac{a}{2}\) shun) n. act of despair-despair or hopelessness; abandonment of hope.

despicablity (des-\(\frac{a}{2}\) is ka-bil-i-ti) n. despicable despicable (des-\(\frac{a}{2}\) is ka-bil a. [L. despicere, despised; contemptible; mean; paltry; sordid; base.

despicably (des-\(\frac{a}{2}\) is ka-bil \(\frac{a}{2}\) n. do n. despicable or mean manner.

despisable (des-\(\frac{a}{2}\) is ka-bil \(\frac{a}{2}\) is accontemptible; low; mean; numerby.

despicably (de-spi-za-bl) acontemptible; low; despisable (de-spi-za-bl) a contemptible; low; mean; unworthy.

despise (de-spi-z) n.t. [O.F. fr. L. despicere, despise] to look down upon with contempt; to have a low opinion of; contemp; scorn; disdain; despisedness (de-spi-zed-nes) n. the state of despisedness (de-spi-zed-nes) n. the state of despiser (de-spi-zing-li) adv. in a despising ly (de-spi-zing-li) adv. in a despising despite (de-spi-zing-li) adv. in spite of, in despite of, in defiance or contempt of; in spite of, in despite of, in defiance or contempt of; in spite of, in despite of, in desp

despitefulness (de-spit-fool-nes) n. the state of being despiteful.

despoil (de-spoil) v.t. [L. de and spoliare, lay to strip or divest, as of clothing or arms.

despoiler (de-spoiler) n. one that despoils; a despoiler (de-spoiler) n.

despoliation (de-spō-li-ā'shun) n. the act of despoling.

(de-spond') v.t. [L. de and spondere, promise solemnly] to sink under or fail by loss of hope; to be cast down by failure; to lose hope; to become depressed or dispirited.

despondence (de-spon-dens) n. despondency.

despondency (de-spon'den-si) n. state of desponding; abandonment of hope; permanent depression or dejection; inactivity arising from discouragement or want of hope. despondent (de-spon'dent) a. [L.] sinking in yielding to discouragement; in closing courage; depressed;

yielding to discouragement.

desponder (de-spon-der) n. one that desponds.

desponding (de-spon'ding) ppr. despondent.

despondingly (de-spon'ding-li) adv. in a despot (des-pot) n. [G. despotēs, master, lord) one that possesses absolute power over another, esp. a sovereign invested with absolute power; an autocrat; one that rules according to his own pleasure, without regard to the constitution, laws, or opinions of the country: a tyrant; an oppressor

out regard to the constitution, laws, or opinions of the country; a tyrant; an oppressor.

despotat (des-pot-tat) n. government by a despot; the territory governed by a despot; despotic of pertaining to, a despot; absolute in power; tyrannical; arbitrary.

despotically (des-pot-i-kal-i) adv. in a despotic manner.

despotism (des-pu-tizm) n. absolute power; the power, spirit, or principles of a despot; tyranny; arbitrary government; autocracy.

despotize (des-pu-tiz) v.i. to be a despot; to be despotic (des-pu-fiz) v.i. to be a despot to be despotic of form soun.

despumate (des-pu-fiz) v.i. of the despotic of the spumare, foam] to throw despotimation (des-pu-ma-shun) n. separation despumation (des-pu-ma-shun) n. separation

despumation (des-pū-mā'shun) n. separation of the scum on the surface of liquor; clarification.

desquamate (des/kwa-māt, de-skwā/māt) v.i. desquamation (des/kwa-mā/shun) n. [L. desquamation (des/kwa-mā/shun) n. [L. desquamare, to scale off] separation of the cuticle in flakes or scales; exfoliation.

desquamative, desquamatory (des-quam'a-tiv. -tur-i) a. relating to, or marked by, desquamation.

quamation.

dessert (de-zert) n. [O.F. fr. desservir, clear the table a service of fruits and sweetmeats; the last course. Dessert-spoon, a spoon used at dessert, midway between a tea-spoon and a table-spoon in size.

destinate (des-ti-nās) v.t. to design; to fix the end or purpose of.

destination (des-ti-nā-shun) n. act of destining or appointing; that to which anything is destined or appointed; predetermined end, object, or use; place or point aimed at; end of a journey.

destine (des-tin) v.t. [L. destinare] to determine the future condition or application of; to set apart by design or intention; to fix, as by an authori-

set apart by design or intention; to fix, as by an authoritative decree; to establish irrevocably; appoint; decree, destinist (destinist) n. a believer in destiny; a fatalist.

destinst (des-ti-nist) n. a benever in destiny, a destiny (des-ti-ni) n. state or condition appointed; foreordained position or lot; fate; doon; the power conceived of as determining the future; divine decree; invincible necessity; mysterious fatality.

destitute (des-ti-tūt) n. [L. de and statuere, set] in want; devoid; deficient; lacking; not possessing the necessaries of life; needy; poor.

destituteness (des-ti-tūt-nes) n. the state of being destitute.

destitution (des-ti-tūt-shun) n. state or condition of being needy, or without resources; deprivation; deficiency; lack; poverty.

destroy (de-stroi) v.t. [L. de and struere, build] and organic existence of; to bring to naught; to put an end to; to kill; to extirpate; to lay waste; to desolate; to eat and devour; to mar or spoil the beauty or form of; [(Chem.] to resolve a body into its primitive elements.

destroyable (de-stroi-a-bl) a. capable of being destrover (de-stroi-a-bl) n. one that destroys or

destroyer (de-stroiler) n. one that destroys or ruins; a torpedo-destroyer. destructibility (de-struk-ti-hil'i-ti) n. capability of destruction.

destructible (de-struk-ti-hl) a. liable to destructible tion; capable of being destroyed. destructibleness (de-struk-ti-hl-nes) n. destructibleness (de-struk-ti-hl-nes) n. destruction (de-struk-shun) n. act of destroying or demolishing; ruin by any means; state of being destroyed, demolished, ruined, slain, or devastated; destroying agency; cause of ruin or devastation. destructionist (de-struk-shun-ist) n. a destructive (de-struk-tive) (de-s

in the final destruction of the wicked.

destructive (de-structiv) a. [L.] causing destruction; tending to bring about ruin, devastation, or death; taking pleasure in destruction; mortal; deadly; poisonous; fatal; ruinous; mischievous;—n. one that destroys; an opprobrious epithet applied to political reformers.

destructively (de-struk-tiv-li) adv. in a destructive manner or degree.

destructiveness (de-struk-tiv-nes) n. the quality of destroying; the phenological faculty which impels to the commission of

acts of destruction.

desudation (des-ū-dā'shun) n. [1... de and sudare, sweat] a profuse or morbid perspiration, often followed by an eruption of pustules.

desuetude (des-we-tidd) n. [1... fr. desuescere, become unaccustomed] cessation of pustules are to me furbling a dispuse of the substitution of the su

practice, custom, or fashion; disuse.

desulphur (de-sul-fur) v.t. to free from sulphur. desulphurate (de-sul-fū-rāt) v.t. to deprive of sulphur.

desulphuration (de-sul-fū-rā-shun) n. the act of depriving of sulphuration (de-sul-fū-rā-shun) n. desulphuration (de-sul-fū-rī-a-shun) n. desulphuration. desulphuration. desulphurate (de-sul-fū-rī-rī) v.t. to desulphur desulphurate (des-ul-tur-i-li) udv. in a desultory manner; loosely. desultoriness (des-ul-tur-i-nes) n. quality or sence of order and method. desultory (des-ul-tur-i) a. II. fr. de and saline to desultory (des-ul-tur-i) a. II. fr. de and saline to

desultory (leasulturi) a. [L. fr. de and salire, to leap | leaping from one thing or subject to another; without order or connection; without logical sequence; disconnected; not methodical; cursory.

desynonymize (de-si-noni-i-miz) v.t. to de-ter; to use with similar but not the same meanings. detach (de-tach') v.t. [F.] to part; to disunite; to separate for a special object or use; to select men from their companies or regiments, or ships from a

fleet, for special service.

detachable (de-tach'a-bl) a. capable of being separated or detached.

detachment (de-tach-ment) n. act of detaching or separating; state of being detached; that which is detached, esp. a body of troops, or

tached; that which is detaclied, esp. a body of troops, or part of a fleet, detailed for special service.

detail (de-tail') v.t. [F., cut up in pieces, fr. de and larize; to appoint for a particular service, usually naval or military; -n. (de-tail, de-tail') a minute portion; item; a particular (used chiefly in the plural); a narrative that relates minute points; the selection, for a particular service, of a person or company—hence, the person or company so selected; pl. minute parts of a picture, statue, etc. In detail, minutely; item by item.

detailed (de-taild') a. related in particulars; minutely; item by item.

detailer (de-tā-ler) n. one that details.

detain (de-tān') v.t. [L. de and tenere, hold] to another; to withhold; to arrest; to restrain from proceeding; to hold in custody.

detainer (de-tā-ner) n. one that detains; detention to keep a person in custody.

detainment (de-tān-ment) n. the act of detainment (de-tān-ment) n. the act of detainment (de-tān-ment) n. the act of detaindetect (de-tekt') v.t. [L. detepere, fr. de and legere, to light; to discover; to uncover; to find out; to bring to light; to discover; to expose.

to light; to discover; to expose.

detectable, detectible (de-tek 'ta-bl, a. that may be detected.

detecter, detector (de-tek'-ter, -tur) n. one

detector, detector that detects. The detection (de-tek/shun) n. act of detecting; the discovery of what was concealed or hidden; discovery of a fault, fraud, or crime.

detective (de-tek/tiv) a. fitted, skilled, or employed, in detecting; relating to detectives or to detection;—n. a police officer whose work it is to detect and arrest criminals; a private person engaged unofficially in obtaining secret information for hire.

detent (de-tent') n. [F. fr. L. detinere] that which locks or unlocks a movement, as the whechwork in the striking part of a clock.

detention (de-ten-shun) n. act of keeping back; a withholding; state of being detained; confinement; restraint; delay. House of detention, a place where offenders are detained awaiting trial.

confinement; restraint; delay. House of detention, a place where offenders are detained awaiting trial.

deter (de-ter') v.t. [L. de and terrere, frighten, terrify] to frighten from; to discourage by fear; to stop or prevent by considerations of danger, difficulty, etc.; to debar from action by prohibition or threat.

deterge (de-terj') v.t. [L. de and tergere, rub, or wipe, off] to cleanse; to purge away.

detergent (de-terjent) a. cleansing; purging; purifying;—n. a medicine that cleanses the vessels or the skin from offensive matter.

deteriorate (de-te'-i-u-rāt) v.t. [L. fr. deterior, worse to make worse; to impair; to reduce by mixing, as inferior ingredients or breed;—v.t. to grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate deterioration (de-te'-i-u-rāt-shun) n. state of determent (de-ter-ment) n. act of detering; that which deters.

determinability (de-ter-mi-na-bili-i-ti) n.

determinability (de-ter-mi-na-bil'i-ti) n. determinable quality.

determinable (deter-ini-na-bl) a. capable of being determined or ended; capable of being decided with certainty. determinant (deter-ini-nant) a. serving to determinant determine; determinative; -n. that

which determines or fixes something.

determinate (de-ter-mi-nat) a. [L.] having defined limits; fixed; established; conclusive; decisive; positive.

determinately (de-ter-mi-nāt-li) adv. in a de-terminate manner; definitely; distinctly; with fixed resolve.

determinateness (de-ter-mi-nāt-nes) n. the determination (de-ter-mi-nā-shun) n. act of decide; act of bringing to an end; termination; judicial decision; fixed purpose; resolution; firmness of mind; direction or tendency; flow of blood to the brain, etc.

determinative (de-ter-mi-nā-tiv) a. having power to determine; limiting; shaping; directing; conclusion

shaping; directing; conclusive.

determine (de-ter-min)v.t. [L. de and terminare, to limit, fr. terminas, limit] to fix the boundaries of; to set bounds to; to bring to an end; to fix the form or character of; to bring about, as a cause; to effect; to fix the course of; to impel and direct; to assign to its true place in a system; to settle by authoritative or judicial sentence; to resolve on; to cause to come to a conclusion or resolve; to ascertain the quantity or amount of: v.b. to come to a decision; to resolve tity or amount of ; -v. i. to come to a decision; to resolve.

determinedly (de-ter-mind-li) adv. in a determinedly (de-ter-mind-li) adv. in a dedeterrent (de-ter-ent) n. that which deters or prevents.

detersion (de-ter-shun) n. [deterge] the act of cleansing, as a sore.

detersive (de-ter-siv) n. having power to free from offending matter; cleansing;—n. a medicine to cleanse sores or ulcers.

detersively (de-ter-siv-li) adv. in a detersive manner.

detersiveness (de-ter-siv-ncs) n. the quality

detersiveness (de-ter'siv-nes) n. the quality detersive.

detest (de-test')v.t.[I. detestar', execrate, fr. de and testur', testify] to hate or dislike extremely; to abhor; abominate; loathe.

detestability (de-tes-ta-bil'i-ti) n. the state or quality of being detestable.

detestable (de-tes-ta-bil) a. worthy of being detestable (detested; deserving abhorrence; extremely hateful; odious; execrable; abhorred.

detestableness (quality of being detestable.

detestably (de-tes-ta-bi) adv. very hatefully; abominably, detestation (dē-tes-ta-shun) n. act of detesting; extreme hatred or dislike.

detester (de-tes'ter) n. one that detests.

dethrone (de-thron') v.t. to remove, or drive, from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal authority and dignity.

dethronement (de-thron'-ment) n. removal from a throne; deposition. dethroner (de-thro-ner) n. one that dethrones.

detinue (det'i-nū) n. [F.] a form of action for the recovery of goods and chattels.

detonate (det'u-nāt) v.t. [L. de and tonare, thunder] to cause to explode;—v.i. to explode with a sudden report like thunder.

detonating (det'u-nā-ting)a. exploding; igniting with a sudden report. Detonating powders, chemical compounds which explode under a blow, or when heated. Detonating-tube, a graduated glass tube used for the detonation of gases; endiometer. detonation (det-u-nā-shun)n. an explosion made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies, as gunpowder, etc.

detonative (det'u-nā-tiv)n. capable of detonating; explosive.

detonator (det'-u-nā-tur) n. that which detonates.

detonization (dcl-u-nī-zā/shum) n. the act of dctonation; detonation.

detonize (dct-u-nīz) r.t. to cause to explode; to detonation: -r.i. to explode; to burn with an explosion: to calcine with detonation: -r.i. to explode; to burn with a loud report.

detort about; twistly to turn from the original or plain me nime, to pervert or wrest. plain meaning; to pervert, or wrest.

detortion, detorsion (de-tor'shun)n. per-

detortion, detorsion (de-tor-shun)n. perdetour (de-tor) n. [F. fr. de, equivalent to L. dis, and tour] a turning; a circuitous route. detract (de-trakt) n. [L. de and trahere, draw] to take away, esp. reputation; to derogate.

detractingly (de-trak-shun)n. act of taking away from reputation or worth; act of depreciating from envy or malice; disparagement. detractive (de-trak-shun)n. act of taking away from reputation or worth; act of depreciating from envy or malice; disparagement. detractive (de-trak-shun)n. one that attempts to detractive (de-trak-shun)n. one that attempts to lessen the character or good name of another; calumniator; defamer: depreciator. detractory (de-trak-shur-i) a. defamatory; detractory (de-trak-shur-i) a. defamatory; detrain (de-trin) n. [L. detreere, rub, or causes damage; diminution; loss; hurt; mischief; harm. detrimental (det-ri-ment) n. [L. detreere, rub, or causes damage; diminution; loss; hurt; mischief; harm. detrimentally (det-ri-men'tal) a. causing loss or detrimentally (det-ri-men'tal) a. devia in a detrimentally (det-ri-men'tal) adv. in a detrimentally (det-ri-men'tal) adv. in a detrital (detriivs) a. pertaining to, or consisting of detrius.

detrital (de-trittal) a. pertaining to, or consisting

detrition (de-trish-un) n. [L. deterere, rub, or wear, away] a wearing off or away from solid bodies by attrition.

detritus (de-tritus) n. disintegrated parts or particles of rocks; substances worn off or detached by volcanic, diluvial, or elemental agency, and carried down by flood or river.

detrude (de-trood') v.t. [L. de and trudere, thrust] to thrust down; to push down with force

into a lower place.

detruncate (de-trung'kāt) v.t. [L. de and truncare, maim by cutting off] to shorten by cutting; to cut off; to lop.

detruncation (de-trung-kā'shun) n. act of cutting, or lopping, off.

detrusion (de-tròo'shun) n. [L. de and trudere, thrust] act of thrusting or driving down.

deuce (dus) n. [F. deux, fr. L. duo] two; a card or a deuce (dus) n. [Low Ger. duus] an evil spirit; a deuced (dus) n. [Low Ger. duus] an evil spirit; a deuced (dus) n. [V. dus]

deuced (du'sed) a. devilish; excessive.

deuterogamist (dū-ter-og-a-mist) n. one that marries a second time. marries a second time.

deuterogamy (du-ter-og-a-mi) n. [G. deuteros, second and pamos, marriage] a second marriage, after the death of the first spouse.

Deuteronomy (du-ter-on-u-mi) n. [G. deuteros, fifth book of the Pentateuch, containing the second giving of the law of Moses.

ifth book of the Pentateuch, containing the second giving of the law of Moses.

deuteropathy (dū-ter-op'a-thi)n.[G.deuteros, second, and puthein, suffer] a sympathetic affection of one part of the body with another. devaporation (dē-vap-u-rā-shun) n. the changing of vapour into water. devastate (dev-as-tāt) v.t. [L. de and vastare, lay waste; to desolate; ravage; destroy; plunder; pillage. devastation (dev-as-tā-shun) n. act of devastation (dev-as-tā-shun) n. act of devastation; devastate of being devastated; waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor or administrator; desolation; ravage; havoc; destruction. devastator (dev-as-tā-tur) n. one that, or that which, devastates.

develop (de-vel-up) v.t. [F. développer] to free make known; to unfold gradually; to lay open to view by degrees;—v.t. to go through a process of successive changes, from a less perfect to a more perfect or finished state; to become visible gradually; to expand.

developable (de-vel-up-a-bl) a. capable of developable; (de-vel-up-er) n. one that, or that which, developes; [Phot.] the chemical bath in which the sensitized plate is immersed to develop or bring out the latent image.

development (de-vel-up-ent) n. act of development goods of developing or disclosing; process by which anything secret or unknown is unfolded or revealed; unravelling of a plot; the growth or organic change in animal or vegetable bodies from an embryo to a perfect state; full disclosure or exhibition; act or process of changing or expanding an expression into which another has been developed; [Phot.] the process by which the latent image on the sensitized plate is made visible. Theory of development [Theol.] the theory that man's conception of his relations to the Infinite is progressive, but never complete; [Biol.] the theory of evolution, q.v.

to the Infinite is progressive, but never complete; [Biol.] the theory of evolution, q.v.

developmental (de-vel-up-men'tal) a. pertaining to development.

devest (de-vest) v.t. [direst] to alienate, as title or right; -v.i. to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate.

title or an estate.

devexity (de-vek'si-ti)n. [L. de, down, and rehere, carry] a sloping; a slope.

deviate (de-vi-ti) v.i. [L. de and via, way] to go out of the common way; to turn aside from the right course or direction; to diverge; to stray from the path of duty; swerve; wander; digress; deflect.

deviation (de-vi-ti-shun) n. going or turning from the way; aberration; turning from the right course; wandering from the path of duty; obliquity of conduct; variation from the ordinary form, or from common analogy. Deviation of the compass, the difference of a compass from the true magnetic meridian, due to the presence of iron.

deviator (de-vi-a-tur) n. one that deviates.

device (de-vīs') n. [O.F. fr. L. dividere, separate] that which is devised, or formed by design: a contrivance; an expedient; an invention; a stratagem; an emblem or ensign formerly borne on shields or

embroidered upon banners as a cognizance; a motto;

embroidered upon banners as a cognizance; a motto; power of devising; invention; genius.

deviceful (de-vis-fool) a. full of devices; ingenius.

devicefully (de-vis-fool-i) adv. in a deviceful manner.

devil (dev-il) n. [G. diabolos, accuser] an evil spirit; a fallen angel; Satan, the tempter and accuser of men; the father of lies; the spirit or principle of evil; any evil spirit; a demon; an idol or false god; a wicked person; a passionate temper or disposition; a piece of flesh highly spiced and broiled; a revolving cylinder armed with spikes or knives, for tearing, cutting, or opening cotton, wool, rags, etc.; a ferocious Tasmanian marsupial:—t. to season highly and broil; to cut up by means of a devil. Devil-fish, the octopus. Devil's-dung, an old pharmaceutical name of asafætida. Devil's-dust, flock made out of old woollen materials; shoddy. Printer's devil, an errand boy in a printing-office. The devil rides on a fiddlestick, an expression indicating something new, unexpected, and materials; shoddy. Frince and a fiddlestick, an printing-office. The devil rides on a fiddlestick, an expression indicating something new, unexpected, and strange. To give the devil his due, to allow even a very bad man credit for whatever good qualities he may possess. To go to the devil, to go to ruin. To play the devil with, to ruin.

devilish (devil-ish) a. resembling, or pertaining to, the devil; infernal; satanic; fiendish; indexided destructive.

wicked; destructive.

devilishly (dev'il-ish-li) adv. in a devilish manner; diabolically.

devilishness (dev'il-ish-nes) n. resemblance to the qualities of a devil.

devilment (dev-il-ment) n. trickery; mischief; roguery.
devilry (dev-il-n) n. devilish conduct or character; diabolical wickedness.

devious (devious) a. [L. de and via, way] out of a straight line; varying from directness; going out of the straight or common course of conduct; erring; going aside from rectitude or the divine precepts. **deviously** (dē-vi-us-li) adv. in a devious manner.

deviousness (de vi-us-nes) n. departure from a straight course; tendency to wander from the path of duty.

devisable (de-vi-za-bl) a. capable of being invented or contrived; capable of being

bequeathed or left by will. deviscerate (dē-vis-er-āt) v.t. [L. de and viscera, the internal organs] to eviscerate

or disembowel.

devisceration (dē-vis-er-ā-shun) n. the operation of removing the visceration (de-viz) n.t. [O.F.] to invent or contrive; to form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to strike out by thought; to plan or scheme; project; to give by will (used of real estate);—n.t o form a scheme; to lay a plan; to contrive;—n. act of giving or disposing of real estate by a will; a will or testament, properly of real estate; property devised or given by will.

devisee (dev-i-zē) n. one to whom a devise is made, or real estate bequeathed.

devitrification (de-vit-ri-fi-kū'shun) n. loss of the glassy or vitreous condition, or the process by which this result is attained.

devitrify (de-vit-ri-fi) v.t. to deprive of the character or appearance of glass.

devocalization (de-vō-kal-i-zū'shun) n. the act of making voiceless.

devoid (de-void') a. void; empty; vacant; destitute; not in possession.

devoir (dev-wawr') n. [F. fr. L. debere, owe] duty; service owed—hence, act of civility; due

respect; compliment.

devolution (de-vō-lū'shun) n. act of rolling down; removal from one person to another; transference, as of office or right.

devolve (de-volv') v.t. [L. de and volvere, roll] to transfer from one person to another; to deliver over; to hand down to a successor; v.i. to

devolvement (de-volv-ment) n. the act of de-volvement (de-volv-ment) n. the act of de-volvement (se and vovere, vow, promise solemnly] to give or assign by vow; to set apart by solemn act; to dedicate; to give, as time or attention to a subject; to a stage or next. or attention to a subject; to attach, as to a cause or party; in a bad sense, to consign, as to the flames; to doom, as to destruction; to give over to the spirit of evil; to execrate.

devoted (de-vo-ted) pp. set apart; doomed; ardent; strongly attached. devotedly (de-vo-ted-li) adv. in a devoted manner.

devotedness (de-vö'ted-nes) n. attachment to a cause, principle, or party; quality of being addicted.

devotee (dev-u-të) n. one devoted, esp. to some form of religious faith or duty; an earnest worshipper; a sincere follower; in a bad sense, a superstitious or bigoted follower.

devotion (de-vo shun) n. state of being set apart or dedicated, esp. to the worship or service of God; yielding of the heart to God; solemn and reverent spirit; picty; prayer; performance of religious duties; ardent zeal for the truth; ardent attachment to any cause or principle; voluntary addiction to, and effort for; ardour; earnestness.

devotional (de-vo/shun-al) a. pertaining to, used in, or suited to, acts of religious worship or service.

devotionalist (de-vő-shun-al-ist) n. one given to devotion, or formally devout devotionally (de-vő-shun-al-i) adv. in a devotional manner.

devour (de-vour) v.t. [L. de and vorure, swallow up] to eat up with greediness; to consume ravenously; to enjoy with avidity; to destroy with rapidity, as fire; to consume; to annihilate; to ruin; destroy; ravage

devourable (de-vou'ra-bl) a. capable of, or fit devourer (de-vou'rer) n. one that, or that which, preys upon or consumes.

devouringly (de-vout-ring-li) adv. in a devourdevouringly (de-vout-ring-li) adv. in a devourdevout (de-vout) a. [L. devotus | solemn and earnest in religious feelings and exercises; pious; reverent; expressing devotion or piety; warmly devoted; hearty; religious; prayerful; earnest; solemn.
devoutly (de-vout-li) adv. in a devout manner; with devout emotions; sincerely; solemnly.
devoutness (de-vout-nes) n. quality or state of being devout.

devout (di) n. [A.S. devay a queous vapour condensed

a scneme; to lay a plan; to contrive;—n. act of giving or disposing of real estate by a will; a will or testament, properly of real estate by a will; a will or testament, properly of real estate; property devised or given by will.

devisee (devi-zē')n. one to whom a devise is made, deviser (de-vī-zer)n. one that devises; an inventor.

devisor (de-vī-zer)n. one that devises; an inventor.

devisor (de-vī-zer)n. one that devises, or gives real devitalization (dē-vī-tal-i-zā/shun) n. the act devitalization (dē-vī-tal-i-z) v.t. to deprive of life and devitalize (dē-vī-tal-i-z) v.t. to deprive of life and devitaliz of hemp or flax to the action of dew, so as to soften it.

Dew-stone, a species of limestone which collects a large quantity of dew on its surface. Dew-worm, a worm of the genus Lumbricus; the earthworm.

dewiness (du-i-nes) n. state of being dewy.

dewlap (du'lap) n. [dew and A.S. lappa, a loose piece] the flesh hanging from the throats of oxen, etc.

dewy resembling dew-drops; falling gently, as dew. dexter (deks'ter) a. [L. fr. G. dexiteros] pertaining to dew; dexter to, or situated on, the right hand; right, as opposed to left; the right side of a shield in a coat of arms.

dexterity (deks-ter'i-ti) n. [L. fr. dexter] readiactivity and expertness of the mind; quickness and skill

in managing any complicated or difficult affair; adroit-ness; expertness; ability; address; tact; cleverness; facility; aptness; aptitude; faculty.

dexterous, dextrous (deks'ter-us, -trus)
in the use of the body and limbs; skilful in contrivance; quick at inventing expedients; done with dexterity; adroit.

dexterously (deks-ter-us-li) adv. in a dexterous manner.

dexterousness (deks'ter-us-nes)n.dexterity;

dextral (deks/tral) a. right, as opposed to left; right-handed.

dextrality (deks/tral/1-ti) n. the state of being on the right-handed dextraled (deks/trn) n. [P.] the gummy matter into which starch is convertible by diastase or by certain acids (it is remarkable for the extent to which it turns the plane of polarization to the right hand).

dextrogyrate (deks-trū-ji'-rūt) a. [L. dexter and gyrare, to turn] causing to turn to the right hand.

dextrorsal, dextrorse (deks-tror-sal, dextrors) a.

[L. dexter, right, and vertere, to turn] rising from right to left, as a spiral line or a climbing plant.

dextrose (leks/strös) n. grape-sugar, so called from its turning polarized light to the right.

dey (dā) n. [Turk. dāi] the title given to the former governors of Algiers.

dhak (dawk) n, [Hind.] a leguminous tree of India.

dhole (dol) n. [E. Ind.] the wild dog of the Deccan. **dhow** (dou) n. [A.] an Arab vessel, generally with one mast, employed in trading or in carrying slaves. dhurry (dur'ë) n. [Hind.] a rug or carpet.

diabetes (di-n-bē4tēz) n. [G.] a disease of two varieties, one of which is simply an excessive discharge of urine, in the other the urine contains abundance of saccharine matter.

diablerie, diablery (di-ableleri) n. [F. diable] sorcery; diabolical deed; mischief.

diabolic, diabolical (di-a-bol/ik, -i-kal) the devil; devilish.

diabolically (df-q-bol4-kql-i) adv. in a diabolical manner.

diabolicalness (di-a-bol4-kal-nes) n. the quality of being diabolical. diabolism (di-abu-lizm) n, the actions of the devil; possession by the devil, diabolo (di-g-bol-o) n, [fr. L. diabolus, devil] a diabolo top sent spinning in the air from a string attached to two sticks.

diacaustic (dī-a-kaws-tik) n. [G. dia, through, and kaiein, burn] that which is caustic by refraction, as the sun's rays concentrated by a convex lens; a curve formed by the consecutive intersections of rays of light refracted through a lens.

diachylon, diachylum (dī-ak-i-lon, -lum) for diachylon, diachylum (dī-ak-i-lon, -lum) chulos, juice] a plaster orig. made of several vegetable juices, now made of an oxide of lead and oil.

diaconal (di-uk-u-nal) a. [G. diakonos, deacon] pertaining to a deacon.

diaconate (diak-u-nāt) n. the office of a deacon; deaconship.
diacoustic (dia-kous-tik) a. pertaining to diacoustics (dia-kous-tik) n. [C. dia. diacoustics (dia-a-kous-tiks) n. [C. dia. branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of sound refracted by passing through media of different density.

diacritic, diacritical (dī-a-krit-ik, -i-kal) diacritic, diacritical (dī-a-krit-ik, -i-kal) indicating something to be distinguished; distinctive. diactinic (dī-ak-tin-ik) a. [G. dia and aktis, aktinos, ray] capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun. diadelphous (dī-a-cel-fus) a. [G. di, twice, and adelphos, brother] having the stamens united in two bundles.

diadem (di-a-dem) n. [G.] an ornamental fillet worn as a badge of royalty—hence, a crown; royalty; sovereignty; dignity; an arch rising from the rim of a crown, and uniting with others over its centre;—v.t. to adorn with a diadem; to crown. diæresis (di-a-re-sis) n. [G. dia, through, and syllable into two: a mark (") placed over the second of two adjacent vowels to denote that they are to be promonneed as distinct letters, as aerial (a-c-i-a). diaglyph (di-a-klif) n. [G. dia and gluphein, tion in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio. diaglyph: (di-a-glif-ik) a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diaglyph: diagnose (di-ag-nōs) v.t. to ascertain from symptoms; to determine the diagnosis of. diagnosis (di-ag-nō-sis) n. [G. dia, through, and pignoskein, know] discriminating knowledge; the art of distinguishing one disease from another; scientific determination of any kind. another; scientific determination of any kind.

another; scientific determination of any kind.

diagnostic (dī-g-nos-tik) a. pertaining to, or
furnishing, a diagnosis; indicating
the nature of a disease; -n. the mark or symptom by
which a disease is known or distinguished from others;
-pl. the study of symptoms in disease.

diagonal (dī-ag-u-nal) n. [G. dia, through, and
gōnia, corner, angle]

a right line drawn from one angle to another not adjacent, of a figure of four or more sides; -d. joining two not adjacent angles of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts—hence, crossing at an angle with one of the sides.

diagonally (dī-ag-u-nal-i) adv. in a diagonal direction.

diagram (dī-ag-gram) n. [G. diagraphein, mark ut by lines] a figure or drawing made to illustrate a statement, or facilitate a demonstration. diagrammatic (di-a-gra-mat-ik) a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, a

diagram.

diagram.

diagrammatically (dī-a-gra-mat'i-kal.i) adv. after the manner of a diagram; by means of a diagram or diagrams.

diagraph (dī-a-gra) n. [ti. diagraphein] an instrument used in perspective drawing.

diagraphics (dī-a-grafiks) n. the art of design or drawing.

diaheliotropic (dī-a-li-ō-trop'ik) a. [G. diagraphics] (dī-a-grafiks) n. the strop'ik) a. [G. diagraphics] turning] turning transversely to the light, as the stem or other organs of a plant.

other organs of a plant.

diaheliotropism (dī-a-hē-li-ot-ro-pizm) n. the property of being diaheliotropic.

dial (di-al) n. [L. dies, day] an instrument for showing the time of day from the shadow of a stile on a graduated surface; the graduated face of a timepiece on which the time of day is shown by pointers or hands; any similar plate or face on which a pointer or index moves;—n.t. to measure with, or as if with, a dial. Dial-plate, the graduated plate of a dial, or of a clock or watch. Tide-dial, an instrument for showing the state of the tide.

dialect (dia-lekt) n. [G. fr. dia, Dial through, and legein, speak] neans or mode of expressing thoughts; language; tongue; variety or subdivision of a language; local form; provincialism; patois.

dialectal, dialectical (di-a-lek'tal, -ti-kal)

dialectic (di-a-lek-tik) a. pertaining to a dialect or form of a language; pertaining to dialectics; logical.

dialectically (di-a-lek-ti-kal-i) adv. in a dia-lectic manner; in regard to dialect; logically.

dialectician (dī-a-lck-tish'an) n. one versed in dialectics; a logician; a reasoner.

dialectics (dī-a-lck-tiks) n. [G. dialektikē, so. technē, reasoning art] science of

reasoning; application of logical principles to the processes of thought, and the statement or discussion of a question.

dialectology (dī-s-lek-tol'ō-ji) n. science of the nature and relations of dialects. dialist (dī-al-ist) n. a constructor of dials.

diallage (di'al-ūj) n. [G. diallagē, change] a dark-green or bronze-coloured laminate mineral, considered as a variety of hornblende or augite.

dialling (di'al-ing) n. the science that unfolds the principles of measuring time by dials; the art of constructing dials.

dialogic, dialogical (dī-a-loj-ik, -i-kal) a.

dialogic, dialogical pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, a dialogue.
dialogist (at-al-ō-jist) n. a speaker in a dialogue;
dialogistic (di-al-ō-jist)k) a. relating to, or having the form of, a dialogue.
dialogistically (di-al-ō-jist-ti-kal-j)adv. in the manner of a dialogue.
dialogue (di-a-log) n. [G. dialoguesthut, converse] a conversation between two or more; a formal conversation in theatrical performances, or in scholastic exercises; a written conversation; a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some tonic.

position in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic.

dialysis (dī-al-1-sis) n. [G. fr. dialuein, part asunder, dissolve] a diæresis; two marks over one of two vowels, to separate a diphthong; [Chem.] the act or process of separating the soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloid.

dialyze (dī-a-līz) v.t. to separate by dialysis [Chem.].

diamagnetic (di-a-mag-net-ik) n. [G. dia, magnetic through, across, and magneties, magnet] any substance which, in a field of magnetic force, is differently affected from ordinary magnetic bodies, esp. which, when freely suspended, takes a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

diamagnetism (di-a-mag-net-izm) n. the science of diamagnetic phenomena: the magnetic action of diamagnetic phenomena:

mena; the magnetic action of diamagnetic bodies

diameter (di-am'e-ter) n. [G. dia, through, and metron, measure] a right line through the centre of a figure or body, as a circle, sphere, cube, etc., and terminated by the opposite boundaries; length of a straight line through the centre of an object from side to side; width; thickness.

diametrical, diametral (dī- Diameter. a-met-ri-kal. dīam'e-tral) a. pertaining to a diameter; in the line or direction of a diameter; direct; straight across.

diametrically (di-a-met-n-kal-i) adv. in a diametrical direction; directly diametrical direction; directly adamas] a mineral and gem remarkable for its

hardness, as it scratches all other minerals;

hardness, as it scratches all other minerals; crystallized carbon; a geometrical figure, otherwise called a rhombus or lozenge; one of a suit of playing cards, stamped with the figure of a diamond; the smallest kind of type;—a. resembling a diamond; consisting of diamonds.

Diamond cut diamond, an expression denoting the meeting of two very sharp persons. Rough diamond, a diamond before it is cut—hence, a person of real worth, but rude and unpolished. Diamond-cutter, one that cuts and polishes diamonds. Diamond-cutter, one that cuts and polishes diamonds. Diamond-cutting, a process by which diamonds are prepared for use. Diamond-edition, an edition. Diamond-mine, a mine from which diamonds are dug. Diamond-setter, one that sets or mounts are dug. Diamond-setter, one that sets or mounts diamonds or other gems in gold or other metal.

diander (di-an'der) n. [G. di, twice, and aner, man] a plant having two stamens.

diandrous (dī-an-drus) a. having two stamens.

dianoetic (di-a-no-et/ik) a. [G. dia, through, and noos, mind intellectual;—n. logic. diapason (di-a-pa/sun) a. [G.] the octave or interval which includes all the tones; concord; harmony; correct pitch; the two foundation-stops of an organ.

diaper (di-a-per) n. [C. F.] figured linen cloth much used for towels, napkins, etc.; a towel or napkin; panelling filled up with arabesque gilding and painting, or with carving or other wrought work in low relief; -u.t. to variegate or diversify with figures, as cloth; to flower, or cover with flowers; -u.i. to draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

diapering the shield with little squares, and filling them with figures or scrolls [Her.].

diaphaneity (di-q-f-ne-i-ti) n. quality of being (diaphaneity) (di-q-f-ne-i-ti) n. (Cl. dia theorem)

diaphanous (di-a-nus) a. [G. dia. through, and phainein, show, shine] having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.

transparent; clear.

diaphonics (di-a-fon'iks) n. [G. dia, through, and phone, sound, tone] the doctrine of refracted sound; diacoustics.

diaphoresis (di-a-fo-re'sis) n. [G. diaphorein, carry through] augmentation of the insensible perspiration, or an elimination of the humours of the body through the pores of the skin.

diaphoretic promotes insensible perspiration; a sudorific:—a diaphoretical;

a sudorific ;-a. diaphoretical.

diaphoretical (di-a-fo-ret-i-kal) a. promoting the insensible perspiration. diaphragm (di-a-fram) u. [G. diaphragmu, f. diaphragmunai, to fence] a dividing membrane, or thin partition; the muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen; the midriff.

 $\mathbf{diarist}$ (dï-a-rist) n, one that keeps a diary.

diarrhœa (dī-a-rē'a) n. [G. dia, through, and rhein, flow]a morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines.

diarrhætic (dā-a-rē'tik) a. causing, or pertaining to, diarrhœa.

diarthrosis (di-ar-thro-sis) n. [G.fr. dia, through, and arthron, a joint an articulation

diarthrosis (di-ar-throsis) n. [G. fr. dia, through, and arthron, a joint Jan articulation of the bones which allows them to move in any direction. diary (di-a-ri) n. [L. diartian, fr. dies, day] a register of daily occurrences; a journal; a blank book dated for the record of daily memoranda.

diaspore (di-a-spor) n. [G. diaspeirein, disperse] a mineral occurring in lamellar corrections which decrepitates and is dispersed before the blow-pipe (it consists of alumina and water).

diastase (di-a-stas) n. [G. dia, through, and stēnai, histanai, stand] a substance containing nitrogen, generated during the germination of grain for the brewery, and tending to accelerate the formation of sugar during fermentation.

diastatic (di-a-stat-ik) a. of, pertaining to, or having the properties of, diastase.

diastole (di-a-stat-ic) n. [t. dia, through, and stellein, set, place] a dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries (opposed to systole); a figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

diastolic (di-a-stol-ic) a. pertaining to, or product of the diastole.

diastolic (di-a-stol-ic) a. pertaining to, or product of the diastole.

diathermal, diathermanous,

diathermal, diathermanous, diathermic, diathermous (di-a)

mal, -ma-nus, -mik, -mus) a, freely permeable by heat.
diathermancy of being diathermanous.
diathermometer (di-a-ther-mom'e-ter) n.
an instrument for measur-

ing the amount of heat transmitted by a substance.

diathesis (dī-ath'c-sis) n. [G.] bodily condition which predisposes to a particular dis-

ease; habit of body.

diathetic (diathetik) a. of, or pertaining to,
diathetically (diathetic annual diathetically (diathetic manner.

(diathetic manner.

diatom (df-a-tom) n. [G-] an individual of the Diatomacee, an order of microscopic algee with siliceous coverings.

diatomaceous (di-a-to-mā/shus) a. pertaining to, or resembling, diatoms. diatomic (di-a-tom-ik) a. [G.] consisting of two atoms.

diatomite (dī-at-u-mīt) n. diatomaceous earth.

diatonic (di-a-ton'ik) a. [G. dia, through, and tonos, tone] pertaining to the natural musical scale of eight tones, the eighth of which is the octave of the first.

diatonically (di-a-ton'-i-kal-i) adv. in a diatonic manner.
diatribe (di-a-trib) n. [G. fr. dia, through, and tribein, rub] a continued discourse or disputation; an invective harangue.

diatribist (dī-a-trī-bist) n. the author of a dia-

dib (dib) v.i. [dab] in angling, to dip or dibble.

dibber (dib'er) n. one that dibs or angles for fish; dibble (dib'l) n. [frequentative of dil] a pointed, hand instrument used to make holes for planting seeds, etc.;—r.t. to plant with a dibble; to make holes in with a dibble, for planting seeds, etc.;—r.t. to din, as in angling; to make holes.

dibber (dib'er) n. one that dibbles; a machine for dibbling.

dibstone (dib'stôn) n. [Etym. doubtful] a game for children.

dicast (di'kast) n. [C.] an officer of ancient Athens modern juryman.

modern juryman.

dicastery (di-kas-ter-i) n. one of the courts in which dicasts sat; the dicasts. dice (dis) n., pl. of die; -n. to play with dice. Dice-box, a box from which dice are thrown in gaming.

dicer (di'ser) n. a player at dice.

dichastasis (dī-kas²ta-sis) n. [G. dichasis, division] spontaneous subdivision dichlamydeous (dī-kla-mid²-us) a. [G. di, double, and chlamys, a gar-

ment having both calyx and corolla.

dichogamous (di-kog-a-mus) a. (Gr. dicha, in two parts, and gamos, marriage] exhibiting, or characterized by, dichogamy.

dichogamy (dī-kog-a-mi) n. a provision in her-maphrodite flowers to prevent selffertilization, the anthers and stigma coming to maturity at different times.

dichotomous (di-kot'u-mus) a. [G. dicha, in two, and temnein, cut] pertaining to, or consisting of, a pair or pairs; growing by pairs. dichotomy (di-kot'u-mi) n. a cutting in two; division or distribution of genera into two species; distribution or growth by pairs, as when the stem of a plant divides into two branches, each branch into other two successively.

dichroic (dī-krō-ik) a. characterized by dichroism. dichroism (dī-krō-izm) n. [G. di, double, and chroa, colour] a property possessed by several crystallized bodies of exhibiting different colours when viewed in different directions.

dichromatic (dī-krō-mat-ik) a. [G. di, double, and chrōma, colour] having, or

producing, two colours.

dicing (drising) n. the act or practice of playing at dice.

dicker (dik'er) n. [L. decem, ten] the number or quantity of ten, particularly, ten hides, skins, gloves, bars of iron, etc.
dickey, dicky (dik'i) n. [Etym. doubtful] the driver's seat in a carriage; a dicky dicky disk of the same tent in a carriage; a season to the same tent of the same tent o

seat behind a carriage for servants, etc.; a separate breast

seat beaund a carriage for servance, out, a separate to wear over the front of a shirt.

diclinic (di-klm'ik) a. [4. di and klinein, incline] having two of the axes obliquely inclined.

dicotyledon (di-kot-i-le-tlun) n. [4. di, double, and kotucedon] a plant whose seeds

divide into two lobes in germinating.

dicotyledonous (di-kot--le-du-nus) a. having dicotyledonous (di-kot--le-du-nus) a. having dictate (dik-tāt) v.t. [L. dictare, frequentative form of dicere, say] to speak with authority; to deliver, as an order or direction; to instruct what is to be written; to prescribe to an amanuensis or to a scholar; to direct by impulse of the mind; to urge or enforce, as by conscience or sense of duty;—v.i. to deliver or com-

municate commands;—n. an order delivered; command; precept; an authoritative rule, principle, or maxim.

dictation (dik-tā-shun) n. act of dictating or prescribing; in a had sense, arbitrary power or habit of ordering or admonishing; a school exercise.

dictator (dik-tā-tur) n. one that dictates; one that dictates of the sense o guidance of others; one invested with supreme authority; a Roman magistrate elected in times of exigency with absolute power.

absolute power.

dictatorial (dik-ta-tō'ri-al) a. pertaining to a dictatorial dictator: authoritative; absolute; imperious; dogmatical; overbearing.

dictatorially (dik-ta-tō'ri-al-i) adv. in the manner of a dictator.

dictatorship (dik-ta-tū'ri-al-i) adv. in the manner of a dictator.

office; authority; imperiousness; insolent assumption.

diction (dik-shun) n. [L. fr. dicere, say] choice of a dictator of words; selection of terms; manner of expression; style; phraseology.

dictionary (dik-shun-ar-i) n. [F. fr. L. dictio, succession; a work containing information in any department of knowledge; an encyclopedia;—a. pertaining to, or contained in, a dictionary or dictionaries.

dictum (dik-tum) n. [L. dicere, say] an authoriative saying or assertion; an apotherm; a judicial opinion expressed by judges on points that are not necessarily involved in the case. not necessarily involved in the case.

did (did) past tense of the verb do.

didactic (di-dak'tik) a. [G. didaskein, teach] fitted or inclined to teach; suitable for instruction; preceptive.

didactically (di-dak-ti-kal-i) cdv. in a didactic manner.

didactics (di-dak-tiks) n. the act or science of teaching.

(di-dak-til) n. an animal having two toes.

didactyle toes.

didactylous (di-dak'ti-lus) a. [C. di and daktulos, finger, toe] having two toes.

didapper (did'a-per) n. [for diredapper, fr. dire and dap = dip] a water-bird that is constantly diving under water; datchick.

diddle (did'l) v.t. [Etym. doubtful] to cheat; to diddle (did'l) v.t. [Etym. doubtful] to cheat; to Didelphia (di-del'fi-a) n. [C. di and delphus, womb] one of the three classes of mammalia having pouches to carry their young.

didelphian, didelphic (di-del'fi-an, fik) or resembling, the Didelphia.

or resembling, the Didelphia.

didunculus (dī-dung-kū-lus) n. [fr. didus, dodo] the tooth-billed pigeon of Samoa, the nearest living representative of the dodo.

the nearest living representative of the dodo.

didymium (dī-dim'i-um) n. [G.] a rae metallie substance.

didymous (dīd-i-mus) a. [G. didumos, twin] twin [Bot.]; growing double.

didynamous (di-din-a-mus) a. [G. di, doube, and dunamis, strength applied to flowers having four stamens in two unequal pairs [Bot.].

die (di) v.i. [Scand.] to cease to live; to expire; to become extinct; to fade away; to languish; to decay; to recede; to diminish, as light or sound; to wither, as a plant: to become vapid or tasteless, as liquors; to become

recode; to diminish, as light or sound; to wither, as a plant; to become vapid or tasteless, as liquors; to become indifferent to; to perish eternally. To die away, to become less and less distinct. To die game, to maintain a bold, resolute spirit to the last. To die hard, to resist, or to be long in dying. To die out, to become extinct.

die (di) n. [F. dd. fr. L. datum, fr. dare, give, throw] a small cube, marked on its faces with spots, from one to six, used in saming—hence, hazard; chance; any small cubical body; the cubical part of the pedestal between its base and cornice; the peec of metal on which is cut a device to be impressed by stamping, as on a coin, medal, paper, card, etc. Die-sinker, an engraver of die: for stamping or empossing. Die-sinking, the process of cutting or engraving dies for stamping coin, medals, etc. dielectric (die-electric) a substance through, and across which electric induction takes place.

dieresis (dī-ē-re-sis) n. See diæresis.

diesis (dī-ē'sis) n. [G.] the division of a musical tone; a printing mark of reference (1) called double dagger.

diet (diet) n. [G. diaita, manner of living] habitual food; what is eaten and drunk; victuals; course of food selected with reference to a particular state of health; allowance of provision; price paid for food; board; v.t. to feed; to nourish; to furnish provision; to board; to cause to eat and drink sparingly or by prescribed rules; -v.i. to eat; to eat according to prescribed rules; diet of diet or administrative assembly in some countries of

Europe meeting from day to day; in Scotland, the days on which parties in a civil or criminal process are cited to appear; also one assembly or set time for public worship.

dictary (dict-ar-i) a pertaining to diet, or the
rules of diet;—n. rule of diet; allowance
of food, esp. that prescribed in almshouses, prisons, etc. dieter (di-e-ter) n. one that diets or prescribes food by rules.

dietetic, dietetical (dī-e-tet-ik, -i-kal) a. dietetically (di-e-tet-i-kal-i) adv. in a dietetical manner.

dietetics (di-e-tet-iks) n. that part of the medical or hygicnic art which relates to diet or food; the science of determining what is most nutritive and wholesome in articles of food.

and wnotesome in articles of tood.

dietetist, dietist (die-tetist, die-tist) n.

differ (dif-er) v.i. [L. dis and ferre, bear, carry] to
be, or stand, apart; to be distinguished from;
to be unlike or discordant; to disagree in sentiment; to
have a difference or quarrel; to be at variance.

difference (dif-e-rens) n. act of differing; state of
being different, discordant, or unlike;
disagreement in opinion; dissension—hence, cause of
dissension; point in dispute; occasion of quarrel; that

dissension; point in dispute; occasion of quarrel; that by which one thing differs from another; characteristic

by which one thing differs from another; characteristic quality; the sum or amount by which one quantity differs from another; remainder after subtraction.

different (different) a. distinct; separate; not the same; of various or contrary nature, form, or quality; unlike; dissimilar.

differential (differential) a. creating a differential (differential) a. creating a differential in amount or in the producing force (said of motions or effects): intended to produce or indicate differentiate differential control or effects): intended to produce or indicate differentials. motions or effects); intended to produce or indicate difnecessity; intended to produce or indicate difference of motion or effect (said of machinery, etc.); -n. an increment, usually indefinitely small, given to a variable quantity. Differential duties, duties levied unequally on the production of different countries. Differential thermometer, athermometer for measuring minute differences of termometers.

minute differences of temperature.

differentiate (difference between; to distinguish by difference; [Math.] to obtain the differential co-efficient, of.

differential co-efficient, of.

differentiation (dif-e-ren'shi-a'shun) n. act of distinguishing or describing a thing, by giving its specific difference from another; production of diversity of parts by evolution or development. differently (dif-e-rent-li) adv. in a different differently (dif-i-rent-li) adv. in a different difficult (dif-i-kult) a. [L. difficults, fr. dis and do or perform; hard to be made or executed; accomplished with pains and laborious effort; hard to please; not easily managed; not yielding readily. difficultly (dif-i-kult-li) adv. with difficulty (dif-i-kult-li) adv. with difficulty (difficult-li) n. [L. difficilis] state or make, perform, or deal with; a thing hard to accompany to make, perform, or deal with; a thing hard to accomp

to make, perform, or deal with; a thing hard to accomplish or deal with; obstacle; hindrance; to ilsomeness, as of ascent; perplexity, as of mind; objection, as to belief; embarrassment, as in business; entanglement, as in conduct of affairs; difference or quarrel, as between related parties; impediment, as in utterance or speech.

diffidence (diffidens) n. distrust; doubt of the power or disposition of others; want of confidence in one's self; lack of self-reliance; modest reserve; bashfulness; modesty; timidity; hesitation.

diffident (dif-i-dent) a. [L.] wanting confidence in others; wanting confidence in one's self; not self-reliant; timid: modest; bashful.

diffidently (dif-i-dent-li) adv. in a diffident manner.

diffluence (dif-loo-ens) n. [L. dis and fluere, flow a flowing or spreading through, or on all sides.

all sides.

all sides.

diffluent (dif-loo-ent) a. flowing; spreading; unsettled; variable.

difform (dif-form) a. [L. dis and forma, shape form) irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; unlike; dissimilar.

difformity (di-for-mi-t) n. diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude.

diffract (di-frakt) v.t. [L. diffringere, to break in pieces] to break or separate into parts.

diffraction (di-frak'shun) n. the deflection and decomposition of light in passing by the edges of opaque bodies or through narrow slits. the edges of opaque bodies or through narrow slits, causing the appearance of parallel bands or fringes of prismatic colours

diffuse (di-fuz) v.t. [L. diffundere, pp. diffusus, pour] to pour out and spread, as a fluid: to send out or extend in all directions; circulate; disseminate; disperse; publish; spend; waste; scatter;—a. poured out; widely spread; not restrained, esp. as to style;

out; widely spread; not restrained, esp. as to style, copious; verbose; prolix.

diffusedly (di-fuzed-li)adv. in a diffused manner; diffusedness (di-fuzed-nes) n. state of being widely spread.

diffusely (di-fuzel) adv. in a diffuse manner; verbosely.

diffuseness (di-fus-nes) n. quality of being diffuseness (di-fus-nes) n. according to the provided to every state of a great number of more to every state nearing; lack of conciseness. of words to express the meaning; lack of conciseness

diffuser diffuses. n. one that, or that which,

diffusibility (di-fū-zi-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being diffusible (di-fū-zi-bil) a. capable of being diffused; that may flow or spread in all directions. diffusibleness (di-fū'zi-bl-nes) n. diffusibility.

diffusiometer (di-fu-si-om'e-ter) n. [G. metron, ascertaining the rate of diffusion between gases.

diffusion (di-fu-shun) n. the flowing, as of a liquid; the expansion, as of light or air; the spreading abroad, as of truth; dissemination; circulation; spread. Diffusion of liquids, and gases, the diffusion through each other which takes place when two

fluids capable of mixing are placed in contact.

diffusive (di-fu-siy) a having the quality of flowing, as fluids, or of expanding, as volatile particles; extending in all directions; having power to circulate or disseminate.

diffusively (di-fū'siv-li) adv. in a diffusive manner. (di-fū'siv-nes) n. quality or state of being diffusive or diffuse,

said esp of style.

dig (dig) v.t. [O.F. diquer] to turn and throw up, as the earth; to loosen or remove with a spade or other instrument; to delve; to hollow out, as a

spade or other instrument; to delve; to hollow out, as a well; to form, as a ditch, by removing earth; to excavate; to pierce; to thrust in;—n.t. to work with a spade or other like instrument; to delve;—n. a thrust; a poke.

digamma (di-gam'a) n. [G. di, double, and yamma, the letter [r] a letter (f) of the Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse (it was pronounced, probably, much like the English w).

digastric (di-gas-trik) a. [G. di, twice, double, helly; pertaining to the dow te muscle situated between the lower jaw and the mastoid process.

digest (di-jest) n.t. [L. di, dis, and yerere, pp. gestus, distribute into classes, or under heads; to think over; to reflect upon; to bear with patience or submission; to dissolve in the stomach, as food; to soften and prepare for manure; to induce suppuration;—v.s. to undergo for manure; to induce suppuration;—v.i. to undergo digestion; to be prepared by heat; to suppurate; to become dissolved for manure.

digest (dr-jest) n. a collection of Roman laws arranged under proper titles by order of the Emperor Justinism; any compilation or arrangement of literary or legal materials; summary.

digester (di-jes-ter) n. one that disposes or arranges; one that digests food; a medicine to aid in digesting food.

medicine to aid in digesting food.

digestibility (di-jes-ti-bil'i-ti) n. quality of heing digestible.

digestible (di-jes'ti-bl) a. capable of being digested.

digestion (di-jest'yun) n. [L.] act of digesting; classification; conversion of food into chyme: preparation by heat and moisture; gradual solution; production of pus; maturation.

digestive (di-jes-tiv) a. causing digestion; pertaining to digestion.

digger (dig-er) n. one that digs; a delver.

digging (dig-ing) n. act or place of digging;—pl. places where ore, esp. gold, is dug. digit (dif-it) n. [L. dipitus, finger, the 16th part of a Roman foot] a finger, a finger's breadth, or three-

fourths of an inch; integer under ten; one of the figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, by which, with the cipher, 0, all numbers are expressed; a 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon.

digital (diff-tal) a, pertaining to the fingers, or to digits;—n, one of the keys of instruments of the organ or piano class.

digitalin, digitalia (dij'-i-tal-in, dij-i-ta'-li-a) n. the drug obtained from Digitalis.

Digitalis (dij-i-tā-lis) n. a genus of plants used medicinally as sedative, diuretic, and narcotic; the fox-glove.

digitate, digitated (diji-i-tāt, -tā-ted) a. leaflets arranged like the fingers of the hand at the extremity of a stem or petiole.

digitately (dij'i-tāt-li) adv. in a digitate manner.

digitation (dij-i-tā-shun) n. a division into finger-like processes.

digitigrade (dij-i-ti-grād) n. an animal that walks or steps on its toes, as the

lion, wolf, etc.

digitorium (dij-i-tō-ri-um) n. a small instrument used for giving strength and flexibility to the fingers in piano-playing; a dumb piano. dignification (dig-ni-fi-kā-shun) n. exaltation; promotion to high station. dignify (dig-ni-fi) v.t. [L. dignus, worthy, and facere, make] to invest with dignity or honour; to give distinction to; to exalt; to honour; equable.

dignitary (dig'ni-tar-i) n. one that possesses dignity (dig'ni-ti) n. (l. dignitar, fr. dignus, able; nobleness of nature, character, or disposition; moral excellence; high tone of feeling or sentiment; grave and lofty form of speech; stately mien or deportment; high rank or official station; preferment; one ment; high rank or official station; preferment; one holding such; a dignitary.

digraph (di-graf) n. [cl. di, twice, double, and graph, a writing, fr. graphein, write] a combination of two written characters to express a single articulated sound;—a. consisting of two letters to represent one sound.

digraphic (di-grafik) a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, a digraph.

digress (di-graf) v. i. [L. dis and gradi, step, walk] to turn aside: to step out of the way: to turn from the main subject or course of argument; to turn aside from the right path.

digression (di-gresh-un) n. act of digressing; a part of a discourse deviating from the tenor or subject; a turning aside from the right path; transgression; offence.

digressional (di-gresh-un-al) a. pertaining to, or consisting in, digression. digressive (di-gres-iv) a. departing from the main subject: expatiating. digressively (di-gres-iv-li) adv. by way of digression.

digyn (di'jin) n. [G. di, two, and gune, woman] a

digynian (dī-jin'i-an) a. having two pistils.

dihedral (di-hē-dral) a. [G. di. two, and hedra, side] having two plane surfaces.

dika-bread (di-hē-dral) a. [G. di. two, and hedra, dika-bread (di-ha-hred) n. [Afr.] a food prepared from the almond-like kernel of the Mangijera Gabonensis, by the natives of West Africa.

dikamali (dē-ha-mā-li) n. [E. Ind.] a resinous gum which exudes from the Gardenia Indica, used in the dressing of wounds.

dike (dik) n. [A.S. dic] a ditch; a channel for water made by digging; a mound thrown up to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river; a wall-like mass of mineral matter. filling up

river; a wall-like mass of mineral matter, filling up fissures in the original strata or stratified rocks; -v.t. to surround or protect with a dike or bank; to drain by a dike or dikes.

diking (di'king) n. the act of ditching, or protecting by a dike.

dilacerate (di-las'e-rat) v.t. [L. dis and lacerare, tear] to rend asunder; to tear in two; to separate by force

two; to separate by force.

dilaceration (di-las-e-rā'-shun) n. act of rending asunder.

dilapidate (di-lap'-i-dāt) v.t. [L. di for dis, and lapidare, to throw stones, fr. lapis, a stone] to suffer to fall into a condition of decay or partial ruin; to diminish by waste and abuse; to squander:—v.t. to get out of repair; to become decayed; to go to ruin dilapidation (di-lap-i-dā-shun) n. act of being dilapidated; decay or ruin in general; decay of church, or church property, under the incumbent.

dilapidator (di-lap-i-dā-tur) n. one that causes dilapidation.

dilatablity (di-lā-ta-bil'-i-ti) n. quality of being dilatable. (di-latable of expansion or

dilatable (di-lata-bl) a. capable of expansion or extension; expansive; elastic. dilatancy (di-latancy) n. the property of granular substances of expanding with change of shape.

dilatate (di-lā-tāt) a. dilated; broadened out.

dilatation (dil-a-tā/shun) n. [L. fr. dilatare, enlarge, dilate] act of dilating; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; the state of being expanded.

dilate (di-lat) r.t. [L. dis and latus, borne] to enlarge to tell in a copious or verbose manner;—v.t. to expand; to swell or extend in all directions; to speak largely and

copiously; to expatiate; to descant.

dilator (di-la-tur) n, that which widens or expands; a muscle that dilates any part.

dilatorily (dil'a-tur-i-li) adv. with delay; tardily.

dilatoriness (dil'a-tur-i-nes) n. the quality of being dilatory. (dil'a-tur-i-nes) n. the quality of being dilatory. (dil'a-tur-i) a. [L. dilator, fr. differre, delay) tardy; off-putting; inclined to put off what ought to be done at once; marked with procrastination; intended to make delay, or to gain time and defer decision or action; inactive; loitering; tardy. dilemma (di-lem-a) n. [G. fr. di, twice, double, ment that presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives, but is equally conclusive against him, whichever he chooses; a perplexing state or alternative; a difficult or doubtful choice. The horns of a dilemma, the alternatives presented to an opponent in an argument; a position of extreme difficulty.

a position of extreme difficulty.

dilettante (diletante) n. pl. dilettanti (diletante) f. f. l. delectare, to delight]
an admirer of the fine arts; one that delights in promoting art or science; an amateur; one that dabbles in art or science from caprice or for amusement.

dilettantism, dilettanteism (dilettanteism tizm, -te-izm) n. character, objects, or pursuits of a dilettante.

diligence (dil'i-jens) n. willing and earnest effort; steady application; mental and bodily exertion; industry; assiduity; attention; constancy.

diligence (de-le-zhongs) n. [F.] a four-wheeled public stage-coach used in France. diligent (dili-jent) a. [L.] constant in work; persever-laborious; interested in work; persever-

diligent laborious; interested in work; persevering; steady in application to business; prosecuted with care and constant effort; earnest; assiduous; sedulous. diligently (dili-jent-li)adv. in a diligent manner; dill (dil) n. [A.S. dil, dile] an annual plant, the seeds of which are pungent and aromatic.

dilly-dally (dili-idal-i) v.i. [dalty] to loiter; to diluent (dili-ūent) u. [I. diluere] diluting; making thinner or weaker by admixture; n. that which dilutes, thins, or weakens anything by mixture. dilute (di-lūt) v.t. [L. diluere, dissolve] to make thinner or more liquid by admixture with something; to diminish by mixing the strength, flavour, something; to diminish by mixing the strength, flavour, colour, etc. of; to reduce, csp. by the addition of water; -v.i. to become attenuated or thin; -a. thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or colour.

diluter (di-later) n. one that, or that which, dilutes.

dilution (di-lu'shun) n. act of diluting, or state of being diluted.

diluvial, diluvian (di-lū'vi-al, -an) a. [L] pertaining to, or produced by, a dekuge, esp. by the deluge in Noah's days. diluvialist (di-lū'vi-al-ist) n. one that explains all geological phenomena as resulting

from the deluge. diluvium (di-lū'vi-um) n. [L.] a deposit of super-caused by former action of the sea or other water.

caused by former action of the sea or other water.

dim (dim) a. [A.S.] not bright or distinct; of obscure lustre or sound; of obscure vision; dull of apprehension; dusky; darkish; mysterious; imperfect; sullied; tarnished; -v.t. to cloud; to render obscure; to darken; to deprive of distinct vision; to darken the senses or understanding of; to dull; to sully; to tarnish.

dime (dim) n. [L. decem, ten] a silver coin of the United States, equal to 10 cents, worth about 5d.

dimension (di-men-shun) n. [L. dimetiri, measure out] the extent of a body; measurement in a single direction, as length, breadth. measurement in a single direction, as length, breadth, height, or thickness;—usually pt. length, breadth, and thickness; definite extent or bulk; the capacity, size, or measure of a body; reach; application; importance.

dimensional (di-men-shun-al) a. relating to dimensions.

dimensioned (di-men'shund) a. having dimensions.

dimensionless (di-men shun-les) a. without dimensions or bulk.

dimensionless dimensions or bulk without dimeter (olim'e-ter) a. [G. di. twice, double, two-poetical measures or metres;—n. a verse of two measures dimidiate (di-midi-āt) v.t. [L. fr. dimidius, half] divided into two equal parts;—a. divided into two equal parts; appearing as if halved; having one half set off against the other in functions. dimidiation (di-midi-ā-shun) v. act of halving; diminish (di-min'ish) v.t. [L. diminuerc, lessen] to make smaller; to lessen the extent, strength, value, or authority of; to weaken; to reduce; to impair; to lower a musical note by a semitone; to take away; to subtract;—v.ē. to become or appear less or smaller; to shrink; to contract.

smaller; to shrink; to contract.

diminishable (di-minish-a-bl) a. capable of being diminished.

diminisher (di-minish-er) n. one that, or that which, diminishes.

diminuendo (diminish-en) adv. [It.] in a gradually diminishing manner.

diminution (diminishing, or state of being diminished; reduction in size, quantity, degree, or value; loss of dignity or esteem; deprivation of official rank; degradation; an error or omission in a law plea.

loss of dignity or esteem; deprivation of official rank; degradation; an error or omission in a law plea.

diminutival (di-min-ū-tī-val) a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive.

diminutive (di-min'ū-tiv) a. of small size; minute; little;—n. something of very small size or value; an insignificant thing; a derivative from a noun, denoting smallness or youth.

diminutively (di-min'ū-tiv-li) adv. in a diminutive manner.

diminutiveness (di-min-ū-tiv-nes) n. smallness; want of bulk or importance.
dimissory (dim-i-sur-i) a. [L. dimittere, send away] sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction; granting leave to depart.
dimity (dim-i-ti) n. [C. dimitos, of double thread] a kind of stout, white, cotton cloth, ribbed or figured

or figured.

dimly (dim'di) adv. in a dim, indistinct, or obscure manner.

dimmish (dim'ish) a. somewhat dim; indistinct; rather obscure, or of weak sight.

dimness (dim'nes) n. state of being dim; dulness of sight or of apprehension; indistinctness; obscurity; uncertainty; dulness.

dimorphic (di-mor-film) n. [G. di, twice, dimorphism (di-mor-film) n. [G. di, twice, dimorphism sor shapes; the property some bodies have of crystallizing in different forms under different degrees of temperature.

degrees of temperature.

dimorphous (di-mor-fus) a. occurring under two distinct forms; crystallizing under two forms.

dimple (din-pl) n. [dip] a slight natural depression or cavity on the cheek or chin; a slight indentation on any surface;—v.t. to mark with dimples;—v.t. to form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities.

dimply (dim'pli) a. full of dimples.

dimyarian, dimyary (dim-i-ā-ri-an, dim-i-a-ri) a. [ci. di, two, and mus. a muscle) double-muscled, esp. in Conch., of a group of bivalves which have a pair of abductor muscles,

din (din) n. [A.S. dyne] loud, stunning noise; racket; clamour; -n.t. to strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamour or constant repetition.

or constant repetition.

dinar (de-nar) n. [L. denarius] the name of a gold

coin issued by the calipies of Damascus.

dine (din) v.t. [L. dis and jejanare, fast] to give a
dinner to; to entertain; to cater for; to feed;

-v.i. to partake of the noon meal, or of the principal
regular meal of the day; to take dinner.

To dine out,
to take dinner elsewhere than at home.

diner-out (di-ner-out) n. one that is in the habit of dining from home; one that accepts many invitations to dinner.

dinette (di-net') n. [F.] a sort of preliminary dinner.

ding (ding) v.t. [Scand.] to drive; to beat; to dash with violence. Ding-dong, the sound of bells—hence, a monotonous sound.

dinghy, dingey (ding/gi) n. [Bengalee] a India; a ship's smallest boat, rowed by two men.

India; a ship's smallest boot, rowed by two men.

dinginess (din'ji-nes) n. state or quality of being
dingle (ding'gl) n. [cf. dimple] a narrow dale or
valley between hills.

dingo (din'gi) n. [native Austral.] the Australian
wild dog.
dingy (din'ji) a. [dunqy] soiled; sullied; of a dark
or dusky colour; dun.
dining-room (di'ning-room) n. a room in which
principal meals are taken. principal meals are taken.

dinner (diner) n. the principal meal of the day, eaten between noon and evening; an entertainment; a feast. Dinner-hour, the hour at which dinner is taken. Dinner-table, the table at which dinner is taken. Dinner-time, the usual time for dinner.

dinnerless (din-er-les) a. without dinner.

Dinornis (dī-nor-nis) n. [G. deinos, terrible, and ornis, bird] a genus of extinct birds of a gigantic size, which formerly inhabited New Zealand. dir.no-sawr, dinosaur, dinosaurian (dī-no-saw-ri-an)n.

[G. sauros, lizard] a large fossil reptile.

Dinotherium (dī-no-thē-ri-um) n. [G. deinos,

and thērion, wild beast] a genus of extinct herbivorous mammifers, found in strata of the tertiary formation.

dint (dint) n. [A.S.] a blow;
a stroke; force or power exerted; the mark made by a blow;—v.t. to make a mark or small cavity on, by a blow or by pressure. By dint of, by means of by the force of. of by the force of.



Dinotherium.

diocesan (dī-os-e-sun) a. pertaining to a diocese; one related, or subject, to it.

diocese (di-os-es) n. (G. dioikēsis, fr. dioikein, keep house, fr. oikos, a house) the district

in which a bishop exercises his ecclesiastical authority.

Diodon (di-ō-don) n. [G. di and odous, a tooth] a genus of globe-fishes with inflatable bodies, having each jaw appearing as a single piece.

diocious, diecious (di-ō-shus) a. [G. di and oikos, house] unisexual; having flowers with stamens on one plant, with pistils on another [Bot.].

with pistils on another [Bot.].

Dionysiac, Dionysian (di-ō-niz'i-ak,-an)
god of wine] pertaining to the festivals in honour of
Dionysus or Bacchus, the god of wine.

Diophantine (di-ō-fan-tin) a. pertaining to
Diophantine (di-ō-fan-tin) a. pertaining to
Diophantine analysis, a method of solving
indeterminate problems in algebra.

diopside (di-op-sid) n. [G. dia and opsis, view] a
wriety of pyroxene.

dioptase (di-op-taz) n. [G. dia and optasia, view]
emerald copper ore.

dioptrical (di-op-tri-kal) a. [G. fr. dia, through,
and root op, see] assisting vision by
means of the refraction of light; relating to dioptrics.

dioptrics (di-op-tri-ks) n. that part of optics which
treats of the laws of the refraction of
light in passing through different media.

diorama (di-ō-rā-ma) n. [G. dia, through, and

diorama (di-ō-ra-ma) n. [G. dia, through, and horaein, see] a mode of scenic representation, in which a painting is seen from a distance through a large opening, with direct and reflected lights and coloured blinds to produce light and shade; a build-ing for such an exhibition.

ing for such an exhibition.

dioramic (di-o-ram-ik) a. pertaining to a dioramic rama.

diorite (di-o-rit) n. [G. dia and horos, boundary] a crystalline rock of the greenstone variety.

diosmose (di-o-z-moz) n. [G. dia, through, and osmos, a pushing] the mingling of fluids through a membrane.

dioxide (diok-sid) n, a substance whose molecules are made up of one atom of a metal and two of oxygen.

two of oxygen.

dip (dip) v.t. [A.S. dippan) to plunge or immerse in a liquid; to put in and withdraw; to take out, by putting in the hand, a spoon, ladle, etc., and then withdrawing it with its contents; to engage or take concern in; to baptize by immersion; -v.i. to sink; to immerse; to bathe; to enter into; to pierce: to look into, as a book; to enter slightly into any business; to incline downwards; —n. action of dipping, or of plunging for a moment into water; inclination downward; slope; depression below the horizontal line; a dipped candle. Dip of the horizon, the angular amount by which the horizon lies below the level of the eye. Dip of the needle, the angle which a magnetic needle, freely suspended, makes with the plane of the horizon.

dipetalous (di-pet/a-lus) a. [G. di, double, and petalon, a leaf] having two flower

leaves or petals. diphtheria (dif-thë-ri-a) n. [G. diphthera, a membrane] an epidemic disease in which the air passages and the throat become coated with a false membrane.

diphtheritic (dif-the-rit-ik) a. of the nature of, or affected by, diphtheria.

diphthong (dif-thong) n. [G. di, twice, phthong gos, sound] a union of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

diphthongal (dif-thong-gal) a. belonging to a vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

diphthongally (dif-thong-gal-i) adv. in a diphthongal manner.

diphthongize (dif-thong-giz) v.t. to form into a diphthong.

diphthong (di-fil-us) a. [Gr. di and phullon, leaf having two leaves.

diphyodont (di-fil-uont) a. [G. di, phuein, produce, and odous, tooth] a term applied to those mains which have two sets of teeth.

applied to those mmals which have two sets of teeth.

dipleidoscope (di-plī'du-skōp) n. [G.] an passage of a heavenly body over the meridian, by the coincidence of two images of the object.

diplex (di-plcks) a. (G. di and L. plex) double; said of a method by which two messages are sent over one wire in the same direction at the same time.

diploe (dip-lo-0 n. [G. diploos, double] the soft substance between the plates of the skull.

diploma (di-plo-ma). [G. fr. diploos, double] and writing or instrument conferring some authority, privilege, or honour.

diplomacy (di-plo-ma-si) n. [fr. diploma] the art of conducting relations with foreign states; process or forms of negotiation; the persons appointed to negotiate; ambassadors; envoys; representatives; the whole body of representatives at a court or congress; dexterity and skill in negotiating; tact.

diplomat, diplomatist (dip-lu-mat, di-

diplomat, diplomatist diplomatist plo-mating; tact.

diplomat, diplomatist plo-matist no ne that is skilled in diplomacy.

diplomatic dip-lu-mat-ik) a. furnished with a diploma; pertaining to the state, privileges, functions, or character, of an ambassador; relating to the art of deciphering charters and other old documents—me a diplomatic or a provide a foreign court

relating to the art of deciphering charters and other old documents;—n. a diplomatist or envoy to a foreign court. diplomatically (dip-lu-mat-i-kgl-i) adv. in a diplomatice (dip-lu-mat-i-kgl-i) adv. in a diplomatics, n. the science of diplomas, or of reading ancient writings, literary and public documents, etc.; diplomacy. diplopia, diplopy (di-plo-pi-a, dip-lu-pi) n. (G. diploos, double, and āps, eye] a disease of the eye, in which a single object appears double.

appears double.

Dipnoi (dip'noi) n. [G. di and $pno\bar{e}$, breath] an order of fishes having both gills and lungs. dipolar (dī-pō-lar) a. having two poles.

dipper (dip-er) n. one that, or that which, dips; a ladle; a small bird resembling the blackbird or thrush; the water ousel.

dipping (dip-ing) n. act of plunging or immersing washing of sheep before shearing; baptizing by immersion of the body; inclination downward; the termination of a stratum, as of ore in a mine. tion of a stratum, as or ore in a mine. Dipping-needle, a magnetic needle suspended so as to move freely in a vertical plane, and indicating on a graduated circle the magnetic dip. diprismatic (di-priz-mat-ik) diprismatic "a. doubly pris-

Dipping-needle. dipsas (dip-sas) n. [G.] a scrpent Dipping-needle. whose bite was said to produce unquenchable

dipsomania (dip-so-mā'ni-a) n. [G. dipsa, thirst, and munia, madness] an excessive desire for drink; confirmed drunken.ess. dipsomaniac (dip-so-mā'ni-ak) n. a victim of dipsomania;—a. of, or pertaining

to, dipsomania.

dipsomaniacal (dip-so-ma-ní-a-kal) a. of, or pertaining to, dipsomania. dipsosis (dip-so-sis) n. [G. dipsa, thirst] morbid

Diptera (dip-te-ra) n. [G. di. double, and pteron, wing] an order of insects having two wings. dipteral (dip-te-ral) a. dipterous; having two wings; having a double row of columns on each of the flanks as well as in front and rear;—n. a dipteral temple.

dipterous (dipterus) a. having two wings, as among insects, or wing-like processes, as in some plants.

as in some plants.

diptote (dip'tōt) n. [G.] a noun that has only two cases [Grain.].

diptych (dip'tōt) n. [G. di, two, and ptuchē, a fold) an ancient writing tablet consisting of two leaves hinged at the back; a list of names to be especially commemorated at the celebration of the eucharist; a pair of pictures or carvings on two folding tablets. dipyre (di-pir) n. [G. fr. di, two, and pur, fire) a alumina, which, when heated, first becomes phosphorescent, and then tuses.

alumina, which, when heated, first becomes phosphorescent, and then fuses.

dire (dir) a. [L. dirus] evil in a large degree; dreadful; horrible; terrible.

direct (di-rekt) a. [L. dirus] evil in a large degree; dreadful; horrible; terrible.

direct (di-rekt) a. [L. dirus] evil in a large degree; dreadful; horrible; terrible.

direct (di-rekt) a. [L. dirus] evil in a large degree; dreadful; horrible; terrible.

direct (di-rekt) a. [L. dirus] evil in a large degree; dreadful; horrible; terrible a course; leading to a point or end; straightforward; not swerving from truth and openness; sincere; immediate; unambiguous; plain; express; absolute; in the line of descent; not collateral; in the direction of the general planetary motion, or from west to east;—v.t. to point or aim at; to show the right road; to guide; to prescribe a course; to indicate the line of procedure; to regulate; to govern; to order; to instruct; to put a direction or address upon; to superscribe;—v.t. to give direction; to act as guide.

direction (di-rek-ful) no act as guide.

direction (di-rek-ful) and or ordering; that which is imposed by direction; authoritative instruction; prescription; name and residence of a person to whom anything is sent, written upon the thing sent; superscription; address; line or course upon which anything is moved, or aimed to move; line or point of ten-lency; a board of directors or managers.

directive (di-rek-ful) a. having power to direct; guide or govern; directing.

directly (di-rek-ful) adv. in a straight line or course; directly (di-rek-ful) av. in a straight line or course; straight-way; immediately; immediately after; as soon as.

directness (di-rek-fue) n. state or quality of heing direct.

directly: (di-rek-fue) n. state or quality of heing direct.

directs: superintendent; overseer; one

director (direktur) n. one that, or that which, of a body of persons appointed to conduct the affairs of a commercial company or corporation; one that prescribes the course of procedure; instructor; counsellor; one consulted in cases of conscience; father confessor; that which directs; rule; ordinance; a surgical instrument to guide the head in consentation.

which directs; rule; ordinance; a surgical institution to guide the hand in operating.

directorate (di-rek*tu-rāt) n. the body of directorate (di-rek-tō-rī-al) a. pertaining to, or invested with, direction or control.

directorship (di-rek-tur-ship) n. office of a director.

directory (di-rek-tur-i) a. containing directions; instructing; commanding;—n. a guide or rule; a collection of rules or ordinances, ep. a book of directions for the conduct of worship; a book containing the names and residences of the inhabitants of a place; a board of directors.

directress (di-rek-tres) n. a female director; a

directrix (directrix.) n. a directress; [Geom.] a line or point in describing a surface or curve. direful (dirfool) a. dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous; horrible. direfully (dirfool-i) adv. dreadfully; terribly; direfulness (dirfool-nes) n. calamitousness; dreadfulness; horror.

direness (dīr-nes) n. terribleness; horribleness.

direption (di-rep'shun) n. [L.] a plundering or ravaging.

dirge (derj) n. [ir. L. dirige, the first word of a hymn sung in the service for the dead] a piece of music of a mournful character; a funeral chant.

dirgeful (derj-fool) a. wailing; sad; funereal.

dirigent (diri-jent) a. [L. dirigere, direct] directing;—n. the line of motion along which

the describent line or surface is carried in the generation

dirk (derk) n. [Ir. duiro] a kind of dagger or poniard; dert) n. [Ir. duiro] a kind of dagger or poniard; dirk (dert) n. [Ic.l. drit, excrement] any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, earth, mud, dust; in gold mining, the material put into the cradle to be washed: -v.t. to make foul or filthy. Dirt-bed, a stratum containing the remains of an ancient soil, most frequently found in Portland sandstone. Dirt-eating, the practice of using certain kinds of clay for food; a disease of the

nutritive functions among negroes.

dirtily (der-ti-li) adv. filthily; sordidly; meanly basely.

dirtily (der-ti-il) adv. filthily; sordily; meanly basely.

dirtiness (der-ti-nes) n. state of being dirty; foulness; baseness; sordidness; sloppiness.

dirty (der-ti) n. foul or filthy; defield; muddy; miry; base; grovelling; mean; low; rainy; sloppy;

-v.t. to foul; to soil; to tarnish; to sully.

diruption (di-rup-shum) n. [Lr. disand rumpere, break] a bursting or rending asunder.

disability (dis-a-bil-i-1) n. [fr. disable] want of power or ability; physical weakness; impotence; want of intellectual faculty; mental incapacity; want of proper means or instruments; want of legal standing or qualification; incompetency.

disable (dis-a-bil) v.t. to render unable or incapable; to deprive of efficient means or resources; to make unfit for service; to disqualify.

disablement (dis-a-bil-ment) n. deprivation of power; disability, disabuse (dis-a-bil-y v.t. to free from mistake; to undeceive; to set right.

disaccommodate (dis-a-kom-u-da-shum) n. state of being

disaccommodation (dis-a-kom-u-dā/shun) unsuited or unprepared.

disaccord (dis-a-kord') v.i. to disagree; to

disaccustom (dis-a-kus'tum) v.t. to cause to lose a habit by disuse.

disadiust (dis-a-just') v.t. to disarrange; confuse.

disadorn (dis-a-dorn') v.t. to deprive of ornament. disadvantage (dis-ad-van'tāj) n. deprivaoperates against, or hinders success; unfavourable situation or position, as of troops; unfavourable state or condition, as of business, money, market, etc.; anything prejudicial to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good; detriment; injury; hurt; loss; damage;—n.t. to injure in interest of any kind; to prejudice.

disadvantageous (dis-ad-van-tā-jus) a. attended with disadvantage; unfavourable to success or prosperity; inconvenient. disadvantageously (disadvan-ta-jus-li) tageous manner; with loss or inconvenience.

disadvantageousness (dis-ad-van-tai-jus-nes) n. un-favourableness; quality or state of being disadvantageous.

disaffect (dis-a-fekt') n.t. [L. dis and afficere, influence] to alienate or diminish the affection of; to fill with discontent and unfriendliness. disaffected (dis-a-fek'-ted) a. alienated in affec-tion; discontented (said of the enemies of the government).

disaffectedly (disa-fek'ted-li) adv. in a disaffected manner.

disaffectedness (disa-fek'ted-nes) n. the state of being disaffected. disaffection (disa-fek-shun) n. state of being disaffected or unfriendly; want or good-will; ill-will; alienation; disloyalty; hostility.

disaffirm (dis-a-ferm') v.t. to deny; to annul.

disaffirmance, disaffirmation

(dis-a-fer-mans, -af-er-ma-shun) n. the act of disaffirming; denial; annulment.

disafforest (dis-a-for est) v.t. to free from forest laws; to reduce from forest to common land.

disafforestation (dis-a-for-es-tā/shun) n. the act of disafforesting. disaggregate (disaggregati) v.t. to separate into component parts.

disaggregation (disag-re-gā-shun) n. the act or process of separating into component parts.

disagree (dis-a-gre) v.t. to fail to accord or agree; to be at variance; to differ in opinion; to be unsuited. disagreeable (dis-a-grč'a-bl) a. not agreeable, conformable, or congruous; exciting repugnance; unpleasing to the mind or senses. disagreeableness (disagreeableness) n. unsuitableness; contrariety; officinsiveness to the senses; unpleasantness.

disagreeably (disagreeable manner. disagreeably agreeable manner.

disagreement (disagreement) n. act of disagreed; difference of opinion; unsuitableness; a falling out or controversy; diversity; discrepancy; variance; dissension; dispute; discord.

disallow (disagreed) v.t. to refuse to allow, permit, authorize, or sanction; to disown and reject;—n.t. to refuse permission.

disallowable (disagreed) n. ot allowable; disallowable state.

disallowableness (disagreed) n. act of disagreed) n. act of disagreed disagreed. disallowance (disa-lou-ans) m, act of disallowing; refusal to admit or permit; prohibition; condemnation; rejection. disally (dis-a-li') v.t. to disregard or annul the disanimate (dis-nn'-i-māt) v.t. to deprive of spirit or courage. disanimation (dis-an-i-māt-shun) n. the act of disanimating. disannex (dis-a-neks') v.t. to disunite; to separate; to sunder. disannul (dis-q-nul') n.t. to annul; to render void; to nullify. disannuller (dis-a-nul-er) n. one that disannuls. disannulment (dis-a-nul-ment) n. annulment. disanoint (dis-a-noint') v.t. [L. dis, privative, and anoint] to annul the consecration of disapparel (dis-a-par-el) v.t. [O.F.] to disrobe; to strip of raiment.

disappear (dis-a-per') v.t. [l. dis and apparere, to come in sight to vanish from the sight; to become invisible; to withdraw from observation; to cease to be or exist; to become merged or concealed in something else. tion; to cease to be or exist; to become merged or concealed in something else.

disappearance (dis-a-pēr-ans) n. act of disappearance (dis-a-pēr-ans) n. act of disappearance (dis-a-penting; vanishing.

disappoint (dis-a-point) n. t. [L. dis and E. appoint] to defeat of expectation or hope; to hinder of result; frustrate; balk; baffle; foil.

disappointment (dis-a-point-ment) n. act of disappointing, or state of being disappointed; failure of expectation or hope; that which disappoints; miscarriage; frustration; balk.

disappreciate (dis-a-prō-shi-āt) v.t. to under-value; to disesteem.

disapprobation (dis-a-pro-ba-shum) n. [L. dis approbation (dis-a-pro-ba-shum) n. [L. dis of disapproving; mental condemnation of what is judged wrong or inexpedient; expression of blame or censure.

disapprobatory (dis-a-p-ru-bā-stur-i) a. containing disapprobation.

disappropriate (dis-a-prō-pri-ab) a. not possessing appropriated church property; - v.t. to strip of appropriations.

disappropriation (dis-a-prō-pri-a-shum) n. act of alienating church property from its original purpose.

disarm (dis-arm') v.t. [L. dis and arma] to deprive of arms, or of the means of attack or defence; to deprive of the means, or the disposition, to harm; fence; to deprive of the means, or the disposition, to narm; to render harmless;—v.t. to lay down arms.

disarmament (dis-ar-mainent) n. the act of disarrange (dis-ar-main) v.t. to unsettle or disturb the arrangement of.

disarrangement (dis-ar-mainent) n. act of disarrangement of.

disarrangement (dis-ar-mainent) n. set of disarrangement of. being disarranged; confusion; disorder.

disarray (dis-a-rā) v.t. to throw into disorder to break the array of; to undress; to unrobe;—n. want of array or regular order; disorder; confusion; state of being imperfectly attired; undress.

disarticulate (dis-ar-tik-ū-lāt) v.t. to separate the joints of.

disarticulation (dis-ar-tik-ū-lā-shun) n. division to prepare for amoutation. joint to prepare for amputation.

disassociate (dis-a-sō-shi-āt) v.t. to disunite;
to disconnect.

disassociation (dis-a-sō-shi-ā-shun)n, the act
of disassociating, or the state of being disassociated. disaster (di-zas-ter) n. [O.F. fr. L. dis and astrum, disaster (star] an unfortunate event; a sudden misfortune; calamity; mishap; mischance.

disastrous (di-zas-trus) a. unlucky; ill-starred; unpropitious; attended with suffering or misfortune; unfortunate; calamitous. disastrously (di-zas-trus-li) adv. in a disastrous disastrousness (di-zas'trus-nes) n. the state or quality of being disastrous. disavouch (dis-a-vouch') v.t. to disavow; to disavow (dis-a-vou') v.t. to refuse to own or acknowledge; to deny responsibility for, approbation of, and the like; to disprove; disown; disallow. disavowal (dis-a-vou'al) n. act of disavowing; disavower (dis-a-vou'cr) n. one that disavows. disavowment (dis-a-vou-ment) n. disavowal. disband (dis-hand) v.t. [O.F. desbander] to dis-to dismiss from service in general;—v.t. to be broken up or scattered; to quit military service. disbandment (dis-band-ment) n. the act of disbar (dis-bar) v.t. to expel from the bar; to remove from the list of barristers. disbelief (dis-be-lef) n. refusal of credit; denial of belief; scepticism; unbelief.

disbelieve (dis-be-lef) n. refusal of credit; denial disbelieve (dis-be-lef) n. refusal of credit; denial disbelieve (dis-be-lef) n. one to believe; to hold not to be true or actual.

disbeliever (dis-be-lef) n. one that distrusts or refuses to believe; a sceptic.

disbosom (dis-bo-f) n. to reveal; to unbosom. disbowel (dis-bou'el) r.t. to disembowel. disbud (dis-bud') v.t. to remove the superfluous buds of. disburden (dis-bur-dn) v.t. to remove a burden from; to discharge of a weight, load, freight, or encumbrance; to relieve, as the mind:—v.t. to empty or discharge; to be relieved.

disburse (dis-burs) v.t. [L. dis and F. bourse, a purse] to pay out; to expend.

disbursement (dis-bursment) n. act of paying out; what is paic out. disburser (dis-bur-ser) n. one that disburses. disc, disk (disk) n. [L.] a flat circular plate or surface; the visible projection of a celestial body: the with of the aperture of a telescope. discal (diskal) a. pertaining to, or resembling, a disc. property from its original purpose.

disapproval (disa-prodeval) n. disapprobation; act of finding fault, orobjecting to.

disapprove (disa-prodeval) v. to pass unfavourable judgment upon; to censure; to refuse official approbation; to decline to sanction.

disapprovingly (disa-prodeving-li) adv. in a disapproving manner. discard (dis-kard) v.t. to throw out of the hand as useless (said of cards); to cast off or dismiss as no longer of service; to put, or thrust, away; discharge; cashier; reject;—n. the act of throwing out cards; the card or cards thrown out.

discern (di-sern') v.t. [L. dis and cernere, separate] to behold as separate; to note the distinctive character of; to make out and distinguish by the eye; to perceive and recognize; to perceive with the mind; to apprehend with distinctness;—v.t. to see or understand the difference; to make distinction.

discerner (di-zer-ni-pl) a. capable of being discernible (di-zer-ni-bl) a. capable of being discerned; discoverable to the eye or the mind; perceptible; apparent; visible; manifest. discernibleness (di-zer-ni-bl-nes) n. quality of being discernible.

discernibly (di-zer-ni-bl) adv. in a manner to be discerned. (discerned.

discerning (dizer-ning) ppr. having power to discern; capable of seeing, discrim-

discerning discern; capable of seeing, discriminating, and judging; penetrating; acute.

discerningly (di-zerning-li) adv. with judgment; acutely.

discernment (di-zern'ent) n. act of discerningly which it distinguishes one thing from another; judgment; acuteness; discrimination; penetration; sagacity.

discharge (dis-charj') r.t.[0.F. descharger] to free from a load or weight; to disburden; to unload, as a ship; to disembark, as cargo; to fire off, as a gun; to let fly, as a missile weapon: to disengage, as electric fluid; to utter, as abusive or violent language; to pay, as a debt; to receipt, as an account; to give as a debt; to receipt, as an account; to give acquittance to, as a bankrupt; to release from a duty; to absolve from an obligation; to dismiss from service or employment; to clear from an accusation; to set free employment; to clear from an accusation; to set free from prison; to release; to perform or execute, as a commission, trust, or official function; to emit matter from a sore or hoil;—v.i. to throw off, or deliver, a load, charge, or burden;—n. act of discharging; state of being discharged; a flowing or issuing out; that which is thrown out; release; absolution; performance, execution; acquittance. Discharge in bankruptcy, release from obligation on surroudering transfer. from obligation, on surrendering property. Discharge-valve, a valve covering the top of the air-pump in marine

valve, a valve covering the top of the air-pump in marine engines, and opening upwards.

discharger (dis-char'jer) n. one that, or that which, discharges; an instrument for discharging a Leyden jar or an electrical battery.

dischurch (dis-church') n.t. to deprive of the rank of a church.

disciple (dis-fi)n n.t. L. fr. discere, learn one that receives instruction from another; one that accepts the instructions or doctrines of another; scholar; pupil; follower; adherent; partisan; supporter; scholar; pupil; follower; adherent; partisan; supporter;
-v.t. to train; to bring up; to correct; to discipline; to
convert; to make followers or adherents.

discipleship a disciple or follower.

disciplinable (dis-i-pl-ship) n. the state of being a disciple or follower.

disciplinable (dis-i-plin-a-bl)a.capable of being disciplined; liable, or deserving, to be disciplined.

disciplinableness (disciplinableness) n. the state of being amenable to discipline.

disciplinarian (dis-i-pli-nā/ri-an) n. one that enforces rigid discipline; one that teaches or rules with great strictness; a martinet; a. pertaining to discipline.

disciplinarium (dis-i-pli-nā/ri-um)n. a scourge for penitential flogging.
disciplinary (dis-i-plin-a-i) a. pertaining to discipline; intended for instruc-

tion or government.

tion or government.

discipline (disciplin) n. [L.] education; instruction; training of the mind; formation of manners; subject matter of instruction; course of study; method of training; subjection to authority; rule; government; penal infliction; correction; chastisement; military law or command; infliction of church censure or punishment; self-inflicted punishment; mortification of the flesh;—v.t. to educate; to develop by instruction and exercise; to bring under control; to drill; to improve by corrective and penal methods; to inflict ecclesiastical censures and penal methods to inflict ecclesiastical censures and penalties upon. Books of Discipline, two documents forming the original standards of government for the church of Scotland. Discipline of the secret, a phrase designating the concealment of certain rites and doctrines in the early church.

discipliner (dis'i-plin-er) n. one that disciplines. disclaim (dis-klām') v.t. [L. dis and clamare, call] of, or responsibility for; to disown; to disavow; to deny; to renounce or reject, as authority; to decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office.

disclaimer (dis-klā-mer) n. one that disowns, or renounces; a renunciation, as of a title claim interest estate or trust; a public disavowal

title, claim, interest, estate, or trust: a public disavowal, as of pretensions, opinions, and the like; [Law] an implied or express denial of some things in question.

disclamation (dis-kla-mi-shun) n. the act of disclaiming.

disclose (dis-kloz) n. [L. d. s and claudere, pp. clausus, close] to unclose; to open; to open; to open; to the view; to the view; to the view; to the view; to the view;

bring to light; to lay open to the view; to make known. as that which has been kept secret; to reveal in words; to impart ; reveal ; divulge ; expose.

discloser (dis-klō-zer) n. one that discloses.

disclosure (dis-klō'zhūr) n. act of disclosing; that which is disclosed or revealed.

discoid, discoidal (dis-koid, dis-koi-dal) a. eidos, form) having the shape of a disk; pertaining to a disk. Discoid head [Bot.] a flower head not radiated, but having the corollas tubular, as in the tansy, boneset, etc. Discoidal placenta, a placenta or afterbirth which has the shape of a round, flattened cake, as that of man, monkeys etc. monkeys, etc.

discolour (dis-kal'-ur) rt. to alter the line or colour of; to stain; to tinge; to alter

the true complexion or appearance of.
discoloration (dis-kul-u-rā'shun) n. act of discoloration discoloring, or state of being

discoloured; discolouring, or state of being discoloured; discoloured spot; stain.

discomfit (dis-kum-fit) r.t. [L. dis and conficere, bring about] to scatter in fight; to break up and frustrate the plans of; to throw into perplexity and dejection; disconcert; defeat; vanquish;—n. rout; overthrow; total defeat.

discomfiture (dis-kum-fi-tūr) n. act of discomfiture (dis-kum-fi-tūr) n. act of being discomfited, rout; defeat; overthrow; frustration.

discomfort (dis-kum-firt) n. want of comfort; uncasiness; pain;—r.t. to destroy or disturb the comfort, peace or happiness of; to sadden;

disturb the comfort, peace, or happiness of; to sadden; to deject.

discommend (dis-ku-mend') v.t. to blame; to discommendable (dis-ku-mendable) a. discommendable (dis-ku-mendable) a. discommendable (dis-ku-mendable) a. blame) a. blame ableness; the quality of being discommendable

discommendation (dis-ku-men-da-shun) discommender (dis-ku-nien-der) n. one that discommends.

discommode (dis-ku-mod') v.t. [L. dis and commodare, make fit, fr. commodus, fit] to put to inconvenience; incommode; trouble.

discommodiousness, discommodity (dis-ku-mō'di-us-nes, -mod'i-ti) n. incondiscommon right of common; to appropriate
common land; to deprive of the privileges of a place.
discompose (dis-kum-pōz') v.t. to disarrange;
the composure or equanimity of; to ruffle; to vex.
discomposedness (dis-kum-pō'zed-nes) n.
discomposure.
dis-kum-pō'zhūr') n. state of

discomposure (dis-kum-pö-zhūr) n. state of being discomposure; disorder; agitation; perturbation; disquiet.

disconcert (dis-kun-sert') n.t. [O.F. disconcerter] to break up the harmonious progress of; to throw into disorder; to throw into confusion; to disturb the composure of; to unsettle the mind of; derange; confuse; disturb; frustrate.

disconcertion (dis-kun-ser'shun) n. act of disconcerted.

disconcerted.

disconformable (dis-kun-for-ma-bl) a. not conformable. disconformity (dis-kun-for-mi-ti) n. want of conformity or agreement. discongruity (dis-kun-groi-ti) n. want of congruity; incongruity. disconnect (dis-ku-nekt) v.t. to separate; to disconnect to disconnection (dis-ku-nek'shun) n. act of separated separation; disunion. separated; separation; disunton.

disconsolate (dis-kon-su-lat) a. [I. dis and consolate (dis-kon-su-lat) destitute of comfort or consolation; deeply dejected; sad; melancholy; inspiring dejection; saddening; cheerless.

disconsolately (dis-kon-su-lat-li) adv. in a disconsolate manner.

(dis-kon-su-lat-nes) n. disconsolateness (dis-kon/su-lāt-nes) n. disconsolate state. discontent (dis-kun-tent) n. [L. dis and con-tentus, contented) want of content; uneasiness and disquietude of mind; dissatisfaction:to deprive of content; to make uneasy; to dissatisfiction to the content of the c discontentedness (dis-kun-ten-ted-nes) n. uneasiness of mind. discontentment (dis-kun-ten-t-ment) n. the state of being discontented. discontinuable (dis-kun-tin-u-a-h) a. that may be discontinued. discontinuance (dis-kun-tin-u-a-ns) n. want of continued connection; cessation; intermital in the market of the mind of the discontinued connection; cessation; intermital intermitation distributions distributions and the mind of the discontinual connection; cessation; distributions distributio continued connection; cessa-tion; intermission; interruption; separation; disunion. discontinuation (dis-kun-tin-ū-ā-śshun) n. continuity; intermission; disruption or separation of parts. discontinue (dis-kun-tin-ū) v.t. to interrupt the continuance of; to intermit, as a practice or habit; to put an end to; to break the continuity of; to disunite; -v.t. to be severed; to case.

discontinuity (dis-kun-tin-ū-i-ti) n. want of continuity or cohesion.

discontinuous (dis-kun-tin-ū-us) n. not continuous; interrupted; broken up; disrupted; extended; gaping.

discontinuously (dis-kun-tin-ū-us-li) adv. inadiscontinuous manner.

discontinuously (dis-kun-tin-ū-us-li) adv. inadiscontinuous manner. discord (dis kord) n. Il. dis and cor. cordis, heart! want of concord or agreement; variance leading to contention and strife; a union of musical sounds which is inharmonious; combination of discordant notes; dissonance. discordant notes; dissonance.

discordance (dis-kor-dans) n. state of being discordant; disagreement.

discordant (dis-kor-dant) n. being at variance; clashing; opposing; not in harmony or musical concord; contradictory; dissonant; harsh.

discordantly (dis-kor-dant-li) ndv. in a discordantly cordant manner.

discorporate (dis-kor-po-rat) n.t. to deprive of corporate privileges.

discount (dis-kount) n. [L. dis and computare, reckon] a sum refunded in making a purchase, or returned on payment of an account, or

purchase, or returned on payment of an account, or deducted for prompt payment: a trade allowance on settlement of accounts; a deduction made for interest in advancing money upon a bill or note not due; act of discounting:—v.l. (dis-kount) to deduct a sum or rate per cent. from the account or money paid; to advance money on a bill or other security, deducting the term interest at a certain rate per cent.;—v.i. to lend, or make a practice of lending, money, abating the discount; to reckon or act upon in advance; to enjoy or suffer by anticipation. Discount-proker, one that cashes bills or notes of exchange at a discount. At a discount, below par or normal values—hence, in low esteem.

discountable (dis-koun-ta-bl) a. capable of being discounted.

discountenance (dis-koun-te-nans) v.t. to abash; to refuse to countenance or give support or approval to; to discourage;—n. cold treatment; disapproperties. probetion.

discountenancer (dis-koun-te-nan-ser) n. discounter (dis-koun-ter) n. one that discountenances. discounter oradvances money on bills, notes, etc. discounting (dis koun-ting) n. the act or practice of lending money on discounts discourage (dis-kurij) n.t. to extinguish the courage of; todeprive of confidence; to discountenance.

discourageable (dis-kur-ij-a-bl) a. capable of being discouraged. discouragement discouraged. Act of being discouraged to being discouraged; dejection; that which discourages. discourager (dis-kur-ij-er) n. one that discourager (dis-kur-ij-er) n. one that discourage or deters. discouraging discourage.

discouragingly (dis-kur'ij-ing-li) adv. in a discourse (dis-kōrs') n. [L. d'scurrere, run to and fro] mental power of reasoning from premises; oral treatment or exposition of a subject; talk; conversation; a formal dissertation or treatise; a sermon; -v.t. to utter or give forth; -v.t. to exercise reason; to talk in a continuous or formal manner; to treat of in writing, and in a formal manner.

discourser (dis-kōr-ser) n. one that discourses.

discourser (dis-kōr-ser) n. one that discourses.

discoursive (dis-kōr-ser) n. one that discourses.

discourse premises to consequences; argumentative; containing dialogue or conversation.

discourteous (dis-kur-tyus) a. uncivil; rude; destitute of good manners.

discourteously (dis-kur-tyus-li) adv. in a discourteous manner.

discourteousness (dis-kur-tyus-li) adv. in a discourteousness (dis-kur-tyus-nes) n. incivility; discourtesy; rudeness of behaviour or language.

discourtesy (dis-kur-se) n. want of courtesy; rudeness of behaviour or language.

discourted (dis-kus) a. (L. discus, disk) disk-like; circular, wide, and flat; discoid.

discover (dis-kur-tyr) v.t. [L. dis and F. courrir, cover] to remove the covering or envelope from; to expose to view; to make known; to have the first sight of; to espy; to obtain the first knowledge of.

discoverable (dis-kur-tr-q-bl) a. capable of being discovered.

discoverer '(dis-kuv-er-er) n. one that discovers.

discovery (dis-kuv'er-i) n. action of discovering; that which is discovered; the unravelling of the plot of a play.

discredit (dis-kred'-it) n. want of credit or repudiscredit tation; -v.t. to refuse to credit; to disbelieve; to deprive of credibility; to deprive of credit or good repute; to bring reproach upon; to disgrace.
discreditable (dis-kred'i-ta-bl) a. tending to injure credit; injurious to repu-

discreditable injure credit; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable.

discreditably (creditable manner.

discreet (dis-krēt') a. [L. discretus, pp. of discretion; sagacious; circumspect; cautious; wary.

discreetly (dis-krēt-li) adv. in a discreet manner; prudently.

discreetness (dis-krēt-li) adv. in a discreet manner; prudently.

discreetness (dis-krēt-nes) n. the quality of being discreet; discretion.

discrepancy (dis-krēt-an-si, dis-kre-pan-si) n. difference; variance; inconsistance

discrepant (dis-krep'ant, dis-kre-pant) a. [L. discrepare] discordant; centrary. discrete (dis-krēt') a. [L. discernere, pp. discretus] crete proportion, a proportion in which the ratio of the first term to the second is equal to that of the third to the fourth, but not to that of the second to the third. Discrete proportion to the second to the country. discretion (dis-kresh'un) n. [L.] prudence; aquantity, a quantity composed of distinct units.

discretion (dis-kresh'un) n. [L.] prudence; sagacity; liberty to act according to one's judgment. At discretion, according to one's own judgment. To surrender at discretion, to surrender unconditionally. Years of discretion, the age when one is capable of thinking and judging for oneself; majority. discretional (dis-kresh-un-al) a. pertaining to discretion; discretionary. discretionary. discretionary. discretion; according to discretion. discretionarily (diskresh-un-ar-i-li) adv. in a discretionary manner. discretionary (diskresh-un-ar-i) a left to discretion; unrestrained except

by discretion or judgment.

discretive (dis-krō-tiv) a. [discrete] disjunctive; separating, dis-krō-tiv-li) adv. in a discretive manner.

discriminate (dis-krim'-i-nāt) v.t. [L. disorimen, -inis, distinction] to
separate; to distinguish; to mark as different; to distinguish by a peculiar note or sign; -v.i. to make a difference
or distinction; to distinguish accurately between; -a.
distinguished; having the difference marked.
discriminately (dis-krim'-i-nā-li) adv. disstinctly; minutely.

discriminates; distinctive,
discriminates; distinctive)

discrimination (dis-krim-i-nā'shun) n. act of discriminated; faculty of nicely distinguishing; that which discriminates; mark of distinction.

discriminative (dis-krim-i-nā-tiv) a. marking a difference; characteristic; observing distinctions; making difference; characteristic; observing distinctions; making difference;

discriminatively (dis-krim'i-nā-tiv-li) adv. discrimination. discriminator (dis-krim'i-nā-tur) n. one that discriminates.

discrown (dis-kroun') v.t. to deprive of a crown. discursion (dis-kur shun) n. [L. dis and currere, run] expatiation; desultory talk; act of discoursing or reasoning.

discursive (dis-kur-siv) a. rational; proceeding by process of argument, or from premises to conclusions; passing from one thing to another; desultory; rambling; digressive. discursively (dis-kur-siv-lt) autv. in a discursive manner.

discursiveness (dis-kur'-siv-nes)n. the quality of being discursive. discursus (dis-kur'sus) n. a reasoned discourse; argument.

discus (dis'kus) n. [L.] a quoit; a disk.

discuss (dis-kus') v.t. [L. dis and quatere, shake] to break up; to disperse; to examine and debate a subject; to sift; to ventilate; to reason and dispute; to break in pieces; to partake of, as viands, etc. discussable (dis-kus-a-bl) a. that may be discussed.

discusser (dis-kus'-er) n. one that discusses.

discussion (dis-kush'-un) n. act or process of discussing; examination by argument; debate; disputation.

ment; debate; disputation.

discussive (dis-kus-iv) a. able, or tending, to discuss.

discutient (dis-kū-shi-ent) a. [L. discutere, ppr. discutiens, -entis, shake off] serving to disperse morbid matter, -n. a medicine to disperse a tumour or any coagulated fluid in the body.

disdain (dis-dān') v.t. [L. dis and dignari, deem despicable; to consider unworthy of notice or regard, etc.; to look on with contemptuous indifference; to scorn (said of others); to regard as unworthy of one's own character, etc.; -v.i. to be filled with contemptuous anger; -n. scorn: contempt; arrogance.

character, etc.; —v. to be men with concemposates anger, —n. scorn; contempt; arrogance.

disdainful (dis-dan-fool) a. full of disdain; cornful.

disdainfully (dis-dan-fool) adv. in a disdainful manner.

disdainfulness (dis-dān-fool-nes) n. state of being disdainful.

disease (di-zēz) n. [O.F. dezaise] a morbid or unhealthy condition of body; sickness (applied figuratively to the mind, to the moral character

and habits, to institutions, etc.); disorder; distemper; malady; sickness; indisposition;—v.t. to afflict with a malady or sickness; to disorder; to derange: to infect.

diseased (di-zēzd') a. affected with disease.

diseasedness (di-zēzd'nes) n. the state of being diseased.

disembark (dis-em-bark') v.t. [O.F. desembark to land; -v.i. to go on land; to desert.

disembarkation, disembark-

ment (dis-em-bar-ka'shun, -bark'ment) n. act of disembarrass (dis-em-bar'as) v.t. to free from embarrassment or perplexity.

disembarrassment (dis-em-bar'as-ment) n. act of disembar-

rassing; state of being free from embarrassment.

disembay (dis-em-bā') v.t. to clear from a bay.

disembellish (dis-em-bel'ish) v.t. to deprive of embellishment.
disembitter (dis-em-bit'er) v.t. to free from bitterness or acrimony.
disembodied (dis-em-bod-id) vp. divested of the body; separated, as the soul,

from the body.

disembodiment (dis-em-bod'i-ment) n. the act of disembodying, or the state of being disembodied.

disembody (disem-bod'i) v.t. to divest of the body; to free from the flesh; to discharge from military organization.

disembogue (disem-bog') v.t. [L. dis, in, and bucca, cheek] to discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent; -v.i. to get a vent or escape from.

disembosom (dis-em-bóó'zum) v.t. to separate from the bosom.

disembowel (dis-em-loutel) v.t. to take out the bowels or entrails of; to gut. disembowelment (dis-em-hou'el-ment) n. the act or process of disembowelling; evisceration.

disembroil (disem-broil') v.t. to free from perplexity or confusion; to disentangle.

disenable (disen-abl) v.t. to deprive of power, natural or moral; to disqualify.

disenchant (disen-chant) v.t. to free from enclaration or spells; to undeceive.

disenchanter (disen-chanter) v. one that

disenchants.

disenchantment (disen-chant'ment) n. act of disenchanting, or state of being disenchanted.

disencumber (dis-en-kum-ber) v.t. to free from encumbrance. (dis-en-kum-bran-s) n. de-disencumbrance from t aything burdensome or troublesome.

disendow (dis-en-dou') v.t. to deprive of endowment.

disendowment (dis-en-dou'ment) n. the act of disendowing.

disengage (disengaj') v.t. to separate a substance from anything with which it is connected or involved; to disentangle; to clear from impediments, difficulties, and the like; to withdraw, as the mind or affections, from; to wean to release from a promise or obligation.

disengaged (dis-en-gājd') pp. free from business or occupation; vacant; at leisure.

disengagedness (disen-gai-jed-nes) n. state disengagement (disengaging: extrication; state of being disengaged; freedom from engrossing

state of being disengaged; Ireeuom from engressing occupation; leisure; vacancy.

disennoble (dise-nô-bl) v.t. to deprive of that which ennobles; to degrade.

disentail (disental') v.t. to free from entail; to break the entail of;—n. the act or operation of breaking the entail of an estate.

disentangle (disentangel) v.t. to unravel; to unfold; to separate or disconnect

things interwoven or commingled; to disengage, as from complication of circumstances or relations; to extricate from impediments or difficulties; to free from perplexity.

disentanglement (dis-en-tang-gl-ment) n. act of disentangling.

disenthrall (dis-en-thrawl) n.t. to free from thraldom; to emancipate.

disenthralment (dis-en-thrawl-ment) n. act of disenthralling; emancipate.

disenthrone (dis-en-thron') v.t. to deprive of a throne; to dethrone. disentitle (dis-en-ti-ti) v.t. to deprive of title or claim.

disentomb (dis-en-toom') v.t. to take out of a

disentrance (dis-en-trans') v.t. to awaken from a trance. disestablish (dis-es-tab/lish) v.t. to deprive of the position and privileges of an

establishment.

disestablishment (dis-es-tab'lish-ment) n. deprival of the position or privileges of an established church.

or privileges of an established church.

disesteem (dis-cs-tém') n. want of esteem; disesteem (dis-cs-tém') n. want of esteem; distance; -nt. to disapprove; to slight.

disestimation (dis-cs-ti-mā-shun) n. disesteem; distavour; bad repute.

disfavour (dis-fā-tur) n. want of favour; disesteem; disregard; an unkindness; a disobliging act; -nt. to withhold or withdraw favour from; to regard with disesteem; to discountenance.

disfeature (dis-fā-tūr) nt. to deprive of feature; to disfigure the countenance.

disfiguration (dis-fa-tūr) nt. to deprive of disfigure of disfigure; disfigurement.

disfigure (dis-fa-tūr) nt. to mar the figure or appearance of; to deface; to deform.

disfigurement (dis-fa-tūr) nt. to disfigurement.

disfigurement (dis-fa-tūr) nt. to mar the figure or appearance of; to deface; to deform.

disfigurer (dis-fig-u-rer) n. one that disfigures.

disforest (dis-for-est) v.t. to disafforest.

disfranchise (dis-franchise or chartered right; to dispossess of the rights of a citizen.

disfranchisement (dis-fran-chiz-ment) n. disfranchising, or state of being disfranchised.

disfurnish (disfurnish) v.t. to deprive of furniture, or of what serves to furnish or

disgorge (dis-gorj') v.t. [O.F. desgorger] to eject from the stomach, throat, or mouth; to vomit; to throw out with violence; to give up; to make restitution of.

disgorgement (dis-gorj'ment) n. act of disgorgement (dis-gorjer) n. one that, or that which, disgorge (dis-gor'jer) n. one that, or that which, disgorge (dis-graw) n. [L. dis and gratia, favour] lack or loss of favour, support, or countenance; that which brings dishonour; cause of shame; reproach; discredit; dishonour; -v.t. to deprive of favour; to bring reproach or shame upon ·t to dishonour.

to bring reproach or shame upon; to dishonour.

disgraceful (dis-gris-fool) a. bringing disgrace
dishonour; causing shame;
shameful; infamous; ignominious.

disgracefully (dis-gras-fool-i) adv. in a dis-

disgracefulness (dis-gras-fool-nes) n. shame-

disgracer (dis-grä/ser) n. one that disgraces.

disguise (dis-gir.) v.t. [O.F. desquiser] to change the appearance of; to conceal by an unusual dress; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; dissemble; mask; cover; counterfeit:—n. a dress or exterior put on to conceal or deceive; artificial language or manner assumed for deception; false appearance; clock; means assumed for deception; cloak; mask.

disguisedly (dis-gi-zed-li) adv. in disguise. disguiser (dis-gī/zer) n. one that disguises; a mummer.

disguising (dis-gi'zing) n. the act of giving a disgust (dis-gust) n. (L. dis and gustus, taste) loathing; nausea; dislike; repugnance;—v.t. to provoke disgust in.

disgustful (dis-gust-fool) a. provoking disgust; offensive to the taste or sensibilities. disgustfulness (dis-gust-fool-nes) n. the character of being disgusting. disgusting (dis-gust-ting) ppr. causing disgusting offensive; loath-some.

disgustingly (dis-gusting-li) adv. in a manner to disgust.

dish (dish) n. [L. disgust.

dish (dish) n. [L. disgust.

dish; any particular kind of food; any body concave like a dish; -v.t. to put in a dish, ready for serving at table; to make like a dish; to frustrate or disappoint; to damage.

Dish-cloth, dish-clout, a cloth used for washing dishes.

Dish-cover, a metal or earthenware cover put on a dish. Dish-cover, a metal or earthenware cover put on a dish in serving. Dish-water, water in which dishes have been washed. To dish up, to prepare; to serve up. dishabille (dis-a-bil') n. [F.] an undress; loose dress; deshabille.

dishearten (dis-har-tm) v.l. to deprive of heart, courage, or hope. disheartenment (dis-har-tm-ment) n. the act of disheartening, or state of being disheartened.

dishevel (di-shev-el) v.t. [L. dis and capillus, hair] to suffer to hang in a loose or negligent manner, as the hair; to disorder; -v.i. to spread in disorder.

dishevelment (di-shev'-el-ment) n. the act of dishevelling, or the state of being dishevelled,

dishful (dish-fool) n. as much as a dish holds, or can hold.

dishonest (dis-on-est) a. wanting in honesty; fraudulent; characterized by fraud. dishonestly (dis-on-est-li) adv. in a dishonest manner. dishonestly (dis-on-est-li) adv. in a dishonest manner. dishonesty (fraudulent) n. want of honesty, probity, or integrity. dishonour (dis-on-ur) n. disgrace; want of honour; shame; reproach; -v.t. to deprive of honour; to bring reproach or shame on; to treat with indignity; to violate the chastity of; to refuse to accept or pay (said of a draft or acceptance). dishonourable (dis-on-ur-a-bl) a. bringing dishonourableness (dis-on-ur-a-bl-nes) n. dishonourable quality.

dishonourably (dis-on-ur-a-bli) adv. in a disdishonourer (dis-on-ur-er) n. one that dis-

dishorn (dis-horn') v.t. to deprive of horns.

dishorse (dis-hors') v.t. to dismount from horse-

disillusion (dis-i-loo'zhun) n. a freeing, or being freed, from illusion; disenchantment;

-v.t. to free from illusion; to disenchant.

disillusionize (disi-i-loo'zhun-iz) v.t. to free from illusion; to disenchant.

disillusionment (dis-i-loo'zhun-ment) n. the process of freeing from illusion; the state of being disillusioned.

disincarcerate (dis-in-kar-se-rāt) v.t. to disinclination (dis-in-kli-nā-shun) n. state of being disinclined; want of propensity, desire, or affection; unwillingness; dislike. disincline (dis-in-klin') v.t. to excite dislike or aversion; to make averse.

disinclose, disenclose (dis-in-klūz', -enopen what has been inclosed; to free from inclosure,
disincorporate (dis-in-kor'pu-rat) v.t. to
deprive of corporate powers;

to disunite a corporate or established society.

disincorporation (dis-in-kor-pu-nt/shun) n.

disinfect (dis-in-fekt') v.t. to cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter.

disinfectant (dis-in-fek-tant) n. that which disinfects; agent used to disinfect. disinfection (dis-in-fek-shun) n. purification from contagious matter. disinfector (dis-in-fek-tur) n. one that, or that which, disinfects. disingenuous (dis-in-jen-ū-us) a. not noble or high-toned; mean; unworthy; not ingenuous; wanting in candour or frankness. disingenuously (dis-in-jen-ū-us-li) adv. in a disingenuous manner. disingenuousness (dis-in-jen-ū-us-nes) n. disinherit (dis-in-her-it) v.t. to cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance. (dis-in-her'i-tans) n. act of disinheritance (dis-in-her'i-tans) n. act of disinheriting. disintegrable (dis-in-te-gra-h) a. capable of separation into parts. disintegrate (dis-in-te-gra's-hun) n. act of disintegrate (dis-in-te-gra's-hun) n. act of disintegration (dis-in-te-gra's-hun) n. act of being disintegration (dis-in-te-gra's-hun) n. act of being disintegrated; reduction to integrant parts. disintegrative (dis-in-te-gra-tiv) a. tending to disintegrate. disintegrate. disintegrate. disintegrate (dis-in-te-gra-tur) n. one that, obscurity; to resuscitate, as an old idea or custom. disinterested (dis-in-ter-es-ted) n. not indisinterested (dis-in-ter-es-ted) n. not indisinterested (dis-in-ter-es-ted) allowers disinterested manner. disinterested manner. inheritance. disinterestedness (dis-in-ter-es-ted-nes) n. disinterested quality. disinterment (dis-in-ter-ment) n. act of dis-interring. disinthrall, disinthralment (dis-in-thrawl', ment) See disenthrall, disenthralment.

disintricate (dis-in-tri-kat) v.t. to free from intricacy.

disinvestiture (dis-in-ves-ti-tūr) n. the act of depriving of investiture.

disinvolve (dis-in-ves-ti-tūr) n. the act of depriving of investiture.

disinvolve (dis-ion-ves-ti-tūr) n. the act of depriving of investiture.

disjoin (dis-join) v.t. to part: to disunite; to separate; to sunder: p-v.i. to be separated.

disjoint (dis-joint) v.t. to sever a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate; to separate at junctures; to break in pieces; to break the natural order and relations of: p-v.i. to fall, or break, in pieces.

disjointed (dis-join-ted) pp. separated at the joints; put out of joint; incoherent.

disjointedness (dis-join-ted-nes) n. state of separation or incoherence.

disjointedly (dis-join-ted-li) adv. in adisjointed -ment) See disenthrall, disenthralment. disjointedly (dis-join-ted-li) adv. in a disjointed manner. disjunct (dis-jungkt') a. [L. disjungere, pp. disjunctus, disjoin disjoined; separated.
disjunction (dis-jungk-shun) n. act of disjoining; disunion; separation.
disjunctive separating; disjoining; -n. a disjunctive conjunction; a disjunctive proposition.
disjunctively junctive manner.
disjuncture (dis-jungk-tūr-l) adv. in a disjuncture tunctive manner.
disjuncture (dis-jungk-tūr) n. the act of disjoining; separation. disk (disk) n. See disc.

a putting out of joint.

dislodge (dis-loj') v.t. to drive from a lodge or place of rest, repose, hiding, or defence; to remove, as troops, to other quarters.

dislodgment (dis-loj'nment) n. the act of dislodgment (dis-loj'al) a. failing in allegiance or duty to the crown; false or inconstant in love; unfaithful to the marriage vow or bed; perfidious; dislike (dis-lik') n. want of liking or inclination; a moderate degree of hatred; disrelish; distaste; antipathy;—v.t. to regard with aversion or displeasure; to disapprove; to disrelish.

dislocate (dis-lo-kat) v.t. [L. dis and locare, place, fr. locus, place] to displace; to disploce; to displocation (dis-lo-ka'shun) n. act of dislocating, or state of being dislocated; displacement of rocks or strata from their original position; sutter out of joint.

unfaithful to the marriage vow or bed; perindious; treacherous.

disloyally (dis-loi/al-i) ulv. in a disloyal manner; treacherously.

disloyalty (dis-loi/al-ii) u. want of loyalty; lack (disloyalty) of fidelity; unfaithfulness in love.

dismal (diz-mal) a. [L. dies mulus, evil day] gloomy to the eye or ear; sorrowful and depressing to the feelings; dark; horrid; direful.

dismally (diz-mal-i) udv. in a dismal manner; gloomily; sorrowfully.

dismalness (diz-mal-i) udv. in a dismal manner; dismalness (dis-man-tl) v.t. to strip; to deprive of apparatus, furniture, equipments, defences, fortifications, rigging, etc.

dismask (dis-mast) v.t. to strip a mask from; to dismask (dis-mast) v.t. to take out the masts from a ship; to break or carry away the masts.

dismastment (dis-mast) v.t. to take out the cat of dismastment (dis-masting; dismasted state.

dismay (dis-mai') v.t. (0. F. fr. L. dis and 0. H. (or. nuagan, be able] to deprive of strength or courage; to dishearten; to depress the spirit or resolution; to difficit to deprive of strength for resolution; to difficit to deprive of strength. or courage; to dishearten; to depress the spirit or resolution; to fill with fear or apprehension; to affright; to appal; -n. loss of courage; sinking of the spirit; a fear impressed; terror felt; state of alarm and consternation.

dismember (dismember) v.t. to divide limb from limb; to separate, as a part from the main body; to disjoint. dismemberer (dis-mem-ber-er) n. one that dismemberment (dis-mem'-ber-ment) n. act of dismembering, or state of being dismembered; mutilation.

dismiss (dis-mis) v.t. [L. dis and mittere, pp.
missus, send to send away; to permit to
go; to remove from office, service, or employment; to put aside; to reject, as a petition or motion in court dismissal (dis-mis-al) n. dismission; discharge. dismission (dis-mish'-un) n. act of dismissing; leave to depart; removal from office or employment; discharge; a setting aside, as a plea.

dismissory (dis-mish-ri) n. dismissing; sending to another jurisdiction; granting leave to go away. dismount (dis-mount) v.t. to bring down from an elevation, place of honour, or the like; to throw, or remove, from a horse; to throw or remove cannon or other artillery from carriages: 'o remove from a frame or setting; -v.i. to come down; to descend; to alight from a horse to alight from a horse. disobedience (dis-ō-bēd-yens) n. neglect or disobedience (dis-ō-bēd-yens) n. neglect or disobedient (dis-ō-bēd-yens) n. neglecting or refusing to obey.

disobediently (dis-ō-bēd-yent-li) adv. in 2 disobey (dis-ō-bā') v.t. to neglect or refuse to obey, or to do what is commanded. disobever (dis-ō-bā-er) n. one that disobeys. disoblige (dis-ō-blij') v.t. to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to be unaccommodating to. disobliging (dis-ō-blī-jing) a. not obliging: not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; unkind; ungracious.

another; unkind; ungracious.

disobligingly (dis-ō-bli-jing-li) adv. in a disdisobligingness (dis-ō-bli-jing-nes) n. the
disobligingness (dis-ō-bli-jing-nes) n. the
quality of being disobliging.

disomatous (di-sō-ma-tus) a. [G. di, two, and
sōma, -atos, body] having two bodies united. disorb (dis-orb') v.t. to throw out of orbit.

disorder (dis-or-der) n. want of order; irregularity; confusion; disturbance; disarrangement; disturbance of the bodily functions; indisposition; sickness; disturbance of the mental functions; discomposure; mental derangement; violation of public rule and law; unsettled state; tunult; -v.t. to disturb the order of; to throw into confusion; to make sick; to disturb the regular operations of.

disordered (dis-or-derd) pp. out of order; deranged.

disordered (dis-or-derd) pp. out of order; deranged.

disorderedness (dis-or-derd-nes) n. the state of being disordered.

disorderliness (dis-or-derd-nes) n. state of being disorderly.

disorderly (dis-or-der-li) a. confused; marked by disorderly.

disorderly (dis-or-der-li) a. confused; marked by disorder; irregular; not acting in an orderly way, as the functions of the body; lawless; not complying with the restraints of order and law; vicious; loose; not regulated by the restraints of morality.

disorganization (dis-or-ga-ni-zi-shun) n. destruction of organic form or structure; subversion of order or system.

disorganize (dis-or-ga-niz) v.t. to break or connected system of; to throw into utter disorder.

disorganizer (dis-or-ga-ni-zer) n. one that disorganizes.

disown (dis-on) v.t. to refuse to own or acknowledge; to renounce; disavow; disclaim.

disparage (dis-parij) v.t. [L. dis and par, equal] to lower in rank or estimation; to dishonour; to undervalue; decry; depreciate.

disparagement (dis-parij) renot) n. unjust comparison; unfair representation; depreciation; detraction.

sentation; depreciation; detraction.

disparager (dis-par-ij-er) n. one that traduces or depreciates, as character or reputation, by unfair representation or unjust comparison

disparaging (dis-par-ij-ing) a. that which disparages.

disparate (dis-par-ij-ing) a. that which disparates uniqual; unlike; essentially different; -n. one of two or more things of different species; one of two or more things so unlike that they cannot be

compared with each other.

disparately (dis-pa-rāt-li) adv. in a disparate manner.
disparateness (dis-pa-rāt-nes) u. the state or quality of being disparate.
disparity (dis-pa-rīt-li) u. inequality in form, character, or degree; difference in age,

rank, condition, or excellence; disproportion.

dispark (dis-park) e.t. to throw open, as a park; toset at large; to release from confinement.

dispart (dis-part) e.t. [L. dis and partire, separate; to purs; to split; -n.i. to separate; to open; to cleave; -n. the difference between the semi-diameter of the base size of the base of a cure and thet of the ring at the ring at the breech of a gun, and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle.

dispassion (dis-pash'un) n. freedom from dispassion passion; apathy.

dispassionate (dis-pash'un-āt) n. free from passion; unmoved by feelings; moderate; impartial; cool; composed; serene; unruffled.

dispassionately (dis-pash'un-āt li) adr. without passion; calmly.

dispatch See despatch.

dispauper (dis-paw-per) v.t. to deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support. dispauperize (dis-paw-per-īz) v.t. to free from pauperism or paupers.

dispeace (dis-pes') n. want of peace, rest, or quiet. dispel (dis-pel') n.t. [L. dis and pellere, push, drive] to drive away; to scatter; to cause to disappear; to dissipate; to banish;—r.i. to fly different ways; to be dispersed; to disappear, as dust or clouds.

dispeller (dis-pel-er) n. one that, or that which, dispels.

dispensable (dis-pen-sa-bl) n. capable of being dispensed or administered; capable of being dispensed with.

dispensableness (dispensable quality.

dispensary (dis-pen-sa-ri) n. an institution for supplying the poor with medical and surgical advice, and with medicines, gratuitously; the shop or place in which medicines are prepared.

dispensation (dis-pen-sa-shun)n distribution; dealings of God with his creatures; general distribution of good or evil in the divine economy; the particular mode or form of God's dealings, embodied in laws, rites, and promises; the Mosaic dispensation; the Christian dispensation; in the R.C. church, a licence to do what is forbidden, or omit what is commanded; exemption.

dispensational (dis-pen-sa-shun-al) a. belonging to a dispensation.

dispensatory (dis-pen-sa-shun-al) a. and ispensation;—n. a book of directions for compounding medicines; a pharmacopocia.

medicines; a pharmacopœia.

dispense (dispens) v.t. [L. dis and pendere, weigh] to deal or divide out in parts; to apply, as laws, to particular cases; to make up a medicine;—v.t. to excuse from; to grant a dispensation, as from duty, obligation, or vow; to do without. To dispense with, to permit the neglect or omission of; to be without. do without.

dispenser (dispen'ser) n. one that dispenses, dispenser (dispensing) ppr. granting dispensing (dispensing) ppr. granting dispensation; having power to dispense. dispeople (dispedipl) v.t. to depopulate; to empty of inhabitants by war, pestilence, etc. dispermous (drsper'nus) a. [G. di, two-fold, and sperma, seed] containing two seeds only.

disperse (dis-pers') v.t. [L. dis and spargere. strew] to scatter here and there; to distribute; to spread, as knowledge, light, etc.; to cause to vanish or separate; -r.i. to separate; to go in different directions; to vanish; to be dispelled.

dispersedly (dis-per-sed-li) adv. in a dispersed

disperser (dis-per-ser) n. one that disperses.

dispersion (dis-per'shun) m. act of scattering or dissipating; state of being scattered. dispersive (dis-per'siv) a. tending to separate and scatter; capable of dispersion dispersively (dis-per'siv-li) adv. in a dispersive manner.

dispersively manner.

dispersiveness (dis-per-siv-nes) n. state or quality of being dispersive.

dispirit (dis-pir'it) v.t. to depress the spirits of; dishearten; discourage; deject; damp; depress.

dispirited (dis-pir'-1-ted) pn. dejected; discouraged; feeble; spiritless.

dispiritedly (dis-pir'-1-ted) pn. dejected; disdispiritedly (dis-pir'-1-ted) in a dispirited manner.

displace (dis-plas) v.t. to change the place of; to remove; to put out of place.

displaceable (dis-plas-a-bl)a. capable of being displaced.

displacement (dis-plas-ment) n. act of displaced; removal; discharge; quantity of water displaced by a floating body, as by a ship.

displacer (dis-plas-ser) n. one that, or that which, displacer (dis-plas-ser) n. one that, or that which, displacet.

displant (displant) v.t. to root up a plant; to remove from the natural or usual place; to strip a country of its inhabitants.

displantation (dis-plantia-fa-shun) n. the act of displanting.

display (dis-pla') v.t. [L. dis and plicare, fold] to unfold; to spread wide; to exhibit to the eyes or to the mind; to manifest; to set in view ostentatiously;--v.t. to make a show, esp. in talk;-n. an unfolding; exhibition; manifestation; ostentatious show; parade.

displayer (dis-pla'er) n. one that, or that which, displays.

displease (dis-plez') r.t. to offend; to excite a feeling of disapprobation or dislike in; to make angry; to disgust, as the taste;—r.i. to raise aversion.

displeasing (dis-plē'zing) ppr. disagreeable and offensive to the mind of the senses.

displeasingly (dis-ple'zing-li) adv. in a displeasure (dis-plezh-ur) n. the feeling of one that is displeased; slight anger or irritation; that which displeases; offence; state of disfavour or disgrace; disapprobation; dislike.

displode (dis-plod) v.t. and i. [L. fr. dis and plodere, plandere, clap, strike, heat] to discharge; to explode; to burst with a loud sound. displosion (dis-plod'zlun) n. an explosion; a displame (dis-plod'w) v.t. to strip of plumage; to displume (dis-plod'w) v.t. to strip of plumage; to dispondee (dis-plod'd) n. a double spondee, consisting of four long syllables.

disponde (dis-pon'd) v.t. [L. dis, apart, and ponere, place] to make over, or convey, to another in legal form [Scots Law].

disponee (dis-pōne') n. one to whom property is disponee (dis-pō-ne') n. one that dispones.

disponer (dis-pō'ner) n. one that dispones.

disport (dis-po-ner) n. one that dispones, disport (dis-port) v.t. [O.F. desporter, fr. L. dis and porture, carry] to divert or amuse;—v.t. to play; to wanton; to sport; to move lightly and gaily;—n. play; sport; pastime; diversion.

disposable (dis-po-za)-b) a. subject to disposal; liable to be disposed of or made use of; disengaged; free to be bought or employed.

disposal (dis-po-za) n. act of disposing, or disposal ing of; orderly distribution; power of ordering; regulation of the fate, condition, application, etc., of anything; government; management; control; to other. ordering; regulation of the fate, condition, application, etc., of anything; government; management; control; power or right of bestowing; dispensation; arrangement.

dispose to distribute and put in place; to set in order; to arrange; to adjust; to regulate; to assign to a service or use; to bestow for an object or purpose; to give a tendency or inclination; to fit; to adapt; to incline the mind of. To dispose of, to part with; get rid of; sell; provide for.

disposed (dis-pozd) pp. inclined; minded; arranged; set in order. disposedly (dis-pozed-li) adv. properly; in good order.

disposettly order.

disposer (dis-pō-zer) n. one that, or that which, disposer (dis-pō-zer) n. one that arranges, or bestows.

disposition (dis-pō-zish-un) n. the act of disposation; posing; disposal; regulation; the state or manner of being disposed; arrangement; order; method; natural fitness or tendency; bias; propensity; inherent or acquired frame of mind; temper; inclination; bestowal or distribution, as of estates or goods; deed of gift.

dispositional (dis-pō-zish-un-al) a. pertaining to disposition.

dispositive (dis-po-zish-un-al) a. pertaining to dispositive (dis-po-zish-un-arregulating.

dispossess (dis-pu-zes) v.t. to put out of possession; to eject.

dispossession (dis-pu-zesh-un) n. act of putting out of possession; the state of being dispossessed

dispossessor (dis-pu-zes-ur) n. one that dis-dispossessor (dis-praz) n. blame; reproach; dis-dispraise (dis-praz) n. blame; to blame. dispraiser (dis-pra-zer) n. one that dispraises.

dispraiser (dis-prā-zer) n. one that dispraises.

dispraisingly (dis-prā-zing-li) udv. in a dispraisingly praising manner.

dispread (dis-pred) v.t. to spread abroad;—v.t.
disproof (dis-pro)of) n. a proving to be false or
erroneous; confutation; refutation.

disproportion (dis-pro-pri-shun) n. want of
want of suitableness or adequacy; disparity; inequality;
—v.t. to make unsuitable; to mismatch; to join unfitly.

disproportionable (dis-prō-pōr-shun-a-bl)
disproportionably (dis-prō-pōr-shun-a-bl)
disproportionably (dis-prō-pōr-shun-a-bl)
portion or symmetry; unsuitably.

portion or symmetry; unsuitably.

disproportional (dis-pro-pōr/shun-al) a. not having due proportion; unsuitable in form or quantity; unequal; inadequate.

disproportionally (dis-prō-pōr²shun-sl-i) adv unsuitably with respect to form, quantity, or value; inadequately.

disproportionate (dis-prō-pōr²shun-āt) a. not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable in bulk, form, or value.

disproportionately (dis-prō-pōr²shun-āt-portionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately.

portionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately.
disproportionateness at-nes) n. the state

of being disproportionate.
disprovable (dis-proof-ya-bl) a. capable of being disproved.
disproval (dis-proof-yal) n. act of disproving; reintation.

disprove (dis-proov') v.t. [I. dis and probare, to confute; to refute.

disprover (dis-proo-ver) n. one that disproves.

disputability (dis-pū-ta-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being disputable. (dis-pū-ta-bi) n. capable of being disputable to be called in

question; controvertible.

disputant (disputant) n. one that disputes; a disputant (ontroversialist. disputation (disputaist) n. act of disputing; controversy in words; a college exercise in argument and discussion.

disputatious (dispute; apt to cavilor controvert. disputatiously (dis-pū-tū/shus-li) adv. in a disputatious manner.

disputatiousness (dis-pa-tā-shus-nes) n. the quality of being dis-

dispute (dis-pūt) v.t. [L. dis and putare, think] to argue for and against; to discuss; to struggle for the possession of; to strive to maintain; to oppose by argument; to call in question; -v.i. to contend oppose by against to ear in question ;—2.2 to contend in argument; to argue a question for and against; to discuss; to dehate; to strive in opposition to a competitor;—2. verbal discussion; contest in words and arguments; effort to maintain one sopinions, or vindicate one sclaims.

disputed (dis-puted) a. contested; called in question.

disputer (disputer) n. one that disputes; a controvertist.

disqualification (dis-kwol-i-fi-kā/shun) n. act of disqualifying, or state of being disqualifiet; disability, esp. legal disability; that which disqualifies or incapacitates.

disqualify (dis-kwol-i-fi) v.t. to render unfit; to incapacitate; to deprive of legal

capacity, power, or right.

disquiet (dis-kwi-et) v.t. to render unquiet; to make uneasy or restless; to disturb, to make uneasy of enict or tr. naulility;

harass; to vex; to fret; -n. want of quiet or tr. nquillity; uncasiness; restlessness; anxiety.

disquieter (dis.kwi-e-ter) n. one that, or that which, disquiets.

disquietment (dis.kwi-e-ten) n. the act of disquietude (dis.kwi-e-tind) n. want of peace or tranquillity; uncasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety.

disquisition diskwi-zish'un) n. [L. fr. disquisition quirere, investigate] a formal or systematic inquiry into, or discussion of, any subject; elaborate argumentative essay; a written treatise.

disquisitional, disquisitionary (dis-kwi-zish-un-al, a-ri) a. pertaining to disquisition.

disrate (dis-rat') v.t. to degrade, or reduce to a lower rating.

disregard (dis-regard') v.t. to take no notice of; notice; indifference pay no need to; no omission to

notice; indifference.

disregarder (dis-re-garder) n. one that disregarder (gards or neglects.
disregardful (dis-re-gardfool) n. negligent;
regardless; exhibiting disregard.
disrelish (dis-relish) n. want of relish; distaste;
dislike;—v.t. to dislike the taste of.

disrepair (dis-re-pār') n. state of being out of repair, or in bad condition.
disreputable (dis-rep-ū-ta-bi) a. not reputable; discreditable; disgraceful.
disreputably (dis-rep-ū-ta-bi) adv. in a disreputable manner.

disreputation, disrepute disrepute ta'shun,

-re-put) n. discredit; dishonour; disgrace.

disrespect (disre-spekt) v.t. to show disrespect to;—n. want of respect or reverence; disesteem; incivility; rudeness.

disrespectful (dis-re-spekt-fool) a. wanting in respect; uncivil; unceremonious. disrespectfully (dis-re-spekt-fool-i) adv. in a disrespectfulness (dis-re-spekt-fool-nes) n. disrespectfulness (dis-re-spekt-fool-nes) n. disrobe (dis-rōb) n.t. [L. dis and P. robe, gardresses or decorates.

dresses or decorates.

disrober (dis-rō-ber) n. one that disrobes.

disroder (dis-rö-ber) n. one that disrobes.

disroot (dis-rö-ber) n. to tear up the roots of, or by the roots; to loosen; to undermine.

disrupt (dis-rupt') n. [L. disruptūs, pp. of disrumpere, break asunder] rent asunder; broken;

n. to break or burst asunder.

disruption (dis-rup-shun) n. the act of rending asunder; disrupture; dilaceration; rent; breach. The Disruption, in Scotland, the rupture of the Established church in 1843, when the Free church was formed.

disruptive (dis-rup-tiv)n. causing, or accompanied by, disruption.

disruptiveness (dis-rup-tiv-nes) n. the state or quality of being disruptive. disrupture (dis-rup-tūr) n. a rending asunder; disrupture (dis-rup-tūr) n. a rending asunder; dissupture (dis-rup-tūr) n. a rending asunder; dissupture (dis-rup-tūr) n. a rending asunder;

diss (dis) n. [Algerian] the name of an Algerian grass which is used to make paper.

dissatisfaction (dis-sat-is-fak'shun) n. state or condition of being dissatisfied; discontentment; disapprobation; distaste.

dissatisfactoriness (dis-sat-is-fak'tur-i-distaste.) n. the quality of being dissatisfactory.

dissatisfactory (dis-sat-is-fak'tur-i)a. causing dissatisfactory (dissatisfaction.

dissatisfy (dis-sat-is-fi) v.t. to render unsatisfied or discontented; to disappoint.

dissect (di-sekt) v.t. [L. dis and secare, cut] to cut up; to cut in pieces; to separate the parts of organized bodies in such a manner as to display their structure; to anatomize; to analyze into its constituent parts for the purpose of examination.

dissectible (di-sek-ti-bl) a. capable of being dissection (di-sek-thun) n. act of dissection.

dissection (di-sek² shun) n. act of dissecting; anatomy; act of separating into constituent parts for the purpose of critical examination.

dissector (di-sek²tur) n. one that dissects; an anatomist.

disseize (dissez) v.t. [L. dis and O.F. saisir, lay hold on] to deprive of actual seizin or possession; to dispossess wrongfully.

possession; to dispossess wrongfully.

disseizee (dissē.zö n. a person unlawfully put out of possession of an estate.

disseizin (dissē.zin) n. an unlawful dispossessing of a person seized of the freehold.

disseizor (dissē.zur) n. one that unlawfully puts another out of possession of an estate.

dissemble (disseizur) n. one that unlawfully puts another out of possession of an estate.

dissemble (disseizur) n. one that unlawfully puts another out of possession of an estate.

dissemblance; to put an untrue appearance upon; to disguise; to mask; to make pretence of; to feign;—v.i. to assume a false appearance; to conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments, under some pretence. motives, intention, or sentiments, under some pretence.

dissembler (di-sem-bler) n. one that dissembles.

dissemblingly (di-sem'bling-li) adv. in a dissembling warm. (di-sem'bling manner. disseminate (di-sem'i-nāt) v.t. [L. dis and seminare, sow, fr. semen, seed] to sow, as seed; to scatter for growth and propagation; to spread or extend by dispersion; diffuse; circulate.

dissemination (di-sem-i-nā-shun) n. act of disseminating, or state of being disseminated; propagation; diffusion; dispersion. dissemi-nā-tiv) a. tending to disseminate.

disseminator (di-semi-na-tur) a. tending to disseminator (di-semi-na-tur) n. one that disseminates.

dissension (di-sen-i-na-tur) n. one that dissension (di-sen-shun) n. [L.] violent disagreement in opinion; breach of friend-ship and union; strife; quarrel; contention.

dissent (di-sent') v.i. [L. dis and sentire, feel, agree; to differ from the established church: to be of a contrary nature;—n. act of dissenting; difference of opinion; disagreement; declaration of difference; separation from an established church.

dissenter (di-sen-tur) n. one that dissents; one that difference; one that withdraws from the established church; one that denies the principle or right of the establishement of a state church.

dissentient (di-sen-shont) a. disagreeing:

dissentient (di-sen'shent) a. disagreeing; declaring dissent:—n. a dissenter. dissenting (di-senting) ppr. differing in opinion; having the character of dissent; belonging to, or connected with, a body of dissenters.

belonging to, or connected with, a body of dissenters.

dissepiment (di-sepi-ment) n. [L. dis and sepire, hedge in, fence] a partition in certain hollow parts of animals and plants; one of the partitions within the ovaries and fruits of some plants.

dissertation (dis-er-tā-shun) n. [L. dissertare, discuss] a formal or elaborate discourse; a disquisition; an essay; a written treatise.

dissertational (dis-er-tā-shun-al) a. relating to dissertations; disquisitional.

dissertationist, dissertator dissertator dissertator

ist, -tur) n. one that writes dissertations.

disserve (dis-serv) v.t. to injure; to hurt; to harm.

disservice (dis-servis) n. injury; harm; mischief.

disserviceable (dis-ser-vis-a-bl) a. of no service; injurious.

dissever (di-sev-er) v.t. to part in two; to divide asunder; to disunite; to separate.

disseverance, disseveration (disseveration sev. er-ans, -sev-e-ra-shun) n. act of dissevering: separation.

dissidence (dis-i-dens) n. disagreement; dissent.

dissident (dis-i-dent) a. [L. dis and sedere, sit] not agreeing; dissenting:—n. one that separates from the established religion; a dissenter. dissilience (di-sil-i-ens) n. act of leaping or starting asunder. (di-sil-i-ent) a. [L. dis and salire, leap] starting asunder; bursting and opening

with elastic force.

dissimilar (di-sim'i-lar) a. unlike; heterogeneous; having no resemblance. dissimilarity (di-sim-i-lar-lat) n. want of resemblance; unlikeness. dissimilarly (di-sim'i-lar-li) adv. in a dissimilar manner.

dissimilation (di-sim-i-la'shun) n. the act of rendering dissimilar or different; [Phil.] the change of a sound to another and a different sound, when otherwise two similar sounds would come

dissimilarity; a comparison by contrast.

dissimulate (di-sim-ik-lat) n. want of similational dissimilarity; a comparison by contrast.

dissimulate (di-sim-ik-lat) v.i. to dissemble; to feign.

dissimulation (di-sim-ū-lā/shun) n. [L.] act of dissembling or feigning; false pretension; hypocris

dissimulator (di-sim-u-lā-tur) n. one that dis-

dissipate (disi-pāt) v.t. [L.] to drive asunder; to scatter every way; to spread on all sides; to spend, as money; to squander; to divide, as the attention; to waste the mental powers in desultory pursuits;—v.t. to separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish; to be extravagant or dissolute.

dissipated (dis-i-pā-ted) pp. given to dissipation; dissolute.

dissipation (dis-i-pā-shun) n. act of dissipating; a state of dispersion; the insensible loss of the minute particles of a body, which fly off, so that the body is diminished or may altogether disappear; a dissolute course of life; vicious indulgence; debauchery; that which diverts or distracts the mind.

dissipative (dis'i-pā-tiv) a. tending to dissipate.

dissociable (di-sō'sha-h)a. not sociable; capable of being dissociated.

dissocial (di-sō'shal) a. not social; unfriendly; unfitted for society.

dissocialize (di-sō'shal-īz) v.t. to make unsociate (di-sō'shi-āt) v.t. [L. dis and sociare, unite, fr. socius, companion] to separate: to disunite: to partie: to disunite: to partie: to disunite.

separate; to disunite; to part.
dissociation (di-sō-shi-ā-shun) n. act of dissociation (di-sō-shi-ā-tiv) a. tending to dissociative (di-sō-shi-ā-tiv) a. tending to dissociate.
dissolubility (dis-o-lū-bil-i-ti) n. capacity of being dissolved.
dissoluble (dis-u-lū-bl, di-sol-u-bl) a. [L.] capable of being disunited.

dissoluble (dis-u-1u-n, u-su-u-n, u-su-u-n, dis-fied; capable of being dissolved or lique-fied; capable of being dissolved or lique-fied; capable of being dissolved or lique-fied; capable of being dissolvere, pp. dissolutes oblutus, loose loose in morals and conduct; disorderly; wild; vicious; lax.

dissolutely (dis-u-lūt-lip) adv. in a loose or dissolute manner.

dissoluteness (dis-u-lūt-nes)n. state or quality of being dissolute; debauchery.

dissolution (dis-u-lūt-shun) n. act of dissolving; dissolute is desorbing dissolved; change from a solid to a fluid state; decomposition; dispersion of an assembly by terminating its sessions; the breaking up of a partnership; extinction of human life; death: destruction.

dissolvability (di-sol-va-bil-1-ti) n. capability dissolvable (di-sol-va-bil-1-ti) n. capabiloty dissolvable (di-sol-va-bil-1-ti) n. capabiloty.

dissolved.

dissolve (disolv) v.t. [L. dis and solvere, to loose, free] to separate into component parts; to break the continuity of; to disconnect; to convert to break the continuity of; into a liquid; to melt; to liquely; to destroy the power of; to waste away; to consume; to terminate; to cause to disappear; to annul; to rescind;—v.i. to waste away; to be melted; to be decomposed; to crumble; to break up; to be dismissed.

dissolvent (di-solvent) a. having power to melt or dissolve;—n. that which has the

power of dissolving; a solvent.

dissonance (dis-u-nans) n. a mingling of discordant sounds; jargon; want of

agreement; incongruity.

dissonant (dis-u-nant) a. [L. dis and sonare, to sound] discordant; inharmonious; harsh; disagreeing; incongruous.

dissuade (di-swad) v.t. [L. dis and suadere, to persuade] to advise or exhort against.

dissuader (di-swa'der) n. one that dissuades.

dissuasion (di-swa-zhun) n. act of dissuading; exhortation against a thing. (di-swa-siy) n. tending to dissuade;

n. an argument or counsel em-

ployed to deter one from a measure or purpose.

dissuasively (diswasiv-li) adv. in a way to dissuade or induce to refrain from.

dissyllabic (dis-i-lab-ik) a. consisting of two syllabic syllables only.

dissyllabification (dis-i-lab-i-fi-kā-shun)
n. formation into two syllables

dissyllabify, dissyllabize (dis-i-lal-i-la sisting of two syllables.

distaff (dis'taf) n. [A.S. distef] the staff for holding the flax, tow, or wool, from which the thread is drawn in spinning by hand; the holder of a distaff. Distaff side, an old collective name for the female members of a family.

distain (dis-tān') v.t. [L. dis and tingere, tinge] to stain: to discolour; to sully: to family.

sully; to tarnish.

distal (distal) a. distance and al, cf. cen-tral applied to the end of a bone or organ farthest from the point of attachment or

insertion [Anat.]. distally (dis'tal-i) adv. towards the distal end.

distance (dis'tans) n. [L. distare, to stand apart] the space between two objects or bodies: the linear extent from one place to another; a measure of division or separation; part of a racecourse; the near, middle, or back ground of a picture; a certain period or interval of time; remoteness in succession or relation; state of standing aloof, as from fear or respect; reserve; coldness; v.t. to place at a distance; to remove back from the view point; to leave behind in a race; to surpass or excel. Angular distance, the angle of separation included between the lines drawn from two objects to a meluded between the mies drawn from two objects to a given point. Distance-post, in horse-racing, the post or flag blaced at the end of the distance, a length of 240 yards from the winning post. Distance-signal, the most distant of the signals under the control of the signalman. Inaccessible distances, such distances as can be measured only by triangulation. To keep one's distance, to

show proper respect; not to be too familiar.

distant (distant) a. separate; having a space or interval between; remote in place or time; remote in relation or succession; unconnected; indirect; indistinct; remote in view; faint; slight; cold in manner; reserved; ceremonious; haughty.

distantly (distant-li)adr. at a distance; remotely; with reserve.

distaste (dis-tast) n. aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink; uncasiness; displeasure; alienation of affection:—r.t. to dislike.

alienation of affection;—r.t. to dislike.

distasteful (dis-tāst-fool) r. unpleasant to the taste; displeasing to the feelings;

offensive; displeasing; repulsive.

distastefully (dis-tast-fool-i) adv. in a distasteful manner.

distastefulness (dis-tast-fool-nes) n. dislike; disagreeableness.

distemper (dis-tant-per) n. | 1. dis and temperare, moderate] disproportionate mixture of parts; predominance of some bad humour; disease, on parts; predominance of some bad humour; disease, esp. in dogs; predominance of any passion or appetite; ill humour; bad temper; malady; indisposition; a kind of painting in which the pigments are mixed with any binding medium soluble in water; a pigment prepared for this method of painting;—v.t. to disorder; to derange the functions of; to disturb; to ruffle; to mix opaque colours; to form distemper.

distemperature (distemperature; excess of heat, cold, or moisture; confusion; irregularity; violent disturbance; outrageousness; mental uneasiness; perturbation; indisposition.

distempered (dis-tem-perd) a. diseased; in-temperate; prejudiced.

distend (dis-tend') v.t. [L. dis and tendere, stretch, or spread in all directions; to spread apart;—v.i. to become expanded or inflated; to swell.

distender (dis-ten'-der) n. one that distends.

distensibility (dis-ten-si-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being distensible. distensible (dis-ten'si-bi) a. capable of being distended.

distensive (dis-ten'siv) a. that distends, or may be distended.

distention (dis-ten'shun) n. act of distending; state of being distended; breadth. distich (dis-tis) n. [G. di, twice, twofold, and stichos, row, verse] a couplet; an epigram of two lines or verses; -a. having two rows, or disposed in two rows; two-ranked. distichous (dis-ti-kus) a. having two rows; arranged in two rows.

distil (dis-til) v.t. [L. de and stillare, drop] to let and condensation; to extract by heat, evaporation, and condensation; to extract spirit from; to rectify; to purify;—v.ż. to fall in drops; to flow gently; to use a still; to practise distillation.

distillable (dis-til-a-bl) a. capable of, or fit for, distillation (dis-til-lat) n. the product of distillation found in the receiver.

distillation (dis-ti-lat-shun) n. act of falling in drops; the operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectification; the substance extracted by distilling. Destructive distillation, the decomposition of a substance by heat in a closed vessel, as in the manufacture of coal gas. Fractional distillation, the separation by distillation of liquids that have different boiling points.

distiller (dis-til'er) n. one that distils.

distillery (dis-til'er-i) n. the building and works where distilling is carried on.

distinct (dis-tingkt') a. [L. distinguere] having the difference marked; distinguished by visible signs; separate in place; not united by growth; different in number, kind, etc.; individual; clear; manifest definite abrigant party.

different in number, kind, etc.; individual; clear; manifest; definite; obvious; precise.

distinction (distinglishum) n. [L.] marking off objection (distinglishum) n. [L.] marking off objection (distinglishing quality; estimation of difference; conspicuous station; honourable estimation; elevation in rank or character; honorary mark or badge.

Without distinction, indiscriminately.

distinctive (distingktiv) n. marking or expressing distinction or difference.

distinctively (distingktiv) n. marking or expressing distinction; plainly.

distinctiveness (distingk tiv-nes) n. the quality of being distinctive. distinctly (distingktiv) adv. with distinctive. distinctly; plainly.

distinctness (distingktiv) n. the quality of being distinctive. distinctness; clearly; plainly.

distinctness (distingktivnes) n. the quality of erimination; clearness; precision.

crimination; clearness; precision.

distinguish (dis-ting-gwish) v.t. [L. distinguere, pp. distinctus, fr. dis, asunder, and stinguere, mark] to note the difference between; to and striputer, mark or visible sign; to separate by character or quality; to ascertain and indicate difference; to specify; to characterize; to discern critically; to judge; to separate by mark of preference or honour; to make eminent or illustrious; to exalt; to separate by definition of terms or logical division;—v.i. to make distinctions; to exercise discrimination.

to exercise discrimination.

distinguishable (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl) a.

distinguishably (dis-ting-gwish-a-bli) adv.

distinguished (dis-ting-gwish-a-bli) adv.

distinguished (dis-ting-gwish)pp. having disknown; noted; conspicuous; illustrious; marked; famous.

distinguishing (dis-ting-gwish-ing)ppr. continction; peculiar; characteristic; distinctive.

distinguishingly (dis-ting-gwish-ing-li)adv.

distort (dis-tort) v.t. (L. dis and torquere, twist]
to twist out of natural or regular shape; to
force out of the true posture or direction; to wrest from
the true meaning.

the true meaning.

distortedly (dis-tor'ted-li) adv. in a distorted manner.

distortion (distorshum) n. the act of twisting out of shape; the state of being twisted out of shape; perversion of the sense or meaning. distortive (distortive a. tending to distort; distorted.

distract (dis-trakt') v.t. [L. dis and trahere, draw] to draw to draw apart; to turn from; to divert; to draw toward different objects; to perplex; to agitate by conflicting passions; to render insane; to craze. distracted (dis-trak-ted)pp. perplexed; deranged; crazy. distractedly (dis-trak-ted-li) adv. in a distracted manner. (dis-trak-ted-nes) n. the state of being distracted; madness.

distracter (distracter) n. one that, or that which, distracts. distractile (dis-trak'til) a. widely separated [Bot.]

distraction (distrak'shun) n. [L.] drawing apart; separation; confusion of mind; state in which the attention is disturbed by variety or multiplicity of objects or motives; confusion of affairs; public disorder; wandering of the mind; loss of the wits; madness; anything which distracts or bewilders.

distractive (dis-trak-tiv) a. causing distraction.

distractively (dis-trak-tiv-li) adv. in a distractive manner.
distrain (dis-tran)v.t.[O.F.fr. L. distringere, draw asunder) to seize for debt; to take a man's movables, in order to compel him to discharge some duty or make amends for some wrong.

distrainable (distrainable a. liable to be distrained.

distrainor, distrainer (dis-trā/nur, -er) n.

distraint (dis-trant') n. the act of distraining.

distrait (dis'tra) a. [F. fr. I. distractus] abstracted; absent-minded.

distraught (distrawt) a. [L. distractus] distracted: perplexed. distress (distres) n. [0.F. fr. L. distringere, pp. districtus, pull asunder] extreme pain or suffering of body or mind; a state of danger or necessity; calamity; misfortune; adversity; the act of distraining; the thing taken by distraining;—v.t. to cause pain or anguish to: to afflict greatly; to make miserable; to seize for debt; to distrain. Flag, or signal, of distress, a signal that help is needed.

distressed (dis-trest') pp. severely afflicted; suffering misfortune or calamity.
distressful (dis-tres-fool) a. inflicting, indicating, or proceeding from, distress.
distressfully (dis-tres-fool) adv. in a distressful manner.

distressing (dis-tres-ing) ppr. very painful;

distressingly (dis-tres-ing-li) adv. in a distributable (dis-trib-ū-ta-bl) a. capable of being distributed.

distributary (dis-trib-ū-ta-ri) a. serving to distributary (dis-trib-ū-ta-ri) a. serving to distribute (dis-trib-ū-ta-ri) a. serving to divide among several; to dispense; to administer, as justice; to divide or sevarate, as into classes, orders, etc. to divide among several; to dispense; to administer, as justice; to divide or separate, as into classes, orders, etc.; to give in charity; [Print.] to separate types, and put them in their proper cases;—e.e. to make distribution. distributor or dispenses.

distributor (dis-tri-bū-shun) n. act of distribution parts or classes; arrangement of topics in a discourse; [Print] the separating of the types and placing

mto parks or classes; arrangement of topics in a discourse; [Print.] the separating of the types, and placing each letter in the proper division of its own case.

distributional (distributional) a. of, or pertaining to, distribution.

distributive (distributional) a. tending to distribution tribute; dealing to each his proper share; assigning the various species of a generic term; expressing separation or division;—n. a word that divides or distributes a collective number as each every either.

expressing separation or division:—n. a word that divides or distributes a collective number, as *cach*, *every*, *either*. **distributively** (dis-trib-ū-tiv-li) *adv.* by distribution; singly. **district** (dis-trikt)n.[L. distringer, bind] a limited extent of country: circuit; province; a territory within given lines; region or portion of the earth; an undefined territory. **distrust** (dis-trust) v.t. to doubt or suspect; not to reality or sincerity; suspicion of evil designs; want of faith or reliance; discredit; loss of confidence.

distruster (dis-trus-ter) n. one that distrusts.

distrustful (dis-trust-fool) a. apt to distrust; suspicious; not confident; diffident. distrustfully (dis-trust-fool-i) adv. in a distrustfully manner.

distrustfulness (dis-trust'-fool-nes) n. distrustless (dis-trustless a. free from distrust or suspicion.

disturb (dis-turb') v.t. [L. dis and turbare, disturb to stir; to move; to discompose; to move from regular course or action; to interrupt; hinder; interfere with; to throw into confusion; to disorder; to discorder; to stirtly actions a significant degree of any many in the prind excite uneasiness or a slight degree of anger in the mind.

disturbance (dis-tūr-bans) n. derangement of fusion or agitation of the mind; public commotion; interruption of a right; tumult; brawl; disorder; derangement.

disturber (dis-tur-ber) n. one that disturbs.

disunion (dis-ū-'yun) n. disjunction; separation; state of division; want of agreement.

disunionist (dis-ū-'yun-ist) n. an advocate of disunion.

disunite (dis-ū-'yun-ist) n. an advocate of disunion.

v.i. to part; to become separate; to fall asunder; divide;

part; sever; disjoin; sunder; separate.

disuniter (dis-ū-nī-ter) n. one that, or that which, disunites.

disusage (dis-uzaj) n. gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise, etc.

disusable or custom; neglect of use, exercise, etc. disuse (dis-ūs) n. cessation of use, practice, or exercise; cessation of custom; desuetude. disuse (dis-ūz') v.t. to cease to use or practise; to desist from employing.

diswarren (dis-wor-en) v.t. to deprive of the character of a warren. disyoke (dis-yok') v.t. to unyoke; to free from any trammel. ditch (dich) n. (dike) a trench in the earth, particularly for draining wet land, for guarding or fencing inclosures, etc.; a moat surrounding a fortress; -v.t. to dig a ditch; to surround with ditches; -v.t. to dig, or make, a ditch or ditches. Ditch-water, the stagnant water found in a ditch. To die in the last ditch, to resist to the uttermost.

ditch, to resist to the uttermost. ditcher (dich'-er) n. one that digs ditches.

ditheism (dr-the-izm) n. (G. di. double, and E. theism) the doctrine of the existence of two gods, a good one and an evil one.

ditheist (dr-the-ist) n. one that believes in ditheism.

ditheistical (dī-thē-is'ti-kal) a. pertaining to

dithyrambus (dith-i-ram-bus) n. [G., a hymn to Bacchus] an ode or song in honour of Bacchus, or in praise of wine—hence, any wild, enthusiastic strain. Also dithyramble.

ditokous (dit-u-kus) a. [G. di, two, and tokos, bringing forth] producing two ata birth. ditone (di-tōn) n. [G. di, two, and tonos, tone] an interval comprehending two whole tones. ditriglyph (di-trig-lif) n. [G. di and E. triglyph] an interval between two columns, such as to admit two triglyphs in the entablature.

ditrochee (di-tan-der) n. [dittany] a popular dittander (di-tan-der) n. [dittany] a popular

dittander (di-tan-der) n. [dittany] a popular name of the broad-leaved pepperwort.
dittany (dit-a-ni) n. [G. dittamnon, a plant grow-name of the broad-leaved pepperwort.
ing on Mount Diete, in Crete) a kind of aromatic perennial plant, the leaves of which in smell resemble lemon-thyme, and yield an essential oil.
ditto (dit-o) n. [lt. detto, fr. L. dictum, said—conwhich has been said; the aforesaid thing; the same thing;—adv. as before; in the same manner; also.
dittography (di-tog-ra-fi) n. [G.] mechanical or or letters in copying.

or letters in copying.

or letters in copying.

dittology (di-tol-5-ji) n. [G.] a twofold reading or dittology interpretation of a text.

ditty (dit-i) n. [O. R. fr. L. diotare, dictate] a song;

ditty a lay; a little poem to be sung.

diuresis (dī-ū-rē-sis) n. [G. dia, through, and orn, urine] excessive flow of urine.

diuretic (dī-ū-rē-ik) a. exciting the secretion and discharge of urine; -n. a medicine with diuretic properties.

diurnal (dī-ur-nal) a. [L. diurnus, fr. dies, day] relating to daytime; daily; recurring every day; performed in a day;—n a day-book; a book containing the canonical hours of the R.C. breviary.

diurnally (dī-ur'nal-i) adv. daily; every day.

diva (diva) n. [It. fr. L. divus, divine] a popular female singer; a prima donna.

divagation (di-va-ga'shun) n. [L. divagari, wander] a wandering or deviation.

divan (di-van) n. [A. and Per. divata) a council; the Turkish council of state; the council chamber; an audience chamber for company; a kind of cushioned seat; a public coffee-house for tobacco smokers. divaricate (di-var-i-kāt) v.t. [L. dis and varicare, fr. varus, bent outward] to divide

into two branches; —v.i. to part into two branches; to open; to fork; —a. branching; forked.

divarication (di-var-i-kii-shun) n. a parting; intersection of fibres at different angles.

dive (div) v.i. [A.S. dyjian, dnjian] to descend or plunge into water head first; to go deep into a subject; to plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it; to sink; to penetrate; —n. a descent or plunge into water or any other fluid.

Dive-dapper, the dabchick.

divelent (di-vel-ent) a. [L. divellens, drawing

Dive-dapper, the dabchick.

divellent (di-vel'ent) a. [L. divellens, drawing asunder] pulling asunder.

diver (di-ver) n. one that dives; one that goes deeply into a study or business; a bird of the genus Colymbidee, particularly expert at diving.

diverge (di-verj') v.i. [L. dis and veryere, incline] to proceed from a point, and extend; to spread or shoot, as rays; to deviate to spread or shoot, as rays; to deviate from a given course or line; to vary from a type, a normal state, or the truth.

divergence (di-ver'-jens) n. each other in radiating lines; a going farther apart.

divergent (di-ver-jent) a. Great Northern Diver or Ember-goose.

given point or direction; receding.

divers (divers) u. [L. diversus, pp. of divertere]
several; sundry; more than one, but not a

great number; various, a. [L.] different in kind; unlike: diverse (di-vers) a. [L.] different in kind; unlike: dissimilar.

diversely (di-vers-li) adv. in different ways: diversely (variously: in different directions. diversifiable (di-ver-si-fi-kā-shun) a. capable of being diversified.

diversification (di-ver-si-fi-kā-shun) n. act of variegation; state of being altered or different; variation; variety or multiplicity of forms.

diversified (di-ver-si-fid) pp. distinguished by various forms or objects.

diversiform (di-ver'si-form) a. of various forms.

diversify (diversi-fi) v.t. [L. diversus and facere, make] to make diverse or various in form or qualities; to give variety to; to varietate.

diversion (divershum) n. act of turning aside from any course, occupation, or object; that which diverts; sport; play; pastime; act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made; the attack, alarm, or feint that diverts. feint that diverts.

feint that diverts.

diversity (di-ver'si-ti) n. a state of difference; unlikeness; dissimilitude; distinct being or form, as opposed to identity; variety.

divert (di-vert) v.t. [L. dis and vertere, turn] to turn off from any course, direction, or intended application; to turn aside; to draw off, as the forces of an enemy; to turn from business or study; to turn from care or serious thoughts—hence, to give pleasure or amusement;—v.i. to turn aside; to depart from the main branch or design of an argument or subject. or subject.

diverter (di-ver-ter) n. one that diverts.



The Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey, a view from the south side of the river.

divertingly (di-ver-ting-li) adv. in an amusing and diverting manner.
divertisement (di-ver-tiz-nent) n. [F.] a short ballet or other entertainment

between the acts of longer pieces.

divest (di-vest') v.t. [L. dis and vestis, garment] to strip, as of clothes, arms, or equipage; to

divestible (di-ves'ti-bl) a. capable of being divested.

divestiture (di-yes-ti-tūr) n. the act of stripping or divesting; the act of surrendering one's property.

nig one's property.

divide (di-vid') v.t. [L. dividere] to part or separate; to cut into parts or pieces; to cleave; to keep apart, as by a partition; to separate, as by conflicting opinions or interests; to apportion in parts; to distribute, as profits, etc.; to distinguish or classify; to take the votes of a meeting or legislative assembly for or against a motion;—v.i. to be separated; to part; to open; to vote. open; to vote.

open; to vote.

dividend (divi-dend) n. interest on bank or railway shares, public funds, or other stock, paid to the shareholders or proprietors; amount of profit from business or trade divided periodically among the partners; proportionate sum paid to a creditor out of the realized effects or assets of a bankrupt; arithmatical term for a sum that is to be divided arithmetical term for a sum that is to be divided. Dividend warrant, the document on the authority of which the shareholders of a company receive their proportion of dividend from the bankers.

divider (dividend from the bankers. divider (divider) none that divides or separates; pl. a pair of small compasses.

divi-divi (divi-divi) n. the native and commercial a tropical American tree and its pols (the latter contain a large proportion of tamic acid, used by tammers and dyes).

divination (divi-in-ishum) n. [L.] act or art of fortedling future events; augury:

omen; conjectural pressage; prediction.

divine (divin') o. [L. dirinus] belonging to God; godlike in nature; proceeding from God appropriated to God, or celebrating His praise; relating appropriated to God, or celebrating His praise; relating to divinity or theology; supernatural; superhuman; heavenly; holy;—n. a priest; a clergyman; a man skilled in divinity; a theologian;—r.t. to foresee or foreknow; to conjecture; to guess;—r.t. to practise divination; to impart presages of the future; to have forebothings; to guess or conjecture. Divine right, the claim of kings to hold their office by divine appointment, and hence, to rule despotically.

divinely (di-vin-li) adr. in a divine manner; by theagency of God; supremely; excellently.

divineness (di-vin-nes) n. divinity.

diviner (di-vi-ner) n. one that divines; one that pretends to reveal secret things by super-

natural means; a conjecturer, diving-bell (di-ving-bel) n. a hollow vessel, shaped, so contrived as to enable persons to descend into deep water, and, while under water furnished with fresh

air by means of a flexible pipe.
diving-dress (di-ving-dres)
u. a water-

proof outfit for divers.

divining (di-vi-ning) a, used in divining divination. Divining-rod, a rod, a rod or twig, generally of hazel, supposed, by its bending downward when held in the hand, to indicate

where water may be found.

divinity (di-vm'i-ti) n. state of Diving-bell.

display a false god; a celestial being inferior to God, but superior to man; supernatural power or virtue; science of divine things; theology.

divisibility (di-viz-i-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being divisible; the general property of all material bodies of being capable of division into their parts or component particles.

divisible (di-viz-i-bl) a. capable of being divided. divisibleness (di-viz-i-bl-nes) n. divisibility.

divisibly (di-viz-i-bli) adv. in a divisible manner.

division (divizh'un)n. [L. fr. dividere. pp. divisus] act of dividing; state of being divided; that which divides; the portion separated by the dividing of a mass; difference in opinion or feeling; difference of condition; separation of the members of a deliberative body, to ascertain the vote; process of finding now many times one number or quantity is contained in another; the rule by which the operation is performed; a section of an army or flect. of an army or fleet.

divisional (di-vizh-un-al) a. marking or making division; belonging to a district.

Divisional court, a court for hearing appeals, deciding points of law, etc.

points of law, etc.

divisive (di-vi'siv) a. forming division or distribution; creating division or discord.

divisor (di-vi'zur) a. [1..] the number by which the divided is divided.

divorce (di-viors') a. [1.. dis and vertere, turn] a legal dissolution of the marriage contract; the separation of a married woman from the bed and heard of her hughand separation of this makes the set. board of her husband; separation of things closely united; the decree by which marriage is dissolved; -v.t. to separate by divorce; to disunite; to sunder; to putaway. Divorce-court, a court for the trial of actions for divorce.

divorceable (di-vor sa - bl) a. that may be

divorcement (di-vors-ment) n, act of dissolving the marriage tie. divorcer (di-vors-ser) n, the person or cause that produces divorce.

divorcive (di-vor-siv) a having power to divorce; affording grounds for divorce. divulge (di-vulj) v.t. [L. dis and vulgare, make public; to reveal; to disclose.

divulger (di-vul'jer) n. one that divulges.

divulsion (di-vul'shun) n. [L. divellere, tear asunder) act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.

away; a rending astinder divulsiv) a. tending to pull asunder or rend.

dizen (dizzn, dizn) r.t. [A.S. dise, bunch of flax on a distaff] to cover with flax for spinning, as a distaff; to dress; to deck; to bedizen.

dizzily (diz-i-li) adv. in a dizzy manner.

dizziness (dizi-nes) n. giddiness; vertigo.

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{dizzy} & \text{(dizi) } a. \text{ [A.S. } dysiq, \text{ foolish] having a sensa-} \\ & \text{indistinct : unreflecting : heedless : thoughtless :-} v.t. \text{ to} \end{array}$

whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse.

do (dô) n. a syllable attached to the first tone of the major diatonic scale for the purpose of solmization.

do (doo) r.t. [A.S. don] to perform; to execute; to make; to produce, as an effort or result; to effect; to perform completely; to finish; to accomplish; to cook completely; to translate or transform into, as a written text; to deceive; to play a trick upon; to hoax; to humbug:—v.t. to act or behave; to fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health; to manage; to accomplish a purpose; to answer an end;—n. a feat; a trick. To do, fuss. To do away with, to remove; to make away with; to kill. To do for, to suit; to ruin; to kill. To do over, to perform again; to put a coating upon. To do with, to have business with; to employ; to make shift with. To do without, to dispense with. To have done, to have made an end. To have to do with, to have concern or connection with. To have done with, to have come to an end of. Well-to-do, well off; in good circumstances.

doab, dooab (döclab) n. [Hind.] in India, a tract dobhash (döclash) n. [Hind.] in India, an interpreter. to cook completely; to translate or transform into, as a

doch-an-doris, doch-an-dorach (don-an-dő-ris, -ran)n. [Gael.] a stirrup-cup; a parting cup. docile, docible (dő-sil, dos-il, dos-il) a. [L. docere, teach] teachable; easily instructed; ready to learn; tractable. teachable:

docility (dō-sil'i-ti) n. teachableness; readiness to learn; aptness; submissiveness.

docimacy (dos-i-ma-si) n. [G. fr. dokimazein, assay metals] the art or practice of assaying of ores and metals; metallurgy.

docimastic (dos-i-ma-stik) a. proving by experiments or tests; assaying; relating

to the assaying of metals.

to the assaying of metals.

docimology (dos-i-molo-ji) n. a treatise on the dock (dok) n. [A.S. doce] a common weed, having a long tap root and large broad leaves.

dock (dok) v.t. [Scand.] to cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to clip; to deduct from, as an account; to break an entail; to defeat; to bar:-n. the stump of a tail, or the part left after cutting or clipping; a case to cover the clipped or cut tail of a horse. dock (dok) n. [G. doché, receptale, fr. dechesthat, receive] an inclosure artificially constructed on the side of a harbour or bank of a river, and closed by gates, for the reception of ships; the place where a criminal or accused person stands in court;-v.t. to place in a dock. Dock-yard, a yard or magazine near a harbour for all kinds of naval stores and timber. Dry dock, or graving dock, a dock so arranged that the water can be drawn out, in order that the bottom of a ship may be inspected and repaired. Floating dock, a structure intended to serve as a graving dock (it may be raised and lowered by using water-tight compartments). raised and lowered by using water-tight compartments).

dockage (dok'āj) n. a charge for the use of a dock. docket (dok'et) n. [dock, to curtail] a paper containing the heads of a written document; summary or digest; a bill or label tied to goods; a list of causes ready for hearing or trial: -v.t. to make an abstract of the heads of; to enter in a docket; to mark the contents on the back of papers; to initial or mark.

docking (dok'ing) n. act of placing ships in a dock. doctor (dok'tur) n. [L. fr. doccre, teach] a teacher or expounder; one that has taken, or received as an honorary degree, the highest degree in a university faculty: a man of science, crudition, or professional acquirements; a medical man; one of the authorities in the early or mediaval church; a mechanical contrivance; the reservoir or duct of ink in a power printing press;—v.t. to attend or treat as a physician; to make a doctor; to adulterate; to falsify. **Doctor-fish**, a fish with lance-like movable spines on each side of the tail.

doctoral (dok-tu-ral) a. relating to the degree or doctorate (dok-tu-rat) n. the degree, rank, or condition of a doctor.

doctorial (dok-tu-rat) n. the degree, rank, or condition of a doctor.

doctorial (dok-to-rial) n. pertaining to, or characteristic of, a doctor.

doctorship (dok-tur-ship) n. degree of a doctor; doctorate.

doctrinaire (dok tri nūr) n. [F.] one that theorizes in politics, without paying sufficient regard to practical considerations; in French history, one of a class of politicians that wanted to remodel the constitution on British lines during the restoration of 1815;—a. characteristic of a doctrinaire; visionary. doctrinal (dock-tri-nal) a. pertaining to, or containing, doctrine; pertaining to the act, mode, or means, of teaching, doctrinally (dock-tri-nal-i) adv. in a doctrinal manner or form.

doctrinarian (dok-tri-nā/ri-an) n.a doctrinaire.

doctrinarianism (dok-tri-nā/ri-an-izm) n. of doctrinaires; mere theorizing or speculation, as opposed to practical measure

doctrine (dok-trin) n. [L.] act of teaching; instruc-tion; that which is taught; a principle, or the body of principles, in any branch of knowledge; dogma; tenet; the truths of the gospel; instruction in gospel truth; form or system in which gospel truth is embodied or taught; any special truth; learning; know-ledge. Monroe doctrine [so named after President Monroe] the doctrine which denies the right of European nations to alter the constitution of, or form new settle-ments on, any part of America.

document (dok-ū-ment) n. [L. fr. docere, teach]

tion; evidence or proof; an official paper containing instruction, conveying information, or establishing the allegation of facts; memorial; certificate; affidavit; deed. documental (dok-ū-men-tal) a. pertaining to instruction; consisting in, or derived from, documents.

documentary (dok-ū-men'ta-ri) a. pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents.

dodder (dod'er) n. [A.S.] a parasitical vine, which fixes itself to some other plant, and, decaying at the root, is nourished by the plant that supports it.

doddered (dod'erd) a. overgrown with dodder.

dodecagon (dō-dek-a-gon) n. [G.dōdcka, twelve, and gōnaa, angle] a regular figure or polygon bounded by twelve equal sides, and containing twelve equal angles.

dodecagonal (dö-de-kag-u-nal)a. havingtwelve and twelve sides.
dodecagyn (dö-dek-u-jin)n. [G. ynuö, female] a
plant having twelve styles [Bot.].

dodecagynian, dodekagynous

(dö-dek-a-jin-j-an, -de-kaj-j-nus) α. having twelve styles. dodecahedral (dö-dek-a-he-dral)α. pertaining to a dodecahedron. dodecahedron (dö-dek-a-he-dron) n. [G. dō-deka,twelve,

and hedra, seat, side) a solid contained under twelve regular pentagons.

dodecander (dö-de-kan-der) n. a male] a plant having twelve stamens [Bot.]

dodecandrian, dode- Dodecahedrons.

candrous (dō-dé-kan/dri-an, -drus) a. having twelve stamens.

dodecapetalous (do-dek-a-pet-a-lus) a. dodge (do) v.t. [Etym. unknown] to evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside; v.i. to start suddenly aside; to shift in place or position; to play fast and loose; to be evasive; to quibble;

n. a dexterous device or trick; a quibble.

dodger (doj'er) n. one that dodges or evades; one that uses tricky devices.

dodgery (doj'er-i) n. trickery; a trick.

dodgy (doj'i) a. full of dodges; artful; cunning.

dodo $(d\tilde{o} - d\tilde{o}) n$. 1Pg. dondo, silly a bird of large size, once inhabiting the Mauritius, but now extinct. $d\tilde{o} = n$ [A.S. da] a she-deer; the female of the fallow-deer.

doer doo-er) n. one that does or performs; an actor; an agent.

does (duz) third person singular present indicative of do.

doeskin (do'skin) n. the skin of the doe; a compact twilled woollen cloth.

doff (dof) n.t. [fr. do and off] to put off, as dress; to strip; to divest; to rid one's self of.

doffer (dof'er) n. one that, or that which, doffs.

dog (dog) n. [M. E. dogge] a quadruped of the genus Canis; a mean, worthless fellow; one of two constellations; an andiron with a dog's head at top; a grappling-iron; a kind of catch or clutch; a. male; -v.t. to hunt; to follow insidiously or indefativable; to insidiously or indefatigably; to worry with importunity. A dead dog, a thing of no value. Dog-biscuit, coarse biscuit for dogs.



Dog-brier, the dog rose. Dog-cart, a one-horse vehicle for sportsmen—so called from being used to carry dogs for hunting, in an open space behind; a light jaunting the control of the con ror nutting, in an open space benind; a light jaunting, wehicle. Dog-cheap, cheap as dog's meat or offal; very cheap. Dog-day, one of the days when Sirius or the Dog-star rises and sets with the sun. Dog-eared, having the corners of the leaves turned down by careless usage (said of a book). Dog-fig, a voracious, biting fly. Dog-head, hammer of a gun lock. Dog-kennel, an inclosed

yard or kennel where dogs are kept. Dog Latin, barbarous Latin. Dog-rose, a species of wild rose which bears the hip. Dog's-ear n. the corner of a leaf in a book turned hip. Dog's-ear n. the corner of a leaf in a book turned down like the ear of a dog; -v.t. to turn down like the ear of a dog. Dog-shores, pieces of tumber used to prevent a vessel from starting, while the kecl-blocks are being taken out before launching. Dog's-meat, refuse of meat, used as food for dogs. Dog-star, Sirius, a star of the first magnitude. Dog-tired, very tired. Dog-tooth, a sharp-pointed human tooth, growing between the noisors and grinders, and resembling a dog's tooth; eye-tooth. Dog-trick, an ill-turn: surly or brutal treatment. rooth. Dog-trick, an ill-turn; surly or brutal treatment. Dog-trot, a gentle trot, like that of a dog. Dog-vane, a Dog-trot, a gentle trot, like that of a dog. Dog-vane, a small vane of thread, cork, and feathers, placed on the gunwale of a boat to guide the man at the wheel. Dog-watch, one of two watches on board ship, of two hours each, the first being from 4 to 6 o'clock p.m., the second from 6 to 8 o'clock p.m. Dog-whelk, a kind of univalve shell-fish. To go to the dogs, to pot to ruin. To give, or throw, to the dogs, to throw away as worthless.

dogberry (dog-ber-i) n. the berry of the dog-wood.

doge $\frac{(d\bar{o}j)}{trate}$ in the republics of Venice and Genoa.

dogfish (dog'fish) n. a species of shark.

dogged (dog-ed) a. [fr. dog/ surlily obstinate; sullen; morose. doggedly (dog-ed-li) odv. in a dogged manner; sullenty; obstinately. doggedness (dog-ed-nes) n. sullenness; moroseness.

dogger (dog-cr) n. [D.]a two-masted fishing vessel, used especially by the Dutch.

doggerel (dog-cr el) n. [btym. unknown] low in style, and irregular in measure;—n.

mean, undignified, and irregular verse.

doggish (dog-1 ish) n. like a dog; churlish; snappish.

dogma (dog-ma) n. [G. fr. dokein, think] form in which truth is apprehended; opinion; belief; manner of expressing doctrinal truth; formula; canon; established principle, maxim, or tenet; authoritative expression of truth; an arbitrary article of belief.

dogmatic, dogmatical (dog-matik, i-kul) a. per-

taining to a dogma; magisterial; positive dogmatically (dog-mati-kal-i)adv. positively; arrogantly.

dogmaticalness (dog-mati-kal-nes) n. the dogmatics (dog-mati-kal-nes) n. the forms of christian doctrine; the history of doctrines; historical discussion of the different modes in which Christian truth has been presented and defended. dogmatism (dog-ma-tizm) n. positive assertion; positiveness in opinion or in disputation; laying down the law; arrogant assumption of right or ability to determine a question.

dogmatist (dog-ma-tist) n. one that dogma-

dogmatize (dog-ma-tiz) v.i. to assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence; to advance with assumption of authority

dogmatizer (dog-ima-ti-zer) no one that dog-matizer (dog-ima-ti-zer) no one that dog-matizes.

dogskin (dog-kkin) no leather made from the skin of a dog; no made of dogskin.

dogwood (dog-wood) no a genus of small trees, the doily (doi-lin) no lead to be called after the first maker a species of woollen stuff; a small napkin set on the table with fruit and wine.

doings (doo-ings) n.pl. things done; course of doit (doit) no [D.] a small Dutch coin, worth about

doit (doit) n. [D.] a small Dutch coin, worth about half a farthing.

dolabra (do-la-bra) n.; pl. dolabrae (do-la-bra) [L.]
dolabriform (do-la-bri-form) a. having the
shape of an axe, as the leaves of certain plants.

dolce (dol'cha) adv. [It.] softly; sweetly—a direction to the musical performer.

doldrums (dol'drums) n.pl. (M.E. dold, stupid) the part of the ocean near the equator,

between the regions of the trade winds, where calms usually prevail. In the doldrums, in low spirits; in the dumps.

dumps.

dole (döl) n. [deal, divide] act of dividing and distributing; that which is dealt or distributed; alms; charity; gratuity; blows dealt out; grief; sorrow; -v.t. to deal out in small nortions; to distribute.

doleful (döl-fool) a. [L. dolere, feel pain] sorrowful; expressing grief; querulous; feeling grief; melancholy; conveying grief; dismal; rueful; woful.

dolefully (döl-fool-i) adv. in a doleful manner; sadly.

dolefulness (dölf-fool-nes) n. sorrow; gloominess; dismalness; melancholy.
dolerite (dolf-o-rit) n. [G. doleros, deceptive] a variety of basaltic rock, not easily distinguished from others of the same family.

doleritic (dol-e-rit-ik) a. consisting of, or like, dolerite.

dolesome (dōl'sum) a. doleful; dismal; sorrow-

dolichocephalic, dolichocephalous (dol-i-k-i-sef-a-lik, lus) a. [G. dolichos, long, and kephalē, head] long headed [Ethn.]. dolichocephalism (dol-i-k-i-sef-al-izm) n. the quality or state of

being dolichocephalic [Ethn.].

dol1 (dol) n. | *Dolly*, fr. Dorothy] a puppet or toy haby for a child.

dol1ar (dol'ar) n. [an abbreviation of *Jouchimsthuler*] a silver coin of the United States, Mexico, Spain, etc.—from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.

dol'man (dol'ann) n. [F.] a long robe, open at the front, worn by Turks, an outer garment worn by ladies with a hanging niego over the arm instead

worn by ladies, with a hanging piece over the arm instead of a sleeve ; a mantle.

dolmen (dol-men) n. [Celt.] a table of stones, or a large stone resembling a table, found among the relies of the Druids: a cromlech.

dolomite (dol-u-mit) n. [Dolomieu, French geologist] a magnesian carbonate of lime.

dolomitic (dol-u-mit-ik) a. containing dolomite. doloriferous (dol-u-rif-e-rus) a. [L. dolor, pain, and /erre, bear] producing pain. dolorific (dol-u-rif-ik) a. [L. dolor and facere, make] causing pain or grief; dolorous (dol-u-rus) a. full of doloro or grief; occasioning pain or grief; dismal; sortale minful distribution of grief; dismal distribution of rowful; painful; distressing.

dolorously (dol-u-rus-li) adv. in a dolorous manner.

dolorousness (dol'ur-us-nes) n. the state or quality of being dolorous.

dolour, dolor (do-lur) n. [L. do'ere, grievel pain; grief; distress; anguish.

Dolours of the Virgin Mary, certain events in the life of the Virgin Mary hence, Our Lady of Dolours.

dolphin (dol-fin) n. [L. delphinus] a cetaceous mannal; a fish of about 5 feet in length, celebrated for its surprising changes of colour when dying; a ponderous mass of metal.

dying; a ponderous mass of metal, suspended from the yard-arm of an ancient Greek vessel, designed to sink an enemy's vessel by breaking through the bottom.

dolphinet (dol'fin-et) n. a female dolphin.

dolt (dölt) n. [dulled] a heavy, stupid fellow; block-head; dunce; simpleton.
doltish (döl-tish) a. dolt-like; dull in intellect;

doltishness (dol'tish-nes) n. dulness of intellect; stupidity.
domain (do-man') n. [L. dominium, fr. dominus, master] dominion; authority; territory over which dominion is exerted; landed property; estate. esp. the land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in

his immediate occupancy.

domanial (do-mā/ni-al) a. relating to domains or landed estates.

domba (dom'ba) n. [Hind.] a large East Indian tree, the seeds of which furnish a fragrant oil.

dome (dom) n. [L. domus, house] a building; a noble edifice; fabric; a structure raised above

the roof of an edifice, usually hemispherical in form; a cupola; any erection resembling the dome or cupola of a building; the upper part of a furnace.

domed (domd) a. having a dome.

domestic (do-mes'tik) a. [L. fr. domus, house] belonging to the house or home; pertaining to one's place of residence, and to the family; pertaining to a nation considered as a family or home or to one's own country: intestine, remaining much at home; devoted to home duties or pleasures; living in or near the habitations of man; tame; made in one's own house, nation, or country;—n. one that lives in the family of another, as a chaplain, secretary, or companion; a servant or hired attendant residing in the house. Domestic economy, the art of managing household affairs

domestically (do-mes'ti-kal-i) adv. in a domestic manner; relatively to

domestically domestic manner; relatively to home or household affairs; privately.

domesticate (do-mesti-kāt) v.t. [L. domesti-domestic; to familiarize; to treat as one of the family; to retrie from the public; to remain much at home; to accustom to live near the habitations of man; to tame.

domestication (do-mesti-kāt-kiu) n. the act of domesticating (do-mesti-kāt-kiu) n. the act domesticative (do-mesti-kāt-kiu) n. the state of domesticity (do-mestist-iti) n. the state of domesticity (do-mestist-iti) n. the state of domestication.

domett (dom'et) n. [Etym. doubtful] a plain cloth with cotton warp and woollen weft.

domical (do'mi-ka) a. relating to, or shaped like, a dome; having a dome or domes.

domically (do'mi-kal-i) a lr. in a domical manner.

domicile (dom'i-sil) n. [1. domus, house] an abode or mansion; place of permanent residence; a residence at a particular place, accompanied with positive or presumptive proof of an intention to remain there;—v.t. to establish in a fixed residence; to render domestic or familiar.

domiciliary (domicile or residence. Domiciliary visit, a legally authorized visit to a private house,

for purposes of searching.

domiciliate (dom-i-sil'i-āt) r.t. to domesticate. domiciliation (dom-i-sil-i-ā-shun) n. per-manent residence.

dominance (dominance ; nans) n. ascendancy; authority; rule.
dominant (dominant) a [L., ppr. of dominari, be master] ruling; prevailing; governing;—n. the lifth tone of the scale.

dominantly (dominant-li) adv. in a dominant manner.

dominate (dominate) v.t. [L. dominari, fr. over; to rule; to govern; -v.t. to predominate domination (dominate), repetition (domination), repetition (domination), exercise of power authority; tyranny; the fourth of the supposed orders of angelical beings.

dominator (dom'i-nā-tur) n. one that dominates. domineer (dom-i-ner') v.i. [O.F.] to rule with insolence or arbitrary sway: to bluster; to swell with haughty assumption.

domineering (dom-i-ne-ring) a. ruling with insolunce; arbitrary; overbearing; tyrannical.

dominical (do-min'i-kal) a. [L. dominus, lord] relating to the Lord or the Lord's Day. Dominical letter, one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, used in calendars to mark the Sundays of the

Dominican (do-min'i-kan) a. belonging, or relating, to the Dominicans, or to St. Dominic:—n. one of the order of monks founded by Dominic de Guzman. Called also predicants, preaching-friars, jacobins, and black-friars.

dominie (domi-i-ni) n. [l. dominus, master, fr. dominie (domis, house] a schoolmaster; a parson.

dominion (do-min'yuu) n. [L.] sovereign or supreme authority; superior promi-

nence; predominance; that which is governed; territory; state; a domination.

domino (donti-nō) n. [L. dominus, master] a cape with a hood, formerly worn by priests; a half-mask; a long, loose cloak of black silk, with a hood, used as a disguise; a person wearing a domino; -pl. a game played with lifty-live pieces of ivory etc., indented on the face with spots from a one to double-nine, so called because the pieces are coloured black on one side.

dominus (dominus) n. [L.] master or sir, a title
formerly given to elergymen, lords of manors, etc.

don in Spain; a grand personage, or one making pre-tension to consequence; the students' name for the head men in college.

don (don) v.t. [do on] to dress; to put on; to invest one's self with.

donation (do-na'shun) n. [L. donare, give] act of giving; that which is given; a gift; a grant; a grant of money to a charitable purpose; benefaction; gratuity; largess; presentation.

donative (don-a-tiv) n. a gift; a gratuity; a present; a benefice conferred by the founder or

patron, without presentation or induction by the ordinary; a. vested or vesting by donation.

donator (do-nā/tur) n. a giver [Law].

done (dun) pp. of the verb do; performed; executed; finished; given out; issued; made public; word used in accepting an offer, wager, or bet. Done brown, cheated. Done for, ruined; fatally wounded; killed. Done up. tired; exhausted.

donee (dō-nē) n. [L. danare] one to whom a gift or transfer of lands or tenements is conveyed.

doni (dōmi) n, the name of a clumsy kind of boat, used on the Coromandel coast of In fia.

donjon (don-jon, dun jun) n. [dungeon] a massive castles, regarded as the strongest part of the fortifications.

donkey (dong-ki) n. |dim. fr. dun, in allusion to the colour of the animal) an ass or mule; a stapid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow. Don-key-engine, a small assistant engine in steam-vessels, deriving its steam from the boiler. Don-

key-pump, a pump for supplying boilers with water.

donna (don-a) n. [It.] a lady; madam; mistress. leading lady in an opera.

Prima donna, the

donnish (don' ish) a. pertaining to, or like, a university don.

donor (dō'mur) n. [L. donure, give) one that gives or bestows gratuitously; a benefactor; one that confers a power or estate.

donothing (doo-nuth-ing) n, an idler; c.ie that donothing ness (doo-nuth-ing-nes) n. idlenothingness (doo-nuth-ing-nes) n. idlenothingness (doo-nuth-ing-nes) n. idlenothingness ness nuch prized in India.

dood (dood) n. [Beng. | a camel; a riding dromedary. Dood-wallah, a camel driver. doodle (doodl) n. [perhaps fr. dawdle] a triffer; a simple fellow.

doodlesack (doo'dl-sak) n. [Ger.] a bagpipe.

dooly (dood). n. [Hind.] in India. a palanquin for the sick.

doom (doom) v.t. [A.S. dom] to pronounce sentence or judgment on; to condemn; to ordain as penalty; to mulct or fine; to destine; to fix irrevocably the fate of;—n. judgment; judicial sentence; penalty each to which one is doomed or sentenced; penalty; fate; destruction; final condemnation; ruin. Crack of doom, the signal for the dissolution of all things. Day of doom, the last day.

doomful (doom-fool) a. fraught with destruction. doom-palm (doom'pam) n. an Egyptian palm having a repeatedly branched stem. doomsday (doomz'da) n. a day of sentence or condemnation; the day of the final judgment. Doomsday-book, a book compiled by order

of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all England, with a view to taxation.

door ((lôr) n. [A.S. duru] an opening in the walls of a corother material, by which an opening into, or in, a house for going in and out at; the frame of boards, or other material, by which an opening into, or in, a house is durable means of approximation or conserved methods. or other material, by which an opening into, of in, a noise is closed; means of approach or access; portal; entrance.

Deaf as a door, quite deaf. Door-bell, a bell that can be rung at the outer door of a dweiling, to give notice of visitors, etc. Door-case, the frame or casing that incloses a door. Door-keeper, one that guards the entrance of a base of the control of house or public building; a porter; a janitor. **Door-nail**, the nail or knob on which the knocker of a door strikes. bor-post, the jamb or side-piece of a door. Door-step, the step of a door; the threshold. Door-step, the step of a door; the threshold. Door-stone, stone forming the door step. Door-way, the passage by a door. In doors, inside the house. Next door, in the house adjacent; very near. Out of doors, outside the house. To darken one s door, to enter one's house. To lie at one's door to be darkened to one. To lie at one's door, to be chargeable to one.

doosootee (doo-soo'te) n. [Hind.] a coarse cotton cloth used for tents and other things requiring strong material.

dop (dop) n. [D.] in diamond cutting, the cup in which the diamond is fixed for polishing.

dor (dor) n. [A.S. dora, drone] a kind of dung-beetle.

dorado (do-rá-dō) n. [Sp.] a southern constellation: a large fish, a species of dolphin.
doree, dory (dō-re, dō-ri) n. the French popular name of the fish Zeus Faher, of Linneus, an acanthopterygious fish, occasionally tound in the seas of Great Britain, and esteemed very delicate eating. Popular name in English, John Dory, a corruptive of interest for additional policy. eating. Popular name in English, Joh tion of janua dorée, i.e., golden-yellow.

Doric (dor-ik) a. pertaining to Doris, or the Dorian race, in ancient Greece; belonging to, or resembling, the second order of architecture; relat-ing to one of the ancient musical modes or keys. Doric dialect, any

broad dialect, esp. Scotch.

Doricism (dor'i-sizm) n.

a phrase of the

Doric dialect. dorking (dorking) n. [fr. Dorie Order. Dorking, in Surrey] a domestic fowl. dorlach, dorloch (dorlan, -lon) n. [Gael.] a bundle or knapsack.

dormancy (dor-man-si) n. state of being dormant; quiescence.
dormant (dor-mant) a. [L. dormire, sleep] sleepmant ing-hence, not in action; quiescent:
not disclosed, asserted, or insisted on; in a sleeping
posture; -n. the large beam lying across a room; a joist.
dormer-window (dor-mer-win-do) n. a
on the inclined plane of the roof of a lower controlly

on the inclined plane of the roof of a house.

dormitive (dormitiv) n. [L. dormire. sleep] a medicine to promote sleep; an opiate; a narcotic; a soporitic;—a. causing sleep.

dormitory (dormituri) n. [L. dormitorium, fr. dormitory (dormiter, sleep] a room, suite of rooms, or building, used to sleep in; a bedroom; the gallery in a convent or monastery divided into cells for the nums or monks.

dormouse (dormous) n. [L. dormire, sleep, small rodent mammal which lives on trees, like the squirrel, and feeds on acorns, nuts, etc., so called be-cause torpid during winter. dornick (dor'nik) n. coarse damask and table

linen made at Dornick, or Tournay.

dorsal (dorsal) a. [L. dorsum,
the back] pertaining to the back.

dorsch, dorse (dorsh, dors) n. [Ger.] the
dorsiferous (dor-sif-e-rus) a. [L. dorsum, the
back at the back, and ferre, bear] bearing seeds

on the back of the leaves, as the ferns.

dorsum (dor-sum) n. [L.] the ridge of a hill; the back of the body.

dorv See doree.

dorv (dō'ri) n. [Etym. unknown] a small boat.

dosage (do'sāj) n. the act or practice of dosing; a course, or method, of dosing.

dose (dos) n. [4. dosis, fr. didonai, give] quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time; anything nauseous that one is obliged to take; potion; draught;—v.t. to form into suitable doses; to give medicine or physic to; to give anything nauseous To dose with, to give to, as if in doses generally in a derogatory sense.

dosimeter (do-sin'e-ter) n. [C. dosis, dose, and metron, measure] an apparatus for measuring small quantities of liquids.

dosology dosolosis in [G. dosis, dose, and logos, discourse] the science of dosing; a treatise on doses and their administration.

dosser (dos-er) n. [perhaps fr. doss, a provincial E. name for a hassock] one that lodges at a doss-house

doss-house (dos-hous) n. in London, a cheap lodging-house. dossil (dos-il) n. [f.] a piece of lint, made into a cloth for cleaning the face of an engraver's plate.

dost (dust) second person singular, present tense, of the verb do.

dot (dot) n. [D.] a small point or spot made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck; [Mus.]

a point placed after a note or rest, to lengthen the saund or pause;—r.t. to mark with dots or specks; to diversify with small detached objects:—r.t. to make dots or specks.

dotage (do-ta) n. [dote] childishness; techleness or imbecility of mind, particularly in old age; senility; excessive fondness; weak and foolish affection.

dotal (do-tal) a. [1. dotalis, fr. dos, dowry] pertaining to a dowry or marriage settlement.
dotard (do-tard) a. [fr. dote] a man whose intellect is impaired by age; a foolishly fond fellow. dotardly (dō'tard-li) a. like a dotard.

dotation (dō-tā-shun) n. [L. dotare, endow, fr. dos, dower] act of bestowing a marriage

dotchin (doch-in) n. [Chin.] the name given to a portable balance used in China. dote (dot) v.i. [D. doten] to have the intellect impaired, esp. by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to be excessively or foolishly fond. To dote

doter (dotter) n. one that dotes.

on, to love to excess.

doth (duth) third person singular, present tense, of the verb do.

doting (do-ting) ppr. excessively fond; imbecile from old age.

dotingly (dotting-li) adv. with extreme affection; fondly; excessively. dotted (dotted) a, marked with dots or small spots; diversified with small, detached objects.

dotterel, dotrel (dot'e-rel, dot'rel) n. [dote] a kind of plover (it is said to imitate the action of the fowler, and to be easily taken by stratagem); a silly fellow; a dupe; a gull.

douane (dóó-án') n. [F.] a custom-house.

diouble (dub-1) a. [F. fr. L. duplus, fr. duo, two, and plus] denoting two things of the same kind; existing or exhibited in pairs; twofold; twice as much; divided into two; of two kinds; acting two parts; serving two purposes; vacillating; deceitful;—adr. twice; twofold;—v.t. to multiply by two; to make twice as great; to fold one part upon another part of; to contain, or be worth, twice as much as; to pass around or law to unite as ranke or files on as to form one and contain, or be worth, twice as much as; to pass around or by; to unite, as ranks or files, so as to form one:—2.t. to increase or grow to twice as much; to return upon one's track; to use shifts or artifices: n. twice as much; that which is doubled over or together; a plait; a fold; a turn in running to escape pursuers—hence, a trick; a shift; an artifice; a counterpart. Double-acting, applying power in two directions. Double-banked, having two opposite cars pulled by men on the same seat, or having two men to each ear. Double-barrelled, having two barrels, as a gun. Double-bass, the largest and lowesttoned instrument in the violin form. Double-breasted,
made alike on both sides of the breast, and buttoning on
either side, as a jacket or waistcoat. Double-crown, a
gold coin of the 17th century. Double-cylinder engine,
a marine engine which has two cylinders placed exactly
at right angles to the crank-shaft. Double-dealer, one
that acts two different parts. Double-dealer, one
20 dollars. Double-eagle, a gold coin of America, worth
20 dollars. Double-eagle, a gold coin of America, worth
20 dollars. Double-eagle, a gold coin of America, worth
20 dollars. Double-entendre (diói-bl-ang-tong-dr) a
word or phrase with two meanings, one of which is
usually indelicate. Double-entry, a mode of bookkeeping in which every item or sum is entered to the
debit of one account and the credit of another, so that
the ledger should always balance. Double-faced, having
two faces; deceifful. Double-first, one that comes out
first in degree examinations, in both classics and
mathematics; the degree itself. Double-handed, having
two hands; deceifful. Double-lock, to lock with two
bolts; to secure with double fastenings. Doublemanned, equipped with twice the complement of men.
Double-minded, having different minds at different
times; unsettled; wavering; unstable. Double-quick,
the fastest time or step in marching, next to the run,
requiring 165 steps, each 33 inches in length, to be taken
in one minute. Double-refraction, the property possexed by some substances of refracting a ray of light twice.
Double-star, a star apparently single, but resolvable into
two by the telescope. Double-stopping, playing on
two strings at once, as on a violin. Double-tongued,
speaking differently about a thing at different times; sin
deceitful. Double-tonguing, a device of flute and cornet
players to obtain brilliancy in staccato passages. barrels, as a gun. Double-bass, the largest and lowesttoned instrument in the violin form. Double-breasted, deceird. Double-tonguing, a device of intering corner players to obtain brilliancy in staccato passages.

doubleness (dub-l-nes) n. state of being double or doubled; duplicity.

doubler (dub-ler) n. one that, or that which, doubles.

doublet (dublet) n. [dim. of double] a pair; an men; one of two (or more) words from the same root, but differing in form and meaning, as mulison and mulediction -pl. two dice which, having been thrown, have each

toon—pt. two dies which, having been thrown, have each the same number of spots on the face lying uppermost.

doubling (dul-ling) n. reduplication; turning or artifice; sailing round, as a cape or promontory.

doubloon (dub-loon) n. [80. doblon] a Spanish and Portuguese coin, being double the

doubloon (dub-1001) n. 127. Moreon a Spanish and Portuguese coin, being double the value of the pistole, or about 21s.

doubly (dub-1) adv. in twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

doubt (dout) v.t. [1. dubitare, fr. dubius, doubtful, or hold questionable; to hesitate to believe; to fear; to apprehend; to suspect; to distrust; to withhold confidence from;—v.t. to be in a state of uncertainty; to question; to be in a state of suspense; to fluctuate; to be undetermined; to hesitate; to be apprehensive; to fear; to suspect;—n. uncertainty of mind; suspense; unsettled opinion; uncertainty of condition; fear; apprehension; distrust of others; suspicion; difficulty expressed or urged for solution; objection; state of perplexity as to moral or religious truth; difficulty; sceptical objection. No doubt, without question.

doubtable (dou-ta-lb)a.capable of being doubted; questionable.

doubter (dou'ter) n. one that doubts.

doubtful (dout-fool) a. dubious; not settled in opinion; undetermined (said of a person); ambiguous; equivocal; undefined (said of an expression); ambiguous, equivocai, indemned (said of a statement or proposition); of uncertain issue; undecided, as an event; affected by fear; distrustful; suspicious.

Goubtfully (dout-fool-i) adv. in a doubtful manner.

doubtfulness (dout-fool-nes) n. a state of being doubtful; dubiousness;

ambiguity; uncertainty. doubtingly (doubtingly (doubtingly confidence; suspiciously; warriv. doubtless (doubtles) cdv. without doubt or question; unquestionably.

doubtlessly (dout-les-li) adv. unquestionably; douce (doos) a. [F. doux, fr. L. dulcis, sweet] quiet; sober; sedate.

doucely (dóós-li) adv. in a douce manner.

doucety (doo-set) n. [F. fr. doux, sweet] a present or gift; a bribe.

douche (doosh) n. [F. fr. L. ducerc, lead] a jet or current of water or vapour directed from a pipe upon some diseased part of the body, to benefit it medicinally; employed in bathing establishments.

dough (do) n. [A.S. doth | a mass of thour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not yet baked.

Dough-nut, a small, spongy cake made of flour, eggs and milk, fried in lard.

and milk, fried in lard.

doughiness (dö-i-nes) n. the state or quality of being doughy.

doughtily (dou-ti-li) adv. in a doughty manner; bravely; valorously.

doughtiness (dou-ti-nes) n. the quality of being doughty; valour; bravery.

doughty (dou-ti) a. [A.S. dyhtin, fr. duyun, be able or strong] characterized by bravery; valiant: redoubtable.

valiant : redoubtable. doughy pressure; pliable; pale; weakly.

dour (door) a. [F. fr. L. durus, hard] hard; obstinate;

determined.

dourness (door'nes) n. the state or quality of being dour.

douse, dowse (dous) v.t. [Etym. doubtful] to thrust or plunge into water; to dip; to strike or lower in haste, as a sail; to slacken

dove (duv) n. [A.S. difa] a bird of the pigeon family.

dove (duv) n. [A.S. difa] a bird of the pigeon family.

some species of which are domesticated, and all of gentle and inoffensive char-

acter; a tame pigeon; a word of endearment. Dove-cot, a small building or box in which domestic pigeons breed. Dove-eyed, having eyes like those of a dove. Dove-like, like a dove; gentle. Dove's-foot, a plant of the geranium species.

dovelet (duv-let) n. a young or little dove.

Dover's powder (dö-verz-pou-der) n. [Dover, the inventor, an English physician] a compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and dovetail (duv-tāl) n. a joint or tenon made by letting one piece, in the

form of a dove's tail spread, into a corresponding cavity in another, so that it cannot be drawn out:—n.t. to unite by such a tenon; to fit ingeniously.

dow (dou) n. See dhow.

dowager (douta-jer) n. [1. dotare, endow] a vidow having a dower or jointure; a title given

to the widow of a prince or a person of rank. dowdily (dou'di-li) adv. in a dowdy manner.

dowdiness (dou'di-nes) n. the state of being dowdy.

dowdy (dou'di) n. [Etym. unknown] awkward; ill-dressed; vulgar-looking; slovenly;—n. an awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.

dowdvish (dou'-di-ish) a. like a dowdy.

dowel (dou'el) n. [F. fr. L. ductus, duct] a wooden or iron pin or tenon used in connecting two pieces of wood or other substance, as boards or felloes (the pin is driven in half its length into one board, and then is fitted into a corresponding hole made in the other); a dowel-pin;—n.t. to fasten together by dowels.

dower (dou'er) n. [F fr. L. dotare, endow] endowner (gift; the property with which a woman is endowed; that which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; that portion of the real estate of a

husband in marriage; that portion of the real estate of a man which his widow enjoys during her life.

dowered portion.

dowerless (dout-er-les) a. destitute of dower;

dowlas (dou'las) n. [probably fr. Doullens, in France, formerly celebrated for this manu-

france, formerly celebrated for this manufacture] a kind of coarse linen cloth.

down (doun) n. [Scand.] the fine, soft feathers of birds, esp. of the eider-duck; the fine hair growing on the chin at puberty; the pubescence of plants; the pappus or fine hairy growth by which seeds are conveyed, as in the thistle.

down (down) n. [A.S. dún] a bank or hillock of sand thrown up by the sea; a tract of sandy and

barren land; a large open plain on ejevated land; $-\mu L$ a road for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal. **down** (down) prep. [A.S. of dime, from the hill] along a descent; towards a lower place, station, or position; toward the mouth of a river, or toward the elementary water in displayment like the control was a large to the control water and the control water water in displayment like the control was a large water and the control water water in displayment like the control was a large water and the control water water in displayment like the control water water in displayment like water and the control water water in displayment like water water in the control water wa place where water is discharged into the ocean or a lake; place where water is discharged into the ocean of a lake;

-adv. in a descending direction; tending from a higher
to a lower place; from a higher to a lower condition;
from a remoter or higher antiquity; below the horizon;
in a low position or condition; on the ground; in
humility, disgrace, and the like; -a. downcast; downward; proceeding from the chief terminus.

Down in ward; proceeding from the cluef terminus. Down in the mouth, discouraged; dispirited. Down-lying, act of lying down; time of repose; period of confinement; travail in child-birth. Down on one's luck, unlucky. Down-sitting, act of sitting down; repose. Down-stairs, a. below; upon a lower floor; adv. down the stairs; to a lower floor. Down-town, towards the centre of the town. Down-train, a railway train proceeding from the chief terminus. To go down, to prove acceptable.

downcast (doun'kast) a. cast downward; directed to the ground.

downcome (doun'kum) n. a tumbling or falling down; a sudden or heavy fall; ruin.

downfall (doun'fawl) a. a falling downward; a sudden descent from rank, reputation, happiness, or the like; destruction; ruin.

downfallen (doun'faw-ln) a. fallen; ruined.

downhearted (doun-har-ted) a. dejected in spirits.

downhill (doun-hi) a. descending; sloping; -adv.
downpour (doun-por) n. a pouring down; a heavy, persistent shower of rain.

downright (doun-rit) adv. straight down; in plain terms; absolutely; completely; -a. plain; unceremonious; undisguised; absolute; unmixed.

downrightly (doun'rīt-li) adv. in a downright manner.

downrightness (doun-rit-nes) n. directness; plain dealing. downtrodden (doun-trod-n) a. trodden down; trampled under foot.

downward (doun-ward) a moving from a higher to a lower place; tending toward the earth or its centre; descending from a head or source; tending to a lower condition;—adv. in a descending course; from a source; in the lower parts.

downwards (doun-wardz) adv. downward.

downweed (doun'wed) n. an old English name for Filago Germanica.
downy (dou'ni) a. covered with down; made of, or resembling, down—hence, soft; soothing.

dowry (dou'ri) n. a gift; the estate a woman brings to her husband in marriage.

doxological (doks u-loj-i-ka) a. pertaining to doxology (doks-ol-i-ji) n. [G. doxa, opinion, of giving glory, and legein, speak] act or form of giving glory to God, ep. a short hymn expressing praise and honour to God.

doxy (dok'si) n. (allied to duck) a sweetheart; a

doyen (dwo-yang') n. [F.] a dean; senior member (of an academy, diplomatic order etc.).

doze (doz) v.t. [Scand.] to spend in drowsiness;—v.i.
n. a light sleep; a slumber; a nap.

dozen (duz-n) n. [O.F. fr. L. duodeoim] a collection of twelve; a set of twelve.

dozer (dō'zer) n. one that dozes.

doziness (dč-zi-nes) n. drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep.
dozy (dč-zi) a. drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish.
drab (drab) n. [Celt.] a slut; a strumpet; a prostitute; -v.i. to associate with low women.
drab (drab) n. [F. drap, cloth] a kind of thick, woollen cloth of a dun, or dull brownish-yellow, or gray colour; -a. of a dun colour, like the cloth so called.
drabbish (drab'ish) a. like a drab; sluttish; somewhat of the colour of drab.
drabble (drab'i) v.t. [drab, a slut] to draggle; to wet and befoul; -v.i. to fish for barbels with a long line and rod.

with a long line and rod.

drachma (drak-ma) n. [G.] an ancient Greek silver coin of the average value of 9\d.; an ancient Greek weight about 2 dwt. 7 grs. Troy.

dracina, dracine (dra-si-na, dras-in) n. [L. druco, dragon] the red resin of the substance known as dragon's blood.

Draconic, Draconian (drakon-ik, -kō-l/maco, an Athenian legislatorwhoselawswerevery severel rigorous; very severe; sanguinary; [Astrol.] pertaining to the constellation of Draco.

dracontine (dra-kon-tin) a. [G. drakōn, dragon] pertaining to, or like, a dragon. draff (draf) n. [Celt.] refuse; lees; dregs; refuse of malt from the brewery.

draffy (draf-i) a. dreggy; waste; worthless.

drafty (draft) n. dreggy; waste; worthless.

draft (draft) n. [draught] act of drawing; a selection of men from a military company; an order directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange; a deduction made from the gross weight of goods; a figure described on paper; sketch; outline; depth of water necessary to float a ship; a current of air; first or rough copy of a written composition;—pl. game played on a checkered board;—r.t. to draw the outline of; to delineate; to compose and write; to draw from a military band or post, or from any collection or society.

draftsman (drafts-man) n. one that draws designs or plans of buildings, etc.

draftsmanship (drafts-man-ship) n. the art draws draftsman (drafts-man-ship) n. the art draws draftsman ship or skill of a draftsman.

drag (drag) v.t. [A.S. dragan] to draw along by main force; to pull; to haul; to break, as land, by drawing a harrow over it; to pass through with a drag or net, as a stream or harbour-bed; to haul or pull roughly or ignominiously, as prisoners or captives; to carry on, or

net, as a stream or harbour-bed; to haul or pull roughly or ignominiously, as prisoners or captives; to carry on, or pass, as a weary or miserable time or condition;—v.i. to be drawn along, as a rope or dress, on the ground; to move heavily, laboriously, or slowly; to fish with a drag;—n. a draw-net used in deep sea fishery; a net or hook used to bring up sunken bodies from the bottom of a river or harbour; a low cart or car; a kind of carriage; a heavy harrow; anything that retards motion; a clog; instrument for stopping the wheels of a vehicle; that which is drawn or towed; any hindrance to success or prosperity. Drag-bar, a strong har of iron with an eve-hole at each end bar, a strong bar of iron with an eye-hole at each end, connecting a locomotive engine and tender. Drag-net, a net to he drawn along the bottom for taking fish. To drag the anchor, to trail it along the bottom.

dragger (drag-er) n. one that drags.

draggle (drag!) v t. [frequentative of drag] to wet and dirty by drawing on the ground;— r.i. to become wet or dirty. Draggle-tail, a slut. Draggle-tailed, untidy; sluttish.

dragman (drag-man) n. a fisherman that uses a dragoman (drag-orman) n. [Sp.] an interpreter or guide in the East.

dragon (drag-orman) n. [Sp.] an interpreter dragon (drag-orman) n. [G. drakon] a fabulous winged serpent or lizard, with created head and enormous claws. regarded as very

enormous claws, regarded as very powerful and ferocious (it is used in scripture for Satan or the devil); a fierce, violent person; a northern constellation; a short musket hooked to a swivel attached to a soldier's belt; a genus of reptiles in the East Indies. Dragon-fish, the dragonet.
Dragon-fly, the popular name of a genus of swift and powerful insects, having large and



strongly reticulated wings, a large head with enormous eyes, and a long body. Dragon's-blood, a resinous substance obtained from several tropical trees (its colour is red, or dark-brownish red; and it is used for tooth powders, staining marble, colouring varnishes, etc.). Dragon's-head, a plant of several species; the ascending node of a planet, indicated, chiefly in almanacs, by the symbol 9. Dragon's-tail, the descending node of a planet, indicated by the symbol 9. Dragon-tree, Dracaena draco, a tree of West Africa and the Canary Islands.

dragonade, dragonnade (drag-u-nād')

doning of a place to the fury and rage of soldiers abandragonet (drag-un-ct) n. a little dragon; a genus of fishes belonging to the Goby family. dragonish (drag-un-ish) a. like a dragon.

dragoon (dragoon')) n. [L. draco, dragon] orig.

rot; now a heavy cavalry soldier; r.t. to give a town or country over to nartial law; to persecute or ravage by soldiers - hence, to compel submission by violent measures; to discipline to ohedience or duty by force. Dragoon-bird, a Brazilian bird having a large, umbrella-like crest of feathers above the bill above the bill.

dragsaw (drag-saw) n. a kind of saw, the effective stroke of which is given by a pull.



dragsman (dragz-man) n, the driver of a drag.

drain (drain) n.t. [A.S. drehniaem) to filter; to pass through a porous substance; to draw off by degrees; to empty; to make gradually dry; to exhaust; to empty of wealth, resources, or the like; n.t. to flow off gradually; to be emptied of liquer by thowing or dropping; n. act of drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off; that by means of which anything is drained; drawing off: that by means of which anything is drained; a channel; a trench; a water-course; a sewer; a ditch; a sink; a gradual or steady withdrawal, as of men, means, resources, etc. **Drain-pipe**, a pipe used for draining. **Drain-tile**, a kind of tile used in making drains. **Drain-trap**, a device for preventing the passage of foul air through a drain without obstructing the passage of water.

drainable (drā-na-bl) a. capable of being drained. drainage (draini) n. a draining; mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers; system of drains and their operation, by which water or sewage is removed from towns, railway beds, etc. **Drainage-basin**, area of drainage. **Drainage-tube**, a tube introduced into a wound to secure free discharge of putrid matter.

drainer (drā-ner) n. one that, or that which, drains; one that makes drains; a strainer.

draining-engine (drā-ning-en-jin) n. a pumping engine for removing water from mines, etc.

draining-plough (draining-plou) n. a plough draining-plough used in making drains.

drake (drak) n. [contraction of an assumed A.S. cndrake] the male of the duck kind;—[L. druco, dragon] a small piece of artillery. Drake-stone, a flat stone male to skim over the surface of the water. dram (dram) n. [drachner] a weight of the eightle part of an ounce, or sixty grains; the sixteenth part of an ounce, or sixty grains; the sixteenth part of an ounce; a minute quantity; a mite; as much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once; a glass of spirits, spirituous liquors in general. Dram-shop, a shep where spirits are sold in drams or small quantities.

drama (drama) n. [G. fr. dravin, do, act] a composition designed to be acted on the stage, representing various phases of lumnan life, grave or humorous; figuratively, a real series of events invested with dramatic unity and interest

with dramatic unity and interest dramatic (dra-mat-ik) a. pertaining to the drama; represented by action; not narrative; theatrical-hence, unreal; specious; affected.

dramatically (dra-mat-i-kal-i) act n. by representation; in a dramatic manner.

dramatist (dramat-tist) n. the author of a dramatic matic composition; a writer of plays dramatizable (dram-a-ti-za-id) a. capable of being, or fit to be, dramatized.

dramatization (dram-a-ti-zā'-shun) n. the act or process of dramatizing.
dramatize (dram-a-tiz) v.t. to compose in the form of the drama; to represent in

a drama; to adapt for the stage. dramaturgy (drama-tur-ji) n. the principles of dramatic composition; histri-

drape (drap) v.t. [F., cloth] to cover or adorn with drapery; to clothe; v.t. to make cloth. draper (draper n. one that sells cloths; a dealer in cloths.

draperied (dra-per-id) a. covered, or furnished. with drapery; draped.

drapery of woollen stuffs in general; the garments with which anything is draped; hangings; the clothing of the human figure in sculpture and painting.

drastic (dras-tik) a. [G. fr. dran, do, act] acting with strength or violence; powerful;—n. a greedy and effective nurrently.

sneedy and effective purgative.

draught (drait) n. [A.S. dragan, draw] act of draught (drait) n. [A.S. dragan, draw] act of ing a net; act of drawing is act of drawing men from a military company; detachment; that which is taken with a net; quantity drawn in at once in drinking; a potion or potation; a sketch, outline, or representation, whether written, designed, or drawn; an order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange; a current of air; a sink or drain; depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth to which a ship sinks in water, erc. when laden; a small allowance on weighable goods to when laden; a small allowance on weighable goods to when taden; a small allowance on weighable goods to insure full weight;—pl. a game played on a cheekered board; cheekers;—a. used for drawing; drawn directly from the barrel or other receptacle;—r.t. to draw out; to call forth; to select; to detach. Draught-board, the board on which the came of draughts is played. Draught-horse, a horse for drawing heavy loads.

draw (draw) r.t. [A.S. dragan] to cause to move toward or after one by the exertion of force; to pull along; to half; to draw; to null unit to raise

to yull along: to haul: to drag; to pull up; to raise from any depth; to attract, as a magnet; to allure, as beauty; to entice; to pull from a sheath, as a weapon; to extract to force forth, to let ort, as blood; to deduce from premises, to derive; to take from a place of deposit; to receive from a lottery -hence, to obtain by good fortune; to remove the contents of, as a cask; to extract the bowels of, as a fowl; to inhale, as breath; to extend to the proper out; to produce as a cass; to extend; to explain the lowers of as a low; to inhate, as breath; to extend; to lengthen out; to produce, as a line, a sketch, figure, or picture; to delineate; to describe; to write in due form; to require a depth of water for floating (said of a vessel); to close or unclose, as curtains; to wrest or distort, as the words or meaning curtains; of a passage; -r.i. to exert strength, as in drawing; to act as a weight or drag; to be contracted; to shrink; to move towards; to act as an attractive or alluring force; to act as a blister of poullice; to give vent or exit to as a chimney; to unsheathe, as a swor! to be inflated with wind, as a sail; to sketch; to write a cheque or bill for acceptance on;—n, act of drawing; draught; a lot or acceptance on ;—n. act of drawing; draught; a lot or chance drawn; a drawn game. Draw-boy, a boy that helps a weaver, by drawing the heddles, to form the pattern of the cloth he is weaving. Draw-bridge, a bridge of which either the whole or a part is made to be raised up, let down, or drawn aside, to admit er hinder communication. Draw-gear, harness for draughthorses; coupling for railway carriages. Draw-head, the head of a draw-bar, in spinning; a device in which the stivers are lengthened and receive an additional twist. Draw-net, a net made with wide meshes for catching large brids. Draw-nlate a deilled plate of steel through large birds Draw-plate, a drilled plate of steel, through which wire is drawn to equalize it. Draw-well, a deep well from which water is drawn by a windlass and bucket. well from which water is drawn by a windiass and bucket.
To draw away, gradually to leave behind. To draw back, to move back; to turn back, as from a promise or belief. To draw in, to contract. To raw near, to approach. To draw off, to withdraw; to rain out. To draw on, to allure; to occasion. To raw out, to lengthen. To draw rein, to tighten the coins—hence to slacken speed. To draw up, to raise; to arrange; to compasse.

drawable (draw-a-bl) a. capable of being drawn.

drawback (drawbak) n. amount or sum paid back; sum of customs duties remitted to an importer on exportation of goods that had paid duty; excise duty remitted on exports of home manufacture; discouragement; hindrance; any stop or bar to pleasure or enjoyment.

drawee (draw-e) n. the person on whom an order or hill of exchange is drawn.

drawer (draw-er) n. one that, or that which, draws; one that draws a bill of exchange or order for payment; a sliding box or receptacle in a case; -pl. a close under-garment for the lower limbs.

drawing (drawing) n. act of pulling, hauling, or attracting; a representation on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, of the appearance of objects; allocation of prizes and blanks in a lottery: of objects; anotation of prizes and blanks in a lotter; pl. the amount of money taken in a shop; receipts. Drawing-board, a board on which paper is stretched for drawing. Drawing-knife, a knife with a handle at each end; a tool for cutting a groove for a saw to work in. Drawing-master, one that teaches the art of drawing. Drawing-paper, paper for drawing upon. Drawing-pin, a flat-headed tack used to fasten drawing-paper.

to a board. Drawing-room, a room for the reception of company; a room to which company withdraws from the dining-room; the company assembled in such a room; a reception of company in it; a formal reception by the sovereign on stated occasions; levee. drawl (drawl) v.t. [draw] to utter in a slow, lengthened tone; -v.t. to speak in such a

tone :- n, a lengthened utterance of the voice.

drawler (draw-ler) n. one that drawls.

drawlingly (drawling-li) adv. in a drawling manner.
drawn (drawn) pp. pulled; sketched; eviscerated; undecided, in a game where neither con-

testant has the advantage

dray (dra) n. [A.S. draw, fi drawn) a low cart on
wheels, drawn by a horse, and used for heavy
burdens;—r.t. to convey on a dray. Dray-horse, a horse that pulls a dray.

drayman (dra/man) n. the man in charge of a

dread (dred) n. (A.S. ondrædan, to fear) overwhelming apprehension of danger; terror;
reverential or respectful fear; awe; an object of dread;—
a. exciting great fear or apprehension: terrible; frightful; venerable in the highest degree; awful; appalling;
—n.t. to fear in a great degree; to look forward to with
apprehension of danger or trouble; n.i. to be in great fear.

dreader (dred'er) n. one that lives in dread.

dreadful (dred-fool) a inspiring dread; fearful; formidable; inspiring awe or reverence. dreadfully (dred-fool-1) udv. in a dreadful manner; awfully. dreadfulness (dred-fool-nes) n, the quality of being dreadful.

dreadless (dred'les) a. without dread.

dream (drem) n. [D. droom] a thought, or series of thoughts, of a person in sleep; a sleeping vision; an idle fancy; wild conceit; groundless suspicion; a reverie; a vagary; v.t. to imagine, think of, or see, as in a dream, or in an analogous state:—r.i. to have ideas or images in the mind in the state of slumber; to think idly; to waste time in vain fancies; to let the mind run on in reverie or vagary; to imagine.

dreamer (dre'-mer) n. one that dreams, or indulges in reverie; a visionary.

dreamily (dre-mi-li) adv. in a dreamy manner.

dreaminess (dreamy, n. the state of being dreamy.

dreamland (drem-land) n. the land seen in dreams; the region of fancy.

dreamless (drem'les) a. free from dreams.

dreamlessly (drēm-les-li) adv. in a dreamless manner.
dreamy (drē-mi) a. full of dreams: appropriate to dreams; misty; fanciful; shadow; unreal.

drear (drer) a. dismal; gloomy.

drearily (drer-i-li) adv. gloomily; dismally. dreariness (drēr'i-nes) n. dismalness; gloomy solitude.

dreary (drer's) a. [A.S. dreorig, bloody) exciting comfortless; disma!; gloomy; distressing; sorrowful.

dredge (drej) n. [O.F. drege] any instrument to gather or take by dragging, esp. a machine for taking up mud, etc., from the bed of a stream or harbour; a drag-net for taking oysters;—v.t. to catch, gather, or deepen, with a dredge; to sprinkle flour on, as medinary preparations.

in culinary preparations.

dredger (drej-er) n. one that fishes with a dredge; a dredging-machine. dredging-box (drej-ing-boks) n. a box with holes in the cover for sprinkling flour, used in the kitchen.

dredging-machine (drej-ing-ma-shōn) n.

mud from the bottom of rivers, docks, etc.

dree (dre) v.i. [A.S. dreōgan, suffer] to endure; to hear the penalty of; to rue.

dregginess (dregi-ines) n. the quality of being dreggy.

dregginess (dregi-nes) n. the quality of being dreggy (dreggy) a. containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; feculent.

dregs (dregs) n.pl. [Icel. dregp] corrupt or defiling matter contained in a liquid, or precipitated from it; lees; grounds; sediment; the vilest and most worthless part of anything.

drench (drensh) v.t. [A.S. drencan, give to drink] to cause to drink, esp. to put a potion down the throat of a horse—hence, to purge violently; to wet thoroughly; to soak; to saturate with water or other liquid;—n. a drink; a draught; a potion of medicine poured down the throat of an animal.

drencher (drensh'er) n. one that, or that which, drenches; one that gives drenches.

dress (dres) v.t. [O. F. fr. L. divigere, direct to make straight; to arrange, as soldiers in a line; to prepare, as victuals for the table; to cut to proper dimensions; to smooth or finish work; to put clothes upon; to attire; adorn;—v.i. to arrange one's self in due position in a line of soldiers; to clothe one's self; to put chone's garments;—n. clothes; garments; shabit apparel, a lady's gown; attention to apparel, or skill in adjusting it. Dress-circle, a part of a theatre or concert-hall in which evening dress is usual. Dress-coat, a coat work dresser (dreser) n. one that dresses; a table on

by men as evening dress, with narrow, pointed tails.

dresser (dres er) n. one that dresses; a table on which meat and other things are prepared for use; a cupbeard or set of shelves for dishes and cooking utersals.

dressing (dressing) n. dress; attire; raiment; an application to a sore or wound; manure spread over land; correction or chastisement; stuffing; spread over land; correction or chastisement; stuffing; forcemeat; gum, starch, etc., used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics; an ornamental moulding round doors, windows, etc. Dressing-gown, a box containing certain toilet requisites. Dressing-gown, an easy-fitting robe worn when in deshabille. Dressing-room, a room to dress in. Dressing-table, a toilet table. dressmaker (dres-maker) n. wmaker of gowns or similar garments.

dressy (dres-i) a. showy in dress; attentive to dress; fond of dress.

dribble (drib4) r.t. [drip] to throw down in drops; to keep the ball moving by giving slight kicks, in football:—v.t. to fall in drops, or in a quick succession of drops; to slaver, as a child or an idiot.

dribbler (drib4er) n. a weakling a driveller; one that dribbles.

driblet (driblet) n. [dribble] a small piece or part; a small sum. drier (drier) n. [dry] one that, or that which, dries; a desiceative.

drift (drift) n. [drire] that which is driven, forced, or urged along; a mass of matter driven together by the wind; heap: a storm or shower, as of rain or snow; that which drives; impelling force; impulse; a drive or flock, as of cattle, birds, etc.; course or direction; tendency of an act, argument, conduct, or the like; object aimed at, or intended; import of words; a conical hand-tool of steel for enlarging or shaping a hole in metal; a passage made for a road under ground; direction of a current; the distance to which a vessel is drawn off her course by currents on other causes:—v.t. to drive off her course by currents or other causes; -v.t. to drive into heaps; to urge along; v.r. to float or be driven

along by a current of water; to accumulate in heaps; to follow a vein in mining. Drift of a current, its rate of speed. Drift-anchor, an anchor for keeping the ship's head to the wind. Drift-bolt, a bolt used to drive out other bolts. Drift-current, an ocean current produced by the wind. Drift-ice, masses of floating ice that drift with the wind or with currents. Drift-wood, wood carried by water some distance from its native locality.

driftage (drif-tij) n. drifting substances.

driftless (drift-les) a. without drift or aim; free from driftage.

drifty (drift-i) a. full of drifts; tending to form drifts, as snow and the like.

drill (dril) v.t. [D. drillen] to pierce or bore with a drill; to sow, as seeds, in rows, drills, or channels; to train in the military art—bence to instruct in

the military art-hence, to instruct in

the military art—hence, to instruct in brill. The rudiments and methods of any art or branch of knowledge;—v.i. to sow or plant seeds in drills; to muster for military or other exercise; to flow gently or slowly;—n. a pointed steel instrument, used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances; a drill-press; an implement, for making holes for sowing seed; a light furrow or channel made to the contraction of the contract put seed into in sowing; act or exercise of training soldiers in the military art; instruction and exercise in the military art; instruction and exercise in the rudiment and methods of any business. Drill-bow, a string-bow by means of which a drill is retated. Drillbox, a box containing seed for sowing. Drill-harrow, a small harrow used to crush the earth and extirpate weeds between drills. Drill-holder, a landle or holder for holding a drill steady in position. Drill-master, one that instructs in military drill. Drill-plough, a sort of plough used for sowing grain in drills. Drill-press, a machine-tool embodying one or more drills for making holes in metals. Drill-sergeant, a non-commissioned officer that instructs soldiers as to their duties, and trains them to military evolutions.

driller (dril-er) n. one that, or that which, drills.

driller (driler) n. one that, or that which, drills.

drilling '(driling) n. act of piercing with a drill, or of using a drill in sowing seeds; '(der. drilling) a coarse linen or cotton cloth. Drilling-machine, a machine for drilling holes in metal.

drink (dringk) v.t. [A.S. drincan] to receive, as a liquid, into the mouth; to swallow; to imbibe; to take in, as air; to inhale; to suck up, as moisture; to absorb; to take in by any inlet; to receive through the senses, as sounds, words impressions, visions, etc.; -v.t. to swallow, as a liquid; to partake of winc or other stimulants; to take spirituous liquors in excess; to be addicted to their use; -n. liquor of any kind to be swallowed. Drink-money, money given to buy drink. Drink-offering, an offering or oblation of winc, etc., in the Jewish temple service. To drink deep, to take much of; to indulge in intoxicating liquors to excess. To drink down, to destroy the memory of, by drinking. To drink in, to absorb readily or cagerly. To drink of, to swallow at a draught. To drink to, or to drink the health, or to the health of, to pledge one in drinking. To drink up, to drink the whole of. In drink, drunk; intoxicated. Strong drink, intoxicating liquor. drink able (dring-ker) n. one that drinks, particularly drinker one that uses spirituous liquors to excess.

drinker (dring-ker) n. one that drinks, particularly one that ones spirituous liquors to excess; tippler; drunkard. Drinker-moth, the popular name of Odonestis potatoriu.

drinking-bout (dring-king-bout) n. a drunken

drinking - fountain (dring ang-toun-tain)

for supplying water to quench thirst.

drip (drip) v.t. [A.S. dreamin] to let fall in drops;

drip -v.t. to fall in drops; to let fall drops of

moisture or liquid; -n. a falling in drops; that which
drips; the edge of a roof; the eaves; a large, flat member
of the cornice projecting so as to throw off water. Drippipe, a small pipe used to take away the water dripping
from a steam-pipe. Drip-stone, a projecting moulding
over doorways, windows, etc. to carry off rain-water.

dripping (driping) n. that which falls in drops,
as fat from meat in roasting. Drippingpan, a pan for receiving the fat that drops from meat in
roasting.

roasting.

drive (drīv) v.t. [A.S. drifan] to move by hindward pressure; to force along; to impel; to force down, as a nail; to urge forward, as cattle on the road; to chase; to hunt; to direct or guide, as a vehicle; to impel to greater speed; to hurry; to clear out and send away; to impel by passion; to urge by threat or violence; to press to a conclusion; to carry on, as business; to prosecute;—v.i. to rush and press with violence; to be forced along; to be impelled; to ride in a carriage; to aim or strike at with fury; to tend to; to be directed as to a purpose or design:—n. an excursion in a carriage; to a purpose or design;—n. an excursion in a carriage; a road prepared for driving. To let drive, to strike out.

drivel (driv-l) v.i. [dribble] to slaver; to let spittle flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or do

to be weak or foolish; to dote;—n. slaver;

saliva flowing from the mouth; inarticulate or unmeaning utterance; nonsense.

 $\mathbf{driveller}$ (driv'-l-er) n. an idiot; a fool.

driver (dri-ver) n. one that drives a herd or flock; one that guides and directs a vehicle, as a team, wagon, carriage, or locomotive engine; in mechanics, that which communicates motion, as a driving-wheel; the after sail in a chip; a club used in Driver-ant, the popular name of a West African ant, Anomna arcens.

driving-band (dri-ving band) n. the belt or strap by which motion is come municated to machinery.

driving-shaft (driving-shaft) n. the shaft by which motion is communicated to machinery from the driving wheel.

driving-wheel (driving-hwel) n. a wheel that communicates motion to machinery; one of the large wheels in a locomotive engine, that are fixed upon the main shafts.

drizzle (drizl) n.t. 1AS deaders.

drizzle (driz-1) vt. [A.S. drc6sun, fall] to shed in minute drops or particles; v.i. to rain gently; to fall in very small drops;—n. fine rain or mist. drizzly (driz'li) a. shedding small rain; drizzling.

droger, drogher (drö'ger) n. [D.] the name of a small coasting vessel in the West Indies.

in the West Indies.

droghing (dro'ging) n. the carrying trade in droghing which droghers are engaged.

droit (drwo) n. [F. fr. L. dirgere, pp. directis, direct] right; title; fee: a writ of right; duty; custom.

droll (droi) n. [F. droile] fined to provoke langiter; queer; amusing; funny; capable of amusing actions or sayings; corneal; diverting; facetious;—no entait raises mirth by odd tricks; jester; buffoen; antic; something exhibited to raise mirth or sport; a farce;—v.t. to banter; to ridicule; to befool; to cheat;—v.i. to jest; to play the fool.

drollery (dro'le-ri) n. quality of being droll; gestures; ludicrons ideas or images.

gestures; ludicrous ideas or images.

drolly (drol-li) adv. in a droll manner.

dromedary (drum'e dar-i) w. [F. fr. G. dromas,

species of camel having one bunch or protuberance on the back, and peculiarly fitted for long journeys in the desert.

dromic, dromical

(drom'ik, -i-kal) a. [G. dromos, race-course] of pertaining to, or like, a race-course.

drone (drom'n. [A.S. dran] Dromedary.

drone (drom'n. [A.S. dran] Dromedary.

defellow; a sluggara: a humming or low sound; the largest tube of the bagpipe; -c.r. to live in idlences; to emit a low, heavy, dull sound. Drone-bee, the male of the bee kind; drone. Drone-fly, a two-winged insect resembling the drone-bee.

(drome-zo) (drome-zo) n. a bird having

irongo (drong-go) n. a bird having an arched beak and a long, forked tail, inhabiting the deep forests of South Africa.

dronish (dro'nish) a. like a drone; Drone-bea. dronishly (dro'nish-li) adv. in a dronish manner.

dronishness (drö'nish-nes) n. the state of being like a drone.

droop (droop) v.i. [Scand.] to sink or hang down, to grow weak or faint; to be dispirited or depressed.

droopingly (droop-ing-li) adv. in a declining or large that falls in one small spherical mass; a globule about to fall—hence, the smallest measurable quantity; a sip; a taste; that which resembles a liquid drop; a door or platform opening downward; a trapdoor; part of a gallows; a machine for lowering heavy weights to a ship's deck; a curtain that drops in front of the stage of a theatre, etc.;—pl. medicine measured by drops;—v.t. to pour, or let fall, in drops; to distil; to cause to descend suddenly like a drop; to let fall; to let go; to dismiss; to set aside; to bestow or communicate in an indirect, cautious, or gentle manner; to lower, as a curtain; to cover with drops; to speckle; to bedrop;—v.i. to distil; to fall in globules or drops; to let drops fall; to descend suddenly, abruptly, or spontaneously; to come in unexpectedly; to come to an end; to cease; to fall down; to die suddenly; to fall or be depressed; to lower. Drop-scene, a painted curtain which is dropped in front of the stage in theatres. Drop-stone, spar in the form of drops. To drop astern, to fall behind; to pass towards the stern. To drop down, to sail down a river towards the sea. To drop in, to visit unexpectedly; to make an informal call.

droplet (drop-let) n. a little drop.

droplet (drop-let) n. a little drop.

dropper (drop-er) n. one that, or that which, dropper (drop-ing) n. the act of dropping, or that which drops;—pl. dung. Dropping-fire, irregular discharge of musketry.

ping-fire, irregular discharge of musketry.

dropsical (drop-si-kal) a. diseased with dropsy;
resembling, or tending to, dropsy.

dropsicalness (drop-si-kal-nes) n. the state of
being dropsical.

dropsied (drop-sid) a. suffering from dropsy;
swollen, as with dropsy.
dropsy (drop-sid) n. [G. houtrops, fr. hudör, water]
an unnatural collection of serous fluid in
any part of the body; a disease of succulent plants
eccasioned by an excess of water.

dropwort (drop-wurt) n. a kind of spircea, sometimes called meadow-sweet.

droshky, drosky (dros-ki) n. [Russ. drojki;
the passengers ride as on a saddle, with their feet reaching
nearly to the ground. nearly to the ground.

drosometer (dros-om'et-er) n. [G. drosos, dew, and metron, measure] an instrument for measuring the quantity of the dewfall, a balance with one plate to receive the dew, and the other covered

to weigh it.

with one plate to receive the dew, and the other covered to weigh it.

dross (dros) n. [A.S. dros] the scum or extraneous matter of metals thrown off in the process of smelting; rust; crust of metals; waste matter; refuse.

drossiness (drosi-nes) n. quality or state of being drossy; impurity.

drossy (drosi-ia. composed of, or pertaining to, dross; inspure; worthless.

drought (drout) n. [A.S. drugathe] dryness of the weather affecting the earth and the growth of plants; want of rain or moisture; thirstiness. droughtiness ness of the weather.

droughty (drou-ti) n. sultry; wanting rain; dry; drouth (drou-ti) n. dryness; want of rain or moisture; thirstiness; want of drink.

drouth (drou-th) n. dryness; want of drink.

drouthiness (drou-th) n. parched or arid drouthiness (drou-th) n. as the weather; lacking moisture, as the ground; thirsty.

drove (drov-th) n. dry, as the weather; lacking moisture, as the ground; thirsty.

drove (drov-th) n. dryness; want of rain or moisture; drove or flock driven to or from market; any body of animals driven, or in motion; a moving crowd; a road for driving cattle.

road for driving cattle.

drover (dröver) n. one that drives cattle or sheep to market; one that buys cattle at one

place to sell at another.

drown (droun) v.t. [A.S. druncnian] to overwhelm in water; to submerge; to overflow; to deluge; to kill by submersion; to suffocate by water; to overwhelm; to sink or plunge into sensual pleasure;—v.i. to be suffocated water or other fluid. drowner (drou'ner) n. one that, or that which, drowns.

drowse (drouz) v.t. (A.S. drūsian) to make heavy with sleepiness; v.i. to sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber; to doze; -n. a slight or imperfect sleep; a doze.

perfect sleep; a doze.

drowsily (drou'zi-li) adv. in a drowsy manner; aleepily; lazily; aluggishly.

drowsiness (drou'zi-nes) n. state of being drowsy; sleepiness.

drowsy (drou'zi) a. inclined to drowse or doze: heavy with sleepiness; disposing to sleep; lethargic; soporific; dull; stupid.

drub (drub) v.t. [A.S. drepan] to beat with a stick; to cudgel; to thump; to bang; -n. a blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump.

drubber (drub-er) n. one that drubs.

drubbing (drub'ing) n. cudgelling; a sound beat-drudge (druj) v.i. [Celt.] to work hard; to labour in mean or unpleasant offices with toil and

fatigue; to slave;—n one that drudges; one that labours with toil and fatigue.

drudgery (druj-er-i) n. servile occupation; mean or ignoble labour; toilsome work.

drudgingly laborious effort; with hard and laborious effort; with fatiguing

drug (drug) n. [D. droog] any substance used in the composition of medicine; any stuff used in dyeing, or in chemical operations; any commodity that lies on hand, or is not saleable; a poison:—v.t. to affect or season with drugs; to tincture with something offensive or injurious; to dose to excess; to stupefy with drugs;—v.t. to prescribe or administer drugs.

drugged (drugd) a. dosed with a drug, as a person. drugged (drugd) a. dosed with a drug, as a liquid. drugget (drug-et) n. [O.F. droquet] a coarse, woollen cloth, stamped on one side with figures, and generally used over carpeta. druggist (drug-ist) n. one that deals in drugs; primarily, one that sells drugs without the drugs of the drugs of the drugs without the drugs of the drugs of the drugs of the drugs without the drugs of th

compounding or preparation; now apothecary or chemist.

Druid (droo-id) n. [W. derwydd] a priest or minister of religion among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain, and Germany.

Druidess (droo'-id-es) n. a female Druid

Druidical (droo-idi-kal) a pertaining to the Druids or their manners, customs, and rites. Druidical stones, a name given to Stonehenge and other stone circles.

Druidism (droo'-id-izm) n. the system of religion, philosophy, and instruction, received and taught by the Druids.

drum (drum) n. [Imit.] an instrument of military music, consisting of a hollow cylinder or hemisphere, upon which vellum is stretched, to be beaten with a stick; anything resembling a drum in form; a small, cylindrical box in which figs, etc., are packed; the tympanum or barrel of the ear; the upright part of a cupola, either above or below a dome; a short cylinder revolving on an axis for the transmission of motion; a genus of fishes that make a drumming or grunting sound under water; an evening assembly; —v.t. to execute on a drum, as a tune; to expel with beat of drum; to assemble by beat of drum;—hence, to solicit custom by personal application;—v.i. to beat, or play a tune on, a drum; to beat with the fingers, as with drum-sticks; to beat, as the heart; to throb. Drum-head, he vellum stretched at the top of the drum; a kind of cabbage; the head of the capstan. Drum-head court-martial, an improvised court-martial. Drum-major, the chief drummer of a regiment. Drum-maker one that makes drums. Drum-stick, a stick with which a drum is beaten; the upper joint of the leg of a fowl.

drumly (drum-li) a. [Etym. doubtful] turbid muddy; not transparent. with a stick; anything resembling a drum in form; a

drunk (drungk) pp. overcome by drinking; excited; saturated; drenched.
drunkard (drung'kard) n. one given to excess in the use of stimulants or intoxicants; one that is frequently or habitually drunk.

drunken (drung'kn) a. given to excessive drinking; intoxicated; inebriated; pertaining to, or proceeding from, intoxication.

drunkenly (drung'kn-li) adv. in a drunken

drunkenness (drung-kn-nes) n. intoxication; state of being overcome by spirituous liquors; habit of drinking and being intoxicated.

spirituous liquors; habit of drinking and being intoxicated.
drupaceous (droo-pā'shus) a. producing, or
of drupes; resembling a drupe.
drupe (droop) n. [L.] a pulpy fruit, containing a
mut or stone with a kernel.
drupel (droo'pel) n. a succulent fruit with many
stony seeds in its pulp, as the rasphery.
druse (droo's n. [Ger.] a cavity in a rwk, covered
with crystals.

drused, drusy (dro zd. droc zd. a. ornamented with very minute crystals.

Druses (droc zes) n. [A.] a Mohammedan sect in the Mount Lebanon district.

dry (dri) a. [A.S. dryge] free from moisture of any kind; arid; free from rain or mist, as a day, season, or weather; free from rain or mist, as a day, season, or weather; free from rain or mist, as a day, season, or weather; free from raines or sap, as vegetable products; not giving milk, as the cow; without tears, as the eyes; thirsty; craving drink; barren; plain; jejune, as style; frigid; cold, as manner; coldly precise in execution; uninteresting; unamusing, as conversation; sarcastic; hard, as in outline; cold and harsh in colour; —e.t. to free from water or from moisture of any kind, and by any means; to wipe away; to parch; to drain; to exhaust;—e.t. to grow dry; to lose moisture; to evaporate wholly; to be exhaled. Dry-boned, having bones without flesh. Dry-eyed, without tears in the eyes. Dry-tat |dry and vat| a box or case for holding dry things. Dry goods, cloths, silks, ribbons, etc.—drapery goods, as distinguished from groceries. Dry-nurse, a nurse that attends and feeds a child by hand, in distinction from a wet-nurse that suckles it. Dryin distinction from a wet-nurse that suckles it. Dry-pile, a form of voltaic battery, in which no liquid is employed. Dry-point, a fine eigraving needle; the work done by such a needle. Dry-rot, a rapid decay of timber, by which its substance is converted into a dry powder. Dry stone walls, walls built of stone laid without mortar. bry wines, wines in which no saccharine matter is perceptible. To dry up, to deprive totally of water; to wither, or become withered; to stop talking.

dryad (triad) n. [G. druas] a female deity or nymph of the woods.

dryasdust (dri-us-dust) n. [one of Scott's characters] a dull and prosy historian or

antiquary; -a. very dry or uninteresting.

dryfoot (drefoot) a. following gaine by the scent of the foot; -n. a dog that pursues game

by the scent of the foot.

drying (dri-ing) a adapted to exhaust moisture; having the quality of rapidly becoming dry. dryite (dri-in n [4: drus, oak, and lithos, stone) fossil or petrified wood in which the structure of the wood is visible.

dryly, drily (dri-li) adv. in a dry manner.

dryness (drī-nes) n. the state of being dry.

drysalter (dri'sawl-ter) n. a dealer in salted or cured meats, pickles, sauces, etc.; a dealer in drugs, dye-stuffs, and chemicals generally. drysaltery (dri-sawl-ter-i) n. the articles kept by, or the business of, a drysalter.

dryshod (dri-shod) adv. without wetting the feet.

duad (du'ad) n. [4. duas, ir. duo, two] union of two: duality.
dual (dū'al) a. [L. dualis, fr. duo, two] expressing, or consisting of, two; belonging to two.
dualine (dū'al-īn) n. an explosive containing nitroglycerine, fine sawdust, and nitroglycerine (dū'al-izm) n. the dividing into two; a dualism (dū'al-izm) n. the dividing into two; a belief in the existence of two dissimilar principles in in the existence of two dissimilar primitive principles in nature, or in the constitution of man.

dualist (du'al-ist) n. one that believes in dualism.

dualistic (dū-al-ist'n), one that believes in dualism.
dualistic (dū-al-is'-tik) a. consisting of two; pertaining to dualism or duality
duality (dū-al-i-ti) n. that which expresses two in number; division; separation; the state or quality of being two.
duan (dū-an) n. [Celt.] a division of a poem; a poem or song.
duarchy (dū-ar-ki) n. [G. duo, two, and archein, rule] government by two persons.
dub (dub) n.t. [A.S. dubban] to strike with a sword and make a knight; to invest with any dignity to entitle; to make smooth; to dress. To dub a cook, to prepare it for lighting, by trimming the hackles and cutting off the comb To dub a fly, to dress fishing-fly.
To dub cloth, to raise a nap on it with use of teazles.

dubber (dub'er) n. one that dubs.

dubber (dub-er) n. [Hind.] a leathern vessel for holding oil, glue, etc.
dubbing (dub-ing) n. an oily composition for softening leather.
dubhash (doi-bash) n. [Hind.] an East Indian interpreter.

dubiety (dú-bi'e-ti) n. doubtfulness.

dubious (dú-bi-us) a. [1. dubius] doubtful; not settled in opinion; occasioning doubt; of uncertain event or issue; undetermined; ambiguous;

dubiously (dubi-us-li) adv. in a dubious manner; dubiously (dubi-us-li) adv. in a dubious manner; dubiousness (dubi-us-us) v. the state or condition of being dubious.

dubitable (dū'bi-ta-bl) a. doubtful; uncertain.

dubitancy (dū-bi-tan-si) n. doubt; uncertainty.

dubitation (dū-bi-tā-shun) n. doubt.

dubitative (dū'bi-tā-tiv) a. tending to doubt.

ducal (du'kal) a. [L. dux, ducis, leader] pertaining to a duke.

ducally to a duke.

ducally tdū' kal-i) udv. in the manner of, or ducally tecoming, a duke.

ducat (duk'at) n. [O.F. duent] an old gold European coin, about 9s. 4d.

ducatoon (duk-a-tōōn') n. an old silver Venetian coin, about 5s. 4d.

duchess (duches) n. [O.F. fr. L. dux. leader] the consort or widow of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right.

duchy (duch'a) n. territory or dominions of a duke;

duchy (duch'i) n. territory or dominions of a duke;

duck (duk) n. [Ger. tuch, cloth] a species of coarse cloth or light canvas, used for small sails, sacking of beds, etc.

duck (duk) n. [1). duiken, stoop] a wel known water-fowl of the gen is Anas, an inclination of head; a term of endearment; e.t. to dip or plunge in water; to immerge: to nod, as the head; to stoop or bend, as the body;



to stoop or bend, as the body;

v.i. to plange into water; to dip;
to dive; te bow; to nod; to
stoop; to eringe. A lame duck,
a defaulter on the stock exchange. To make, or play,
ducks and drakes, to make a
flat stone rebenne from the surface of the water; to
squander. Duck-ant, a Janaica white ant, found on
trees. Duck-blied, having a bill like a duck (said of
the ornithorhynchus). Duck-hawk, Circus acruginocus. Duck meat, duck's meat, see duckweed. Duck's
egg, in cricket, no score.

egg, in cricket, no score.

ducker (duk-er) n. one that ducks; a plunger; a diver; a cringing, servile person; a fawner.

ducking (duk-ing) n. the action of the verb to which delinquents were plunged. Ducking-stool, a kind of stool on which scolds were tied and ducked.

ducklegged (duk-legd) a. having short legs, like those of a duck.

duckling (duk'ling) n. a young or little duck.

duckweed (duk-wēd) n. a plant of the genus vater, and edible by ducks and geese.

duct (dukt) n. [L.] any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed (usually applied to the vessels in an anumal body).

ductile (duk-til) a. [L. ductilis, fr. ducere, to lead] of being drawn out into wire or threads.

of being drawn out into wire or threads.

ductilely (duk'til-li) adv. in a ductile manner.

ductileness (duk-til-nes) n. the quality of being ductile; ductility.
ductilimeter (duk-ti-lim-e-ter) n. [L. ductilis, ductilie, and ti. metron, measure]

an instrument for measuring ductility.

ductility (duk-til'i-ti) n. tractableness; the property of being drawn out, as in wire, without fracture.

dudder (dud'er) v.t. [E.] to deafen with noise; to confuse; v.t. to totter; to shake. dude (dood, dud) n. [Etym. unknown] a dandy; a fop; one excessively fond of dress.

dudeen (dū-den') n. [lr.] a short clay tobacco-

dudgeon (duj-un) n. (Etym. doubtful) a small dagger; the hilt of a dagger.
dudgeon (duj-un) n. [W. dygen] anger; resentment; malice; ill-will; discord.
duds (duds) n. pl. [Celt.] old clothes; tattered gardens; effects in general.
due (du) n. [F. fr. L. debere] owed; proper to be paid or done to another; suitable; becoming; appropriate; magnitud; exact; liable to come at any moment. priate; appointed; exact; liable to come at any moment; owing to; occasioned by; adv. directly; exactly; duly; -n, that which is owed; that which custom, station, or law, requires to be paid; tribute; tax; cess; right.

duel (du'el) n. 11. duellum | a premelitated fight between two persons to decide some private

difference; any contention or contest; -v.i. to fight a duel. duelling (dif-cl-ing) n. the art or practice of fighting in single combat.

duellist (du-el-ist) n. one that fights in single

duello (du-el-a) n. [It.] a duel; practice of duelling, or the code of laws which regulates it.

younger; a governess.

duet (du-et') n. |L. duo, two] a musical composition for two performers, vocal or instrumental.

duff (duf) n. [dough] a kind of pudding.

duffel (huf-el) n. [Inifel, in the Netherlands] a kind of coarse woollen cloth having a thick nap. duffer (duf-er) n. [Etym. unknown] a pedlar: a hawker, esp. of cheap jewellery, sham smuggled goods, etc.; a stupid, useless fellow. dugn n. [Sw. diagna, suckle] a teat, or nipple, esp. of a cow or other beastle a teat, or nipple, duch presented and the terretice of the peak.

dug (dug) preterite and past participle of the verb

dugong (dū-gong') n. [Malay. dûyông] a swimming mammal of the

East Indian seas.

duke (dūk) n. [O.F. duc. fr. duc. fr. duc. fr. duc. leader one of the highest order of nobility in England; a sovereign prince in some European countries

dukedom (duk-dum) n. seigniory or

possessions of a duke; title or quality of a duke. dukeling (dûk'ling) n. a petty or sham duke.

dukeship (dūk'ship) n. the quality of a dake;

dulcamara (dul-ka-mā'ra) n. [L. dulcis, swect, and amarus, bitter] the bitter-swect. dulcet (dul-set) a. [O. K. fr. L. dulcis, sweet] sweet to the taste; luscious; sweet to the ear.

dulciana (dul-si-an'a) n. an organ stop with a very soft and delicate tone.

dulcification (dul-si-fi-ki-shun) n. the act or process of dulcifying.

dulcify (dul-si-fi) v.t. | L. dulcis, sweet, and facere, make] to make sweet; to sweeten; to free from acidity or acrimony. Dulcified-spirit, a compound of alcohol with mineral acids.

dulciloquy (dul-sil-5-kwi) n. [L. dulcis, sweet and loquis, speak) 2 sweet and soft manner of speaking.

manner of speaking.

dulcimer (dul'si-mer) n. [G. melos, melody]
an ancient musical instrument, of con-

dulcimer (dul-si-fier) n. (d. metos, metody) struction unknown, unless that it was stringed; a musical mstrument played by striking brass wires with sticks. dulcine, dulcose (dul-sin, -koz) n. a kind of sugar from Madagascar. dulia (dul-si-a) n. [G. doulos, slave) the worship paid dull (dul) a. [A.S. dol] stupid; slow in understanding; slow in motion; listless; sluggish; slow in hearing or seeing; unready; awkward; sleepy; drowsy; not pleasing or lively; cheerless; gloomy; not bright or clear; dim; cloudy; overcast; having a thick edge; blunt; obtuse; grave in tone; gross; heavy; insensible; -r.t. to make dull or sluggish; to stupefy; to blunt; to render dim or obscure; to sully, to tarnish; -v.t. to become dull or blunt; to become stupid. Dull-brained, stupid; doltish; of dull intellect. Dull-browed, having a melancholy look. Dull-eyed, having a gloomy look. Dull-witted, dull in intellect; stupid. dullard (dul-sid) n. a stupid person; a dolt; a dullard (dul-sid) n. a stupid person; a dolt; a dullard (dul-sid) n. a dull manner.

dully (dul'li) adr. in a dull manner.

dulness, dullness (dul'nes) n. state of being dull; slowness; stupid-dunness; drowsiness; bluntness; obtuseness; dinness.

dulse (duls) n. [Gael.] an edible seawced.

duly $(d\tilde{u}^{-1})^{-1} adv$. (duc) in a due, fit, or becoming manner: properly; regularly.

dumb (dum) a. [A.S.] destitute of the power of speech; mute; silent; speechless; -v.i. to become dumb. To strike dumb, to stupely; to deprive of power of speech. Dumb-bells, two spheres of iron or other heavy material connected by a

dueness (dū-en-a) n. [Sp. fr. L. domina] the chief for swinging in the hands for gynamelled haly-in-waiting on the Queen of Spain; an elderly lady in a Spanish ramely kept to guard a made in silence on St. Mark's evo. by mades to find out their future husbands.

Dumb-bells.

maids to find out their future husbands.

Dumb-cane, a West Indian cane, which, when chewed, causes the tongue to swell, and impairs the power of speech.

Dumb-show, gesture without words.

Dumb-singles, a kind of silk.

Dumb-waiter, a framework or table used to convey food from one place to another.

dumbly (dum-li) adv. in silence; mutely; without speech.

dumbness (dum-found): muteness: silence. dumfound, dumfounder (dum-found/foun-dep)n.t.

dumfound, dumfounder (dum-found-der)v.t. to strike dumb; to confuse.

dummy package in a shop; a figure on which package in a shop; a figure on which silent; mute; fictitious or sham.

dumous (dū-mus) a. [I. dumus, bush] abounding with bushes and briers: thicket-like.

dump (dump) n. [Seand.] a chunsy leaden counter place for depositing loads or rubbish: a dull, gloomy state of mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; despondency (usually in the plural, dumps); a melancholy air; an cleay; -v.t. to unload; to throw down: [Print.] to take type from the stick and put it in the galley; -v.t. to sit down with, heavily and suddenly.

dumpish (dum-pish) a. dull; stupid; sad; mopdishly (dum-pish-li) adv. in a dumpish dumpishness heing dumpish.

dumpishness (dum'pish-nes) n. a state of being dumpish.

dumpling (dump-ling) n. [dump, as in dumpy]
paste, with or without fruit in it.

dumpy (dum-pi) a. [dump, a clumsy piece] short dumpy (dum-pi) a. [dump, a clumsy piece] short dum (dun) a. [A.S.] of a colour partaking of a brown and black; swarthy; dark; gloomy.

dun (dun) v.t. [din] to beset, or ask, with importunity, as a debtor for payment;—n. one that duns; an urgent request or demand of payment;—[A.S.] a hill.

dunce (duns) n. [Duns Scotus, called the "Subtle Doctor"] one slow at learning; a dullard.

dunder (dun'der) n. [W. Ind.] lees; dregs.

dunderhead (dun-der-hed)n. [for thunderhead] adunce; a dullard; a stupid fellow.

dune (dun) n. (down, a hill) a low hill of sand accumulated on a sea-coast.

dung (dung) n. [A.S.] the excrement of an animal;
bath of cow-dung diffused in hot water; -v.t. to void excrement. Dung-beetle, a beetle that incloses its eggs in pellets of dung. Dung-fork, a fork with several tines, used to remove or spread dung.

dungeon (dun-jun) n. [O.F. donjon, tower, fr. L. dominus, lord] orig. the principal tower of a castle; a close or secure prison, esp. a dark, sub-

of a castle; a close or secure prison, esp. a dark, subterranean place of confinement.

dunghill (dunghil) n. a heap of dung; any mean situation or condition; a vile abode.

dungiyah (dung-gi-ya, doon-ge-ya) n. [A.] an Arabian consting-vessel.

dungmeer (dung-mer) n. a pit where dung and weeds are thrown in to rot together.

dungy (dung-i) a. full of dung.

dungyard (dung-yard) n. a yard where dung is

duniwassal, dunniewassal (doó-ni-was-al) n. [Gael.] a gentleman of secondary rank; a cadet of a family of rank.

Dunkers (dung-kers) n. [Ger.] a sect of American

dunlin (dun-lin) n. [dun, dark-coloured] the Tringa alpina, a bird frequenting northern coasts. dunlop (dun-lop) n. [Dunlon, Ayrshire, Scotland] a sweet, rich kind of cheese. dunnage (dun-lip) n. [Etym. unknown] fagots, boughs, or loose materials of any kind, laid on the bottom of a ship to prevent injury to goods by water in the hold; loose articles of merchandise wedged between parts of the carrent to program rubbing and to between parts of the cargo to prevent rubbing and to hold them steady.

dunner (dun'er) n. [dun] one employed in soliciting the payment of debts.
dunning (dun'ing) n. the process of curing codish so as to impart a dun colour.

dunnish (dun'ish) a. inclined to a dun colour.

dunnock (dun'uk) n. the common hedge-sparrow, from its colour.

dunny (dun'i) a. [Etym. unknown] deaf.

dunstable (dun'sta-bl) n. a fabric of plaited straw, orig. made at Dunstable, Bedfordshire. Dunstable road, or highway, anything plain and direct.

d110 (dū'-ō) n. [L., two] a duet.

duodecimal (dū-o-desi-mal) a. [L. duodecim, twelve] proceeding by twelves.

duodecimally (dū-o-desi-mal-i) adv. by duodecimals; by twelves.

duodecimals (dū-o-desi-mal-i) adv. by duodecimals; by twelves.

duodecimals (dū-o-desi-mals) n.pl. a multi-plication by twelves, as of feet and inches, employed by artificers in computing the superficial and solid contents of their work.

duodecimo (dū-o-desi-mō) a. [L. duodecim, twelve] formed of sheets folded so as to make twelve leaves;—n. a book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves; 12mo or 12.

duodenature (dū-o-de-na) a. pertaining to the duodenature (dū-o-de-na-ri) n. [L.] relating to

duodenary (du-o-de-na-ri) n. [L.] relating to

duodenum (dū-o-dō'num) n. [L. duodeni, twelve acch) the part of the intestinal canal next to the stomach, so called from being about the length of twelve fingers' breadth.

dupe (dun) n. one that is easily duped or misled; a full;—v.t. to deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity.

dupeability, dupability (dū-pa-bil'i-ti) of being dupeable.

of being dupeable.

dupeable, dupable (du-pa-bl) a. that may be easily duped.

dupion (du-pi-un) n. [F.] a double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms.

duplex (du-pleks) a. [L. duo, two, and plicare, fold] double; twofold.

duplicate (du-pli-kat) a. [L. duplicare, pp. duplicate (du-pli-kat) a. [L. duplicare, pp. duplicate (du-pli-stat) a. [L. duplicare, pp. duplicate (duplicate, duplied duble; twofold; -n. that which exactly resembles something else; a copy; a transcript; a counterpart; -v.t. to double; to fold; to make a copy or transcript of; to divide into two by natural growth. Duplicate ratio, or proportion, the ratio, or proportion, formed by the squares of a ratio duplication (du-pli-ka-tsun) n. the act of duplication form.

duplicative (du-pli-ka-tsu) a. having the quality of duplicative (du-pli-ka-tsu) n. a doubling; a

duplicative of duplicating or doubling; a duplicature ((du-pli-ka-tur) n. a doubling; a fold, as of a membrane or vessel.

duplicity (du-plis-ti) n. [L. duplicitas, fr. duplez, double] the state of being double; doubleness of heart, speech, or conduct; the act of concealing one's real opinions with a view to mislead; dissimulation; use of ambiguous or deceptive language; equivocation; double-dealing; deceit; [Law] the advance of two or more allegations or pleas.

durability (du-ra-bil-ti) n. state or quality of being durable.

durable [ast] able to endure, or continue, in a particular condition; not perishable or changeable; abiding; permanent; stable.

durableness (du-ra-bi-nes) n. power of lasting;

durableness (dū-ra-bl-nes) n. power of lasting; durably (dū-ra-bl) adv. in a durable or lasting manner.

dura-mater (dū-ra-nā-ter) n. [L.] the hard outer membrane of the brain.

duramen (du-ra-men) n. [L] the hard wood in the centre of exogenous trees.

durance (dirfans) n. [L. durare, last] imprisonment; custody; restraint.
duration (dirfashun) n. continuance in time; portion of time during which anything exists; power of continuance; permanency.
durbar (durbar) n. [Hind. and Per. durhār, a prince's court, literally door of admittance] an audience-chamber; a state reception, or levee, in

duress (du'res) n. (L. durus, hard) hardship; constraint; imprisonment; restraint of liberty.
durian (du'ri-an) n. [Malay,]in Malay, the delicious fruit of the lofty tree, durio.
during (du'ring) prep. | ppr. of dure, to last | n the time of; as long

as the action or existence of.

durometer (düromic ter) n. [L. natron, measure] a contrivance for determining the hardness of steel.
durra (dura, dödra) n. [A.] a kind of millet.

durst (durst) a preterite of the verb

dusk (dusk) a. [akin to dark] tending to darkness or blackness; darkish:—n. incipient obscurity; state between light and darkness; gloaming; twilight; a

state between light and darkness; gloaning; twilight; a colour partially black or dark.

duskily (dus-ki-l) adv. in a dusky manner; duskiness (dus-ki-nes) n. the state of being dusky; dimness.

duskish (dus-ki-sh) a. moderately dusky; partially obscure.

dusky (dus'ki) a. partially dark or obscure; tending to blackness in colour; dark-coloured; gloomy; sad; melancholy.

dust (dust) n. [A.S.] very fine dry particles of earth or other matter; powder; fine sand; the earth, as the resting-place of the dead; the grave; a low condition; gold dust-hence, money; cash; the pollen of the anther;—v.t. to free from dust; to sprinkle with dust; to reduce; to beat. Dust-brand, smut, a disease of Turst-cart a cart for recogning dust sables and dust; to reduce; to beat. Dust-brand, smut, a disease of cereals. Dust-cart, a cart for removing dust, ashes, and other refuse. Dust-coat, a light overcoat. Dust-man, one whose occupation it is to remove dust, ashes, and other refuse. Dust-pan, a pan for catching crumbs, dust, etc., as they are brushed from the table-cover, floor, etc. To bite the dust, to fall, to die. To dust one's jacket, to give one a drubbing. To raise a dust, to create a disturbance. To throw dust in one's eyes, to mislead; to conceal the true character of something. something.

duster (duster) n. one that dusts; a utensil for dustines (dustines) n. the state of being dusty (dustines) n. the state of being dusty (dustines) n. the colour of dust.

Dutch (duch) a. (lier deutsch) pertaining to Holland, to its inhabitants, or their language; n. the Dutch language; the people of Holland. Dutch auction, see auction. Dutch carpet, a floor-covering composed of wool and cotton. Dutch cheese, cheese made in Holland from skim milk. Dutch clover, a grass plant valuable for pasture. Dutch courage, sham courage. Dutch gold, an alloy of copper and zinc. Dutch oven, a cooking chamber heated by radiation.

duteous (du-te-us) a. [duty] performing that

duteous (du-te-us) a. [duty] performing that which is due, or that which law, justice, or propriety requires; enjoined by right or obligation; obedient; obsequious; dutiful.

duteously (dū'te-ds-li) adv. in a duteous manner. duteousness (dū'-te-us-nes) n. quality of being duteous.

dutiable (dū-ti-a-bi) a. subject to the payment of

dutiful (du-ti-fool) a performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or properiety; submissive to natural or legal superiors: proceeding from a sense of duty; required by duty; obedient; reverential; submissive; respectfully.
dutifully (du-ti-fool-ie) adv. in a dutiful manner; dutifulness (du-ti-fool-nes) m state of being dutiful, obedience, esp. to parents. duty (du-ti) m. [du-e] that which is due, proper, or obligation; military guard or watch; tax; toll; customs; excise; work; business; engagement; service; employment; occupation; the work done by a steam-engine. On duty, engaged or occupied. Duty-free, exempt from duty or tax.

dumvir (dū-um'vir) n. [L.] one of two Roman magistrates holding office jointly.
dumviral (dū-um'vi-ral) n. pertaining to the dumviral (dū-um'vi-rat) n. position of a dumvirate (dū-um'vi-rat) n. position of a dumvir a government of two; the term of office of a duumvir.

dux (duks) n. [L.] the head pupil of a school or class.

dwarf (dwawrf) n. [A.S. dweerg] an animal or plant much below the ordinary size of the species, esp. a diminutive man; mannikin;—n.t. to hinder from growing to the natural size; to stunt.

dwarfish (dwawrfish) a. like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small;

low; petty; despicable.

dwarfishly (dwawr-fish-li) adv. in a dwarfish manner.

dwarfishness (dwawr-fish-nes) n. smallness of stature; diminutiveness.

dwell (dwel) v.i. [A.S. dwellun, delay] to abide in as to be domiciled; to be attentive; to hang on with fondness; to continue long, as on a subject; to expatiate.

dweller (dwel-er) n. an inhabitant; a resident.

dwelling (dwelling) n. habitation; abode; dominesidence, and not for business premises. Dwelling-place, place of abode.

dwindle (dwindl) v.t. [A.S. dwinan, pine] to make less; -v.i. to diminish; to waste away: -n. process of dwindling; decline.

away:—n. process of dwindling; decline.

dwine (dwin) v.i. to waste away; to pine; to disappear gradually.

dyad (di-ad) n. [G.] a pair; two units treated as one; [Chem.] a diatomic element or radical.

dye (di) v.t. [A.S. deāqan] to stain; to colour; to give a new and permanent colour to;—n. a colouring liquor; stain; tinge. Dye-house, a building in which dyeing is carried on. Dye-stuffs, materials used in dyeing. Dye-wood, any kind of wood from which dye is extracted. Dye-work, a dye-house.

dyeing (di-ing) n. the art or practice of giving new and permanent colour to wool, silk, cotton, hair, etc.

dyer (di-er) n. one whose occupation is to dye.

dyer (di-er) n. one whose occupation is to dye.

dying (di-ing) a. mortal; pertaining to death;
about to die; manifested in the hour of death;
n. the act of expiring; death.

dynamic, dynamical (dī-nam'ik, i-kal) a. dynamic, dynamical [(i. dunamis, power] pertaining to strength or power, or to dynamics. dynamically (dī-nam'i-kal-1) adv. in a dynamically (namical manner; as regards

dynamics.

dynamics (di-nam'iks) n. the mathematical theory of force; moral or physical forces of any kind, and the laws relating to them.

dynamitard, dynamiter (dī-na-mi-ter)

n. one that uses, or advocates the use of, dynamite for destroying life and property.

dynamite (di-na-mit, din-a-mit) n. [G. dunamis, powerful explosive consisting largely of nitro-glycerine distributions of the distribution with some silica.

dynamo (dī'na-mō) n. a dynamo-electric machine. into mechanical energy.

dynamometer (dī-na-mom'et-er) n. (G. measure] an instrument for measuring the relative force or power, as of men, or animals, in traction; or for determining the motive power of a steam-engine.

dynamometric, dynamometrical (di-na-mō-met-rika) a. pertaining to a dynamometer or its use.

dynastic (di-na-tik) a. relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

dynasty (din-as-ti) n. [G. dunastēs, lord] a race dynasty (din-as-ti) n. [G. dunastēs, lord] a race the epoch or period of their reign.

dyne (din) n. [G. dunamēs, power] a unit of force: the force that, acting on a gram for a second, produces a velocity of a centimetre per second.

produces a velocity of a centimetre per second.

dyscrasy (dis'krā-si) n. [(t.)] distemperature of the bodily juices.

dysenteric, dysenterical (dis-en-tera. pertaining to dysentery; afflicted with dysentery.

dysentery (disenter); n. [G.] inflammation of the large intestine, attended with griping pains, constant desire to evacuate the bowels, and discharge of mucus and blood.

dysgenesis (dis-jen-e-sis) n. [G. dus, difficult, and genesis, generation] sterility.

dyslogistic (dis-lo-jis'tik) a. [G.] censorious.

dyslogy (dis-lo-ji) n. [G. dus, ill, and legein, speak] dispraise. dysmenia, dysmenorrhœa (dis-mē' ni-u, dis-

men-ō-rē-a) n. [G. dus, mēn, month, and rhein, flow] difficult menstruation [Path.].

dysopsy (dis-op-si) n. [G. dus and opsis, sight] defective vision [Path.].

dysorexia, dysorexy (dis-o-rek-si-a, dis-o-rek-si) n. [G.]

deprayed or failing appetite [Path.].

dyspepsia, dyspepsy n (dispepsia, -si) n (G. impaired

power of digestion.

dyspeptic (dis-pep'tik) a. afflicted with, or consisting in, dyspepsy;—n. a person

afflicted with dyspepsy, m. afflicted with dyspepsy, m. [G.] morbid restless-dysphoria (dis-fo-ri-n) n. [G.] morbid restless-ness [Path.].

dysphuistic (dis-fu-is-tik) a. [G. dus and phu-stic, sain euphusstic) ill-sounding.

dyspnæa (disp-ne-q) n. [G.] difficulty of breathing [Path.].

(dist-to-fi-ol-fi-ol-fi-ii) n. [teleology]

dysteleology (dis-tel-5-ol/5-ji) n. [teleology] the doctrine of purposelessness. dysthetic (dis-thet-ik) a. [G.] pertaining to, or characterized by, a morbid state of the blood-vessels, or a bad habit of body [Path.].

dysthymic (dis-thim'ik) a. [G.] dejected [Path.].

dystome, dystomic, dystomous (dis-tom, dis-tom-ik, dis-tu-mus) a. [G.] having an imperfect fracture or cleavage [Min.] dysuria, dysury (dis-ū-ri-a, dis-ū-ri) n. [G.] dysuria, dysury (dis-ū-ri-a, dis-ū-ri) n. [G.] dysuric, dis-ū-ri-a idifficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat [Path.] dysuric with, dysury.

dysuric (dis-ū-ri-a) (p. devoir, duty] a bankrupt that had made a cessio bonorum [Scots Law]. dzeren, dzeron (dz-ō-ren, -run) n. [Mongol.] the Chinese antelope. dziggetai (dzig-ge-ta) n. [Mongol.] the wild ass of Asia.

E, e, the second vowel and the fifth letter of the any other letter. At the end of words it is usually silent, but serves to indicate that the preceding vowel has a long sound, where otherwise it would be short, as in māne, càne, mēte. C followed by e is frequently pronounced as s, g as j. E has a long sound, as in mēn, hēre: a short sound, as in men, met; and a sound like a, as in there, prey. As a numeral, it stands for 250. It is the third note of the diatonic scale.

each (ēch) a. and pron. [A.S. æle] denoting every one of a number, considered separately.

eager (E-ger) a. [O.F. aigre, fr. L. acer, sharp] ardent; eager (E-ger) a. [A.S. egor, flood] a river, heaping the water into a high advancing wave, as in the Trent, Severn, and Bay of Fundy.

eagerly (E-ger-ii) adv. in an caser manner.

eagerly (ë'ger-li) adv. in an cager manner.

eagerness (c'ger-nes) n. vehemence; impetu-osity, fervour; avidity. eagle (c'gl) n. [O.F. aiple r. L. aquita] a rapacious bird of the falcon family (genus Aquita), remarkable for its

strength, size, graceful figure, and extraordinary flight; a bird of the genus Haliaëtus, such as the earn, or genus Haliaëtus, such as the carn, or sea-eagle, white-eagle, etc.; a gold coin of the United States, of the value of 10 dollars; a military tandard used by the Romans, and now by France, etc. Eagle-eyed, sharp-sighted, as an eagle, discerning. Eagle-dighted soaring high.

Eagle-owl, the great homed owl of Europe. Eagle-ray, a large species of ray found in the Atlantic with greatly developed pectoral tins. Eagle-stone, an argillaceous oxide of iron. Eagle-wood [Malay. agila] a fragrant wood, used in the East for incense.

eaglet (e'glet) n. a young eagle.

eanling (6n-ling) n. [A.S. eānian, bring forth] a lamb just brought forth.

ear (6r) n. [A.S. ēānre] the organ of hearing: the sourse of hearing; the power of distinguishing sounds: musical perception or taste; a favourable

hearing; attention; a part projecting from a domestic vessel, etc., used as a handle, etc. Ear-bone, a bone of the ear; one of the small bones of the middle ear. Ear-drum, the tympanum. Ear-erecting, setting up the ears; lively. Ear-hole, the outer aperture of the ear; the external auditory meatus. Ear-lap, the tip of the ear. Ear-lappet, an ear-lobe; a fleshy fold about the ear of a bird. Ear-lid a valve of skin covering the external ear as in lappet, an ear-lobe; a fleshy fold about the ear of a bird. Ear-lid, a valve of skin covering the external ear, as in the crocodile. Ear-lobe, the lobe of the ear; an ear-lappet in fowns. Ear-mark, v.t. to mark, as sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear; -n. a mark on the ear by which a sheep is known; any distinguishing mark by which the ownership or relation of a thing is known. Ear-piercing, shrill, and piercing the ear. Ear-ring, an ornament suspended from the car by means of a ring passing through the lobe; a pendant. Ear-shell, a common shell shaped like an ear, of the family Haliotis. Ear-shot, reach of the ear; distance at which words may be heard. Ear-trumpet, an instrument applied to the ear to aid in hearing. Ear-wax, a viscous substance secreted by the glands of the ear. Ear-witness, one that gives the testimony of hearing as to any matter. secreted by the glands of the ear. Ear-witness, one that gives the testimony of hearing as to any matter. Ear-worm, a small worm infesting pods of plants; a secret counsellor. Ear-wort, a West Indian shrub. About one's ears, upon one. All ear, very attentive. Over head and ears, up to the ears, completely. To be by the ears, to go or fall together by the ears, to quarrel. To set by the ears, to incite to quarrel. Car (er) n. [A.S.] a spike or head of corn;—2.1. to wheat, caused by minute worms.

ear (er) v.t. [A.S. erian] to plough.

earache (cr-ak) n. pain in the ear.

eared (erd) a. having ears, or processes like ears; auriculate.

earing (6r-ing) n. ploughing; growing, as corn, into ears; a rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or recfed.
earl (crl) n. [A.S. eorl] a nobleman ranking between a marquis and a viscount. Earl-marshal the eighth officer of state in England, who orders or superintends military ceremonies or court solemnities, earldom (erl-dum) n. seigniory, jurisdiction, or dignity, of an earl.

earles-penny (crkz-pen-i) n. [L. arrha, earnest-money | carnest-money ; money to bind a bargain; security in kind; pledge.

earless (ēr-les) a. without ears; deaf.

earless (er-les) a. without ears; deaf.

earlock (er-lok) n. a curl of hair near the ear; a love-lock.

early (er-li) a. (A.S. ārhica, fr. ār, early! showing itself soon; forward; being in advance; in the near future;—adv. soon; in good season; betimes.

earn (ern) v.t. (A.S. arrhian) to merit, or deserve, by labour; acquire by labour.

earnest (er-nest) a. (A.S. arrhian) to merit, or deserve, by labour; acquire by labour.

earnest (er-nest) a. (A.S. arrhian) to betain in zealous; streamous;—n. seriousness; reality;—(W.) a pledge given; sum paid in hiring or engaging. Earnestmoney, monoy baid to ratify a sale, or bind a bargain.

earnestly (er-nest-ii) adv. in an earnest manner; earnest ness (gr-nest-nes) n. state of being

earnestness (er'nest-nes) n. state of being carnest; zeal; seriousness.

earnesiness carnest ; zea; seriousness.

earning (erining) v. that which is earned; wages;

earth (erth) v. [A.S. corthe; the riobe we inhabit; the world; soil of all kinds; a fox-hole; [Chen; a tasteless and inodorous, uncoloured, metallic oxide;—v.t. to hide, or cause to hide, in the earth to cover with earth or mould; [Dien,] to connect with earth, e metallic in mud or earth, employed sometimes as a remedy. Earth-board, the board of a plough, which turns over the earth. Earth-born, horn of the earth—thenee, mortal; vulgar. Earth-bound, fixed firmly in the earth; figuratively bound by earthy interests. Earth-bred, low, grovelling. Earth-bestnut, the earth—nut. Earth-closet, night-stool in which the facees are covered with earth. Earth-dreated, formed of earth. Earth-fail, a landslip. Earth-feed, low; abject. Earth-fisx. a fine

wind of asbestos, with fibres resembling flax. Earthgall, a bitter plant of the gentian family. Earth-hog, the aardvark or earth-pig. Earth-house, Picts' dwellings, the aardvark or earth-pig. Earth-house, Picts' dwellings, underground houses roofed over by large flagstones. Earth-inductor [Elec.] an instrument for comparing the strength of the magnetic field with that of the earth. Earth-nut, the root of an umbelliferous plant, which is farinaceous, sweet, and nourishing; pig-nut. Earth-bit, attended to the earth peas, a climbing leguminous plant. Larth-pit, a trench covered with earth, for protecting plants from frost. Earth-paate, a metal plate burned in the earth forming the earth onnection of a telegraph wire or lightning or. Earth-pulsation, a slow undulation, of long period, of the surface of the earth. Earth-shine, the faint light, reflected by earth, visible on that part of moon's surface not illuminated by the sun. Earth-smoke, the plant fumitory. Earth-tilting, a small displacement of earth's surface in certain earth-quakes. Earth-tremor, a minute vibration of the surquakes. Earth-tremor, a minute vibration of the surface of the ground. Earth-work, any fortilication made by throwing up embankments of earth. Earth-worm, Earth-tremor, a minute vibration of the surthe common worm found in the soil; dew-worm; a mean person. Earth-worm oil, a greenish coloured oil got from earth-worms—a remedy for earache.

earthen (er-thn) a. made of earth.

earthenware (er'thn-war) n. household utensils made of clay hardened in the fire : crockery ; pottery.

the fire: crockery; pottery.
earthiness (er-thi-nes) n. quality of being earthy;
grossness.
earthliness (erth-li-nes) n. the state of being
earthliness (erth-ling) n. an inhabitant of the
earthly (erth-ling) n. ertaining to the carth;
earthly-minded, having a mind devoted to earthly
things, worldly-minded worldly-minded

earthquake (crth'kwāk) n. a shaking, trembdue to subterranear causes

earthward, earthwards (erth ward, ward) adv. toward the earth.

earthy (er-thi) a. consisting of earth; gross.

earwig (er-wig) n. [A.S. carwicga, fr. eare, ear, and wicga, beetle an insect with very short wing-cases—so called because it has been errone-

ously supposed to creep into the human brain through the car; -r.t.

to whisper in the ear; to influence by Earwig. covert statements or insinuations.

CASE (E.2) v. [O F. aise] rest; quiet; freedom from biddity effort or anxiety; freedom from stiffness: unaffectedness in manner;—rt. to free from anything that pains: to release from pressure; to shift a little.

easeful (ez fool) a affording

easefully (ez-fool-i) adv with case or quiet.

easefulness (cz/fool-nes) n. the state of being easeful.

easel (cz/l) n. [Ger. esel, ass] a wooden frame used to support pictures, etc.

easeless (cz/les) n. wanting, or lacking, in ease.

easement (ez-ment) n. that which gives ease; a liberty or advantage which one proprietor has in the estate of another, as a way, water-course, etc.

easily (E-zi-i) adv. with ease;
without difficulty

easiness (6-zi-nes) n. state or condition of being easy.

easing (ē'zing) n. an allowance; a special privilege. east (est) n. [A.S. east] one of the four cardinal points; the point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox. esp. the parts of Asia which lie east of Europe and the Mediterranean;—a. toward the rising sun; coming from the direction of the east, e.g., sast wind;—adv. in an easterly direction. Easter (6s'ter) n. [A.S. eastre] a festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, occurring on Sunday, the 2nd day after Good Friday. Easter-egg, an egg stained or dyed, usually purple, given as a present at Easter. Easter-tide, Easter-time; the week ushered in by Easter.

easterling (est-ter-ling) n. [east] an Oriental; a trader from the Baltic; a 13th century English silver penny.

easterly (6x-ter-li) a. coming from the eastward; looking, or moving, toward the east;—adv. on, or in the direction of, the east.

eastern (6x-tern) a. situated, or dwelling, in the east; oriental; going toward the east.

easting (6x-tern) a. situated or dwelling, in the east oriental; going toward the east.

ward from a given meridian.

eastward (est-ward) adr. toward the east.

easy (ext.) a. at ease; free from pain; affording rest; not difficult; not making resistance; not straitened as to money matters; free from formality; not strict; fluent; tranquil; compliant. Easy-chair, an arm-chair for ease or repose. Easy-going, good-natured. eat (et) v.t. [A.S. etan] to chew and swallow, as food; to corrode, as metal by rust; to consume gradually, as a cancer, the flesh; to waste or wear away;—v.i. to take food; to penetrate. To eat humble pie. See humble pie. To eat one's heart, to be gnawed by care and adversity. To eat one's terms, to prepare for the English bar (from the student's association with the dining-hall of his society). To eat one's words, to

retract one's utterance eatable (c-ta-b) a. capable of being eaten; fit to be eaten; -n. anything that may be eaten eatage (c-taj) n. [A.S. edisc. pasture] food to cattle from second (aftermath) pasture.

dining-hall of his society). To eat one's words, to

eater (c-ter) n. one that, or that which, eats.

eating (eting) n. the act of consuming solid food; that which may be eaten; food. - o. corroding; caustic. Eating-house, a restaurant; a place

for getting meals. **eau** (\bar{v}) v. **eau** (\bar{v}) [F. fr. L. aqua] water (usually designating perfumes). **Eau-de-Cologne** a perfumed spirit used in the toilet, orig. prepared at Eau-de-Javelle, a bleaching agent, prepared by mixing bleaching powder and potassium carbonate. Eau-de-Luce, a stimulant, made up of alcohol, ammonia, mastic, oil of amber, and of lavender. Eau-de-vie. brandy.

eaves (evz) n.pl. [A.S. efese] the lower edges of the roof of a building which overhang the walls.

Eaves-swallow, cliff-swallow; house-martin.

Eavestrough, the gutter under the caves to catch rain-drip.

eavesdrop (evz-drop)v.i.to issten and learn what is said within doors—hence, to watch for opportunities of hearing the private conversation of others;—n. the water that drips from the eaves.

eavesdropper (evz-drop-v1) n. one that skulks about to hear the private con-

versation of others.

eavesdropping (evz-drop-ing) n. the act of ebb (cb) n. [A.S. ebba] the return of tide-water toward the sea; decline:
n.i. to flow back; to return, as the water of a tide toward the ocean; to fall from a better to a worse state; to decline Ebb-tide, reflux of tide-water; the retring tide.

Ebionite (c-bi-un-it) n. [H. 'ebjonim, the poor] of the Judaizing Christians, who flourished during the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

ebon (eb-un) a consisting of ebony; the ebony; black as ebony

ebonist (eb-un-ist) n a worker in chony.

ebonite (eb'un-it) n a hard compound of guttaebonize, ebonise (eb'un-it) n. (eb'un-i

Fâte, fár, ado : mē, her : mīna : nāta : tûne ; mòon.

ebrious (ō'bri-us) a. partially intoxicated; inclined to drink to excess.

ebullience (&bul'yens) n. a boiling over.

ebullience (ë-bul-yens) n. a boiling over.

ebullient (ë-bul-yent) a. [L. ebul-tre, boil up] boiling over, as a liquor—hence, exuberant.

ebullition (ë-bu-tish-un) n. boiling; fermentation;
outburst of excited feelings.

eburine, eburite (cb-u-rin, -rit) n. [L. ebur,
ivory] an artificial ivory,
made up from bone-dust, gum, and colouring matter.

eburnation (ë-bur-nā-shun) n. [L. eburnus, of
ivory] a morbid change in bone, by
which it gets dense and hard [Path.].

eburnean (ë-bur-nā-an) a. [L. eburneus, fr. ebur,
ivory] made of ivory.

eburneous (ë-bur-nē-us) a. like ivory in colour;
ivory white.

eburnification (ē-bur-ni-fi-kā'shun) n. [L. bodies into others having appearance of ivory. ecardinal (ē-kār-di-nal) a. [L. e and eurdo, hinge] without a hinge; inarticulate.

écarté (e-kar-ta) n. [F.] a game at cards.

ecaudate (ē-kaw-dāt) a. [L. e and cauda, tail] without a tail or tail-like appendage. ecbasis (ek-ba-sis) n. [G.] an argument drawn from the relation of cause and effect. ecbatic (ek-bat-ik) a. [G. ekbainein, go out] denoting a result or consequence. ecbole (ek-bo-le) n. [G. ekbalien, throw out] a digression [Rhet.].

ecbolic (ek-bol-ik) a. promoting parturition;—n. a drug having this effect.

ecce-homo (ek-se-ho-mo) n. [L. behold the man] a picture which represents the Saviour given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing a crown of thorns.

crown of thorns.

CCCENTRIC (ek-sen'trik) a. [G. ek and kentron, centre] departing from the centre; not having the same centre (opposed to concentric); deviating from stated forms, methods, or laws; singular; odd;—n. a circle not having the same centre as another; one that, or that which, deviates from regularity; a wheel or disk having its axis of revolution out of its centre of figure. Eccentric-rod, the rod connecting the eccentric with the slide-valve of an engine. Eccentric-strap, the iron band around an eccentric wheel.

CCCENTRICALLY (ek-sen'tri-kal-i) adv. in an eccentric manner.

eccentricity (eksen-tris'-i-ti) n. deviation from different from that of another circle; deviation from custom; singularity.

ecchymosis (ek-i-mö-sis) n. [G. ek, out, and chumos, juice] a coloured spot caused by extravasated blood [Med.].
ecclesia (e-klé-zi-a) n. [G.] the assembly of free citizens at ancient Athens; a religious

assembly; a church.

ecclesian (e-klezian) n. one that upholds the ecclesiastical over the civil power.

the civil power.

ecclesiarch (c-klē'zi-ārk) n. [G. archos, leader] a ruler of the church.

ecclesiast (c-klē'zi-ast) n. an ecclesiastic; a preacher, particularly Solomon.

ecclesiastic (c-klē-zi-astik) n. a person in orders; clergyman; priest.

ecclesiastical (c-klē-zi-asti-asl) a. person in the church or to its orders.

organization or government.

ecclesiastically (e-klē-zi-as'ti-kal-i) adv. in ecclesiastical manner. ecclesiasticism (e-klē-zi-as'ti-sizm) n. strong attachment to church observances, etc.

church observances, etc.

Ecclesiasticus (e-klē-zi-as-ti-kus) n. a book of the Apocrypha.

ecclesiological (e-klē-zi-o-lo-ji-kal) a. treatecclesiologist (e-klē-zi-ol-zi-jist) n. one versed in ecclesiology.

ecclesiology (e-klē-zi-ol-zi-ji) n. [G. ekklēsiu, church, and logos, discourse] the

science of church building and decoration, or a treatise on church organization.

eccoprotic (ek-o-protik) a. [G. ek, out, and kopros, dung] laxative; gently purging; -n. a purging medicine.

eccrinology (ek-ri-nol-ō-ji) n. [G. ek and krin-ein, separate, and logos, discourse]

the part of physiology relating to the secretions.

eccrisis (ek'rī-sis) n. the excretion of waste products; the waste products themselves.

ecderon (ek'-de-ron) n. [G. ek, out, and deros, skin] an outer layer of integument.

ecdysis (ek'dī-sis) s. [G. ek and deros, skin] an outer] shedding the outer coat; moulting.

echelon (esh'e-lon) n. [F. échelle, ladder, fr. L. scala] the position of an army or other military body in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another;—nt to form in echelon. Echelon-lens, a compound lens used in lighthouses.

Echidna (e-kid'na) n. (G., adder, viper] a genus of ant-zeters found in Australia.

echinate, echinated (ek-i-nāt, -nā-ted) a.

hog] spiny like a hedgehog; bristly.

Echinidæ (e-kin-i-dē) n. [L. echinus, hedgehog]
echinidan (e-kin-i-dan) n. a sea-urchin, one of
the Echinidæ.

echinite (e-kī-nīt) n. a fossil sca-urchin.

echinoderm (e-kī-nō-derm) n. any one of the Echinodermata.

Echinodermata (e-kī-nō-der-ma-ta) n. [G. echinos, and derma, skin] a sub-kingdom of metazoan animals; the echinodermatous (e-kī-nō-der-ma-tus) a. having a prickly skin;

belonging to the echinoderms. echinus (e-ke-nus) n. [L. fr. G. echinos, hedgehog] a hedgehog; a sea-urchin; a form of moulding having eggs and anchors carved on it. echis (ek-is) n. [G. echis, viper] a venomous Indian viper.

echo (ek-5) n. [G.] a sound reflected from a solid body; -r.t. to reverberate or send back; to repeat with assent; -v.i. to be echoed; to send back a sound.

echoer (ek-ō-er) n. one that echoes.

echoism (ek-\(\tilde{\pi}\)-izm) n. onomatopœia; making words to imitate natural sounds.

echoless (ek-\(\tilde{\pi}\)-les) a. giving no echo; yielding no response.

echometer (e-kom-\(\tilde{\pi}\)-ter) n. [G. \(\tilde{\pi}\) ch\(\tilde{\pi}\) and metron, measure an instrument for measuring the duration of gaussies.

ing the duration of sounds.

echometry (e-kom'e-tri) n. the art of measuring the duration, etc., of sounds. echoscope (ek-\(^D\)-sk\(^D\)) n. [G.\(^E\)-ch\(^D\) and skopein, view] stethoscope. eclaircissement (ek-l\(^B\)-ses-mang)n.[F.] the clearing up of anything

obscure or not easily understood.

eclampsia, eclampsy (ek-lamp'si-a, -si) n. [G. ek and lampein, shine] rapid flashing of light before the eyes; rapid

convulsive motions [Path.].

eclat (ekla') n. [F. fr. éelater, burst forth] splendour; show; renown; acclamation.

eclectic (ek-lek'tik) a. [G. eklektikos, fr. eklegein, pick out] selecting; choosing at will :—n.

a selector; one that forms a system in any department of knowledge by selecting from the principles, opinions, or systems of others (amblied to a set of ancient philosoof knowledge by selecting from the principles, opinions, or systems of others (applied to a set of ancient philosophers, to a class of ancient physicians, and, specially, to a sect in the Christian church who combined the teaching of Plato with the doctrines of Scripture).

eclectically (ek-lek'ti-kal-i) adv. in an eclectic manner.

eclecticism system, or practice of, eclectics.
eclipse (e-klips') n. [G. ekleipein, leave out] and tion of the light of the sun or moon, or other luminous body: temporary or partial loss of brilliancy, and the like;

—v.t. to darken or hide; to obscure or

extinguish the beauty, etc., of; to throw into the shade; —v.i. to suffer an eclipse.

ecliptic (e-klip-tik) n. an imaginary great circle of the sphere, which is the apparent path of the sun, or the real path of the earth as seen from the sun; a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to celestial ecliptic;—a. pertaining to the ecliptic.

celestial ecliptic;—a. pertaining to the ecliptic.

eclogue (ek-log) n. [G. ek-log, esclection] a pastoral composition; a bucolic; an idyl.

economical (e-ku-nom-1-kal) a. pertaining to the household; domestic; prudent in expenditure; managed with frugality.

economically (e-ku-nom-1-kal-1) adv. with economics (e-ku-nom-1-kal-1) adv. with economics (e-ku-nom-1-kal-1) adv. political commics (e-ku-nom-1-kal-1) adv. political economy.

economist (ê-kon'u-mist) n. one that manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one that is conversant with political economy.

economization (ê-kon-u-mi-ziz-shun) n. the practice of economizing. economize (ê-kon-u-miz) v.t. to use with prudence; to expend with frugality;

en.i. to make a prudence; to expend with frugality;

economy (ê-kon-u-m) n. [6. oikos, house, and nome, time, etc.

economy (e-kon-u-m) n. [6. oikos, house, and nomos, law] management of the house; prudence in the use of money and means; regulations by which things are disposed; political government, esp. with reference to taxation and the development of national wealth and resources; frugality; thriftiness.

ecostate (ê-kos-tât) a. [L. c, without, and costa, rib] without ribs [2001 and Bot.]

ecoute (ā-kos-tât) n. [F. ccouter, listen] a small gallery made in front of the glacis for the shelter of troops, whereby the miners of the enemy may be annoyed.

troops, whereby the miners of the enemy may be annoyed. ecphasis (ck-fa-sis) n. [(i. ck and phanoi, speak) an explicit declaration [Rhet.] ecphonesis (ck-fo-nc-sis) n. [G. ek/phōnein, cry out] a figure indicating some sudden

emotion [Rhet.]; exclamation; a part of the service in the Greek church said aloud.

emotion [Rhet.]; exclamation; a part of the service in the Greek church said aloud.

ecphractic (ek-frak-tik) a. [G. ek and phrassein, inclose) tending to remove obstruction;—n. a drug for clearing away obstruction.

ecraseur (a-kra-zer) n. [F. ecruser, crush.] an instrument for removing turnours.

ecru (e-króo' a. [F. ecru, raw, fr. L. crudus] unbleached; raw-coloured.

ecstasy (ek-sta-si) n. [G. ekstasis] a fixed state; a trance; excessive joy; enthusiasm.

ecstatic, ecstatical (ek-stat-ik, i-ik, il) a. ecstatic, ecstatical (ek-stat-ik, i-ik, il) a. ecstatically (ek-stat-i-kal-i) adir. in an ecstatic way; rapturously.

ectoblast (ek-tu-blast) n. [G. ektos, outside, and blastos, bud, germ] the outer layer of a cell; the outer primary layer in the embryo of a metazoan animal; ectoderm [Biol.].

ectoderm (ek-tu-parm) n. [G. derma, skin] the outer layer of cells in metazoons.

ectoparasite (ek-tu-para-sit) n. an external ectoparasite (ek-tu-para-sit) n. an external parasite, e.n., flea, tick, etc.

ectoplasm (ek-tu-para) n. [G. chtos and surx, flesh] the outer envelope of an amerba or other rhizopod.

Ectozoa (ek-tu-pa-de sterior protoplasm of a cell.

Ectozoa (ek-tu-pa-de) n.pl. [G. ektos and zoon, animal] external parasites.

ectropical (ek-trop-i-kal) a. [G. ek and tropikos, etropical] extratropical; outside tropics.

ectypal (ek-trop-i-kal) a. [G. ek and tropikos, etropical] extratropical; outside tropics.

ectypal (ck-ti-pal) a. (ii. ektupos, formed in outline] taken from the original; imitated. ectype (ck-tip) n. (ii. ck and tupos, figure] a copy from an original.

ectypography (ek-ti-pogra-fi) n. [G. ektupos, and graphein, write] a method of etching in which the lines are left in relief instead of

being sunk into the plate.

CCU (c-kū) n. [F. fr. L. soutum, shield] a shield, usually triangular, carried by a mounted man-at-arms in middle ages; various old French coins.

ecumenic, ecumenical (ek-ū-men'āk, oikoumenē (sc. ge), the inhabited world] relating to the whole world; general; universal.
ecumenicity (ek-ū-me-nis'i-ti) n. the character of being ecumenical.
eczema (ek-ze-ma) n. [ū. ek and zein, boil] inswelling, redness, and exudation of lymph.

swelling, redness, and exudation of lymph.

eczematous (ek-zem'a-tus) a. produced by eczema; afflicted with eczema.

edacious (6-dá-shus) a. [L. edere, eat] given to cating; greedy; voracious.
edda (ed-s) n. [Leel., great-grandmother] a collection of ancient Icelandic poems.
edder (ed-cr) n. [A.S. eodor, hedge] a hedge; the binding at the top of stakes used in making hedges; straw ropes for thatching corn-ricks;—[adder] an adder. an adder.

an adder.

eddy (ed-i) n. [A.S. ed, back] a current of air or to the main current; a whirlpool;—v.i. to move in a circular direction, as a whirlpool or current. Eddy-water, dead-water [Naut.] Eddy-wind, wind moving in an eddy near an object.

edelweiss [a-dl-vis) n. [Ger.] a white-coloured plant growing in Switzerland and Pyrenees at a great height.

edema (e-dē'ma) n. See cedema.

Eden (ë'den) n. [H. ēden, delight] the garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt; a delightful region or residence; a paradise.

Edenic (ē-den'ik) a. of, or pertaining to, Eden.

edental (ë-den'tal) a. toothless; pertaining to the Edentata; n. one of the Edentata.

Edentata (ë-den-ta'ta) n.pl. an order of mammalia; the edentates.

edentate (ë-den'tat) n. [L. e and dens, tooth] an animal of the sloth and armadillo tribes,

The second of the second

wanting fore teeth and canines. edentated (ē - den tā - ted) a. toothless; belonging to the sloth and armadillo tribes.

edentation (ē-den-tā/shun) n

Edentate. the state of being edentate. edentulate, edentulous (ē-den'-tū-lāt, lus) a, with-

out teeth; toothless edge (ej) n. [A.S. ecg] the thin, cutting side of the blade of an instrument; the border; margin; that which cuts or wounds; keenness; sharpness; *v.t. to furnish with an edge; to sharpen; to fringe; *v.t. to nove gradually. Edge-bone, the haunch bone. Edgeco nove gradually. Edge-Done, the haunch bone. Edge-coals, coal beds inclined at a great angle [Scot.]. Edge-plain, a carpenter's plane for trimming edges. Edge-rail, the iron rail of railroads, which is laid on its side, and not flat, as in tramways. Edge-roil, a rolling tool used in gilding the edges of book covers. Edge-tool, an instrument having a sharp edge; a cutting tool. Edge-trimmer, a machine for paring the boot sole.

edgeless (ej-les) a. wanting edge; blunt.

edgelong (ej'long) adr. edgewise; in the direction of the edge.

edgeways, edgewise (ej-was, -wiz) actr. towards the edge. edging (ej-ing) n. that which forms an edge or border; fringe. Edging-saw, a saw for squaring edges. Edging-shears, shears for cutting edges of sod along walks in gardens.

edgy (ej-i) a. sharp; angular; well defined; irritable. edibility (ed-i-bili-i-ti) n. suitableness for being eaten.
edible (ed-i-bil) a. [L. edere, eat] fit to be eaten as edible (ed-i-bil) a. [A. edere, eat]

edibleness (edi-i-bl-nes) n. the quality of being edible. edict (6 dikt) n. [L. ex and dicere, say] that which is uttered or proclaimed by authority; decree.

Fate, far, ado; mē, her; mīne; nōte; tûne; moon.

edictal (6-dik-tel) a. of the character of an edict.

edicule (ed:i-kūl) n. [L. aedicula, dim. of acdes, a building a small edifice; a shrine. edification (ed-i-fl-kā-shun) n. the act of edifying, or the state of being edified; a

building up, in a moral and religious sense.

edifice (edi-fis) n. [L. aedificare, build] a building;
a structure; a fabric.

edificial (ed-i-fish-al) a, pertaining to an ed e.

edifier (ed'i-fi-er) n. one that edifies, or imparts instruction, csp. in morals.
edify (ed'i-fi) r.t. [11. acdes, a building, and facere, make] to build; to instruct and improve in knowledge, particularly in moral and religious knowledge, edifyingly (ed'i-fi-ing-li) adv. in an instructive way.

edile (ē'dīl) n. Sec ædile.

edit (edit) v.t. [L. ex and dare, give] to superintend the publication of; to revise and correct.
edition (edish'un) v.t. the publication of any liternumber of copies printed at one publication.
editio princeps (edish'i-o prinseps) v.the instrprinted edition of a book, editor (edi-tur) v. one that prepares a book, or the like, for publication; one that conducts a newspaper or magnitus.

newspaper or magazine. editorial (ed-i-to-ri-al) σ , pertaining to, or written by, an editor;—n, a leading article in a

newspaper or other periodical.

editorially (ed-i-to'-ri-al-i) adv. in the manner or character of an editor.

editorship (ed-it-ur-ship) n. business or office of an editor.

editress (ed'i-tres) n. a female editor.

educability (ed-ū-ka-bil-ti) n. [L. educare] educability (ed-ū-ka-bil) n. [L. educare] eapacity for receiving instruction. educable (ed-ū-ka-bi) a. capable of being educated (ed-ū-kā-bi) n. [L. e and duccre, lead] to bring up, as a child; to cultivate and discipline the various powers of the mind; to instill the principles of science, art, religion, etc., into; to train. education (ed-ū-kā-shun) n. act or process of education (ed-ū-kā-shun-al) a. pertaining to educational (ed-ū-kā-shun-al) a. pertaining to educational (ed-ū-kā-shun-al-ist) n. Same

educationalist (ed-ū-kā'-shun-al-ist) n. Same as educationist. educationist. educationist (ed-ū-kā'-shun-al-i) adr. as educationally (ed-ū-kā'-shun-al-i) adr. as

educationary (el-ū-kā'shun-ā-ri) a. educa-tional.
educationist (ed-ū-kā'shun-ist) n. one versed in, or that promotes, education.

educative (ed'ū-kā-tiv) a. tending to educate.

educator (ed-û-kā-tur) n. one that educates or instructs. educe (6-dis*) v.t. [f. e and ducere, lead] to draw forth; to elicit; to extract.

educible (ē-dū'-si-bl) a. capable of being educed.

educt (6-dukt) n. what is educed; extracted matter; an inference.
eduction (6-dukt-shun) n. act of drawing out, or bringing into view. Eduction-pipe, in steam-engines, the pipe leading the exhaust steam into the condenser or outer air. Eduction-port, an opening from the valves to the condenser in a steam-engine. Eduction-valve, a valve for discharging fluid.

eductive (6-duk-tiv) a. tending to educe or draw out.

eductor (ē-duk-tur) n. one that, or that which, brings forth.

edulcorant (ë-dul-kō-rant) a. [L. c and dulcis, sweet] sweetening;—n. a drug to render the acids of the body less acrid.
edulcorate (ë-dul-ku-rāt) v.t. [L. cx and dulcis, sweet] to sweeten; to purify.
edulcoration (ë-dul-ku-rā-shun) n. the act of edulcorating or sweetening.
edulcorative (ë-dul-ku-rā-shu) a. having the quality of sweetening; edulcorant.

edulcorator (ë-dul-ku-rā-tor) n. that which edulcorates.
el [ël) n. [A.S. &l a species of soft-finned, snake-like fishes. Eel-basket, a basket for catching cels. Eel-buck, an eel-pot. Eel-fcrk, a fork for catching eels. Eel-grass, a grass-like marine plant. Eel-oil, oil got from eels, used as a liniment in rheumatism. Eel-pot, an eel basket. Eel-pout, the burbot. Eel-set, a net for catching cels. Eel-shear, an eel-spear. Eel-skin, skin of an eel. Eel-spear, a spear for catching cels.

e'en (en) a contraction for even.

e'er (ar) a contraction for ever.

eerie, eery (c'ri) a. [A.S. carg, timid] weird; inspiring awe; nervously frightened. eerily (c'ri-li) adv. in an eerie, strange way.

eeriness (é'ri-nes) n. the state of being cerie.

efface (e-fas') v.t. [L. ex and jacies, face] to erase; to rub off; to render illegible; to wear away; effaceable (e-fa/sa-bl) a. capable of being effaced.

effacement (e-fas'ment) n. capable of being effaced.

effacement (e-fas'ment) n. the act of effacing or expunging.

effect (e-fekt') n. | L. cplicare, pp. cplectus, produce] that which is produced by an agent or cause; result; consequence; event; efficiency; actual fact; pt. goods; movables; personal estate; r.t. to produce; to cause to be; to bring to pass; to accomplish; to execute.

effectible (e-fek-ti-bh) a. capable of being done; practicable; feasible.

effection (e-fek-tiv) a. suited, ortending, to produce effective (e-fek-tiv) a. suited, ortending, to produce effectively (e-fek-tiv-li) adv. with effect; powerful.

effectiveless (e-fek-tiv-nes) n. the quality of

effectiveness (e-fck'tiv-nes) n. the quality of being effective.

effectless (e-fekt-les) a. uscless; vain; without

effector, effecter (e-fek'-tur, -ter) n. [L.] one that produces or causes; a maker or creator; a cause.

effectual (e-fek-tú-al) a. producing, or having power to produce, an intended effect.

effectually (e-fek-tú-al-i) adv. thoroughly;

effectualness (e-fek-ti-al-nes) n. effectiveness; the quality of being effectual.

effectuate (e-fek-ti-al) r.t. to bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish.

effeminacy (e-fen-i-na-si) n. unmanly delicacy; womanly softness or weakness.

effeminate (e-fen-i-nat) n. [l. effeminare, fr. ex and femina, womanl soft to an unmanly degree; womanish; weak, tender; (e-fen-i-nat-l) r.t. to make womanish; to unman; to weaken.

effeminately (e-fen-i-nat-l) r.t. in a woman-ish manner; weakly; softly.

effeminateness softness.

effeminize (e-fem'-i-nīz) v.t. to make effeminate.

effendi (e-fen'di) n. [Turk.] honorary title of a Turkish state official, or man of learning. efferent (efferent) a. [L. efferent, fr. ex and ferre, bear, carry | conveying outward or away, e.g., the efferent nerves, efferent duct; -n. a vessel or nerve that conveys outward [Phys.]; a stream flowing out of a lake.

efferous (ef'e-rus) a. [L. ex, verv, and ferus, wild]

effervesce (ef-er-ves) v.i. [L. effervescere, fr. ex and fervescere, begin holling] to escape, as air or gas, from a liquid, with a bubbling and hissing sound; to boil over-hence, to be in a state of commotion.

effervescence (ef-er-ves-ens) n. state of effer-vescing.

effervescent (ef-er-ves-ent) a. gently boiling by means of the disengagement of gas.

effervescible (ef-er-ves'i-hl) a. capable of effervescive (ef-er-ves'iv) a. tending to produce effervescence.

effete (e-fet') a. [L. ex and fetus, a bringing forth young] no longer capable of producing young;

barren; worn out with age or excessive indulgence.

effeteness (e-fet-nes) n. the state of being effete, exhaustion.

efficacious (ef-i-kā'shus) a. [L. efficere, produce] productive of effects; producing the effect intended; effectual; powerful. efficaciously (ef-i-kā'shus-li) adv. in an efficacious manner.

efficaciousness (ef-i-kā'shus-nes) n. quality of being efficacious. efficacy (ef'i-ka-si) n. power to produce effects; virtue: force: energy.

efficience, efficiency (e-fish'ens, -en-si)n.

or producing; effectual agency; competent power.

efficient (e-fish-ent) a. [L. efficiens, ppr. of efficient causing effects; producing results; effectual; competent; able; capable; - n. the agent or cause that produces.

efficiently (e-fish'ent-li) adv. with effect; effect-

effigiate (e-fij-i-āt) v.t. to make into an effigy.

effigies (e-fij-i-öz) n. an effigy.

effigy (cfi-ji) n. [L. chiqies, shape] image or representation of any person or thing; a likeness in scalpture, painting, bas-relief, or drawing.

efflate (c-flat) v.t. [L. chlatus, fr. ex and flave, breathel to fill with air; to inflate.

efflation (c-flatshun) n. the act of breathing out; a pull, as of wind.

effleurage (c-fle-razh') n. [F. chleurer, graze, with the palm of the hand.

effloresce (of-lo-res) n.t. [L. ex and florescere, flower] to change from a compact or crystallization; to turn into bloom; to blossom; to break out into florid or excessive ornamentation.

efflorescence (cf-lo-res-ens) n.time of flower-efflorescence (cf-lo-res-ens) n.time of flower-

efflorescence (ef-lo-res-ens) n. time of flower-the formation of the whitish, loose powder on the surface of efflorescing bodies, as salts, etc.

efflorescency (6f-lo-res-en-si) n. state of being efflorescent; an efflorescence. efflorescent (as howing, as howing, as howing, as howing, as how in the surface, or appear-

ing in the form of white dust.

efflower (e-flou'er) v.t. [F. efficurer, graze, strip leaves off] to remove the outer surface of a skin in leather manufacture.

effluence (of-100-ens) n. [L. ex and fluere, flow] a lower flowing out; that which issues from any body or substance; issue; cmanation.

effluent (of-100-ent) a. flowing out, as a stream from a lake;—n. that which flows out.

effluvial (e-floo'-vi-al) a. pertaining to effluvia.

effluvium (e-flòó/vi-um) n.; pl. effluvia (e-flòó-vi-um) invisible exhalation, esp. noxious exhalation from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

vegetable substances.

efflux, effluxion (ef-luks, e-fluk'shun) n. act or state of flowing out or issuing forth; effusion; that which flows out; emanation.

effodient (e-fō-di-ent) a. [L. ex and fodire, dig] labitally digging [Zool.].

effoliation (e-fō-li-ā-shun) n. [L. ex and folium, leaf] fall of foliage of a plant [Bot.].

efforce (e-fōrs') v.t. [L. ex and fortis, strong] to force; to violate.

effort (ef-urt) n. [L. ex and fortis, strong] an exertion of strength or power, whether physical or mental; struggle; attempt.

effortless (ef-urt-les) a. making no effort.

effracture (e-frak-tūr) n. [I. ex and frangere, pp. fractus, break] a fracture of the cranium with broken bone depressed [Surg.].

effrontery (e-frun-ter-i) n. [L. frons, forehead) excessive assurance; shamelessness; audacity ; impudence.

effulgence (e-ful-jens) n. the state of being effulgent; extreme brilliancy, effulgent (e-ful-jent) n. Lt. effulgere, flash forth) iffulgent iffulgent a flood of light: shining; pright; splendid; luminous.

oright; splendid; luminous.

effulgently (c-ful-jent-li) adv. in an effulgent manner.

effume (e-fun') v.t. (L. ex and fumus, smoke] to puff out; emit, as vapour.

effuse (e-fuz') v.t. to pour out, as a fluid; to spill;—

effuse (e-fuz') v.t. to pour out, as a fluid; to spill;—

v.i. to issue;—a. (e-fus') spreading loosely; dissipated; extravagant;—n. effusion; waste; loss.

effusion (c-fuzhun) n. (1. efpundere, pour out) act of pouring out, as a liquid; act of shedding, as blood; lavish use of words; the escape of a fluid out of its natural vessel into another part.

effusive (e-fuziva) a. pouring out; profuse; making an extravagant display of feeling.

effusively (e-fū'-siv-li) adv. in an effusive manner. effusiveness (e-fū'siv-nes) n. state of being effusive.

eft (eft) n. [A.S. efcta] a kind of lizard; a newt.

eftsoons (eft-soons) adv. [M.E. eft, again, and sonn soon after; again; anew. egad (e-gad') int. [a form of by God] used as a minced oath.

egality (e-gali-i-ti) n. [F. égalité, fr. L. aequus, equal | equality.
egence (é-jens) n. [L. egens. needy] exigence; needliness.

egence (é-jens) n. [L. egens. needy] exigence; neediness.

Egeria (e-jé-j-a) n. [L.] a Roman nymph or divinity; one of the asteroids.

egg teg) nt. [leel. eggja] to urge on; to instigate; to provoke to action.

egg. (eg) n. [A.S. eg] a spheroidal body formed in the ovary of a female animal, containing the germ of a new individual of the species. Egg-bag, the ovary. Egg-bald, hald as an egg. Egg-beater, an instrument for whipping eggs. Egg-blower, a blow-pipe for emptying eggs. Egg-born, hatched from an egg. Egg-case, a natural casing of some kinds of eggs, e.g., cockroach, spider, shark, etc. Egg-cell, an ovum, or ovule. Egg-cleavage, the segmentation or cleavage of ovum. Egg-clip, a bot drink made of beer, eggs, sugar, and spice. Egg-membrane, the cell wall of an ovum; viteline membrane. Egg-plant, an East Indian plant with fruit like a hen's egg. Egg-pouch, a sac in which some insects carry their eggs. Egg-pouch, a sac in which some insects carry their eggs. Egg-pouch, a sac in which some insects carry their eggs. Egg-shell, outside covering of an egg, consisting mainly of carbonate of lime. Egg-spoon, a small spoon for supping eggs from the shell.

eglantine (eg-lan-tin) n. [F. fr. L. aculeus, thorn) a species of rose; the sweetbrier.

ego (eg-6) n. [L. epo, I] the "1"; that which feels, thinks, act; self.

egoism (eg-6-izm) n. the doctrine that the know-the ideas and operations of one's own mind; self-interest; an excessive love of self.

egoist (eg-6-izm) n. a believer in the doctrine of

egoist (eg-5-ist) n. a believer in the doctrine of egoism.

egoistic, egoistical (eg-ō-is'-tik,-ti-kal) a. (opposed to altruistic); involving the doctrine of egoism. egoistically (eg-ō-is'-ti-kal-i) adv. in an egoistic manner. egotism (eg-u-tizm) n. the practice of too frequently using the word 'I" hence, self-praise; self-importance

self-praise; self-importance.

egotist (cg-u-tist) n. one that repeats the word "I" very frequently in conversation or writing. egotistic, egotistical (eg-u-tis-tik, -ti kal) manifesting, egotism: vain; self-important; opinionated.
egotistically (eg-u-tis'ti-kal-i) udv. in an egotize (eg'u-tiz) v.i. to talk or write much of one's self.

egregious (e-gre'jus) a. [L. e and grex, herd] remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished from common men or actions; enormous.

egregiously (e-grē-jus-li) adv. greatly; remarkably; enormously.
egregiousness (e-grē-jus-nes) n. the quality of being egregious.
egress (ē-gres) n. [L. egressus] act of issuing or proceeding from; act of going out from a place; departure; right or liberty to depart.

egression (ē-gresh'-un) n. the act of going out.

EXTESSOT (c-gres-ur) n. one that goes out.

egret (ê'gret) n. [F.] a small white heron; a heron's hairy down of seeds.

Egyptian (e-jip'shan)a. pertaining to Egypt, in Africa;—n. a native of Egypt; a gipsy (so called because supposed to have originated in Egypt).

Egyptologist (e-jip-tol-o-jist) n. a student skilled in the antiquities and hieroglyphics of Egypt.

Egyptology (e-jip-to/-ō-ji)

Egyptology (e-jip-to/-ō-ji)

[Egypt and G. logos, discourse]

the science of Egyptian antiquities; a treatise on Egyptian antiquities. eh (a) int. an expression of inquiry, doubt, or slight surprise.

eident (1'dent) a. [Icel.] thrifty; careful.

eident (r-dent) a. [Icel.] thrifty; careful.

eider-down (r-der-doun) n. the soft feathers of the eider-duck.

eider-duck (r-der-duck) n. [Icel. adhr, eider-duck] the size of the domestic duck, frequenting rocky shores and islands, and found in Orkney, the Shetlands, and esp. in the Arctic regions (its down has a high marketable value, from its great lightness, elasticity, and warmth).

eider-yarn (r-der-yarn) n. soft yarn from fleece of the merino sheep.

eidograph (r-du-graf) n. [G. eidos, form, and for copying drawings or designs.

eidolon (r-do-lon) n. [G. eidolon, image] an imstrument for copying drawings or designs.

eidoscope (r-du-skop) n. [G. eidos, form, and giving great variety of geometrical figures.

eight (at) n. [A.S. eahta] a symbol representing eight units, as 8, or viii.; a number equal to twice four; -a. twice four.

eighteen units, as 18, or xviii.; a number equal to twice nine; -a. twice nine.

eighteen (a-ten m) n. a book whose sheets

equal to twice nine;—a. twice nine.

eighteenmo (a-ten-mi) n. a book whose sheets are folded into 18 leaves; 18mo.

eighteenth (a-ten-mi) n. a book whose sheets are folded into 18 leaves; 18mo.

eighteenth (a-ten-th) a. denoting one of eighteen divided;—n. the eighteenth part of anything.

eighth (atth) a. denoting one of eight equal parts into which anything is divided; that part which follows the other seven;—n. one of eight equal parts; an eighth part; the interval of an octave.

eighthly (atth/li) adv. in the eighth place; for an eighth path time.

eight time.

eight (ā-ti-eth) a. consisting of one of eighty equal parts into which anything is divided;—n. that part which follows the other seventy-nine.

eighty (ā-ti) n. a symbol representing eighty units, as 80, or lxxx.; a number equal to 8 times 10;—a. containing 8 times 10.

eikon (ī-kōn) n. [G. eikōn, image] an image, esp. a holy image of the Eastern church. Also ioon.

eirenicon (ī-rē-ni-kon) n. [G. eirēng, peacel a proposul intended to bring about peace. eisteddfod (ī-stern-vōd) n. [W. eisledd, a sitting, and mod, an inclosure] an assembly of bards and minstrels held periodically in Wales.

CIS-WOOl (is/wool) n. a fine kind of worsted.

either (ETHER, ITHER) a. and pron. [A.S. Egther] one or the other of two things;—conj. used to indicate the first of two or more alternatives, and answered by or, which precedes the second or subsequent alternatives.

ejaculate (ō-jak-ū-lāt) v.t. [L. e, out, and jaculum, javelin] to throw out, as an exclamation;—v.i. to utter ejaculations.
ejaculation (ō-jak-ū-lā-shun) n. uttering of a short, sudden exclamation or prayer; the exclamation or prayer uttered.
ejaculator (ō-jak-ū-lā-tur) n. one that ejaculator lates.

ejaculatory (6-jak-ū-lā-tur-i)a. casting orthrowing out; uttered in short sentences.

eject (ā-jekt') v.t. [L. ejicere, throw out] to throw out; to cast forth; to discharge, as excrement; to dismiss with disgrace; to dispossess of estate; to throw away; to reject:—n. what is ejected; a philosophical term indicating a reality inferred, but outside of consciousness of the present making the inference. sciousness of the person making the inference.

ejecta (ē-jek-ta) n.pl. refuse; things thrown out.

ejectamenta (ē-jek-ta-men'ta) n.pl. refuse; things cast out; ejecta. ejection (ē-jek-shun) n. the act of casting out; expulsion; dispossession of land; dis-

charge of excrementitious matter.

charge of excrementitious matter.

ejective (ê-jek'tiv) a. casting out; excluding; ejectively (ê-jek'tiv-li) adv. by ejection; as an eject [Philos.].

ejectment (ë-jek't-ment) n. expulsion; dispossession.

ejector (ē-jek't-ment) n. expulsion; dispossession.

ejector (ē-jek't-ment) n. expulsion; dispossession.

ejector (ē-jek't-ment) n. expulsion; dispossesses another of his land.

eke (ēk) v.t. (A.S. ēcun) to add or supply what is addition; also; likewise;—n. an addition.

ekename (ēk'nām) n. [etc. addition, and name] nickname; epithet.

eking (ēk'nām) n. the act of adding; increase or addition.

elaborate (e-lab'u-rat) v.t. [L. e and laborate]

elaborate (e-lab'u-rat) v.t. [L. e and laborare labour] to produce with labour; to im-

prove and heighten by successive touches;—a. wrought with labour; highly finished.

elaborately (e-lab-u-rat-li) adv. with great laborately labour or study.

elaborately (e-lab-u-rat-nes) n. the state of heing wrought out and

finished by successive endeavours.

elaboration (e-lab-u-rā'-shun) n. process of producing with labour; state of being so produced; the natural process of formation or assimilation performed by the living organs in animals and vegetables.

elaborative (e-lab-u-ra-tiv) a. serving or tending to elaborate.

elaborator (e-lab-u-rā-tur) n. one that elaborates.

elæoblast (e-lē'u-blast) n. [G. elaion, oil, and blastos, germ] the urochord of certain ascidians; a rudimentary notochord.

elæolite (e-lē'u-līt) n. [G. lithos, stone] v variety of nephelite, of greasy lustre.

elæometer (el-ē-om'e-ter) n. [G. elaion, oil, and metron, measure] a hydrometer for testing the density of olive-oil, and thence its purity.

elain, elaine (c-lā'in) n. [G. elaio, olive-oil) the liquid principle of oils and fats.

elan (ë-long) n. [F. élancer, incite, dash] dash; ardour. eland (6-land) n. [D.] a species of clumsy antelope in Africa.

elapse (e-laps) v.i. IL. e and lubi, fall, slide to slide, slip, or glide, by; to pass away.

Elasmobranchii (e-las-in o

brang'ki-i) n.pl. [G. elasmos, a metal plate, and brangchia, gills] an order of fishes including sharks

elastic (e-las'tik) a. [G. eluun-ein, drive] springing back; having the property of recovering its former figure; spring; readily returning to a previous state after being overtaxed. elastically (e-las-ti-kal-i) edv. in an elastic manner.

elastician (e-las-tish-an) n. one that studies to advance knowledge of elasticity.
elasticity (e-las-tis-i-ti) n. quality of being elastic; ance to, or recovery from, overwork.
elate (e-lat) a. [L. elferre, pp. elatus, lift up] lifted up; elevated; having the spirits raised by success, or hope of success; -v.t. to raise; to exalt the spirit of; to flush with success; to puff up.
elater (el-a-te-ri) n. [G. elater, driver] elasticity, as of the air.

elation (e-lassium) n. inflation or elevation of mind.

elatrometer (el-a-trom'c-ter) n. [G. elatër, and metron, measure] a

pressure gauge for air or steam.

eliow (elibo) n. [A.S. elloga] the joint connecting the arm and forearm; any flexure or angle, as of a wall;—v.t. to push with the elbow;—v.t. to push rudely along; to jostle. Elbow-grease, a familiar expression for hard work with the arms, as rubbing. Elbow-room, room to extend the elbows on each side

hence, room for motion or action. Elbow-scissors, scissors bent in the blade, for dissecting. elchi (el'chi) n. [Turk. fr. Hind. elchi, envoy] an ambassador.

eld (eld) n. [A.S., yldu, fr. eald, old] old age; an old person; old times; antiquity.
elder (el'der) a. [A.S. eldra, yldra] older; more advanced in age; senior; -n. one that is older: a senior; a predecessor; one that is appointed to office on account of his age and presumable experience and wisdom; presbyter; a layman associated with the minister in the government and discipline of the church

dom; presbyter; a layman associated with the minister in the government and discipline of the church. elder having broad umbels of white flowers and dark-red berries. Elder-berry, the purplish-black fruit of the clder. Elder-wine, a wine made from elder-berries. elderly (elder-li) a. somewhat old; bordering on old age. eldership (elder-ship) n. state of being older; eldership (eldership) n. state of being older; eldest) a. [A.S. yldesta, superl. of eald, eldest old] oldest; most advanced in age. El Dorado (el-de-rà-do) n. [Sp. el, the, and dorado, gilded] a fabulous region in the interior of South America, rich, esp. in gold, gens, etc.—hence, a region full of precious products of nature.

the interior of South America, rich, esp. in gold, gems, etc.—hence, a region full of precious products of nature.

eldritch (eldrich) a. [Etym. doubtful] hideous; ghastly; weird; haggish.

Eleatic (el-c-at-ik) a. pertaining to Elea, a town of Magna Greecia; applied to a Greek school of philosophy, founded by Xenophanes, who lived at Elea;—a. an inhabitant of Elea; a follower of the philosophy of Vanophanes. philosophy of Xenophanes.

philosophy of Xenophanes.

elecampane (el-e-kam-pān') n. [G. elenion and L. ecampas, field] a plant whose root has a pungent taste, and was formerly of much repute as a stomachic; a coarse candy.

elect (e-lekt') v.l. [L. e and legere, choose] to pick out; to choose from; to appoint to office by vote: to decide in favour of; to select;—a. chosen; set apart for eternal life;—n. one chosen or set apart;—pl.

election (el-ek-shun). act of choosing: choice; the election (el-ek-shun). act of choosing: choice; the or employment; liberty to take or reject; divine choice; predetermination of God with regard to the subjects of His grace; public choice of representatives or members. Election-auditor, an official appointed to audit and publish the accounts of all parliamentary election

electioneer (e-lek-shu-nër) v.i. to make interest, or use arts, for securing the etection of a candidate.

electioneerer (e-lek-shu-nēr-er) n. one that electioneering (e-lek-shu-nēr-ing) n. the arts electioneering used for securing the choice of a person to office.

elective (e-lek-tiv) a. making selection; dependent on choice; bestowed by election.

electively (e-lek-tiv-li) adv. by choice or preference.

elector (e-lek'tur) n. one that elects, or has the right to vote in favour of, a candidate for office; one of the princes of Germany formerly entitled to choose the emperor

electoral (e-lek'tu-ral) α . pertaining to electors or electors.

electorate (e-lek-tu-rat) n. the dignity of an elector; the whole body of electors; the territory of an elector in Germany. electorship (e-lek-tur-ship) n. the office of an

electrepeter (e-lct-trep-e-ter) n. [G. ēlektron, and trepein, turn] an instrument for changing the direction of electric currents. electress, electoress (e-lek-tres, -tu-res)
n. the wife, or

widow, of an elector in the German empire.

electric, electrical (e-lek-trik, -tri-kal) a.

occasioned by, derived from, or producing, electricity;
containing electricity. Electric-eel, an eel able to give
a violent electric shock.

a violent electric shock.

electrically (e-lek'tri-kal-i) adv. in the manner of electricity, or by means of it.

electrician (e-lek-trish'an) n. one versed in the science of electricity.

electricity (e-lek-trish'-ti) n. [ti. ēlektron, amber] a subtle agent or power in nature, evolved in any disturbance of molecular equilibrium, whether from a chemical, physical, or mechanical cause, and exhibiting itself in a variety of ways; the science that unfolds the phenomena and laws of this agent.

unfolds the phenomena and laws of this agent.

electriferous (e-lek-trif-e-rus) a. [L. ferre, carry] bearing electricity.

electrifiable (e-lek-tri-fi-a-bl) a. capable of receiving electricity, or of being

charged with it.

electrification (e-lek-tri-fi-kā'shun) n. the act of electrifying, or the state of

being charged with electricity.

electrifier (e-lek-tri-fi-er) n. one that, or that which, electrifies.

electrify (e-lek-tri-fi) n.t. [L. electrum and facere, make] to charge with electricity; to give an electric shock to; to give a sudden shock, as of surprise, admiration, delight, etc.

electrine (e-lek-trin) n. the supposed principle of electricity.

electrize (e-lek'riz) v.t. to electrify; to make electro (e-lek'riz) v.t. to electrify; electro (e-lek'riz) v.t. to electrify; electro-denoting association with electricity. Electro-bath, liquid used in electroplating. Electro-biology, the science of the electrical currents developed in living organisms. Electro-bronze, a me'allic coating put on iron articles by the electro-lath. Electro-chemistry that science which treats of the agency of electricity. put on iron articles by the electro-hath. Rectro-tendi-istry, that science which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes. Electro-dynamics, the science treating of the mutual action of electric currents and magnets. Electro-dynamometer, an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current. Electro-engraving, engraving by electricity. Electro-gilding, the process of gilding copper, etc., by means of voltaic electricity. Electro-kinetics, the branch of electricity dealing with the flow of electricity. Electroof voltaic electricity. Electro-kinetics, the branch of electricity dealing with the flow of electricity. Electromagnet, a mass of soft iron rendered temporarily magmagnet, a mass or soft from rendered temporarily magnetic by being placed within a coil of wire through which a current of electricity is passing. Electro-magnetism, that science which treats of the development of magnetism by voltaic electricity. Electro-massage, the use in massage of electricity in the rubbers. Electro-medical, pertaining to the use in medicine of electricity. Electro-metallurgy, the process of depositing metals from their solutions by means of a slow current of electricity. Electro-negative having the property of being attracted. solutions by means of a slow current of electricity Electro-negative, having the property of being attracted by an electro-positive body, or a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis. Electro-optics, the branen of electricity treating of its relations to light. Electro-photometer, a photom ter in which ref rence is made to the intensity of the light produced by an electro-positive, attracted by an electro-negative body, or passing to the negative note in electrolysis. Electroor passing to the negative pole in electrolysis. Electro-puncturing, puncturing with needles connected with poles of a battery [Med.]. Electro-thermancy, the part of the science of electricity dealing with the effects produced by a current on the temperature of a conductor.

Electro-tinting, a process of designing whereby in an electro-bath certain parts of the plate are left in relief.

electrocapillary (e-lek-tru-kapi-lu-ri) a. designating capillary phenomena produced by electricity.

electrocution (e-lek-tru-kapi-shun) n. [cution, as in execution] execution by

means of electricity.

electrode (e-lek'-trōd) n. [G. ēlektron, amber, and hodos, way] either of the terminals or poles of the voltaic circle (the positive pole is called the anode, the negative, the kathode.)

electrology (e-lek-trol-7-ji) n. [G. ēlektron of physical science which treats of the phenomena of

electricity and its properties.

electricity and its properties.

electrolysis (e-lek-trol-i-sis) n. [G. ēlektron and lusis, dissolving] the process of chemical decomposition by the action of electricity.

electrolyte (e-lek-tru-lit) n. a chemical composed by the electric system of the pound which is being decomposed

by an electric current.

electrolytic, electrolytical (e-lektru-lit)

ik, i-kal) a pertaining to electrolysis.
electrolyzable (e-lek-tru-li-za-bl) a capable of being decomposed.
electrolyze (e-lek-trō-liz) n.t. to decompose by the action of electricity.
electrometer (e-lek-trom-e-tri) n. |G. metron, measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity.
electrometry (e-lek-trom-e-tri) n. that part of electricity dealing with the methods of making electrical measurements.

with the methods of making electrical measurements.

electromotive (e-lek-tru-mō-tiv) a. of, or pertaining to, motion produced

electromotor (e-lek-tru-mā'tur) n. an instrument for generating a current of electricity; an engine set in motion by electricity. electropathy (e-lek-trop-a-thi) n. [G. puthos, suffering] treatment of disease by electricity.

electrophone (e-lek'tru-fōn) n. [G. ēlektrom and phōnē, voice] an electric instrument whereby sounds are produced.
electrophorus (e-lek-trof'u-rus) n. [G. ēlektrom and phēnē), bear] an instrument employed in statical electricity for obtaining electricity by induction.

electroplate (e-lck-tru-plat) v.t. to coat with silver, etc., by means of electrolysis:

-n. articles coated with silver or other metal by the process of electroplating.

electroscope (e-lek'tru-skōp) n. [(1. ēlektron, and skopein, look] an instrument for detecting changes in the electric state of bodies, or the species of electricity present.

electrostatic, electrostatical

(e-lek-tru-stat-ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to statical electricity. electrostatics (e-lek-tru-stat-iks) n. the science treating of the phenomena of statical electricity.

electrotonus (e-lek-trot-u-nus) n. [G. tonos, tension] the altered state of a nerve or a muscle while an electric current is passing through it.

electrotype (e-lek'tru-tīp) n. [G. ēlektron, amber, and tupos, impression] the art of producing copies of types, wood-cuts, medals, etc., by the electric deposition of copper upon a mould taken from the original; a copy so produced;—v.t. to take copies of by electrotypy.

electrotyper (e-lek'-tru-tī-per) n. one that makes electrotypes; the bath in which the solution is held.

electrotyping (e-lek'tru-tī-ping) n. the process of making electrotypes. electrotypy (e-lek'tru-tī-pi) n. the process of copying medals, engravings, etc.,

by electric deposition.

electuary (e-lek'tū-ar-i) n. [G. ekleichein, lick up]
a medicine composed of powders made up into a confection.

eleemosynarily (el-ē-mos'i-na-ri-li) a. charit-eleemosynariness (el-ē-mos'i-na-ri-nes) n. the quality of being

elegiast, elegist (e-lē-ji-ast, el-e-jist) n. a

elegize (el'e-jiz) v.i. to write elegies; to bewail.

elegis, or rewait elegis, or rewait elegis, or rewait elegis. (ele-ji) n. [G. clegos, lament] a mournful or plannive poem; a dirge; a poem in elegiacs.

element (ele-ment) n. [L. clementum] the first or constituent part of; a substance that resists chemical analysis; that which is the proper habitation of an animal; sphere; a point to be taken into account;—pl. orig. fire, air, earth, water; the simplest or fundamental principles of any system in philosophy, science, or art; rudiments; the bread and wine used in the eucharist. the eucharist.

elemental (el-e-men'tal) a. pertaining to first principles; rudimentary; elementary. elementalism (el-e-men'tal-izm) n. the theory that makes the divinities of the ancients correspond with the elemental powers.

the ancients correspond with the elemental powers.

elementality (el-e-men-tal-i-i) n. the state of being elementary.

elementally (el-e-men-tal-i) adn. according to elements; literally.

elementariness (el-e-men-tar-i-nes) n. the state of being elementary.

elementary (el-e-men-tar-i). el. n. elementary.

elementary primary; simple; having only one principle or constituent part; treating of first principles of a science or art; introductory.

of a science or art; introductory.

elemi (el'e-mi) n. [A.] the name applied to sweetswelling resins of different kinds.

elench (e-lengk') n. [(i. elengchein, confute] a
syllogism by which an opponent is made to
contradict himself; a vicious and fallacious argument; a sophism.

elenchical (e-leng'ki-kal) a. pertaining to an

elephant (el'e-fant) n. [G. elephas] a quadraped pachyderms, of two living species, characterized by a proboseis and two large ivory tusks (they are the largest quadrupeds existing). Elephantannle, the wood analysis of the largest quadrupeds existing. tusks (they are the largest quadrupeds existing). Elephantapple, the wood-apple of India
(fruitlikean orange). Elephantcreeper, a climbing plant of
India. Elephant-grass, an
Indian reed (bread is made
from the pollen by the inhabitants). Elephants
Elephant's ear, a popular name ror plan's of the genus
Begonia, from form of their leaves. A white elephant,
a gift which causes more trouble than it is worth.



a gift which causes more trouble than it is worth.

a gift which causes more trouble than it is worth.
elephanter (el-e-fan'ter) n. a heavy periodical
rain at Bombay.
elephantiac (el-e-fan'ti-ak) a. of the nature of
elephantiasis (el-e-fan-ti-a-sis) n. a disease of
the skin, attended with either
elephantino or deformity of the part affected.
elephantine (el-e-fan'tin) a. resembling the
elephant; huge; unwieldy.

elephantous (el-e-fan'tus) a. pertaining to clephantiasis.

Eleusinian (el-u sin'i-an) a. pertaining to Eleusinian (Eleusis, in Greece, or to secret rites in honour of Ceres there celebrated.

in honour of Ceres there celebrated.

eleutherian (cl-u-the-ri-an) a. [G. eleutheros, free] bountiful; liberal.

eleutheromania (el-u-the-ru-ma-rii-a) n. excessive zeal for freedom.

elevate (el-e-vāt) v.t. [L. c, out, and levare, lift up] to lift up; to put in a higher place; to raise to a higher rank; to exalt; to animate or cheer; to refine; to clate; to intoxicate;—a. raised; elevated.

elevatedness (el-e-vā-sun) n. act of raising from a lower place to a higher; condition of being lifted; exaltation; the raising of the eucharistic elements for worship by the people; an elevated place; dignity; altitude of a heavenly body; the angle of the axis of a gun with the horizon; front view of a building or other object; a geometrical drawing of the upright parts of a structure.

elevator (el-e-vā-tur) n. one that, or that which, elevates; a mechanizal contrivance for lifting grain, etc., to an upper floor; an instrument used in trepanning, or for raising a fractured skull.

elevatory (el-e-vā-tur-i) n. having the power to lift or prise to manufacture.

elevatory (elevatura) a having the power to elevatory (elevatura) a having the power to elevatory (ift or raise;—n. an elevator [Surg.].

elève (e-lev) n. [L. elevare, raise] a pupil; one trained by another.

eleven (e-lev'n)n. [A.S. endleofon] ten and one added; a symbol representing eleven units. as II, or xi.; a cricket team;—a, ten and one added. The Eleven, the Apostles.

eleventh (e-lev'nth) a, the next in order after the tenth; constituting one of eleven parts into which a thing is divided.

elf (elf) n. [A.S.] a wandering spirit; a hobgoblin; a diminutive fairy, supposed to inhabit wild and desert places, and to delight in mischievous tricks. Elf-bolt, an arrow-head, usually of flint, found among palaeolithic remains. Elf-child, a changeling. Elf-fire, a nopular name given to lanes futures, or will-o'-the-wisp. Elf-king, the king of the fairies. Elf-land, fairy-land. Elf-child, a knot of hair twisted by elves—hence, hair in disorder. Elf-queen, the queen of the fairies. Elf-shot, n. same as elf-bolt;—a. shot by an elf.

einn (el'fin) n, a little elf or urchin; -a, elfish.

elfish, elvish (elfish, -vish) a. pertaining to elves or elf-land; elf-like; mis-

elfishly, elvishly (el'fish-li, -vish-li) adv. elger (el'ger) n. [A.S. al, ecl, and gar, spear] an eelspear.

Elgin marbles (el'gin mar'blz) n.pl. a series of ancient sculptured marbles, named after the Earl of Elgin, who brought them from

named after the Earl of Elgin, who brought them from Greece to England.

elicit (c-lis-it) r.t. [L. eliecre, fr. c and lacere, entice] to draw out; to bring to light; to deduce.

elide (c-lid') r.t. [L. elidere, fr. e and lacedere, dash against] to cut off, or suppress, as a syllable, eligibility (cl-i-j-ibil-it) n. capability of being elected; worthiness to be chosen.

eligible (cl-i-j-ib) a. legally qualified to be chosen: worthy to be chosen or selected; desirable. eligibleness (cl-i-ji-bl-nes) n. fitness to be chosen in preference to another. eligibly (cl-i-ji-bl) adv. in an eligible manner; suitably.

eliminable (e-lim-i-na-bl) a. capable of being eliminable (cl-im-i-na-bl) n. a mathematical term

eliminated.

eliminant (c-limi-inant) n. a mathematical term equivalent to resultant, a function of the coefficients of a number of equations such that the vanishing of it is the necessary and sufficient condition of the equations being consistent with one another.

eliminate (e-limi-inaty) n.t. [L. cand limen, threshold] to put out of doors; to get rid of; to leave out of consideration; to obtain by separating.

elimination (e-limi-inai-shun) n. the act of expelling or throwing off; the causing a quantity to disappear from an equation.

eliminative (e-lim'-i-nā-tiv) a. excretory; per-tuining to elimination. eliminator (e-lim'-i-nā-tur) n. one who, or that which, eliminates or removes.

eliminatory (e-lim'i-na-tur-i) a. eliminative.

elision (e-lizh-un) n. [L. elizio, fr. elidere] the cutting off, for the sake of metre or euphony, of a vowel or syllable, esp. at the end of a word.

élite (a-lich) n. [F. fr. L. eligere. choose] a choice or select hody; the best in society.

elixir (e-lik-ser) n. [A.] a liquor that was supposed to transmute metals into gold; any cordial or substance that invigorates.

or substance that invigorates

or substance that invigorates.

Elizabethan (c-liz-a-be-than) a pertaining to Elizabethan (queen Elizabeth or her times, and to a style of architecture first adopted in her reign; —n. a writer of Queen Elizabeth's time.

elk (clk) n. [Scand.] a quadruped of the stag kind, with large, spreading, palmate horns. Elk-tree, sorrel-tree of United States. Elk-wood, the umbrella-tree of United States.

ell (cl) n. [A.S. eln] a measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measureing cloth (the English ell is 45 inches; the Flennish ell, 27; the Scotch, 37-2; the French, 54). Ell-bone, the ulna; bone of the forearm. Ell-yard, a yard an ell long.

ellagic (e-laj-ik) a, [F. galle, ellipse (gall) derived from gall-nuts.

ellipse (e-lips) n. [G. cliejsis, defect] an oval stepton of a cone by a plane intersecting it obliquely; a closed curve such that the sum of the distances of any point in it.

it obliquely; a closed curve such that the sum of the distances of any point in it from two fixed points within it, called the foci, is constant.

foci. is constant.

ellipsis (e-lip'sis) n. omission; a figure of syntax
by which one or more words are omitted.

ellipsograph (e-lip'su-graf) n. an instrument
for drawing ellipses.

ellipsoid (e-lip'soid) n. [G. cidos, form] a solid
or figure, all plane sections of which are

cllipses or circles

elliptic, elliptical (e-lip'tik, -ti-kal) a. [G. or having the form of, an ellipse; having a part omitted. elliptically (e-lip'ti-kal-i) adv. according to the elliptically form of an ellipse; with a part

omitted; defectively. ellipticity (e!-ip-tis-i-ti) n. deviation from the ellipticity (e!-ip-tis-i-ti) n. deviation from the

elliptoid (e-lip-toid) a. somewhat like an ellipse.

elliptois (e-lip'tō-is) n. an infinite ellipse.

ellwand (el-wond) n. an old measuring-rod, an ellelm (clm) n. [A.S.] a tree of the genus Ulnus (it is a hardy and rapidly-growing tree).

Elmo's fire (el'mōz fir) hishop of Formia, a town of ancient Italy the corposant. elmy (el'mi) a abounding in elms.

elocution [L. elocutio, fr. cloqui, speak out] pronunciation; proper or elegant utterance; the power of speaking fluently and



elocutionary (el-u-kū-shun-ar-i) a. pertaining to elocution.
elocutionist (el-u-kū-shun-ist) n. one skilled in elocution; a teacher of elocution.
eloge (e-lōzh') n. [F. fr. L. elogium] a funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead.

elogist (el'u-jist) n. one that delivers an éloge.

elogium, elogy (e-lō'ji-um, el'u-ji) n. a funerai

Elohistic (el-ō-his-tik) a. [H. Elōhīm, gods, one of the names of God] relating to Elohim (said of those passages in the Old Testament characterized by the use of Elohim instead of Jehovah).

elongate (ō-long-gāt) v.t. [L. e and longus, long] to lengthen; to extend; to stretch out; —v.i. to depart from; to recede, as a planet in its orbit, from the sun;—a. drawn out at tength; elongated.

elongation (ō-long-gā-shun) n. act of lengthen-lengthened out; angular distance of a planet from the sun.

elope (o-lōp') v.i. [D. onttoopen, run away] to run away, or escape, privately, said esp. of a woman that runs away with a lover.

elopement (o-lōp-ment) n. private or unlicensed

elopement (e-lop-ment) n. private or unlicensed departure, as a wife from her husband, or a daughter with her lover.

band, or a daughter with her lover.

eloquence (el'u-kwens) n. impassioned invective or declamation; fluency and animation of delivery; vivid expression of emotion. etc.

eloquent (el'u-kwent) a. [L. eloquens, ppr. of expressing thoughts and emotions in an elevated, impassioned, and effective manner; able to speak with elegance, fluency, and power.

eloquently (el'u-kwent-li) adv. in an eloquent manner.

else (els) pron. [A.S. elles, otherwise] other; one besides;—adv. besides; otherwise;—conj. if the facts were different.

elsewhere (els'hwār) adv. in any other place; elsen, elsin (elsen, -sin) v. [O.D.] a shoemaker's awl. elucidate (e-lū-si-dāt) v.t. [L. e and luoidus, explain to illustrate to make clear or manifest; to

explain; to illustrate.

elucidation (e-lū-si-dā'zhun) n. act of throwing light on the meaning of; explanation; exposition; illustration,

elucidative (e-lū-si-dā-tiv) a. making clear, or tending to make clear. elucidator (e-lū-si-dā-tur) n. one that explains; an expositor.

elucidatory (e-lii si-da-tur-i) a. tending to elucidate.
elude (e-liid) v.t. [L.e and ludere, play] to evade or avoid by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity; to

escape discovery.

Elul (c-lul) n. [H.] the twelfth month of the Jewish civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical. elusion (c-luzhun) n. [L. etudere, pp. etusus, elude] en escape by artifice or deception; evasion. (e-lusiv) a. tending to elude; eluding; practising elusion.

elusively (e-lū'-siv-li) adv. in an elusive way.

elusoriness (e-lū'su-ri-nes) n. the quality of being elusory.
elusory (e-lū'su-ri) a. tending to elude or deceive; evasive; fraudulent; deceitful.

elution (e-lū'shun) n. [L. eluere, wash off] a washing out, esp. of sugar from molasses.
elutriate (e-lū'triāt) v.t. [L. eluere, r. eluere, wash out to purify by washing; to pulverise a metallic substance and mix it with water, so that foul matter may be strained off.
elvan (el'van) n. [Etym. doubtful] a Cornish term for dikes running parallel, in most cases, to the best tin and comper lodge.

elvan for dikes running parallel, in most cases, to the best tin and copper lodes.

elvanite (elˈvanːti) n. a rock almost identical with quartz-porphyry.

Elysian (e-lizh-an) a. pertaining to Elysium or the abode of the blessed after death; blissful.

Elysium (e-lizh-i-um) n. [(i.] in ancient mythappy souls after death—hence, any delightful place.

elytrine (el-i-trin) n. the substance composing the horny covering of insects.

elytroid (el-i-troid) a. [G. elutron, covering, sheath] like a sheath; vaginal.

elytron, elytrum (el-i-tro) n. front in pl. elytra (el-i-tra) the front wing of beetles, modified to form a sheath.

wing of beetles, modified to form a sheath.

elytrotomy (el-i-trot-u-mi) n. a cutting into the vaginal walls.

elzevir (elze-ver) a. of the Elzevir family of Dutch printers;—n. a book printed by one of them. em (em) n. [from letter m] the square of any size of type [Print.]

emaciate (e-mā'-shi-āt) v.t. [L. emaciare, fr. e and macies, leanness] to cause to lose flesh gradually;—v.t. to lose flesh gradually; to waste away in flesh;—a. thin; wasted; lean.

emaciation (e-mā-shi-ā-shun) n. condition of becoming lean; leanness.

emanant (em'-a-nant) a. flowing, or proceeding, from something else.

emanate (em'-a-nā) v.t. [L. emanare, fr. e and manare, flow] to issue forth from a source; to take origin.

source; to take origin.

emanation (em-a-nā/shun) n. act of flowing forth from a fountain-head or origin;

that which issues from any source; efflux.

emancipate (e-man'si-pāt) v.t. [L. manns, hand, and capere, take] to set free from servitude or slavery by voluntary act; to liberate.

emancipation (e-man-si-pā-shun) n. act of setting free from slavery or

subjection, or from civil restraints or disqualifications state of being thus set free; liberation; release; freedom.

emancipationist (e-man-si-pā/shun-ist) n.
one that advocates the emancipation of slaves.

emancipator (ē-man'si-pā-tur) n. one that cipation.

emancipatory (e-man-si-pa-tur-i) a. favouring emancipation; pertaining to, or giving, emancipation.

emancipist (e-man'si-pist) n. a convict in a European penal colony, who has been pardoned

emandibulate (ē-man-dib'-lāt) a. [L. c and mandibula, mandible] having

no mandibles; without a lower jaw.

emarginate (e-marji-nat) a. [L. c and margo, edge, taken away [Bot. and Zool.].

emasculate (e-mas-kū-lāt) v.t. [I. e. out. and masculate (masculus, masculine) to custrate; to render effeminate; to take the vigour from; deprived of the male functions—hence, deprived of vigour; unmanned.

emasculation (e-mas-kū-lā'shun) n. act of emasculating, or the state of

being emasculated; castration. emasculator (e-mas-kū-lā-tur) n. one that, or that which, emasculates, tanding

emasculatory (e-mas-kit-la-tur-i) a. tending to emasculate.
embalm (enn-ham') v.t. [F. cmba unuer, fr. baume, balm] to preserve a dead body by aromatic oils or spices; to perpetuate in grateful remembrance.

embalmer (em-bà'·ner) n. one that embalms bodies for preservation.
embalmment (em-bàm'·nent) n. the act or process of embalming.
embank (em-bangk) r.t. [em, in, and bank] to bank up; to

defend with mounds.

embankment (em-bangk'ment) n. act of surrounding, or defending, with

embankment (embankment) n. act of a bank; a mound or bank raised for any purpose.

embar (emban) v.t. [O.F. embarrer] bar in, or fasten, with a bar; to inclose, so as to hinder escape; to stop from entering; to block up.

embargo (embango) n. [Sp. embarrar, restrain, fr. barra, bar] a prohibition by public authority, and for a limited time, of departure from a port, or into port—hence, any hindrance or restraint:—v.t. to hinder from going forward.

embark (em-bank) v.t. [F. embarrare] to put, or cause to go, on board a vessel or boat: to engage, enlist, or implicate a person in any affair:—v.t. to go on board of a vessel; to engage in any business; to enlist in; to undertake.

embarkation (em-banks, or going, on board of a vessel.)

vessel.

embarkment (em-bark-ment) n. the act of embarking; embarkation.
embarrass (em-bar'as) v.t. [F. embarrasser] to hinder through perplexity; to render intricate; to confound; to encumber with debt; confuse.
embarrassingly (em-bar'as-ing-ii) adv. in an embarrassing manner. embarrassment (em-bar-as-ment) n. a state of perplexity or confusion; mental doubt; perplexity arising from temporary inability to discharge debts.

embassy (em-ba-si) n. [F. ambassade] the public function of an ambassador; the person, or persons, sent as ambassadors; the dwelling, or office,

of an ambassador.

embattle (em-bat'l) v.t. to arrange in order of battle; to prepare, or arm, for battle; to furnish with battlements

embattled (en:-battlet) pp. having the outline resembling a hattlement, as an ordinary [Her.]; furnished with ramparts or battlements; arrayed in order of battle.

embattlement (cun-battl-ment) n. an indented parapet, used now in decorative architecture, but belonging orig. to military works. embay (em-bay) v.t. to inclose in a bay or inlet; to landlock.

embayment (em-ba/ment) n. a part of the sea embed (em-bed') v.t. to lay, as in a bed; to bed in the soil.

embedment (em-bed-ment) n. the act of em-bedding; state of being embedded. embellish (em-bel-ish) v.t. [F. embeltir, fr. en and bet, beautiful) to make beautiful by ornaments; to make graceful; to decorate; to illustrate. embellisher (em-bellisher) n. one that embellishes or adorns.

embellishingly (em-bellish-ing-li) adv. so as to embellishment (em-bellish-ment) n. the act of embellishing; that which

adds beauty or elegance; decoration; adornment.

ember (ember) n. [A.S. ymbryne, a running round]
a regular course, or return of a given season. Ember-days, certain days set apart for fasting and prayer in each of the four seasons of the year. Ember-eve, the vigil of an ember-days. Ember-tag, the fast observed during the ember-days. Ember-tide, one of the seasons in which ember-days occur. Ember-week, a week in which ember-days fall.

ember (em-ber-qays ran.)
ember (em-ber) n. [A.S. aemerge (the b is euphonic)]
a lighted coal smouldering among ashes
(used chierly in pl. to signify mingled coal and ashes)
ember-goose (em-ber-goos) n. [Nor. emancr]
a web-footed bird of the genus

Colymbus. Called also the great northern diver, or loon.

embezzle (em-bez-i)v.t. [O.F. embeasiter, to flich]
to appropriate fraudulently to one's own use anything intrusted to one's care.

embezzlement (em-bez-i-ment) n. fraudulent appropriation to one's own use of what is intrusted to one's care.

Ellipezzler (cm-bez-ler) n, one that embezzles.

embitter (em-bit-er) v.t. to make bitter.

embitterer (em-bit'er-er) n. one that, or that which, embitters.

embitterment (em-bit-er-ment) n. the act of embittering.

emblaze (em-blaz) v.t. to adorn with glittering figures or colours.
emblazon (em-blazn) v.t. to deck in glaring colours; to adorn with figures of

emblazoner (em-blā/zn-er) n. a herald; an emblazonment (em-blā/zn-ment) n. the act of emblazoning; that which

is emblazoned.

emblazonry (em-blazznri) n. heraldic or orna-mental decoration.
emblem (em-blem) n. an object, or the figure of an object, symbolizing and suggesting some other object, quality, or the like; type; sign; symbol.

emblema (em-blē'ma) n. [G. emblēma, inlaid ornament in mosaic. emblematical (em-ble-mati-ka)a. pertaining to, or comprising, an emblem using emblems.

emblematically (em-ble-mati-kal-i) adv. by way or means of emblems;

in the manner of emblems. emblematist (em'blem-a-tist) n. a writer or inventor emblems.

emblematize (em-blem-a-tiz) v.t. to represent, as by an emblem; to symbolize emblement (em-ble-ment) n. [O. F. emblaer, sow with corn, fr. I., blackum, wheat] certain crops which require culture and attention each

emblemize (em-ble-miz) v.t. to represent by embloom (em-bloom') v.t. to cover or enrich with bloom.

emblossom (em-blos'um) v.t. to cover with blossoms.

embodiment (em-bod/i-ment) n. act of em-bodying; state of being embodied; that which is embodied; full express on of an idea or plan. embody (em-bod/i) v.t. to form into a body; to invest with matter; to collect into a whole.

embog (em-bog') v.t. to plunge into a bog or mire. embogue (em-bog') v.i. to discharge, as a river its waters into the sea or into another

embolden (em-bōl'dn) v.t. to give boldness or courage to; to encourage.

embolic (em-bol'sk) a. inserted, placed between; relating to plugging of a blood-vessel.

embolism (em-bu-lizm) n. [cf. emballein, throw in, insert] intercalation; the insertion

of days, months, or years, in an account of time, to produce regularity: intercalated time; obstruction of a vessel by a clot of some material abnormally present, such as fibrin (frequently causes brain paralysis).

embolismal (em-bu-liz-mal) a. intercalated; inserted.

embolismic (em-bu-liz-mik) a. formed by intercalation; embolic.
embolize (em-bu-liz) v.t. to cut off from the circulation by embolism.
embolon (em-bu-lon) n. [G. embolon, bronze beak of a ship] the beak of an ancient war-ship. embolus (em-bu-lus) n. that which thrusts, as a piston or wedge; the clot of fibrin which causes embolism.

embonpoint (ang-bong-poang) a. [F. en bon point, in good condition] plumpness of a person; a degree of stoutness.

emborder (em-bor-der) v.t. to adorn with a

embordered (em-borderd) a. adorned with a border.

embosom (em-booz-um) v.t. to take into the bosom; to cherish; to hold dear.

emboss (em-bos) v.t. to cover with tosses or protuberances; to ornament in relief.

embosser (em-bos-er) n. one that, or that which, embosses.

embosses.
embossing (eun-hossing) n. the art of producing raised designs upon surfaces. Embossing-iron, a tool for producing a grained surface on marble. Embossing-machine, a machine for ornamenting fabrics, wood, leather, etc. Embossing-press, a machine for stamping paper, cardboard, leather, etc.
embossment (em-hossment) n. act of embossment ing, or state of being embossed;

raised work.

embouchure (áng-bóó-shóór) n. [F. bouche, mouth] a mouth or opening, as of a river.

embound (em-bound') v.t. to shut in; to inclose. embowel (em-bou-el) r.t. to remove the bowels of; to eviscerate; to secrete. embowelment (em-bou-el-ment) n. removal of the viscera;—pl. the bowels;

internal parts.

embower, imbower (em., im-bou'er) v.i. bower; -v.t. to cover with a bower; to shelter with trees. embowment (em-bo'ment) n. an arch; a vault.

embrace (em-bras) v.t. [F. embrasser, fr. bras, arms; to press to the bosom; to cherish with affection; to surround or inclose; to include as parts of a whole; to seize engerly;—v.t. to join in an embrace; comprise;—n. close encircling with the arms; pressure to the bosom; clasp.

embracer (em-brā'-ser) n. one that embraces.

embracery (em-brā/ser-i) n. the offence of trying to influence a jury by corrupt means, such as bribes, threats, etc. [Law].
embracing (em-brā/sing) a. thorough; comprembraces (em-brā/sing) a. thorough; compre-

embranchment (em-branching out; division; ramification, as of trees.

embrangle, imbrangle (em-, im-brangle gl) v.t. to en tangle; to mix confusedly.

embrasure (em-brazhur) n. [F. fr. O.F. caropening in a wall or partiet, through which cannon are posted and discharged; the enhancement of the aperture of a door o, with dow on the inside of a wall, for giving greater space, or for admitting more light.



Embrasure.

embroaden (em - braw'-broaden dn) v.t. to broaden.

embrocate (embruckāt) v.t. [tt. embrochē, fr. embrochē, fr. embrochen, soak in. foment] to moisten and rub, as a diseased part, with a liquid, as spirit, oil, etc.

embrocation (em-bro-kā'skinn) n. act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part; the lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed.

embroider (em-broider) v.t. to border or cover with ornamental needle-work.

embroiderer (em-broiderer) n. one that embroiders.

embroidery (em-broider-i)n. variegated needle-work; ornamental decoration of any kind. Embroidery-frame, a frame for stretching material to be embroidered. Embroidery-needle, a needle used in embroidering. Embroidery paste, a stick; substance for stiffening embroidery at the back. embroil (em-broil) v.t. [F. embrouiller] to throw embroil ment (em-broil-ment) n. a state of contention or confusion; disturbance

turbance.

embrown (em-broun')v.t. to make brown; darken; obscure;—v.t. to become brown.
embryo (em'bri-ō) n. (G. embruon, fr. em, in, and bruein, be full of, swell with] the first rudiments of an organized being or thing, whether animal or plant; an incinient or undeveloped effects, exertain

or plant; an incipient or undeveloped state;—a. pertaining to, or having the quality of, anything in its first rudiments or undeveloped state. Embryo-sac, the reproductive cell in the ovule in phanerogams [Bot.].

embryogeny (em-bri-oj-c-ni) n. [G. embruon. and genes, producing] the part of science dealing with the formation and development of the embryo.

embryologic, embryological fem-

embryology (em-bri-ol'ō-jist) n. one that studies embryology (em-bri-ol'ō-jist) n. one that embryology (em-bri-ol'ō-ji) n. [G. logos, discourse] the division of science relating to the development of embryos.

embryon (embrion-in) n. an earlier form of embryonic (embrion-in) n. an earlier form of embryo. embryo; being in the condition of an embryo; rudimentary; incipient.

embryonically (em-bri-on'i-kal-i) adv. in a rudimentary manner. embryotomy (em-bri-o-tum-i) n. [G. tomē, a cutting] the cutting of the fetus in the uterus, in order to effect delivery.

emend (e-mend') v.t. to amend.

emendable (e-men'da-bl) a. capable of being

emendation (é-men-dā/shun)n. [L. emendatio] act of altering for the better; correction; alteration of a text.

emendator (6-men-da-tur, em-en-dā-tur) n. one that amends by removing faults. emendatory (6-men-da-tur-i) a. pertaining to emendation.

emerald (eme-rald) n.[O.F. esmeralde, fr. G. smuragdos] a precious stone of a rich green colour; a type in size between minion and nonpareil (the small type on this page is emerate). Emerald-inst, a fish with a greenish tongue, found in the Caribbean Sea. Emerald-moth, a grass-green coloured moth. emeraldine (eme-raldin) n. a dark-green colourement of the come employed in dyeing.

emerge (e-merj) e.; il. emergere, fr. e and mergere, plungel to rise out of a fluid; to the come forth from obscurity.

emergence (e-mer-jens) n, a coming into view, or rising out of that which conceals.

emergency (e-mer-jen-si) n, act of rising out of a fluid; sudden appearance; an unforeseen occurrence; a sudden occasion; exigency,

emergent (e-mer-jent) a rising out of a fluid or anything that conceals; issuing.

emergently (e-mer-jent-li) actr. as occasion requires; by emergency.

emeritus (e-mer-jent-li) nd a. [L. cmcritus, having served one's time, fr. c and mercer, merit one that has been honourably discharged from middle gargie. from public service.

emerods, emeroids (em'er-ods, ods)

hemorrhoids] hemorrhoids; piles.

emersion (ë-mer'shun) n. [L. emergere] act of coming forth from any enveloping substance or body.

Emersonianism (em-cr-sō-ni-n-nizm) n. the transcendentalism of

emery (em'e-ri)n. [O.F. csmeril, emeril, fr. G. smëris, smaein, rub) corundum blended with oxide of iron, used in the arts for granding and polishing metals, hard stones, and gass. Emery-board, emery-cake, emery-cloth, emery-paper, emery-stone, emery-wheel, implements or instruments in which emery is employed alone or in paste for smoothing surfaces.

emesis (em'e-sis) n. [G. emesis, vomiting] the act of vomiting.
emetic (e-metik) a. [G. emetikos, fr. e ucin, vomit] inducing vomiting:—n. a medicine which causes vomiting

emetically (e-met'i-kal-i) adv. so as to excite vomiting.
emetocathartic (em-e-tu-ka-thar-tik) a.
emetocathartic (ausing vomiting and purging :--n. a remedy causing both vomiting and purging.

emetology (em-e-to/ā-ji) n. the study of vomit-emeute (e-mūt) n. [P. fr. L. emorere, stir up] a seditious commotion or mob; a riot. emiction (e-mik-shun) n. [L. e and mingere, make water] the discharging of urine. (e-mik-tur-i) a. promoting the flow of urine;—n. a medicine producing the

flow of urine. emigrant (emi-grant) a pertaining to an emi-grant; removing from one country to another;—n, one that quits one country or region, to settle in another.

emigrate (em'i-grat) v.i. [L. e and migrate, migrate] to remove from one country to another for the purpose of residence.

emigration (emi-jeri/shun) n. removal of in-habitants from one country to another for the purpose of residence.

emigré (ā-mē-grā') n. [L. emigrare] an emigrant, esp. the refugees from France during the Revolution, 1789.

eminence (emi-nens) n. clevation; height; a mong men; official dignity; fame; celebrity; a title given to cardinals.

given to cardinals.

eminent (emi-nent) a. [L. eminens, prominent] high; lofty; exalted in rank, office, or public estimation; distinguished; conspicuous; fracase of necessity, to control or take private property for public use.

eminently (emi-nent-li) adv. in an eminent or high degree.

emir (e-ner) n. [A. emir, amir, ruler] an Arabian prince, military commander, or governor of a province; an honorary title given in Turkey to the descendants of Mohammed.

emissary (emi-i-sar-i) n. [L. emissarius, fr. emattere, send out) a secret agent employed to advance, in a covert manner, the interests of his employers; a spy:—a. exploring; spying.

emission (e-mish-un) n. act of sending or throworp ut in circulation, at one time.

or put in circulation, at one time.

emissive (e-mis-iv) a. sending out; emitting.

emissivity (em-i-siv'i-ti) n. emissive or radiating power.

emissory (em'i-sur-i) a. emissive; sending out.

emit (c-mit) v.t. (L. e and mittere, send) to send forth; to cause to issue; to issue forth, as an order or decree; to print and send into circulation, as notes or bills of credit.

emmenagogue (c-men'a-gog) n. [G. emmena, and aqōgos, drawing forth] a medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

emmenology (em-e-nolf--ji) n. [G. logos, dis-course] the special branch of medicine dealing with menstruation.

emmet (em'et) n. [A.S. cemete] an ant or pismire.

emmew, immew (e., i-mū') v.t. to confine, mww, or coop up.
emollescence (cm-o-lescens) v. that degree of softness of a body beginning to soften at which it alters its shape; the lowest degree of fusion

emolliate (e-mol'i-āt) v.t. [L. emollire, soften, fr. mollis, soft] to soften; to render effeminate.

effeminate.

emollient (c-mol'i-ent) a. softening; making supple;—n. an external application to allay irritation and alleviate swelling and pain.

emolument (c-mol'ū-ment) n. [L. emolumeiztum, working out, fr. e. sig. completeness, and moliri, exert one's self, toil] profit arising from office or employment; gain in general.

emotion (c-mō'shun) n. [L. c and morere, move) a moving of the mind or soul; a state of excited feeling: anitation: trendation; trendor; passion.

excited feeling; agitation; trevidation; treutor; passion.

emotional (e-mo-slun-al) a. pertaining to, o. indicating, emotion.

emotionalism (e-mo-slun-al-izm) n. tendency to emotional excitement; the

expression of emetion.

emotionalist (c-mc'shun-al-ist) n. one easily overcome by emotion.
emotionality (c-mc-shun-al-i-ti) n. emotionality (c-mc-shun-al-i-ti) n. emotional ism; emotional quality.
emotive (c-mc-tiv) a. producing emotion; of an emotively (c-mc-tiv-li) adv. in an emotive manner.

emove (e-moov') v.t. to move; to rouse to emotion.

empaestic, empaistic, empestic (em-pas-tik, em-pes-tik) a. [G. en and paien, strike] stamped; embossed, as work in metal.

empale, impale (em., im-pal') v.t. [F. em-pale, or fortify, with stakes: to inclose; to surround; to put to death by fixing on a stake.

empalement, impalement (cm-, imn. a fencing, or inclosing, with stakes; a patting to death by thrusting a stake into the body.

death by thrusting a stake into the body.

empanoply (em-pan'u-pii) v.t. to invest in comparchment (em-parchment) v.t. to write on parchment.

empasm (en-pozm') n. [G. cn and passein, apprickle] a powder used to remove any disagreeable smell from the Lettson.

empearl, impearl (em., im-perl') v.t. to pearls, or anything resembling pearls.

pearls, or anything resembling pearls.

emperil, imperil (ent., im-peril) v.t. to put in peril; to endanger.
emperor (em-per-ur) v. [F. empereur, L. imperator, fr. imperare, command) the sovereign of an empire; the lighest title given to a

monarch. emperorship (eneperorship) n. the rank of an emperor.

empery (em'-per-i) n. empire; power; government.

emphasis (cm-fa-sis) n. [G. emphasis, fr. phasis, phainein, to show] stress of utterance, or force of voice, given to the words or parts of a discourse, intended to be impressed specially on an audience; force or meaning given to a word, or sentence, by the pronunciation.

emphasize (em'fa-sīz) v.t. to utter, or pronounce, with a particular stress of voice; to make emphatic.

emphatic, emphatical (em-fat-ik, i-kal)

emphasis; forcible; striking; positive; decided; earnest.
emphatically (em-fat'i-kal-i) adv. strongly; forcibly; decidediv.
emphractic (em-frak-tik) a. [G. cn and phrassin. force in, block up] efficacious in closing the pores of the skin;—n. medicine for closing the pores of the skin.

empire (em'pir) n. [L. imperium] imperial power; supreme dominion; soverelar command; region or country over which rule or dominion is extended;

region or country over which rule or dominion is extended; kingdom; state; control; moral sway.

empireship (em-pīr-ship) n. the dominion or sovereignty of an empire.

empiric (em-pīrik) n. (G. empeirikos, fr. 7-cira, upon experiment and observation; one that relies himself to the results of his own observation and practice; a quack doctor; a charlatan; a. pertaining to, or founded upon, experiment or experience; in a bad sense, depending upon personal experience or observation alone.

empirical (em-piri kal) a derived from experience empirical or experiments; quackish empirically (em-piri-kal-i) adr. by experiment or experience; without professional learning or knowledge; in the manner of quacks.

empiricism of an empiric; a practice of medicine founded on a mark or war experience; a practice of medicine founded on a mark or war experience.

feanded on a man's own experience; quackery, empiricist (em-pir-i-sist) n. a believer in philosophical empiricism.

emplaster (em-plas'ter) n. a plaster.

emplastic (cm-plastik) a. [G. emplassein, plaster up) viscous; adhesive ;—n. a constipating medicine.

stipating medicine.

employ (em-ploi) c.t. [F. cmployer, fr. L. plicare, fold] to keep in service; to use; to exercise; to use as means for accomplishing some purpose; to use as an agent; to hire; to occup; :—n. employment; business; occupation; service for amother, employment; business; occupation; service for amother, employeable (em-ploi-e) n. a worker for an employer; one that works for wages.

employer (em-ploi-e) n. one that employs or engages another.

employment (em-ploi-ment) n. the act of being employed; that which engages or occupies; service; occupation.

emplume (em-ploom') v.t. to adorn with feathers or plumes.
empoison (em-poi'zn) v.t. [F. empoisonner, poison] to administer poison; to taint

with venom; to embitter.

emporium (em-po-ri-um) n. [G. emporos, trader, traveller, fr. poros, way through] a place of extensive commerce or trade; a commercial city or town; a mart.

empower (em-pou-er) v.t. to give legal or moral power to; to authorize; to enable. empresario, impresario (em-, im-pre-[Sp. empresario, theatrical manager] a theatrical manager;

one that undertakes a concert, etc.

empress (em-pres) n. [contracted fr. emperess] the consort of an emperor; a woman that governs an empire.

empressment (ang-pres-mang) n. [F. em-presser, be eager, bustling]

eagerness; cordiality.

emprise (em-priz) n. [F. em and prise, a taking, fr. l. prehendere, take] an undertaking; an enterprise.

emptier (empti-er) n. one that empties or exhausts. emptiness (emp'ti-nes) n. state of being empty; void space or vacuum; unsatisfactoriness; want of knowledge or sense.
emption (emp'shun) n. [L. emere, pp. emptus, buy] that which is bought; provision;

empty (emp'ti) a. [A.S. &metig, fr. &metta, leisure, rest] containing nothing; void; unfurnished, as a room; wanting force; unsatisfactory; unproductive; hungry; lacking ideas (said of the head); without cargo; in ballast, as a ship:—v.t. to exhaust; to deprive of the contents; to waste;—v.i. to pour, or flow, out; to discharge itself; to become empty.

emptying (emp-ti-ing) n. act of making empty; -pl. the lees of beer, cider, etc. emp-ti-isis) n. [(i. emp-ti-isis) n. [(i. emp-ti-isis) ppit upon) spitting of blood; hæmorrhage from

empurple (em-pur-pl) v.t. to tinge or dye of a purple colour.

empyreal, empyrean (em-pir-ē-al, emformed of pure fire or light; refined beyond acrial substance; heavenly; ethercal.

empyrean (enrpi-re-an, enr-pir-e-an) n. [G. empyrean (enrpi-re-an, enr-pir-e-an) n. [G. emhighest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to subsist.

empyreuma (em-pir-a-ma) n. [G. empurcuein, set on fire] the peculiar smell and taste of animal or vegetable substances when burnt in close vessels, arising from an oil developed by the process of decomposition.

empyrical (em-piri-kal) a. [G. empuros. in, or on, fre] pertaining to combustion.

emu (6-mū) n. a bird of very large size, found in cassowary and the ostrich.

emulable (em'ū-la-bl) a.

lation. emulate (em'ū-lāt) v.t. [L. with) to strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; to vie with; to rival;—a eager to excel; emulative

emulation (em-ū-lā'shun) of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions;

competition; contest. emulative (em²ū-lāt-iv) a. inclined to emulation; emulative (disposed to competition. emulatively (em²ū-lā-tiv-li) udv. in an emulative emulator (em²ū-lā-tuv-li) in one that emulates; a competitor.

emulatory (em'ū-lā-tur-i) a. denoting emulation. emulgent (ē-mul'jent) a. [L. emulgens, fr. e and mulgēre, milk] milking, or draining,

out (said of the renal arteries and veins);—n. an emulgent vessel; a remedy which excites the flow of bile.

emulous (em-ū-lus) a. ambitiously desirous of like excellence with another; engaged in competition; rivalling.

emulously (em-ū-lus-li) adv. with desire of equalling, or excelling, another.

emulousness (em-ū-lus-nes) n. the quality of being emulous.

emulsification (e-inul-si-fi-ka'shun) n. the act of cmulsifying, or state of being emulsified.

emulsify (ë-mul'si-fī) v.t. to make into an emulsion.
emulsion (ë-mul'sion) n. [L. e and mulgëre, to milk] a liquid of a colour and consistence resembling milk.

emulsionize (ē-mul-shun-īz) v.t. to emulsify.

emulsive (e-mul'siv) a. softening; yielding oil by expression; producing a milk-like substance.

emunctory (ē-mungk'tur-i) n. [L. emungere, blow the nose, cleanse] any organ of the body serving to carry off excrementitious matter;

enable (en-ā-bl) v.t. [en, to make, and able] to give sufficient power -physical, moral, or legal; to empower. enact (en-akt) v.t. [en, to make, and act] to decree; to make into a law; to perform; to act the part of; to play.

enactive (en-ak'tiv) a. having power to enact, as

enactment (en-akt-ment) n. the passing of a bill into a law; a decree; a law; the acting of a part, or character, in a play.
enactor (en-akt-tur) n. one that enacts, or passes, a law; an actor.

enacture (e-nak'tūr) n. purpose; effect; action.

enallage (e-nal-a-jē) n. [G. en and allussein, to change] a substitution of one gender. number, case, person, tense, mood, or voice, of the same word, for another.

enamel (e-nam'el) n. [O.F. enameler, fr. en, in, and esmail, enamel a substance of the nature of glass, but more fusible, and nearly opaque; that which is enamelled; the smooth, hard substance which covers the crown, or visible part, of a tooth;—e.t. to inlay colours, as in gold or silver; to paint in enamel; to form a glossy surface like enamel upon;—v.i. to practise the art of enamelling. Enamel-blue, smalt. Enamel-germ, the epithelial germ of the enamel of the teeth. Enamel-kiln, a kiln for exposing pottery, etc. to a low heat. Enamel-membrane, a layer of cells on the surface of the enamel-organ of a tooth. Enamel-organ, the grown enamel-germ wha: forms the covering over the dentine of the tooth. En.mel-painting, painting on glass, porcelain, etc., in colours which can be heated. of glass, but more fusible, and nearly opaque; that which

enameller (e-nam'el-er) n. one that enamels, or inlays colours.

enamour (e-nam-ur) r.t. [F. en, to make and amour, fr. L. amor, love] to inflame

with love; to charm; to captivate.

enantiosis (e-nan-ti-ō'sis) n. [G. en and antios, contrary] the expression of an idea by the use of a word of opposite meaning.

enarration (G-na-rā-shun) n. [L. e and narrare, relate] relation; recital; exposition.

enarthrosis (en-ār-thrō-sis) n. [G. en and init en him and shoulder inints. joint, e.g., hip and shoulder joints.

enascent (6-nax-ent) a. [L. e and nasci, to be born] incipient; coming into existence. en avant (a-na-vang) [F. en, fr. L. inde, hence, and avant, forward] forward; onward, en bloc (ang blok) [F. en and bloc, block] in block; all together. encage (en-kāj') v.t. to shut up, or confine, in a cage.

encalm (en-kam') v.t. to place calmly or peacefully. encamp (en-kamp') n.t. to form into a camp; -v.i. to pitch tents, as an army; to occupy as a temporary resting-place.

encampment (en kamp ment) n. act of pitching tents for temporary lodging or rest; the place where an army, or company, is encamped; a camp.

encardion (en-kardi-on) n. [G. kardia, heart] the heart and pith of vegetables. encarpus (en-kar-pus) n. [G. en and karpos, fruit] an ornament on a frieze, or capital, consisting of festoons of fruit, flowers, and the like. encashment (en-kasi-inent) n. payment in cash of a note, draft, cheque, etc. encaustic (en-kaws-tik) a. [L. encausticus, fr. G. eqkaiein, burn in] pertaining to the art of burning in colours, to painting on glass, etc., or any other style where colours are fixed by heat;—n. the method of painting in heated wax, or in any way where heat is used to fix the colours.

encave, incave (en-, in-kāv') v.t. to hide, as in a cave.
enceinte (ang-sangt') n. [F. enceindre, fr. L. cingere, gird the main inclosure; the rampart which surrounds a place;—a. pregnant; with child.

encephalic (en-se-fallik) a. cerebral; within the cranial cavity.

encephalon (en-sef-a-lon) n. [G. en and kephalon (en-sha) v.t. to chain; to fasten with a chain; to hold fast; to restrain; to link

together.

enchainment (en-chān'-ment)n. actofenchain-enchair (en-chār) v.t. to place in a chair; to place enchair (en-chār) v.t. to place in a chair; to place enchant (en-chānt) v.t. [F. enchanter, fr. L. in-cantare, to sing a magic formula over] to charm by sorcery; to delight in a high degree. enchanter (en-chān'-ter) n. one that enchants; a sorcerer or magician.

enchanting (en-chan-ting) a. charming; delight-

enchantingly (en-chân-ting-li) adv. so as to delight or charm.

enchantment (en-chân-tment) n. act of enchantment chanting; use of magic arts, spells, or charms; that which enchants; witchery.

enchantress (en-chân-tres) n. a woman that enchants, as by magic spells, beauty and the like; a socress.

beauty, and the like; a sorceress.

enchase (en-chās) r.t. [F. enchâsser, fr. châssis, enchasse in a border or rim; to adorn with embossed or engraved work.

enchasten (en-chā'sn) r.t. to correct; to chastise. enchorial (en-ko-ri-al) a. [G. en and chōra, place, country] native; indigenous;

encincture (en-singk'-tūr) v.t. to surround, as with a band or girdle;—n. a girdle or cincture.

encircle (en-ser'-kl) v.t. to form a circle about;

encirclet (en-ser-klet) n. a small circle or ring.

enclasp (en-klasp') v.t. to fasten with a clasp; to embrace.
enclave (en-klav') n. [F. enclaver, inclose, fr. L. in and clavis, key something closed in, esp. a part of one country entirely surrounded by another.

enclisis (en'kli-sis) n. [G. en and klinein, bend]
attachment of a word to previous word in pronunciation.

enclitic (en-klit-ik) a. [(1. engklitikos, inclined, fr. engklincin, incline] subjoined; throwing the accent back on the foregoing syllable;—n. a word subjoined to another; a suffix: a particle which throws the accent or emphasis on the previous syllable.

enclitically (en-klit-i-kal-i) adv. in an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent

encloister (en-klois'ter) v.t. to shut up, or confine, in a cloister.

enclose (en-klōz') v.t. See inclose.

enclosure (en-klōz-ûr) n. See inclosure.

enclothe (en-kloth') v.t. to clothe.

encloud (en-kloud') v.t. to shade; to cover with

encolour (en-kul'-ur) v.t. to invest with colour. encolure (ang-ko-loor) n. [F. fr. L. in and collum, neck] the neck and shoulders of a horse; the opening at the neck of a dress.
encomiast (en-ko-mi-ast) n. [G. egkōmiastēs] one addicted to praise; a panegyrist;

encomiastic (en-kō-mi-as-tik) a. bestowing praise; praising; eulogistic; laudatory.

encomiastically (en-kō-mi-as-ti-kal-i) adv-in a laudatory manner.

encomium (en-kō-mi-um) n. [G. egkömion, a song of praise, fr. en and kömos, jovial revel] formal praise; high commendation; eulogy; panegyric.

encompass (en-kum'-pas) v.t. to describe a circle about; to shut in; to surround; to hem in.

encompassment (en-kum'pas-ment) n. the state of being surrounded.

state of being surrounded.

encore (ang.kōr) udv. [F.] once more; again;—n.
a call for a repetition of a particular part of
a play, etc;—v.t. to call for a repetition of.
encounter (en-koun-ter)m. [O.F. encontrer, fr. L.
m and contra, against] a meeting;
an unexpected meeting; a hostile meeting; combat;
conflict; animated discussion;—v.t. to meet face to face;
to meet unexpectedly: to rush against in conflict; to
meet in delate; to meet with opposition; to oppose;
v.i. to confront; to fight with.

encounterer (en-koun'ter-er) n. an opponent; one that seeks encounters.

encourage (en-kur-ij) v.t. [F. encourager, fr. en. to make, and courage] to give courage to; to inspire with spirit or hope; animate; cher; stimulate; countenance; promote.

encouragement (en-kur-ij-iment) n. the act fidence; incentive; that which serves to support, promote, or advance, as favour or countenance.

encourager (en-kur-ij-er) n. one that encourages, incites, orstimulates to action.

encouraging (en-kur-ij-ing) a. furnishing ground to hope for success: favouring.

encouragingly (en-kur-ij-ing-li) adv. in a manner to give courage or hope of success.

encradle (en-krā'dl) v.t. to lay in a cradle.

encratic (en-krat-ik) a. [G. en, in, and kratos, strength] pertaining to self-control, in being continent, and abstinent from animal food. encraty (en'kra-ti) n. mastery over the senses; self-control

encrimson (en-krim-zn) v.t. to give a crimson colour or hue.
encrinal, encrinitic (en-krī-nal, en-kri-nit-ik) relating to, or containing, fossil crinoids.

taining, fossil crinoids.

encrinite (en'krin-īt) n. [G. en and krinon, lily] a fossil crinoid; a stone lily (the joints of the stems are small calcareous discs).

encroach (en-krūch') v.t. [O. F. encrockier, seize, enter on other ground; to trespass; to infringe.

encroacher (en-krūch'rent) n. one that encroaches.

encroachment (en-kröch'ment) n. act of rights or possessions of another; that which is taken by encroaching on another.

encrust (en-krust') v.t. to cover with a crust.

encumber (en-kun-ber) v.t. [O.F. encombrer] to load; to burden; to impede the motion, as with a burden; to load with debts. encumberingly (en-kum'ber-ing-li) adv. in a manner to encumber. encumbrance (en-kum'-brans) n. a burden; a useless addition; that which impedes action; clog; impediment,

encumbrancer (en-kuni-bran-ser) n. one that encumbrancer (holdsa legal claim on an estate. encyclical (en-sikih-al) a. [G. en. in, and kukkos, circle] sent to many persons or places; —n. a circular letter

encyclopedia, encyclopædia

(en-sī-klu-pē-dī-a) n. [G. engkuklios paideia, instruction in a circle] a general system of learning or knowledge; the circle of sciences, csp. a work in which the various branches of science or art are discussed separately, and usually in alphabetical order.

encyclopedic, encyclopædic

(en-sī-klu-pēd-ik) a. pertaining to an encyclopedia; universal in knowledge.

encyclopedism,encyclopædisin

(en-sī-klu-pē-dizm) n, the method of stating information

(en-si-kin-pe-dizm) n. the method of stating information characteristic of an encyclopedia; a form of religious scepticism expounded in the French encyclopedia.

encyclopedist (en-si-kin-pe-dist) n. the common converged to the common converged to the common converged to the common converged to the converged to

encysted (en-sist/ed) a, inclosed in a cyst.

encystment (en-sist'enent) n. the process of becoming or state of being, encysted.

end (end) n. [A.S. ende] the extremity of a line; conclusion; point beyond which no progress can be made; final determination; issue of debate; final doom; close of life; period; result: thing aimed at; design; fragment; remnant;—n.t. to bring to an end or conclusion; to destroy; to put to death;—n.t. to come to the ultimate point; to be finished; to cease. Endbulb, one of the bulbous terminations of sensory nerves. End-iron, one of two movable plates in stoves, for enlarging or contracting the grate. End-on, at right angles to; breasiside on [Naut.] In the end, finally. No end, a great amount. Odds and ends, see odds. On end, upright. Ends of the earth, the remotest parts of the earth. To make both ends meet, not to spend more than one carns.

endable (en/da-bl) a. terminable; capable of being

endable (en'da-bl) a. terminable; capable of being

endamage (en-dam-ij) v.t. to bring loss or damage to; to harm; to injure; to prejudice.

endanger (en-dān-jer) v.t. to put to hazard; to endanger expose to loss or injury.

endangerment (en-dān-jer-ment) n. act of endangering; peril; hazard. endear (en-der') v.t. to make dear, or more dear.

endearedly (en-der-ed-li) adv. affectionately; endearing (en-der-ing) a awakening affection; tending to make dear. endearingly (en-der-ing-li) adv. so as to endearingly (en-der-ing-li) adv. so as to endearingly (en-der-ing-li) adv.

endearment (en-der-ment) n. state of being loved; fond regard; loving conduct.
endeavour (en-dev-ur) n. [F. en desoir, in duty] a putting forth of one's power for v.t. to attempt to gain; to try; te attempt to strive; to attempt to exert physical strength or intellectual power for the accomplishment of an object.

endecagon (en - dek - a - gon) n. [G. hendeka, eleven, and gönia, angle] a plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

endemial (en-de-mi-al) a. endemic.

endemic (en-dem'ik) a. [G. en, in, and dēmos, -n. a prevalence of endemic disease.

endemically (en-lem'i-kal-i) adv. in an endemic endemicity (cu-de-mis'i-ti) n. the state of being endemic. endemiology (en-dē-mi-ol'-ō-ji) n. the scientific study of endemic diseases; what is known about endemics

endermic (en-der-mik) a. [G. en and derma, skin] applied to the skin [Med.].
enderon (en-de-ron) n. [G. en and deros, skin] enderon the true skin or corrum, with the corresponding deeper part of nucous membrane.

sponding deeper part of mucous membrane.

ending (end-ing)**n.termination; result; conclusion; the terminating syllable or letter of a word.

endive (end-ing)**n. [F.] a species of the genus (ichorium or Succory, used as a salad.

endless (end-les)**a. without end; having no end; everlasting; incessant; perpetual.

endlessly (end-les-in)**nan endless manner; without end; continually.

endlessness (end-les-nes)**n. the state of being endless.

endmost (end-most) a, at the very and; farthest. endoblast (en'du-biast) n. (G. endon, within, and blastos, germ) the internal substance of the endoderm.

endocardiac (en-dō-kar-di-ak) a. [G. kardia, theheart] within the heart; relating to endocardium.

endocardium (en-dō-kār-di-um) n. the lining of the heart.
endocarp (en-du-karp) n. [G. karpos, fruit] the endocarp inner wall of a pericarp.
endochrome (en-du-krōm) n. [G. chrōma, colour] colouring matter found

endoderm (en'du-derm) n. [G. derma, skin] the inner layer of cells of all metazoan mimals, formed by the hypoblast cells.
endogamy (en-dog-a-mi)n. [G. derma, skin] the inner layer of cells of all metazoan mimals, formed by the hypoblast cells.

endogen (en'du-jen) n. [Cl. genës, born] a plant size by internal growth, and cloug-

endolymph (en 'du - limf)
n. [L. lympha,
water] the clear fluid within the labyrinth of the ear. endome (en-doin') v.t. to cover with a dome, or as

endometrium (en-du-mētri-um) n. [G. mētra, uterus] the lining membrane of the uterus.

endomorph (en'du-morf) n. [G. morphē, form] a mineral inclosed in a crystal of another mineral, c.g., rutile in quartz.
endomusia (en-dō-mu'zi-a) n. [G. morphē, form] endomusia (en-dō-mu'zi-a, song] having tunes in and mousa, song] having tunes in

one's head or ear.

endoparasite (en-do-para-sit) n. [G. para-sitos, fr. para, beside, and sitos, corn, food] an internal parasite, living in the organs of

endoplasm (en'du-plasm) n. [G. plasma, a thing rotoplasm formed the inner, granular part of protoplasm of a cell -opposed to cetoplasm.

endoplast (en'du-plast) n. the so called nucleus of protozoa.

endopodite (en-dop'u-dit) n. [G. pous, podos, a foot] the inner one of the two chief divisions of the typical engagement limb.

divisions of the typical crustacean limb.

endorse (ch-dors) r.t. [L. 2n, on, and dorsum, back] to write on the back of, as of a

note or bill; indorse.

endorsement (en-dors'ment) n act of indorsing, or state of being indorsed.
endosarc (en-do-sark) n. [(1. sarx, flesh] same as endoplasm—it is the cell substance distinguished from the cell wall (the ectosarc).
endoscope (en-du-skōp) n. [G. skopein, view] an instrument for viewing some internal part of the body, e.g., bladder, uterus, etc.



Jainism is a branch of Hinduism, and one of its leading tenets is a scrupulous regard for the sanctity of all forms of life. THE JAIN TEMPLE AT CALCUTTA.

endoskeleton (en-dō-skel'e-tun) n. the internal framework of the body, covered by flesh and skin.

endosmose, endosmosis (en-dos-mōs, sis) n. (G. ōsmos, impulsion) the transmission of a fluid inwards through an organic membrane, to mix with another fluid of different density.

endosmotic (en-dos-mot-ik) a. of the nature of endosmosis.

endosome (en'du-sōm) n. [G. sōma, body] the innermost part of the sponge body,

composed of endoderm and mesoderm.

endosperm (endu-sperm) n. [G. sperma, seed] the embryo is nourished at first [Bot.].

endospore (endu-sper) n. [G. speros, seed] the endospore (endu-sper) n. [G. speros, seed] the endospore (endu-sper) n. [G. speros, seed] the endospore inner coat of a spore, corresponding

to the intine of a pollen grain.

endothelium (en-du-thē-li-um) n. [G. thēlē, nipple] the tissue lining scrous cavities, blood-vessels, and lymphatics.

endothorax (en-du-thō-raks) n. [G. thōrax, the chest] an internal hard structure in crustaceans and insects, giving support to the attachment of nortes and muscles. ment of nerves and muscles.

endow (en-dou) r.t. [Norman F. cullouer, fr. L. dotare, fr. dos, marriage portion] to make pecuniary provision for; to furnish with a dower; to settle on, as a hospital, etc.; to furnish with funds or property for the support of; to enrich with any gift, quality, or

endowment (en-dou'ment) n. the act of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of anyone, as a widow, professor, and the like; property, fund, or revenue, premanently appropriated to any object; gift of nature; talents; natural capacity. endue (en-du'y xt. [L. intherer, put on] to invest; to clothe; to endow.

endurability (en-dura-bil-i-ti) n. the quality of being endurable; capability of being endured.

endurable (en-dūr-q-bl) a. capable of being endurable (en-dūr-q-bl) a. capable of being endurable. endurableness (en-dūr-q-bl-nes) a. state of being endurable; tolerable-

endurably (en-dūr'a-bli) adv. in an endurable manner.

endurance (en-dūr'ans) n. a state of lasting or duration; act of bearing pain or distress without resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure; patience; fortitude; resignation.

endure (en-dūr') r.t. [O.F. endurer, fr. L. indurere, fr. durare, fr.

enduring (en-dūr'ing) a. permanent; lasting; unchangeable.

enduringly (en-dūr-ing-li) adv. lastingly; un-enduringness (en-dūr-ing-nes) n. durability; endwise (end-wiz) adv. on the end; creetly; with the end forward.

enema (e-nō'ma) n. [G. eniēni, send in] an injection thrown into the rectum.

enemy (en'e-mi) n. [L. inimicus, fr. in. negative, and amicus, friend] a foe; an adversary; one that hates or dislikes. The enemy, Satan. energetic (en-er-jet-is) a. exerting force; operating with vigour and effect; powerful; potent; vigorous; effective; active; potent; potent; vigorous;

energetically (en-cr-jct'i-kal-i) adv. in an

energeticalness (en-er-jet'i-kal-nes) n. energetics (en-er-jet'is) m. that branch of the physical or mechanical, in distinction from the vital

energic, energical (e-ner/jik, -al) a. energical getic; endowed with

energico (e-ner-jē-kō) a. [It.] to be rendered ener-getically [Mus.].
energize (en-er-jīz) v.t. to act with force or vigour;
-v.t. o give strength or force to.
energizer, energiser (en-er-jī-zer) n.
that which gives energy.

energumen (en-er-gū'men) u. [G. energein, to work on j one possessed by an evil spirit.

energy (en'er-ji) n. [(i. en, in, and ergon, work] in-ternal or inherent power; power efficiently and forcibly exerted; effectual operation; efficacy; strength of expression; emphasis; capacity for performing work or moving against resistance; vigour; strength; spirit; efficiency

enervate (e-ner'vāt) v.t. [L. enervare, weaken, fr. e, out, and nervas, nerve] to deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage; to cut the nerves of; to emasculate; enfeeble; debilitate;—a. weakened; without strength or force.

enervation (en-er-va'shun) n. act of weakening: enervation state of being weakened; effeminacy.

enerve (\tilde{e} -nerv') v.t. to weaken; to enervate.

en famille (ang-fam-c'ye) [F. en, in, and famille] with one's family; at home. enfeeble (en-fe'bl) v.t. to render feeble; to deprive of strength; to reduce the force, or strength, of.

enfeeblement (en-fc-bl-ment) n. enervation; weakness.

enfeebler (en-fe-bler) n. one that, or that which, enfeebles.

enfeoff (en-fef') r.t. [L. infeoffare, equivalent to infeoffare, invest with a feud] to give a feud to; to invest with a fee [Law]; to surrender, or give up. enfeoffment (en-fef-ment) n. the act of giving the fee-simple of an estate; the deed which invests one with the fee or an estate; the estate thus obtained.

 $oldsymbol{ ext{enfet'-er}}$ (en-fet'-er) v.t. to bind in fetters.

enfilade (cn-fi-lād') n. [F. en and jil, a thread] a as of troops in marching; a fire that rakes a line of troops from end to end; - v.t. to pierce, scour, or rake with shot through the whole length of, as a work, or line of troops.

 ${f enflower}$ (en-flou-gr) r.t. to deck with flower

enforce (en-förs') r.t. [O.F. fr. 1., in and vorce] to give strength to; to myigorate; to compel; to put in force; to give effect to, as laws.
enforcedly (en-försed-li) adr. by force or compulsion; not willingly.
enforcement (en-förs'ment) n. act of enforcing; compulsion; putting into execution as laws or negatives

tion, as laws or penalties.

enforcer (en-for-ser) n. one that compels, or effects, by violence.

enframe (en-frām') v.t. to put in a frame.

enfranchise (en-fran'chīz) v.t. [F. en and franc, free] to set free; to liberate; porntion en state poration, or state.

enfranchisement (en-fran'-chiz-ment) n. slavery or custody; admission to the freedom of a corporation or state.

engage (en-gāj) r.t. [F. engager, fr. en and gage, pledge] to give, as a pledge; to fix, as the attention; to employ; to embark in an affair; to bind by contract; to encounter;—v.t. to become bound; to embark; to take a part; to enter into conflict.

engaged (en-gājd') a. pledged; prornised in marriage; greatly interested; attached.

engagedness (en-gājd-nes) n. the state of being engaged; zeal.

engagement (en-gājd-nent) n. act of engaging; state of being engaged; obligation by contract or agreement; adherence to a cause or party; employment of one's time and attention; occupation; battle; mutual agreement to marry; betrothal; promise.

engager (en-gājer) n. one that enters into an engagen; the state of the st

engaging (en-gā-jing) a. attractive; pleasing; engagingly (en-gā-jing-li) adv. in a manner to win or attract.

engagingness (en-gk-jing-nes) n. attractive-ness; the quality of being

engarland (en-garland) v.t. to encircle with a

engender (en-jen-ider) v.t. [F. engendrer, fr. L. in, and generare, produce, beget] to form in embryo; to cause to exist; to sow the seeds of. engine (en-jin) n. [L. ingenium natural capacity, skill, invention] an instrument or tool in

general; any mechanical contrivance for producing and conveying motive power; a military missile machine: an instrument of torture; a species of pump to play water upon a fire; *n.t. to contrive; to furnish with engines. Engine-counter, a speed-indicator of an engine. Engine-counter, a speed-indicator of an engine. Engine-counter, a speed-indicator of an engine. Engine-driver, one that drives an engine, esp. a locomotive engine. Engine-house, a house for the accommodation of engines. Engine-lathe, a large form of lathe employed for the principal turning work of a machine-shop. Engine-man, a man who manages an engine of any kind. Engine-plane, in coal-mining, an underground way over which the coal is conveyed by means of an endless rope or chain worked by an engine. Engine-room, the room in which the engines of a vessel are placed. Engine-shaft, a shaft of a mine set apart for the pumping machinery. Engine-turning, ornamental work produced by a rose-engine in form of line lines, as on a watch-case or bank-note.

engineer (cn-ji-ner) n. a constructor of engines; a mechanist; a person skilled in the

engineering and offensive works—called military engineering, dending defensive and offensive works—called military engineer; to guide, or carry through, a measure or enterprise.

engineering (en-ji-nēr-ing) n. the business, the art of constructing and using machines and other mechanical contrivances, esp. the art of constructing defensive and offensive works—called military engineering; or of constructing roads railways, bridges, anals, drainage, etc., civil engineering.

enginery (en-jin-ri) n. mechanism; machinery; artillery; devices; schemes; the art of managing engines.

managing engines.

engird (cn-gerd') v.t. to encircle; to surround; to encompass.

engirdle, engirt (en-ger'dl, en-gert') v.t. to surround, as with a girdle; to encompass; to encircle.

Englander (ing-glan-der)n. a native of England. extension of the British Empire.

English (ing-glish) a. [fr. Engle, Angle, Angles, a tribe of Germans who settled in

Britain] belonging to England, or to its inhabitants, or to the language spoken by them;—n. the people of England; the language of England;—v.t. to render into English; to express in speech.

Englishry (ing-glish-ri) m, those of English demonstrate (en-gori) v.t. to swallow with greediness or in large quantities;—v.i. to feed with engerness or voracity; to depour eagerness or voracity: to devour.

engorgement (cn-gorj'ment) n. a devouring with voracity; congestion, as of blood-vessels.

engraft (en-graft') r.t. to ingraft

engrail (en-gral') v.t. [F. engreller, fr. grelle, hail] to variegate, or spot, as with hail; to indent, or make ragged, at the edges.

engrailment (en-gral-ment) n. the ring of dots round the edge of a medal. engrain (en-gran) v.t. [so dye in grain, i.e., with grain, i.e., cochineal] to dye of a lasting

colour; to infix deeply.

engrave (en - grav') v.t. [F. en and grave] to carve figures, letters, or devices, upon; to form or represent by means of incisions upon wood, stone, metal, or the like; to impress deeply; -v.i. to practise the art of engraving.

engraver (en-grā-ver) n. one that engraves.

engraving (en-graving) n. act or art of cutting metals, wood, etc., and representing thereon figures, characters, and devices, esp. for the purpose of subsequently printing from them on paper; an engraved plate; an impression from an engraved plate; a print.

plate; a print.

engross (en-gros) v.t. [F. en gros, in large] to engross enlarge; to increase in bulk; to copy in a large, fair hand; to occupy wholly; to absorb; to monopolize; to make gross.

engrosser (en-groser) n. a monopolizer; a copier of writing in large, fair hand.

engrossing (en-groseing) n. the copying of a writing in round legible characters.

engrossment (en-grosenent) n. act of engrossments ing: that which has been engrossed; absorption; appropriation.

engulf, ingulf (en., in-gulf) v.t. to absorb or engulf, ingulf swallow up, as in a gulf.

engulfment, ingulfment (en., in-gulfment) n. the state of being ingulfed.

state of being ingulfed.

enhance (en-hans') v.t. [O.F. enhancer, fr. L. enhance in value or worth; to augment; v.i. to be raised up; to grow larger.

enhancement (en-hans-ment) n. act of in-creasing, or state of being increased; augmentation.

enhancer (en-han'ser) n. one that enhances.

enharden (en-har'dn) v.t. to embolden; to encourage.

enharmonic (en-har-mon-ik) a. denoting a which proceeds by smaller intervals than the diatonic or chromatic.

enharmonically (en-har-mon'i-kal-i) adv. harmonic scale.

enhearten (en-hår'tn) v.t. to encourage.

enhydrous (en-hī-drus) a. [G. en, in, and hudör, water] containing water, e.g., enhydrous quartz.

enigma (e-nig-ma) n. [G. ninos, fable] an obscure question or saying; a puzzle; a riddle; a statement, the hidden meaning of which is to be discovered or guessed; an action, or mode of action, which

covered or guessed; an action, or mode of action, which cannot be satisfactorily explained.

enigmatical (e-nig-mati-kal) a. relating to, containing, or resembling, an enigma; obscure; ambiguous.

enigmatically (e-nig-mati-kal-i) adv. in an obscure manner.

enigmatist (e-nig-ma-tisv) n. one that makes, or talks in, enigmas.

enigmatize (e-nig-ma-tiv) v.i. to deal in ridles.

enisle (en-il') v.t. to make an island of; to place enjoin (en-join') v.t. !F. enjoindre, fr. L. injungere, join into to put an injunction on: to order; to prohibit or restrain by a judicial order or decree. enjoinment (en-join-ment) n. command; direction: authoritative admonition. enjoy (en-joi') v.t. [F. en and joie, joy] to feel or perceive with pleasure; to have, possess, and use, with satisfaction; to obtain possession of; to have sexual intercourse with.

enjoyable (en-joi'a-bl) a. capable of being en-

enjoyableness (en-joi'a-bl-nes) n. the quality on state of being enjoyable. enjoyment (en-joi'-ment) n. condition of enjoyment ing; fruition; happiness; pleasure. enkerchief (en-ker-chif) v.t. to bind with a kerchief.

enkindle (en-kin'-dl) v.t. to set on fire; to inflame; to excite; to rouse into action.
enlacement (en-läs/ment) n. an encircling; the state of being enlaced.
enlarge (en-lärj') v.t. to make larger; to increase the capacity of; to amplify; to set free; v.t. to grow large; to be diffuse in speaking or writing; to exaggerate. to exaggerate.

enlarged (cn-larjd') a. made larger; broad; liberal; unconfined.
enlargement (en-larj-ment) n. act of increasing expansion or extension; release from confinement, etc.; diffusiveness of speech or writing.
enlarger (en-larjer) n. one that enlarges or extends.

enlighten (en-li-tn) v.t. [A.S. culihtan] to supply with light; to illuminate; to make clear to the intellect or conscience; to inform.
enlightened (en-li-tnd) v.t. illuminated; possessing enlightenment; free from

superstition, ignorance, etc.

enlightener (en-li-tn-er) n. one that enlightens. enlightenment (en-lī-tn-ment) n. act of en-lightening, or the state of being enlightened or instructed.

enlist (en-list') v.t. to enter on a list; to enrol; to engage, as soldiers; to unite firmly to a cause; -v.i. to engage in public service by enrolling one's name.
enlistment (en-list-ment) n. act of enlisting, or
state of being enlisted; the writing by which a soldier is bound.

enliven (en-li-vn) r.t. to give life, action, or motion to; to cheer; exhibitate; inspirit.

enlivener (en-li-vn-er) n. one that, or that which, enliveners or invigorates.
enlivening (en-li-vn-ing) n. that which makes enlivening gay, or enlivens.
enlivenment (en-li-vn-ment) n. the act of enlivening, making gay, or viva-

en masse (ang mas) [F.] in the mass, or whole body; all together.
enmesh (en-mesh') v.t. to snare; to entangle; to immesh.

enmeshment (en-mesh-ment) n. the act of being intangled; network.

enmingle (en-ming-gl) v.t. to mingle.

enmity (en'mi-ti) n. [F. inamitie, fr. in, not, and the quality of being an enemy; hostile disposition; hatred; animosity.

enmoss (en-mos') v.t. to cover with moss.

ennead (en-c-ad) n. [G. ennea, nine] the number nine; a system of nine objects.
enneadic (en-c-ad-ik) a. pertaining to the number nine, e.g., enneadic numeration.
enneagon (en-c-a-gon) n. a polygon with nine angles.

ennoble (e-nc-bl) n.t. to make noble; to dignify; ennoble (e-nc-bl) n.t. to make noble; to dignify; ennoblement (e-nc-bl-ment) n. the act of ennoblement nobling; dignity, ennobler (e-nc-bl-en) n. one that, or that which, ennui (di-nc-p) n. [F. fr. L. in odio, in hatred] a lessitude

lassitude.

ennuyé (ā-nū'yā) a. bored; filled with ennui;—
enodation (ā-nō-dā-shūn) n. [L. enodatio, fr. e
knot; the solution of a difficulty.
enology (ā-nolā-jī) n. [G. oinos, wine, and logos]
the art of making wine.
enomoty (a-nō-nu-tī) n. [G. enōmotos, bound by
oath] any band of sworn soldiers in

ancient Greece.

enormity (e-nor/mi-ti) n. state or quality of being immoderate, monstrous, or outrageous;

atrocious crime; atrocity; great wickediness.

enormous (e-normus) a. [L. enormis, out of rule, fr. e and norma, rule] deviating from, or exceeding, the usual rule; excessive; immense.

enormously (e-normus-ii) adv. beyond measure; excessively.

enormousness (e-normus-nes) n. greatness beyond measure; the state

of being enormous. enough (e-nuf') a. [A.S. genōh] satisfying desire; adequate; sufficient;—n. a sufficiency; a quantity which satisfies desire;—adv. sufficiently; fully: quite;—int. it is enough; that will do, etc.

enounce (e-nouns') v.t. [L. enuntiare, declare] to state; to declare; to enunciate. enouncement (c-nouns/ment) n. statement:

enow (e-nou') Another form of enough.

en passant (âng pas-sâng) [F.] in passing; by enrage (en-rāj') v.t. to fill with rage; to provoke to fernzy or madness; to incense.

enraged (en-rājd') p. and a. angry; furious; aggravated; passionate.

en rapport (âng râ-por') [F.] in connection, esp. in sympathetic relation.

enrapt (en-rapt') a. in a state of ecstasy; rapt; ravished; delighted.

enrapture (en-ray-tur) v.t. to transport with pleasure; to delight excessively.

enravish (en-rav-ish) r.t. totransport with delight: to enchant; to throw into ecstasy.

enravishingly (cn-ravish-ing-li) adv. in a manner to coravish. (cn-ravish-ment) n. ecstasy of delight.

enregiment (en-rej-i-ment) v.t. to enrol in regiments.
en règle (ang reg-l) [F.] in due form; according to rule; as it should be.
enrich (en-rich) v.t. to make rich with any kind of wealth; to adorn; to fertilize; to store with knowledge; to instruct.

enrichment (en-rich-ment) n. act of making rich or that which enriches. enring (en-ring) r.t. to encircle; to inclose; to put a ring round.

enrobe (en-rob') r.t. to invest or adorn with a robe. enrockment (en-rok'ment) n. a mass of large stones thrown in to form the foundation of piers, breakwaters, etc.

enrol, enroll (en-roll) r.t. to write in a roll or register; to record; to enlist; to enwrap.

enrolment (en-rollment) n. act of enrolling; that in which anything is enrolled; a register; a record.

enroot (cn-root') r.t. to root; to implant deeply. en route (ang root) [F.] on the way; upon the road.

ensample (en-sam'pl) n. an example; pattern.

ensanguine (en-sang-gwin) v.t. to stain with blood.
ensconce (en-skons) v.t. to cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to hide securely.
ensculpture (en-skulp-tur) v.t. to sculpture; to ensemble (ang-san-b)) n. [F. fr. L. in and simul, taken together. Tout ensemble (toot ang-sam-b))

general effect or appearance.

enshadow (en-shad-ō) r.t. to cast a shadow over; enshrine (en-shrīn') r.t. to inclose in a shrine or chest—hence, to cherish. enshroud (en-shroud) r.t. to cover, as with a shroud to cover from observation.

ensiform (en'si-form) a. [L. cucis, sword] sword-shaped [Bot.].
ensign (en'sin) v. [F. cuscime, fr. L. in, and signification, mank the flag, or banner, which distinguishes a regiment of soldiers, or vessel; a badge; emblem of power; until 1871, one of the lowest grade of commissioned officers in a regiment of infantry, the senior of whom carried the ensign or Ensign.

ensigncy (cn/sin-si) n. the rank, or office, of an ensignship (en/sin-ship) n. the rank, or com-ensilage (en/si-lij) n. [F.] a method of storing green fodder, grain, etc., by storing it in

colours.

vaults or silos, from which the air is kept out as much as possible, and great pressure applied; the fodder, etc., thus preserved;—n.t. to store by ensilage; to store in a silo for preservation.

ensile (cn.sil) v.t. [Sp. cnsilar, fr. en and silo, fr. ensile (f. siros, pit for grain) to preserve as ensilage. enslave (en.slav) v.t. to reduce to slavery or bondage: to reduce to servitude.

enslavedness (en-slaved-nes) n. the state of being enslaved.

enslavement (en-slav-ment) n. act of reducing to slavery, or state of being enslaved; bondage; servitude.

ensnare (en-snar) r.t. to catch in a snare; to entangle.

ensoul (en-sol') v.t. to endow with a soul.

ensphere (en-sfēr') v.t. to place in, or as in, a sphere; to form into a round body.

enstamp (cn-stamp) r.t. to impress, as with a stamp; to impress deeply.
enstatite (cn-sta-tit) n. (G. enstates, an adversary) an infusible silicate of magnesium

belonging to pyroxene group.

ensue (en-sû') v.t. [O.F. ensuir, ir. L. usequi, ensuit follow to follow: to succeed.

en suite (ang swet) [F.] in a set; forming a series.

ensure (en-shóor') v.i. See insure.

entablature (en-tab-la-tur) n. [F. fr. L. in and that part of an order which is over

the columns, including the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

entail (en-tal') n. [F. en and tailler, cut] an estate or fee, entailed or limited in descent to fee, entailed or limited in descent to a particular heir, or heirs; the rule by which the descent is fixed or settled; v.t. to settle the descent of an estate, so that it cannot be sold or bequeathed by any subsequent possessor; to bestow inalienably on a person and his heirs, or successors; in a bad sense, to transmit evil.

entailer (en-tailer) n. one that executes an entail.

entailer (en-tā/ler) n. one that executes an entail.
entailment (en-tā/l-ment) n. the act of entailing:
the condition of being entailed.
entangle (en-tang/gl) r.t. to twist, or interweave,
in such a manner as not to be easily
separated; to involve; to perplex: to bewilder.
entanglement (en-tang/gl-ment) n. the state
of being entangled; intricacy.
entangling (en-tang/gling) p. and a. tending to
entasia (en-tā/si-a) n. [4. en, in, and teinein.
stretch] a constrictive or tonic spasm, as
cramp, lockjaw, etc. [Path.].
entasis (en-ta-sis) n. the swelling outline given to
the shaft of a column [Arch.].
entender (en-ten-der) r.t. to treat tenderly;
to make tender; to cherish; to weaken.
enter (en-ten) r.t. [F. entrer, fr. L. intrare, to come,

enter (en-ter) r.t. | F. enter, fr. L. intrare, to come, attain; to begin; to insert; to record; to take actual possession of :--v.t. to go, or come, in; to begin; to get within; to penetrate.

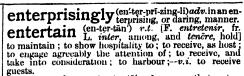
enterate (cn-te-rat) a. [G. enteron, intestine] having an enteron, or alimentary canal

enteric (en-ter-ik) a. belonging to intestines, e.g., enteric fever.

enteritis (en-te-ri²tis) n. inflammation of the mucous and submucous tissue of the

enteron (en'te-ron) n. [G.] the intestine; the digestive space, primitively derived from the endoderm [Zool.].

enterprise (enter-priz) n. [F. entreprise, fr. entreprise entre, between, and prendre, takel that which is undertaken; a bold attempt; adventure; eagerness to engage in labour which requires boldness, promptness, etc.;—v.t. to undertake; to venture upon.
enterprising (en'ter-pri-zing) a bold, or
forward, to undertake.



entertainer (en-ter-tā-ner) n. one that enter-tains, amuses, or diverts. entertaining (en-ter-tā-ning) n. affording entertainment; pleasing; di-

entertainingly (en-ter-tā-ning-li) adv. in an amusing ordiverting manner. entertainment (en-ter-tan-ment) n. act of receiving, as host, or of amusing; reception; that which entertains; a hospitable repast; recreation.

entheasm (cn'thē-azm) n. [G. entheos, inspired] enthusiasm; divine inspiration.

entheate (en-the-at) a. divinely inspired.

enthral, enthrall (en-thrawl') r.t. to reduce captive; to enslave; to captivate; to charm.

enthralment, enthrallment

(en-thrawl'-ment) n. the act of enthralling; the state of being enthralled; that which enthrals.

enthrill (en-thril') r.t. to pierce; to cause to thrill.

enthrone (en-thron') v.t. to place on a throne: to invest with sovereign authority; to induct or install, as a bishop, into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

enthronement (en-thron-ment) n. the act of enthroning, or the state of being enthroned.

enthronization (en-thronization) n. the placing of a bishop in his stall or throne in his cathedral.

enthronize, enthronise (en-throizniz) r.t. to seat on a throne; to exalt.

enthuse (en-thúz') r.t. to make enthusiastic ;—r.i. to become enthusiastic.

enthusiasm (en-thu/zi-azm) n. [G. enthousiasmoss, conthousiasm ness, fr. enthousiaerin, to be inspired by the god] belief in a special personal revelation from God: heated imagination; passionate excitement in pursuit of an object; ardent zeal; predominance of the emotional over the intallatinal recommend. the emotional over the intellectual powers.

enthusiast (en-thū-zi-ast) n. [G. enthousiastēs] one that is actuated by enthusiasm; one devotedly attached to a cause or object; one that is

excessively earnest and zealous; a zealot.
enthusiastic (en-thu-zi-as-tik) a. filled with enthusiasm; zealous in the pursuit of an object; highly excited.

enthusiastically (en-thü-zi-as-ti-kal-i) adv. enthymeme (en-thi-min) n. (ci. en, in, and thumos, mind, soul] an argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a

consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent consequent deduced from it.

entice (en-tis') v.t. [O.F. enticiev, provoke] to draw on, or instigate, by exciting hope or desire, esp. to lead astray; to tempt; to prevail on.

enticeable (en-tis'a-bl) a capable of being enticed.

(en-tis'ment) n. act or practice of

enticement (en-tis'ment) n. act or practice of enticing; that which incites to evil; blandishment.

enticer (en-ti-ser) n. one that, or that which, entices; anyone inducing or inciting to evil, or seducing.

enticingly (en-ti'sing li) adv. delightfully; charmingly; in an attractive and winning manner.

entire (en tir) a. [L. integer, fr. in and tangere, touch complete in all parts; whole; single; complete; without mixture or alloy of anything; pure; perfect; unbroken; undivided.
entirely (en-tīr'li) adv. in an entire manner; wholly; completely; fully

entireness (en-tir-nes) n. state, or condition, of being entire; completeness; fullness; totality.

ness; totality.

entirety (en-tirti) n. the state of being entire; completeness.

entitle (en-tirti) v.t. [O.F. entiteler, fr. L. intituteler, fr. in and trtulus, title) to give a title to—hence, to dignify by an honorary designation; to denominate; to give a claim to; to qualify.

entity (en-ti-ii) n. [L. entitus, fr. ens, entis, thing] a real being; essence; existence.

entomb (en-toom) v.t. to deposit in a tomb; to bury; to inter.

entombment (en-toom-ment) n. burial; sepulture.

entomography (en-tu-mog'ra-fi) n. (G. en-tu-mog'ra-fi) n. (G. en-tu-mon, insect, and graphein, write] a written history of insects; descriptive entomology.

entomolite (en-tom'-u-lit) n. [G. entomon and lithos, stone] a fossil insect, esp. the trilobites and related forms.

entomologic, entomological

(en-tu-mu-loj-ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to the science of entomology.

entomologically (en-tu-mu-loj'i-kal-i) adv. science of entomology.

entomologist (en-tu-mol'-ō-jist) n. one versed in the science of entomology. entomologize, entomologise (en-

mol'ō-jīz) r.t. to study entomology; to collect insects.

entomology (en-tu-mol-ō-ji) n. [G. entomon, insect animal cut into, fr. tomos, cutting -temnein, to cut, and logos, discourse the natural history of insects; the science which treats of the structure, habits, and distribution of insects.

entomometer (en-tu-mom'e-ter) n. an instru-ment for measuring parts of

entomophagous (en-tu-mof':a-gus) a. feed-ing on insects. entomophilous (en-tu-mof':i-lus) a. [G. philos, loving] applied to flowers re-quiring visits of insects for their fertilization.

Entomostraca (en-tu-mos'tra-ka) n.pl. [G. entomon and ostrakon, shell] a division of the Crustacea, including Copepoda, Branchiopoda, Ostracoda, etc.

entomotomist (en-tu-mot'u-mist) n. one that studies the interior structure of insects.

entomotomy (en-tu-mot-u-mi) n. [G. entomon, insect, and tomē, a cutting] the dissection of insects; the science of the anatomical structure of insects.

entonic (en-ton-ik) a. [G. entonos, strung] having entonic great tension, or exaggerated action [Path.]. entoparasite (en-tu-par-a-sit) n. [G. entos, within, and parasitos, parasite] an internal parasite.

entophyte (en-tu-fit) n. [G. entos and phuton, plant] a plant growing within another plant or animal.

entoptic (en-top-tik) a. [G. optikos, pertaining to sight] pertaining to interior of the eye. entotic (en-tot-ik) a. [G. entos and ous, ōtis, the ear] pertaining to the interior of the ear. entourage (ang-too-aj') n. [F. entourer, surround] surroundings, esp. one's companions and followers.

Entozoa (en-tu-zō-a) n.pl. [G. entos and zōon, animal] general name for internal para-

sites, such as tapeworms.

entozoon (en-tu-zō'on) n. one of the Entozoa; an internal parasite.
entr'acte (ang-trakt') n. [F.] the interval between two acts of a play; the music played during this interval.

entrails (cn-trailz) n.pl. [F. entrailles, fr. L. in-rails, fr. inter, within] the bowels; viscera; the internal parts. entrain (cn-train) v.t. to draw on; to send by rail-way train, as troops.

entrammel (en-tram'l) v.i. to trammel; to entrance (entrans) n. [F. entrer, fr. L. intrāre, possession; access; the door, or passage. by which a place may be entered; avenue; commencement.
entrance (en-trans) v.t. [en and trance] to put into a trance; to make inconsible to present object; to ravis with selight; to enrapture.

entrancement (en-trans-ment) n. act of entrancement (trancing; state of trance or

ecstasy.

entrant (en'trant) a. entering; giving admission;
entran (en-trap) v.t. to catch, as in a trap; to
insnare; to entangle.

entreat (en-tret') v.t. to treat; to deal with; to ast
earnestly; to supplicate; to importune.
entreatingly (en-treting-li) adv. in an enentreaty (en-treting manner.
entreaty (en-treting request; supplication.
entree (ang-tra) n. [F. fr. entrer, enter] entry;
dishes placed upon the table.
entremets (ang-tr-me') n. [F. fr. entre, between,

entremets (ang-tr-ne) n. [F. fr. entre, between, and mets, dish] small or dainty dishes set on between the principal dishes at table.

entrench, intrench (cn., in-trensh) v.t. to dig a trench around; to fortify with a trench; to lodge within entrenchments;

v.t. to encroach. To entrench upon, to encroach upon entrenchment (cu-trensh-ment) n. the act of entrenching; a ditch or parapet for defence; encroachment.

entre nous (ang-tr noo) [F.] between ourselves.

entrepôt (âng tr. pō) n. [F. fr. L. inter and ponere, place] a central and important place for the collection of goods to be sent all over a country or over the world, e.g. London.

entrepreneur (ang - tr - pre - ner') n. [F. and treprendre, undertake] a contractor.

entresol (en'ter-sol, ang-tr-sol) n. a low story in a building between two others of greater height, usually above the first floor.

entropy (en-tro-pi) n. (G. en and trepein, turn) a property of a body, expressed rs a mathematical quantity. that remains constant when a gas or other body changes volume or does work without any heat entering or leaving it, but that, if a small amount of heat enters or leaves the body, is increased or diminished proportionally to this amount divided by the absolute temperature; available energy [Therm.]

entrust (en-trust') v.t. See intrust

entry (en'tri) n. [F. entrée] act of entering; entrance; ingress; act of making or entering a record; a passage; depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house; the actual taking possession of lands or tenements, by entering or setting foot on the same.

entwine, intwine (en-, in-twin') w.t. to twine; to twist together.

entwist (en-twist') v.t. to twist or wreathe around. enumerable (e-nū'mc-ra-bl) a. capable of being enumerated.

enumerate (e-nú-mer-āt)·t.(L. e and numerare, count] to count; to number; to reckon; to compute—hence, to recount; to recupitulate. enumeration (e-nú-mer-ātshun) n. act of enumerating; adetailed account.

in which each thing is specially noticed. enumerative (e-ni-mer-at-iv) a. counting, or reckoning up, one by one.
enumerator (e-ni-mer-at-ur) n. one that enumerates, esp. a collector of

data for a census.

enunciate (ë-nun'shi-āt) v.t. [L. enunciare, fr. e and nuntius, messenger] to announce; to proclaim; to declare; to pronounce; -v.i. to utter words or syllables.

enunciation (e-nun-shi-ā'shun) n. act of announcing or proclaiming; mode of utterance; distinctness of articulation.

enunciative (ë-nun'shi-ā-tiv) a. declarative; stating something to be true. enunciator (ë-nun'shi-ā-tur) n. one that declares, or announces. enunciatory (ë-nun'shi-ā-tur-i) a. pertaining to enunciation.

envelop (cu-vel'up) v.t. [F. envelopper] to cover by folding or wrapping; to enwrap; to cover on all sides; to surround.

envelope (en-vel-ōp) n. a cover; a wrapper; an integument; paper or paper-cloth cover for a letter or other document; a curve touching a continuous series of curves [Goom.].

envelopment (en-vel-up-ment) u. act of en-veloping; an inclosing or wrapping on all sides.

envenom (en-ven'um) v.t. to impregnate with venom; to poison; to taint with bitterness; to exasperate.

enverdure (en-ver-dur) v.t. to clothe or cover enviable (en-vi-a-bl) a. fitted to excite envy: desirable.

enviableness (en'vi-a-bl-nes) n. the state of being enviable.

enviably (en'vi-a-bli) adv. in an enviable manner.

envier (en'vi-er) n. one that envies.

envious (en'vi-us) a. feeling, or harbouring, envy; exhibiting envy: directed by envy. enviously (en'vi-us-li) adr. in an envious manner.

enviousness (en-vi-us-nes) n. the quality or state of being envious. environ (en-vi-run) n.t. [r'. environ, fr. virer, turn round] to surround; to encompass; to envelop.

environment (en-vi-run-ment) n. act of environing; state of being surrounded; that which environs; conditions influencing growth and development.

environs (en-vi-ronz) n.pl. places which surround another place, or lie in its neighbourhood. envisage (en-viz-j) v.t. [F. envisager] to face; to view; to consider; to perceive by intuition.

envisagement (en-viz'ij-ment) n. the act of envisaging; intuition; view. envoy (en'voi) n. [F. enevoyé, fr. en and roper, send, fr. L. vit, way one despatched upon an errand or mission, esp. a person deputed to negotiate a treaty, or transact special business with a foreign prince or government.

envoy, envoi (en'voi) n. [F. en voie, on the way] the concluding part of a book or a poem; the author's final words; postscript.

envoyship (en'voi-ship) n. the office or rank of an envoy.

envy (en'vi) vt. [F. envie, L. invidia, fr. in, on, and videre, look] to feel uneasiness or discontent by the wight of another's superiority. For grader and to

by the sight of another's superiority; to grudge:—n.i. to be filled with envious feelings;—n. pain, uncasiness, mortification, or discontent, excited by the sight of another's superiority or success; malice; ill repute; object of desire.

envying (en'vi-ing) n. mortification at the happiness and prosperity of another; ill-feeling to others on account of supposed superiority.

enwrap (en-rap) n.t. to wrap or cover up; to perplex; to involve in difficulty.

enwreathe (en-reth) n.t. to invreathe; to encircle, as with a wreath.

Eocene (econt) dawn of the recent; -n. a division of the tertiary system, during which the first traces of existing species of shells or molluses are found [Geol.]

Eolian (ē-ō'li-an) a. See Æolian.

eon, æon (¿con) n. [(1., an age] an eternal and spiritual being possessing divine virtues and perfections; a long space of time; an age; an era ; a cycle.

EOZOIC (č-u-ző-ik) a. [G. ēōs, dawn, and zōē, life] of, the laurentian of Canada.

epact (c-pakt) n. [G. epaktos, brought in, fr. epi and agein, add, lead] the excess of the solar year or month beyond the lunar.

epanodos (e-pan-u-dos) n. [G. epi, upon, and anodos, way up] enumeration; recapitulation of chief points in a discourse.

epanthous (c-pan-thus) a. [G. epi and anthos, flower] growing upon flowers, as

certain fungi [Bot.].

eparch (ep-ark) n. [G. epi and archein, govern]

a bishop of the Greek church governing a

province called an eparchy.

epaulet, epaulette (ep'awl-et) n. [F. badge worn on the shoulder by naval and military officers; a shoulder-piece; an ornament on the shoulder of a lady's dress.

ependyma (e-pen'di-ma) n. [G. ependuma, upper garment] the epithelial lining of the medullary tabe, and the cavities formed from it. epentnesis (e-pen'the-sis) n. [G. epi, upon, en, in, and tithesthai, put] the insertion

of a letter or syllable in middle of a word [Grain.].

epergne (e-pern') n. [F. éparque, saving] an ornamental stand with branches, for the centre of a table.

epexegesis (ep-ck-se-jē'sis) n. [G. epi and exēgeisthai, explain] additional explanation [Rhet.].

kal) a. used in additional explanation.

ephah (ef-g) n. [H. ehhah. measure] a Hebrew ephah (ef-g) n. [H. ehhah. measure] a Hebrew measure equal to one and four-ninths bushels. ephebe (ef-eb) n. (G. ehi and hebe, youth) a young ephebology (ef-e-bol-o-ji) n. the science of puberty, esp. the morphological changes then undergone by animals in their growth. ephemera (e-fem-er-a) n. (G. ephenceros, daily, ephemera, day] a fever of one day's continuance only; the day-fly or May-fly, a genus of insects insects that are very short-lived.

very short-lived.

ephemeral (e-fem-er-al) n. anything which lasts beginning and ending in a day; diurnal; existing for a short time only; short-lived; transitory.

ephemerality (e-fem-e-ral-i-i) n. the quality of being ephemeral; that which

is ophemeral or trifling.

is ephemeral or trifling.

ephemeris (e-tem'er-is) n. [G.] a journal; a diary; an astronomical almanac; any tabular statement of the assigned places of a heavenly body on successive days.

ephemerius (ef-e-mē/ri-us) n. in Greek church, the priest whose turn is is to officiate; a parish priest; a domestic chaplain.

ephod (ef-od) n. [h. fr. âphad, put on] a kind of girdle worn by the down the priests (there were two

Jewish priests (there were two sorts, one of plain linen, the other embroidered for the high priest; on the front two precious stones were set, engraved with the names of the twelve tribes,

the names of the twelve tribes, and a kind of breastolate was attached to it); a surplice.

epiblast (epi-blast) n.[G.
epi, upon, and blastodermic hyce of eels forming the ectodermic asdixinguished from the soblast and hypothast



Ephod.

epic (epik) a. [G. epikos, fr. epos, word, song] conterior poem:—n. an epic or heroic poem, in which real or fictitious events, the achievements of some distinguished hero, real or fabulous, are narrated in an elevated style.

epical (ep-i-kal) a. epic; of heroic character.

epicarp (ep:i-karp) n. [G. epi and karpos, fruit] the outer skin of fruits [Bot.]. epicadium (ep-i-se-di-um) n. [G. epi and kēdos, sorrow for the dead] a funeral song.

epicene (cp'i-sēn) a. [G. epi and koinos, common] to both sexes;—n. a term applied in grammar to such nouns as have but one form

and gender for both sexes.

epicentre, epicentrum (ep-i-sen'ter, the point or area on the surface of the earth above the origin of an earthquake.

epicrisis (e-pik-ri-sis) n. [G. epi and krinein, separate, decide] criticism; review.

epicure (epi-kur) n. a follower of Epicurus, a follower of Epicurus (epi-kurus) new follower of Epicurus (epi-kurus) new follower of Epicurus (epi-kurus) new follower of Epi-kurus (epienjoyments; gourmand.

epicurean (ep-i-kū-rē'an) a. pertaining to Epicurean curus, or following his philosophy;

given to luxury.

epicureanism (ep.i-kū-rē-an-izm) n. attach-ment to the doctrines of Epicurus; the principles or belief of Epicurus; sensual enjoyments.

enjoyments.

epicurism (ep'i-kūr-izm) n. epicureanism; luxury; sensual indulgence.

epicycle (ep'i-sī-kl) n. (G. epi, and kuklos, circle) a circle whose centre moves round in the circumference of a greater circle (called the deferent).

epicycloid (ep-i-sī-kloid) n. (G. epikuklos and eidos, form] a curve generated by a point in the circumference of a movable circle, which rolls on outside of the circumference of a fixed circle.

Enjoyeloidal teeth teeth for genring cut in the form of Epicycloidal teeth, teeth for gearing cut in the form of an epicycloid.

epideictic, epidictic (ep-i-dik'tik, dik'tik) epideictic, epidictic (a. [G. epi, upon, and deiknunai, show] demonstrative; serving for display. epideistic (ep-i-die-is'tik) a. with religious spirit or purpose; ultradeistic. epidemic (ep-i-dem'ik) a. [G. epidemos, general, among the people common to, or affecting, a whole people or community; generally prevailing;—n. an infectious or contagious disease which affects numbers of persons at the same time.

epidemically (epidemic hali) adv. in an epidemic manner.

epidemiography (ep.i-de-mi-og'ra-fi) n. a treatise on epidemic dis-

epidemiology (ep-i-de-mi-ol-ō-ji) n. [G. epi-de-mios and logos, treatise] the science of epidemics.

epidermal (epidermal) a. relating to the

epidermic, epidermical (cp. i-der-mik, epi-

dermal; covering the skin.

epidermis (ep-i-der-mis) n. [G. em and derma. skin] the cuticle of the body; the outer layer of the skin of animals; the external layer of the bark of a plant.

epidermization (ep-i-der-mi-zā'shun) n. the operation of skin-grafting

[Surg.].

epididymis (ep-i-did'i-mis) n. [(t. epi and didumos, testicle, usually enveloped in the tunica vaginalis. epidote (ep-i-döt) n. [G. epi and didonat, givel a greenish mineral composed of silicate of aluminium, iron, and calcium.

epigastric (ep-i-gas-trik) a. [G. epi and gastēr. belly pertaining to the abdomen.

epigene (epi-jēn) a. [G. epi and gennaein, to earth—opposed to hypogene [Geol.]; unnatural; unusual; term in crystallography applied to forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are embedded.

epigenesis (ep-i-gen-e-sis) n. a term used in biology to indicate that the germ comes into being in the act or process of generation or reproduction.

reproduction.

epiglottis (ep-i-glot-is) n. [G. epi and glōtta, tongue] a leaf-shaped cartilage, whose use is to prevent food or drink from entering the larynx,

and obstructing the breath, while eating.

epignathous (e-pig-nā-thus) a. [G. epi and gnathos, jaw] hook billed, like a bird of prey.

epigram (ep'i-gram) n. [G. epi and gramma, a writing, fr. graphein, write] any brief. pointed description of a character or action.

epigrammatic (ep.i-gra-mat-ik) a. writing epigrams; belonging to epigrams; concise; pointed.

epigrammatically (ep-i-gra-mat'i-kal-i) matic style.

epigrammatist (ep-i-gram'-a-tist) n. one that composes epigrams. epigrammatize (ep-i-gram'-a-tiz) n. to write an epigram on; to describe

pointedly and wittily.

epigraph (ep-i-graf) n. [G. epigraphein, write upon] an inscription on a building, etc.; a motto.

epigraphic (ep-i-graf-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, an epigraph.

epilepsy (ep-i-lep-si) n. [G. epili-psia, attack] a brain disease, characterized by spasms, violent muscular agitation, or loss of sensation and consciousness.

epileptic (ep-i-lep'tik) a. pertaining to, or affected with, epilepsy.
epilogistic (ep-i-lu-jik-tik) a. pertaining to epilogustic (ep-i-lu-jik-tik) a. pertaining to epilogue; of the nature of an epilogue, epilogue (ep-i-log) n. [G. epilogos, conclusion] a speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, at the conclusion of a play; the closing part of a discourse,

play; the closing part of a discourse.

epimeron (epi-iničron) n. [G. em and nučros, thigh) one of the side pieces in the segment of an arthropod, or articulate animal.

epinasty (epi-inas-ti) n. [G. em and nussein, press cloth] a curving movement due to the quicker growth of the ventral side of a plant stem [Bot.].

epiornis (epi-iorinis) n. [G. em, high, and one time living in Madagascav, the eggs of which are six times larger than that of the ostrich.

epipetalous (ep-i-pet-a-lus) a. [G. epi and petalon, leaf] borne upon the

petals of a flower.

epiphany (e-pif-a-ni) n. [G. epiphacincin, show appearing of Christ; a church festival celebrated on January 6, in commemoration of the appearance of our Saviour to the wise men.

epiphysis (e-pif-i-sis) a. [G. epi and phuesthai, grow] a process of bone having its own

centre of ossification, separate from that of the shaft.

epiphyte (epi-fit) n. (t. epi and phaton, plant] a
plant which grows upon, but is not
nourished by, another plant.

epipleura (epi-ploò-ra) n. [G. epi and phaton, plant] a
certain ribs of a bird, forming a series of splint bones
passing obliquely backward from one rib to overlie the
succeeding rib or ribs, and thus increase the strength of
walls of the thorax. walls of the thorax.

episcopacy (e-pis-lu-pa-si) n. [G. episkopos, a bishop, fr. epi and skopein, look] government of the church by bishops; rule of diocesan prelates over priests and deacons in their diocese; the established religion in England

episcopal (e-pis-ku-pā) a. governed by hishops; episcopalian (e-pis-ku-pā-lian) a. pertaining episcopalian (e-pis-ku-pā-lian) a. pertaining that adheres to the episcopal form of church government. a churchman.

episcopalianism (e-pis-ku-pū/lian-izm) n. episcopaly (e-pis-ku-pal-i) adr. in an episcopal manner. episcopate (e-pis-ku-pāt) n. a bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop; the

collective body of bishops.

episode (epi-sod) n. [G. epi. upon, and eisodos, episode entrance] an incidental narrative, or digression, naturally arising from the main subject.

episodical (epi-sodi-kal) a pertaining to, or contained in, an episode.

episodically (epi-sodi-kal-i) adv. in an episodically sodical manner.

epistemology (ep-i-ste-mol'ō-ji) n. [G. epis-discourse] the theory of cognition.

epistle (e-pis-l) n. [G. epistolē, fr. epistollein, send to] a writing directed or sent to a person; a letter; -v.i. to write, as a letter; to prefue.

epistolary or letters; suitable to correspondence; contained in letters; transacted by letter; -u. a book;

contained in letters; transacted by letter; -n. a book, formerly used, containing the liturgical epistles.

epistolic, epistolical (ep-is-tol/ik, -i-kal)
a. epistolary; per-

taining to epistles.

epistoma (e-pis-tō-ma) n. any part, or organ, borne upon the mouth [Zool.].
epistyle (cpi-stīl) n. [G. epi and stulos. column] the lower member of the entablature;

the architrave. epitaph (epi-tat) n. [G. epi and taphos, tomb] an inscription on a monument in memory

of the dead.

epitaphic (ep-i-taf-ik) a. pertaining to an

epithalamial (ep-i-tha-lā/mi-al) a. after the mauner of an epithalamium. epithalamic (ep-i-tha-lam-ik) a. relating to an epithalamium.

epithalamium (cp-i-tha-lā'mi-um) n. [G. epi and thalamos, bride-chamber, marriage] a nuptial song, or poem, in praise of the bride

epithelial (ep-i-thċ-li-al) a. pertaining to, or consisting of, epithelium.

epithelium (ep-i-thċ-li-um) n. [G. epi and thċlċ-li-um) the nipple] the superficial layer of cells of mucous membranes, covering the connective tissue layer, and continuous with the epidermis at the openings of the body.

epithet (epi-thet) n. [G. epi, on, and tithenai, epithet (epi-thet) n. [G. epi, on, and tithenai, expressing a quality, attribute, or characteristic, appropriate to the person or thing described.

epithetic, epithetical (ep-i-thet-ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to,

consisting of, or abounding in, epithets.

epitome (e-pit-u-me) n. [G. epitomē, fr. epi and temnein, cut] a brief summary; abstract;

epitomist (e-pit-u-mist) n. one that makes an

epitomize (e-pit-u-mīz) r.t. to shorten or abridge, as a writing or discourse; to condense.

epitomizer (e-pit-u-mi-zer) n. one that abridges.

epoch (ē-pok, ep-ok) n. [G. epochē, stop, check, fr. epn and echein, to hold] a fixed point of time, from which succeeding years are numbered; a remarkable period of time; era; period. Epoch-making, opening a new era.

opening a new era.

epode (epōd) n. [G. epōdos, fr. epī, on, and ōdō, an ode] the third, or last, part of the ode; a lyric poem, in which a long verse is followed by a short.

epopee (ep-upe) n. [G. epos, song, and poiein, make] an epic poem; the action, or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem.

epopt (ep-opt) n. [G. epi and opseathni, see] a seer; one initiated into the secrets of any system.

epos (ep'os) n. [(1. epos, word, tale] an epic poem; epic poetry.

Epsom salt (ep'sum sawlt) n. [fr. Epsom, a useful medicine having purgative qualities, ucting as a refrigerant and sometimes as a diuretic. equability (e-kwa-, ek-wa-hil'i-ti) n. quality or condition of being equable; evenuess or uniformity of mind and temper. equable (e-kwa-, ek-wa-hil) a. [L. aequabilis, fr. tinuing the same at different times; smooth; unruffled. equableness of being equal and uniform; continuing the same at different times; smooth; unruffled. equableness of being equal manuer; evenly. equable (e-kwa-, ek-wa-bil) udv. in an equable equable (e-kwa-, ek-wa-bil) udv. in an equable equable (e-kwa-) a. [L. aequabis, fr. aequas, equal] having the same magnitude, dimensions, value, or degree; fit; adequate; equable; fair; impartial;

—n. one not inferior or superior to another; one of the same age, rank, talents, etc.;—v.t. to be, or become, equal to; to be commensurate with; to equalize—hence, to compare, or regard, as equals; to rival.

equality (e-kwol-i-ti) n. condition or quality of being equal; exact agreement between

two expressions, or magnitudes, with respect to quantity or value.

equalization (ē-kwal-ī-zā'shun) n. the act of equalizing, or the state of being equalized.

equalized.

equalize (ē'kwal-īz) v.t. to make equal; to pronounce equal.

equalizer (c-kwal-īzer) n. one that, or that which, equalizes; adjuster.

equally (ē-kwal-īzer) n. one that, or that another; alike; in equal shares; with equal justice; impartially.

equalness (ē-kwal-nes) n. equality; state of being equal; evenness; uniformity.

equanimity (ē-kwa-nin-ī-ti) n. [L. aequus, equal, mind: composure: calmness.

equanismity and animus, mind] evenness of mind; composure; calinness.

equate (6-kwat') v.t. [L. aequare, to level] to make equation (6-kwat-shun) n. a making equal, or an equal division; an expression of the condition of equality between two algebraic quantities or sets of quantities, the sign when placed between them.

equational (6-kwat-shun-al) a. equalizing; adjusting.

equator (6-kwat-ur) n. a great circle on the earth's surface, everywhere equally distant from the two poles, and dividing the earth's surface into two hemispheres; the line: [Astr.] the equinoctial.

equatorial (6-kwat-6-ri-al) a. pertaining to the equatorial (6-kwat-6-ri-al) a. pertaining to the equatorial distrument with a telescope attached, so constructed as to keep a celestial body in view, notwithstanding the diurnal

a celestial body in view, notwithstanding the diurnal

equatorially (ē-kwa-tō'ri-al-i) adr. so as to have motion of an equatorial; it an equatorial manner.

equerry (ek we-ri, e-kwer'i) n. [F. écurie, stable a large stable for horses; an officer of nobles or princes charged with the care of their horses.

equestrian (e-kwes-tri-an) a. (L. eques, horses nan, fr. L. eques, horse) pertaining to horses; riding on horseback; representing a person of horseback;—n. a horseman; a rider.

equestrienne (c-kwes-tri-en') n. a female rider or equestrian.

equiangular (ē-kwi-ang-gū-lar) a. consisting of, or having, equal angles.
equidifferent (ē-kwi-dif-e-rent) a. [1. acquus and difference, difference] having

equal differences. equidistant (@-kwi-dis/tant) a. [L. aeguus and distare, stand apart] being at an

equal distance from the same point.

equidiurnal (ē-kwi-dī-ur-nal) a. having days of equal length (equivalent to equi-

nox:tuu). equilateral (c-kwi-lat'e-ral) a. [L. acquus and

all the sides equal. equilaterally (e-kwi-lat-e-ral-i)

equilibrant (e-kwi-lī'brant) n. a system of forces which would bring another given system of forces to equilibrium.

Equilatoral

of forces to equilibrium.

equilibrate (ê-kwi-lī'brāt) r.t. [L. aequus and ribrate) (ê-kwi-lī'brāt) r.t. [L. aequus and ribrates (ē-kwi-lī-brā'shun) n. equipoise; equilibration (e-kwi-lī-brā'shun) n. equipoise; equilibratory (e-kwi-lī-brā'shun) n. equipoise; equilibratory (e-kwi-lī-brā-tur-i) a. tending to equilibrist (ē-kwi-lī-brīst) n. one that balances equilibrium (ē-kwi-lī-brīst) n. one that balances equilibrium (ē-kwi-lī-brīst) n. equality of a just poise or balance in respect to an object, so that it remains firm; equipoise.

remains firm; equipoise.

equimultiple (ë-kwi-mul'ti-pl) a. [L. aequus and multiplea, manifold] multiplied by the same number:—n. a number or quantity multiplied by the same number or quantity as another. equinal, equinal, equinal, equinal, equinal, equinal, equinal, equinal, equinal, horse! equinal, (ë-kwi-na), n. [L. equinus] an infectious disease, called glanders, occurring in horses, mules, asses, and occasionally in other domestic animals except cattle, proved to be transmissible to man. equinoxes; pertaining to the equinoxes; pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoxal line or equator; -n. the celestial equator, so called, because, when the sun is on it, the nights and called, because, when the sun is on it, the nights and

days are of equal length.

days are of equal length.

equinox (e-kwi-noks) n. [L. aequus and nox, night] the precise time when the sun enters one of the two equinoctial points, or points in which the ecliptic and celestial equator cut each other, the day and night being then of equal length. The vernal equinox, about March 21. The autumnai equinox, about September 23. Precession of the equinoxes, see precession.

equip (e-kwip) v.t. [F. équiper, supply, perhaps fr. A.S. scip, ship] to fit a ship for sea; to furnish with arms or munitions of war; to provide for

service of any kind.

equipage (ek-wi-pij) n. furniture, esp. of a body roops, including whatever is necessary for efficient service; accountements; carriage of state; attendance; retinue;—v.t. to furnish with an equipage or outfit.

equipage or outh.

equipendency (e-kwi-penden-si) n. [L. equus and pendere, hang] the act of hanging in equipoise; indecision of mind.

equipment (e-kwi-ment) n. act of equipping; state of being equipped; furniture; necessaries for a military or naval expedition outfit.

equipoise (e-kwi-penden) n. [L. eequus and E. poise] equality of weight or force; equilibrium

equipollence, equipollency (ē-kwi-en-si) n. equality of power or force; equivalence between two or more propositions.

equipollent (6-kwi-pollent) a. [L. aeguus and pollens, fr. pollere, be able] having

equal force; equivalent; -n. an equivalent.
equiponderance (e-kwi-pon'-der-ans) n.
equiponderance equality of weight; equi-

equiponderant (ë-kwi-pon-der-ant) a. having the same weight. equiponderate (ë-kwi-pon-der-ant) v.i. [L. acquius and pondus, ponderis, weight) to be equal in weight; to counterbalance the same pondus and pondus equipotential (ê-kwi-pō-ten-shal) a. having the same value of the potential equitable (ck-wi-ta-bl) a. possessing or exhibiting equity; giving, or disposed to give, each his due; fair; impartial.

each his due; fair; impartan.

equitableness (ek-wi-ta-bl-nes) n. quality of being equitable,
equitably (ek-wi-ta-bli) adv. in an equitable manner.

equitant (ek-wi-tan) a. [L. equitare, ride on horse-back] riding on horseback; straddling.

equitation (ek-wi-tā/shun) n. horsemanship.

equity (ck-wi-ti) n. [L. aeguitas, fr. aeguas] evenness; equal adjustment; giving to each his
due, according to natural right; system of jurisprudence
differing from justice, as not being based on positive
statute; a law court to decide cases by regard to moral,

statute: a law court to decide cases by regard to moral, as distinguished from legal, right or claim; fairness; uprightness. Equity-court, the Court of Chancery, or rather, one of its jurisdictions.

equivalence (e-kwiv-a-lens) n. equal worth or value; equal power or force.

equivalency (e-kwiv-a-len-si) n. equivalence; the property of a radical of replacing another radical in definite proportions [Chem.].

equivalent (e-kwiv-a-lent) a. [L. aequas and value, to be worth] equal in value,

worth, force, power, effect, dimensions;—n. that which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force.

equivalve (ê-kwi-valv) a. having valves equal in size and form [Conch.];—n. a bivaive shell with valves equal in size and form.

equivocal (e-kwiv-u-kal) a. [1. aequus and vox, voice word] having different significations equally appropriate or plausible, ambiguous: uncertain; suspicious; questionable.

equivocally (c-kwiv-u-kal-i) adv. in an equivocal manner.

equivocate (e-kwiv-u-kat) v.i. to nse words of ambiguous or doubtful signification, in order to mislead; prevaricate.

tion, in order to mislead; prevaricate.

equivocation (e-kwiv-o-kā-shun) n. ambiguity of speech; evasion; quibbling.

equivocator (e-kwiv-u-kā-tur) n. one that equivocator; prevaricator.

equivocatory (e-kwiv-u-kā-tur-i) a. containing, or characterized by,

equivocation

equivoke, equivoque (6'kwi-vōk) n. an ambiguous term; equivocation.

equivorous (é-kwiv-u-rus) a. [L. equus and vorare, devour] feeding on horse

era (c'ra) n. [L. aera, a number] a fixed point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; an important date; a succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points; an epoch; a period.

eradiate (6-ra-di-at) v.i. [L. e and radius, ray] to radiate out; to shoot out, as rays of

eradiation (ē-rā-di-ā/shun) n. emission of rays. eradicable (e-radicated. a. capable of being

eradicate (e-radi-kāti v.t. [L. eradicare, fr. e and radia, root] to pull up by the roots; to extirpate; to root out; to exterminate.

eradication (e-rad-i-kā/shun) n. act of plucking up by the roots; state of being

plucked up by the roots.

eradicative (e-rad-i-kā-tiv) a. tending to eradicate; -n. a remedy that effects

erasable, erasible (e-rās'a-bl, -i-bl) a. capable of being erased.

erase (e-rās') v.t. [I. eradēre, fr. e and radēre, pp. rasus, scrape] to rub or scrape out; to efface; to obliterate; to destroy.

erased (e-rāsd') a. rubbed or scraped out; obliterate; defaced; [Her.] torn off; leaving jagged and uneven edges.

jagged and uneven edges.

erasement (e-ras-ment) n. act of erasing; ob-

CRASCI (e-rā-zer) n. one that, or that which, erases. erasion (ē-rā/zhun) n. act of rubbing out; oblitera-

Erastian (e-rast-yan) n. a follower of Thomas (1524-83) who held the opinion that no church had the right to inflict excommunication and disciplinary pains and penalties; one holding that the church is subject to the state in all matters of doctrine and discipline, as well as in its civil rights—a position not held by Erastus.

erasure (e-rā-zhūr) n. act of erasing; part or word of a writing that has been erased.

ere (ār) adv. [A.S. ar] before; sooner than :—prep.

before, in respect to time.

Erebus (er-c-bus) n. [4]. erchos, darkness] the gloomy place between Hades and earth [Myth.]; the region of the dead; a dark and gloomy place. place; hell.

place; hell.

erect (e-rekt') a. [L. erigère, pp. erectus, set upright]

upright, or in a perpendicular posture; raised;

uplifted; bold;—v.t. to set upright; to lift up; to raise;

to give loftiness to; to exalt: to establish.

erectable (e-rek-ta-bl) a. capable of being erected;

erectile.

erected (e-rek-ted) a. made erect; eager; noble;

generous.

erectile (e-rek-tīl) a. capable of being erected.

erection (e-rek'shun) n. act of erecting; state of building of any kind; establishment.

erective (e-rek'tiv) a. setting upright; raising.

erectly (e-rekt'li) adv. in an erect manner or posture.

erectness (e-rekt'nes) n. uprightness of posture or form.

erector (c-rek-tur) n. one that, or that which, erects, c.g., erector muscle.

erelong (ar'long) adv. soon; before long.

eremic (e-re-mik) a. inhabiting deserts; [Zool.] living in sandy place.

eremite (er-e-mit) n. [G. eremos, desert] one that recluse that lives in a wilderness, or in retirement; a recluse that lives apart, from religious motives; an ascetic; a hermit.

eremitic (er-e-mit'ik) a. like a hermit; living in solitude.

erenow (crinou) adr. before this time.

erethic, erethistic (e-reth'ik, er e-this'tik) excited restless : exenable.

exetted resides: exentation of an organ or tissue.

erewhile (ar-hwil) adv. some time ago; a little while before;—a former; recent.

erg, ergon (erg, ergon) n. [G. ergon, work] the unit of work in the centimetre-gramme-second (C.G.S.) system [Physics]. Erg-ten, a unit of work equal to 100 ergs, about 737 foot pounds

ergo (er'gō) adv. [L.] therefore; consequently.

ergot (eregut) n. [F. ergot, argot, spur, a disease of cereal grasses] a parasitic fungus, having a spur-like form, of narcotic and poisonous qualities, found on the seed of certain plants, esp. rye and some grasses; a protuberance behind and below the pastern-joint.

ergoted (er'gu-ted) a. diseased with ergot.

ergotism (er'gu-tism) n. poisoning occurring in moist districts, caused by the use of ergoted rye.

Erin (er-in) n. Ireland.

eriometer (er-i-om'e-ter) n. [G. erion, wool, and metron, measure] an optical instruand fibres.

eristic (e-ristik) a. [G. eris, strife] controversial; captious; -n. one given to disputation.

captious:—n. one given to disputation.

Eristic science, logic.

erl-king (erl-king) n. [Ger. erl-könig, fr Dan.
eller-konge, king of the elves] a character
supposed to be harmful to children [Scand. Myth.].

ermine (er-inin) n. [F. hermine, weasel] the stoat,
an animal of the
genus Mustela, allied to the
weasel, an inhabitant of northern
elimetes in blumpus and America.

weasel, an inhabitant of northern climates in Europe and America, hunted in winter for its fur, which then becomes pure white, with the exception of the tip of the tail, which remain black; the fur of the ermine, the dignity of judges and magistrate, whose state robes, lined with ermine, are emblematic of purity; [Her.] a white field with black spots.

ermined (er-mind) a. adorned with ermine.

erode (e-rod') v.t. [L. e and .colere, gnaw] to cat into or away: to corrode.

erodent (e-rō'dent) n. a caustic drug.

erosion (e-rō'zhun) n. [L. erosio] act of eating away; the state of being eaten away.
erosive (e-rō'siv) a. corrosive; wearing away; acting by crosion.
erotic (e-rō'zik) a. [G. erōtikos, fr. erōs, love] pertaining to, or prompted by, love; amatory; prurient;—n. an amatory poem or composition.

erotomania (er-ö-tu-mā/ni-a) n. [G.] morbid

err (er) v.i. [L. errure, to stray] to wander from the right way; to go astray; to commit error; to do wrong; to sin; to mistake.

errable (er-a-bl) a. capable of erring.

errand (er'and) n. [A.S. & rende] a special business intrusted to a messenger; a message; a commission. Errand-boy, a boy employed as a messenger. errant (cr'ant) a. [L. errans, wandering] deviating from an appointed course, or from a direct path; wandering; roving; wild; notorious; arrant; n. a knight-errant.

errantry (er-ant-ri) n. a wandering; a roving or rambling about; the employment of a knight-errant.

erratic (e-ratik) a. [L. erraticus] roving about without a fixed destination; not fixed or stationary; (Ucol.) irregular, term applied to a boulder detached and at a distance from its native rock;—n. a wanderer.

erratically (c-rat'ik-al-i) adv. without rule;

erratum (e-ra'tum) n.; pl. errata (e-ra'ta) [L. erratum (e-ra'tum) an error in writing or printing. erroneous (e-ro-ne-us) a deviating from a right course; not conformed to truth or justice; containing error; liable to mislead.

erroneously (e-ro-ne-us-li) adv. by mistake; not rightly.

erroneousness (e-ro-ne-us-nes) n. the state of being erroneous or false.

error (er-ur) n. [L. error, fr. errare] a wandering or truth; inaccuracy; violation of law or duty; blunder; misapprehension; fault; sin.

errorist (er-ur-ist) n. one that errs, or that encourages and propagates error.

Erse (ers) n. [corruption of Irish) the name given to the language of the Gaels or Celts in the W. Highlands of Scotland as being of Irish origin; now

Highlands of Scotland, as being of Irish origin; now generally used for Irish, as opposed to Scotland, Gaelic, erst (erst) adv. [A.S. érest, supert, of êv first; at first; in early times; once; formerly; long ago; until now; hitherto.

erubescence, erubescency (er - ūen-si) n. act of becoming red; redness; a blushing.

erubescent (er-ù-bes'ent) a. [L. erubeseëre, fr. and rubēre, be red] red or reddish; blushing.

eruct (ë-rukt) v.t. [L. c, out, and ructure, belch forth] to eject, as wind from the stomach; to belch.

eructate (e-ruk'tat) v.t. to belch forth; to eruct.

eructation (e-ruk-ta'shun) n. act of belching ejection, as of wind or other matter, from the earth.

erudite (er'oo-dit) a. [L. erudire. polish, instruct, fr. e and rudis, rude] learned; deeply read.

eruditely (er'oo-dit-li) adv. with erudition or learning.

erudition (er-oo-dish'un) n. state of being erudite with literature, as distinct from the sciences.

eruginous (e-roo'ji-nus) a. [L. acrugo, rust of copper, verligris] partaking of copper, or of the nature of verdigris; resembling rust.

erupt (e-rupt') v.t. [L. e and runnover, break] to belch.

to belch

eruption (e-rup-shun) n. act of breaking forth, as from inclosure or confinement; that which bursts forth in a sudden manner; the breaking

eruptional (e-rup'shun-al) a. pertaining to eruptive (eruption, a. breaking or bursting forth; attended with eruption, or producing it; produced by eruption;—n. a rock, or mineral, produced by eruption.

eruptivity (e-rup-tiv-i-ti) n. eruptive action. erysipelas (er-i-sip-e-las) n. [G. eruthros, red, and pella, skin] St. Anthony's fire:

the rose; a febrile disease, accompanied with a diffused the rose; a febrile disease, accompanied with a diffused inflammation of the skin, chiefly on the face and the head. erysipelous (cri-sip-c-lus) a. resembling cryerial cerythema (cri-the-ma) n. (4.) a surface reduces of some part of the skin [Path.]. erythrite (c-rith-rit) n. an arseniate of copper; of orthoclase felsaar

of orthoclase felspar.

escalade (es-ka-lād') n. [F. fr. L. scala, ladder] an escalade attack by troops on a fortified place, in mount a rampart;—v.t. to scale; to mount, and enter, by ladders

escalop, escallop (escallop a. [O.F. esca-lope, fr. O.D. schetpe, shell] a bivalve shell; a regular curving indenture in the margin of anything. Same as scallop.

escaloped, escalloped (es-kal'-upt) a.

in the form of an escalop.

escambio (es-kam²bi-ō) n. [Sp.] a licence granted to one to make over a bill of exchange to another in another country.

escapade (es-ka-pad')n. [F. fr. Sp. escapada) wild speech or behaviour; a wild freak; an inconsiderate adventure.

escape (es-kāp') v.t. [F. escaper, fr. L. e.c and edge, edge

act of getting out of danger; state of being passed by without injury: act of avoiding notice; evasion.

escapement (es-kāp-ment) n. act of escaping; escape; the contrivance in a time-piece which connects the wheel-work with the pendulum or the balance, allowing a tooth to escape at each vibration. at each vibration. Escape-valve, a valve on a boiler to allow steam to escape when desired.

Clock

escarp (es-karp) n. [F. escarper, to cut down steep] the exterior slope of a fortified work; the side of the ditch next the parapet;—r.t. to make into, or furnish with, a steep slope.

escarpment (es-karp-ment) n. a steep side of a escarpment (es-karp-ment) n. a steep side of a hill or rock; escarp.

eschalot (esh-a-lot) n. [O. F. éschalotte] a species of small onion or garlic; shallot.

eschar (es-kar) n. [G. eschara] a dry slough, crust, or scah, produced by hot applications [Path.].

escharotic (es-ka-rot-ik) a. searing, or tending thich forms an eschar which forms an eschar.

eschatology (es-ka-tol-ō-ji) n. [G. eschatos, last, and logos, discourse] the doctrine of the last things, as death, judgment, etc. [Theol.]. escheat (es-chet) n. [F. eschet, fr. L. er and cadere, fall] the reverting of lands to the lord of the fee, or to the state, as original and ultimate proprietor, by failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same; the lands that fall to the lord, or state, by escheat; that which falls to one; a reversion;—n.t. to confiscate; -n.t. which falls to one; a reversion;—n.t. to confiscate; v.i. to revert, as land, to the lord of the manor, by failure of the tenant's right; to fall to the crown, or state, by forfeiture or lack of heirs.

escheatable (es-chē-ta-bl) a. liable to escheat.

escheatage (es-che-tij) n. the right of succeeding to an escheat.
escheator (es-che-tur) n. a former officer that looked after the escheats of the sove-

eschew (es-choo') v.t. [O.F. eschever, shun] to flee from; to shun; to seek to avoid; to abstain from.

esclandre (e-sklang'dr) n. [F.] a scandal.

escorial (cs.kō/ri-al) n. [Sp.] a place where a mine has been exhausted [U.S.].
escort (cs/kort) n. [F. escorte, fr. L. ex., and corrigire, set right] a guard; a convoy; men sent along with as protection; act of accompanying on the road; attendance;—(cs/kort) v.t. to attend, with a view to guard and protect; to convoy; to guide.

escritoire (es - kri - twor') n. [F. fr. ecrire, L. scribere, write] a writing-desk, either portable or fixed.

ESCULAPIAN See Esculapian.

esculent (es-kū-lent) a. [L. esculentus, fr. esca, food, fr. edire, eal] suitable to be used by man for food; eatable; edible;—n. anything that is edible and proper for food.

escutcheon (es-kuch'un) n. [O.F. escuchon, fr.

the shield; the field or ground on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family (the two sides of an escutcheon are respectively designated as dexter and sinister, as in the cut, and

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as dexter and sinister, as in the cut, and the different parts or points by the following names—A, dexter chief point; B. middle chief point; C, sinister chief point; H, middle base point; I, sinister base point; that part of a vessel's stern on which her name is written.

CSKer, CSKar (es-ker) n. [Ir. eiscir, ridge] the Irish name for ridges of waterworn matter running across valleys, plains, and even watersheds and hillsides, common in Scotland (kames), Sweden (asar), and Iccland [Geol.].

ESKimo (es-ki-mo) n. one of a race of men, generally short of stature, with broad, oval faces, and small, oblique eyes, inhabiting the northern coast of America and the adjacent parts of Greenland, the arctic islands, and the nearest Asiatic coast. Eskimo-dog, a half-tamed and hardy dog found in arctic America, Greenland, etc., used for drawing sledges and for other works of traction.

esophagus, etc. See @sophagus, etc.

esotric (es-ê-ter'ik) v. [G. es-ter'ikos, fr. es-êteros, inner] serect ; private; designed for, and understood by, the initiated alone—opp sed to exoteric.
esotrically (es-ê-ter'ikal-i) adv. in an esoteric manner.
espalier (es-pal/yer) n. [F. fr. lt. spulliera, a support for the shoulder] a row of trees trained up to a lattice, and forming a shelter for plants; a lattice-work to train fruit trees and ornamental shruls on.

esparto (cs-par-tō) n. [G. sparton, a kind of rope] a species of grass, much used for manu-

facture of paper, sacking, etc.

especial (es-pesh-al) a. (F. special, fr. L. species, kind) distinguished among others of the same class or kind , peculiar ; principal.

especially (es-pesh'-al-i) adv. principally; chiefly. espial (es-pi'al) n. act of espying; notice; observa-

espièglerie (es-pià-gle-re') n. raillery; jesting: bantering.

espionage (es-pià-u-ni) n. [F. espionnage, fr. espion, a spy] practice, or employment, of spies; secret watching; spy system.

esplanade (es-pla-nad') n. [F. fr. L. ex and planus, flat] the glacis; a clear space between a citadel and the first houses of the town; any clear space used for public walks or drives.

espousal (es-pouz-al)n. [F. epousailles, fr. L. sponadis, belonging to betrothal or espousal] act of espousing or betrothing: esp. in the plural, be-

espousal salis, belonging to betrothal or espousal act of espousing or betrothing; esp. in the plural, betrothal or marriage ceremony; the taking upon one's self the care and cause of anything; adoption; protection. espouse (es-pouz) r.l. F. epouser, fr. L. sponsare, to betroth, fr. spondere, promise to give as spouse; to affiance; to unite by a promise of marriage, or by marriage ceremony; to take as spouse to wed; to take up the cause of; to adopt.

esprit (es-pre) n. F. fr. L. spiritus, fr. spirare, cespre d'kūr) the spirit of the iody, class, or society, to which one belongs; attachment and fellow feeling in a particular pursuit or profession.

espy (es-pi') r.t. [O.F. espicr, fr. (). H. Ger. spehön] to catch sight of; to see at a distance; to discern unexpectedly; to inspect narrowly;—v.i. to look narrowly; to look about.

Esquimau (es-ki-mō) n.; pl. Esquimaux. See Eskimo.

esquire (es-kwir') n. [F. escuyer, fr. escu, now esquire (eu, shield) orig. a shield-bearer or armourbearer; an attendant on a knight—hence, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight, a title given to younger sons of noblemen, etc.; common form of address by way of compliment, used in place of Mr.; squire.

essay (es-à) n. [O.F. essai, fr. L. exagère, try] a essay trial; a written composition; a composition, shorter and less methodical than a treatise; experiment; (e-sà) v.t. to try: to attempt: to endeayour; to make

(e-sā') v.t. to try; to attempt; to endeavour; to make trial of.

essayist (es-a-ist) n. a writer of essays.

essayistic (es-ā-is-tik) a. characteristic of an essay or essay or essayist.
essence (es-ens) n. [L. essentia, fr. esse, be] exist-quality; necessary element; chief quality in any substance; volatile oil extracted from a substance; perfume; - r.t. to perfume; to scent.

Essene (e-sen') n. [H. chashshāīm, "the silent ones," who ineditate on mysteries] one of Jewish sect remarkable for their strictness and

essential (e-sen'shal) a belonging to the essence; necessary to the being or constitution of important in the highest degree; vital; rectified; indispensable;—a first or constituent principle; the chief point; that which is most important.

essentiality, essentialness (e-sen i-ti, e-sen'shi-al-nes) n. existing nature or character; first or constituent principle; state, or quality, of being inherent in, or necessary to the existence of.

essentially (e-sen'shi-al-) ndv. in the nature of; by constitution; necessarily.

essoin, essoign (e-sen') n. [O.F. fr. L. ex and F. soin, care] excuse

or the non-appearance of a person summoned to appear in court or the appointed day [Law].

establish (es-tabl-lish) n.t. [F. Atablir, fr. L. stare, stand] to make stable or firm; to settle; to enact by authority; to uphold; to found; to institute by law, and endow, as a state church; to set up in business.

establisher (es-tabl-lish-er) n. one that establishes.

establishment (establishing; state of being established; settlement; fixed state; ratification; form of government; military force or garrison; place of business; style of living; in England, the Episcopalian form of religion; in Scotland, the Presbyterian church sanctioned by the state.

estaminet (es-tā-mi-nā') n. [F.] a cheap coffee-house, tap-room, or restaurant, where smoking is allowed.

estancia (es-tan'si-a) n. [Sp.] a mansion; in Spanish America, a landed estate. estate (es-tan') n. [F. état, fr. L. status, fr. stare, stand] fixed condition of any thing or person;

rank; state; position; fortune, esp. property in land; all the property which one leaves to be divided at his death; one of the ranks or classes of men constituting the state; commonwealth;—n.t. to establish in possession; to settle; to bestow; to gift; to endow with an estate. The three estates of the realm, in Britain, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the Commons. The

csteem (es-tēm) r.t. [L. aestimare, fr. aes, brass, esteem and obsolete tumare] to set a value on; to estimate; to set a high value on; to think; to judge;—

estimate; to set a night value on , to think, to judge, n. high value or estimation; great regard.

esteemer (es-té-nier) n. one that esteems or sets a high value on anything.

esthesiogen, æsthesiogen (es-thē' n. [G. aisthēsis, feeling, and genes, producing] a substance whose proximity to a person is thought to give rise to certain unexplained nervous affections or exalted sensations.

esthete, etc. See sesthete, etc.

estimable (estimable apable of being estimated or valued; worthy of esteem or respect; honourable, praiseworthy.

estimableness (es'ti-ma-bl-nes) n. quality of deserving esteem.
estimably (es'ti-ma-bl) adv. in an estimable manner.
estimate (es'ti-mat) v.t. [L. acstimare] to rate; opinion or judgment formed of the quantity, extent, worth, expense, etc.; calculation. The estimates, official statements of the probable expense in any governmental department: offers of a contractor to execute work or

department: offers of a contractor to execute work, or furnish goods, etc., for a fixed sum, or at a specified rate.

estimation (esti-mā-shun) n. act of estimating; an opinion or judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of anything, formed without using precise data; favourable opinion; esteem; appraisement. estimative (estimative) a. inclined, or able, to

estimator (es'ti-mā-tur) n. one that estimates.

estival (cs-ti-val) a. [L. astivalis, fr. astas, summer] pertaining to, or continuing through, the summer; æstival.

estivate (es'ti-vāt) v.i. to pass the summer; to asstivate.

estivation (es-tivit-shun) n. act of passing the summer; disposition of the petals within the floral germ or bud; estivation.

estop (es-top) n.t. [F. étouper, to hinder, fr. L. stuppa, tow to impede or har; [Law] to hinder.

estrade (es-trad) n. [F. fr. L. strutum, payement] alevel and slightly raised place in a room;

a platform.

estrange (estranj') v.t. [F. étranger] to make strange; to keep at a distance; to alienate; to withdraw the affections or confidence of. estrangement (estranjing, or state of being estranged; alienation; repoyal

estranged; alienation; removal.

estranger (es-tran'-jer) n. one that estranges.

estray (cs-trā') n. [F. estraier] any domestic animal found wandering from its owner; --v.i. to

wander; to stray.

estreat (cs-tret) n. [0.F. estraite, fr. 1.. extrahère,
estreat (raw out) a true copy of an original writing
or record; v.t. to extract from the records of a court, and return to the Court of Exchequer to be prosecuted;

to bring into the exchequer, as a fine.

estrepe (es-trep) v.i. [O.F. estreper, waste, fr. L. extreper] to commit waste to damage of another [Law].

estrich, estridge (estrich, trij) n. the ostrich; the fine down of the ostrich, lying immediately beneath the feathers.

estuarine (estina-rin) a. of, or pertaining to, an estuary; formed in an estuary.

estuary (estina-rin) n. [L. acstuarium, fr. acstuare, of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current;—a. belonging to, or formed in, an estuary.

estuation, æstuation (es-tū-ā'shun) n. of boiling; commotion of a fluid; agitation.

esurient (f. sa'ri-ent) a. [L. csuriens, being hungry, fr. edere, eat] inclined to eat; appetized; hungry.

esurine (es-ū-rīn) a. corrosive;—n. a drug which stimulates appetite.
etape (e-tāṇ') n. [F.] a public storehouse for goods:
in Russia, a strong building for sheltering convicts on the march.

etat major (ā-tā' mā-zhor) n. [F. état, state, L. state, and major, greater] a military position in the French service; the whole staff in a corps or army.

etc., et cetera (et-set'er-a) n. [L.] the rest; others of the same kind; and so on; and so forth.

etch (ech) v.t. (Ger. ätzen, corrode by acid, fr. essen, to eat to engrave on metal, glass, etc., by the use of a mordant; to sketch, or delineate, with pen and ink; —v.i. to practise etching.

etcher (cchier) n. one that etches.

etching (ech'ing) n. act, art, or practice, of etching; the impression taken from an etched

plate: a pen and ink sketch. Etching-ground, the coating used in etching to protect the metal plate from the mordant. Etching-needle, an instrument of steel, with a fine point, used for tracing out lines, etc., on the plate. Etching-point, a steel or diamond point, used in etching.

etching.

eternal (ē-ter-nal) a. [L. aeternus, fr. aevum, age]

eternal (without beginning or end of existence;

immortal; continued without intermission; existing at
all times without change;—n. that which is without

beginning or end; the Deity; God.

eternally (ē-ter-nal-i) adv. in an eternal manner;

without beginning or end; at all times.

eternity (ē-ter-nal-i) n. [L. aeternalus, fr. aeternus]

condition or quality of being eternal;

duration without beginning or end; inture state.

eternize (eternizing). The nake eternal or endiess, eternal (eth-olf-jist) n. a student of ethnology (eth-olf-jist) n. a student of ethnology (eth-olf-jist) n. (c. ethnos and logos, discourse) the science which treats as certain winds; stated times of the year, as certain winds; stated times of the year, as certain winds; stated; periodical; annual. ether (ether) n. [G. aither, fr. aithern, light up) a ether (ether) n. [G. aither, fr. aithern, light up) a light, and heat; a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, or medium, supposed to pervale and heat; a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, produced by the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid (used as a stimulant, an antispasmodic, and an anesthetic).

ethnologist (eth-nolf-jist) n. [G. ethnos and logos, discourse the science which treats of the division of man into races, their origin, relations, and differences.

ethnology (eth-nolf-jist) n. [G. ithos, custom, and ether subtle fluid, or medium, supposed to pervale treats of character as influenced or moulded by position, and the produced by the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid (used as a stimulant, an antispasmodic, and an anesthetic).

ethnology (eth-nolf-jist) n. [G. ithos, custom, and inferences.

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ethnology (ethnology) (eth-nolf-jist) n. [G. ithos, custom, and itherences.

etherealize (ē-thē'rē-al-īz) v.t. to convert into ether; to render ethereal ethereally (ē-thē'rē-al-ī) adv. in an ethereal manner.

etheric (cther-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, the

etherification (ê-ther-i-fi-kā'shun) n. the formation of the chemical substance ether.

etheriform (ë-ther-i-form) a. having the character of ether.
etherify (ë-ther-i-fi) v.t. to convert into the chemical substance ether.

etherization (c-ther-i-za-shun) n. administra-tion of ether by inhalation; state of the system under the influence of ether.

etherize (cther-iz) v.f. to convert into other; to etherize (cther-iz) v.f. to convert into other; to ether, ethical (cth-ik, -i-kal) a. [G. ēthos, custom] relating to manners or

morals; treating of the moral feelings or duties.

ethically (eth'i-kal-i) adv. according to ethics.

ethicist (eth'i-sist) n. a writer on ethics.

ethicize (eth'i-sīz) v.t. to render ethical.

ethics (ethi-iks) v.e. to render ethics.

ethics (ethi-iks) n. doctrine of morality; that part of moral philosophy which treats of human duties, their grounds and obligations; system of morality.

Ethiopian (ê-thi-ô-pi-an) a. pertaining to Ethiopia or Abyssinia; a negro.

Ethiopia (ê-thi-opi-ik) a. belonging, or relating, to Ethiopia; -n. the language of Ethiopia, the Ethiopia (ethi-moid) a. [G. ethmos, strainer] sieven, a bone in the middle line of the base of the skull.

ethmoidal (eth-moidal) a. pertaining to the

ethmoidal (eth-moidal) a. pertaining to the ethmoid. ethnical, ethnic (ethini-kal, -nik) a. [G. ethinos, nation] belonging to races; based on distinctions of race.

ethnicism (eth'ni-sizm) n. heathcnism; pagan-ism. ethnogeny (eth-noj'-e-ni) n. the part of eth-nology treating of the origin of races

ethnographic (eth-nu-graf-ik) a. pertaining to ethnography. (eth-nog-a-fi) n. [G. ethnos, and graphein, write] a description of the different races of men, with their peculiar characteristics, manners, habits, etc.

ethnologic, ethnological (eth-nu-lojpertaining to ethnology.

ethnologically (eth-nu-loj-i-kal-i) adv. as ethnologist (eth-nologist na. a student of ethnologist (eth-nology.

produced by the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid (used as a stimulant, an antispasmodic, and an antispasmodic, and an eatherestic).

ethereal (6-the-re-al) a pertaining to the other: etherel consisting of ether-hence, exceedingly light or airy; volatile.

ethereality (6-the-re-al-i-ti) n. the condition of thereality heing ethereal: spirituality.

etherealization (6-the-re-al-i-za-shun) n. the otherealization (6-the-re-al-i-za-shun) n. the ethereal.

etherealization (6-the-re-al-i-za-shun) n. the condition of the sun rays; to cause to grow alcohol and ether.

ethologous (6-the-re-al-i-ti) n. the condition of the sun rays; to cause to grow accompany alcohol and ether.

ethyl (6th-il) n. [G. aither, ether] the radical of ethyl (6th-il-il) n. a colourless, poisonous gas (Cyllic).

ethologous (Cyllic) n. a colourless, poisonous gas (Cyllic) v. t. [F. etioler, become pale, to grow into stubble, fr. L. stipula, straw] to whiten be depriving of the sun's rays; to cause to grow alcohol and ether.

ethyl (6th-il-il) n. [G. aither, ether] the radical of ethyl (6th-il-il-il) n. a colourless, poisonous gas (Cyllic) to whiten by depriving of the sun's rays; to cause to grow alcohol and ether.

ethyl (6th-il-il) n. [G. aither, ether] the radical of ethyl (6th-il-il-il) n. a colourless, poisonous gas (Cyllic) to whiten by depriving of the sun's rays; to cause to grow into stubble, fr. L. stipula, straw] to whiten by depriving of the sun's rays; to cause to grow into stubble, fr. L. stipula, straw] of whiten by depriving of the sun's rays; to cause to grow into stubble, fr. L. stipula, straw] of whiten by depriving of the sun's rays; to cause to grow into stubble, fr. L. stipula (in the sun's rays; to cause to grow into stubble, fr. L. stipula (in the sun's rays; to cause to grow into stubble, fr. L. stipula (in the sun's rays; to cause to grow into stubble, fr. L. stipula (in the sun's rays; to cause to grow into stubble, fr. L. stipula (in the sun's rays; to cause to grow into stubble, fr. L. stipula (in the sun's

etiology (ē-ti-ol-ō-ji) n. See ætiology.

ethereous (ê-the-re-us) a. formed of ether; etiquette (et.i-ket) n. [F., a label, ticket] system spiritual; heavenly.

ethergram (6-ther-gram) n. [E. ether and G. behaviour in society; conventional decorum; ceremony, by wireless telegraphy.

etheric (6-ther-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, the dress-coat without tails.

Etrurian, Etruscan (e-troo'ri-an, e-trus kan) a. belonging,

or relating to ancient Erruria in Iraly: n. an inhabitant of Etruria: the language of the Etruscans.

ettle (et'l) v.i. [lcel. etla, intend] to intend; aim; try; expect; aspire; v.t. to guess; -n. purpose.

étude (a-tood) n. [F.] a study; a lesson; a composition, esp. in music, intended mainly to exercise, train, or test the player's technical skill.

etui (e-twe) n. [F. etn] a lady's reticule or work-box; a case for small instruments.

etymologic, etymological (et.i-ma-loi 'ik.

-i-kal) pertaining to etymology. etymologically (et - i - mu - loj - i - kai - i) adv. or by means of, etymology.

etymologist (et-i-mol-o-jist) n. one versed in etymologist (et-i-mol-o-jist) r.t. to give the etymology (et-i-mol-o-ji) n. [(i. etumologia, fr. etymology (et-i-mol) n. [(i. etumos, etymologia) n. etymologia (et-i-mol) n. [(i. etumos, etymologia) n. etymologia (et-i-mol) n. [(i. etymologia) n. etymologia (et-i-mol) n. [(i. etymologia) n. etymologia (et-i-mol) n. [(i. etymologia) n. etymologia (etymologia) n. e

euchlorine (û'-klō-rin) n. a green-coloured explosive gas, possessing bleaching properties, obtained by mixing hydrochloric acid and chlorate of potash. euchology (û-kol'-ō-ji) n. [G. euchologion. prayer book] a formulary of

euchorics (û-kor'-iks) n. [G. eu and choros, a chorus] a method of teaching prosody by dancing.

euchre (h-ker) n. a game at cards;—r.t. to defeat; to turn the tables on.

eudemonism, eudemonism
(ñ-de'munizm) n. [G. eudaimonia, happiness] the system of philosophy which makes happiness its highest object.

eudiometer (ü-di-om'-e-ter) n. [G. eudios, fine, clear, (said of air), and metron, measure | an instrument, orig. for ascertaining the purity of the air, or its quantity of oxygen, now employed in estimating proportions of any gaseous mixture.

eudiometry (n-di-om'-e-tri) n, the the proportions of the constituents of any gaseous body, by means of the conditioneters cudiometer.

eugenics (ñ-jen'-iks) n. the doctrine human race through improved conditions

in the relations of the sexes.

Eudiomet 1.

euharmonic (ū-bar-mon'-ik) a. [G. cu, and armonichon, harmonichon, harmonicho

ducing perfect harmony or concord.

euhemerism a Greek philosopher the derivation of mythology from historical origins.

euhemerize (ü-he'-mg-riz) v.f. to explain manner of Euhemerus; to treat rationalistically.

reat rationalistically.

eulogia (û-lô'-ji-a) n. [6.] the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the meanscented bread not needed at the eucharist (Greek church), eulogistic (û-lô-jis'-tik) n. pertaining, or eulogy; commendatory; laudatory; laudatory; eulogium (û-lô'-ji-jum) n. [L. fr. G. eulogia, eulogize (û-lô'-jis' u-t. to speak, or write, in praise; to extol.

praise; to extol

eulogy (6'-1ō-ji) n. [G. eu and legein, speak] a speech or writing in commondation of the character or services of a person; encomium; praise. panegyric;

panegyrie: praise.

eunuch (h'-nuk) n. [G. cunonchos, guarding the counch], a male of the human species castrated, often employed as a chamberlain.

eunonymous (h-on'-i-nus) n. [G. cn and onuma, name] an evergreen shrub, of which the root-bark is used as a tonic and

eupad (û'-pad) an antiseptic powder containing hypochlorous acid.

eupathy (û'-path-i) n. [G. cu and pathos, passion, feeling, fr. paschcin, suffer]
right feeling; good or kindly feeling.

eupepsy, eupepsia (fi-pep'-si, -a) n. lein, cook, digest! good digestion—opposed to dyspepsia.

eupeptic (ū-pep-'tik) a. having good digestion, or being easy of digestion.
euphemism (ū'-fe-mizm) n. [G. cuphēmis-mos, fr. eu and phēmi, speak]
a delicate word or expression used for one that is harsh or indelicate.

euphemistic (u-fe-mist'-ik) a. pertaining to suphemism; rendering

more delicate or agreeable.

euphonic (a-fon'-ik) a. pertaining to, euphony; sound sounding smoothly.

euphonious (ñ-fô'-ni-us) a. agreeable in sound; pleasing to the car. euphonism (ñ'-fun-izm) a. an agreeable sound or combination of sounds.

euphonium (ñ-fō-ni-um) n. a brass bass musical instrument.
euphonize (ñ-fu-niz) v.l. to make agreeable in sound.
euphony (ñ-fu-niz) v.l. to make agreeable in sound.
euphony (ñ-fu-niz) n. [G. eu and phōnē.
euphoria (ñ-fō-ri-a) n. [G. eu and pherein.
bear] a disposition to bear pain well.
euphuism (ñ-fū-izm) n. [fr. Euphues (fi.
euphuēs, well grown, graceful), a book by John Lyly, written (1579-80) in an ornate, affected style, which became fashionable at the court of Elizabeth affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language.
euphuist (ñ-fū-ist) n. one that affects excessure uphuist (ñ-fū-ist) n. one that affects excessure uphuist (ñ-fū-ist) n. one that affects excessure elegance of language.
Eurasian (ñ-rū-shan) a. combining European one of whose parents is Asiatic, the other European.
eureka (ñ-rō-ka) n. [d. "1 have found it," perfect indicative of euriskein, to indit the exclamation of Archimedes when he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alley in Hiero's crown hence a discovery, esp. one made after long research hence a discovery, esp. one made after long

eurematics find the history of invention.

Euroclydon (û-rek-hi-don) n. [G. euriskein, find) the history of invention.

Euroclydon (û-rek-hi-don) n. [G. euriskein, din, fr. euros, the south-east wind, and Madin, wavel a tempestoous easterly wind in the Mediterranean; a levanter.

European (û-ru-pe'-san) a. pertaining to n. a native or inhabitant of Europe, or to its inhabitants;—n. a native or inhabitant of Europe, europium (û-rê(-pi-mu) n. [Europe] a metallic element.

euryhthmics (û-rith'-miks) n. [G. eu and ruthmos, rightmu] the art of rhythmic movement or dancing expounded by E. J. Daleroze.

eurythmy (û-rith'-mi) n. [G. eu and ruthmos, flagthmu]

eurythmy (ū-rith'-mi) n. [G. en and ruthmos, rhythm, symmetry] just or harmonious proportion or movement; regularity of

eusol (ú'-sol) an antiseptic solution derived

Eustachian tube (ñ-stāsh'-yan) [Lustapassage between the middle car and the pharynx.

eutaxy

(ñ'-tak-si) n. [G. en and lassein,
arrangel good order.

eutectic (ñ-tek'-tik) n. [G. eu and lēktos,
molten fusing oasily;--n. a eutectic

eutectic molten] tusing ousny,
mixture, as an alloy.

Euterpe (û-tgr'-pê) n. the muse that presided proceed over wind instruments and music in general [Myth.]; the inspirer of pleasure; an asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; a genus of graceful palms in South America; a genus of butterflies.

euterpean (û-tgr'-pê-an) adv. pertaming to music.

(û-the-nû'-si-a) n. [G. cu and

euthanasia (û-tha-nâ'-si-a) n. [G. cu and thanados, death] an easy death; a mode of dying to be desired.

euthysymmetrical (n-thi-si-met'-ri-kal) such that one half is like the image of the other in a mirror.

eutrophic (ū-trof'-ik) a. [G. eu and trephein, nourish] promoting healthy nutrition:—u. a medicine employed to improve the nutrition.

eutrophy (u'-tru-fi) n. healthy nutrition.

evacuant (c-vak'-ū-ant) a. purgative; cathartic; n. a purgative; cathartic; n. a purgative.

evacuate (c-vak'-ū-āt) r.l. [L. eraeuarc, fr. and vacuus, empty] to make empty; to remove; to discharge; to withdraw from, as a city or fort.

evacuation (c-vak-ū-ā'-shun) n. act of evacuation; withdrawal, as of a garrison, or army, from a place; a discharge by stool or other natural means; that which is discharged.

evacuative (ö-vak'-ū-ā-tlv) a. serving to evacuate; purgative.

evadable, evadible (ē-vā-da-bl, -di-bl) a.

evaded.

evade (ë-văd') v.t. [L. e and vadère, go] to avoid; to escape by artifice; to clude; to escape, as imperceptible or subtle (said of a volatile essence);—v.i. to slip away from, or by; to make evasions.

evagation (ë-va-gă-shun) n. [L. e and vaguri, wander jn roving; wander jn evaginable (ë-vaj-i-na-bl) a. capable of being evaginate (e-vaj-i-nāt) v.t. [L. e and vagina, sheath] to unsheath; withdraw from a sheath.

a sheath. evagination (ē-vaj-i-nā'shun) n. the act, or process, of evaginating; that

which is protruded. evaluate (ë-val-ū-āt) v.t. to determine the value of; appraise carefully.

evaluation (ē-val-ū-ā-shun) n. careful valuation.

evanesce (evanes') v.i. [L. e and vanescere, vanish, fr. vanus, empty] to vanish; to become dissipated and disappear like vapour.

evanescence (ev. q-nest-ens) n. act of vanishing; disappear-

evanescent (ev-a-nes'ent) a. vanishing; fleeting; imperceptible.

evanescently (ev-a-nes'ent-li) adv. in a fleeting and vanishing manner.

evanescible (evanesi-bl) a capable of evanescible (evanesi-bl) a capable of evanesing.

evangel (e-van'jel) n. [G. euangelion, good news, fr. en, well and angellein, bring news] good news; glad tidings; the gospel.

evangelic, evangelical (ē-van-jel-ik, evangelicus, fr. G. evangelicus, of, or for, good tidings] contained in, or relating to, the four Gospels: orthodox (technically applied to a party in the English and other churches);—n. one that maintains evangelical

evangelicalism (ē-van-jel'i-kal-izm) n. adherence to, and insistence

on, evangelical doctrines. evangelically (ē-van-jel'i-kal-i) udv. in an manner according to the gospel.

evangelicalness (e-van-jel'i-kal-nes) n. the

evangelical respective evangelical in spirit or doctrine.

evangelicism (c-van-jel'i-sizm) n. evangelical principles.

evangelism (c-van-jel'i-sizm) n. the preaching, or prominigation, of the gospel.

evangelist (e-van-jel-ist) n. one of the writers of the gospel history; a preacher of the gospel; a preacher that has no settled cure or charge.

evangelistic (c-van-jel-istik) u. designed, or (c-van-jel-i-zi/shun) n. act evangelization (c-van-jel-i-zi/shun) n. act evangelizze (e-van'jel-iz) r.t. and i. to preach of the gospel.

of the gospel.

evangelizer, evangeliser (c-van-jel-n. one that evangelizes, or proclaims the gospel.

evanish (ē-van'ish) v.i. to disappear; to vanish.

evanishment (ē-van'ish-ment) n. a vanishing; disappearance.

evanition (ev-a-nish-un) n. evanishment.

evaporable (e-vap-u-ra-bl) a. capable of being dissipated by evaporation.

evaporate (e-vap-u-rāt) v.t. [L. e and vaporare, emit steam or vapour, fr. uzpor, vapour] to dissipate in vapour or fumes :-v.t. to pass off in vapour, as a fluid; to be dissipated; to be wasted; a. dispersed in vapours.

evaporation (e-vap-u-rā/shun) n. act or process of turning into vapour.
evaporative (e-vap/u-rā-tiv) a causing evaporation; pertaining to evaporation.

evaporator (e-vap'u-rā-tur) n. any apparatus used to assist evaporation of the water contained in fruit, syrup, juices, etc.

evaporometer (e-vap-u-rom-e-ter) n. an in-strument for ascertaining the

amount of liquid evaporated in a given time.

evasion (e-wi-zhun) n. act of evading, eluding, or escaping from an argument, accusation, etc.; subterfuge; prevarication.

etc.; subterfuge; prevarication.

evasive (e-vā/siv) a. tending to evade, or marked by evasion; elusive; sophistical.

evasively (e-vā/siv-li) adv. by evasion or subterfuge.

evasiveness (e-vā/siv-nes) n. the quality or state of being evasive.

eve (ev) n. [A.S. æ/en, level] latter part, or close, of the day; evening; the evening preceding some particular day; the period just preceding some important event.

evection (e-vek-shun) n. [L. erectio, fr. evehère, carry out] carrying away: lifting up; an inequality of the moon's motion in its orbit.

evectional (e-vek-shun-al) a. relating to the evection.

evector (e-vek'-tur) n. a mathematical term.

even (é-vn) a. [A.S. &fen, level] smooth; equable; not easily ruffled or disturbed; fair (said of bargains); not odd; capable of division by 2 (said of numbers):—v.t. to make even; to level; to smooth; to equalize; to balance accounts;—adv. in an equal or precisely similar mamner; likewise; equally, so much as; verily. Even-down, downright; plain; flat; sheer. Even-handed, fair or impartial. Even-tempered, having a placid temper. On even ground, having equal advantages. To be even with, to have squared accounts with. To get even with, to retaliate upon. To make even to leave nothing owing.

with. To get even with, to retaliate upon. To make even, to leave nothing owing.

EVEN (cevn) n. [Poetical] evening. Even-fall, the fall of evening; twilight. Even-song, a form of worship appointed to be said or sung at evening; vespers. Even-tide, evening; the time of evening.

EVENING (ev-ning) n. [A.S. &[en]] the latter part and close of the day; the latter portion, as of life; the declining period;—a. at close of day. Evening-dress, the dress worn by ladies and gentlemen at evening parties. Evening gun, a gun fired at evening. Evening star, a bright planet, as Venus, Jupiter, or Mars, seen in the west after sunset.

star, a bright planet, as Venus, Jupiter, or Mars, seen in the west after sunset.

evenly (6-vn-li) adv. with a level surface; equally; uniformly; impartially.

evenness (6-vn-les) n. state of being even; level; calmness; equanimity.

event (e-vent) n. [L. eventus, fr. e and venire, come] that which happens; occurrence; any incident, good or bad; consequence of anything; result.

eventful (e-vent-fool) a. full of events; producing important changes.

eventless (e-vent-les) a. without event; monotonous.

eventration (even-trā/shun) n. ventral hernia; from a wound in the abdomen.

from a wound in the abdoment.

eventual (e-vent-ū-al) a. happening as a consequence or result; ultimate.

eventuality (e-vent-ū-al-i-ti) n. a contingent occurrence; that which happens from the force of circumstances.

eventually (e-vent-ū-al-i) adv. in an eventual manner; finally; ultimately.

eventuate (e-ven-ū-al) v. to close; culminate; terminate; terminate; terminate; terminate; thappen; come to pass.

ever (ev-er) adv. [A.S. a/re, always] at any time, past or future; at all times; continually; without cessation; to the end; in any degree. Ever and anon, cessation; to the end; in any degree. Ever and anon, every now and then; always. Ever so, greatly; exceedingly. For ever, eternally. For ever and a day, ingly. I eternally.

everglade (ev-er-glād) n. a low, swampy, grassy tract, esp. in pl. applied to large marshes in Southern Florida—also called the dismals.

The Everglade State, Florida.

evergreen (ev-er-gren) a. always green;—n. a plant that retains its verdure throughout all the seasons.

everlasting (ev-er-las'ting) a. lasting or definitely; perpetual; unceasing;—n. eternal duration, past and future; eternity; the everliving God; a plant whose flowers dry without losing their form or colour. everlastingly (ev-er-las-ting-li) adv. eternally; everliving God; cet-r-living) a. living without end; everliving (ev'er-living) a. living without end; evermore (ev'er-mor) adv. during eternity; for an indefinite future period.

eversible (e-ver'si-bl) a. [L. evertere, overturn] capable of being turned inside out.

eversion (e-ver-shun) n. overthrow; a turning inside out; protrusion of organs from a cavity [Bot.].

evert (evert) v.t. to overthrow; to turn outward, or inside out.

every (evert) a. [A.S. & fr.e., ever, and & lo, each] each one; the separate individuals that constitute a whole, regarded one by one. Every bit, altogether; the whole; in every way. Every-day, used, or fit, for every day; contnon: usual; customary. Every now and then, every once in a while; now and then.

everybody (ev'-ri-bod-i) n. every person; people in general.

everything (ev-ri-thing) pron. all things; all.

everywhere (ev'ri-hwār) adv. in every place; in all places.

evict (e-vikt') v.t. | L. e and vincere, conquer, overcome to dispossess by a judicial process; to take away, as lands or tenements, by sentence of law; to expel from.

eviction (e-vik'shun) n. dispossession by judicial sentence.

evictor (e-vik'-tur) n. one that evicts.

evidence (ev'i-dens) n. [L. e and videre, see] testimony derived from our own perceptions, from the witness of others, or from inference and deduction; a witness of others, or from interfere and deduction; a witness; any instrument or writing which conveys proof; -v.t. to render evident or clear; to prove; to manifest. In evidence, conspicuous. To turn king's evidence, to give evidence against partners in crime. evident (evi-ident) a. [L. evidens, -entis] clear to the vision; open; plain; clear to the

anderstanding; apparent. evidential, evidentiary (ev-i-den'shal, re-sha-ri) a. re-

evidential, evidentiary (evi-den'shat, shari) a. relating to, or furnishing, evidence: clearly proving.

evidentially (evi-den'shal-i) adv. in a clear and convincing manner.

evidently (evi-dent-ii) adv. clearly; obviously; plainly: assuredly.

evil (c'vi) a. [A.S. yfel, D. evel having bad natural wicked; threatening sorrow, distress, injury, or calamity; unfortunate; -n. iil; wrong; sin, that which causes pain, suffering, or other distress; misortune; mischief; wickedness; depravity; a malady; a disease; --adv. in an evil manner; unjustly. Evil-disposed, inclined to wickedness. Evil-doer, one that does evil. Evil-eye, a supposed power of bewitching, or injuring, by the eyes. Evil-eyed, possessing the evil-eye; looking with envy or jealousy. Evil-favoured, ill-favoured. Evil-minded, malicious; wicked. Evil-speaking, slander; defamation; calumny. Evil-starred, ill-starred; unfortunate. Evil-worker, evil-doer. The evil one, the devil. The social evil, prostitution. To speak evil of, to slander.

evilly (ê-vil-i) adv. in an evil manner; badly.

evilness (é-vil-nes) n. badness; viciousness.

evince (e-vins') v.t. [L. e and vincere, vanquish] to prove beyond any reasonable doubt: to make evident

evincible (e-vin'si-bl) a. capable of being proved; evincibly (e-vin'si-bli) adv. in a manner to force conviction.

evincive (e-vin'siv) a. tending to prove.

eviration (e-vir-a-shun) n. [L. ex. and vir, man] castration; emasculation.

eviscerate (ē-vis-e-rāt) v.t. [L. e and viscera, the bowels] to take out the entrails of; to disembowel; to gut.

evisceration (ē-vis-e-rā-shun) n. act of evisceration (ev-i-ta-bl) a. [L. evitare, avoid] avoidable.

evitation (ev-i-ta'shun) n. an avoiding; a shunning. evocable (e-vo'ka-bl) a. that may be called forth.

evocate (ev-u-kāt) v.t. to call forth; to summon.

evocation (ev-u-kā'shun) n. a calling forth; the removal of a suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal [Law].

evocator (ev-u-kā-tur) n. one that evokes.

evoke (e-vok') v.t. [L. e and vocare, call] to call out; to summon forth; to call away.

evolute (& vu-lut) n. [L. evolutus, fr. e and volvere, locus of the centre of curvature of another curve; a curve from which another curve;

called the involute or evolvent, is described by the end of a thread gradually wound

upon the former, or unwound from it.

evolution (ē-vu-lū'shun) n. act of a fic. Evolute.

—hence, the process of growth; descent; derivation; the theory that sees in the history of all things a development or gradual advance from a simple and rudimentary condition to one that is more complex and of a higher condition to one that is more complex and of a higher character; the extraction of arithmetical or algebraic roots; movements, or series of movements, in attack or defence of a body of troops, or of a vessel or fleet.

evolutional (e-vu-li-shun-al) a. pertaining to evolution; due to evolution.

evolutionary (e-vu-li-shun-ar-i) a. pertaining to evolution.

evolutionism (6-vu-lū-shun-izm) n. the doctrine of evolution.

evolutionist (8-vu-lū-shun-ist) n. one skilled in military evolutions; a believer in evolution, biological or cosmological.

evolutive (ē'vu-lū-tiv) a. evolutionary.

evolvable (e-vol-va-bl) a. capable of being drawn or developed.

evolve (e-volv) n.t. [L. evolvere] to unfold or unroll; to develop; to throw out; --v.i. to become open or developed.

open or developed.

evulsion (ē-vul'shun) n. [L. e and vellere, pp. vulsus, pluck | act of pulling out by force.

ewe (û) n. [A.S. covu, L. ovis, G. ois, Gael. ai] a female sheep.

ewer (û-er) n. [F. fr. L. aquarium, fr. aqua, water] a pitcher with a wide spout; a stoneware jug of the same pattern as the basin, used in the bedroom.

exacerbate (eg-zas-er-bat) v.t. [L. -x and acerbus, harsh, bitter] to render more violent or bitter: to irritate.

more violent or bitter; to irritate.

exacerbation (eg-zas-er-bā/shun) n. act of rendering more violent or bitter; a periodical increase of violence in a disease.

a periodical increase of violence in a disease. **exacervation** (eg-zas-er-vā-shun) n. [L. acerrus, heap] the act of heaping up. **exact** (eg-zakt) a. [L. extgere, pp. exactus, fr. ex
and agere, drive) precisely agreeing with a
standard, a fact, or the truth; formal; strict; correct;
precise; v.t. to demand or require authoritatively, or of
right; to extort; to enforce; v.i. to practise extortion. **exacting** (eg-zak'-ting) a. given to exaction;
severe in requirement; laborious. **exaction** (eg-zak'-shun) n. authoritative demand;
levying by force; extortion; that which
is exacted; tribute.

is exacted: tribute.

exactitude (eg-zak-ti-tūd) n. exactness.

exactly (eg-zakt-li) adv. in an exact manner; precisely; accurately; strictly.
exactness (eg-zakt-nes) m. quality of being exact; accuracy; nicety; regularity.
exactor (eg-zakt-nr) n. one that exacts or demands at the property of the prop

exaggerate (eg-zaj-e-rāt) v.t. [L. ex and ag-gerare, heap up, fr. agger, a heap] to increase or amplify; to heighten, esp. to represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant. exaggerated (eg-zaj-e-rāted) a. larger; more conspicuous; excessive. exaggeration (eg-zaj-e-rātshun) n. amplifica-the truth: hyperbole.

the truth; hyperbole.

exaggeratively (cg-zaj'e-ra-tiv-li) adv. with exaggeration.

exaggerator (eg zaj e-ra-tur) n. one that

exalt (eg-zawlt') v.t. [L. ex and altare, make high, fr. altus, high] to raise high; to lift up; to elevate in rank; to dignify; to magnify; to lift up with joy; to elate; to elevate the tone of; to render pure or refined.

exaltation (eg.zawl tā-shun) n. act of exalting or raising high; state of being exalted; elevation.

exalted (eg-zawl'ted) a. raised to a height; dignified; lofty.

exalter (eg-zawl-ter) n. one that, or that which, exalts.

examen (eg-zā/men) n. examination; scrutiny; inquiry.

examinable (eg.zam'i-na-bl)a capable of being examined; proper for investiga-

tion or judicial inquiry. examinant (eg-zam'i-nant) n. one that examines;

examinate, examinee (eg-zam'i-nāt,

examined; one examined.

examined; one examined. **examination** (eg-zam-i-nā'shun) n. the act of examining; a careful investigation, or inquiry: a process prescribed or assigned for testing qualifications; judicial inquiry. **Examination** paper, a series of questions, problems, etc., to be answered by the person examined; a written series of answers by the person examined; answers by the person examined.

examinational (eg-zam-i-nā-shun-al) a. pertaining to examination.

examine (eg-zam-i-nā-shun-al) a. pertaining to examination.

examine (eg-zam-i-n) v.t. [L. exammare, fr. examen, the tongue of a balance, fr. examen dependent of a perpendict methods or tests; to inquire into and determine: to investigate the fact, reasons, or claims of; to test the attainments of, as a scholar; to question, as a witness.

examiner (eg-zani-ner) n one that examines; one examiner appointed to conduct an examination.

examinership (eg-zani-ner-ship) n. the office of examiner.

example (eg-zim-pl) n. [L. exemplum, fr. eximere, fr. ex and emere, buy] a sample; a pattern; a model; a warning; an instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept;—v.t. to furnish with examples; make an example of.

examines; make an example of the company of the com kill; to discourage.

ex animo (eks an'i-mō) [L., from the mind] cheerfully; sincerely; heartily.

exarch (eks-ark) n. [G. ex and archein, rule] a cheerfully cheerfully.

exarchate (eks-ark-kāt, eg-zar-kāt) n. the administration of an exarch.

exarticulate (eks-ar-tik-u-lāt) v.t. [L. ex and articulus, a small joint] to sever

at a joint ;—a. not jointed.

exarticulation (eks-ar-tik-u-lā'shun) n. dis-exarticulation (eks-ar-tik-u-lā'shun) n. dis-exasperate (eg-as-'pe-rāt) v.t. [L. ex and asper-exasperation (ex-as-'pe-rāt) v.t. [L. ex and asper-to irritate in a high degree; to enrage; to embitter. exasperation (ex-as-pe-rāshun) n. act of exasperation; trates

exasperated; irritation; rage.

excalceated (cks-kal-sē-ā-ted) \(\alpha \). deprived of shoes; barefooted.

excalibur (ex-kal-ber) \(n \). the name of the magic sword of King Arthur, which only he could wield.

excamb (cks-kam') v.t. [L. excombiare, to exchange] to exchange, esp. change of land [Scot.].

excambium, excambion (eks-kam' bi-um, -on) n. barter; exchange; [Law] the contract by which one piece of land is exchanged for another.

excandescence (eks-kan-des-ens) n. a white excandescent (eks-kan-des-ens) a. (L. ex and candescent, fr. ounderc, be hot] white or glowing with heat

ex cathedra (eks kath-e-dra) adv. [L.] from the chair, as of authority—hence, with an air of assumption; with authority; dogmatically.

excavate (eks ka - vāt) v.t. [L. ex and cavus, hollow] to hollow out; to form a cavity in;—a. formed as if by excavation; hollowed.

excavation (eks ka - vā-shun) n.act of excavating; a hollow or cavity formed by re-

moving the interior.

excavator (eks'ka-vā-tur) n. one that, or that which, excavates.

exceed (ek sēd') v.t. [L. ex, beyond, and eedcre, go | to pass or go beyond; to surpass; to excel;—v.i. to go too far; to be more or larger.

exceeder (ek-sēd-er) n. one that exceeds.

exceeding, exceedingly (ek-sēd-ing, adv. in

a very great degree; unusually.

excel (ek-sel) v.t. [L. excellere, fr. ex. out, up, and cell (ek-sel) v.t. [L. excellere, fr. ex. out, up, and good qualities or laudable deed.; -v.t. to surpass esp. in good qualities or laudable deed.; -v.t. to surpass others.

excellence (ek-se-lens) n. [L. excellentia] state or quality of being excellent; eminence; superiority; a title of honour; excellency.

excellency (ek-se-len-si) n. valuable quality; excellence; a title of honour given to the highest dignitaries of a court or state, and to suphassadors and ministers.

ambassadors and ministers.

excellent (ek-se-lent) a. [L. excellens, ppr. of excellens, uprass] excelling or surpassing others in virtue, worth, dignity, attainments, or the excellently (ek'-se-lent-li) adv. in an excellent manner.

excelsior (ek-sel'si-or) a. [L.] more lofty; still higher; ever upward.

excentric (ek-sen'trik) n. Same as eccentric.

except (ek-sept') v.t. [1. ex and capere, take] to exclude :-v.t. to take exception to; to object;—prep. with exclusion of; excepting; all but;—conj. unless; but that. excepting (ek-sep-ting) prep., but properly ppr. with exception of; excluding;

exception (ck-sep'shun) n. act of leaving out from a specified number or class; that which is separated or not included; an objection; offence taken; a stop or bar to legal action.

exceptionable (ck-sep'shun-a-bl) a. liable to objection; objectionable.

exceptionableness (ck-sep'shun-a-bl-nes) n. the quality of being

exceptionable.

exceptionably (ek-sep-shun-a-bli) activ. objectionably.

exceptional (ek-sep-shun-a) a. forming an exception; giving a case or instance of exemption; single.

exceptionality (ek-sep-shun-al'i-ti) n. the quality of constituting an exception.

exception.

exceptionally (ek-sep'shun-al-i) adv. in an unusual manner: especially.

exceptive (ek-sep'tiv) a. including an exception; making, or being, an exception.

excerebrate (ck-sep'-b-brat) v.t. [L. ex and cerebrum, brain] to beat out, or remove, the brains; to cast out from the brain or mind.

excerpt (ek-sept) v.t. [L. ex and carpere, pick] to exterpt (ek-sept) v.t. [L. ex and carpere, pick] to make extracts from; to select; to extract:

-n. an extract; a passage selected from an author.

excerption (ek-scrp'shun) n. act of selecting; that which is selected or picked out. excess (ek-ses) n. [L. excessus, fr. excedere, exceed, go heyond] state of surpassing or going beyond limits; superabundance; transgression of due limits; indulgence of passion or appetite; dissipation; degree or amount by which one thing or number exceeds are there. another.

excessive (ck-ses'iv) a. marked with, or excess; extreme; un-

excessively (ek-seg-iv-li) adv. in an extreme degree.

excessively degree.

excessiveness (ek-ses/iv-nes) n. the state or quality of being excessive.

exchange (eks-chanj') n.t. [F cchanger, fr. L. ex and cambire, barter] to give or take in return for something else; to trade, to part with for a substitute;—v.i. to be changed, or received in exchange, for;—n. act of giving or taking as an equivalent; barter; the thing given or received in return; the process of settling accounts or debts between parties, without the intervention of money, by exchanging orders called bits of exchange; a rule in arithmetic; the place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business. Exchange-broker, one who negotiates foreign bills at the Exchange.

exchangeability (eks-chanj-q-bil-i-ti) n. the quality or state of being exchangeable.

exchangeable.

exchangeable (eks-chanj'a-bl) a. capable of being exchanged; fit or proper

exchanged.

exchequer (eks-chek'er) n. [O.F. eschequer, the superior courts of law, so called from a checkered cloth which formerly covered the table; the public treasury; —v.t. to institute a process against a person in the Court of Exchequer. Chancellor of the Exchequer, see chancellor. Exchequer chamber, till 1875, a court of appeal to correct the errors of other jurisdictions, now Court of Appeal.

excipient (ek-sip'i-ent) n. [L. excipere, to take out]a substance employed as a medium or vehicle for the administration of medicine, as jelly,

bread-crumbs, etc.

excisable, exciseable (ek-sī'za-bl) a. excisable, or subject, to excise.

ject. to excise. **excise** (ek-siz) v.t. [L. excidere, to cut out, fr. ex. out, and excedere, cut] to cut off, or out. **excise** (ek-siz) v. [O.F. access, tax, fr. Low L. accensure, to tax, fr. ad, to, and census, tax] an inland duty or impost on articles produced and consumed in a country; a tax on licences to pursue certain trades, and deal in certain commodities; -v.t. to lay or impose an excise upon. **Excise-officer**, an exciseman. **exciseman** (ek-siz-man) v. an officer that is one that inspects and rates excisable commodities: a

one that inspects and rates excisable commodities; a gauger.

excision (ek-sizh-un) n. act of cutting off; extirpation; the removal, esp. of small parts, with a surgical instrument.

excitability (ek-si-ta-bil-i-ti) n. quality of being readily excited; irritability.

excitable (ek-si-ta-bil) n. capable of being ex-

excitant (ek-si-tant) n. a stimulant; that which tends to rouse the vital activity of the

excitate (ek'si-tāt) v.t. to rouse; to excite

excitation (ek-si-tā/shun) n. act of rousing or awakening; the excitement produced. excitative (ek-si-ta-tiv) n. having power to excite; tending or serving to excite.

excitatory (ek-sī'-ta-tur-i) a. tending to excite.

excite (ek-sīt) v.t. [L. excitare, fr. excierc. call out, fr. eiere, set in motion] to rouse; to call into action; to animate; to inflame; to put in motion.

excited (ek-sī-ted) a. aroused; provoked; agitated.

excitedly (ek-si-tea-li) adv. in an excited manner.

excitement (ck-sit'ment) n. the act of exciting; state of being excited; agitation. exciter (ex-si-ter) n. one that, or that which, excites: [Med.] a stimulant.
exciting (ek-si-ting) a. calling, or rousing, into action; producing excitement; stimu-

lating.

excitingly (ek-si'ting-li) adv. in an exciting

excitive (ek-sī'-tiv) a. tending to excite.

exclaim (eks-klām') v. i. [L. ex and elamare, cry passion; to vociferate; to declare loudly.

exclaimer (eks-klā-mer) n. one that speaks out with heat, passion, or vehemence.

exclamation (eks-kla-mā-shun) n. act of exclaiming, or making an outery; an uttered expression of surprise, joy, and the like.

exclamative (eks-klam-a-tiv) a. containing exclamatory.

exclamatory (eks-klam-a-tur-i) a. containing.

exclave (eks-klav) n. a part of a country, province, etc., disjoined from the main part.
exclude (eks-klav) v.t. [L. ex and elaudere, shut] to thrust out; to hinder from entrance; to debar from participation; to except.
excluder (eks-kloó-der) n. one that, or that which, excluder or thrusts out.

exclusion (cks-klóó-zhun) n. act of excluding or of thrusting out.
exclusionary (cks-klóó-zhun-ar-i) a. tending to exclusionary (cks-klóó-zhun-sr-i) a. tending to exclusionist (cks-klóó-zhun-st) n. one that would exclude another from some

exclusive (eks-klóó'siv) a. having the power of forbidding entrance; debarring from participation; possessed or enjoyed, as a privilege denied to others; select; -n. one of a coteric that excludes others; an exclusionist.

exclusively (cks-kloo'siv-li) adv. in a manner to exclude.

exclusiveness (eks.klóó-siv-nes) n. state or quality of being exclusive.

exclusivism (eks-kloo'-siv-izm)n. exclusiveness. exclusivist (cks-klóó/siv-ist) n. one that favours exclusiveness.

exclusory (eks-kloo'sur-i) a. able to exclude;

excogitate (eks-koj-i-tāt) n.t. [1. ex and cogitare, think to think out; to discover by thinking; to contrive.

excogitation (eks-koj-i-tāt-shun) n. act of devising in the thoughts; con-

trivance; discovery.

excommune (eks-ku-mūn') r.t. to exclude from communicate; excommunicate (eks-ku-mū'n) a-bl) a. liable, or deserving, to be excommunicated.

excommunicant (eks-ku-mū'ni-kaut) n. one that has been excommunicated.

municated. **excommunicate** (eks-ku-mū'ni-kāt) v.t. and communicate, fr. excommunicare, fr. excommunicare, fr. excommunicare, fr. excommunicare, fr. excommunicare, fr. excommunicated, fr. excommunicated, fr. excommunicated, fr. excommunicated, fr. excommunicated, fr. excommunicated, fr. excommunication (eks-ku-mū-ni-kā'municating; ecclesiastical interdict of two kinds-lesser excommunication, debarring from the eucharist; greater excommunication, total excision from the church.

church.

excommunicator (eks-ku-mū'ni-kā-tur) n.

excommunion (cks-ku-mūn'yun) n. excommunication.
excoriate (cks-kō'riāt) r.t. [L. excoriare, fr. ex and corrien, skin] to strip or wear off the skin of; to abrade; to flay.

excoriation (eks-kō-ri-ā'shun) n. the act of flaying; the state of being stripped of the skin; abrasion.

excorticate (eks-korti-kāt)v.t.(L. erand cortex, bark] to strip off the bark.

excrement (eks-kre-ment) n. [L. erand crescere. grow] that which grows on a living body, as hair, nails, feathers, etc.; a natural excrescence. excrement (eks-kre-ment) n, [L. excrementum, fr. ex and veruers, sift] matter excreted and ejected, sp. alvine discharges: dung.

excremental (eks-kre-mental) n, pertaming to or of the nature of, excrement.

excrementary (eks-kre-men-tar-i) a. exercimentitious.

excrementitious (eks-kre-men-tish'us) ... ing, excrement.

excrescence, excrescency (eks.kressi) n. an outgrowth; a protuberance growing on any part of the body, as a wart; an abnormal shoot; a superfluous and troublesome part.

excrescent (eks-kres-ent) a. [L. excrescens, fr. ex and crescers, grow] growing out in a preternatural or morbid manner.

excrescential (eks-kre-sen'shal) a. of the nature of an excrescence.

excreta (cks-krēta) n.pl. (L. c. and cernere, pp. certus. separate any matter eliminated as useless from the living body, as urine, sweat, etc excretal (cks-krētal, cks-kre-tal) a. excl.mentitious.

excrete (cks-kret) v.t. to discharge from the body as useless; to eject;—n an excretion.

(cks-kretshum) n. the act of throwing off effect matter from the animal system; that which is excreted.

excretive (cks-krč-tiv cks-krč-tiv) a. having the quality of exercting matter.

excretory (cks-krč-tur-i, cks-krč-tur-i) n. a duct or vessel that serves to receive secreted

matter, and to eject it :- a. excretive.

excruciate (eks-kroo-shn-at) v.t. [L. ex and crumare, slay on a cross, fr. crue, crucis, a cross to inflict most severe pain upon; to torture; to tornient.

excruciating (eks-króó/shi-ā-ting) a. extremely painful; torturing; extreme. excruciatingly (eks-króó/shi-ā-ting-li) adv. extremely.

excruciating y extremely.

excruciation (cks-kroö-shi-ā-shun) n. torture; tornent, vexation.

exculpable (cks-kul-pa-bl) a. worthy of exculpation.

exculpate (cks-kul-pa-bl) a. worthy of exculpation (cks-kul-pa-bl) a. the charge of fault or guilt; exonerate; absolve; acquit.

exculpation (cks-kul-pa-shun) n. the act of exculpating.

exculpatory (eks-kul-pa-tur-i) a. able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt;

excurrent (eks-kur-ent) a. running out; projecting beyond the edge; giving

passage outward. **EXCURSE** (cks-kurs') v.i. to make a digression or excursion.

EXCUISION (eks-kur-shun) n. (L. excursio, fr. ex and currere, run] a setting out from some point; an expedition; a trip for pleasure or health, with the view of return; digression;—v.i. to make an excursion. Excursion-ticket, a ticket for an excursion. Excursion-train, an extra passenger train at reduced

Excursion-train, an extra passenger tanh defect fares for a pleasure trip.

excursional (cks-kur'shun-al) α, of the nature of an excursion.

excursionist (cks-kur'shun-ist) n, one that goes on an excursion.

excursionize (cks-kur'shun-iz) v.t. and i, to make, or take part in, an excur-

excursive (eks-kur-siv) a. prone to make excursions; wandering.
excursively (eks-kur-siv-li) adv. in an excursive manner; at random.

excursiveness (eks-kur'-siv-nes) n. a disposi-

excursus (eka-kur-sus) n. [L. excursus, inroad, digression] a dissertation or digression appended to a work, and containing a more full exposition of some important point.

excurved (eks-kurvd') a. curved outward, away from the centre of a part or organ [Zool.]. excusable (eks-ku'za-bl) a. capable, or worthy, of being excused; pardonable.
excusableness (eks-ku'za-bl-n-s)n. the state of being excusable.
excusably (eks-ku'za-bl) adv. in an excusable manner; pardonably.

excusation (eks-kū-zā-shun) n. excuse; apology.

excusatory (eks-kū-za-tur-i) a. making excuse; containing or admitting excuse or apology; apologetical.

apology; apologetical. **EXCUSE** (eks-kuz) v.t. [L. excusure, fr. ex and causa, cause, accusation] to free from accusation or the imputation of fault or blame; to exculpate, to overlook; to remit; to ask pardon for; to justify, -(cks-kus) n. act of excusing, apologizing, releasing, and the like; a plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology; extenuation. **EXCUSE** (eks-kuz-les) a. having no excuse; unpardonable. **EXCUSE** (eks-kuz-les) n. one that offers excuses, or pleads; one that excuses or pardons.

excuser (cks-kū-zer) n. one that offers excuses, or pleads; one that excuses or pardons.

excuss (cks-kus') v.t. (L. excussus, fr. ex and quatere, shake to get rid of; to discuss; to unfold; to seize and detain by law.

excussion (cks-kush-un) n. the act of discussing; deciphering; a seizing by law.

exeat (cks-cat) n. [L., let him depart] leave of absence granted to a student or priest.

execrable (ck-se-kra-hl) a. deserving to be execrable crated; very hateful; detestable:

abominable.

execrably (ek'se-kra-bli) adv. cursedly; detes-tably; abominably.

execrate (ek/se-krāt) v.t. [L. exsecrari, to curse, fr. ex and sacer, holy] to denounce evil against; to abhor; to abominate; to detest.

execration (ek/se-krā-shun) n. act of cursing; a curse pronounced.

execrative (ek/se-krā-tiv) a. imprecating evil; cursing; denouncing.

execratively (ek/se-krā-tiv-ii) adn. in an execrative manner; with cursing.

execratory (ek/se-krā-tur-i) a. abusive; denunciatory;—n. a formulary of execration.

executable (ek-se-kū'ta-bl) a. that may be executed; capable of being done; feasible.

reasible.

executant (eg-zek-ū-tant) n. one that executes or performs, esp. in music.

execute (ek-se-kūt) v.t. (L. exsequi, pursue, fr. exsequi, follow) to follow through to the end, to carry into complete effect; to put in force: to finish; to complete a deed; to put to death; to perform, as a piece of music; —v.t. to perform an office or duty; to produce an effect; to act; to work.

executer (ek-se-kū-ter) n. one that executes: an executioner.

execution (ek-se-kū-ter) n. the act of executing; performance: achievement; accomplishment; act of carrying out the sentence of a court; capital punishment; act of signing and sealing a legal instrument; legal warrant; something done or accomplished; slaughter; style of performance in music, painting, and other works of art.

executioner (ek-se-kū-shun-er) n. one that

executioner (ek-se-kū'-shun-er) n. one that executes, esp. one that carries into effect a sentence of death.

EXECUTIVe (eg. -zw'-ū-tiv) a. having power to execute or perform; active; putting the laws in force; carrying into execution;—n. the officer, whether king, president, or other magistrate, that superintends the execution of the laws; governmental power;

executively (eg-zek-ū-tiv-li) adv. in the way of executing or performing.

executor (eg-zek-ū-tur) n. [L. fr. exsequi, pursue] one that executes or performs; the person appointed by a testator to execute his will.

executorial (eg-zek-ū-tū-ri-al) a. pertaining to an executor; executive.

executorship (eg-zek-ū-tur-ship) n. the office of an executor.

executory (eg-zek-ū-tur-) n. performing official duties; executive; designed to be executed or carried into effect in future.

executrix, executress (eg-zek'ū-triks, -tres) n. a female executor.

exegesis (ek-se-jē'-sis) n. [G. czēgeisthai, explain] exposition; explanation; interpretation, esp. the systematic interpretation of the Holy Scriptures. exegesist (ek-se-jē-sist) n. Same as exegetist.

exegete (ek'-se-jēt) n. one skilled in exegesis

exegetic, exegetical (ek-se-jet-ik, -i-kal)

exegesis; explanatory; expository. exegetically (ck-se-jet-i-kal-i) adv. as explanation; by way of exegesis.

exegetics (ek-se-jet-iks) n. exegetical theology.

exegetist (ek-se-jē²tist) n. one skilled in exegetical theology.

exemplar (eg-zem²plar) n. [L. exemplum, example] a person or thing to be imitated; a model, original, or pattern;—a. exemplary.

exemplarily (eg-zem²pla-ri-li) adv. by way of example.

exemplariness (eg-zem-pla-ri-nes) n. the state or quality of being exemplary

exemplary (eg-zem-pla-ri) a. [L. exemplar] acting as an exemplar; serving as a pattern; commendate; conspicuous.

exemplifiable (eg.zem²pli-fi-a-bl) n. capable of being exemplified, or illustrated by example.

exemplification (eg. zem-pli-fi-ka'shun) n. which exemplifies; a copy; a case in point; an illustration.

exemplify (eg-zem'-pli-fi) v.t. [L. exemplum, show or illustrate by example; to copy; to prove or show by an attested copy.

exempt (eg-zemt') v.t. [L. eximere, pp. exemptus, take out] to take out, or from; to release; to grant immunity from; a. taken out; not included; free from duty, burden, service, or evil, to which others are liable; m. one freed from duty; one not subject; a privileged person.

exemption (eg-zem'shun) n. act of exempting; freedom from that to which others are subject; privilege. **exenterate** (eks-en-te-rāt) v.t. [G. ex, out, and enteron, intestine] to disembowel;

to eviscerate; to gut.

exequatur (ck-se-kwā'tur) n. [L., let him per-form—the first word of the document]

an official warrant or permission. **exequy** (ck'se-kw') n. [L. exsequiae, a funeral procession, fr. exsequia, follow out] a funeral rite; the ceremonies of burial (generally pl. exequies).

exercisable, exercisible (ek-scr-si-zathat which may be exercised.

EXERCISE (ek-scr-siz) n. [L. exercitium, fr. ex, out, and arcere, shut up, inclose] act of exercising; activity; continued exertion; employment; use; practice; bodily exertion for the sake of health; discipline; task; lesson;—v.t. to put in motion; to exert; to engage; to use or employ, as power or authority; to practise; to discipline; to keep employed; to vex;—v.i. to take

exerciser (ek-ser-si-zer) n. one that, or that which, exercises; one that takes exercise

exercitation (eg-zer-si-tai/shun) n. exercise; practice; use.
exercitor (eg-zer-si-tur) n. the owner or charterer of a trading vessel.

exergue (eg-zerg') n. [G. ex and ergon, work] that part of the reverse of a coin which is below the main device, and separated clearly from it. **exert** (eg-zert') v.t. [L. exerere, pp. exertus, fr. ex and strength, force, or ability; to bring into active operation;

to strive

exertion (eg-zer'shun) n. act of exerting; effort; struggle. **exeunt** (eks'ë-unt) [L. exeunt, they go out—pl. of extil. See exit.

exfodiation (eks-fo-di-ū/shun) n. [L. ex and jodire, dig] a digging up; exhuma-

exfoliate (eks-fö-li-āt) v.t. [L. exfoliare, to strip of leaves, fr. ex and folium, leaf] to free from splinters or small scales on the surface;—v.i. to from splinters or small scales on the surface;—n.i. to separate and come off in scales, as pieces of carious bone; to become converted into scales at the surface, as minerals.

exfoliation (ks-fō-li-ā-shun) n. the scaling off of a bone, a rock, or a mineral.

exfoliative (cks-fō-li-ā-tiv) a. having the power of hastening exfoliation;—n. that which has the power of causing exfoliation.

ex gratia (cks grā-shi-a) [L., from, or by, favour] gratuitously.

exhalable (cks-hā-la-bl) a. capable of being exhaled.

exhalant (ekz-hā-lant) a. having the quality of exhaling. exhalation (eks-ha-lā-shun) n. the act, or process, of exhaling; evaporation; that

which is exhaled; effluvium.

exhale (eks-hal) v.t. [L. ex and halare, breathel to emit, as vapour; to send out, as an odour; to cause to be emitted in vapour; -v.i. to rise, or be given off, as vapour.

exhalement (eks-hal/ment) n. matter exhaled; exhalement (eks-hal/ment) n. matter exhaled; exhalence (eks-hal-lens) n. the act of exhaling; the matter exhaled.

exhaust (eg-zawst) n. f. [L. ex and haurire, draw] to draw out, or drain off, completely; to empty by drawing out the contents; to consume; to weary;—a. drained; exhausted; having expended or lost its energy;—n. the steam allowed to escape from the cylinder of an engine after it has moved the piston. Exhaust-chamber, exhaust-nozzle, exhaust-pipe, exhaust-port, exhaust-valve, parts of the steam engine. exhaustibility (eg-zaws-ti-bil/1-ti) n. the quality of being exhaustible (eg-zaws-ti-bil) a. capable of being exhausting (eg-zaws-ti-bil) a. tending to exhaust.

exhausting (eg.zaws-ting) a. tending to exhaust, enfecble, or drain the strength.

exhaustion (eg.zaws-tyun) n. the act of drawing off, or emptying; the state of being

emptied; lassitude; weariness.

exhaustive (eg.zaws-tiv) a serving, or tending, to exhaust (eg.zaws-tiv) a serving, or tending, to exhaust (eg.zaws-tiv-li) adv. in an exhaustively (eg.zaws-tiv-li) adv. in the

exhaustiveness (eg-zaws-tiv-nes) n. the quality or state of being exhaustive.

exhaustless (eg.zawstles) a. not to be exhaustless hausted; inexhaustlible. exheredation (eks-her-e-dā/shun) n. [L. cxheredatio, fr. ex and heres,

heir] a disinheriting.

exhibit (eg-zib'it) v.t. [L. ex and habere, have, hold] to hold forth, or present, to view; to display; to present in a public or official manner; or in any paper produced or presented as a voucher, or in proof of facts; any collection of things displayed publicly, as in an exhibition.

exhibitant (eg-zib'i-tant) n. one that makes an exhibit, or presents a voucher to a court or to arbitrators in proof of facts [Law]; a scholar holding a presentation or bursary in a university.

exhibiter (eg-zib'-i-ter) n. one that exhibits.

exhibition (ek-si-hish-un) n. act of exhibiting; manifestation; production of titles or other legal documents in evidence; any public show or display, as of works of art, etc.; representation;

benefaction for the maintenance of scholars at a university; bursary. To make an exhibition of one's self, versity; bursary. To make an exhibition of one s bon, to excite contempt by behaving in a foolish manner.

exhibitional (ek-si-bish/un-al) a. pertaining to an exhibition.

A si-bish/un-ar) a. in English

exhibitioner (ek-si-bish'un-er) n. in English universities, one that has a pension or allowance.

exhibitive (eg-zib-i-tiv) a. serving for exhibition. exhibitively (eg-zib'i-tiv-li) adv. by representa-

exhibitor (eg-zihi-tur) n. one that exhibits; one that makes a documentary exhibit in

exhibitory (eg-zib'i-tur-i) a. showing; displaying; setting out to view.
exhilarant (eg-zil'a-rant) a. exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure; n. that which ex-

hilarates.

exhilarate (eg-zil-a-rāt) v.t. [L. ex and hilarare, make merry, fr. hilaris, cheerful) to make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to gladden; to cheer; v.i. to become cheerful or joyous.

exhilarating (eg-zil-a-rā-ting) a. stimulating; enlivening.

exhilaratingly (eg-zil-a-rā-ting-li) adv. in an exhilaration (eg-zil-a-rā-shun) v. act of enlivening the spirits, or of making glad or cheerful; joyfulness; gladness; cheerfulness.

exhilarator (eg-zil-a-rā-tur) v. one that, or that which, exhilarates.

exhort (eg-zort) v.t. [L. ex and hortari, urge] to or caution; - v.i. to deliver exhortation.

exhortation (ek-sor-tā-shun) v. act or practice

exhortation (ek-sor-tal-shun) n. act or practice of exhorting; incitement; language intended to incite and encourage; advice; counsel. exhortative, exhortatory (eg-zor'ta-tur-i)

a. containing, or serving for, exhortation. **exhorter** (cg. zor ter) n. one that exhorts or encourages.

exhumate (cks -hū'māt) v.t. to exhume; to

exhumation (eks-hū-mā'shun) n. act of exhuming; the disinterment of a cornse.

exhume (eks-hūm') v.t. [L. cx and hunus, ground] to dig up, as from a grave; to disinter.
exigeant, exigeante (eg. ze-zhàng; eg-ze-zhàng; of [F.]

exacting.

exigence, exigency (ck-si-jens, -jen-si) exigent; urgent want; pressing necessity; sudden

occasion; urgency.

exigent (ck'si-jent) a. [L. exigens, fr. ex and agere, lead, drive] requiring immediate aid or action; pressing.

action; pressing.

exigible (ck'si-ji-bl) a. capable of being exacted;
exigible (ck'si-ji-bl) a. capable of being exacted;
exiguity (ck-si-gū-i-ti) n. state of being small;
slenderness; tennity.

exiguous (ck-si) a. [L. exiguus] small;
exile (ck'sil) n. [L. exilium, banishment] banishment; separation from one's native country;
the person banished or expelled from his country; one
that leaves his country and resides in another;—r.t. to
banish or expel from one's own country.

exile (ck'sil) a. [L. exilis, contracted fr. exigilis, fr.
exile (ck'sil) a. [L. exilis, contracted fr. exigilis, fr.
exilen (cg-zili-i-an) a. pertaining to exile or banishment, esp. to the period of the exile of the
Jews to Balylon.

Jews to Babylon.

EXILIC (cg-zil'ik) a. Same as exilian.

exility (cg-zil'i-ti) n. thinness; tenuity; fineness; refinement.

eximious (eg-zim'i-us) a. excellent; eminent; distinguished.
exinanition (ek-sin-a-nish'un) n. [L. ex and inanis, empty] emptying; depriva-

tion; destitution.

exist (eq-zist) n.i. [L. ex and sistere, cause to stand] to be; to have an actual or real being, whether material or spiritual; to live; to have life; to remain; to endure.

existence (eg.zis'tens) n. being; entity; state of having form and life; state of being; reality; a living being; a creature. Also **existency**.

existent (eg-zis'tent) a. having being or existence.

existential (ck - sis - ten ' shal) a. consisting in existence; ontological.
existibility (eg - zis - ti - bil' i - ti) n. capacity of existence. Also existability.

existible (eg-zis'ti-bl) a. capable of existence.

exit (eks-it) n. [L. c.cit, he goes out, fr. ex and ire, go] a word used in playbooks to direct an actor when to leave the stage—hence, the act of quitting the stage of action, or of life; death; a going out; departure; way of departure; passage out of a place.

ex libris (eks li-bris) [L. ex and libris, a blative plural of liber, book] from the books of; plate printed with the owner's name and arms.

exodic (ek-sod-ik) a. pertaining to an exodus or a going out.

exodist (ek-so-dist) n. one that makes an exodus; an emigrant.

exodus (ek'su-dus) n. [L. fr. G. exodos, a going out fr. cc and odos, a way] departure from a place; particularly, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses; the second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of this departure.

ex officio (eks o-fish'i-ō) [L.] by virtue of office.

Used also as an adjective.

exogamous (ek-sog'a-mus) a. [G. exō, outside, and gamos, marriage] pertaining to, or practising, exogamy.

exogamy (ck sog a - mi) n. the custom which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe.

exogen (ek-su-jen) n. [G. exō, outside, and gipnesthai, to be produced] a plant characterized by having distinct wood, bark, and pith, the wood forming a layer between the other tree, and increasing by the the other two; and increasing by the annual addition of a new layer to the outside next to the bark.

exogenetic (ek-su-je-net-ik) (Section of a showing three gin from external courses

exogenous (ek-soj-e-nus) a. growing by successive additions to the outside of the wood, between that and the bark.

exonerate (cg-zou-e-rāt) r.t. [L. ex and oncrare, to load] to unload; to disburdhen; to relieve of, as a charge, obligation, or blame, resting on one; to discharge from liability or responsibility;—a.

exoneration (eg-zon-e-rā-shun) n. act of disburdening; act of freeing from a charge or imputation; the state of being disburdened, or freed, from a charge.

exonerator (cg-zon'e-rā-tur) n. one that exonerates,

exonerative (eg-zon'c-rā-tiv) a. freeing from a burden or obligation; tending to

exopathic (ck-su-path-ik) a. [G. exō and pathos, suffering] resulting from pathogenic factors external to the organism.

actors external to the organism.

exophagy (ck-sof-q-ji) n. [G. exō and phagein, cat] a custom of certain cannibal tribes, prohibiting the eating of persons of their own tribe.

exophthalmia (k-sof-thal-mi-q)n. [G. exophthalmia thalmos, with prominent eyes] a protrusion of the eyeballs, caused by disease.

exoplasm (ck-sō-plazm) n. [G. exō and plassein, form] outer protoplasm, or sarcode, of

a cell [Biol.].

exopodite (ck-sop'o-dīt) n. [G. exō and pous foot] the outer branch of the typical

exorable (eg-zu-ra-bl) a. [L. exorabilis, fr. ex and orare, pray, beseech] capable of being

exorbitance, exorbitancy (eg-zorbitans, in. a going beyond the usual limit—hence, enormity; extravagance; deviation from rule or right.

exorbitant (eg-zorbitant) a. | L. cxorbitans, fr. ex and orbita, track, fr. orbis, circle) departing from an orbit or usual track—home desiring

departing from an orbit, or usual track—thence, deviating from the usual course; excessive; extravagant.

exorbitantly (eg-zon-bi-tant-li) adv. excessively; enormously.

exorcise (ek-sor-siz) v.t. [G. exō and orkizein, bind by an oath, fr. orkos, oath] to drive away by prayers, conjurations, and ceremonies, as an evil exist. It deliver from the influence of an evil exist.

spirit; to deliver from the influence of an evil spirit. **EXOCCISM** (ck-sor-sizm) n. act of exorcising; a form of prayer, incantation, or charm, used for this end

exorcismal (ek-sor-siz-mal) a. of the nature of exorcism.

exorcist (ek'sor-sist) n. one that pretends to expel evil spirits.

exordial (eg-zor-di-al) a. pertaining to the exordial (im; introductory.

exordium (eg-zor-di-um) n. | 1. fr. ex and ordiri, begin] beginning of anything, esp, the introductory part of a discourse; formal preface.

exornation (ek-sor-nā-shun) n. decoration; embellishment.

exortive (ck-sortiv) a. [L. exoriri, pp. exortus, arise] rising.
exosculate (eg-zos-kū-lāt) v.t. [L. ex and osculari, to kiss] to kiss repeatedly and fondly.

exoskeleton (ek-sō-skel'e-tun) n. (6). exō, outside] the external skeleton; any structure produced by the hardening of the integument, as the shells of crustaceans, carapage of turtle, scales and plates of fishes and reptiles, etc.

exosmose, exosmosis (ek-sos-mōz', mō'sis) n. [6]. exō, out, and osmos, impulse, pushing the passage of gases or liquids, through membranes, from within outwards; the reverse of cadosmosis.

the reverse of custosmosts. **exospore** (ckso-spor) n. [G. exō and speirein, to sow] the outer coat of a spore, corresponding to the extine of pollen granib. **exosseous** (ck-sos-c-us) a. [L. ex and os, bone] destitute of bones.

exostracise (ek-sos-tra-siz) v.t. [G. exō and ostrakizein, ostracise] to send into

a state of ostracism; to ostracise. **exoteric** (ek-sō-ter-ik) a. [G. exoterikos, fr. exō, outside] public; not secret; external; opposed to esoteric.

exoterical (ek-ső-ter-i-kal) a. of an exoteric character; pertaining to exoterics.

exoterics (ek-ső-ter-iks) n. the instruction, or lectures, given by Aristotle on rhetoric,

to which every class of persons was admitted.

exotic (eg-zotik) a. (4. exotikos, fr. exō, outside) introduced from a foreign country; not native; foreign -n. anything of foreign origin, as a plant, a word, a custom, etc., opposed to intigenous.

expand (ek-spand) r.t. [1. ex and pandere, pp. pansas, spread out] to lay open; to spread; to make larger; to dilate; to enlarge; to extend; -v.i. to become opened, distended, or enlarged.

expander (eks-pander) n. one that, or that which, expands, esp. a tool used to expand something.

expand something.

expanse (ck-spans') n. that which is expanded; a wide extent of space or body; the

expansibility (ek-span-si-bil'i-ti) n. capacity of being expanded. expansible (eks-pan-si-bil) a. capable of being expanded.

expansible expanded.
expansibleness (cks-pan'si-bl-nes) n. expansibly (cks-pan'si-bl) adv. so as to be expansile (ck-span'si) a. capable of expanding, or of being dilated; expansible.
expansion (cks-pan-shun) n. act of expanding, or condition of being expanding, dilatation; distention; enlargement; expanse; extent.

Expansive (ek-span'siv) a. serving, or tending, to expand, as heat, etc.; having the capacity of being expanded, as air, etc.; widely extended; diffusive.

expansively (cks-pan'siv-li) adv. in an expansive expansiveness (cks-pan'siv-nes) n. quality of being expansive.

expansivity (cks-pan-siv-i-ti) n. expansiveness; the state of being expansive.

ex parte (cks-pan-siv-i-ti) n. expansiveness; the state of being expansive.

ex parte (cks-pan-siv-i-ti) n. expansiveness; the state of being expansive.

ex parte (cks-pan-siv-i-ti) n. expansiveness; the state of being expansive.

ex parte (cks-pan-siv-i-ti) n. expansiveness; the state of the parties concerned; prejudiced.

expatiate (cks-pan-siv-i-ti) n. expansiveness; to enlarge in discourse or writing. discourse or writing.

expatiation (cks-pā-shi-ā/shun) n. act of expatiation patiating.
expatiatory (cks-pā-shi-ā/tur-i) n. amplificatory expatiating.
expatriate (cks-pā-shi-ā/tur-i) n. amplificatory expatiating.
expatriate (cks-pā-shi-ā/tur-i) n. amplificatory constraint fr. pater, father) to banish; reflexively, to remove from one's native

expatriation (cks-pā-tri-ā'shun) n. the act of banishing, or the state of banish-

nent; the act of forsaking one's own country.

expect (eks-pekt) v.t. [L. ex and spectare, look] to expect wait for; to await; to anticipate; to require.

expectance, expectancy (eks-pek') p.t. [L. ex and spectare, look] to expectance, its anticipate; to require.

n. act or state of expectaincy tans, tansi)
n. act or state of expectain; expectation; that which is expected; anticipation of pleasure.

expectant (eks-pek-tant) a. having an attitude of expectation; waiting; looking for;
-n. one that waits in expectation.

expectantly (eks-pek-tant-li) adv. in an expectant manner.

expectation (eks-pek-tai-shun) n. act or state of expecting; state of being expected; object of expectation; reason for anticipating inture benefits or excellence; value of any prize or property depending upon the happening of some uncertain event.

expectative (eks-pck-tā-tiv) a. giving rise to expectation: anticipatory:—n. that which is expected, csp. the right to be granted a benefice in the future, not now vacant [R.C. church].

expectedly (eks-pek-ted-li) adv. at a time, or in a manner, expected.

expectorant (eks-pek-ted-li) adv. at a time, or in a manner, expected.

expectorant teds-pek-ted-runt) a. tending to promote discharges from the lungs or throat;—n. a medicine which promotes expected to the promotes of the promotes

expectorate (eks-pek'tu-rāt) r.t. [L. crrectorare, fr. ex and pectus, pectoris, the breast] to eject phlegm from the threat or lungs; to cough up, and spit out; -v.i. to discharge matter from the lungs or throat; to spit.

expectoration (cks-pek-tu-rā/shun) m. the act of expectorating; that which is expectorated.

expectorative (eks-pek'-tu-rat-iv) a. having the quality of promoting expectoration

pectoration. **expedience** (cks-pē-di-ens) n. fitness; suitableness; haste despatch; an adventure. **expediency** (cks-pē-di-en-si) n. state or quality of being expedient; fitness or suitableness to effect an end or design; urgency. **expedient** (cks-pē-di-ent) a. [L. crpediens, ppr. of crpedient, hasten] hastening forward; tending to further a proposed object; suitable; proper under the circumstances; advisable; desirable; n. suitable means to accomplish an end; means devised or employed in an exigency; contrivance; resort; device. **expediently** (cks-pē-di-ent-li) adv. with expedience; suitably. **expedite** (cks-pe-dit) v.t. [L. cxpedien; to free one caught in a snare by the fect, to get ready. fr. ex. out, and pes, pedis, the foot) to free from hindrance

fr. ex. out, and pes. pedis, the foot] to free from hindrance or obstacle; to quicken; to accelerate; to hurry on, as an official messenger or warlike expedition;—a. free from

expeditely (eks-pe-dīt-li) adv. readily; hastily, speedily.

impediment; expeditious.

expedition (eks-pe-dish-un) n. efficient promptness in action, from being free from encumbrance; speed; despatch; an enterprise or undertaking; the despatch of an army or fleet to a particular place, with hostile intent; the despatch of a body of men to a distant place or country, with all needful aids for exploration, scientific discovery, etc.; the vessels, troops, or men sent forth for such purposes.

expeditionary (eks-pe-dish-un-a-ri) a. constituted by, or belonging to,

an expedition.

expeditionist (eks-pe-dish'-un-ist) n. one that makes, or takes part in, an expedition

expeditious (cks-pe-dish'us) a. speedy; hasty; active;

swift; acting with celerity.

expeditiously (eks-pe-dish'us-li) adv. with celerity or despatch.

expeditiousness (cks-pe-dish'us-nes) n.

expeditiousness quality of being expe-

expeditive (eks-ped'i-tiv) a. performing with speed; expeditious.

expeditory (eks-ped'i-tur-i) a. making haste; expeditious.

exped (eks-ped') v.t. [L. ax and pellere, drive] to drive or force out; to eject; to banish; to keep

expellable (eks-pel-a-bl) a. capable of being expelled; subject to expulsion.

expellant (eks-pel-ant) a. having the power to expel;—n. that which expels, as a

medicine.

expeller (eks-pel-er) n. one that, or that which, expels.

expend (cks-pend') v.t. [L. expenderc, fr. ex and penderc, pp. pensus, weigh] to lay out; to spend; to consume by use; to waste;—v.i. to be laid out, used, or consumed.

expendable (eks - pen'-da - bl) a. that can be expended or consumed.

expender (eks-pen-der) n. one that expends or uses.

expenditure (eks-pen'di-tūr) n. act of expending; disbursement; that which is expended; expense; cost; outlay.

expense (cks-pens) n. [L. expensum, money laid disbursement; outlay; that which is expended; cost;

expensive (cks-pen'siv) a. occasioning expense; costly; dear; given to expense; lavish; extravagant.

expensively (cks-pen'siv-li) adv. with great expense.

expense. expenses (eks-pen'siv-nes) n. quality of being expensive.

experience (cks-pe'ri-ens) n. [L. experientia, fr. experien, ppr. experiens, try thoroughly] act of proving; frequent experiment; personal proof or trial; knowledge gained by trial or practice; personal proof or trial; knowledge gained by trial or practice; practical acquaintance with:—n.t. to try; to prove; to know by personal trial or practice; to undergo; to suffer.

experienced (cks-pē-ri-enst) a. taught by caperience, or by practice, or repeated observations.

experiential (cks-pē-ri-en'shal) a. relating to rhaving, experience; derived from experience; empirical.

experientialism (eks-pē-ri-en'shal-izm) n. knowledge has its origin in experience, and must submit to the test of experience.

experientialist (eks-pē-ri-en'shal-ist) n. one that holds the doctrines of

experientialist that holds the doctrines of experientialism;—a. pertaining to experientialism.

experiment (eks-per-i-ment) n. [L. experimentum, fr. experir] a trial deliberately instituted; practical test; proof;—v.i. to make trial of; to operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish or illustrate a known one; to prove by trial or test.

experimental (eks-per-i-men'tal) a. pertaining to experiment; skilled in experiment; taught by, or derived from, experience.

experimentalist (eks-per-f-men'tal-ist) n. ments.

experimentalize, experimental

ise (eks-per-i-men-tal-īz) v.i. to make experiment; to make trial of; to find out by observation. experimentally (eks-per-i-men-tal-1) adv. by experiment; by experimen; by personal trial; practically.

experimentation (eks-per-i-men-tā'-shun) n. the practice of making experiments; the process of experimenting.

experimenter (cks-per-i-men'ter) n. one that makes experiments; one skilled in experiments.

(eks-perimentize, experiments; to experiment. expert (eks-pert) a. [L. cxpertus, pp. of experiment. expert (eks-pert) a. [L. cxpertus, pp. of experiment. experience; having a facility from practice; adroit; dexterous; realy; skilful;—(eks-pert, eks-pert) n. a skilful or practical person; a scientific or professional witness; a specialist.

expertly (cks-pert-li) adv. in a skilful manner;

expertness (cks-pert-nes) n. skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness; skill.

adroitness; skill.

expetible (eks-peti-bl) a. [L. ex and petere, seek]
desirable; fit to be sought after.

expiable (eks-pi-a-bl) a. capable of being expiated,
or atoned for.

expiate (eks-pi-at) v.t. [L. expiare, fr. ex and
pater, atone for, fr. prins, pions, devout to
make satisfaction, or reparation, for; to atone for.

expiation (eks-pi-a-shun) n. act of expiating;
atonement; means by which atonement for crimes is made.

ment for crimes is made.

expiational (cks-pi-a'-shun-al) a. pertaining to, or for the purpose of, expiation.

EXPLATOR (eks'-pi-ā-tur) n. one that explates.

expiator (eks-pi-ā-tur) n. one that expiates.

expiatory (eks-pi-ā-tur-i) a. having the power to make atonement or reparation.

expilation (cks-pi-la² shun) n. [1. expilare, plundering, or committing waste.

expirable (eks-pi-la²-bi) a. liable to expire; capable of being brought to an end.

expiration (eks-pi-la²-shun) n. act of breathing; emission of air from the lungs; close; conclusion; termination in time.

expirator (eks-pi-la²-tur) n. a means for sending a stream of air outward.

expiratory (eks-pi-la²-tur) a. pertaining to the emission of breath from the lungs.

expire (eks-pir') v.t. (L. ex and spirare, pp. spiratus, breath; to die; to come to an end.

expiring (eks-pi-ring) a. breathing out air from the lungs; to exhale; -v.i. to emit the breath, esp. the last breath; to die; to come to an end.

expiring (eks-pi-ring) a. breathing out air from the lungs; emitting a fluid or volatile matter; breathing the last breath; dying; terminating.

expiry (eks-pi-ri) n. end; termination, as of a expirsorate (eks-pi-kat) v.t. [L. expiscari, fish out from the lungs.

expiscate (eks-pis'kāt) v.t. [L. expiscari, fish out, fr. piscis, a fish] to ascertain by artful means, or by strict investigation; to search out. expiscation (eks-pis-kā-shun) n. the act of expiscating. expiscatory (eks-pis-kā-tur) n. one that expiscatory (eks-pis-kā-tur) n. one that expiscatory (eks-pis-kā-tur) n. d. fitted to get at the iruth of a matter.

explain (eks-plan) v.t. [L. cz and planare, to level, fr. planus, even] to make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to elucidate; to clear up; -v.i. to give explanation.

explainable (eks-plaina-bl) a. capable of being explained.

explainer (eks-plainer) n. one that explains; an expositor.

explanation (eks-pla-nā'shun) n. act of explanation pounding or interpreting; that

which makes clear; a mutual exposition of meaning or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding— hence, reconciliation: exposition; account.

explanative (eks-plan-a-tiv) a. explanatory.

explanative (eks-plan'a-tiv) a. explanatory.

explanatorily (eks-plan'a-tiv) a. by way of explanation.

explanatory (eks-plan'a-tur-i) a. serving to explain (cks-plan'a-tur-i) a. serving to explain (containing explanation.

expletive (eks-plat-iv) a. [L. expletivus, fr. added by way of ornament; superfluous:—n. a word or syllable not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy, or for ornament; an oath.

expletively (eks-ple-tiv-li) adv. ir. the manner of an expletive.

expletive: (eks-ple-tur-i) a. serving to fill up; expletive; superfluous.

explicable (eks-pli-ka-bl) a. capable of being explained, or made intelligible; that may be accounted for.

may be accounted for explicate (eks-pli-kāt) v.t. [L. ex and plicare, complicate fold] to open; to expand, as leaves; to unfold the meaning of; to explain; to interpret;—a. evolved; unfolded.

explication (eks-pli-kā-shun) n. act of unfolding or opening; act of explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation.

explicative (eks-pli-kā-tiv) a. serving to unfold or explain; explanatory.

explicator (eks-pli-kā-tur) n. one that unfolds or explains.

explicatory (eks-pli-ka-tu-ri) a. explicative.

explicit (eks-plis'it) a. [L. explicare, unfold] modisguised meaning or reservation; express; unreserved;

explicit (cks-plis'it) n. [contraction for explicitus est liber, the book is unrolled] a term formerly written at the end of a book, the same as finis, "the end."

explicitly (eks-plis'-it-li) adv. plainly; expressly.

explicitness (cks-plis-it-nes) n. quality of being explicit.
explode (eks-plid') v.t. [L. explodere, pp. explosus, fr. ex and plaudere, clap the hands] to cause to explode; to condemn; to bring into disrepute; -v.t. to utter a burst of sound; to burst with a loud report; to detonate.

exploder (eks-plō'der) n. one that, or that which, explodes; a hisser; one that rejects

with contempt.

exploit (eks-ploit') n. [F. fr. L. explicitum, unheroic act; a great achievement; a feat; -v.t. to achieve; to work up; to utilize; to employ selfishly; to

exploitable (eks-ploi/ta-bl) a. capable of being exploited.

exploitage (eks-ploi-tij) n. exploitation.

exploitation (eks-ploi-tā'shun) n. the act of exploiting, or making use of, esp. selfish utilization.

exploiter (eks-ploiter) n. one that exploits or utilizes.

exploration (eks-plō-rā'shun) n. act of explor-ing; search; examination. explorative (eks-plōr-a-tiv) a. exploring; tending to explore.

exploratory (cks-plor-g-tur-i) n. serving to explore (cks-plor) v.t. (L. explorare, search out, explore fr. ex and plorare, make to flow) to search through; to look into all parts of; to examine

thoroughly. **explored** (eks-plord') a. viewed; searched carefully; examined closely.

explorer (eks-plor-er) n. one that explores.

exploring (eks-plör-ing) a employed in, or designed for, exploration.
explosible (eks-plö-zi-bl) a capable of exploding or being exploded.

explosion (eks-plō'zhun) n. a bursting with noise; sudden expansion of an elastic substance, with loud report; discharge of a piece of ordnance; violent manifestation of excited feeling.

explosive (cks-plō'siv) a. causing explosion; bursting with violence;—n. any substance used for blasting, fire-arms, etc.

explosively (cks-plō'siv-li) adv. in an explosive manner.

explosively manner.

explosiveness (eks-plō-siv-nes) n. the property for bring explosive.

expone (eks-pō-n) v.t. to set forth; to explain; to exponent (eks-pō-nent) n. [L. exponens, ppr. of exponents; an exhibitor; an algebraic index.

exponential (eks-pō-nen-shal) a. pertaining to exponents; [Alg.] involving variable exponents:—n. an exponential function.

exponible (eks-pō-ni-bl) a. that can be explained; requiring exposition.

export (eks-pō-ni-bl) a. that can be explained; requiring exposition.

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export (eks-pō-ni-bl) a. portain exportain.

export (eks-pō-ni-bl) a. portain exportation.

export (eks-pō-ni-bl) a. portain exponential function.

export (eks-pō-ni-bl) a. portain exponential function. Export-trade, the trade of exporting home produce and

manufactures, or of re-shipping imported goods. **exportable** (cks-por-ta-bl) a. capable of being exported.

exportation (eks-pōr-tā'shun) n. act of export-ing. exporter (eks-pōr-ter) n. one that exports; one exporter engaged in the export trade.

exposal (eks-pō'zal) a. exposure.

expose (eks-pōz') v.t. [L. exponere, fr. ex and ponere, place] to lay open; to set in view; to disclose; to draw from concealment; to remove from shelter; to put in danger; to abandon, as an infant; to exhibit, as goods for sale; to explain; to divulge; to

exposé (eks-pō-zā') n. [F.] a formal statement or exposition; usually in a bad sense, exposure of deceitful or immoral character, motives, or conduct.

exposed (eks-pozd') a. offered to view; laid out for sale; made public; unprotected;

exposedness (eks-pū/zcd-nes) n. act of exposed; ing, or state of being exposed; open or unprotected state.

exposer (eks-po-zer) n. one that exposes, lays bare,

exposition (eks-pu-zish-un) n. [L. expositio, fr. exponere] act of laying out or exhibiting; a public exhibition; the act of expounding the sense or meaning of an author or passage; explanation; a work containing explanations or interpretations; the

a work containing explanations or interpretations; the sense put upon a passage by an interpreter.

expositive (eks-poz-i-tiv) a. having to explain; expository (eks-poz-i-tiv) a. having to explain; expounds or explains; an interpreter. expounds or explains; an interpreter. (eks-poz-i-tiv) a. belonging to an expository expositor, or to exposition; intended

to interpret; explanatory; illustrative; exceptical.

expostulate (eks-pos-tū-lāt) v.i. [L. ex and postulare. demand] to remonstrate with; to urge motives and inducements for a change of

expostulation (cks-pos-tū-lā'shun) n. act of expostulating; remonstrance. expostulator (cks-pos-tū-lā-tur) n. one that expostulates.

expostulatory (eks-postulation or remoning expostulation or remonstrance.

exposure (eks-pō'zhūr) n. act of exposing; act of showing up an evil; state of being exposed; position in regard to influences of climate, access of light, air, etc.

expound (eks-pound') n.t. [L.exponere] to explain; to clear of obscurity; to interpret.

expounder (eks-pound'der) n. one that interprets, or explains the meaning of.

EXPIESS (eks-pres') v.t. [L. ex and premere, press] to press or squeeze out; to utter or set forth in words; to represent by pictorial art; to indicate; to show; to make known one's opinions or feelings (used reflexively); to denote; to send by express messenger; to elicit;—a. closely resembling; directly stated; unambiguous; clear; plain; despatched with special speed or directness;—adv. plainly; as an express, that is, post haste; -n. a messenger sent on a special errand-hence, a regular and quick conveyance for packages, commissions, etc.; a message sent; a regular conveyance that goes with speed, and direct, as a railway train.

expressed (eks-prest') a. pressed or squeezed out; declared; put down in writing; uttered in words.

expressible (ex-pressible a. capable of being expressed.

expression (eks-presh-un) n. act of forcing out by pressure; act of representing; declaration; utterance; lively or vivid representation of meaning, sentiment, or feeling, etc., as in musical or pictorial art; look or appearance of the countenance, as indicative of thought or feeling; a mode of speech; a horase. Expression-stop, a stop in a harmonium, by which the player can increase or decrease the sound.

expressional (eks-presid-in-al) a. pertaining to expression, esp. to a literary

phrase or expression.

expression (eks-presh'un-les) a. destitute expression (eks-presh'un-les) a. destitute expression; dull; stolid. expressive (eks-presh'u) a. serving to expression; significant; emphatical. expressively (eks-presh'u-li) adv. in an expressively (eks-presh'u-li) adv. in an expressive manner.

expressiveness (eks-pres-iv-nes) n. quality of being expressive; im-

pressive significance; vividness.

expressly (eks-pres-li) adv. in an express or pointed manner; in direct terms;

expressman (eks-pres-man) n. a driver of an express who receives and delivers parcels [U.S.].

expressness (eks-pres'nes) n. the state of being express

expressure (cks-presh-ūr) n. expression; utterance; impression.
exprobrate (cks-pru-brāt) v.t. [L. exprobrare] to censure; to condemn; to upbraid. **exprobration** (cks-pru-brā-shun) n. the act of charging or upbraiding; reproachful accusation.

exprobrative, exprobratory (eks

bra-tiv, -tur-i) a. expressing reproach; upbraiding.

expropriate (cks-pro-pri-at) v.t. [L. ax and pro-prize, one's own] to put out of one's possession; to give up a claim to exclusive property. **expropriation** (eks-prō-pri-ā-shun) n. the act of declining to hold as one's own; surrender of a right, title, or claim.

expugn (eks-pin') v.t. [L. ex and pugnare, to fight] to conquer; to take by assault. expugnable (eks-pin-na-bl, eks-pi-na-bl) a. capable of being expugned, forced, or conquered.

expugnation (eks-pug-nā'shun) n. conquest:

EXPUISE (eks-puls') v.t. to drive out; to expel.

expulsion (eks-pul'shun) n. [L. expulsio, fr. expulsion (erpellere, drive out) act of expelling; a driving away by violence; state of being expelled.

expulsive (eks-pul'siv) a. having the power of driving away; serving to expel.

expunction (eks-pungk'shun) n. the act of expunging; a blotting out.

expunge (eks-pung'v.t. [L. ex, out, and pungëre, prick] to blot out; to strike out; to wipe out, or destroy; to efface; to erase; to obliterate.

expunger (eks-pun'jer) n. one that expunges.

expurgate (eks-pur'gāt, eks-pur-gāt) v.t. [L. pur-noxious, offensive, or erroneous; to cleanse; to purge.

expurgation (eks-pur-gā/shun) n. act of expurexpurgation gating; purification.

expurgator (eks-pur-ga-tur) n. one that expurgates, esp. a book.

expurgatorial (eks-purga-to-ri-al) a. expurgatory (eks-purga-tur-i) a. serving to purify from anything noxious or

expurge (eks-purj') v.t. to purge away; to cleanse by purging.
exquisite (eks-kwi-zit) a. [L. ex and quaerere, scek, search] carefully selected—hence, of surpassing excellence; exceeding; extreme, as pleasure

or pain; perfect, as workmanship; delicate; critical; keen; fastidious;—n. one that is over-nice in dress or ornament; a fop; a dandy.

exquisitely (cks-kwi-zit-li) adv. in an exquisite manner; with keen sensation, or with high perfection. with nice perception.

exquisiteness (eks'kwi-zit-nes) n. nicety; accuracy; completeness; perfection; keenness; sharpness.

exquisitively (eks-kwiz'i-tiv-li) adv. in an exquisite manner; minutely; curiously.

exsanguined (ek-sang'gwind) a. rendered bloodless; pale; wan. exsanguineous, exsanguinous

(ek-sang-gwin-e-us, ek-sang-gwi-nus) a. without blood;

exsanguious (eks-sang-gwi-us) a. [L. ex and sunguis. blood] destitute of blood, as an insect.

exscribe (eks-krib) v.t. [L. ex and scribere, to write] to copy; to transcribe.
exscind (eks-sind) v.t. [L. ex and scribere, cut] to cut off; to remove from fellowship.
exsculption (eks-kulp-shun) v. [Low L. exsculption pere, carve out] the act of carving, or cutting, out: the cutting out of a hard material, so

as to make a cavity.

exsect (ek-sekt) v.t. [L. ex and secare, to cut] to cut out, or away.

exsert, exserted (ek-sert', -ser'ted) a. [L. exserted; thrust out] protruded; projecting from something else, as from a sheath or cavity.

exsertion (ek-ser-shun) n. the state of being exserted.

exsiccant (ek-sik-ant) a. having the quality of drying up; drying.
exsiccate (ek-sik-at) v.t. [L. cx and siccus, dry] to exhaust, or evaporate, moisture

from ; to dry up.

from; to dry up.

exsiccator (ek-si-kā-tur) n. a vessel for drying moist substances; a desiccator.

exsputory (eks-pū-tur-i) a. [l. exputus, spit out] spit out; rejected.

exsuccous (ek-suk-us) a. [l. ex and succus, moisture] dry; destitute of juice.

exsuction (ek-suk-shun) n. [l. ex and sugere, pp. suctus, suck] the act of sucking out.

exsufflate (ek-suf-lāt) r.t. [l. ex and sufflare, blow upon] to exorcise; drive out by spitting and blowing upon [Eccl.].

exsufflation (eks-uf-lā-shun) n. a blowing or blowing at the evil spirit.

blowing at the evil spirit.

blowing at the evil spirit. **exsuperance** (ek-sû-pe-rans) n. [L. exsuperare, surpass] excess; a surpassing. **exsuscitation** (ek-sus-si-tā-shun) n. [L. exsuscitare, arouse] a rousing or exciting.

extancy (eks'tan-si) n. state of being; subsistence; state of rising above other forms of being; prominence.

extant (eks-tant) a. [L. extans, fr. ex and stare, stand] standing out, or above, the surface; protruding; continuing to exist; in being; now subsisting. extasy See ecstasy.

extemporal (eks-tem pu-ral) a. [L. ex. out of, and tempus, temporis, time] extemporaneous.

extemporaneous (eks-tem-pu-rā'ne-us) a.

pulse of the moment; called forth by the occasion; unpremeditated; off-hand.

extemporaneously (eks-tem-pu-rā-ne-us-li) adv. without previous study; unpremeditatedly.

extemporaneousness (cks-tem-pu-rā/ne-us-nes) n. the quality of being extemporaneous.

extemporarily (eks-tem'pu-ra-ri-li) adv. without previous preparation.

extemporary (eks-tem'pu-ra-ri) a. composed, performed, or uttered, without previous study or preparation; extemporaneous.

extempore (eks-tem-pu-re) adv. [L. fr. ex and tempors, time] without previous study or meditation; without preparation; suddenly;—a. without previous study or preparation; catemporaneous.

extemporization (eks-tem-pu-ri-zi-shun)n.

extemporization (eks-tem-pu-ri-zi-shun)n.

the act of extemporizing;

a musical performance improvised by the performer.

extemporize (eks-tem-pu-riz) v.t. to do in a hasty, off-hand, or unpremeditated manner; v.t. to speak without previous study or preparation; to make an off-hand address.

extemporizer (eks-tem'-pu-ri-zer) n. one that speaks without previous study,

or without notes or written composition.

extend (eks-tend) r.t. [L. ex and tendere, pp. tentium or tensum, to stretch] to prolong in a single direction, as a line; to lengthen; to enlarge; to continue, as time; to hold out, or reach forth; to impart; to seize; [Law] to value lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt; -v.i. to be continued in length or breadth; to stretch; to reach.

extended (cks-ten-ded) a having extension; extendedly (cks-ten-ded-li) adv. in an extended manner.

extender (eks-ten-der) n. one that, or that which, extends.

extendible (eks-ten-di-bl) a. capable of being extended; liable to be taken by a

writ of extent, and valued. (cks-ten-si-bil'i-ti) n. capacity of extensibility (cks-ten-si-bil'i-ti) n. capacity of being extended, or of suffering

extensible, extensile (eks-ten'si-bl, eks-ten'sil) a. capable of being extended, whether in length or breadth.

extension (cks-ten'shun) n. [L. extensio, fr. extending; a stretching; state of being extended; an agreement allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt; that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space in three dimensions. University extension, see university.

extensive (eks-ten-siv) a. having wide extent; expanded; large; broad; wide.

extensively (eks-ten-siv-li) adv. to a great extensively (eks-ten-siv-li) adv. to a great extensiveness (eks-ten-siv-li) adv. to a great extensiveness; extensiveness; largeness; diffusiveness; largeness; diffusiveness.

siveness.

extensor (eks-ten'sur) n. [L.] a muscle which serves to extend, or straighten, any part of the body.

extent (eks-tent) n. space or degree to which a size; length; compass; volume; [Law] a writ of execution, directing the sheriff to seize the property of a debtor for the recovery of a debt;—n.t. to assess.

extenuate (cks-ten-ū-āt) v.t. [l. ex and tenuare, make thin, fr. tenuis, thin] to draw out; to make thin; to palliate, as a crime; to lower or degrade as reputation or honour; to offer excuses for:—

degrade, as reputation or honour: to offer excuses for ;v.i. to become thinner or more slender.

extenuatingly (eks-ten-ū-ā-ting-li) adv. in an extenuating manner. extenuation (eks-ten-ū-ā-shun) n. act of extenuation, as of punishment. extenuator (eks-ten-ū-ā-tun) n. one that extenuator (eks-ten-ū-ā-tur) n. one that extenuator (eks-ten-ū-ā-tur) n. one that extenuator (eks-ten-ū-ā-tur) n.

extenuatory (eks-ten'ū-ā-tur-i) a. palliative tending to soften down.

exterior (eks-të-ri-ur) a. [L. exterior, comp. of exter, fr. ex, out, outward] outward; outside of; external; foreign;—n. that which is external; surface; outside; outward appearance or deportment.
exteriority (eks-të-ri-or-i-ti) n. the character of being exterior; superficiality; external; or outward circumstance. ternality; an outward circumstance.

exteriorization (eks-te-ri-ur-I-zh'shun) See

exteriorize (eks-të-ri-ur-īz) Sec externalize. exteriorly (eks-tē-ri-ur-li) adv. on the exterior; externally; outwardly, exterminable (cks-te-mi-na-bl) a. capable of being exterminated.

exterminate (cks-ter-mi-nat) v.t. [L. exterminure, fr. ex and terminus, boundary] to drive from within the limits or borders of; to eradicate; to extirpate; to destroy.

extermination (cks-ter-mi-nā/shun) n. act of exterminating; eradication; extirpation; excision.

exterminator (exs-ter'.mi-nā-tur) n. one that, or that which, exterminates. exterminatory (eks-ter'.mi-nā-tur-i) a. of, or pertaining to, extermination; serving or tending to exterminate.

extern (cks-tern) a. [l., cxtcrnus, outward] not inherent; not intrinsic; outward; visible; —n. a scholar in a seminary, that lives without its walls. external (cks-ter-nal) a. [l., cxtcrnus, fr. cxter, outward] outward; exterior; outer; visible; accidental; foreign.

externalism (cks-ter-nal-izm) n. phenomenal-ism; undue devotion to externals, externality (cks-ter-nal-i-ti) n. existence in space; undue regard to externals; exteriority.

externalization (eks-ter-nal-ī-zā'-shun) n. the act or process of externalizing; embodiment in outward form.

externalize, externalise (eks-ter-nal-embody in an outward form; to give shape and form to; to confer the quality of external reality upon.

externally (cks-ter-ingl-i) adv. in an external manner; outwardly.

externals (cks-ter-ingl-n.pl. whatever things are external or without; outward parts; outward, non-essential forms and ceremonies.

externat (eks-ter-nat) n. a day-school.

externize (eks-ter-nīz) v.t. See externalize.

exterraneous (eks-ter-rā-ne-us) a. [L. ex and terra, a land] coming from abroad; foreign.

exterritorial (eks-ter-i-tō'ri-al) a. beyond the jurisdiction of the laws of the

extil (eks-til') v.t. [L. ex and stillare, drop] to drop, or distil, from.

extillation (ek-sti-lā-shuu) n. the act of distilling from, or falling in drops.

extinct (eks-tingkt) a. [L. exstinguere, pp. exquenched; ended; terminated; closed.

extincteur (eks-tingk-ter) n. a portable apparatus for extinguishing fire.

extinction (eks-tingk-shun) n. act of extinguishing or making extinct; state of being extinguished.

extine (eks'tin) n. the outer coat of the pollen-

extinguish (eks-ting'gwish) v.i. [1. cx and stinguere, quench] to smother; to quench; to put an end to.

extinguishable (eks-ting-gwish-a-bl) a. capextinguisher (eks-ting-gwish-a-bl) a. capextinguisher (eks-ting-gwish-er) n. one that,
or that which, extinguishes.
extinguishment (eks-ting-gwish-nent) n.
act of extinguishing; extinction; suppression; destruction; abolition; the
putting an end to a right or estate by consolidation or
union.

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extirp (ek-sterp') v.t. to extirpate; to root out; to eradicate; -v.i. to speak abusively;

extirpate (ek-ster, eks-ter-pāt) v.t. [L. extirpare, extirpate fr. ex and stirps, stem, root] to pull or pluck up by the roots; to destroy totally; to cut out. extirpation (eks-ter-pā-shun) n. act of extirpating or rooting out; eradication; extermination; total destruction.

extirpative (eks'-ter-pā-tiv) a. affecting extirpa-

extirpator (ck-ster-pā-tur) n. one that extirpates; destroyer.

extirpatory (ek-ster-pa-tur-i) a serving to extirpatory (ek-ster-pa-tur-i) a serving to extirpate; root out; destroy.

extol (cks-tol') v.l. [L. ex and tollere, lift] to elevate by praise; to eulogize; to magnify; to celebrate.

extorsive (eks-tor-siv) a. serving to extort.

extorsively (eks-tor'siv-li) adv. in an extorsive manner; by extortion.
extort (eks-tort) v.t. [L. cx and torquere, turn about, twist] to wrest or wring from, by physical or other means; to gain by force; to exact;—v.t. to practice extortion. v.i. to practice extortion.

extorted (eks-tor-ted) a. drawn or taken from, by compulsion; forced, as an admission or confession.

extorter (eks-tor-ter) n. an extortioner.

extortion (eks-tor-shun) n. act of extorting: unjust demand;

extortionable, extortionate, ex-

tortionary (eks-tor-shun-a-bl, -āt, -a-ri) a. practising, or implying, extortion; exacting; oppressive; exorbitant; rapacious.

extortioner, extortionist (eks-tor-

extra (cks-tra) a. [L., beyond, without, more than, further than] over and above what is usual; supplementary; additional; -n, something beyond what supplementary; additional;—n. something beyond what is absolutely necessary or usual; an addition;—pl. extra-charges; items not included in the estimate or scale. Extra-alimentary, outside the alimentary canal. Extra-atmospheric, outside of the atmosphere. Extra-axillary, growing from above or below the axils of the leaves or branches. Extra-capsular, outside of a capsular. Extra-cardial, outside the heart. Extra-cellular, outside of a cell. Extra-crebral, outside the limits of the cerebrum. Extra-constellary, a term used with regard to those stars that are not classed under any constellation. Extra-cranial, outside the cranium, but associated there. Extra-cranial, outside the cranium, but associated therewith. Extra-enteric, outside the enteron; perivisceral. with. Extra-enteric, outside the en'eron; penvisceral. Extra-essential, outside of what is necessary. Extra-floral, outside of a flower. Extra-medullary, outside the spinal cord. Extra-ocular, outside of, or away from, the eyes. Extra-official, not within the limits of official duty, rights, etc. Extra-parochial, not within the limits of a parish. Extra-physical, not bound by physical limits of a parish. Extra-physical, not bound by physical laws or methods. Extra-plantar, on the outer side of the sole of the foot. Extra-solar, outside of, or beyond, the solar system. Extra-stomachal, outside the stomach. Extra-terrestrial, outside the carth; extramundane. Extra-territorial, outside the territory in which one resides. Extra-thoracic, outside the thorax.

Extra-tropical, outside the tropics, north or south.

Extra-tropical, outside of the uterus.

Extra-tropical, outside the tropics, north or south.

Extra-trop out, or select, as passages from a book;—(eks-trakt) n. that which is extracted or drawn out; a passage from a book or writing; onything drawn from a substance by heat, solution, distillation, or chemical process.

extractable, extractible (eks. trak'

a. capable of being extracted. extraction (eks-trak-shun) n. act of extracting; the drawing out, as of a tooth; derivation from an original; lineage; chemical operation of evolving the substance; arithmetical process of finding the root of a number. extractive (eks-trak²tiv) a. capable of being extracted; tending, or serving, to extract:--n. an extract.

extractor (eks.trak'tur) n. one that, or that which, extracts, esp. a forceps; part of a gun for ejecting the discharged cartridge, etc.

extraditable (eks-tra-dit-b))a. warranting extraditable (eks-tra-dit)a-b)a. warranting extradition: subject to extradition. extradition (eks-tra-dit) v.t. to deliver up, as to another nation; to project (a sensation) in the act of perception to a distance from the body. extradition (cks-tra-dish-un) n. [L. e.c and traditio, adelivering up, fr. tradere, pp. traditus, deliver up] delivery by one nation or state to pp. traditus, deliver upl delivery by one nation or state to another, esp. of fugitives from justice, in pursuance of a treaty; the projection, in the act of perception, of a sensation to a distance from the body.

extrados (sks-trā-dōs)n. [F. fr. L. extra and dorsum, back] the exterior curve of an arch. extradotal (cks-tra-dō-tal) a. not forming part in the control of the dowry.

extrajudicial (eks-tra-joo-dish-al) a. [L. extra proper court or the ordinary course of legal procedure; not legally required.

extrajudicially (eks-tra-joo-dish-al-i) adv. in an extrajudicial manner; out

extralimital (eks-tra-lim'i-tal) a. not found within a given limit of geographical distribution.

extramundane (eks-tra-mun'dān)a. [L.extra extramundane and mundus, world] beyond the limit of the material world, or relating to that which is so. extramural (cks-tra-mū-ral) a. [L. extra, beyond, without, and murus, wall] without, or beyond, the walls, as of a fortified city.
extraneous (eks-tra-neu-s) a. [L. extramus, fr. extra, without] not belonging to, or dependent on, a thing; irrelevant; not essential; not

intrinsic; foreign.

extraneously (eks-trā'ne-us-li) adv. in an extraneous manner.

extranuclear (cks-tra-nū'kle-ar) a. situa outside the nucleus of a cell. extraordinarily (eks-tra-or-, eks-tror-di-na-ri-li) adv. in a manner out

of the ordinary or usual method. extraordinariness (eks-tra-or', eks-tror' di-na-ri-nes) n. uncommonness; remarkableness.

extraordinary (eks-tra-or-, eks-tror-di-na-ri) a. [L. extra and ordinarius, fr. ordo, ordinis, order] beyond, or out of, the common

which is extraordinary or unusual (used esp. in pl. for things which surpass the usual order, kind, or method).

extravagance (cks-trav'a-gans) n. the act of wandering beyond proper limits; irregularity; lavish expenditure of mears or substance; exuberance in thought or diction; profusion; waste

extravagancy (eks-trava-gan-si) n. extrava-gance; wandering; wild de-parture from custom or propriety.

parture from custom or propriety.

extravagant (eks-trav-a-gant) a. [L. extra and ragans, wandering, fr. ragars, wander] wandering beyond bounds: excessive; unrestrained: profuse in expense: prodigal.

extravagantly (eks-trav-a-gant-li) adv. in an extravagant manner.

extravaganza (eks-trav-a-gant-li) adv. in an extravagant manner.

extravaganza (eks-trav-a-gant-li) adv. in an extravagant in anner.

extravaganza (eks-trav-a-gant-li) n. a extravagant in extravagant in

extravagate (eks-trav'a-gat) vi. to wander irregularly or beyond due limits. extravasate (eks-trav-n-sat) v.t. [L. extra and vas, vessel] to let out of the proper

vessels, as blood.

extravasation (eks-tray-q-sā/shun) n. act of forcing or of being let out of the proper vessels or ducts, as blood; effusion.

extreme (eks-trēm') a. [L. extremus, superl. of exter, exterus, on the outside, outward] at the utmost point, edge, or border; outermost; furthest; last; utmost; most urgent; highest;—n. the utmost point or verge of a thing; extremity; utmost limit or degree that is supposable or tolerable—hence, great necessity (often in pl.). In extremis [L.] at the point of death. In the extreme, to the utmost degree; extremely. To go to extremes, to use extreme measures; to go too

extremely (eks-trēm'li) adv. in an extreme manner or state; in the utmost degree: intensely.

extremeness (eks-trem'nes) n. the quality of being extreme; tending to extremes.

extremism (eks-trē'-mizm) n. disposition to go to extremes; ultraism.
extremist (eks-trē'-mist) n. one that goes to extremes; one that holds extreme

doctrines or opinions.

extremity (eks-trem'i-ti) n. the utmost or most distant point or side, as of a place or country; the greatest degree of difficulty, danger, or distress; rigour or violence; urgency.

extricable (eks-tri-ka-bl) a. capable of being extricated.

extricate (cks-tri-kāt) v.t. [L. extricare, fr. ex and tricae, hindrances] to disentangle; to free from differences or perplexities; to emit.

extrication (eks-tri-kā'shun) n. act of extricating or disentangling; disentanglement. extrinsic, extrinsical (eks-trin-sik, -si-kil) a. (L. extrinsecus, fr. exter, outside, and secus, beside not contained in, or belonging to, a body; external; unessential.

extrinsicality, extrinsicalness (eks-trin-si-kal'i-ti, eks-trin'si-kal-nes) n. the state, or character, of being extrinsic.

'extrinsically (eks-trin'si-kal-i) activ. in an extrinsic manner; externally; from

extrinsicate (cks-trin'si-kāt) v.t. to make extrorse (cks-trors') a. [L. cxtra, outside, and versus, turned] turned outward.

extrude (cks-troid') v.t. [L. extrudere, fr. ex and trudere, to thrust | to thrust out; to urge, force, or press, out; to drive away.

extrusion (eks-troo-zhun) n. act of thrusting out;

extrusory (cks-troo-sur-i) a. forcing out, or extruding.

extuberance, extuberancy (cks-tū' be-rans, -ran-si) u. a swelling, or rising, of any part of the body; a protuberance.

exuberance, exuberancy (ek-su'be-rans, ransi) n state of being exuberant; superfluous abundance; luxuriance.

exuberant (ck-sū'he-rant) a. [I. exuberans, ppr. of exuberare, fr. uher, rich] characterized by abundance; overflowing; over-abundant. exuberantly (ck-sū'he-rant-li) adv. abundantly; exuberate (ck-sū-he-rant-li) v. to abound; to be in great abundance.

exudation (ck-sū-da'sbun) n. act of exuding; a discharge of humours or moisture through pores; the substance exuded.

through pores; the substance exuded.

exudative (ck-sū'da-tiv) a. characterized by exudation.

exude (ek-sūd) v.l. [L. ex and sudare, to sweat] to discharge through the pores, as moisture; to discharge its sap by incision, as a tree;—v.l. to flow from a body through the pores, or by natural discharge, as juice or moisture.

exulcerate (eg-zul-se-rāt) v.t. to produce an ulcer in; to corrode; to fret;—v.i. to become ulcerous.

exulceration (eg-zul-se-rüshum) n. [1]. er and ulcerure, make sore, i. ulcus ulceris, a sore] act of causing ulcers on a body; process of becoming ulcerous.

exult (eg-zult') v.i. [L. exsultare, fr. ex and salire, to spring, leap] to leap for joy; to rejoice in

exultance, exultancy (eg-zul-tans, -tanexultant (eg-zul-tant) a. exultation; rejoicing greatly.

exultation (eg-zul-tā/shun) n. act of exulting; rapturous delight; triumph.

exultingly (eg-zul-ting-li) adv. in an exulting manner.

exumbral (sks-um-bral) a. [L. ex and umbra, shade] pertaining to the external surface of the umbrela of a jelly-fish.

exumdation (ck-sun-tdi-shun) n. [L. exundare, to overflow] an overflow; overflow-

ing abundance

exungulate (eg-zung-gū-lāt) v.t. [L. ex and unquis, nail] to pare off the nails; to remove superfluous parts.

exuviability (ek-sū-vi-a-bil'i-ti) n. capability of exuviating.

exuviable (ek-sū-vi-a-bi) a. capable of being cast, or thrown, off in the form of exuviæ.

exuviæ (ek-sū-vi-a) n.pl. [I. ceuere, draw out, pull off) cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals: [Geol.] fossil shells and other animal remains left in the strata of the earth.

EXUVIA (ek-sū-vi-al) a. of the nature of exuviæ.

exuviate (ck-sū'vi-ūt) n.t. to cast off some part, as skin, etc.;—r.i. to moult; to shed some part, as skin, hair, shell, etc.

exuviation (ek-sū-vi-ā'shun) n. the casting off of some part, as skin of serpent, shells of crustaceans, etc.

eyas [1-as] n. [a corruption of nyas, fr. F. niais, fr. niaus, nest] a young hawk just taken from the nest.

eye (i) n. [A.S. ēaac] the organ of sight or vision; presence; appearance of the organ of vision; look; notice; power of seeing; judgment; the small hole in the end of a needle; a catch for a hook; the spots on a feather, as of a peacock; the centre of a target; that part of a loop or stay by which it is attached to, or suspended from, anything;—v.t. to fix the eye on; to view; to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention. Eye-opener, watch narrowly, or with fixed attention. Eye-opener, a marvellous story: information that makes one comprehend what he had before failed to see; a drink, esp. in the morning. Eye-piece, the lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye end of a telescope or other optical instrument. Eye-salve, ointment for the eye. Eye-servant, eye-server, one that only does his duty when his master is looking on. Eye-service, service performed only under the eye, or inspection, of an employer. Eye-string, the tendon by which the eye is moved Eye-tooth, the pointed tooth in the upper jaw, between the incisors and premolars (called also canine-tooth and cuspidate-tooth). Eye-water, a medicated water or tooth, the pointed tooth in the upper jaw, between the incisors and premolars (called also canine-tooth and cuspidate-tooth). Eye-water, a medicated water or lotion for the cyes; an eye-wash. Eye-witness, one who sees a thing done. All in my eye [Slang] apparent, but not real. Apple of the eye, darling; pet. By the eye, in abundance. Evil eye, see evil. Eye of a dome, the circular aperture at the summit of a dome, usually covered with a lantern. Half an eye, imperfect perception. Sheep's eyes, using the eyes to attract. The eyes of a ship, the foremost part in the bows of a ship. The green eye, jealousy. The mind's eye, intellectual perception. The naked eye, without aid from telescope, etc. To be all eyes, to give strict attention. To clap eyes on, to see. To give an eye to, to attend to. To have a drop in one's eye, to look after. To keep an eye on, to watch. To meet the eye, to come before one's observation. To lay, or set, eyes on, to have a sight of. To pipe the eye, to weep. To see eye to eye, to think alike. To throw dust in one's eyes to deceive. To wipe one's eye, to take the conceit out of. Up to the eyes, deeply engaged eyeball (i-bawl) n. the ball of the eye.

eyeball (i-bawl) n. the ball of the eye.

evebeam (i'bēm) n. a glance of the eye.

eyebolt (i.bolt) n. a bar of iron, or bolt, with an eye at one end, driven into the deck or sides, for hooking tackles to [Naut.].

eyebright (I'brit) n. a plant formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye. eyebrow (I'brou) n. the brow or hairy arch above the eye.

eved (id) a. having eyes; spotted, as if with eyes.

eveflap (ī-flap) n. a blinder on a horse's bridle.

eyeglass (f'glas) n. a glass to assist the sight; the eye-piece of a telescope and like

eyehole (['hōl) n. a peep-hole; one of the three orifices of a cocoa-nut.
eyelash (['lash) n. the line of hairs, or a single one of the hairs, that edges the eyelid.

eveless (i'les) a. wanting eyes or sight; blind.

eyelet (i-let) n. [O.F. ocillet, dim. of ocil, eye] a small hole or perforation for a lace or small rope or cord, as in garments, sails, etc.

eyelid (i-lid) n. the movable skin forming the lid or cover of the eye.

eveshot (i-shot) n. view; sight; range of vision.

eyesight (1'sīt) n. sight of the eye; view; observa-tion; power or relative capacity of sceing. eyesore (1-sor) n. something offensive to the eye or sight.

eyesorrow (i-sor-ō) n. an offence or sorrow to the eye or sight.

eyestalk (i-stawk) n. the stem on which an eye is borne, as in the stalk-eyed crustaceans. evliad (I'li-ad) n. an ogle; a wanton glance.

evot (i-ut) n, a small river island.

eyre (ar) n. [Norman F. erre, fr. L. iter, a going] a journey or circuit; a court of timerant justices. eyrie (i'ri) n. [O.F. aire, fr. L. area, a spot of level ground) the place where 'nels of prey construct their nests and hatch their young, a.p. the eagle's nest.

F, f, the sixth letter of the English alphabet, is a labial articulation, formed by the passage of breath between the lower lip and the upper incisive teeth. The figure of the letter F is the same as that of the Eolic digamma |F| to which it is also closely related in power. As a contraction, it stands for fellow; as a numeral, it denotes 40: and with a dash over it (F), 40,000. In music, F is the fourth tone of the diatonic scale of C. F sharp (Fg) is a tone between F and G.

fa (fá) a syllable applied to the fourth tone of the gamut.

fa (fá) a syllable applied to the fourth tone of the gamut.

Fabian (fá/bi-an) a. [fr. Q. Fubius Maximus, who, when unable to meet Hannibal in battle. wore him out by his tactics] cautious; practising the policy of delay; n. one of a group of socialists called by

fable (fā'bl) n. [L. fabula, fr. fari, speak, say] a fable (fātitious story, or tale, intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; an apologue; fiction; falsehood;—r.t. to feign; to invent; to tell of falsely;—r.t. to feign; to write, or speak, liction.

fabled (fā-bld) a. celebrated in fables; fabulously imagined.

fablemonger (fabl-mung-ger) n. one that invents or repeats fables.

fabler (fabler) n. a writer or speaker of fables; a fablist; falsifier.

fabliau (fab-li-ō') n. [F.] one of the group of metrical of the Trouveres, produced in France the 12th and 13th centuries; -pt. fabliaux.

tabling (fä-bling) n, the making of fables.

fabric (fab'-rik) n. [L. faber, a worker in hard materials] structure of anything; texture; that which is fabricated; frame-work; building; manufactured cloth.

fabricant (fabri-kant) n. [F. fr. L. fabricart] a manufacturer; a working tradesman. (fabri-kat) v.t. to frame; to construct; to manufacture; to devise falsely.

fabrication (fab-ri-kā/shun) n. [L. fabrica, a building) act of devising or constructing; construction; manufacture; that which is fabricated; a structure; a falsehood. fabricator (fal-ri-kā-tur) n. one that fabricates; a manufacturer; one that invents

false stories.

fabricature (fal/ri-kā-tūr) n. fabrication; manufacture.

fabrile (fabril) a pertaining to a workman, or to work in stone, metal, etc. fabrilar) a fabular (fabrilar) a fabulous; of the nature of fabrilar fable.

fabulist (fables, fables,

fables, fables, fables fables

fabulousness (fabulous, being fabulous, facel (fa-sad) n. [F. fr. L. Jacies, facel front view or elevation s.

of an editice.

face (fas) n. [L. facies, the exterior form or appearance of anything; one of the bounding planes of a solid; surface show; that part of the head of an animal. esp. of a human being, in which are the



numan nemg, in which are the eyes, nose, mouth etc. visace; eyes, nose, mouth etc. visace; look; boldness; effronterv; eight; -pl. distort n of the atures; v.t. to meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to turn the front toward; to make flat; to trim a garment with something of a different texture or colour; -r.t. to turn the face; to brazen out. Face-ach; force acress from the face; to brazen out. Face-ach; articing with the face; to brazen out. Face-ach), face-ague, a form of neuralgia: ticdoloureux. Face-ard, a playing card having a face on it; a court-card. Face-cloth, a cloth laid over the face of a corpse; a wash-cloth. Face-guard, a kind of mask to defend the face and eyes white engaged in chemical and mechanical processes. Face-plate, the disc attached to the revolving spindle of a lathe, on which the work is fastened. Face to face, confronting in actual presence. On the face of it, by its own showing. To fly in the face of, to insult; to resist; to set at defiance. To make a face, to distort the face in mockery, disgust, etc. To face down, to cow by stern looks. To face out, to defeat by mere audacity. To face tea, to improve its appearance by addition of colouring matter. To face the music, to meet the emergency beiddy. To his face, openly; in his presence. To set one's face against, to oppose strongly. To show one's face, to appear. one's face, to appear.

faceable (fă-sa-bl) a, that may be faced.

faced (fast) a. marked with a face, as a court-card, having the outer surface smoothed or covered with some other material. Faced-card, a card exposed face up, out of turn.

face up, out of turn.

facer (fā-ser) n. one that faces; a severe blow on the facer (fac-hence, a sudden check.

facet (fas-et) n. [F. jacette, dim. of face] a little face; a superficies cut with several angles, as in diamonds; -v.t. to cut facets upon.

facetiæ (fa-sē-shi-ā) n.pl. [1... pl. of jacetia, wit, jest, fr. facetus, witty, merry] witty or humorous writings or sayings; wittisms.

faceting, facetting (fas-et-ing) n. the process of cutting facets, as on a sem

as on a gem.

facetious (fa-sē'shus) a. given to wit and good humour; jocular. facetiously (fa-sē'shus-li) adv. in a facetious manner.

facetiousness (fu-sc'shus-nes) n. state of being facetious: pleasantry. facial (fu-shah) a. [L. fucialis, fr. facies, face] pertaining to the face. facially (fa-shah-i) adv. in a facial manner; face to face.

facies (fa'shi-ez) n. [L.] the face; features; general aspect of anything.

facile (fa'shi) a. [L. facilis, fr. facere, do] easy to be done; not difficult; courteous; easily persuaded to good or had; pliant; dexterous. Facile princeps, easily the first or best.

facilitate (fa-sil-i-tat) v.t. [L. facilitas, facility] forward

facilitation (fa-sil-i-tā'shun) n. act of making facility (fa-sil-i-tā'shun) n. act of making facility (fa-sil-i-ti) n. quality of being easily perplancy; easiness of access;—pl. facilities, opportunities. facing (fā'sing) n. a covering in front for ornament or defence; movement of soldiers to the right or left; collar or lappet of regimental uniform; the front or conspicuous part of an architectural structure; any superficial layer or coating.

the front or conspicuous part of an architectural structure; any superficial layer or coating.

facingly (fa'sing-li) adv. in a facing manner; in facinorous (fa-sin'u-rus) a. [L. facinus, a crime] exceedingly wicked.

fac-simile (fak-sin'i-le) n. [L. fr. facere, make, and similis, like] an exact copy or likeness;—a. exactly alike—v.t. to reproduce; to make a fac-simile of.

fac-simile of.

facsimilist (fak-sim'i-list) n. the producer of a fac-simile.

fact (fakt) n. [L. factum, fr. facere, make] anything done, or that which comes to pass; an event; reality; performance; circumstance. As a matter of fact, in reality.

faction (fak-shun) n. [L. factio, fr. facere, make] a party acting against established order of things; dissension; clique.

factional (fak-shun-al) a. characterized by faction.

factionary (fak'shun-a-ri) a. zealous; factious.

factionist (fak'shun-ist) n. one that promotes factious (fak'shun) a. given to faction; prone to clamour against public measures or men; pertaining to, or proceeding from, faction; indicating faction.

factiously (fak'shus-li) adv. in a factious manner. factiousness (fak'shus-nes) n. state of being factious.

factish (fak'tish) a. dealing with, or insisting on, facts.

factitious (fak-tish'us) a. [L. factitious, fr. facere, make] made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; forced; conventional. factitiously (fak-tish'us-li) adv. in a factitious manner.

factitiousness (fak-tish'-us-ncs) n. the quality factitive (fak-ti-tiv) a. causative; effective;—n. a factitive verb.

factitude (fak-ti-tūd) n. reality; the quality of being fact.

factive (fak'tiv) a. making; having power to make.

factor (fak'tur) n. an agent; a mercantile agent that buys, and transacts business, for others, on commission; one of the numbers or quantities which, when multiplied together, form a product;—n.t. to act as factor for; to manage; [Math.] to resolve into factors. factorage (fak'tur-ij) n. allowance given to a factor by his employer as a compensation for his services; commission; the business of factors.

factored (fak-turd) a. made in a factory; spurious.

factorial (fak-tō'ri-al) a. pertaining to a factory; [Math.] relating to factors.

factorship (fak-tur-ship) n. the office of a factor. factory (fak-tur-i)n.[L.factor] a place where factors reside to transact business for their employers; a building, or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; a manufactory.

factorum (fak-to-tum) n. [L., do everything] a person employed to do all kinds of

work.

facula (fak-ū-la) n.; pl. faculæ (fak-ū-lā) [L., little spots often seen on the sun's disc.
facultative (fak-ul-tā-tiv) a. conferring a faculty; enabling; occasional; optional.
faculty (fak-ul-ti) n. [L. facultus, fr. facults, casy, power or capacity; intellectual endowment; privilege; licence; a body of men to whom any specific privilege is granted; the graduates in any of the four departments of a university or college—arts, law, medicine, or theology, csp, the members of a profession or calling; professors and tutors in a college.

facundity (fa-kun-di-ti) n. eloquence result

facundity (fa-kun'di-ti) n. eloquence; readi-

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fad (fad) n. a whim; a hobby; a fancy taken up with irrational zeal.
fadaise (fa-diaz) n. [F.] a commonplace; a trifling thought.

faddist (fad'ist) n. one given up to a fad.

fade (fad) v.t. to cause to wither; to wear away;— v.i. to perish gradually; to wither; to lose
freshness, colour, or brightness; to grow dim;—a.
withered; pale; wan; uninteresting.

faded (fa'ded) a. declined; withered; decayed.

fadeless (fad-les) a. not liable to fade; unfading. fadelessly (fadéles-li) adv. in an unfading manner. fading (faéding) n. loss of colour, freshness, or vigour; decay; weakness.

fadingly (fa'ding-li) adv. in a fading manner.

fadge (faj) v.i. to come close; to fit; to agree; to

fæces (fa/sez) n.pl. [L. faex, grounds] excrement; ordure; sediment.

fag (fag) n. [Etym. doubtful, perhaps = flag, droopl a laborious drudge; a school-boy who does menial services for another boy of a higher form in English schools;—v.t. to treat as a fag; to compel to drudge; v.t. to act as a fag; to drudge; to become weary. Fag-end, an end of poorer quality, or in a spoiled condition, as of a web of cloth, etc.; the refuse or meaner part of anything. To fag out, to field, in cricket.

fagot, fagot sicks| a bundle of sticks used for fuel, etc.; a single stick; a bundle of pieces of iron or of steel in bars; -v.t. to make a fagot of; to tie or bundle together. Fagot-voter, one that voted on a spurious or

together. Faggot-voter, one that voted on a spurious or sham qualification.

fagotto (fa-got-tō) n. [It.] a bassoon.

fahlerz (fallerts) n. [Ger.] gray copper ore; tetra-

fahlerz hedrite.

Fahrenheit (faren-hit) a. [inventor's name] ing the zero of its scale marked at 12° helow the freezing-point of water, and the boiling-point at 212° above zero. faience (faryangs') n. [Fanza, a city of Italy] a bellished with glazed and painted designs, said to have been first made in Faenza, Italy, in 1299.

fail (fal) n.t. [In. fallere, deceive] to disappoint;— r.i. to decline; to fall off in respect to vigour, activity, resources, or the like, to become extinct; to miss; to be baffled; to become bankrupt;—n. failure; deficiency; lack; want. Without fail, certainly; infallibly.

failing (falling) n. the act of one that fails; deficiency; imperfection foible; weakness.

failure (falliur) n. [fr fail] cessation of supply; deficiency; omission; decay; suspension of payment.

payment.

fain (fan) a. [A.S. fagen, glad] well pleased; glad; content to accept;—adv. with joy or pleasure;

tainness (fan'nes) n. willingness; compliance.

faint (fant) a. [O.F. feint, pp. of feindre, feign, fr. L. fingere, contrive] lacking strength; weak; timorous; depressed; indistinct;—n. a swoon; fainting-fit;—v.i. to become weak or feeble; to languish; to swoon; to lose courage; to be dejected; to sink. Faint-heart,

faint-hearted, wanting in courage; cowardly; timorous.
Faint-heartedly, in a cowardly manner. Faint-heartedness, cowardice.

fainting (fan'ting) n. a swoon; syncope; a tem-colour. Also fainting-fit.

faintish (fān'-tish) a. slightly faint.

faintishness (fan'tish-nes) n. a slight degree of faintness.

faintly (fant'li) adv. in a feeble or languid manner; imperfectly; weakly.

faintness (fant'nes) n. loss of strength, colour, and respiration, as in a fit; languor; inactivity; imperfection, as of light or representation.

iainty (făn'ti) a. faint; exhausted; languid; weak.

fair (fār) a. [A.S. fæger, beautiful] white: pure; free from a dark hue or complexion; beautiful; not cloudy; favourable; open; unobstructed; undefended, as a mark; frank; just; equitable; legible; spotless; moderate; middling, as livelihood;—adv. clearly; openly; civilly; honestly;—n. a fair woman; a handsome female. Fair-faced, with a light complexion; beautiful; deceifful. Fair-haired, having fair or light-coloured hair. Fair-minded, judging fairly and justly. Fair-mindedness, the quality of being fair-minded. Fair-play, fair or just treatment; a fair chance. Fair-seeming, appearing to be fair. Fair-spoken, using courteous language; civil; plausible. Fair-weather, existing, or fitted, for fair be fair. Fair-spoken, using courteous language; civil; plausible. Fair-weather, existing, or fitted, for fair weather only. A fair field, equitable chance. A fair wind, favourable wind. Fair and square, honest. Fair fall, good luck to. The fair, the fair sex, women. To be in a fair way to, to be likely to succeed in. To bid fair, to promise well.

fair (far) n. [0.F. feirc, fr. L. feriac, holidays] orig. a for the interchange of agricultural and manufactured produce, now an annual holiday gathering for sports and games. Fancy-fair, see fancy. The day after the fair, too late.

games. Fan fair, too late.

fairily (far'-i-lu adv. in a fairy-like manner.

fairing (far'ing) n. a present given, or purchased, at a fair. To get one's fairing, to get one's deserts [Scot.]

fairlies (far'les) n.pl. [Scot.] anything new or novel; wonders.

fairly (far-fil) adv. in a fair manner; clearly; distinctly.

fairness (far-nes) n. the state of being fair; freedom from spots or stains; whiteness, as of the skin; honesty; candour.

as of the skin; honesty; candour.

fairway (fār-wā) n. the part of a road, river, etc., fairy (fā-ri) n. (O.F. faerie. enchantment, fr. fae, fairy fairy an imaginary supernatural being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form, and to meddle for good or evil in the affairs of mankind;—a. belonging to fairies; given by fairies. Fairy-land, the imaginary land of the fairies; elf-land. Fairy-like, like a fairy. fait accompli (fāt a-kong-plē) [F.] a thing done; a fact accomplished.

faith (fāth) n. [L. fides, fr. fidere, to trust] belief; assent of the mind: reliance; dependence on the authority of another conviction from observation: confidence; assurance, belief in the facts and doctrines of the Bible; belief in the person and work of Christ; personal reliance on Christ, with surrender of the heart and will to His service for salvation; doctrine, or system of doctrines, believed; profession of belief in gospel truth; strict adherence to duty; fidelity; cerity; honesty. Faith-eure, faith-healing, the practice of attempting to cure bodily disease by prayeralone. Faith-healer, one that practises the laith-eure. Act of faith, see auto Ga fe. Defender of the fatth, see defender. Good faith, fidelity; honesty. In good faith, with perfect sincerity. In faith, truly; verily. Punic faith, perfidy; bad faith. perfect sincerity. perfidy; bad faith.

perfidy; bad faith.

faithful (fath'fool) a. full of faith; disposed to helieve, csp. in the declarations and promises of God; keeping fauth; firm in adherence to promises, contracts, or other engagements; loyal; exact; veracious. The faithful, the true adherents of a particular system of religious belief. Father of the faithful, Abraham; the caliph.

faithfully (fath-fool-i) adv. in a faithful manner. faithfulness (fath fool nes) n. quality, or character, of being faithful; fidelity: truth; loyalty; constancy.

faithless (fathles) a not having faith; doubting; perfidious; treacherous; deluding. faithlessly (fathles-li) adv. in a faithless

faithlessness (fath les-nes) n. want of faith; perfidy; disloyalty; violation of

promises; inconstancy.

fake (fak) n. [Scot. faik, fold, fr. Sw. veck, fold] a single turn, or coil, of a cable or hawser; a

plaid; [Scot.] fissile sandy shale.

fake (fak) v.t. [D. facken, to catch] to make, or do; to cheat; to deceive; to steal; to conceal defects of.

fakement (fak-ment) n. any swindling device. faker (fā'ker) n. a thief; one that deals in fakes; a swindler; a street vendor; a hanger-on in

theatres.

fakir (fâ-kēr')n. [A. faqîr, a poorman, fr. fakr, poverty] an oriental religious ascetic, or begging monk. fakirism (fâ-kēr-izm) n. religious mendicancy; ascetic practices of the fakirs. falcate, falcated (fal-kāt, -kā-ted) a. [L. falcatus, bent, fr. falx,

sickle] hooked, or bent, like a sickle or scythe.

falcation (fal-kä/shun) n. crookedness; a bending in the shape of a sickle.

falchion (fawl-shun) n. |F. fauchon, fr. L. falx, sightly curved point; a scimitar.

talcitorm (fal'-si-form) a. falcate; sickle-shaped.

falcon (faw'kn, fal'kun) n. [I. falco, fr. falk, sickle] one of a family of raptorial birds, characterized by a short, hooked beak, powerful claws, and great destructive power—csp. one of this family trained to the pursuit of other birds or game: a kind of cannon. Falcon—eyed, having keen cyes. Falcon—gentil, falcon-gentle, a female falcon when completely bred and full feathered the female and young of the goshawk. falconer (faw kn-er)n, a person that breeds and trains

hawks; one that follows the sport of

fowling with hawks. falconet (faw'ku-net) n. [F. Falcon. falconet (faw'ku-net) n. h. falconet (faw'ku-net) n. the art of training hawks: falconery the practice of hunting wild fowls or Falcon.

game with falcons falcula (fal-kū-la) n. a curved and sharp-pointed

falculate (fal'kū-lāt) a. having the form of a

falderal (fál-de-ral) n. a meaningless refrain; a finnsy trifle.

faldstool (fawld-stool) n. [O. H. Ger. faltstuol, fr. faldan, to fold, and stuol, stool) a portable seat made to fold up in the manner of a camp-stool; a small desk at which the Litany is enjoined to be sung or said; a bishop's armless seat.

falerne (fa-ler-ine) n. a sweet, white wine produced near Naples.

Falernian (fa-ler-in-an) a. belonging, or pertaining to, Falernia in Italy;—n. the wine made in that territory, celebrated by Horace, Martial, and other Letin cutters. and other Latin authors.

and other Latin authors.

fall (fawl) v.t. [A.S. feallan] to sink; to depress; to diminish; to depreciate;—v.t. to descend from a higher position to a lower; to drop down; to become prostrate; to perish; to decline; to become degraded; to become; to happen; to light on; to come by chance; to assail; to become the property of; to be dropped or uttered carelessly;—n. act of descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent; overthrow; downfall; degradation; the apostasy of our first parents; depreciation; a sinking of tone; declivity; descent of water; a cascade; extent of descent; downfall, as of rain or snow; a lady's veil; the loose end of a tackle—in Scotland. a lady's veil; the loose end of a tackle—in Scotland, a

superficial measure equal to thirty-six square ells. Fall-trap, a trap which acts by failing. To fall aboard of, to come across. To fall across, to meet by chance. To fall astern, to drop behind. To fall away, to lose fiesh; to pine. To fall back, to retreat; to give way. To fall foul, to fall out; to quarrel. To fall in, to join; to take position. To fall in with, to meet casually; to agree with. To fall off, to withdraw; to separate; to decrease. To fall out, to quarrel; to happen or befall. To fall short, to be deficient. To fall through, to fail; to come to nothing. To fall to, to engage in energetically. To fall on, or upon, to attack; to make trial of. The fall of the leaf, autumn. To try a fall, to wrestle; to contend. contend.

fallacious (fa-la'shus) a. deceitful; misleading; delusive.

fallaciously (fa-la'shus-li) adv. in a fallacious fallaciousness (fa-la'shus-nes) n. the state of being fallacious.

fallacy (fal-a-si) n. [L. jallax, fr. jallare. deceive] deception; false appearance; deception; mistake; an argument which professes to be decisive of the metre at insurantials in sentitivity in root; servicious fallal (fallal) n. a piece of ribbon; any gaudy and trifling ornament or trinket.

fallen (fawln) a. dropped; descended; degraded; ruined.

fallibility, fallibleness (fal-i-bil-i-ti, fal-of being fallible: liableness to deceive, or to be deceived. fallible (fal-i-bi) a. [1... fallere, deceive] liable to deceive, or be deceived. deceived.

fallibly (fal'i-bli) adv. in a fallible manner.

falling (fal-i-bi) adv. in a fallible manner.

falling (faw-ling) n. that which falls. Falling-away, apostasy. Falling-off, decrease; decadence; a falling-iway. Falling-out, a dispute, or quarrel. Falling-sickness, epilepsy; a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls down. Falling-star, a meteor. Falling-stone, an aerolite.

Fallopian tubes (fal-i-i-n-an tubs) n.pl. two which the ova pass from the ovary to the uterus—so called from supposed discoverer, Fallopias, an Italian anatomist (1523-62) [Phys.!

fallow (fal-i) a. [A.S. fcalgian, become yellow, wither] left unsowed after having been ploughed;—n. land that has lain a year or more untilled or unsown; the ploughing, or tilling, of land without sowing it for a season;—n.t. to render fallow; to plough, harrow, and break up, as land, without seeding. Fallow-crop, crop from fallow ground.

fallow (fal-i) a. [A.S. fcalu, yellow, faded] of a pal-

fallow-crop, crop from fallow ground.

fallow (fal-6) a. [A.S. fealu, yellow, faded] of a paledeer [so called from its fallow, or pale-yellow, colour] a
species of deer, smaller than the stag, and most common
in England, where it is often domesticated in parks.

fallowing (fal-6-ing) n. the ploughing and
harrowing of land without sowing it.

fallowing (fal-o-ing) n. the ploughing and harrowing of land without sowing it.

fallowness (fal-o-nes) n. a fallow state; barrenness; exemption from bearing fruit.

false (fawls) a. [L. jaksus, np. of fallere, deceive] untrue; erroneous; unjust; dishonest; counterfeit; forged, as paper; unfaithful; perfidious; feigned; supposititious;—adv. not truly; not honestly; falsely.

False-face, a mask, esp. used by boys at Hallowe'en.

False-faced, hypocritical. False-hearted, deceitful; dishonest; perfidious. False-heartedness, treachery; perfidy. False keel, the timber used below the main keel, to serve both as a defence and an aid in holding the wind better. False-roof, the space between the ceiling of the upper floor and the rufters of the roof [Arch.]. To play false, to act falsely: to be untrue to one.

falsehood (fawls-lood) n. [L. falsus and E. suffix hood, denoting state or condition] want of truth; an untrue assertion; want of honesty or integrity; deceitfulness; perfidy; counterfeit; imposture.

imposture.

falsely (fawls'li) adv. in a false manner; treacherfalsely (fawls'nes) n. state of being false;
falseness (fawls'nes) n. state of being false;
duplicity; treachery; perfidy; unfaithfulness.

falsette (fawl-set') n. a shrill and high tone of

falsettist (fawl-set-ist) n. one that speaks, or sings, in falsetto.

falsetto (fawl-set-ist) n. [It. falsetto, dim. of falso, false] that peculiar species of voice in a man, the compass of which lies above his natural voice;

-n. having the quality and compass of the falsetto; assumed; false; constrained.

falsifiable (fawls:1-f1-q-bl) a. capable of being falsified.

falsification (fawls-i-fi-kā/shun) n. act of making false; a counterfeiting; wilful misstatement or misrepresentation.

IAISINCATOF (fawlsi-fi-kā/tur) n. a falsifier.

falsifier (fawls-i-fi-er) n. one that falsifies, or gives to a thing a false appearance; utterer of

falsify (fawls i-fi) v.t. [L. falsus, false, and facere, make] to represent falsely; to counterfeit; to forge; to prove to be false; -v.i. to tell lies; to violate the truth.

falsity (fawls'i-ti) n. quality of being false; contrariety, or inconformity, to truth; a false assertion ; a lie.

Falstaffian (fawl'staf-i-an) a. like Shakespeare's Falstaff - hence, corpulent; con-

vivial; jovial; boasting.

falter (fawl-ter) v.i. (probably a frequentative of Ass. feadden, to fold) to hesitate; to stammer; to tremble; to fail in distinctness or regularity of exercise (said of the mind, or of thought);—n. unsteadiness;

falteringly (fawl-ter-ing-li) adv. with broken factoringly weak; n. feebleness; deficiency. or feebleness

fama (fa'ma) n. [L.] report; rumour; fame; esp. a scandalous report affecting a clergyman, officer, etc.

fame (fam) n. [L. fuma, a report, fr. fari, speak] public report or rumour; favourable report; renown; notoriety; celebrity; v.t. to report; to make famous.

famed (famd) a. much talked of; celebrated.

familiar (fa-mil'-yar) a. [l. familiaris, fr. familia a family | domestic; closely intimate; well versed in; free; unconstrained; well known; well understood;—a. an intimate; a close companion; one in the service of the inquisition. Familiar spirit, a spirit or demon supposed to attend an individual at call; the assistant of a magician.

familiarity (fa-mil-i-ar-i-ti) n. state of being familiar; freedom from ceremony; intimacy; affability

intimacy; affability.

familiarization, familiarisation (fa-mil-ya-ri-zā'shun) n, the process of becoming familiar; the state of being familiar.

familiarize, familiarise (fa-mil'ya-rīz) familiar or intimate; to accustom; to make easy by practice or study.

familiarly (fa-mil'yar-li) adv. in a familiar manner; commonly.

familiarness (fa-mil'-yar-nes) n familiarity.

familism (fam'i-lizm) n. the religious doctrines and practices of the familists.

familistère (fa-mē-lis-tār') n. [F.] a number of communists living together as one family; the building in which such persons live.

familistic, familistical (fam-i-lis-tik, a. per-

taining to the familists.

familists (fami-ilists) n. a fanatical and mystical sect founded in Holland, and existing in England about 1580, called the Family of Loye, from the affection its members professed to bear to all people.

family (fani-li)n. [L. jamilia, fr. jamulus, servant) the collective body of persons who live in one house, and under one head or manager; a household; kindred; lineage; a group of kindred individuals, animals, 313

plants, languages, etc., usually more comprehensive than a genus, and founded on more indefinite resemblances. Family Bible, a large Bible for family worship, having pages for family events. Family-man, a man that has a family or household, and is fond of home life. Family-way, a state of being with child. In a family way, in a domestic manner. In the family way, pregnant. famine (famin) n. [L. james, lunger] scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions; destitution; want; hunger.

famish (famish) v.t. to starve, kill, or destroy, with hunger; -n.t. to dee of hunger; to starve; to suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to suffer extreme hunger or thirst;

extremity from deprivation.

famishment (fam'ish-ment) n. pain of extreme hunger or thirst.

famous (fā-mus) a. [L. Jamosus, fr. fuma] celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; distinguished in story; remarkable; illustrious; eminent; notorious ; -v.t. to render famous or renowned.

famously (farmus-ii) adv. with great renown or fame; admirably; splendidly. (famp) n. name given to decomposed limestone found in Cumberland.

famulist (fam'ū-list) n. a college servant.

famulus (fam-u-ist) n. a college servant.

famulus (fam-u-ist) n. [L.] servant; private secretary.

fan (fan) n. [A.S. fann, fr. L. vannus, fan] any instrument used for producing artificial currents of air, by the wafting or revolving motion of a broad surface, as a lady's fan, a farmer's implement to winnow grain and blow away the chaff, etc.; anything spread out like a fan, as a peacock's tail, a species of gas-burner, etc.; a stimulative agency; -v.t. to move, as with a fan; to cool and refresh by moving the air with a fan; to winnow; to raise a lire or flame; to excite. Fan-blast, a blast produced by a fan. Fan-coral, a sea-fan; a coral of radiating form. Fan-light, any window over a door. Fan-palm, any palm having fan-shaped leaves, in distinction from those having pinnate leaves. Fan-tail, a variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from the fan-lige shape of those having pinnate leaves. Fan-tail, a variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from the fan-like shape of their tails; a form of gas-burner. Fan-tailed, having a fan-shaped tail. Fan-wheel, a wheel with fans on its

rim to produce a current of air.

fanal (fa-nawl) n. [F. fr. G. phanos, lantern] a
small lighthouse; the lamp in such a lighthouse; [Arch.] a beacon.

fanatic (fa-nat'ik) n. a person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious sub-

jects; wild visionary; bigot; zealot; devotee.

fanatical (fa-nati-kal)a. [L. fanaticus, fr. fanum, a temple] struck with frenzy; wild and extravagant; excessively enthusiastic; superstitious; bigoted.

fanatically (fa-nat/i-kal-i) adv. in a fanatical manner.

fanaticalness (fa-nat-i-kal-nes) n. fanaticism. fanaticism (fa-nat-i-sizm) n. excessive enthusiasm; wild and extravagant notions

of religion; religious frenzy; superstition.

fanaticize (fa-nat-i-siz) r.t. to make fanatical;
r.t. to play the fanatic.

fancied (fan-sid) a. imaginary; formed by the fancy.

fancier (fan-si-er) n. one that is governed by fancy; one that has a special liking for, or interest in, certain objects, as birds or dogs.

fanciful (fan-si-fool) a. full of fancy; guided by fancy; whimsical; abounding in images;

unreal; fantastical. fancifully (fan'si-fool-i) adv. in a fanciful

fancifulness (fan'si-fool-nes) n. the quality of being fanciful.

fanciless (fan'si-les) a. having no fancy.

fancy (fan'si) n. [contraction of funtaxy, G. phanton; conceptive faculty; idealization; power by which the mind forms to itself images, or representations; outward things, persons, or scenes; taste; inclination; liking; caprice; humour; a vain, or false, idea;—v.t. to form a conception of; to imagine; to have a liking for; to desire—v.t. to figure to one's self; to imagine: to desire; -v.i. to figure to one's self; to imagine; to

believe; to suppose;—a. adapted to please the fancy or taste. Fancy-ball, a ball at which fancy-dresses are worn. Fancy-dress, dress made according to the fancy of the wearer, to represent some character. Fancy-fair, a special sale of fancy articles for some charitable object. Fancy-free, heart-free; having the affections free. Fancy-goods, fabrics of various patterns, esp. at icles of show and ornament, as ribbons, silks, etc. Fancy-monger one that deals in fancies. Fancy-prices. Pancy-monger, one that deals in fancies. Fancy-price, an extravagant price. Fancy-store, a shop where fancy-goods are sold. Fancy-work, ornamental knitting; crucheting; embroidery. The fancy, sporting characters generally, as dog-fanciers prize-fighters, etc.

fandango (fan-vng-go) p.] a lively dance in triple time for two persons, practised

in Spain and South America; a ball.

fane (fan) n. (L. fanum, fr. furi, speak] a temple; a
place consecrated to religion; a church.

fanfare (fan-far) n. [F.] a flourish of trumpets; a
lively hunting tune.

fanfaron (fan-fa-ron) n. [Sp. fan-farron] one that
uses bravado; a bully; a swaggerer.

(fan-far-o-nād) n. vain boasting;

fanfaronade (fanfar-o-nād) n. vain boasting; a swaggerer.
fang (fang) n. [A.S. jang, fr. jön, seize] the tusk of a boar, or other animal, by which the prey is seized and held; a long, pointed tooth; a claw or talon; that which is seized and carried off; booty; the bend of a rope; noose; -v.t. to catch; to seize; to lay hold of; to clutch; to grant.

fanged (fangel) a. having teeth, claws, or other prehensile weapons.

fangle (fangel) n. a novelty;—a. fancy; fine; elegant.

fangled (fang'gld) a. new-made; newfangled.

fangless (fang-les) a. having no fangs or tusks;

fanion (fan'yun) n. [O.F. fanion, banner] a small flag for a surveying station, and for military baggage.

fankwai, fankwae (fan-kwi') n. [Chin.] barbarian

devils (a term applied by the Chinese to foreigners).

fanner (fan-er) n. one that fans; a circular machine, with revolving vanes, placed in a door, or window, etc., and set in motion by the current of air passing through it; a ventilator;—pl. an agricultural implement for separating the grain from the chaff.

fanning (fan-ing) n. the act of working a fan. winnowing meables are the service of the service of

winnowing-machine.

fanon (fan-un) n. [F. fanon, fr. O. H. Ger. fano, banner] an embroidered scarf worn round the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest, in the ceebration of the mass; a flag; an ensign; a banner. fan-tan (fan-tan) n. [Chin.] a Chinese gambling game.

fantascope (fan'ta-skōp) n. an optical apparatus for enabling one to converge the

axes of the eyes.

fantasia (fan-tā/zi-a) n. [It.] a musical composition fantasia of various airs and movements, according to the author's, or performer's, fancy; a capriccio.

fantassin (fan-ta-sin) n. [F.] a heavy-armed foot soldier.

fantast (fan'tast) n. a person of fantastic ideas,

fantastic, fantastical (fan-tas-tik, -ti-kal) ducing, or existing, only in imagination; indulging the vagaries of imagination; irregular; wild; capricious fantasticality (fan-tas-ti-kal-i-ti) n. fantasticality (fan-tas-ti-kal-i-ti) n. fantasticality (fan-tas-ti-kal-i) adv. in a fantastically tastic manner.

fantasticalness (fan-tas-ti-kal-nes) n. the state of being fantastic; humorousness; caprice.

humorousness; caprice. fantasy, phantasy (fan'ta-si) n. [M.E. fancy; caprice; vagary; phantasm.

fantom (fan'tom) Same as phantom.

fanwise (fan'wīz) a. having the appearance, or shape, of a fan.

faquir (få-kër') n. Same as fakir.

far (får) a. [A.S. feor] distant in any direction; far (får) a. [A.S. feor] distant of the two;—adv. to a great extent or distance, of space or time; remotely; in great part; by many degrees; very much. Farfetched, brought from far; forced; strained. Far-off, distant; remote. Far-reaching, tending to produce an effect in distant places, or for a long time. Far-seeing, having forethought; seeing far. Far-sighted, seeing to a great distance; prescient; seeing far before one. Far-sightedness, the state or quality of being far-sighted. Far West, the western part of the United States. A far cry, a long way. As far as, to the extent that. By far, in a great degree. Far and away, entirely. From far, from a remote place. In 80 far as, to such an extent as. entirely. From far, fr as, to such an extent as

farad (far-ad) n. [fr. Michael Faraday, the physicist, 1791-1867] the unit of electrical capacity.

faradization (far-a-di-zā-shun) n. a method, discovered by Faraday, of treating disease by the application of electrical currents.

farce (fars) n. [L. farcire, to stuff] stuffing, like that used in dressing a fowl; force-meat; a low style of comedy in which qualities and actions are exaggerated for the purpose of exciting mirth and laughter; ridiculous or empty show;—n.t. to cram; to fill; to puff out.

farcical (far-si-kal) a. belonging to a farce; appropriated to farce; ludicrous.

farcicality, farcicalness (far-si-kal-i-ti, far-si-kal-nes)

n. something farcical; an absurdity.

farcically (fars'i-kal-i) adv. in a manner suited to farce; ludicrously; ridiculously; to farce; farcin, farcy, farcimen (far sin, far si, men) n. [F.

farcin, farcy, farcimen (fár-sin, fár-si, farcin, fr. L. farcire) a disease of the absorbents, affecting the skin and its blood-vessels; a form of equinia. fard (fárd) n. [F.] a white paint for the face; —v.t. to paint, as the cheeks.

fardel, fardle (fár-del) n. [O.F. fardel, fr. load, or burden; —v.t. to make up in packs or bundles. Fardel-bound, costive (applied to sheep and cattle). fare (fár) v.i. [A.S. firran, go) to go; to pass; to journey; to travel; to be in any state, good or bad; to be treated or entertained at table; to feed; to happen, well or ill; —n. price of passage by land or water; food; provisions for the table.

farewell (fár-wel) int. [fare and well] go well; good-bye; adieu (a parting compliment); —n. a wish of happiness or welfare at parting; adieu; leave-taking; the act of departure; —a. parting; valedictory; final; —v.t. (fár-wel) to bil farewell to.

farina (far-fan, far-fan) n. [L., meal, flour, fr. far, far, a far-fan, far-fan, far, far, a far-fan, far, far, a far-fan, far, far, far, a far-fan, far, far, a far-fan, far, far, a far-fan, far-fan

farina (fa-ri'na, fa-re'na) n. [L., meal, flour, fr. far, a sort of grain] the flour of any species of

corn or starchy root; pollen of plants.

farinaceous (far-in-a-shi-us) a. consisting, or made of, meal or flour; yielding farina or flour; like meal.

faring (faring) a seeming; looking; doing; going, csp. in compounds, as seafaring.

farinose (far-i-nos) a. yielding farina; floury.

farl, farle (farl) n. [A.S. feorth deel, fourth, or quarter, cake] a small cake or biscuit.

farm (farm) n. [A.S. feorm, goods, entertainment, lease] hence—a tract of land inclosed or set apart for cultivation by a tenant; an extended piece of ground devoted by its owner to agriculture; a landed estate;—at to lease or let for an equivalent set land for each t nevoted by its owner to agriculture; a landed estate;—n.t. to lease or let for an equivalent, as land for a rent; to give up to another, as an estate, a business, revenue, privilege, etc., on condition of receiving a percentage of what it yields; to cultivate, as land;—v.i. to till the soil; to labour as an agriculturist. Farm-balliff, an overseer appointed to superintend the farning operations; a landsteward. Farm-hand, farm-labourer, a hired labourer steward. Farm-nand, tarm-labourer, a hired labourer on a farm. Farm-house, a house attached to a farm; the residence of the farmer. Farm-stead, the collection of buildings belonging to a farm; the homestead on a farm. Farm-yard, the yard connected with, or inclosed by, the farm buildings. Home-farm, a farm attached to the residence of a landed proprietor.

[farmable [far-ma-bl] a. fit or capable of being farmed.

farmer (far-mer) n. one that farms, as a cultivator of leased ground; one that takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent.; an agriculturist; a husbandman. Farmergeneral, in France, one of a class that, under the French Monarchy, farmed certain branches of the revenue. (far-mer-i) n. the building and yards necessary for the business of a farm. (far-ming) a. pertaining to agriculture; n. the business of cultivating land.

iarmost (får-most) n. most distant or remote.

faro (fa'ro) n. [so called because a Pharaoh was represented on one of the cards] a game at cards in which a person plays against the bank kept by the proprietor of the table.

Faroese (far-ō-ōs', -ēz') a. pertaining to the Faroe Islands, or to their language or inhabitants;—n. a native of the Faroe Islands; the language spoken there.

farrago (far-rā-gō) n. [L. fr. far, a kind of grain] a mass of various materials confusedly

mixed; a medley.

farrier (fari-er) n. [O.F. ferrier, fr. L. ferrum, iron]
a smith that shoes horses; a veterinary

farriery (far-i-er-i) n. lart of shoeing horses; art diseases of horses and cattle; veterinary art.

farrow (far-no) n. [A.S. fearh, pig] a litter of pigs;
—v.t. and i. to bring forth, as pigs.

farther (far-Ther) a. [comp. of far] more remote; tending to a greater distance; additional; and addition.

farth-act (far-mage)

farthest (far'-THESt) a. [superl. of far] most distant or remote; -adv. at, or to, the greatest

farthing (far-Thing) n. [A.S. feortha, fourth, and dim., ing] the fourth of a penny—hence, very small price or value.

farthingale (far-ming-gal) n. [O.F. verdugalle, farthingale fr. Sp. verdugado, a hoop, fr. verdugado, a rod, fr. L. viridis, green] a hoop petticoat for distending the dress, used in 16th century fasces (fas-e2) n.pl. [L. Jascis, bundle] an axe tied up with a bundle of rods and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge

fascet (fas-et) n. a wire basket used in making glass bottles.

fascia (fas-et) - n. a wire basket used in making glass bottles.

fascia (fas-si-a, fash-i-a) n. [L.] a fillet, band, or sash; a bandage; a ligature; a diadem; a flat member projecting in a building; the belt of a planet; a thin tendinous covering which surrounds the muscles of the limbs and binds Fasces.

them in their places.

fasCial (fas-si-al, fash-i-al) a. belonging to the fasces.

fasciate, fasciated (fas-si-,fash-i-āt, ā-ted)
fasciare, fr. fascia, a band] bound with a fillet, sash, or
bandage; flattened in form by growth.
fasciately (fas-si-, fash-i-āt-ji) adv. in a fasciate
manner; in bundles.
fasciation (fas-si-, fash-i-āt-shun) n. a bandplants, by which a stem assumes a flat ribbon-like shape.
fascicle a close cluster or cyme with the flowers
much crowded together, so in the sweet-william [Bot.]; a
small bundle; serial division of a book.

fasciculated, fasciculate,

fascicular (fa-sik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted, -lar) a growing in bundles or bunches, from the same point.

fasciculus (fa-sik'-ū-lus) n. [L.] a small bundle; a division of a book; a bouquet; a

fascinate (fas'i-nāt) v.t. [L. fascinare] to be witch; to enchant; to charm; to captivate. fascinating (fas'i-nā-ting) a. charming; bewitching. (fas-i-nā-ting-li) adv. in a fascinatingly (fas-i-nā-ting-li) adv. in a fascinatingly.

fascination (fas-i-nā'shun) n. the act of fascinating, bewitching, or enchanting;

enchantment; witcheraft; a charm; a spell.

fascinator (fas-i-nā-tur) n. one that, or that
which, fascinates; a knitted woollen

head-dress for evening wear.

fascine (fa-sen) n. [L. fascina, fr. fascis, bundle) a fagot; a bundle of rods, or of small sticks of wood, used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, etc.;—n.t. to protect with fascines. Fascine-dwelling, a prehistoric form of lake-dwelling.

a prehistoric form of lake-dwelling.

fash (fash) v.t. [0.F. fascher, to anger, fr. L. fashtain, loathing to trouble; to annoy: to vex;

-v.i. to be vexed; to take trouble; to be at pains;—n. trouble; annoyance; vexation; pains; care.

fash (fash) n. [0.F. faisse, a band] the mark left by the mould upon a cast bullet.

fashion (fash-un) n. [0.F. fachon, fr. L. facere, make] the make or form of anything; pattern; model; workmanship; execution; the prevailing mode or style, esp. of dress; manner; sort; way; custom; good society;—v.t. to form; to give shape or figure to; to mould; to fit; to adapt. Fashion-plate, a picture showing fashions in dress. After, or in, a fashion, to a certain extent; in a way. In fashion, not in keeping with the prevailing mode or style, or practice. practice

fashionable (fash-un-s-bl) a conforming to the fashion or established mode; esparticular time; modish; stylish;—n. a person of fashion (used chiefly in pl.).

fashionableness (fash'un-a-bl-nes) n. the state of being fashionable; modish elegance.

fashionably (fash'un-a-bli) adv. in a manner according to fashion, custom, or prevailing practice.

fashioner (fash'-un-er) n. one that fashions any-

fashionless (fash'-un-les) a. having no fashion.

fashionless (fash'un-les) a. having no fashion. fashionmonger (fash'un-mung-ger) n. one that leads the fashion. fashious (fash'us) a. [O.F. fuscheux, trouble-some, fr. L. fastidicous] veratious. fashiousness (fash'us-nes) n. troublesomeness (fash (fash) x. facet, firm] fixed; close; tight: speedy; permanent, as colour; rash: dissipated: extravagant;—n. that which fastens or holds; a rope which fastens a vessel to a wharf; immovable shore ice:—adv. firmly; steadfastly; swiftly; closely; frequently. Fast by, close to. Fast and loose, a cheating game. Fast-train, an express train. To hve fast, to live recklessly; to be prodigal and wasteful. To make fast, to fasten. To play fast and loose, to be unreliable.

fast (fast) v.i. [A.S. faestan, to fast] to abstain from food; to go hungry; to practise abstainerce; to abstain from particular kinds of food; as Romanists in Lent:—n. abstinence from food; a time of fasting, whether a day, week, or longer period. Fast-day, a day on which fasting is observed.

fasten (fash) v.t. [A.S. fastnian, tr. faest, fixed] to fasten (fash) v.t. [A.S. fastnian, tr. faest, fixed] to fasten (fash) v.t. [A.S. fastnian, tr. faest, fixed] to fasten (fash) v.t. [A.S. fastnian, tr. faest, fixed] to fasting the fast of the fasting trains to bold the fasting trains to bold the fasting trains to bold the fast of th

fasten (fas-n) v.t. [A.S. feestnian, fr. faest, fixed] to fix firmly; to make fast; to secure; to hold together; to fix in the mind;—v.i. to fix one's self; to seize and hold fast.

fastener (fastens. n. one that, or that which,

fastening (fas-ning) n. anything that binds and makes fast, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar,

faster (faster) n. one that fasts :—a. [comp. of fast] swifter—adv. more rapidly; swifter.

fastest (fas'test) a. [superl. of fast] swiftest.

fasti (fas'tī) n. [L.] the Roman calendar, which gave the days for festivals, courts, etc., corresponding to a modern almanac; records or registers of important events; annals; chronicles.

events; annais; enronicies.

fastidious (fastidi-lus) a. [L. fastidiosus, fr. fastus, pride, and tacdium, loathing] lifficult to please; squeamish; critical; punctillous.

fastidiously (fas-tid'i-us-li) adv. in a fastidious fastidiousness (fas-tid'i-us-nes) n. state or quality of being fastidious. fastigiate, fastigiated (fas-tij'i-āt, ā-ted)a. narrowed

to the top; tapering to a point; pointed.

fastigiately (fas-tij-i-āt-li) adv. pointedly; in a fastigiate manner.

(fas-tij-i-mi) n. [L., gable end, roofl the ridge or summit of a house or

fasting (fasting) n. the act of abstaining from food; religious mortification. Fasting-spittle, the saliva of a fasting person, formerly thought to be efficacious in charms, etc.

fastness (fast-nes) n. state of being fast; fixedness; security; a stronghold; a fortress or fort.

fastuosity, fastuousness (fas-tū-os-ius-nes) n. hauphtiness; ostentation.
fastuous (fas-tū-os) a. [L. fastus, disdain] disdainful; proud; hauphty.
fat (fat) a. [A.S. faet] abounding with fat; fleshy; plump; oily; rich; heavy; gross; yielding a rich supply; productive;—n. an oily, concrete substance deposited in various parts of animal bodies; tallow; lard; the best or richest production; the best part; -n.t. to make fat; to fatten;—r.t. to grow fat, plump, and fleshy. The fat is in the fire, everything gets confused; matters have been made worse.

have been made worse.

fat (fat) n. [A.S. faet, a large vessel] a large tub, cistern, or vessel; a vat; an old measure of capacity.

fatal (fatal) a. (L. fatalis, fr. fari, speak) proceeding from, or appointed by, fate; ine itable; causing death; deadly; mortal; calamitous. The Fatal Sisters, the Fates

fatalism (fatalizm) n. the doctrine of fate or inevitable necessity.

fatalist (fa-tal-list) n. one that maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

fatalistic (fa-ta-lis-tik) a. pertaining to fatalism: implying fatalism.

fatality (fa-tal-i-ti) n. state of being fatal; invincible necessity; mortality.

fatally (fa-tal-i) adv. in a fatal manner.

fatally (fa'tal-i) adv. in a fatal manner.

fatalness (fa'tal-nes) n. the quality of being fatal;
fatalness (fa'tal-nes) n. the quality of being fatal;
fata morgana (fa'ta mor-ga'na) n. [It.] a
n extraordinary atmospheric refraction, images of
objects at a distance appear as inverted, distorted,
displaced, or multiplied; mirage.

fate (fat) n. [L. Jutum, a prediction, fr. farr, speak]
fate a decree or word pronounced by God—hence,
inevitable necessity; appointed lot; final lot; death;
-pt. [Myth.] the Destinies or Parce, who were supposed
to determine the course of human life (their names
were Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos; the first is represented as holding the distaff, the second as spinning,
and the third as cutting the thread of human life); the
fatal sisters. Fate-like, like a fate; deadly.

fated (fa'tad) a decreed by fate; doomed; destined.

fated (fa-ted) a. decreed by fate; doomed; destined.

fated (fat-fool) a. decreed by fate; doomed; destined. fateful (fat-fool) a. bearing fatal power; producing fatefully (fat-fool-i) adv. in a disastrous and fatefullness (fat-fool-nes) n. the state or quality of being fateful.

father (fat-frool-nes) n. the state or quality of being fateful.

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father (fat-frool-nes) n. the state or quality of being fateful.

ancestor more remote than a parent; a progenitor; a senator of ancient Rome; a dignitary of the R.C. church, a superior of a convent, a confessor, or a priest; one of the chief ecclesiastical authorities of the first centuries after Christ; a producer, author, or contriver; the Supreme Being; the first person in the Trinity;—v.t. to make one's self the father of; to beget; to adopt; to acknowledge one's self author of. Father-in-law, the father of one's husband or wife. Father-land, the native land of one's fathers or ancestors. Father-lander, a small salt-water fish (Cotus bubbaits), allied to the river bull-head. Father-long-legs, daddy-long-legs.

Adoptive father, one that adopts the child of another. Holy father, the pope. Putative father, the supposed father. To be gathered to one's fathers, to die and father. The be buried.

fatherhood (fá-Ther-hood) n. state of being a father paternity. father less (fa-Ther-less c. destitute of a living father; without a known author. fatherlessness (fá-THer-les-nes) n. the state of being fatherless.

fatherliness (fatherlines) n. the qualities of a father; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.

fatherly (fá'rher-li) a. like a father in affection and care; tender; protecting;—adv. in a fatherly manner.

fathership (fá'Ther-ship) n. the state of being a fathership (father.

fathom (fath'um) n. [A.S. feethm] the space to which a man can extend his arms; a measure of length containing 6 feet; reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought; —v.t. to measure with the arms extended; to measure with a line, to acceptain the doubt, if the count — house. with a line; to ascertain the depth of; to sound—hence, to get to the bottom of. Fathom-line, a line with which soundings are made. Fathom-wood, waste timber at shipbuilding yards, sold in fathom lots. (fartt-um-a-bl) a. capable of being fathomed.

fathomer (fath-uni-er) n. one that fathoms.

fathomless (fath'um-les) a. incapable of being fathomed; bottomless.

fatidic, fatidical (fatidik,-i-kul)a. [L. fatum, phetic; having power to forctell the future.

phetic; having power to forctell the future.

fatigue (fa-teg) n. [L. fatiquere, to weary] wearinterion; cause of weariness; toil; the labours of military men, distinct from the use of arms; -nt. to weary with labour or any bodily and exertion; to exhaust the strength or endurance of; to tire. Fatigue-call, a signal to summon soldiers to perform fatigue-duty. Fatigue-ap, a small cap worn by soldiers when on fatigue-duty. Fatigue-duty, that part of a soldier's duty distinct from the use of arms. Fatigue-party, a body of soldiers detailed for duty apart from the use of arms.

Fatimites (fati-imits) n.pl. Arabian princes that daughter of Mahomet.

daughter of Mahomet.

fatiscence (fa-tis-ens) n. a gaping, or an opening. fatiscent (fa-tis'ent) a. [L. futiscere, to gape] opening in chinks; gaping.
fatling (fatling) n. a lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal.

fatlute (fat-lut) n. a mixture of pipe-clay a linseed-oil for filling joints, crevices, etc. a mixture of pipe-clay and

fatly (fat-li) adv. grossly; greasily.

fatness (fat-nes) n. quality of being fat; corpulency; fulness of flesh; richness. fatted (fat'ed) a. made fat.

fatten (fat'n) v.t. to make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fertile and fruitful; v.i. to grow fat or corpulent.

fattener (fat-ner) n. one that, or that which,

fattiness (fatines) n. the state of being fatty;

fattrels (fat-relx) n. [0.F./atraille, trash] the ends of a ribbon; puckerings in a woman's dress. fatty (fat-i) a. containing fat, or having its qualities; greasy; oleaginous.

fatuitous (fa-tū-i-tus) a. foolish : fatuous.

fatuity (fa-tū'i-ti) n. weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness. fatuous (fat-ū-us) a. (L. fatuus, foolish] feeble immind; weak; silly; idiotic. faubourg (fō'bo'org) n. [O.F. fors, out, fr. L. fors, out of doors, and bourg, a market town] a suburb in French cities, or a district recently included within a city.

faucal (faw'-kal) a. [L. fauces, throat] pertaining to, or produced in, the fauces or opening of the throat.

fauces (faw-sez) n.pl. [L.] the upper part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx.

faucet (faw'set) n. [O.F. fausset, fr. fausser, fr. fausser, from a cask or vessel, consisting of a tube stopped with a

fauchard (fo shard) n. [O.F. fr. faux, scythe fr. resembling a spear, with a long handle and a long, one-edged blade.

faucial (faw'si-al) a. of, or pertaining to, the fauces;

faucitis (faw-sī-tis) n. inflammation of the fauces. faugh (faw) int. [Imit.] an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

faujasite (faw-jas-īt) n. [F. Faujas, discoverer] a mineral, a hydrous silicate of alumina.

fault (fawt) n. [O.F. jaute, fr. L. jallere, deceive] a fault (fawt) n. [O.F. jaute, fr. L. jallere, deceive] a want; a moral failing; a difficulty; losing of the scent in hunting; a wrong serve at tennis; [Geol.] a break or interruption of strata; [Elec.] a new path opened to a current by any accident; -v.t. to charge with a fault; to accuse; to cause a displacement in (said of strata or veins);-n.i. to fail; to lack; to commit a fault. At fault, open to blame. To find fault with, to blame for some mistake or defect.

faulted (fawl-ted) a. broken by one or more faults (teol.].

faulter (fawl-ter) n. one that commits a fault;—an offender.

faultfinder (fawlt-fin-der) n. one that picks flaws, or points out faults; a complainer; a device for finding a fault in a current of electricity. faultfinding (fawlt-fin ding) n. the act of pointing out faults; carping: -a. give. to finding fault.

faultful (fawlt-fool) a. full of faults or mistakes.

faultily (fawl'ti-li) adv. in a faulty manner.

faultiness (fawl'ti-nes) n. state of being faulty defective, or erroneous.

faulting (fawl'ting) n. the act of producing faults of dislocations of strata [Cool.].

faultless (fawl'tles) a. without fault; free from blemish; spotless; stainless; perfect.

faultlessly (fawl'tles-nes) n. freedom from

faultlessness (fawlt'les-nes) n. freedom from faults.

faulty (fawlti) a. containing faults, blemishes, or defects; imperfect; blamable; wrong.

faun (fawn) n. [L. faunus, fr. favere, to favour] a deity among the Romans, supposed to inhabit the woods and protect shepherds (usually represented as belf goet and belf men). half goat and half man).

half goat and half man).

fauna (faw-na) n.; pl. faunæ, faunas (faw-nē, -naz)
the animals of any given area or epoch.

faunal (faw-na) n. pertaining to, or treating of,
fauna. Also faunistic.

faunist (faw-nist) n. one that attends to rural disquisitions; a naturalist.

faunology (faw-noi/ō-ji) n. [G. logos, discourse]
zoogeography; that part of zoology
which treats of the geographical distribution of animals.

fauteuil (fō tef-ye) n. [F.] an arm-chair, usually
highly ornamented—hence, a seat, or
membership, in the French Academy.

iaux das (fō pā) [F.] a false step ; a mistake.

faveolate (fa-vō'u-lāt) a. pitted; cellular; formed like a honeycomb.

faveolus (fa-vā'u-lus) n. [L. favus, honeycomb] a honeycomb-like cell, pit, or depression. favillous (fa-vil'us) a. [L. favilla, glowing ashes] consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling, ashes.

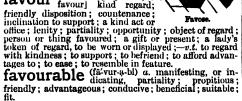
favonian (fa-vō'-ni-an) a. [L. favonius, the western breeze] blowing from the west; fortunate: favourable; prosperous.

ravose (fā-vōs') a. [L. favus, honeycomb] honeycombcd; like the section

of a honeycomb; having pits, depressions, or cells

favosite (favo-sit) n. a fossil coral with faveolate arrangements of the pore-cells.

favour (fa-vur) n. [L. favere, to favour] kind regard;



favourableness (favour-a-bl-nes) n. condition or quality of being favour-

favourably (favur-a-bli) adv. in a favourable manner.

favoured (favurd) a. regarded or treated with favour, kindness, etc.; supplied with advantages; wearing a favour; in compounds, as well-favoured, featured, looking, etc.

favouredness (favurd-nes) n. the state of being favoured; appearance.

favourer (favur-er) n. one that favours; a supplementation of the state of favouring and the state of the state of

favouringly (fa'vur-ing-li) actv. in such a way as to show, or confer, favour. favourite (fa'vur-it) as person or thing regarded with peculiar favour; one treated with

partiality ;-a. regarded with particular affection, esteem, or preference.

favouritism (fa'vur-i-tizm) n. the disposition to promote the interest of a favourite; partiality.

favourize (fa-vur-īz) v.t. to favour unduly or especially.

favourless (fa-vur-les) a. unfavoured; not regarded with favour; having no

patronage or countenance.

favus (fā'vus) n. [I.. ficus, honeycomb] a hexagonal marble tile; crusted ringworm; a disease of

the scalp.

fawn (fawn) n. [F. faon, fr. L. foetus, offspring] a buck, or doe, of the first year:

-v. to bring forth a fawn. Fawncoloured, having a colour resembling that of a young deer.

fawn (fawn) v. [M. E. faunen, fr. Icel. jagna, rejoice] to court favour by low cringing, and the like, as a dog; to court servilely, to flatter meanly.

fawning (faw-ning) n the act of flattering servilely; obsequiousness.

fawningly (faw-ning-li) adv. in a cringing, servile manner; obsequiously.

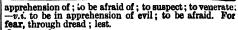
fawningness (faw-ning-nes) n. the quality of being servile; mean flattery.

fay (fa) n. [O.F. fee, fr. L. fata, fairy] a fairy; an elf.

fay (fa) v.t. [A.S. fēgan, unite] to unite closely with; —v.i. to lie close together.
fay, fey (fa) a. [A.S. fæge, fated] about to die; doomed.

fayalite (fa'al-it) n. a black, greenish, or brownish mineral, consisting chiefly of the silicate of iron, so called from the island Fayal, where it is found. fealty (fo'al-ti) n. [L. fidelitas, fr. fidelis, faithful] fidelity to one's lord; the oath sworn by a vassal, of fidelity to a superior power, or to a government; homage; loyalty.

fear (fer) n. [A.S. fier, fear, danger] a painful emotion excited by an expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger; anxiety; alarm; dread; due regard; the cause, or ground, of alarm; the object of apprehension or dread; -v.t. to feel a painful



feared (ferd) a. dreaded; reverenced.

fearful (fer-fool) a. full of fear; afraid; frightened; inclined to fear; timid; inspiring fear; dreadful; awful.

dreadful; awful.
fearfully (för-fool-i) adv. in a fearful manner; timorously; terribly.
fearfulness (för-fool-nes) n. state of being fearfulness (för-fool-nes) n. state of being fearfearless (daring; courageous; intrepid.
fearlessly (för-fes-li) adv. in a fearless manner; intrepidly.
fearlessness (för-les-nes) n. state or quality of being fearless; courage; boldness.
fearsome (för-sum) a. causing fear; dreadful; frightful; terrible.
fearsomely (för-sum-li) adv. in a fearsome

fearsomely (fersum-li) adv. in a fearsome manner; fearfully.
feasibility (fersum-li) adv. in a fearsome manner; fearfully.
feasible (fersum-li) a. [F. faisible, that can be done, fr. fair, fair, make, fr. L. facere, make, do] capable of being done; practicable.
feasibleness (fersum-li) a. feasibility; practically.

feasibly (fe-zi-bli) adv. practicably.

feast (fest) n. [O.F. feste, fr. L. festum, a holiday, fr. feste, solemn] a festival; a solemn, or more commonly, a joyous, anniversary; a festive or joyous meal; a banquet; a treat; a revel;—v.t. to entertain with sumptuous provisions; to delight; to gratify luxuriously;—v.i. to eat sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich provisions; to be highly gratified or delighted. Feast-day, a festival; a day set apart for feasting. Feast-rice, a custom observed at feasts. Feast-won, gained by feasting. Double-feast, a festival on which the antinhon is doubled. antiphon is doubled.

feaster (fester) n. one that fares deliciously; one that entertains magnificently.

feastful (fest-fool) a. festive; joyous; sumptuous.

feasting (festing) n. the act of eating luxuriously; a feast; a rich entertainment.

feat (fet) n. [F. fait, fr. L. fuctum, fr. facere, do, make] an act; a deed; an exploit; a striking act of strength, skill, or cunning;—a. neat; skilful; clever.

feather (feth'er) n. [A.S. fether] one of the growths, generally formed of a central quill and a vane on each side of it which make up the covering of a vane on each side of it, which make up the covering of a bird; a plume: an ornament; kind;—v.t. to dress in feathers; to furnish with a feather, as an arrow or a cap; to adorn; to tread, as a cock. Feather-bearer, a plume

to adorn; to tream, as a cook.

moth. Feather-bed, a bed stuffed with feathers; a soft bed. Feather-bird, the white-throat (Curruca cinerea). Feather-boarding, boarding where the edge of one board overlaps a part of one below. Feather-brained, feather-headed, feather-pated, frivolous, light-heatted; giddy. Feather-cloth, a cloth into which feathers are woven. Feather-edge, an edge as thin as a feather. Feather-fisher, an angler that uses artificial flies; a fly-fisher. Feather-foil, the water-violet. Feather-grass, a crass of southern Europe (Stipa pennata). Feather-poke, reather-lattlet, an antier that sets artical lines, a hyfisher. Feather-foil, the water-violet. Feather-grass, a
grass of southern Europe (Stipu pennata). Feather-poke,
the long-tailed titmouse. Feather-spray, the foam made
by the cutwater of a steamer. Feather-spring, the searspring of a gun-lock. Feather-star, common name of
sea-lilies or crinoids. Feather-stitch, a stitch used in
embroidery. Feather-weight, the lightest weight allowed
to be carried by a horse in a handicap; a boxer whose
weight is in the lowest division prescribed by the ruleshence, a very light weight. A feather in one's cap, an
honour; a mark of distinction. Birds of a feather,
people of the same class, etc. In full feather, up to the
mark; in good condition. In high feather, in high
spirits; elated. The white feather, cowardice. To
feather an oar, in rowing, to turn the blade of the oar
horizontally when out of the water, in order to decrease
the resistance of the air. To feather one's nest, to
gather wealth; to make one's self comfortable.

feathered
with feathers; like the flight of a
feathered animal; swift.

feathered animal; swift.

Fate, far, ado : mē, her : mīne : nōte : tūne : mòon.

feathering (ferm'e-ring) n. plumage; attachment of feathers to an arrow; -pl. the ornamental cusps or projecting points forming a lace-like ornament within the spandrils of an arch. Feathering-screw, a certain kind of screw-propeller. featherless (ferH-er-les) a. without feathers; unfieldged.

feathery (ferti-e-ri) a. pertaining to, resembling, or covered with, feathers.

featly (feti-li) adv. [fr. feat] neatly; dexterously; advoitly.

featness (feti-nes) n. dexterity; nimbleness; advoitness.

feature (fe-tūr)m. [O. F. faiture, make, fr. L. factura, form, or appearance, of the body, esp. of any single part of the face; a lineament (often used in pl. for the face); cast or structure of anything; any marked peculiarity; prominent part;—v.t. to have features resembling; to look like; to favour.

featureless (fö'tūr-les) a. having no distinct features.

featurely (fe'-tūr-li) a. having comely features; handsome.

feaze, feeze (fez) v.t. [A.S. fees, a fringe] to unfebricule (fel/ri-kūl) n. [L. felvricula, dim. of febrific (fe-brif-kūl) n. [L. felvricula, dim. of febrific (fe-brif-ik) a. [L. felvris, fever, and facere] producing fever; feverish.

febrifuge (fel-ri-fūl) n. [L. felvris, tever, and fugure, put to flight] a medicine serving to mitigate or remove fever; -a. having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever; and field pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it.

February (fel-rio-a-ri) n. [L. Felvrarius, fr. februare, purify, expiate] the second month in the year (in common years, this month contains 28

in the year (in common years, this month contains 28 days; in the bissextile or leap year, 29 days).

fecal, fæcal (fc-kul) a. pertaining to, or containing dregs or feces,
fæces (fc-sez) n.pl. [pl. of L. faex,
faex, grounds, dregs] dregs;

lees; sediment; excrement.

feck (fek) n. [fr. effect] quantity or number; the most part of; the greatest number of.

feckful (fek-fool) a. [Scot.] powerful; sturdy; wealthy.

feckless (fek-les) a. [Scot.] spiritless; weak;

fecula (fek-ū-la) n. [L.] chlorophyll, the green matter of plants; starch obtained by washing ground roots, etc., in water; farina; starch.

feculence, feculency (fek-ū-lens,-len-si)n.
feculent; muddiness; foulness; sediment; lees; dregs.
feculent (fek-ū-lent) a. [L. facoulentus fr. facz, grounds] foul with extraneous or impure substances; dreggy; muddy; thick; turbid; foul.

fecund (fek-und, fe-kund) a. prolific; fruitful;
fertile.

fecundate (fe-kun'dāt, fek'un-dāt) v.t. [L. fecundus, fruitful] to make fruitful or prolific; to impregnate

fecundation (fek-un-dā'shun) n. the act of making fruitful; impregnation. fecundator (fek-un-dā'tur) n. one that, or that which, fecundates.

fecundity (fe-kun-di-ti) n. quality or power of producing fruit or young in great numbers; fruitfulness; fertility; richness of invention. fed (fed) past tense and past participle of the verb feed.

federacy (fed'e-ra-si) n. a confederation; confederacy.

federal federacy.

federal federal a. [F. fédéral, fr. L. foedus, federal league] pertaining to a league or treaty founded on mutual agreement, esp. between states; pertaining to the Northern States of American that fought against the Confederates in the American Civil War; —a. a federal union, a supporter of the Northern States during the American Civil War. A federal union, a union of several states, internally independent, under a central government, to which each sends representatives.

federalism (fed'e-ral-izm) n. the principles of federalists.

federalist (federalist) n. an advocate of union; federalist (federalist) n. an advocate of union; in America, a term applied to those who seek to strengthen the authority of the Federal government, in opposition to the Confederalists or Confederates, who seek to strengthen the authority of the separate states

federalize, federalise (fed'e-ral-īz) v.t.

unite by compact.

federally (fed-e-ral-i) adv. in accordance with a covenant or league.

federate (fed-e-ral-i) all. Joederatus, fr. foedus, leaguel united by compact; leagued; confederate:—v.t. to form into a federation.

federation (fede-rā-shun) n. the act of uniting in a league; a league; a confederacy. federationist (fede-rā-shun-ist) n. one that favours political federation, esp. among the parts of the British Empire.

federative (fed-e-rā-tiv) a. uniting; joining in a league.

federatively league.

federatively (federa-tiv-li) adv. in a federative manner.

fee (fe) n. [A.S. feoh, cattle] possession of land; property in general; reward for services; recompense; remuneration, esp. reward for professional services; charge; claim; official due; land or tenement held on conditions; a right to the use of a superior's land, as a stipend for services to be performed, or rent to be paid; the land so held; a fief;—v.t. to reward for services performed or to be performed; to recompense; to hire; to bribe. Feeing-market, a fair held twice a year, at which farm servants are hired [Scot.]. Retaining-fee, a fee to secure priority of claim on service; a fee paid to a lawyer to defend or manage a case. lawyer to defend or manage a case.

lawyer to defend or manage a case.

feeable (fe-a-bl) a. capable of being feed, hired, or bribed.

feeble (fe-bl) a. [O.F. toible, fr. L. flebilis, wretched, fr. flere, weep] weak; deficient in physical strength; infirm; not loud; faint, as the voice; not bright or strong; imperfect, as light or colour; wanting vigour; languid, as efforts; slow, as motion; imbecile; incapable, as the mind. Feeble-minded, weak in mind; irresolute; inconstant. Feeble-minded-ness, the state of being feeble-minded. feebleness (fe-bl-nes) n. quality or condition of mind; infirmity.

mind; infirmity.

feebly (fc-bli) adv. in a feeble manner; weakly;
without strength.

to feedl to give food

feebly (16-101) at the namer; weakly; without strength.

feed (1601) r.t. [A.S. Jādan, to feed] to give food to; to supply with nourishment; to fill the wants of; to satisfy; to nourish; to cherish; to graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding; to supply with materials, as a printing-press with paper; to supply with fuel, as an engine;—v.t. to take food; to eat; to subsist by eating; to prey; to pasture: to graze;—n that which is caten by beasts; provender; fodder; a grazing or pasture ground; allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, ctc. Feed-appron, an apron carrying feed to some part of a machine. Feed-motion, the machinery that moves the feed in machines. Feed-pipe, the pipe leading from the cistern, or pump, to bottom of the boiler. Feed-pump, a force-pump for supplying the boiler of a steam-engine with water. Feed-rack, a rack for food of cattle. Feed-roll, a roller for the supplying to the mechanism the material to be operated upon. Feed-screw, a long screw used in a large lathe to give a regular feed-motion. Feed-water, warm water supplied to the boiler of n steam engine by the feed-pump, through the feed-pipe. the feed-pipe.

feeder (feeder) no one that gives food; one that, or that which, feeds a machine; one that enter or subsists; one hat rattens for slaughter, a or subsists; one hat fattens for slaughte; a channel that supplies a main waterway with water; a branch railroad, or a side line, which increases the business of the main line.

feeding (fé-ding) n. the act of eating; that which feeding is eaten; victuals; pasture. Feeding-bettle, a bottle for supplying noilk to an infant. Feeding-engine, an engine used to feed a boiler or reservoir. Feeding-ground, a place where animals resort to feed. feel (fel) v.t. [A.S. felan, to feel] to perceive by the touch; to touch; to suffer, or enjoy; to experience;

to know intuitively; -v.i. to have perception by the touch or the nerves of sensation; to have the sensibilities

touch or the nerves of sensation; to have the sensibilities moved or affected; to be conscious of being; to seem to the touch;—n. sense of feeling; perception; a sensation communicated by touching.

feeler (fé-ler) n. one that, or that which, feels; one of the organs with which certain animals are turnished for trying objects by the touch; a palp; a proposal, observation, or the like, cautiously put forth to ascertain the views of others.

feeling (fé-ling) a. possessing great sensibility; affecting;—n. one of the five senses—the sense of touch; an act or state of perception by the senses; consciousness; sensibility; sentimentality; any mental state;—pl. ness; sensibility; sentimentality; any mental state;—pl. the passions or affections. (fē-ling-li) adv. in a feeling manner; sympathetically.

feet (fet) n., pl. of foot.

feign (fan) v.t. [F. Jeindre, to feign, fr. L. fingere, to form] to conceive by an act of mind; to invent; to pretend; to counterfeit; to dissemble. feigned (fand') a. counterfeited; pretended; simulating, feignedly (fa²-ned-li) adv. in an assumed or fictitious manner.

feignedness (fa-ned-nes) n. deceit; fictitious-ness.

feigner (fä-ner) n. one that feigns or pretends.

feigning (fa-ning) n. hypocritical appearance; artful contrivance; deception.

feigningly (fa-ning-li) adv. in a feigning manner.

feint (fant) n. [F. feint, ppr. of feindre] that which is feigned; an assumed or deceptive appearance; a pretence; mock attack in boxing, fencing, etc.;—v.i. to make a feint, or mock attack.

a pretence; mock attack in boxing, fencing, etc.;—v.i. to make a feint, or mock attack.

feldsher (feld'sher) n. [Russ. felcher, fr. Ger. feldscher, army surgeon] a surgeon's assistant; a hospital orderly in Russia.

feldspar (feld'spar) n. [Ger. feldspath, fr. feld, feldspar (feld'spar) n. [Ger. feldspath, fr. feld, and spath, spar] a crystalline mineral, somewhat vitreous in lustre, and breaking rather easily in two directions (it consists of silica, alumina, and a base of potash, soda, or calcium oxide). Also feldspath, felspar, felspath.

feldspathic (feld-spath-ik) a. pertaining to feldspathic (feld-spath-ik) a. pertaining to feldspath and facere, make] making happy; productive of happiness.

felicitate (felis-itat) v.t. [L. felicitare fr. felix, felicitate fr. felix, amad happy.

felicitation (fe-lis-itat) v.t. [L. felicitate; felicitation (fe-lis-itas-shun) n. actof felicitating; congratulation.

felicitous (fe-lis-itus-ita) adav. in a felicitous manner.

felicitousness (fe-lis-itus-nes) n. aptness;

felicitousness (fe-lis-i-tus-nes) n. aptness; appropriateness.

felicity (fe-lisi-ti)n. state of being happy; blessedness; that which promotes happiness; a successful or gratifying event.
feline (fe-lin)a. [L. felis, cat] pertaining to a cat; cat-like;—n. one of the cat tribe; a domestic cat.

felinity (fe-lin'i-ti) n. the feline quality.

Felis (félis) n. a genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, including the lion, tiger, panther, cat, and similar animals, characterized by the great development of the organs of destruction, as in the teeth and claws. fell (fel) a. [A.S. fel, cruel] cruel; barbarous; inhuman; fierce; savage; keen; sharp; ravenous; bloody. fell (fel) n. [A.S. fel, skin, allied to L. pellis, skin] a skin, or hide, of a beast.

fell (fel) past tense of the verb fall.

fell (fel) v.t. [A.S. fellan, fyllan, to cut down—causative form of feallan, to fall] to cause to fall; to knock down; to cut, or hew, down; to sew, or hem, down;—n. a cutting down; a felling. [fell on. [Icel. fjall, Dan. fjeld, a hill] a barren hill; a rocky mountain; a tract of high, barren land.

fellah (fel'a) n.; pl. fellahs, fellahin (fel'az, a-hēn [A., tiller of the soil] a peasant, or cultivator of the soil, among the Egyptians, Syrians, etc. feller (fel'er) n. one that fells, hews, or knocks

fellmonger (fel'mung-ger) n. a dealer in hides.

fellmonger (fel'mung-ger) n. a dealer in hides.

fellness (fel'nes) n. state of being fell or cruel;
barbarity.

fellow (fel'o) n. [M.E. felawe, fr. Icel. felaw, partner
in goods, fr. fe, property, and lag, a law] one
that follows; a companion; an associate; an equal in
power, or the like; one of a pair; a person; one of the
associates in an English college admitted to share in its
revenues; a member of a literary, or scientific, society
or corporation; one of the trustees of a college;—v.t. to
match; to pair with. Fellow-being, a fellow-creature;
any member of the human race. Fellow-citizen, a
citizen of the same nation, state, or city. Fellow-commoner, one that dines with the fellows [Cambridge
University]. Fellow-countryman, one of the same
country. Fellow-creature, one of the same race or kind.
Fellow-feeling, sympathy; a like feeling; joint interest.
Fellow-heir, a joint heir; a co-heir. Fellow-labourer, one
that labours at the same business or design. Fellowstudent, one that prosecutes his studies in the same
companion in labour; coadjutor. Fellow-wheel, one of
a pair of matched wheels working together.

company, or class, with another. Fellow-wheel, one of a pair of matched wheels working together.

fellowship (fel-5-ship) n. companionship; society; association; partnership; society association; partnership; a foundation for the maintenance, on certain conditions, of a resident scholar; the rule for dividing profit and loss among partners. Good-fellow-ship, companionableness. Right hand of fellowship, the right hand given at certain ceremonies, as in some churches, by one minister, or elder, to another, at an ordination.

ordination.

fellside (fel'sīd) n. the side of a rocky hill.

felly (fel'i) n. [A.S. felg] the exterior rim, or a part of the rim, of a wheel. Also fellow (fel'ō).

felly (fel-li) adv. cruelly; savagely; inhumanly.

felly (fel·li) adv. cruelly; savagely; inhumanly.

felo de se (fcl·lō dē sē) [L., a felon upon himself] a felon, i.e., murderer, of himself; a suicide, while presumably sane.

felon (fel·un) n. [F. felon, fr. Low L. fello, traitor] a person that has committed felony; a person guilty, or capable, of heinous crime; a whitlow; a painful inflammation of the fingers or toes;—a. malignant; fierce; malicious; traitorous; disloyal.

feloness (fel·un-es) n. a woman that has committed felony.

felonious (felony; malicious; villainous; traitorous, feloniously (feloï-ius-il) adv. in a felonious to commit crime. to commit crime.

feloniousness (fe-lo'ni-us-nes) n. the character of being felonious.

felonry (fel'un-ri) n. a body of felons; a convict population.

felony (fel'un-i) n. an offence that occasions a total forfeiture of lands or goods, at the common law, and to which capital or other punishment may be added, according to the degree of guilt; a heinous crime, esp. a crime punishable by death or imprisonment.

felsite, felstone (fel'sīt, -stōn) n. [Ger. fels, rock composed of an intimate mixture of quartz and rock, composed of an intimate mixture of quartz and orthoclase felspar.

felsitic (fel-sit-ik) a. of the nature of felsite.

felt (felt) n. past tense and past participle of the verb feel.

felt (felt) n. [A.S. felt] cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and fur, wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure with lees or size; a hat made of wool;—v.t. to make into felt, or a felt-like substance; to cover with felt.

felted (fel'ted) a. matted together.

felting (felting) n. the material of which felt is made; the art or process of making felt.

feltmaker (felt-mā-ker) n. one that makes felt. feltness (feltnes) n. the quality of being felt or experienced.
feltwork (feltwurk) n. a network, or felting, as of fibres.

felty (fel'-ti) a. felt-like.

felucca (fe-luk-a) n. [It. feluca, fr. A. fulk, a ship] with oars and two masts with lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean.

felwort (fel'wurt) n. [A.S. feld, field, and wyrt, wort] a plant, a species of gentian.

female (fe-māl) n. [F. femella, dim. of femina. woman] one of



dim. of femina. woman one or the sex that Dears young; a plant that bears the pistil, and is impregnated by the pollen of the male flowers, and produces fruit:—a. belonging to the sex that conceives and gives birth to young; belonging to an individual of the female sex; characteristic of the sex; feminine; having pistils and no stamens ; pistillate.

femalely (fe-mal-li) adv. suitably for a woman.

femality (fo-mal'i-ti) n. female nature; state of being female.

femalize (fe-ma-līz) v.t. to make or express as feminine.

feminacy (fem-i-na-si) n. female nature; feminality.

feminality (fem-i-nali-ti) n. the state of being female; female nature.

feminine (fem-i-nin) a. |L. femina, woman] pertaining to a woman, or to women; womanly; having the qualities of a female; modest; effeminate; having the grammatical form or gender of words which are epithets of females. Feminine rhymes, those between words ending each in an unaccented syllable.

femininely (fem-i-nin-ii) adv. in a feminine manner.

teminization (fem.i-ni-zā/shun) n. a becoming

femme-de-chambre (fam-d'-shang'-br) maid; a lady's maid.

femoral (fem'u-ral) a. [L. femur, thigh] belonging to the thigh. Femoral artery, the main artery in the thigh.

femur (fe-mur) n. [L. femur, femoris] the thigh hone; the third joint of an insect's leg. fen (fen) n. [A.S. fenn, marsh, moor] boggy land; moor; marsh.

fence (fens) n. labbreviation of defence] that which fends off attack or danger; a defence; a wall, hedge, or other inclosing structure about a field, garden, or the like; fencing; a guard for a carpenter's plane; a receiver of stolen goods;—v.t. to fend off danger from; to protect; to guard; to inclose with a fence;—v.i. to make a fence; to give protection; to defend one's self by use of the sword.

fenceless (fens'les) a. without a fence; open; unguarded.

fencer (fen ser) n. one that practises fencing with the sword.

fencible (fen'si-bi) a. capable of being defended, or of making, or affording, defence.

fencibles (fen'si-bis) n.pt. soldiers enlisted for the defence of the country, but not liable to be sent abroad.

liable to be sent abroad.

fencing (fen-sing) n. the art or practice of selffencing defence with the sword; the materials of
fences for farms; a system of fences.

fend (fend) v.t. [abbreviation of defenul] to keep off:
to shut out; to ward off:-v.i. to act in opposition; to resist; to parry; [Scot.] to support; to maintain.
fender (fen-der) n. one that, or that which, fends or
wards off; esp. a metallic frame to hinder
coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor; a piece of
timber, bundle of old ropes, or other thing hung over the
side of a vessel, to guard it from injury by striking
against a wharf or another vessel.

fenerate (fen'e-rāt) v.t. [L. foenus, usury] to put to use; to lend on interest.

feneration (fene-rā'shun) n. act of lending; usury; the interest on money lent.
fenestra (fe-nes-tra) n. a foramen; an opening [Anat.].

fenestral, fenestrate (fe-nes-tral, -trāt) a. [L. jenestra, a window] pertaining to a window, or to windows, with transparent spots

transparent spots.

Fenian (fé-ni-an) n. [Ir. Fianna Eirionn, the champions of Erin—the name applied, in traditions, to those that formed the militia of the ancient kings of Ireland] a member of an association of Irishmen, founded in New York, in 1857, having for its principal object the establishment of an independent republic in Ireland;—a. of, or belonging to, the Fenians.

Fenianism (fé-ni-an-izm) n. the principles, politics, or practices, of the Fenians fenks (fengks) n. [Etym. doubtful] the refuse of the Male blubber.

fenland (fenland) n. fens, marshy lands, csp. district in Norfolk, Cambridge, and Lincoln.

ienman (fen-man) n. one that lives in fens

fennec, fennek (fen'ek) n. [Meorish] the zerda, a small African fox with large ears.

fennel (fen-el) n. [A.S. fivol, fr. I. feniculum, plant, with a yellow flower, cultivated in gardens for the agreeable aromatic flavour of its seeds. Fennel-water, a spirituous liquor prepared from fennel seed.

fenny abounding in fens; swampy; boggy, fent (fent) n. [O.F. /ente, fr. L. findere, split] a slit, esp. in dress; crack; flaw; rennaut.

fenugreek (fen'a-grek) n. [L. fenum Graecum, literally, "Greek hay"] a plant allied to clover and meilite cultivated for its needs which are

to clover and melilot, cultivated for its seeds, which are used by farriers.

icod (fūd) n. See feud.

feodal, feodary (fit'dal, da-ri)a. See foudal, feudary.

feoff (fef) v.t. [O.F. /cojfer, fr. /ief] to invest with a fee or feud; to enfeoff. See flef. feef. on one that is invested with the flef.

feoner (fef-er) n. one that enfeoffs, or grants a fec.

feoffment (fef-ment) n. grant of a feud or fee in trust; a gift or conveyance, in fee, of land or other corporeal hereditaments, accompanied by actual delivery of possession: the instrument or deed by which corporeal hereditaments are conveyed.

feracious (fe-rā-shus) a. [L. ferax, -ucis, fr. ferre, to bear] fruitful.

feræ (fē-rō) n.pl. [L. fera, a wild heast] beasts of prey; an order of carnivorous animals.

feral (fc-ral) a. [L. fera] wild; not domesticated; run wild.

feral (fe-ral) a. (L. feralis, of, or belonging to, the dead, deadly] funereal; cruel; fatal.

feretory (fer-e-tur-i) n. (L. feretrum, bien litter, fr. ferre, to bear] a portable bier or shrine for containing relies of saints, carried in processions; the tomb in which their bodies are deposited.

feria (feri-a) n. [L. feria, holiday] any day of the week except Saturday or Sunday [R.C. calendar].

ferial ((f²(ri-al) a. [L. ferialis, fr. feria, a holiday] in the church, of a week-day not a festival or a fast; of a holiday.

or a fast; of a holiday.

ferine

(fē'rīn, -rin) a. [L. ferinus, fr. fera, a wild animal] wild; untained; savage.

(ferity) (feri-ti) n. [O.F. ferte, fr. L. ferus, wild] wildness; cruelty; savageness.

ferly, farly (ferill, farili) a. [A.S. færlic, sudden, fr. fær, fear] fearful; terrible; sudden; singular;—n. a wonder; astonishment.

fermata (fer-matta) n. [It. fr. L. fermare, to stop] in music, a pause prolonging the value of a note or rest: the sign of such a pause.

value of a note or rest; the sign of such a pause.

ferment (ferment) n. [L. fermentum, fr. fermentation; tumult; agitation; (fer-ment') v.t. to

cause formentation in; to set in motion; to heat; to raise by intestine motion;—v.i. to undergo fermentation; to work; to effervesce; to be active or excited.

fermentability (fer-men-ta-bil'-i-ti)n. capability of being fermented. fermentable, fermentible (fer-mentible table) -ti-

bl) a. capable of fermentation.

fermentation (fer-men-tā'shun) n. the decomposition of organic substances produced by the action of a living organism, or by certain unorganized agents (fungi, esp. Saccharomyces, and bacteria are the usual agents); the active state of the intellect or the feelings.

fermentative, fermentive (fer-men'ta-

tiv) a. causing, or consisting in, fermentation. fermeture (fer-ine-tur) n. [F. fr. L. firmare, to make fast] a mechanism for closing the chamber of a breech-loader. fermillet (fer-inil-et) n. [O.F. fermoillet, dim. of ferm (fern) n. [A.S. feurn] a vascular cryptogamous plant belonging to the natural order Filices. Fern-owl, the goat-sucker. Fern-seed, the spores of ferns, once supposed to have the power of rendering persons invisible.

fernery ferne-ri) n. a place where fernery ferns are raised artificially. ferniticle, fernitickle,

fernticle (fer'ni-ti-kl, fern'ti-kl) n. F(fer'n] a freckle (usually in pl.). fernshaw (fern'shaw) n. a thicket of ferns.

ferny (fer'ni) a. abounding in ferns; overgrown with ferns.

ferocious (fe-rō'shus) a. [L. ferox, fierce, fr. ferox, wild] indicating cruelty; fierce; ravenous; savage; barbarous.

ferocious (fe-ro'-shus-ii) adv. fiercely; with savage cruelty.

ferociousness (fe-ro'-shus-nes) n. savage ferocity (fe-ros'-i-ti) n. the state of being ferocious; savage wildness or fierceness; fury; emelty: harbsrity

ferrara (fe-rá-ra) n. a broadsword of superior temper, often called Andrea Ferrara, said to have been made at Belluno in Venetia, by Andrea Ferrara.

ferrate (ferat) n. a salt formed by the union of ferreous (fer-e.us) a. [L. jerreus, fr. ferrum, iron] partaking of, made of, or pertaining to, iron : like iron.

ferret (feret) n. [corruption of It. fioretto, little flower, fr. L. flos, floris, flower] a narrow tape or ribbon woven orig. from spun-silk, now generally from worsted or cotton.

ferret (feret) n. [O.F. furet, ferret, fr. L. fur, thief]

kind, about 14 inches in length, of a pale yellow or white colour, with red eyes; the iron used to try the smelted matter, to see if it is fit to work;—v.t. to drive or hunt out of a lurking place, as the ferret does the rabbit.

ferreter (fer'e-ter) n. one that uses a ferret in

killing vermin: one that pries into
the affairs of others.

ferriage (fer-i-i-j) n. the price or fare to be paid at
a ferry; means of crossing a river.

ferriferous (fe-rif-e-rus) u. [L. ferrum, iron,
and ferre, bear] producing or yield-

ferromagnetic (fer-ō-mag-ne'tik)a. behaving like iron in a magnetic field. ferrotype (fer²ō-tīp) n. [L. ferrum, iron] a positive photograph, in which the sensitive film is laid on a sheet of enamelled iron or tin. ferruginous (fe-rōo'j-inus) a. [L. ferrugineus, fr. ferrugo, iron rust] partaking of iron; containing particles of iron; resembling iron

ferrule (fer-ool, fer-il) n. [O.F. virole, fr. L. viriola, a little bracelet] a ring of metal put round a cane, tool-handle, or other thing, to strengthen it or

ferry (feri) v.t. [A.S. ferian, carry] to carry or transport of the post over a river, or other water, in a boat;—v.i. to pass over water in a boat;—n. a vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over narrow waters; passengers and goods are conveyed over narrow waters; a ferry-boat; a place where persons or things are carried across a river or other water in ferry-boats; the right or liberty of carrying persons, animals, or goods across a river or other water in boats for hire. Ferry-master, a superintendent of a ferry; one that collects

ferriage money.

fertile (fertil, -til) a. [L. fertilis, fr. ferre, bear, producing producing fruit in abundance; productive; inventive; fruitful.

fertilely (fer'til-i) adv. in a fertile manner.

fertility (fer-til'i-ti) n. state of being fertile; fruit-fulness.

fertilizable (fer-ti-lī-za-bl) a. capable of being fertilization (fer-ti-lī-zā-shun) n. the act or process of rendering fertile; the process by which the pollen renders the ovule fertile.

fertilize (fer-ti-līz) v.t. to make fertile; to enrich.

fertilizer (fer'ti-li-zer) n. one that fertilizes; manure; any substance used to enrich

ferula (fer'u-la) n. giant fennel, a species of umbelliferous plants.

ferulaceous (fer-\(\frac{0}{0}\)-la'shus) n. [L. ferula, rod]
pertaining to reeds or canes.

ferule (fer-\(\frac{0}{0}\)), fer-ii) n. [L. ferula, a cane, fr. ferire,
to strike] a piece of wood used for striking

children in punishment; a cane; -v.t. to punish with a

fervency (fer-ven-si) n. state of being fervent; heat of mind; ardour; warmth of devotion.

fervent (fer-vent) a. [L. fervens, entis, fr. fervere boil] hot; ardent; boiling; warm in feeling; ardent in temperament; carnest; vehement; animated. fervently (fer vent - li) adv. with great heat; eagerly; vehemently. ferventness (fer-vent-nes) n. fervency; ardour; zeal.

fervescent (fer-ves'ent) a. growing hot.

fervid (fer'vid) a. [L. fervidus, fr. fervere] burning; boiling; ardent; vehement.

fervidity (fer-vid'i-ti) n. heat; fervency.

fervidly (fer'vid-li) adv. in a fervid manner.

fervidness (fer-vid-nes) n. glowing heat; ardour fervour (fer-vid-nes) n. glowing heat; intensity of feeling; glowing ardour; animated zeal.

fescue, festue (fes-kū, -tū) n. [O.F. festu, fr. festuca, a straw] a genus of grasses, Festuca; a straw, wire, stick, or the like, used chiefly to point out letters to children when learning to read; -v.t. to assist in reading by a fescue.

fesse, fess (fes) n. [L. fascia, band] a band drawn horizontally across the centre of an escutcheon [Her.].

escutcheon [Her.].

festal (fes-tal) a. [L. festum, a holiday, a feast] perfectal taining to a holiday or feast; joyous; gay;

festally (fes'tal-i) adv. in a joyous, or festal, manner.

fester (fes'ter) v.t. [O.F. festre, fr. L. fistula, ulcer] to cause to fester;—v.i. to grow virulent; to corrupt; to rankle; to become malignant;—n. a sore that rankles and discharges corrupt matter; a pustule; an ulcer.

festinate (fes'ti-nāt) a. [L. festinare, pp. festinfestinately (fes'-ti-nāt-li) adv. hastily.

festival (fer-ti-val) a. [L. festivus, festive, fr. festivm, a feast] pertaining, or appropriate, to a feast; festive; festal; jovial; joyous; mirthful;—n,ta time of feasting or celebration; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious; a banquet.

festivally (fcs'ti-val-i) adv. in a festive manner.

festive (fes'tiv) a. pertaining to, or becoming, a feast; festal; joyous; gay; mirthful.

festively (fes'tiv-li) adv. in a festive manner.

festivity (festivi-ti) n. condition of being festive; joyfulness; gaiety; a festival.

festoon (festivon) n. [F. feston, fr. Low L. festo, a garland, or wreath, hanging in a depending curve; anything arranged in this way; -v.t. to form in festoons, or adorn with festoons. Festoon-bilind, a window-blind gathered in two or more rows of festoons in its two or more rows of festoons in its



Festuca (f tū'ka) n. [L. Festoon. festuca, stalk] a large genus of grasses, valuable for pasturage.

fetal, feetal (fetal) a. [L. fetus] pertaining to a

fetation, foetation (fe-ta'shun) n. the formation of a fetus in

the womb; pregnancy.

fetch (fech) v.t. [A.S. feccan, bring] to go and bring; to bring; to derive; to obtain; to recall from a swoon; to bring to accomplishment; to reach; to arrive at:—v.i. to move; to turn; to arrive;—n. a stratagem; a trick; an artifice.

fetch (fech) n. [Etym. unknown] the apparition of a living person; a wraith; an apparition.

Fetch-candle, a light seen at night, and believed by the superstitious to portend a death.

fetching (fech-ing) a. alluring; attractive; fascingthe (fat) n. [F. fr. L. festum] a festival, holiday, or celebration;—v.t. to feast; to honour with a festive entertainment. Fête-champêtre, a festival, day; a birthday.

feticide (feti-sīd) n. [L. fetus and caedere, kill] the destruction of the life of a fetus.

fetid (fe'tid) u. [L. Joetidus, fr. Joetere, have an ill smell] having an offensive smell; stinking. fetidness (fe'tid-nes) n. the quality of smelling offensively.

fetish, fetich (fc-tish) n. [Pg. feitico, artificial, fc-tish, fetich fr. L. facere, make] a name given to the gods of West Africa by the Portuguese: a material thing, living or dead, worshipped among certain African tribes; an idol. Fetish-man, a man credited with the character of a fetish.

fetishism, fetichism (fe'tish-izm) n.

shipping a fetish.

fetishist, fetichist (fë-tish-ist) n. a worcharacterized by fetishes; superstitious. fetishistic, fetichistic of, or pertaining

to, fetishism.

fetlock (fet-lok) n. [fr. feet, or foot, and lock] the tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint in horses; the part of the horse's leg where this

fetlocked (fet-lokt) a. having fetlocks; hobbled by the fetlocks.

fetlow (fet'-lo) n. [whitlow] a whitlow.

fetor (fe'tur) n. [L. fetor] a strong, offensive smell;

fetter (fetter) n. [A.S. fetor, fr. fet, feet, fr. fot, foot] a chain for the feet (chiefly used in pl.); anything that confines, or restrains, from motion; -v.t. to put fetters on; to shackle; to bind; to enchain;

fettered (fetered) a. chained; bound; a term applied to the feet of animals when they stretch backwards, as in the seals, so as to be unsuitable for walking.

fetterless (fet'er-les) a. free from fetters; unre-strained; at liberty.

fetterlock (fet'er-lok) n. a fetlock; a shackle.

fetteriock (fet-er-lok) n. a fetlock; a shackle.

fettle (fet-) n. [Ekym. doubtul] state of readiness, or work; fitness, for work; -v.t. to repair; to do jobbing work; to arrange; -v.v. to work with activity or fussiness. fettling of the pudding furnace [Metal.]

fetus, feetus (fet-us) n. [L. fetus, a bringing forth] the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed, before which time it is called embryo.

feu (fū) n. [Scot., a form of feud] a fief; land held of a superior on payment of an annual rent; dispord of land for building purposes for a stipulated rent—the feu-duty; -v.t. to give in feu; to grant a right to heritable property for some annual consideration or rent.

feuage (fi-ij) n. [O.F. feuage, firewood, fr. feu, fireplace, fire] a tax formerly imposed upon fireplaces and chimneys.

fireplaces and chimneys.

12uar (fū'ar) n. one that holds a feu or feus.

feud (füd) n. [A.S. fikhth, hostility, fr. fikh, hostile] quarrel; contention; an inveterate strife between families, claus, or parties in a state; deadly hatred.
feud fidl n. [Low L. feudum, a fief] a stipendiary estate in land held of a superior on condition of

estate in land field of a superior on condition of service; a fief; a fee.

feudal (fü-dal) a. pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees;
fess; embracing tenures by military services. The
Feudal System, that mediseval form of government which
prevailed over the whole of Europe, and was introduced
into England at the Norman Conquest, by which vassals held their lands from their lord-superior on condition of military service.

feudalism (fū'dal-izm) n. the feudal system; the principles and constitution of feuds or lands held on condition of subjection and service to the

superior.

feudalist (fū'dal-ist) n. a supporter of the feudal system; one versed in feudal law. feudalistic (fū'da-lus'tik) a. of the nature of feudalism.

feudality (fū-dal-i-ti) n. the state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution. feudalization (fū-dal-i-zā-shun) n. the act of feudalization (fū-dal-i-zā-shun) n. the act of feudalize (fū-dal-iz) v.t. to reduce to feudal tenure.

feudally (fū'dal-i) adv. in a feudal manner.

feudary (fu'da ri) a. [Low L. feudarius, fr. feudam] held by, or pertaining to, feudal tenure :—n. a feudatory.

feudatory (fū-da-tur-i) a. held from another on some conditional tenure;—n. a tenant or vassal that held his lands of a superior on condition of feudal service; the tenant of a feud or fief.

feu-de-joie (fe-d'-zhwaw) n. [F., fire of joy] a bonfire, or a firing of guns, in token

feudist (fū'dist) n. one learned in the law of feuds; a feudal antiquary.

feuillet (fc'ye) n. [F., leaf, fr. L. folium] the psalterium, the third stomach of a runninant.

feuilleton (fc'ye-tong) n. [F., dim. of feuillet] that part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature and criticism; the matter cityen in the feuilleton given in the feuilleton.

feuilletonism (fe-ye-tong-ism) n. superficial and showy qualities in scholarship or literature.

fever (fever) n. [A.S. fefor, fr. L. febris] diseased state of the system, marked by increased heat, acceleration of the pulse, and a general derangement of the functions; strong excitement of any kind; frenzy; n.i. to be seized with fever. Fever-heat, the bodily heat characteristic of fever, about 120° F.—hence, a feverish degree of a voitement. degree of excitement.

fevered (fe-verd) a. feverish; perturbed; disordered. feverfew (fc'ver-fu) n. [A.S. jeferfuge] a plant allied to camomile, so named from its supposed qualities as a febrifuge. feverish (fe-ver-ish) a. affected by, pertaining to, indicating, or resembling, fever; in an agitated or excited state; passionately desirous, eager, or impatient; liable to sudden changes.

feverishly (fe-ver-ish-li) adv. in a feverish man-

feverishness (fe-ver-ish-nes) n. the state of being feverish; a slight febrile

few (fū) a. [A.S. feāwe] not many; small in number; the n. and pron. not many; a small number; the minority.

fewness (fü'nes) n. the state of being few; smallness of number; paucity.

fez (fex) n. [fr. Fez, a town in Morocco] a red cap without a brim, worn in Turkey, Egypt, etc.; a

tarboosh.

fiacre (fê-û-kr) n. [F., fr. the Hôtel de St. Fracre in Paris, where the inventor of these carriages had, in 1640, an office for the hire of them] a French hackney coach.

hackney coach.

fiancé, fiancée (fö-ång-sä) n. [F. fiancer, to ne that is betrothed (masculine and feminine).

fiars (fö-åns) n.pl. [fiar, the holder of a fie] the price of grain as fixed in the counties of Scotland by the respective sheriffs and a jury.

Fianna Fail n. (Ir. cp. Fenian) name of the fiasco (fö-åz-kö) n. [It.] a failure in a musical performance: a failure of any kind.

fiat (fiat) n. [L., let it be done, fr. hierre, make, do] a command to do something; a decree.

fib (fib) n. [an abbreviation of hibbe] a lie or falsehood;

-v.i. to lie; to speak falsely.

fibber (fib'er) n. one that tells lies or fibs.

fibration (fi-brā-shun) n. the formation of fibres; fibre (fi-ber) n. [F. fr. L. jibra, a thread] one of the delicate, thread-like portions of which the tissues of plants and animals are constituted; any fine, slender thread, or thread-like substance.

fibred (fi-berd) a. composed of, or having, fibres; fibrous.

fibreless (fī-ber-les) a. destitute of fibres.

fibriform (fi-bri-form) a. fibrous; composed of fibres.

fibril (fi-bril) a small fibre; the branch of a fibre; fibrillæ (fi-bril-2) n.pl. the minute sub-divisions in which a branching root ends; the roots of lichens [Bot.].

fibrillated, fibrillate (fī-bri-lā-ted, -lāt) a. having fibrils; finely

fibrous:—v.t. to form into fibrils.

fibrillation (fi-bri-lū/shun) n. the state of being fibrillated.

fibrillar, fibrillary, fibrillous (fī-bri-ri, fī-bril-us) a. pertaining to fibres; formed of small fibres. fibrilliform (fī-bril-i-form) a. resembling fibrilla, fibrin, fibrine (fī-brin) n. [L. fibra] a peculiar organic compound of the same nature as albumen, found in a nimals and vacatables

nature as albumen, found in animals and vegetables.

fibrination (fī-bri-nā-shun) n. the acquisition of the power to form an abnormal amount of fibrin.

fibrinous (ff-bri-nus) a. having the character of fibroid (ff-broid) a. having the form of fibrin; fibrous.

fibroin (fibro-in) n. the chief chemical constituent in silk of cobwebs.

fibrous (fibrus) a. containing, or consisting of, fibres.

fibrovascular (fi-brō-yas-kū-lar) a. [L. vascu-consisting of woody fibres and ducts [Bot.]. fibula (fib-ū-la) n. [L.] a clasp or buckle; the outer and smaller bone of the leg; a needle for

sewing up wounds.

fibular (fib'ū-lar) a. pertaining to the outer bone of the leg.

ficellier (fi-sel'i-er) n. [F. fr. L. filum, thread] a fichu (fi-shòò') n. [F. fr. ficher, pin up] a small, light covering, usually of lace or muslin, for the pack and shoulders neck and shoulders.

fickle (fik'l) a. [A.S. ficol, fr. fic, fraud] wavering; inconstant; changeful; unsteady; capricious; variable; unsettled.

fickleness (fik'l-nes) n. state of being fickle; fickleness (fik'l-nes) n. state of being fickle; fickleness (fik'til) a. [L. fictils, fr. fingere, pp. fictus, shape] moulded into form by art; manufactured by the potter.

fictileness (fik'til-nes) n. the quality of being fictile.

fictility (fik-til'i-ti) n. fictileness.

fiction (fik'shun) n. [I. fictio, -ionis, fr. fingere] act of feigning, inventing, or imagining; that which is feigned, esp. a fictitious story; a fable; fabrication; falsehood.

fictional (fik-shun-al) a. of the nature of fiction; imaginary. fictionist (fik-shun-ist) n. a writer or maker of fiction.

fictitious (fik-tish'us) a. feigned; imaginary; not genuine.

fictitiously (fik-tish'-us-li) adv. in a fictitious fictitiousness (fik-tish'-us-nes) n. the quality of being fictitious.

fictitiousness (fik-tishi-us-nes) n. the quality of being fictitious.

fictive (fik-tiv) a. formed by the imagination; fictitious tious; imaginative; feigned.

fictor (fik-tur) n. [L.] an artist that works in wax, clay, or other plastic material.

fid (fid) n. [L. findere, fidz, divide] a square bar of wood wood tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing; a plug of oakum for the muzzle of a cannon.

fiddle (fid-l) n. [A.S. fithele, a fiddle, connected instrument of music; a violin;—v.t. to play on a fiddle or violin; to shift the hands often and do nothing; to trifle. Fiddle-de-dee, nonsense. Fiddle-faddle, v.t. to trifle. Fiddle-fish, the angel-fish. Fiddle-head, an ornament on a ship's bow, curved like the head of a fiddle. Fiddle-shaped, panduriform (applied to the leaves of some plants that are oblong and contracted in the middle). Fiddle-stick, the bow and string with which a fiddler plays on a violin (also fiddle-bow). Fiddle-string, the string of a violin. Fiddle-wood, the wood of a tree that grows in the West Indies, and belongs to a genus of ornamental timber trees. To play first, or second, fiddle, in an orchestra, to take the part of a first or second violin player; to take a leading or a subordinate part or position. fiddler (fid-ler) n. one that plays on a fiddle or violin.

fiddling (fidling) a. trifling; fussy;—n. the act of playing on a fiddle.
fidelity (fi-deli-it) n. (l. fidelitas, fr. fides, faith, fr. fidere, to trust) faithfulness; loyalty; observance of the marriage covenant; honesty; veracity;

fidge (fi) v.t. [Scot.] to cause to fidget;—v.i. to fidget indept.

fidget (fij'et) v.i. [dim. of fidge, fr. fike, move up and down, fr. Icel. fika, climb up quickly] to move uneasily one way and the other;—n. irregular motion; uneasiness; restlessness. (fij'et-i-ines) n. the state of being fidgety.

fidgety (fij'et-i) a. restless; uneasy; impatient.

fiducial (fi-dū-shal) a. [L. fiducia, fr. fidere, to trust] having faith or trust; confident; undoubting; having the nature of a trust; fiduciary.

fiducially (fi-dū'shal-i) adv. with confidence.

fiduciary (fi-di-sha-ri) a. [L. fiduciarius, fr. fiducial] confident; undoubting; fr. fiducial] confident; undoubting; mone that holds a thing in trust for another; a trustee; one that depends for salvation on faith without works. fie (fi) int. [Scand.] an exclamation denoting contempt or dislike.

fief (fēf) n. [F. fr. Low L. feudum] an estate held of a superior, on condition of military service; a fee;

a feud.

field (föld) n. [A.S. feld] cleared land; any part of a farm inclosed for tillage or pasture; ground not inclosed; the country; a cleared space, or plain, where a battle is fought; the battle itself; an open space of any kind; a wide extent; an expanse; the surface of the shield—hence, any blank space or ground on which figures are drawn or projected;—v.i. to stop and return to the proper place [Cricket];—v.i. to take to the field, e.g., search food; to act as fielder [Cricket]; to fag out. Field-artillery, light ordnance suitable for use in the field. Field-battery, a battery of field-guns. Field-bed, a bed for the field; a portable bed. Field-book, a note-book used in surveying or civil engineering, in which are made entries of measurements taken in the field. Field-colours, small flags, of about a foot square, for marking colours, small flags, of about a foot square, for marking positions in the field. Field-day, a day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions; drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions; a military review; a gala day; a fête. Field-fare, a migratory bird of the thrush tribe, about ten inches in length, the head ash-coloured, the body chestnut, and the tail black (it winters in Great Britain). Field-glass, a binocular telescope, used by tourists, military men, etc. Field-gun, a small cannon, mounted on a light carriage, used on the battle-field; a field-piece. Field-hand, a worker in the fields. Field-hospital, a temporary hospital near place of battle. Field-ice, ice formed in large, flat masses in the polar scas (detached masses of it form floes). Field-marshal, the commander of an army; a military officer of the highest rank in the British, French, and German armics. Field-mouse, a mouse that burrows military officer of the highest rank in the British, French, and German armies. Field-mouse, a mouse that burrows in banks. Field-officer, a military officer in rank above a captain, and below a general, as a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel. Field-piece, a field-gun. Field-preacher, one that preaches in the open air. Field-sport, diversion in the field, as shooting and hunting. Field-vole, a name of the short-tailed field-mouse or meadow-mouse. Field-work, out-door work of a surveyor, engineer, or agriculturist;—pl. earthen works thrown up by troops in the field; trenches. Field of view, the space visible at one view in an optical instrument. A fair field, a fair chance for action. To keep the field, to live in tents; to be in a state of active operations; to maintain one's ground against all comers. To take the field, to begin the active operations of a campaign.

begin the active operations of a campaign.

fielded (fēl'ded) a. engaged in the field of battle;

fielder (fēl'der) n. in cricket, etc., one whose duty
is to catch and stop balls; a dog trained to

pursue game in the field.

fielding (fel-ling) n. in cricket, etc., play in the field, exposure to sun and air, of maltwesh, to promote its acetification.

fiend [fend] n. [A.S. feond, fr. feon, to hate] an implacable, or malicious, foe; the devil; an internal being infernal being.

fiendish (fen'dish) a. like a fiend; malignant; malicious.

fiendishly (fcn'-dish-li) adv. in a fiendish manner.

fiendishness (fēn-dish-nes) n. the state of being fiendish.

fiendlike (fēnd-līk) a. like a fiend; savage; devilish.

fierce (fērs) a. [M. E. fers, fr. O. F. fers, bold, fr. L. ferus, wild] vehement; violent; furious; wild;

passionate. fiercely (fers'li) adv. in a fierce manner; with a wild aspect.

fierceness (fers'nes) n. ferocity; savageness; fury; outrageous passion; keenness;

fierily (fir-i-li) adv. in a hot or fiery manner.

fieriness (fir-i-nes) n. the quality of being flery; irritability.

flery (fir-i) α. [fr. fire] consisting of, or resembling, fire; ardent; passionate; irritable; fierce; heated, as if by fire. Flery-cross, a small cross of wood that had been charred and dipped in blood, formerly sent round by the Highland clans as a call to arms. Flery-footed, impetuously swift. Flery-hot, hot as fire; enthusiastic. Flery-new, acrid, or fiery, from newness. Flery-red, red as fire. Flery-short, hot and curt.

fife (fif) n. [F. fifre, fr. L. pipare, to chirp] a small pipe used as a wind-instrument;—v.i. to play on a

fifer (fi-fer) n. one that plays on a fife.

fiften (fi-fer) n. one that plays on a fife.

fifteen (fif-ten) a. [A.S. Jitune, fr. fif, five, and tin, ten] five and ten;—n. the sum of five and ten; a symbol representing this number, as 15 or xv.

The Fifteen, the Jacobite rebellion of 1715.

fifteenth (fi-fenth) a being one of fifteen equal parts into which a whole is divided; next after fourteenth;—n. one of fifteen equal parts of a unit or whole; [Mus.] a stop in an organ, tuned two octaves above the diapason.

fifth (fifth) a. [A.S. fifta] being one of five equal parts into which a whole is divided; next after fourth;—n. the quotient of a unit divided by five; one of five equal parts; the interval between any tone and the tone represented in the fifth degree of the staff above it. Fifth Monarchy Men, an extreme sect of the time of Cromwell, who looked for the establishment of a fifth universal monarchy on earth, under the personal fifth universal monarchy on earth, under the personal reign of Jesus, in succession to Daniel's four great monarchies of Antichrist.

 $\mathbf{fifthly}$ (fifth-li) adv. in the fifth place.

fiftieth (fifti-eth) a. [A.S. fifteopotha] being one of fiftieth (fifti-eth) a. [A.S. fifteopotha] being one of divided; next after the forty-ninth;—n. one of fifty equal parts; the quotient of a number divided by fifty (fifti) a. [A.S. fifta] five times ten;—n. five tens; a symbol representing fifty units, as 50 or l. fig (fig) n. [F. fique, fr. L. ficus] a fruit-tree of the genus Ficus, growing in warm climates; the fruit of the fig-tree; worthless thing. Adam's fig, the banana. Fig-cake, a cake made of dried figs and almonds. Fig-dust, finely ground oatmeal for feeding caged birds. Fig-leaf, the leaf of a fig-tree; a makeshift. A fig of Spain, a gesture of contempt. Don't care a fig, don't care a trifle.

fig (fig) n. [abbreviation of figure] dress; array; figure; equipment; -v.t. to dress; to deck. In full fig, in full dress.

full dress.

figary (fig-a-ri) n. [corruption of vagary] a frolic; a vagary; a whim.

fight (fit) v.t. [A.S. feohtan, to fight] to carry on, or wage; to war against; to manage or manœuvre in a fight;—v.i. to strive or contend for victory in battle, or in single combat; to contend in arms; to make resistance; to oppose; to act as a soldier;—n. a battle; struggle for victory; a combat; a contest; an encounter. To fight it out, to fight till a decisive result is obtained. Tofightshyof toavoid from a feeling of mistrust fear etc. Tofight shy of, to avoid, from a feeling of mistrust, fear, etc. **inghter** (fi-ter) n. one that fights.

fighting (fi'ting) n. contention; strife;—ppr. fit to fight; of, or pertaining to, battle. Fighting-cock, a game cock. To live like fighting-cocks, to

figment (fig-ment) n. [L. figmentum, fr. fingere, feign] an invention; fiction; fabrication.

ngmental (fig-men'tal) a. feigned; imagined. figulate, figulated (fig-ū-lāt, -lā-ted) a. fingere] made of potter's clay; moulded; shaped. figuline (fig-ū-līn) n. any object made of potter's clay; moulded; shaped. figurability (fig-ū-ra-bil-i-ti) n. quality of being figurable. (fig-ū-ra-bil-i-ti) n. quality of being figurable (capable of being brought to, or of retaining, a certain fixed form or shape.

figural (fig-u-ral) a. consisting of figures.

figurant (fig-u-rant) n. masc. one that dances in the figures of the ballet; one that appears, but does not speak, on the stage.

figurante (fig-ū-rant) n., fem. of figurant.

figurate, figurated (fig-ū-rat, -ra-ted) a. of form or figure; [Mus.] florid.
figuration (fig-ū-ra'shun) n. act of giving figure or determinate form; [Mus.] the introduction of passing notes into the counterpoint.

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figurative (fig-u-ra-tiv) a. representing by a figure or by resemblance; typical; not literal; abounding in figures of speech; florid.

figuratively (figurative) adv. in a figurative manner.

figurativeness (figurative) n. the state of being figurative.

figure (figur) n. [L. figura, fr. fingere, to form] form of anything; shape; fashion; outline; representation in painting, in drawing, etc.; a pattern copied in cloth, paper, or other manufactured article; a design; a status; an example or impression made by

a design; a statue; appearance or impression made by the conduct or career of a person; steps in a dance; a numeral; a digit, as 1, 2, 3, etc.; price; a representative; a deviation from the ordinary manner of speaking, with a view to greater effect; the form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term; [Astrol.] the horoscope;—v.t. to form into any determinate shape; to cover with forms or patterns; to note by numeral characters; to calculate; to symbolize; to image in the mind, to write average and the large as characters. in the mind; to write over or under the bass, as characters to indicate the accompanying chords; to embellish with to indicate the accompanying chords; to embelish with running notes or variations;—v.i. to make a figure; to be distinguished. Figure-caster, a fortune-teller; a pretender to astrology. Figure-dance, a dance containing many difficult figures. Figure-weaving, process of weaving patterns in damasks, velvets, and similar staffs. To cut, or make, a figure, see cut. To figure out, to ascertain by calculation. To figure up, to reckon; to add up. add up.

figured (fig-urd) a. represented by figures; depicted; adorned with figures or patterns, as figured muslin; [Mus.] figurate.

figurehead (fig-ur-hed) n. the figure, or bust, on the projecting part of the head of a ship.

of a ship.

figurine (fig-ū-rēn) n. a small and ornamental figure, or group of figures, in any material, esp. in pottery and metal work.

figuring (fig-u-ring) n. act of making figures; figure; beauty of form.

figurism (fig-ū-rizm) n. the doctrine of those that consider events related in the Old Testament as figures of those in the New [Theol.].

figurist (fig-ū-rist) n. a believer in figurism [Theol.]; one skilled in figures.

fike (fik) v.t. [Icel. fika, huntafter] to vex; to perplex; to fidget; to be nervous;—n. restlessness caused by small annoyance.

fiky (fi-ki) a. finical; giving trouble; restless; too particular.

filaceous (fi-la'shus) a. [I. filum, thread] composed, or consisting, of threads. filament (fila-ment) n. [F. fr. L. filum, thread] a thread; a filre; [Bot.] the thread-like part of the stamens supporting the anther.

filamentar, filamentary (fil-a-men'tar, by a filament.

filamentous, filamentose (fila-men' tus, tōs) a.

resembling a thread; consisting of fine filaments.

filanders (filan-derz) n.pl. [F. filanders, fr. L. filanders, fr. filanders, fr.

by small intestinal worms.

Filaria (fi-la-ri-u) n. [L. filaris, fr. filum, thread] a genus of nematode worms of filiform shape. filarial, filarian (fi-la-ri-al, -un) a. caused by, or of the nature of, filaria.

filariate (fi-lū-ri-ūt) v.t. to infect with filariæ.

filatory (fil-a-tur-i) n. a machine that spins or makes thread.

filature (fil-a-tur) n. [F. fr. L. filum] a drawing out into threads; a reel for drawing off silk from cocoons, or an establishment for reeling.

filbert (fil-bert) n. [fr. St. Phitivert] the nut or fruit of the cultivated hazel.

filch (filsh) v.t. [probably for filk, fr. M.E. felen, conceal] to steal or take privily; to pilfer.

filcher (fil'sher) n. one that filches; a petty thief.

filchingly (fil'shing-li) adv. by pilfering; in a thievish manner.

file (fil') n. [F. fr. L. filum, thread) an orderly succession; a row of soldiers ranged behind one another;

an orderly collection of papers arranged for preservation and ready reference; the line, wire, or other contrivance, by which papers are put and kept in order;—v.t. to set in order; to place on file; to insert in its proper place in an arranged body of papers; to bring before a court or legislative body, by presenting proper papers in a regular way; to put upon the files or records of a court;—v.t. to march in a file or line, as soldiers, one after another. Indian file, men marching one behind the other, so called because North American Indians generally march in this way. On file, in orderly and systematic preservation. Rank and file, all soldiers below commissioned rank—hence, the general body of a party as distinguished from hence, the general body of a party as distinguished from the leaders. Single file, Indian file. To file off, to wheel

off by files, and march in length.

file (fil) n. [A.S. jöo] a steel instrument having the surface covered with sharp-edged furrows, used for abrading or smoothing other substances;—v.t. to rub, smooth, or cut away, with a file; to spoil. File-cutter, a maker of files.

filemot (file-mot) n. and a. [F. fauillemorte, dead leaf] brown or yellow-brown colour.

filer (filer) n. one that uses a file in smoothing and polishing.

filial (fil'yal) a. [L. filius, son, filia, daughter] pertaining to a son or daughter; bearing the relation of a child.

filially (fil'-yal-i) adv. in a filial manner.

filiate (fili-at) v.t. to adopt as son or daughter; to affiliate. filiation (fili-at-shun) n. the relation of a child to a father (correlative to paternity); adoption;

affiliation.

filibuster (fili-bus-ter) n. [Sp. filibustero, fr. D. buit, booty] a lawless military adventurer, esp. one in quest of plumder; a freebooter;—v.i. to act as a filibusterism (fili-bus-ter-izm) n. the practice of filibustering; buccaneering; freebooting.

Filices (fili-ses) n.pl. [L.] the order or group confiliciform (fili-si-form) a. [L. filix, fern, and forma, shape] fern-shaped.

filiform (fili-form) a. [L. filix, thread, and forma, form) having the form of a thread or filament. Also filiformed.

filigree (fili-gre) n. [It. and Sp. filigrana, fr. L. filigree (fili-gre) n. [It. and Sp. filigrana, fr. L. filigree filium, thread, and granum, a grain] network containing beads—hence, ornamental work executed in fine gold or silver wire, platted and formed into delicate arabesques and flowers; anything very delicate and fanciful:—a. relating to, or composed of, work in filigree. Also filigrane. Fligree-work, work in filigree; any bind of commentation like filigree fine and fautation. kind of ornamentation like filigree, fine and fantastic.

filigreed (fil'i-gred) a. ornamented with filigree.

filing (filing) n. the act of using a file; particle filling (filling) n. the act of using a file; particle filling (fill off; act of putting upon file; pl. fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing. fill (fil) r.t. [A.S. fyllan, fr. ful. full) to make full; to distend, as a sail; to perform the duties of; to occupy; to accomplish; to supply, as a vacant office with a new appointment; -v.t. to become full; to have an abundant supply; to be satiated: -n. a full supply; as much as gives complete satisfaction. filler (filer) n. one that, or that which, fills; a tube, filler (filer) n. one that, or that which, fills; a tube, casks, etc.; the tobacco that makes the body of a cigar, as distinct from the wrapper. fillet (filet) n. [F. filet, dim. of fil, thread, fr. L. fillend [fill] a little band or twist, esp. one intended to tie about the hair of the head; the fleshy part of the thing; meat rolled together and tied round; a little square moulding; the longitudinal ridge between the flutings of a Grecian column; v.t. to bind,

longitudinal ridge between the fittings of a Grecian column: p.t. to bind, furnish, or adorn, with a fillet.

fillibeg, fillibeg (fill-beg) n.
(Gael. feil and beag, small kilt, fr. filleudh, plait, and beag, little] a kilt, or dress, reaching nearly to the knees, worn in the Highlands of Scotland.

filling (fil'ing) n. that which fills up; the woof in fillip (fil'ip) v.t. [another form of fip] to strike with the nail of the finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with a sudden spring; to incite; to spur on;—n. a jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb; anything that thends to rouse or revive. tends to rouse or revive.

filly (fil') n. [dim. of foall a young mare; a female colt; a young, lively, or wanton girl; a first.

film n. (A.S. jilm fr. fell, skin), thin membrane or skin; a pellicle, a very slender thread; a roll of sensitized celluloid, used in photography, esp for cinematography; pl.(colloq.) a cinema show; v.t. to take a moving picture of; v.t. to become covered, as with a thin skin.

filminess (fil'mi-nes) n. state of being filmy.

filmy (filmi) a. composed of film; membranous; cobweb-like.

filoplume (filu-ploom) n. [L. filum and pluma, feather] a thread-feather; a hair-like

filose (fī'lös) a. [L. filum, thread] ending in a thread; thread-like.

filose thread-like.

filoselle (fil-u-zel') n. [F., floss-silk, fr. L. folliculus, filter (fil'ter) n. [F., flore, fr. Low L. filtrum, felt] a strainer; a percolator; a piece of cloth, paper, charcoal, or other substance, through which liquors are strained; -u.t. to purify, as liquor, by causing it to pass through a filter; to filtrate; -v.t. to pass through a filter; to percolate. Filter-paper, porous paper used for filtering. Filter-press, as filtering-press, csp. an apparatus for extracting oil from fish. Filter-pump, a pump invented by Bunsen for assisting quick filtration.

filtering (filter-ing) m. straining; defecating. Fil-

filtering (filtering) n. straining; defecating. Filthering (filtering) n. straining; defecating. Filthering terring-machine, any contrivance by which liquids may be filtered.
filth (filth) n. [A.S. fyldh, fr. ful, foul] foul matter; dirt; nastiness; pollution. Filth-disease, a disease caused by filth.

filthily (filth'i-li) adv. in a filthy manner; foully.

filthily (filth'i-li) adv. in a filthy manner; foully. filthiness (filth'i-nes) n. the state of being filthy; that which is filthy, or makes filthy. filthy (filth's) a. deficied with filth; foul; muddy; unclean; mean; impure. filtrate (fil'trit).c. [Low l., filtrare, to filter] to filter; filtrate to defecate liquor by straining or percolation; n. the liquid which has been passed through a nuter. filtration (filtris'shun) n. act or process of filtering. filtration (filtris'shun) n. act or process of filtering. filtration (filtris'shun) n. act or process of filtering. filtris (film) n. [L.] a thread; a fine fibre; [Mus.] the stem or tail of a note. filtris (film'bri-a) n. one of the processes that form a fringe; a fringe-like structure. fimbriate (film'bri-a) n. one of the processes that form a fringe; a fringe-like structure. fimbriate (film'bri-a-ted) a. [L., fimbriates, fr. fimbriate, filtris-ted) a. fringed; fimbriate; filtris-ted (film'bri-a-ted) a. fringed; fimbriate; filtris-timbriation (filth'-tri-i-s-shun) n. the state of being fringed; a fringe. fin (fin) n. [A.S. finn, allied to L. pinna, fin] an organ of an aquatic animal, consisting of a membrane supported to the process of the process of the process of a membrane supported to the process of the pro

sisting of a membrane supported by rays, and serving to balance and propel it in the water. Fin-footed, having feet with toes connected by a membrane. Finray, one of the rays of the fin of a fish. Fin-spine, a spine of a fish's fin. Fin-toed, having toes connected by a membrane, as aquatic fowls.



e, anal; f, caudal; a, dorsal; c, pectoral; d, ventral.

finable (ff-na-bl) a liable, or subject, to a fine or penalty; capable of being refined or purified.

final (ff-nal) a. [L. , intaks, fr. finis, end] pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate; conclusive; decisive

finale (fc-nà/là) n. [It.] the last note, or end, of a piece of music; the closing scene of an opera; the last piece at a concert; close; termination.

finality (fi-nal'i-ti) n. final state; a final or conclusive arrangement; a settlement.

finally (fi-nal-i) adv. at the end; ultimately; lastly; completely.

finance (fi-nan's) n. [Low L. finare, pay a fine, fr. finis, end] the science or system of public revenue and expenditure; the management of money matters:—pl. the income of a ruler or a state; public money; private income or resources;—v.t. to manage the financial arrangements of; to furnish with money.

financial (fi-nan'shal) a. pertaining to finance or financial public revenue.

financially (fi-nan'shal-i) adv. in a financial revenue.

financier (fi-nan'ser) n. an officer that administers the public revenue; one skilled in financial operations;—v.t. to act as financier for; to manage ways and means for;—v.t. to conduct financial operations; finance. Also financialist.

financiering (fi-nan-sering) n. the management of financial operations.

finch (finsh) n. [A.S. finc, finch] a small singing bind.

find) n. [A.S. finc, finch] a small singing bind.

find (find) v.t. [A.S. findan] to come to; to meet with; to obtain; to discover; to acquire; to attain; to detect; to perceive; to experience; to supply; to furnish; to give a verdict, as a jury;—v.t. to determine an issue of fact, and to declare such a determination to acquire as discovery; a thing found. Find. and the an issue of fact, and to declare such a determination to a court;—n. a discovery; a thing found. Find-spot, the place where an object has been found; locality of a find. To find bail, to pay a sum into court to guarantee reappearance. To find one's feet, or legs, to rise upon one's feet; to recover the use of them. To find one's self, to feel, or fare, in regard to health. To find out, to detect; to solve; to understand.

findable (fin-da-bl) a. capable of being found.

finder (fin'der) n. one that, or that which, finds; a small telescope attached to a larger one for finding more readily an object to be examined by the larger telescope

findfault (find-fawlt) n. a faultfinder.

finding (finding) n the act of discovering; that which is found; verdict;—h that which a journeyman finds, or provides, for himself.

findon-haddock (findin-hadduk) n. smoked haddock, esp. those cured at Findon, a fishing village in Kincardineshire, Scotland Also called finnan-haddock.

Also called finnan-haddock.

fine (fin) a. [F. fin. it. L. finitue, fr. finire, to finish thin; slender; minute; sub-ile; keen; delicate refined; critical; handsome; heathful; polished, annaners; excellent; showy; dextenous; sly;—v.t. to refine; to purify;—v.t. to become fine or pure; to clear. Fine-draw, to sew up, as a rent, so that the seam is not perceived. Fine-drawing, a method of darning by which the pattern is restored. Fine-drawn, drawn out to extreme fineness; drawn out with too much subtilty. Fine-spoken, using fine phrases. Fine-spun, drawn to a fine thread; minute; subtle; ingenious. Fine-stuff, the second coat of plaster for the walls of a room. The fine arts, the arts that depend mainly on the imagination, whose whole object is to please, as music and painting. painting

painting.

fine (fin) n. [Low L. finis, a fine or payment, fr. L. finis, end] end] end; conclusion; a final agreement between parties concerning lands and rents; a payment imposed as a punishment; a pecuniary penalty; a nuclet;—n.t. to impose a pecuniary ponalty upon; to mulet. In fine, in the end; in conclusion.

finely (fin!il) adv. in a fine or finished manner; delicately; with subtility; to a fine state; to a thin or sharp edge or point; nicely.

fineness (fin!nes) n. thinness; slenderness; elegance; splendour; ingenuity; smoothness.

finer (finer) n. one that fines or purifies;—a. comp. of fine.

finery (fi-ner-i) n. ornament; decoration, esp. showy or excessive decoration; a refinery; a furnace hearth for making iron malleable.

finesse (fines) n. [F.] subtilty of contrivance to gain a point; artifice; stratagem, esp. in whist;—v.i. to use artifice or stratagem; to attempt to

take a trick with a low card while holding a higher card

in the hand.
finestill (fin'stil) v.t. to distil, as spirits, from treacle, molasses, etc.
finestiller (fin'stil-er) n. one that distils spirits from treacle, etc.
finger (fing-ger) n. [A.S. finger] one of the five terminating members of the hand; a digit; one of the extremities of the hand, not including the thumb; the width of a finger; skill in the use of the fingers, as in music;—v.t. to touch with the fingers; to handle; to perform on, or with, the fingers; to touch lightly; to purloin;—v.t. to use the fingers in playing on an instrument. Finger-alphabet, the alphabet, signified handle; to perform on, or with, the fingers; to touch lightly; to purion; —v. to use the fingers in playing on an instrument. Finger-alphabet, the alphabet, signified by certain motions of the fingers, used by deaf mutes. Finger-and-toe, a disease in turnips, the bulb throwing out several tap-roots. Finger-board, the part of a stringed instrument on which the fingers are pressed to vary the tone; a key-board. Finger-bowl, finger-glass, a glass for holding water to cleanse the fingers at table. Finger-breadth, the breadth of a finger. Finger-counting, counting upon the fingers. Finger-flower, the foxglove. Finger-grass, a kind of wild grass Finger-key, a key for opening and closing electric circuits. Finger-mark, a soil or stain made by a finger. Finger-mut, a nut having wings that can be grasped by the fingers. Finger-plate, a plate of metal or porcelain fixed to the edge of a door to prevent soiling by the hand. Finger-post, a post with a finger pointing, for directing passengers to the road; a sign-post. Finger-reading, a system of reading for the blind. Finger-stall, a cover worn on the finger to protect it, when injured. A finger in the pie, a share in the doing of anything. To have a finger in, to be concerned in. To have at one's fingers' ends, to know thoroughly. fingers' ends, to know thoroughly.

nngerer (fing-ger-er) n. one that fingers; a pilferer.

fingering (fing ger-ing) n. the act of touching or handling lightly with the fingers; the manner of using the fingers in striking the keys of an instrument of music; delicate work made with the fingers.

fingerling (fing-ger-ling) n. a finger of a glove; finial (fin-jal) n. [L. finire, to finish] the knot or bunch of foliage, or flower, forming the upper extremities of pinnacles in Gothic architecture; sometimes the pinnacle itself.

finical (fin'i-kal) a. [fr. fine] affectedly fine; fastidious;

finicality (fin-i-kal-i-ti) n. state of finically (fin-i-kal-i) adv. in a finical manner; foppishly.

finicalness (fin-i-kal-nes) n. the quality of being finical; foppishness; fastidiousness. finical; foppishness; fastidiousness. finicking (fin-1-king) n. fussiness; fastidious finikin, finnikin (fin-kin) a. [D. hjn, fine, particular;—n. a sort of pigeon with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse. fining—pot (fi-ning-pot) n. a vessel in which metals are refined.

finis (fī-nis) n. [L.] an end; conclusion.

finish (fi-nis) n. [L.] an end; conclusion.

finish (fin-ish) v.t. [F. finir, ppr. finissant, fr. L. finire, fr. finis, end] to bring to an end; to put an end to; to terminate; to bestow the utmost possible labour upon; to perfect;—n. that which finishes, terminates, or perfects.

finished (fin-isht) pp. complete; perfect; polished to the highest degree.

finisher (fin-isht) no not that finishes, concludes, completes, or perfects.

finite (finit) a. [L. finire, pp. finitus] limited in quantity, degree, or capacity; bounded; limited by number and person.

finitely (finit-li) adv. within limits; to a certain degree only.

finiteness (finit-nes) n. the state or quality of being finite.

finitude (fini-itud) n. the state of being finite; limitation.

finless (fin-les) a. [fr. fin] destitute of fins.

 \mathbf{Finn} (fin) n. a native of Finland.

finnan-haddock (fin an - had uk) n. See Finnic, Finnish (fin-ik, -ish) n. the language of the Finns;—a. pertaining to the Finns.

finny (fin-i) a. furnished with fins; pertaining to fins or fish.

fiord, fjord (fyord) n. [Scand. fiord] a long, inlet, bounded by high banks or rocks, running into the land, as on the coast of Norway.

fiorin (fi'u-rin) n. [Ir. fiorthan] a species of creeping bent-grass.

fir, fir-tree (fer, fer-trē) n. [A.S. furh] a resinous, to the pines, and valued for its timber (it

is highly combustible, and used for fuel— one species in Scotland being called candle fir. Fir-cone, the cone-shaped fruit of the fir.

fire (fir) n. [A.S. fyr, allied to G. pur] the evolution of light and heat in the combustion of bodies; combustion; state of ignition; fuel in a state of com-bustion, as on a hearth or in a furnace; a conflagration; the discharge of fire-arms;



conflagration; the discharge of fire-arms; splendour; torture by burning; ardour; vigour of fancy; energy of thought or diction; animation in delivery; rage; trouble;—v.t. to set on fire; to kindle; to inflame; to irritate; to animate; to discharge; in farriery, to cauterize;—v.t. to take fire; to be kindled; to kindle: to be inflamed with passion; to discharge fire-arms. Fire-alarm, an alarm given of a conflagration; an apparatus for giving an alarm of fire. Fire-arm, a weapon that acts by the force of some explosive such as gunpowder. Fire-ball, a grenade; a ball filled with powder or other combustibles. Fire-balloon, a balloon beneath which a fire is attached; a balloon sent up at night with fireworks. Fire-blast, a blasting in plants, esp. in hops, in which they appear as if burned by fire. Fire-board, a chimney-board used to close a fire-place in summer. Fire-boat, a boat fitted up for extinguishing fires about docks. Fire-box, the firechamber extinguishing fires about docks. Fire-box, the fire chamber of a locomotive. Fire-brand, a piece of wood kindled, or on fire; one that causes contention and mischief; an or on fire; one that causes contention and mischief; an incendiary. Fire-brick, a brick capable of sustaining intense heat without fusion, usually made of fire-clay. Fire-brigade, a body of men trained and organized for managing engines to extinguish fires. Fire-brush, a small brush used to sweep the hearth. Fire-clay, a kind of clay, chiefly pure silicate of alumina, used in making fire-bricks. Fire-cock, a cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire. Fire-cracker, a small paper cylinder charged with gunpowder, which, being lighted, explodes with aloud report. Fire-damp, the explosive carburetted hydrogen of coal-mines. Fire-dog, same as andiron. Fire-dress, a species of covering which enables him that wears it to approach, and even to pass through the fames, hydrogen of coal-mines. Fire-dog, same as andiron. Fire-dress, a species of covering which enables him that wears it to approach, and even to pass through the flames, to save life or property. Fire-eater, one that pretends to eat fire—hence, a fighting character; a hotspur. Fire-engine, a hydraulic or forcing, pump for throwing water to extinguish fires. Fire-escape, a machine for escaping from the upper part of a building when on fire. Fire-extinguisher, an apparatus meant for immediate and temporary use in extinguishing fires. Fire-flaught, a flash of lightning; aurora borealis. Fire-god, a god of fire. Fire-insurance, an indemnity against loss of property by fire. Fire-irons, utensits for a fire-place or grate, as tongs, poker, and shovel. Fire-master, chief of a fire-brigade. Fire-new, fresh from the forge; bright; quite new. Fire-pan, a pan, for holding, or conveying, fire; esp. the receptacle for the priming in a gun. Fire-place, the part of the chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth. Fire-plug, a plug for drawing water from a pipe to extinguish fire. Fire-policy, the written agreement of the fire-insurance. Fire-policy, the written agreement of the fire-insurance. Fire-policy, the proof, a proof against fire; incombustible; — v.t. to render proof against fire; proofing, the act of rendering fire-proof; material for use in making anything fire-proof. Fire-raising, aron; act of setting on fire-proof.

Fire-room, the stoke-hole of ships. Fire-screen, a movable screen placed in front of a fire to intercept the direct rays; a fire-guard; protection against fire. Fire-ship, a vessel filled with combustibles, and furnished with grappling-irons, to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships. Fire-spirit, fire personified; the deity supposed to be the animating spirit of fire. Fire-stick, an implement used by certain primitive peoples for obtaining fire by friction; a lighted stick. Fire-stone, a kind of freestone which bears a great degree of heat. Fire-water, name given by North American Indians to ardent spirits. Fire-wood, wood for fuel. Fire-worm, a glow-worm. Fire-worship, the worship of fire which prevailed in Persia among the followers of Zoroaster, and among the Parsees of India. Fire-worshipper, a worshipper of fire; a follower of Zoroaster. A dropping fire, see dropping. Baptism of fire, first time in actual battle. Chinese fire, see Chinese. Cross fire, firing from different directions. Greek fire, a combustible composition used in warfare by the Greeks. Line of fire, direction of axis of fire-arm. On fire, burning; excited; eager. Out of the frying-pan into the fire, from bad to worse. Pour off on the fire, add fuel to the fiame. Running fire, rapid discharge of fire-arms by troops in succession. The fat is in the fire, it has come to the tworst; there will be an explosion now. To fire away, to begin; to proceed. To fire on, to start a fire; to be inflamed with passion. To hang fire, to fail to explode. To heap coals of fire on one's head, to benefit an adversary or enemy. To set on fire, to papply fire to; to cause to burn. To set the Thames (tems, a cornsieve) on fire, to cut a figure in the world. Fire-room, the stoke-hole of ships. sieve) on fire, to cut a figure in the world.

firefly (firffl) n. a winged, luminous insect which cents a brilliant light from a yellow spot on each side of the thorax, and from other parts of the body. firelock (firflok) n. a lock that discharges a gun bence, a musket furnished with such a lock.

fireman (fir-man) n. a man whose business is to extinguish fires; a man that tends the fires, as of a steam-engine.

nres, as of a steam-engine.

firer (firer) n. one that discharges a gun; one that sets fire to; an incendiary.

fireside (firesid) n. a place near the fire or hearth; home; domestic life or retirement:—a.

domestic; intimate; homely.

firework (firewurk) n. a preparation of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials in various forms for making englagings in the six. ials, in various forms, for making explosions in the air;

nais, in various forms, for making explosions in the air; psyrotechnics (usually pl).

firing (fir-ing) n, the act of making a fire; fuel; porcelain; act of discharging fire-arms. Firing-iron, instrument used in farriery to remove swellings or knots.

Firing-machine, a nucchanism for feeding the fires of riring-machine, a mechanism for feeding the fires of an engine with coals. Firing-party, a detachment of soldiers detailed to fire over the grave of a person buried with military honours, or to execute any person sentenced to death. Firing-point, the temperature at which an inflammable oil takes fire spontaneously.

firk (ferk) v.l. [Etym. doubtful] to whip; to flog; to rouse.

firkin (fer/kin) n. [O.D. vier, four, and suffix kin] a measure of capacity equal to the fourth part of a barrel; 9 imperial gallons; 56 lbs. of butter; a small cask of indeterminate size, used for butter, herrings, etc. firlot (fer-lot) n. [O.D. vier, four, and E. lot, part] a dry measure used in Scotland, being the fourth part of a boll, or four peeks.

firm (ferin) a. [L. firmus] strong; fixed; compact; hard; solid; constant; steady; resolute; unshaken; stable; secure;—n. [lt. firmus, signature, fr. L. firmus] the name, title, or style, under which a company transacts business—hence, a mercantile partnership or house;—v.t. to fix; to settle; to confirm; to direct with firmness.

firmament (fer-ma-ment) n. [L. firmamentum, fr. firmus, firm] the region of the air; the sky or heavens

firmamental (fer-ma-men'tal) a. pertaining to the firmament; celestial.

firman (fer-man, fer-man') n. [Per. farman, Skr. pramana, authority] a decree of the Turkish or other oriental government, as a passport, permit. licence, etc.

firmity, firmitude (fer-mi-ti, -tūd) n. firm-ness; strength; stability;

firmly (ferm'li) adv. in a firm manner.

firmly (ferm-li) adv. in a firm manner.

firmness (ferm-nes) n. the state of being firm; fixedness; compactness; strength; stability; steadfastness; certainty; soundness.

firn (firn, fern) n. [Ger. firn, last year's] accumulated snows on heights of mountain ranges, forming the source of glaciers; the French nové.

first (ferst) a. [A.S. /yrst, supert. of fore] preceding or in advance of, all others; foremost; most eminent or exalted; most excellent; primitive; highest; chief; principal;—adv. before anything else in time, space, rank, etc. (used in composition with many adjectives and participles). First-begotten, first-born, n. the eldest child;—a. eldest. First cause, a cause independent of any other. First-class, a. first-rate; of the highest excellence;—adv. in the best fitted up carriage;—n. highest honours. First day, Sunday. First-floor, the floor, or tier of apartments, next above the ground-floor. First-foot, the first visitor on New Year's Day (Scot.]; first person met on setting out on any important enterprise. First-fruits, fruits carliest gathered; earliest results or profits; first year's profit of a benefice. First-hand, obtained direct from the first source. First-mate, officer of a vessel immediately below the captain. First-rate, a. of the highest excellence; preeminent;—a. a warship of the largest size. At first, at the first, at the beginning. First and last, altogether. First or last, at one time or another.

firstling (ferst-lin) adv. in the first place; to commence.

firstly (ferst'li) adv. in the first place; to commence.

firth (ferth) n. See frith.

fisc (fisk) n. [O.F. fisque, fr. L. fiscus, basket, purse) the public purse or exchequer.

fiscal (fis/kal) a. pertaining to the public treasury or revenue;—n. a treasurer; [Scot.] procurator-

fish (fish) n. [F. ficher, fix] a counter used in certain

fish (fish) n. [A.S. fisc, a fish] an aquatic, oviparous, vertebrate animal, breathing by means of gills; the fiesh of fish, used as food; a fish-bar; fishfish n. [A.S. fisc, a fish] an aquatic, oviparous, vertebrate animal, breathing by means of gills; the flesh of fish, used as food; a fish-bar; fish-tackle;—v.t. to catch; to draw out, or up; to strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber; to splice, as rails, with a fish-joint;—v.t. to attempt to catch fish; to seek to obtain by artifice. Fish-bar, a bar to make fast two pieces of wood end to end. Fish-basket, an angler's basket for carrying his fish. Fish-basket, an angler's basket for carrying his fish at table. Fish-culture, pisciculture. Fish-curer, a salter or smoker of fish. Fish-davit, a spar for fishing the anchor. Fish-day, a day on which Catholics are forbidden to cat flesh-meat. Fish-fag, a fishwife; a scold. Fish-garth, a 'am in a river for the catching of fish. Fish-glue, isinglass. Fish-guano, fish-manure, manure manufactured from fish. Fish-lawk, the osprey. Fish-hook, a hook for catching fish. Fish-joint, a splice consisting of one or more pieces of iron, called fish-plates, boted to the sides of two adjacent rails. Fish-house, a parasitic crustacean found on fish. Fish-blue, a fish carver. Fish-ladder, a fishway. Fish-louse, a parasitic crustacean found on fish. Fish-market, a place where fish are exposed for sale. Fish-market, a place where fish are exposed for sale. Fish-market, a place where fish are exposed for sale. Fish-market, a place where fish are exposed for sale. Fish-market, a place where fish are exposed for sale. Fish-market, a place where fish are exposed for sale. Fish-market, a place where fish are exposed for sale. Fish-market, a place where fish are exposed for sale. Fish-market, a place where fish are exposed for sale. Fish-market, a place where fish are exposed for sale. Fish-market, a place where fish are exposed for sale. Fish-market, a place where fish are proserved. Fish-poid, a sish carver. Fish-

something else to do. To fish for, to draw out by fishable (fish-4-bl) a. capable of being fished.

fisher (fish'er) n. one employed in catching fish; a carnivorous quadruped of the weasel kind. Fisher-boat, a boat employed in catching fish. fisherman (fish'er-man) n. one whose employment is to catch fish; a vessel em-

ployed in taking fish.

fishery (fish-gr-i) n. business of catching fish; a fishery place for catching fish.
fishgig (fish-gig) n. a staff with barbed prongs for striking fish.

fishiness (fish-i-nes) n. state of being fishy.

fishing (fish-ing) n. the art or practice of catching fish; a fishery. Fishing-banks, a fishing place of moderately shallow water in the sea. Fishing-boat, the boat employed by one that catches fish. Fishing-frog, the angler-fish. Fishing-line, a line attached to a rod for angling. Fishing-net, a net for inclosing fish. Fishing-od, a long, slender, tapering rod for angling. Fishing-tackle, the outfit of an angler—rod, lines, hooks, etc.

fishmonger (fish-mung-ger) n. a seller of fish. fishway (fish'wā) n. a contrivance whereby fish may ascend a water-fall; a fish-ladder. fishwife, fishwoman (fish'wīf, -woom-an) n. a woman that

sells fish.

fishy (fish'i) a. consisting of fish; fish-like; filled fishy with fish; suggestive of fish; seedy; of doubtful character; dubious; incredible (probably from the proverbial exaggeration of angling stories).

fissile (fis-li) a. [L. fr. fundere, pp. fissus, to cleave] capable of being split, or cleft, in the direction of the grain.

fissility (fi-sil-i-ti) n. the quality of being fissile.

fission (fish'un) n. a splitting, or breaking up into parts; a subdividing of an organism into two parts.

fissiparism (fi-sip'a-rizm) n. [L. parere, to bring forth] reproduction by fission.

fissiparous (fi-sip'a-rus) a. reproducing by fission.

fissiparously (fi-sip-q-rus-li) adv. by fission.

fissiped (fis-i-ped) a. [L. pes, pedis, foot] having toes cleft;—n. a cloven-footed animal. fissirostral (fis-i-ros-tral) a. having a mouth opening wide, as the swallow; of, or pertaining to, the Fissirostres.

Fissirostres (fis-i-ros'trēz) n.pl. [L. rostrum, beak] the order of insessorial

birds, as swallows and swifts.

fissure (fish'-ir) n. a cleft; a longitudinal opening; depression in a bone or muscle; v.t. to cleave : to fracture.

fist [A.S. fyst] the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm ;—v.t. to strike with the fist. fistic (fis'tik) a. pertaining to boxing; pugilistic.

fisticuffs (fis-ti-kufs) n.pl. [fist and ouff] a combat with the fists; a boxing-match.
fistuca (fis-tū-kū) n. [L., a rammer] a pile-driver; a monkey.

fistula (fis-ti-la) n. [L.] a reed; a pipe; a deep, narrow, chronic abscess.

fistular, fistulose, fistulous (fis'tū-lar, a. hollow, like a pipe or reed; of the nature of a fistula.

Fistularia (fis-tū-lā-ri-a) n. a genus of fishes, including the tobacco-pipe fish.

fistulate (fis'tū-lāt) v.i. to become a fistula.

fistulid, fistulidan (fis-tū-lid, -li-dan) n. a fistuliform (fis'tū-li-form) a. fistular in form.

fit (fit) a. [Etym. doubtful] adapted to an end, object, or design; qualified; suitable; proper; appropriate; becoming; competent; prepared;—v.t. to make fit or suitable; to adapt; to qualify; to bring into a required

form; to prepare; to be suitable to;— $\nu.i$. to be proper or becoming; to be adjusted to the shape directed: to suit;—n. that which fits; adjustment. By fits and starts, intermittently. To fit out, to equip; to furnish with stores, as a ship. To fit up, to furnish with the things necessary

fit (fit) n. [A.S. fitt, a struggle] a sudden and violent attack of a disorder; a convulsion; a paroxysm; an epileptic attack; an impulsive and irregular action; a

passing humour.

passing numour.

fitch (fich) n. [vetch] a chick-pea;—[fitchet] the fur
fitch of the polecat. Fitch-brush, brush, or hairpencil, made of the fitch of the polecat.

fitchee, fitched (fi-cha, ficht) a. [F. ficher.
fix] ending in a point [Her.].

fitchet, fichew (fi-cha, -où) n. [O.F. fissel,
the forward of the fitched o

cat; a fournart.

fitful (fit-fool) a. marked by fits; irregularly variable; spasmodic; impulsive.

fitfully (fit-foo-li) adv. in a fitful manner; by fits.

fitfulness (fit-fool-nes) n. state of being fitful; impulsiveness: want of stability: caprice.

caprice.

fitly (fit-li) adv. in a fit manner; suitably; properly;

conveniently.

fitness (fit-nes) n. state or quality of being fit;
propriety; suitableness; qualification.

fitter (fit-er) n. one that fits; a coal-broker; one that
puts the parts of a machine together.

fitting (fit-ing) n. anything used in fitting up;
pl. fixtures; apparatus;—a. fit; appropriate;
suitable; proper. Fitting-shop, shop in which machinery
is fitted up. is fitted up.

is fitted up.

fittingly (fit'ing-li) adv. in a fitting manner; suitably; appropriately.

fittingness (fit'ing-nes) n. the state or quality of being fitting; suitableness.

fitweed (fit'wēd) n. an herb of the West Indies (Eryngium joetidum), good for hysteria.

fitz (fitz) n. [Norman F. jiz, F. jūs, fr. L. jūius] illegitimate son of a king or prince of the blood.

five (fiv) n. [A.S. fū) the sum of four and one; a symbol representing this number, as 5 or v.;—a. one more than four.

one more than four.

fivefinger (fiv'fing-ger) n. cinquefoil;—pl. s.

fivefold (fiv-fold) a. five times repeated.

fiveleaf (fiv-lef) n. cinquefoil.

fives (fivz) n. See vives.

fives (fivz) n. See vives.

fives (fivz) n.pl. [five] a game with a ball against a wall, resembling tennis; the hand or fist. Fives-court, the place where the game of fives is played. Bunch of fives, the tist.

fix (fiks) v.t. [L. figere, pp. fixus to fix] to make firm, stable, or fast; to fasten; to secure; to establish; to hold steadily, as the eye on an object; to make permanent; to implant; to set in a suitable manner; to adjust; to deprive of volatility;—v.t. to settle permanently; to rest; to become firm; to become hard and malleable;—n. predicament: dilemma. To fix on, or upon, to determine on; to select.

fixation (fix-si-sum) n. act of fixing; state of being fixed; steadiness; state of resistance to evaporation or volatilization by heat.

fixative (fik-sa-tiv) a. tending to fix.

fixed (fikst) a. settled; established; firm; determined; resolute. Fixed air, carbonic acid gas. Fixed bodies, bodies not readily volatilized. Fixed oils, oils not easily volatilized. Fixed stars, stars apparently occupying the same position relatively to each other.

fixed (fik'sed-li) adv. in a fixed manner; firmly; stedfastly.

fixedness (fik'sed-nes) n. state of being' fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness.

fixing (fik'sing) n. act or process of making fixed or secure; -pl. apparatus; trimmings [Amer.]. Fixing-bath, a solution of hyposulphite of soda, used in photography to fix negatives or silver prints.

fixity (fik'si-ti) n. fixedness; coherence of parts—
opposite of volatility.
fixture (fik'stur) n. that which is fixed or attached;
anything of an accessory character annexed

to houses or lands.

fizgig (fiz'gig) n. [fizz] a gadding, flirting girl; a firework of damp powder which makes a

nzgig (fiz'gig) n. See fishgig.

fizz (fiz) v.i. [Imit.] to make a hissing sound; to fail in an undertaking;—n. a hissing sound; any effervescent liquid, as soda-water, champagne, etc. fizzle (fiz-1) v.i. to fizz;—n. fizz; a disgraceful failure; a state of agitation.

flabbergast (fiab-er-gast) v.t. [probably flabby and gast, to astonish] to overcome with amazement; to confound; to astonish.

flabbily (flab'i-li) adv. in a flabby manner.

flabbiness (flab'-i-nes) n. state of being flabby.

flabby (flab'i) a. [fr. flap] soft; yielding to the touch; easily shaken; drooping; wanting firmness; languid.

Flabellaria (flab-e-lā/ri-a) n. [L. flabellum, fan]

flabellate, flabelliform (flabel 2 at, i-form) a.

flabellation (flab-e-la'shun) n. cooling with a fan in surgical operations.

flabellum (fla-bellum) n. a fan, esp. one formerly used to drive away insects from the chalice during the celebration of the Eucharist. flaccid (flak-sid) a. [L. fr. flaceus, flabby] soft and weak; limber; lax; flabby.

flaccidity, flaccidness (flak-sid'i-ti, flak-sid-nes) n. state of being flaccid; want of firmness; laxity.

flaccidly (flak-sid-li) adv. in a flaceid manner.

flag (flag) v.i. [Etym. doubtful] to hang loosely; to grow spiritless or dejected; to lose vigour; to become languid.

become fanguid.

flag (flag) n. [Icel. flaga, a flag or slab—a form of flake] a

flat stone used for paving;—v.t. to pave with flags.

flag (flag) n. [D. or Scand.] an ensign or colours; a

standard; a banner as mark of distinction,
rank, or nationality; a broad-leafed, aquatic plant,
named from its fluttering in wind. Flag-lieutenant,
the officer in a flag-ship that makes the signals to the
fleet. Flag-officer, the commander of a squadron.
Flag-ship, the ship which bears the llag-officer, and on
which his flag is displayed. Flag-stafe, a staft on which
a flag is hung.

Black-flag, a flag symbolic of piracy or
merclessness. Flag of truce, a white flag indicating a
desire to discuss terms of peace with the enemy. Redmercilessness. Flag of true, a white flag indicating a desire to discuss terms of peace with the enemy. Redflag, the emblem of revolution; danger-signal; a sign of defiance, or challenge to battle. To dip the flag, to lower the flag and then raise it as a mark of respect. To hang a flag half-mast high, to raise it half-way as a token of mourning. To strike, or lower the flag, to pull down the flag, in token of surrender. White-flag, a flag of truce. flagie-lant (flajie-lant) n. [L. flagellare, pp. flagellatt (flajie-lant) n. [L. flagellare, pp. AD, 1260, who maintained that by self-flagellation they

a little whip] one of a fanatical sect which arose in Italy a.D. 1260, who maintained that by self-flagellation Ithey atoned for sin and averted judgment.

flagellate (flaj-e-lāt) v.t. to whip; to scourge;—
a. furnished with flagella.

flagellation (flaj-e-lāt-shun) n. a whipping; a flogging; discipline of the scourge.

flagelliform (flaj-el-form) a. thin and supple,
flagellum (flaj-ei-m) n. [L., whip] a long,
branching shoot; a whip-like appendage to certain crustaceans.

flageolet (ffaj-e-let) n. [F.] a small wind-instru-ment of music with a mouth-piece. Flageolet-tones, harmonics of stringed instruments.

flagginess (flag-ines) n. the condition of being flaggy.

flagging stones; a pavement, or sidewalk, of flag-stones; flag-stones; a pavement, or sidewalk, of flag-stones; flag-stones collectively.

flaggingly (flag-ing-li) adv. in a weak or flagging manner.
flaggy (flag-i) a. weak; flexible; limber; insipid; like a flag; abounding in flag-plants.
flagitious (fla-jish-us) a. [L. flagitium, a disgracefully or shamefully criminal; guilty of enormous crimes; atrocious; proflizate. crimes; atrocious; profligate.

flagitiously (fla-jish-us-li) adv. in a flagitious manner. (fla-jish-us-nes) n. the quality flagitious flagitious; extreme

flagman (flag-man) n. one that makes signals flagon (flag-un) n. [F.] a vessel with a narrow mouth for holding liquors.

flagrancy (flū'gran-si) n. heinousness; enormity. flagrant (flagrant) a. [L. flugrare, ppr. flagrans, flagrantis, to burn notorious; glaring;

enormous.

flagrantly (fla'grant-li) adv. in a flagrant manner.

flagstone (flag'stōn) n. a flat stone for pavement; any sandstone which splits up into flags.

flagworm (flag'surm) n. a grub peculiar to flags and sedges.

flail (flal) n. [L. flagellum, a whip] an instrument for thrashing or beating grain from the ear.

flake (flak) n. [Scand.] a film; scale; a scale-like particle, as of snow; a carnation of two colours only; -v.t. to form into flakes; -v.t. to separate in layers; to peel or scale off.

Flake-white, the purest white-lead in flakes or scales; subnitrate of bismuth, or pearl-white. pearl-white

flake (flak) n. [Icel.] a platform for drying fish; a movable hurdle for fencing; a stage hung over a ship's side used in calking.

flakiness (flaki-nes) n, state of being flaky.

flaking (flaking) n. the breaking of flint into flakes. flaky (fla/ki) a. consisting of flakes or locks; flake-

flam (flam) n. [F. fanjelue] a freak; a whim; a falsehood; an illusory pretext;—a. lying; false;—v.t. to delude; to impose upon.

flambeau (flam'bō) n. [F. flambe fr. L. flamma, flame] a flaming torch; a large kind of ornamented candlestick.

of ornamented candlestick.

flamboyancy (flam-boi'an-si) n. the quality of being flamboyant.

flamboyant (flam-boi'ant) a. [F., pp. of flam-boyant to blaze] flaming; wavy;—n. a style of Gothic architecture that brevailed in France in the 15th and 16th centuries, characterized by waving or flame-like tracery, as in windows, panels, etc.

flame (flam) n. [L. flammu] a stream of burning vapour or gas; a blaze; fire in general; burning zeal; fervency; passionate excitement or *brife; warmth of affection; a sweetheart;—v.i. to blaze; to break out in violence of passion. Flame-colour, a bright yellow colour. yellow colour.

flameless (flam'les) a. destitute of flame.

flamelet (flam-let) n. [dim. of flame] a little flame. flamen (fla'men) n. [L.] a priest devoted to a flaming (fla'ming) α . bright red; glaring 'excited;

vehement.

flamingly (flaming-li)adv. in, a flaming manner.

flamingo (flaming-go) n. [Sp. flamenco, fr. L. flamma, flame, fr. its red colour] a bird of the group Phenicopterus, remarkable for its long neck and large and bant hill

legs and bent bill. flaminical (flamin'i-kal) a. W

Flamingo flamen. flammulated (flam-û-lâ-ted) a. ruddy with red (said of birds). ruddy; tinged

flammule (flam-ūl) n. [dim. of flame] a little flamme, esp. one of those appearing in representations of Chinese and Japanese gods.
flamy (flam) a. flame-like; of the nature of flame.
flamch (flansh) n. [flunk] a flange; [Her.] a curve described on each side of a heraldic bearing.
flanconade, flanconnade (flang-konnade, flanconade) nād') n. a

thrust directed at the flank or side in fencing.

Flanders-brick (flan-derz-brik)n. [Flanders, in Netherlands] soft brick

used for cleaning knives, etc.

flaneur (flaner) n. [F.] a lounger; a saunterer;
a loiterer.

flang (flang) n. [flange] a two-pointed pick, used by miners.

flange (flanj) n. [flank] a projecting edge, rib, or flange (flanj) n. [flank] a projecting edge, rib, or on the rail, or of castings to strengthen or fasten them together;—v.t. to make a flange on;—v.t. to take the form of a flange. Flange-rail, a rail having a flange. flank (flangk) n. [f. flane] the fleshy part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip; the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip; the side of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face; the side of a building;—v.t. to stand at the flank or side of; to overlook, or command, the flank of;—v.t. to border; to touch; to be posted on the side. Flank company, a certain number of men drawn up on the right or left or a lattalion when in line. Flank files, the soldiers on the extreme right and left of a body of troops. soldiers on the extreme right and left of a body of troops. flankard (flang kard) n. one of the knobs, or nuts, in the flanks of a deer.

flanker (flang-ker) n. a skirmisher employed on the flank of an army when marching; a fortification projecting to command the flank of an assailing body; -v.t. to defend by lateral fortifications; to attack sideways.

flannel (flan'el) n. [f. funelle] a soft, nappy, woollen cloth of loose texture; v.t. to clothe or rub with flannel.

flannelled (flan-eld) a covered with flannel; wrapped up in flannel.

flannelette (flan-el-eb) n. [din. of flannel] a cotton imitation of flannel] a

flap (flap) n. [linit.] anything broad and limber that hangs loose, or attached by one side; the motion, or noise, of anything broad and loose; a stroke:—pt. a disease in the lips of horses;—vt. to beat with a flap; to move, as something broad and flap-like; to let fall the flap of;—vt. to clap; to move, as wings, or as something broad or loose; to fall like a flap, or the brim of a hat. Flap-eared, having broad, loose ears. Flap-mouthed,

having loose, hanging lips, as a dog.

flapdoodle (flap-tiot-dl) n. [flap, stroke, and doodle, fool] food for fools; sheer nonsense; hollow pretence; senseless vaunting.

flapdragon (flap-ting-un) n. [flap and dragon] snapdragon; a game in which raisins, etc., are snatched from burning spirits, and swallowed; the plums, etc., used in such a game; -v.t. to gulp down. to gulp down.

flapjack (flap'jak) n. a sort of broad pancake; an

Happer (flap-er) n. one that, or that which, flaps.

flapper (flap'er) n. one that, or that which, flaps.

flare (flar) v.i. [Scand.] to burn with a glaring and waving flame; to shine out with a sudden and unsteady light or splendour; to flutter with gaudy show; to open or spread outward;—n. an unsteady, broad, offensive light. Flare-up n. a sudden passion; passionate controversy;—n.t. to fly into a passion.

flaring (flar-ing) a. shining with a wavy light; fluttering; showy.

flaringly (flar-ing-li) adv. in a flaring, showy manner.

flash (flash) n. [Scand.] a sudden burst of light; a momentary brightness or show; an instant; a preparation of capsicum, burnt sugar, etc., for colouring brandy and rum;—a. gay, but tawdry: vulgarly showy; flashy; pertaining to thieves, thieves' cant, etc.;—v.t. to send out in flashes; to convey by a quick motion;—v.i. to burst forth, as a sudden flood of light; to show a momentary brilliancy; to gleam; to burst forth suddenly; to shine out, as a bright idea or stroke of wit.

Flash-house, a house frequented by thieves, etc., and where stolen goods are received; a brothel. Flash language, the jargon of thieves. Flash-light, a light emitting momentary brilliant flashes (used in lighthouses). Flash-notes, forged notes. Flash-pipe, a gas-pipe so furnished with orifices that the ignition of one jet causes the others to burn. Flash-point, the temperature at which the vapour of volatile oils ignites. Flash-test, a test to ascertain the flash-point of volatile oils, e.g., kerosene. A flash in the pan, an ineffectual attempt. flash (flash) n. [O.D.] a sluice above a shoal for raising the water while vessels are passing. flasher (flash-i-r) n. one that, or that which, flashes; one that affects wit; a flusher. flashily (flash-i-li) adv. in a flashy manner; with flashiness (flash-i-nes) n. state of being flashy; ostentatious show; want of wit or stability.

stability

flashing (flash'ing) n. the act of blazing; a sudden burst of light or water. flashing (flash'ing) n. [O.D. vlack, flat] a piece of metal as lead lapping over the joining of

netal as lead lapping over the joining of a wall and roof.

flashy (flash:) a. dazzling for a moment; showy, but unreal; gay; gaudy.

flask (flash:) a. [A.S. fluxee, fr. L. vasculum, a flask] a narrow-necked bottle; a powder-horn.

flasket (flask:) a. a vessel in which viands are served up; a long, shallow basket.

flat (flat) a. [Icel. fatr] having a horizontal surface; wanting relief; tasteless; insipid; without point or spirit; lacking liveliness; dull; absolute; downright; below the true pitch; minor, of intervals; not sharp; sonant (said of consonants, as b, d.z. etc.):—n. a level surface; a low, level tract of ground; a shoal: the flat part, or side, of anything; anything broad and flat in form; a floor or story of a house, esp. when used as a separate residence; a dull fellow; a simpleton; a tone a half-step lower than the given tone;—v.t. to make vapid; to depress, as a tone;—v.t. to become insipid; to sing below true pitch. Flat-cap, a cap with a low, flat crown, worn in the time of Elizabeth; one that wore such a cap. Flat-footed, having flat feet. Flat-iron, an iron for smoothing cloth; a sad-iron. Flat-long, not edgewise; flatwise. Flat-race, a race without obstacles, over open ground. Flat-root, a rod used in mining operations for transmitting motion in a horizontal direction. Flat-ware, utensils, as plates, dishes, etc.

To fall flat, not to succeed; to be unsold (said of shares). flatfish (blat-fish) n. a fish of flattened form, with halibut, etc.

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nalibut, etc.
flatly (flat'li) adv. in a flat manner; evenly; without spirit; peremptorily; plainly.
flatness (flat'nes) n. state or quality of being flat; evenness; insipidity; dullness.
flatten (flat'ne) v.t. to make, or lay, flat; to depress; to make insipid; to lower the pitch of; v.t. to become flat, even, vapid, or depressed below pitch.
To flatten a sail, to extend it from stem to stern.
flattener (flat'ner) n. one that heats and flattens out cylinder glass into sheets.
flatter (flat'er) v.t. [O.F. futer, smooth] to gratify the self-love, vanity, or pride, of; to wheedle; to please with false hopes or encouragement; to praise

to please with false hopes or encouragement; to praise falsely; to compliment; to be an improvement on the original; -v.i. to use flattery or undue praise.

flatter (flatter) n. one that, or that which, flattens; a hammer with a broad face.

Hatterer (flat'-er-er) n. one that flatters; a fawner.

flattering (flat'er-ing) a. tending to flatter; en-ging; oratifying. flatteringly that'er-ing-li) adv. in a flattering manner; with partiality: in a manner to favour

manner to favour.

flattery (flatter-i) n. act of flattering; false praise obsequiousness.

flatting (flatter) n. the act or process of coating gilding with size to preserve it; the coating of size; rolling out of metal into sheets; painting with colours containing turpentine, to deaden the gloss of the oil. Flatting-mill, a mill for rolling out metal into sheets (also called a flattening-mill).

flattish (flattish) a. somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

flatulence (flat'ū-lens) n. state of being flatulence (flat'ū-lens) n. state of being flatulent. Also flatulency.

flatulent (flat'ū-lent) a. [L. fr. flare, pp. flatus, to blow] affected with gases in the alimentary canal; windy; generating, or tending to generate, wind in the stomach; turgid with air; empty; pretentions.

flatulently (flat'ū-lent-li) adv. in a flatulent manner; windily.

flatus (flat'tus) n. breath of air; wind in the intestines or stomach; turgidness.

flatwise (flat'wiz) a. and adv. with the flat side downward; not edgewise; flatways.

flatworm (flat-wurm) n. tapeworm.

flaunt (flant) v.t. [Etym. doubtful, probably Imit.] to display ostentatiously;—v.i. to move ostentatiously;—n. a brag; ostentatious display.

flaunter (flan'ter) n. one that flaunts.

flaunting (flan-ting) a. ostentatious; gaudy; flaunting whimsical; fickle.

flauntingly (flan-ting-li) adv. in a flaunting manner.

flautino (fla-vo-te-no) n. [flute] a small flute or accordion.

flautist (flaw-tist) n. [It. flauto, flute] a player on the flute; a flutist.
flavaniline (fla-van-i-lin) n. [L. flauus, yellow, and E. aniline] a coal-tar colour

used in dyeing yellow.

flavedo (flave'do) n. a disease in plants which turns the green colour yellow.

flavescent (flaves'ent) a. yellowish; becoming yellow.

flavin, flavine (flav'in) n. [L. flams, yellow] a yellow dyestuff obtained from quercitron bark

quercitron bark.

flavour (flavvur) n. [O.F. flaveur, fr. L. flavere, to be yellow] relish: that quality of anything which affects the taste; that which imparts a peculiar odour or taste;—v.t. to give flavour to; to season.

flavoured (flavur) a. having a quality that affects the taste or smell.

flavourous (flavur-us) a. pleasant to the taste or smell.

flavouring (flavur-ing) n. substance for imparting flavour to anything.

flavourless (flavur-les)a. without flavour; tasteless.

flavourless (flavur-les)a. without flavour; tasteless.

flavourless (flavur-les)a. without flavour; tasteless.

flaw (flaw)n. [Scand.] a crack; a breach; a sudden gust of wind; defect; fault; blemish; imperfection; —v.t. to break; to crack.

flawless (flaw-les) a. without defect or cracks; flawless free from flaws.

flawy (flaw-les) a. full of flaws or cracks; subject to sudden gusts of wind.

flax (flaks) n. [A.S. feez.] a plant whose fibre is used for making thread and cloth, etc.; the fibrous part when broken and cleaned. Flax-comb, a hatchel. Flax-dresser, one that prepares flax for the spinner. Flax-dressing, process of breaking and swingling flax. Flax-mill, a mill where flax is spun. Flax-seed, the toad-flax, Linaria nulparis. Flax-wench, a woman that spins or dresses flax; a woman in general. New Zealand flax, lily-flax, a very beautiful and fine fibre obtained from the lesves of the phormium used in the the leaves of the phormium, used in the manufacture of cordage.

flaxen (flak-sn) a. made of, or like, flax; loose, flowing, and golden, hair.

Haxy (flaks-i) a. like flax; of a light colour; fair. flay (fla) v.t. [A.S. flean] to skin; to strip off the skin of.

flaver (fla-er) n. one that flays.

flavflint (flatflint) n. a skinflint; a miser.

flea (flē) n. [A.S.] an insect of the genus Pulex, remarkable for its agility and troublesome bite.

Flea-bane, one of various plants supposed to have efficacy in driving away fleas. Flea-beetile, a leaping beetle,

destructive to cucumbers and other plants. Flea-bite, the bite of a flea; red spot caused by the bite; a trifling wound or pain. Flea-bitten, bitten or stung by a flea; mean; worthless. A fice in one's ear, anything annoying; a rebuff.

fleak (fick) n. [flake] a small lock; a small thread or twist.

fleaking (fleking) n. covering of reeds, used in thatching houses.

fleam (flem) n. [phlebotomy] a sharp instrument used for opening veins for letting blood; a

fleawort (fle-wurt) n. [A.S. stah, flea, and wyrt, root] the plant Plantago psyllium, from

the shape of its seeds.

flèche (fläsh) n. [F., arrow] a lofty spire with small hase; a field-work usually at the foot of a

fleck (flek) n. [Icel.] a spot; a streak; a dapple;—
v.t. to spot; to streak; to dapple.

flecked (flek'ed, flekt) a. speckled; dappled;
spotted.

fleckless (flek-les) a. spotless; stainless; innocent.

flection (flek'shun) n. flexion.

flectionless (flek'shun-les) a. without inflection.

fled (fled) past tense and past participle of the verb

fledge (flej) v.t. [A.S. fleogan, to fly] to supply with feathers for flight; to furnish with any soft covering.

fledged (flejd) a. feathered; able to fly; adapted for flight; provided with anything resembling feathers; developed.

fledgeling (flej-ling) n. a young bird just fledged; an inexperienced person;—a. newly

fledged; untried.

flee (fle) v.t. [A.S. flēon, akin to flēogan, to fly] to shun; to avoid;—v.i. to hasten away, as from danger or expected evil; to depart; to leave.

fleece (fles) n. [A.S. flēos] the coat of wool that covers a sheep, or that is shorn from a sheep at one time; any soft woolly covering;—v.t. to shear off wool; to strip of unner or property; to rob; to steal from; to to strip of money or property; to rob; to steal from; to spread over, as with wool.

fleeced (flest) a. furnished with a fleece.

fleecer (fle'ser) n. one that fleeces, robs, or exacts.

fleecy (fic'si) a. woolly; resembling, or covered with, wool.

fleer (fier) v.t. [Norw. fira, to titter] to mock; to flout at: -v.t. to make a wry face in contempt; to sneer; -n. derision or mockery expressed by words or looks.

Heerer (fler-er) n. one that fleers; a mocker.

fleering (flering) n. act of gibing; mocking; scotting.

fleeringly (fler-ing-li) adv. in a mocking manner.

fleet (flet) n. [A.S. flet. a ship, fr. fletun, to float] a squadron of ships, esp. of war-ships.

fleet (flet) n. [A.S. flet, an inlet] a creek, inlet, or river (used in place names, as Northfleet).

Fleet-dike, an embankment for preventing inundations.

The Fleet, Fleet Prison, a famous London prison.

fleet (flet) a. |lcel. flitt, swift] swift in motion; moving with velocity: nimble; superficial; light;—v.i. to fly swiftly; to flit; to pass, or fly, off.

Fleet-foot, Fleet-Tooted, swift of foot.

fleeting (fle-ting) a. not durable; transient.

fleetingly (flecting-li) adv. in a fleeting or tran-sitory manner.

fleetly (flet-li) adv. in a fleet manner; rapidly.

fleetness (flectnes) n. the quality of being fleet; swiftness; rapidity.

Fleming (flemting) n. (D. Viaamsch] a native of Flanders.

Flemish (flemtish) a. pertaining to Flanders;—n. the people of Flanders; the Flemish language. Flemish-bond, a bond which shows a header and stretcher alternately in bricklaying.

flense, flench, flinch (flens, flensh, flinsh)

and obtain the blubber of, as of a whale.

flesh (flesh) n. [A.S. fless] the muscles, fat, etc.,
flesh (steen) the framework of bones in animals;
animal food, as distinguished from vegetable; the flesh
of beasts and fowls, as distinguished from the soul;
animal nature; the body, as distinguished from the soul;
mankind; fleshly appetites; kindred; the soft, pulpy
substance of fruit;—v.t. to initiate or encourage, as dogs,
hawks, etc., by giving them the first game they take; to
glut; to harden. Flesh-brush, a brush for exciting
action in the skin by friction. Flesh-colourd,
of flesh, or of natural skin; carnation. Flesh-colourd
of the colour of flesh; carnation-coloured. Flesh-fly, a of flesh, or of natural skin; carnation. Flesh-coloured, of the colour of flesh; carnation-coloured. Flesh-fly, a fly of the genus Sarcophaga, which feeds and deposits its eggs in flesh, and taints it. Flesh-hook, a hook to draw flesh from a pot or caldron. Flesh-meat, animal food. Flesh-tint, colour representing the human skin. Flesh-worm, a worm that feeds on flesh; the magget of the flesh-fly; the Trichtina spirulis. Flesh-wound, a wound not reaching beyond the flesh, or one not deep. An arm of flesh, human strength or aid. Flesh and blood, human nature. In the flesh, alive; in life. To be one flesh, to be closely united, as in marriage.

Hesher (flesh'-er) n. a butcher [Scot.]

fleshhood (flesh-hood) n. state of being embodied with flesh; incarnation.

fleshiness (flesh-incs) n. state of being fleshy; plumpness; grossness; corpulence.

fleshings (flesh-ingz) n.pl. thin dress worn by dancers, actors, etc., of the colour of

the natural skin.

fleshless (flesh'les) a. destitute of flesh; lean;

fleshliness (flesh'li-nes) n. state of being fleshly; carnal passions and appetites.

fleshly (flesh'li) a. pertaining to the flesh; cornel; animal; not vegetable; human; not spiritual; carnal; ascivious. Fleshly-minded having

notspiritual; carnal; lascivious. Fleshiy-minded, naving carnal, or sensual, tendencies.

fleshmonger (flesh-mung-ger) n. a dealer in animal food; a procurer.

fleshpot (flesh-pot) n. a vessel in which flesh is cooked; plenty of provisions; high living.

fleshy (flesh-1) a. corporeal; plump; corpulent; gross; succulent.

fletch (flech) v.t. [F. fleche, an arrow] to feather, as an arrow.

fletcher (flech'er) n. one that fletches; a maker of bows and arrows.

fletz (flets) n. [M. H. Ger.] a layer dissimilar to the strata in which it is embedded.

fleur-de-lis (fler-de-le) n. [F., flower of the lily] the royal insignia of France; [Bot.]

fleury, fleurette (floo'ri, -ret) a. a fleur-de-lis.

flew (floo) past tense of the verb fly.

flews (flooz) n. [Etym. unknown] the clarge chaps of a deep-mouthed

flex (fleks) v.t. [L. flectere, pp. flexus] to bend.

flexibility (flek-si-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being flexible; pliancy.

flexible (flek'si-bil) a. [L. flectere, to bend] capable of being bent; pliable; capable of yielding to influence; tractable; manageable.

flexibleness (flek'si-bil-nes) n. flexibility;

flexibleness.

flexibly (flek-si-bli) adv. in a flexible manner.

flexile (flek'sil) a. pliant; pliable; easily bent; yielding to power, impulse, or moral force.
flexion (flek'shun) n. act of bending; part bent;
a cast or glance; inflection; the action of the flexor muscles.

flexor (flek-sur)n. a muscle which serves to contract or bend any part of the body, opposed to extensor. flexuose, flexuous (flek-sū-ōs, -us)a. havflexues; winding; bending; variable.

flexure (flek'sūr) n. act of bending; a bend; a flic-flac (flik'flak) n. [Imit.] the sound of blows delivered in quick succession.

flick (flik) v.t. [flack, to flutter] to strike lightly or suddenly, as with a whip; to flip;—n. a light, smart stroke.

swart stroke.

flicker (flik'er) v.i. [frequentative of flick] to flutter; to flap the wings; to waver, or fluctuate, like a flame in a current of air;—n. act of wavering, or of fluctuating, as the flame of a candle.

flicker (flik'er) n. [Imit.] the golden-winged woodpicker (flik'er) n. [Imit.] the golden-winged woodpickeringly (flik'er-ing-il) adv. in a flickering manner; waveringly.

flickermouse (flik'er-mous) n. See flitter-mouse mouse.

flickermouse flight is or flees; a fugitive; a flight flight n. [A.S. flyht, fr. flogan, to fly] act of of a spinning-wheel; a straight flight of steps or stairs.

flight (flit) n. [A.S. flyht, fr. flogan, to fly] act of of birds flying; lasty departure; rapid motion; a flock of birds flying; lasty departure; rapid motion; a flock of birds flying together; a discharge of arrows; a soaring, as of imagination; periodical migration of birds; the birds produced in one season; a reach of steps from one landing to another. Time of flight, time occupied by a projectile in the air.

flightily (flit-i-il) adv. in a flighty manner.

flightily (fli-ti-li) adv. in a flighty manner.

flightiness (fli'ti-nes) n. state of being flighty; caprice; volatility; a wandering in

flighty (fli-ti) a. indulging in flights, or wild and unrestrained sallies of imagination, humour, caprice, etc.; volatile; giddy; capricious.

flimflam (flim-flam) a. [reduplication of flam] a. freak; a trick; a fraud; imposition.

H1msily (flim'zi-li) adv. in a flimsy manner.

flimsiness (flim'zi-nes) n. state or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture. flimsy (flim'zi) a. [W. llymsi, sluggish) weak; of loose and unsubstantial structure; ineffectual; without reason or plausibility; superficial; shallow. flinch (flinsh) v.i. [M.E. flecchen, fr. L. flectere, to bend] to shrink from pain or danger; to wince; to withdraw; to fail.

flincher (flin'sher) n. one that flinches.

flinchingly (flin'shing-li)adv. in a flinching manner; so as to shrink from danger.

flinder (flin'der) n. [Norw. flindra, a splinter] a small piece of fragment.

Flinders-bar (flinders-bar) n. [Flinders, R.N.] error due to local deviation of compass-needle.

error due to local deviation of compass-needle.

Flindersia (fiin-der'si-a) n. [the Australian explorer, Captain Flinders, R.N., 1774-1814] a tree of Australia resembling the mahogany.

Fling (fiing) v.t. [M.E. flyngen, to rush) to cast, send, or throw, from the hand: to hurl with force or violence; to throw ore's self in a violent or hasty manner; to tuter harsh language;—n. a cast from the hand; a throw; a sneer; a gibe; a sarcasm; a lively dance; unlimited enjoyment. Full fiing, recklessly. To fling off, to baffle in the chase; to defeat. To fling out, to speak hastily, or without reserve. To fling up, to abandon. To have one's fling, to have one's own way; to enjoy oneself in an unrestrained manner.

Hint (flint) n. [A.S.] a very hard variety of quartz, used in a flint-lock; anything hard;—a. made of flint, which strikes fire with steel; a piece of flint hard. Flint-glass, a beautiful glass, orig. made from the silica extracted from flint. Flint-hearted, unfeeling. Flint implements, implements made of flint, used in ancient times. Flint-knapper, one that shapes flints. Flint-knapping, the practice of shaping flints. Flint-lock, a musket lock with a flint fixed in the hammer, for striking on the cap of the pan. Flint-paring, stinginess. Flint-stone, a hard, silicious stone; flint. Skin-flint, a miser. To skin a flint, to be very mean or niggardly.

flintiness (flin'ti-nes) n. quality of being flinty. flinty (flin'ti) a. consisting of, or resembling, flint; very hard; cruel; unmerciful. flip (flip) n. [Etym. doubtful] a mixture of beer and spirit sweetened and heated by a hot iron; an egg-flip. Flip-dog, an iron used to heat flip. flip (flip) v.t. [fap] to flick; to toss with the fingers; to twitch; to fillip; -n. a flick; a snap. flipflap (flip-flap) n. [reduplication of flap] a continual noise made by flapping; -adv. with

a flapping noise. flippancy (flip-an-si) n. state or quality of being flippant; inconsiderate volubility; in-

pertinence. flippant (flip-ant) a. [Icel. fleipa, prattle] voluble; speaking fluently and confidently; without knowledge or consideration; pert.

flippantly (flip-ant-li) adv. in a flippant manner.

nippantly (flip-ant-li) adv. in a flippant manner. flippantness (flip-ant-nes) n. flippancy; pert flippant (flip-er) n. [flap) the broad fin of a fish; the paddle of a sea-turtle; the fore leg of a seal. flirt (flert) v.t. [A.S. heardian, to trifle) to throw with a jerk or quick effort; to fling suddenly; to move playfully to and fro; -v.t. to act with giddiness; to play the coquette; -n. a sudden jerk; a coquette; a pert or giddy girl; occasionally applied to a man. flirtation (flert-ligin) n. a pert, presumptuous girl; nirting (flert-ligi) n. a pert, presumptuous girl; flirting (flert-ling) u. darting about; jerking; tossing; giddy; coquettish; -n. flirtation. flirtingly (flert-ling-li) adv. in a flirting or coquettish manner.

flisk (flisk) n. [Scot.] a comb with large teeth.

flit (flit) v.i. [Scand.] to fly away; to dart along; to pass rapidly from one place to another; [Scot.] to

remove from one house to another. [Scot.] to fitch (flich) n. [A.S. flice) the side of a hog salted and cured.

flittermouse (flit'er-mous) n. [futter and mouse] a bat.

flittern (flit'ern) n. [Etynn doubtful] the bark of young oak trees.

flitting (flit'ing) n. a fleeing; a fluttering; [Scot.] a removal from one dwelling to another.

flittingly (fliting-li) adv. in a flitting or wandering manner.

flixweed (fliks'wed) n. [flux] a variety of cress (Sisymbrium Sophia), supposed to be

efficacious in dysentery.

float (flot) n. [A.S. flootan] anything that floats, or rests, on the surface of a liquid; a raft; the cork, or quill, on an angling line; the float-board of a wheel; a dray for heavy goods; a plasterer's trowel; -v.t. to cause to rest, or move, on the surface of a liquid; to flood; to inundate; to set up, as a commercial scheme; to smooth, as with a plasterer's float; -v.t. to rest on the surface of a liquid; to be buoyed up; to move on a liquid, or through air. Float-board, a board of an undershot water-wheel or a paddle-wheel.

floating capacity of anything.

floater (floter) n. one that, or that which, floats.

floating (flo-ting) n. spreading of plaster or stucco on walls; the second of three coats in house painting;—a. buoyant on surface of water, or in air; not fixed or invested; in circulation; unfunded; disconnected. Floating-battery, a battery erected on rafts or the hulls of ships. Floating-breakwater, a breakwater of square frames of timber, forming a basin of a quadrangular shape. Floating-bridge, a bridge of rafts or timber with a floor of planks; a kind of double bridge thrown over a moat; a large steam-ferry. Floating-clough, a contrivance for agitating the silt in the bed of a channel so that the current may remove it. Floatingclough, a contrivance for agitating the silt in the bed of a channel so that the current may remove it. Floating-dock, a floating graving-dock. Floating-light, a substitute for a lighthouse, being the hull of a ship moored on sunken rocks or shoals. Floating-meadows, low lands close to water, by which they may be flooded. Floating-pier, a landing-place which rises and falls with the tide. Floating-screed, strips of plaster placed to indicate the thickness of the layer.

floatstone (flot-ston) n. spongy quartz capable of floating in water.

flocci n.pl. See floccus.

floccillation (flok-si-lā'shun) n. [L. flocous, lock of wool] a delirious picking of bed-clothes by a sick person, an alarming symptom in acute diseases.

floccose (flok-ös) a. bearing woolly tufts [Bot.].

floccular (flok-ū-lar) a. flaky; of, or relating to, the flocculus of the human cerebellum. flocculence (flok-ū-lens) n. the state of being flocculent.

flocculent (flok'ū-lent) a. tuft-like; woolly; coalescing and adhering in flocks or flakes. Flocculent precipitate, a precipitate of woolly appearance obtained by adding ammonia to a saltsolution. flocculus (flok'ū-lus) n. [L. dim. of floccus, tuft of wool] a flock-like process in the human cerebellum

floccus (flok'us) n.; pl. flocci (flok'si) [L., a lock of wool] long tuft of hair terminating the tail of quadrupeds; down of newly hatched birds; a small

woolly tuff [Bot.].

flock (flok) n. [A.S. floce, a company] a company or collection of sheep or birds; a Christian

or collection of sheep or birds; a Christian congregation;—v. to gather in crowds.

flock (flok) n. [L. floccus, lock of wool] a lock of wool or hair; finely powdered wool or cloth for making flock-paper; refuse of wool, or shearing of woollen goods. Flock-bed, a bed filled with tufts of wool or woollen rags. Flock-paper, wall-paper ornamented with flock.

flocky (flok-i) a. resembling flocks of wool; floc-

floe (flo) n. [Dan. isfluge, ice-floe] an extensive surface of ice floating in the ocean. flog (flog) v.t. [Etym. doubtful] to beat or strike with a rod or whip; to whip.

flogger (flog-er) n. one that flogs.

flogging (flog-ing) n. a whipping for punishment. flood (flud) n. [A.S. flod] a body of water overflowing land not usually thus covered; an inundation; the Noachian deluge; the flowing in of the tide--opposed to ebb; superabundance; a great body or stream of any fluid substance, as of light; menstrual discharge; -n.t. to overflow; to inundate; to deluge. Flood-gate, agate to stop, or to let out, water; an opening or passage. Plood-mark, high-water mark. Flood-tide, the rising tide.

flooding (flud-ing) n. act of overflowing; inunds tion; discharge of blood from the uterus. flookan (flookan) n. See flucan.

floor (flor) n. [A.S. flor] the level portion on which one walks in any building; a story in a house; any platform or flooring; that part of a vessel's bottom most nearly horizontal; -v.t. to cover with a floor; to strike down, or lay level with the floor; to put to silence by some decisive argument. Floor-cloth, a heavy cloth with the floor of the place of the strike down.

by some decisive argument. Floor-doom, a neary doom with designs, for covering floors. To take the floor, to rise to speak; to get up to dance.

floorer (florer) n. one that, or that which, floors; a decisive argument; a poser.

flooring (floring) n. a floor; a platform; materials for floors; act of laying a floor.

floorless (flor-les) a. without a floor.

flop (flop) v.t. [flap] to clap or strike, as wings; to flap; to let down the brim of, as a hat;—v.i. to flap; to drop down suddenly;—n. a fall, as of a soft, outspread body

spread body.

flora (flo-ra) n. [L. Flora, the goddess of flowers, fr. hos, floris, a flower] the plants native in a given locality or period; a description of such.

floral (flo-ral) a. pertaining to flora or flowers; containing, or belonging to, the flower.

florascope (flo-ra-skop) n. [L. flos, floris, flower, for examining flowers.

for examining flowers.

floreated, floriated (flö'rē-, flö'ri-ā-ted) a embellishment.

Florence (flor-ens) n. a gold coin of Edward III.

—6s.; a kind of wine from Florence in

Italy; a kind of ailk cloth. Florence-flask, a globular

bottle of thin glass with long, narrow neck. Florence-oil, a superior olive oil made at Florence, exported in Florence flasks.

Florence flasks.

Florentine (flor-en-tin) n. a native of Florence; a species of silk cloth; a custard;—a. of, or pertaining to, Florence. Florentine fresco, a variety of fresco-painting first executed at Florence. Florentine mosalo, a method of inlaying with precious stones to give a floreated appearance.

florescence (flor-es-ent) n. a bursting into flower; a blossoming.

florescent (flor-es-ent) a. [L. florescent, ppr. florescent, entrs, fr. flos, floris, flower] breaking out into flower; blossoming.

floret (flor-es) n. [F. fleurette, fr. L. flos, floris, flower] a fencing sword; a foil.

floricultural (flor-ikul-tūr-al) a. pertaining to floriculture. floriculture.

floriculture (flori-kul-tūr) n. [L. flos, floris, flower] plants.

tion of flowering plants.

floriculturist (flori-kul'tūr-ist) n. one interfloriculturist (flori-kul'tūr-ist) n. one interflorid (flor-id) a. [L. floridus, fr. flos, floris, flower]
flowery; bright in colour; of a lively red colour; embellished with flowers of rhetoric; excessively ornate.
The florid style, a highly ornamented and very beautiful
style of Gothic architecture [Arch.].
Florida wood (flori-da wood) n. a variety of
dogwood valuable for inlaid
work.

floridity (flo-rid-i-ti) n. quality of being florid; brightness; elegance of style.

floridly (flor-id-li) adv. in a florid manner.

floridness (flor-id-nes) n. floridity.

floriferous (flō-rif-e-rus) a. [L. flos, floris, flower, and ferre, bear] producing flowers. florification (flō-ri-fi-kāf-shun) n. [L. flos, floris, flower, and fucere, make] act or

state of flowering.

floriform (flö'ri-form) a. [L. flos, floris, flower, and forma, shape] having the form of a

florikan, floriken (flo-ri-kan, -ken) n. [Hind.] florin (flor-in) n. [It. florino, fr. flore, a lilly, fr. L. for-ino, fr. flore, a lilly, fr. L. coin of Florence, of 11th century, bearing a lily flower. floriparous [Bot.]. a producing flowers [Bot.].

florist (florist) m. a cultivator of flowers, esp. for sale; one that writes an account of plants. floroon (floroon) n. [O.F. horon, fr. L. hos, horis, flower] a border worked with flowers. flory-boat (flori-bot) n. a boat for landing passengers from a ship at low tide.

floscular, flosculous, flosculose (flos-kū-lar, -lus, -lōs,) a. consisting of, or containing,

floscule (flos-kūl) n. [L. flosculus, dim. of flos, flores, flower] a floret.

flos-ferri (flos-feri) n. [L., flower of iron] a carbonate of ime occurring in combination

with iron ores; a variety of aragonite.

floss in the husks of maize, etc.; a fluid gloss floating on iron in the puddling-furnace; floss-silk.

Floss-silk, untwisted filaments of fine silk.

flossy (flos-i) a. made of, or like, floss; silky; downy. flota (flota) n. [Sp., a fleet] a commercial fleet; esp. a fleet of Spanish vessels which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz. flotant (flotant) a. [hour] flying in the air, as a flag or bird [Her.]. flotation (flotashun) n. act of floating; the science of floating bodies. flotative (flotation. a ble to float; relating to flotatila (flotile) n. [dim. of flota] a little fleet; a fleet of small vessels.

flotsam (flot'sam) n. [O.F. flotaison, the flooding of meadows, fr. L. fluctus, a wave] goods lost by shipwreck, and floating on the sea. See jetsam. flounce (flouns) v.i. [Sw. flunso, to plunge in water] to spring, turn, or twist, with sudden effort or violence;—n. a sudden, jerking motion of the body. flounce to fold] an ornamental strip gathered and sewed by its upper edge around a skirt;—v.t. to adorn with flounces.

with flounces. flounder (floun'der' n. [Sw.] a flat fish (Pleuronectes flesus) found on banks along the sea-coast and near the mouths of rivers; a tool to stretch leather

for a boot-front.

for a boot-front.

flounder (floun'der) v.i. [Etym. doubtful] to fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to roll, toss, and tumble; to struggle aimlessly.

flour (flour) n. [F. *Leur*, flower] the finely-ground meal of wheat, etc.; fine, soft powder of any substance; the fine crystals of saltpetre contained in gunpowder; -v.t. to grind and bolt; to sprinkle with flour. Flour-bolt, a bolting-machine. Flour-dredge, flour-dredger, a tin box for sprinkling flour. Flour-dredge, flour-dredger, a tin box for sprinkling flour. Flour-mill, a mill for grinding and sifting flour. Flour of powder, a powder finely pounded, opposed to granulated. Second flour, coarser flour. coarser flour.

flourish (flur-ish) v.t. [L. florescere, fr. flos, flower] to embellish; to set off with the flowers of diction; to move in bold or irregular figures; to brandish;—v.t. to grow luxuriantly; to thrive; to be prosperous; to use florid language; to make ornamental strokes with the pen; to execute an irregular or fanciful strain of music; to vaunt; to brag; --n. ornament; showy splendour; parade of figures or graces; ostentatious rhetoric; a fanciful stroke of the pen or graver; a brandishing; a musical grace. Flourish of trumpets, the sounding of trumpets on the arrival of a person of distinction; any ostentatious announcement.

flourisher (flur-ish-er) n. one that flourishes.

flourishing (flur'ish-ing) a. thriving; prosper-ous.
flourishingly (flur'ish-ing-li) adv. in a flourish-ing manner; ostentatiously.

floury (flour-i) a. of, or resembling, flour.

flout (flout) v.t. [D. fluyten, to play the flute; to jeer] to mock or insult; to treat with contempt;—v.s. to act with contempt; to sneer;—n. a mock; an insult.

flouter (flou'ter) n. one that flouts.

flouter (flouter) n. one that flouts.

floutingly (flouting-li) adv. with flouting; insultingly.

flow (flô) v.t. [A.S. ħōwan] to overflow; to cover with varnish;—v.t. to change place, as a liquid; to circulate, as blood in the veins; to glide smoothly; to proceed; to issue forth; to abound; to hang loose and waving; to rise, as the tide—opposed to ebb; to discharge blood from the uterus;—n. a stream; a current; the rise of the tide; any gentle, gradual movement of thought, diction, etc.; free expression; copiousness.

flowage (flouf) n. the act of flowing; state of flowing.

flower (floufer) n. [O.F. flour, fr. L. flos, floris] a blossom; a growth including the exnual organs; the choicest part of anything; the beat; the prime; the essence; a figure of speech; an ornament of style;—pl. bodies of a powder substance, esp. when condensed from sublimation;—v.t. to embellish with flowers or flower-like figures;—v.t. to blossom; to come into the finest or fairest condition; to froth; to mantle. Flower-fence, a prickly shrub with large flowers. Flower-garden, a garden where flowers are cultivated. Flower-gentle, the genus Amaranthus, csp. Amaranthus spinosus. Flower-head, an inflorescence, consisting of numerous floveting plants. Flower-pride, flower-fence, Flower-show, a horticultural exhibition. Flower-force, Flower-show, a horticultural exhibition. Flower-flowers in general.

flower-de-luce (floufer-de-lüs) n. [F. flower-de-luce] flower-de-luce (floufer-de-lüs, flower of the lily)

flower-de-luce (flou'er-de-lūs) n. [F. heur-de-lis, flower of the lily] fleur-de-lis.

flowered (flou'erd) a. embellished with flowers or designs.

flowerer (flou'er-er) n. a plant that flowers.

floweret (flou-er-et) n. a small flower; a floret.

floweriness (flou'er-i-nes) n. the state of being flowerings (flou'er-ing) n. the act of adorning with flowers; the season when plants bloom.

flowerless (flou'-er-les) a. without flowers.

flowerlessness (flou'er-les-nes) n. state of being flowerless.

flowery (flou'er-i) a. full of flowers; highly embellished with figurative language; florid.

flowing (floi'ng) n. act of moving, as a fluid;—a. flowing issuing; fluent; smooth, as style or diction.

flowingly (floi'ng-li) adv. in a flowing manner; smoothly.

flowingness (floi'ng-nes) n. quality of being flowing; fluency.

flowingness (floing-nes) n. quality of being flucan, flukan, flookan (flookan) n. flucan, flukan, flookan (flookan) n. fluctuant (flukktū-ant) a. moving like a wave; fluctuate (flukktū-ant) a. moving like a wave; fluctuate (flukktū-ant) n. moving like a wave; fluctuate (flukktū-at) v.t. [L. fluctuare, pp. fluctuate (flukkū-at) v.t. [L. fluctuare, pp. fluctuate now in one direction, now in one direction, now in another; to be unsettled; to be irresolute; to rise and fall. fluctuating (flukkū-at-ing) a. unsteady; change-able; vacillating; undulating. fluctuating (fluktū-at-sknu) n. act of fluctuating (flok-āt-ākshun) n. act of fluctuating (flok-āt-ākshun) n. act of fluctuating (floo) n. [a corruption of flute] a passage for conveying smoke, flame, air, etc. flue (flookan) n. [a corruption of flute] a passage for conflue (flookan) n. [akin to flook (of wool)] light down, such as rises from beds, etc.; soft down, fur, or hair. fluellite a transparent mineral, crystalline fluoride of aluminium, from Cornwall. fluency (flookansi) n. quality of being fluent; fluent (flookansi) n. quality of being fluent; fluent (flookansi) n. quality; facility. fluent (flookansi) n. quality; facility. fluent (flookansi) n. quality; flacth. jn the calculus, called the function. fluently (flookansi) a resembling, or containing, flue or soft fluey (flookansi) a resembling, or containing, flue or soft fluey (flookansi) a resembling, or containing, flue or soft fluef (fluf) n. [flue] nap, or down; flue; downy matter.

fluff (fluf) n. [flue] nap, or down; flue; downy matter. fluffy (fluf-i) a. consisting of, or resembling, fluff; soft and downy.

flugelman (flóó-gl-man) n. See fugleman.

fluid (floci-id) a. [L. fluidus, fr. fluere, flow] capable of flowing: liquid or gaseous;—n. a substance capable of flowing; any liquid or gaseous substance. fluidal, fluidic (floci-idal, floci-idiz) a. pertaining to, or characteristic of, fluid. fluidisty, fluidise (floci-id-if-if, floci-idiz) v.t. to render fluid.

fluidism (floci-idizm) n. the theory that connected fluid-body that is not confined to the space occupied by it, and is capable of producing certain effects; animal magnetism.

fluidist (floo'i-dist) n. one that advocates fluidism. fluidity, fluidness (floo-id'i-ti, floo-id-nes) n. the quality or state of being fluid.

of being fluid.

fluke (flook) n. [A.S. floc, a plaice] the flounder; a parasitic worm found in the intestines of ruminants, and tending to produce rot (so called because it resembles a miniature flounder).

fluke (flook) n. [Low (fer. flunk, a wing] the part of an anchor which fastens in the ground; one of the points of a whale's tail; in mining, an instrument for cleaning the hole before blasting.

fluke (flook) n. [fr. fluke above] an unexpected successful stroke, as in billiards; a lucky chance.

fluky (flóó-ki) a. formed like, or having, a fluke.

flume (flóóm) n. [L. fluere, flow] a passage for the water that drives a mill-wheel.

fluminous (flóó-mi-nus) a. pertaining to, or abounding in, rivers.

flummery (flum-er-i) n. [W. llymrig, harsh, raw] a light kind of flour or meal; a kind of blanc-mange; empty compliment; in the super determine the supe

ment; mere flattery; nonsense.

flung (flung) past tense and past participle of the verb flung.

flunkey, flunky (flung'ki) n. [F. flanquer, to livery servant; one that is obsequious or cringing; a toad-eater; an unfortunate investor in American stocks. flunkeydom, flunkydom (flung'ki-n. flunkies in general; condition of flunkies; obsequiousness. flunkeyism, flunkyism n character

or quality of a flunkey.

fluoborate (floo-ō-bō'rāt) n. a com fluoborate fluoboric acid with a base.

fluoboric (floo-ō-b²-rik) a. obtained from, or containing, fluorine and boron. Fluoboric acid, a compound of boric and hydrofluoric acid (BBF). fluoboride (floo-ō-bō-rid, -rīd) n. salt of fluoboride acid.

fluocerin, fluocerite (floo-ō-sē'rin, -rīt) n. fluoride of cerium.

fluohydric (floo-ō-hī'-drik) a. hydrofluoric.

fluor (flöö'-ur) n. [1. fluere, to flow] menstrual discharge; a common mineral, fluoride of calcium (CaF2), usually called fluor-spar, occurring in large quantities in Derbyshire—hence, also Derbyshire-spar. fluoresce (flöö-u-res') v.v. to exhibit fluorescence; to become fluorescent.

fluorescence (flöö-u-res'ens) n. that property which some transparent bodies have of producing surface reflections of light different in colour from the mass of the material.

nave of producing surface reflections of light different in colour from the mass of the material.

fluorescent (flóó-u-res²-ent) a. pertaining to, or fluoric (flóó-o-réik) a. pertaining to, or obtained from, fluor-spar.

fluoride (flóó-u-rid) n. a compound of fluorine with a metallic base.

fluorine, fluorin (flöö'u-rin) n. a gaseous cliefly from fluor-spar, characterized by its extraordinary chemical affinity, esp. for glass.

fluorite (flöö'u-rīt) n. fluor-spar.

fluoroid (floo'u-roid) n. [fluor and G. eidos, shape] a crystal in fluor-spar contained by 24 triangles; a tetrahexahedron.

fluorous (floo-u-rus) a. obtained from, or containing, fluor.

fluosilicate (flóó-ō-silli-kāt) n. salt of fluosilicic

fluosilicic (flot-5-si-lis'ik) a. derived from, or composed of, fluorine and silicon.
Fluosilicic acid, a colourless, fuming gas, composed of

Fluosilicic acid, a colourless, furning gas, composed of fluorine and silicon (SiFa).

flurry (fluri) n. [perhaps connected with flutter] a guarty sudden, brief blast or gust; violent agitation; commotion; bustle:—v.t. to agitate; to excite or alarm. flush (flush) v.t. [probably Scand.] to put to the blush; to redden; to animate with joy;—v.i. to become suffused, as the checks; to turn red; to blush; to glow;—n. a rush of blood to the face; glow; blush; impulse or excitement;—a. full of vigour; fresh; glowing; bright. flush (flush) v.t. [F. flux, fr. L. fluere, to flow] to cleanse by a run of water;—v.i. to flow and spread suddenly;—n. a flow of water. Flush-box, a contrivance for flushing the basin of water-closets. flush (flush) v.t. [probably connected with fluster] to cause to start, as a hunter a bird;—v.i. to start up suddenly, as a bird;—n. a flock of birds suddenly started up.

flush (flush) n. [L. fluere, to flow] a run of cards of the same suit;—a. consisting of cards of the same suit.

flush (flush) n. [Etym. doubtful] growth; abundance; prodigal; forming a surface level with the surface adjoining; v.t. to make flush or level; —adv. in a manner so as to be level or even with. Flush-decked, having a flush of level decked, having a flush or level deck.

flushed (flusht) a. overspread or tinged with red, as from the flowing of blood to the face; elated; excited, as with joy; heated or excited with strong

flusher (flush'er) n. [Ger. fleischer] the lesser butcher-bird.
flushing (flush'ing) n. a glow of red in the face;
a washing out.

flushness (flush-nes) n. state of being flush.

fluster (fluster) v.t. [Scand.] to make hot and rosy; to confuse; -v.i. to be confused; to be in a heat or bustle; -n. heat; agitation; confusion; disorder.

flute (floot) n. (O.F. fr. L. flure, pp. flutus, to blow] a cylindrical wind instrument, with finger-holes; a channel in a column or pillar; a similar groove, as in a lady's ruffle;—v.t. to play or sing in a clear, soft note, like that of a flute; to form flutes or channels in, as in a column or a ruffle. Flute-mouth, the pipe-fish.

flute (flôot) n. [D.] a long vessel or boat with flat ribs or floor-timbers.

fluted (floot ted) a. thin, fine, flute-like, [Mus.]; grooved, channelled.

fluter (flôoter) n. a flutist; one that makes grooves or flutes.

flutina (floo-te-na) n. a kind of accordion.

fluting (floo'-ting) n. a channel or furrow, as of a column or lady's ruffle; fluted work.

Hutist (floo'tist) n. a performer on the flute.

flutter (flut-er) v.t. [A.S. flotorian, to float about, fr. flot, the sea] to vibrate or move quickly; to agitate; to throw into confusion; -v.i. to flap the wings rapidly; to hover in rapid motion; to move with quick vibrations; to fluctuate;—n. quick and irregular motion; hurry; confusion. Flutter-wheel, water-wheel at the bottom of a chute.

fluttered (flut-erd) a. agitated; confused; dis-

fluty (floo'ti) a. like a flute in tone.

fluvial (floo'vi-al) a. [L. fr. flucre, flow] belonging, or pertaining, to rivers.
fluvialist (floo'vi-al-ist) n. one that ascribes geo-logical phenomena to the action of

fluviatic, fluviatile (floo-vi-at'ik, floo'vi-a-fluvial; existing

in, or formed by, rivers.

flux (fluks) n. [fr. L. fluere, to flow] act of flowing;
flux (fluks) n. [fr. L. fluere, to flow] act of flowing flow; quick change; fusion; any substance for promoting the fusion of metals or minerals; an excessive and morbid discharge from the bowels; matter thus discharged; confluence;—v.t. to fuse; to melt; to purge. Black-flux, a mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash. Bloody-flux, dysentery. Flux-spoon, a small ladle for testing molten metal. White-flux, carbonate

fluxation (fluk-sā'shun) n. a flowing or passing away.

fluxion (fluk'shun) n. act of flowing; matter that flows; abbormal discharge of blood; catarrh; fusion;—pl. a method of analysis of variable quantities, developed by Newton, now called differential calculus.

fluxional, fluxionary (fluk-shun-al, -a-ri)

solved by, fluxions; variable.

fluxweed (fluks-weid) n. a plant good for dysenfluxweed (fluks-weid) n. a plant good for dysenfly (fli) v.t. [A.S. neogan] to avoid by flight; to cause
to fly; to set floating, as a kite;—v.t. to move in
the air with wings; to float in the air, as clouds; to rise
in air; to move rapidly; to hasten away; to pass swiftly
by; to spread, as a rumour; to flutter in the wind;
to part suddenly with violence; to burst;—n. a winged
insect; the house-fly (Musea domestica); a fish-hook
dressed, as with silk, in imitation of a fly; a kind of light
carriage; a fly-wheel; a contrivance for restraining the

rapidity of a clock's motion when the weight descends on the striking part; part of a vane that indicates whence the wind blows; an arrangement for receiving sheets from the wind blows; an arrangement for receiving sheets from a printing-press; in weaving, a shuttle driven through the shed by a blow or jerk; that part of a flag from the union to the extreme end;—pl. space above the stage of a theatre, where the scenes are moved. Fly-agaric, a nushroom (Agaricus muscarius). Fly-blow, n. [E. blots, eggs of maggots] the egg of a fly;—v.t. to taint;—v.t. to deposit an egg in, as a fly. Fly-blown, tainted; maggoty, as flesh from the deposit of flies. Fly-book, a book for containing fishing flies. Fly-case an alvernmaggoty, as fiesh from the deposit of flies. Fly-book, a book for containing fishing flies. Fly-case, an elytron. Fly-clip, a leaf of a fly-book. Fly-dasing, the art of angling for fish with hooks baited with artificial flies. Fly-flap, a contrivance to drive away flies. Fly-leaf, a blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book. Fly-net, a net to protect against flies. Fly-paper, paper covered with waxy substance to catch flies. Fly-powder, a powder (arsenie, sugar, and water) to kill flies. Fly-rail, that part of a table which turns out to support the leaf. Fly-speck, the excrementitious deposit of the house-fly. Fly-trap, a plant (Apocynum androsuemi/olium) to which insects adhere. Fly-water, a solution of arsenic to kill flies. Fly-wheel, a wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements. On the fly, in the air; during flight. To fly at, to attack with violence. To fly in the face of, to insult; to oppose; to defy. To fly open, to open suddenly. To fly out, to break into a passion. To let fly, to discharge with violence. To make the feathers fly, to excite great commotion (the feathers hy open, to open saucon, passion. To let fly, to discharge with violence. To make the feathers fly, to excite great commotion (the feathers of a bird flying off when it is shot).

flyboat (fli-bôt) n. [D.] a long, narrow boat used on canals; a Dutch coasting vessel.

flycatcher (fli-kach-er) n. a bird of the genus Muscicapa that catches insects in

the air.

flyer (fli'er) n. See flier.

flying (firing) n. the act of moving in the air with wings; flight. Flyingarmy, flying-camp, a body of troops

formed for rapid motion. Flyingbridge, a pontoon-bridge. Flying-buttress, in Gothic architecture, a contrivance for strengthening a part of a building which rises considerably a phanton ship which superstitions mariners aver they have encountered in storms off the Cape of Good Hope.

Flying-fish, a small fish which can sustain itself in the air by means of long, pectoral fins,

sustain itself in the air by means of long, pectoral fins, as the flying-gurnard or flying-robin. Flying-fox, a frugivorous bat, with fox-like head (Pteropus rubricollis). Flying-lib, a sail outside the standing-jib. Flying-lemur, the Galeoprihecus volans (also flying-cat). Flying-lizard, the genus Draco. Flying-pinion, the fly of a clock. Flying-minion, the fly of a clock. Flying-sandrens side, by which it is borne up in leaping. To come off with flying colours, to be victorious.



 \mathbf{flysch} (flish) n. [Swiss] Alpine sandstone.

flysnapper (fli'snaper) n. a black-crested, flyfoal (föl) n. [A.S. fola] a colt or filly;—v.t. and i. to
fring forth young, as an animal of the horse
kind. Foal-toeth, the first teeth of a horse.
foalfoot (föl'foot) n. coltsinot (Tussilago Forfara);
foam (föm) n. [A.S. fám] bubbles on the surface of
iquors; froth;—v.t. to froth; to gather foam;
to become filled with foam. Foam-spar, aphrite.

foamingly (fo-ming-li) adv. frothily.

ioamy (fō'mi) a. covered with foam; frothy.

fob (fob) n. [Ger.] a little pocket for a watch :-v.t. to cheat; to impose on.

iocal (fō'kal) a. of, or belonging to, a focus.

focus (fo-kus) n. [L., a hearth] a point in which rays of light meet after being reflected or

refracted; a point on the principal axis of a conic section, such that the double ordinate to the axis through the point shall be equal to the parameter of the curve; a point of concentration; -v.t. to bring to a focus.

foder (foder) n. [A.S. Joder, fr. foda, food] food for horses, cattle, etc., as hay; -v.t. to feed

with dry food or cut grass.

fodder (fod-er) n. See fother.

fodderer (fod'-er-er) n. one that fodders cattle.

foe (fō) n. [A.S. fū, fūh, an enemy] an enemy; an enemy in war; a hostile army; an opponent; an

foehn, föhn (fen) n. [Ger.] a dry, warm, Alpine wind from the south or south-west. foelike (fō'līk) a. and adv. like an enemy.

foeman (fō-man) n. an enemy in war.

Feniculum (fö-man) n. an enemy in war.

Feniculum (fö-mix-ū-lum) n. [L.] a genus of plants containing the fennel.

fog (fog) n. [Dan. snee.-fog, thick falling snow] thick mist; watery vapour precipitated in the lower part of the atmosphere; confusion of mind; a discolouration in a photographic negative. Fog-bank, a thick fog at sea, resembling land at a distance. Fog-bell, bell rung by waves or wind to prevent danger. Fog-bound, detained by fog. Fog-bow, a phenomenon seen in a fog, the analogue of the rainbow. Fog-horn, horn, or siren, sounded as a warning in foggy weather. Fog-signal, an audible signal indicating danger in a fog (used when visible signals cease to be of use).

fog (fog) n. [Celt.] foggage: -w.t. to feed with foggage; fog fom; [Scot.] moss.

foggage (fog-ii) n. coarse grass not eaten down in summer; after-grass.

toggily (fog-i-li) adv. with fog; darkly.

iogginess (fog-i-nes) n. state of being foggy.

foggy (fog-i) a. abounding with fog; misty; dull; obscure; discoloured, as a negative in

fogy, fogey, fogie (fô'gi) n. [Etym. una person behind the times. fogydom (fô'gi-dum) n. the state or condition of a fogy; fogies in general. fogyish (fô'gi-ish) a. old-fashioned; having antiquated ideas.

fogyism (fö-gi-izm) n. the habits or peculiarities fogyism (fö-gi-izm) n. the habits or peculiarities foh (fö) int. [Imit, a form of jaugh] an exclamation of abhorrence or contempt; poh.

foible (föi-bi) n. [O.F., weak, feeble] a particular moral weakness; a failing; a weak point.

foil (foil) v.t. [F. fouler, trample on! to render vain or nugatory; to frustrate: to balk; to blunt; to dull; -n. defeat; frustration; failure when success secrtain; a blunt sword, or one with a button at the end, used for fencing (so called because blunted or foiled). To put to the foil, to blemish.

foil (foil) n. [F. fr. L. folium, a leaf] a leaf or thin plate of metal; a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones to

plate of metal; a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones to increase their brilliancy or colour; anything which sets off another thing to advantage; a thin coat of tin on the back of a mirror; in Gothic architecture, a leaf-like ornament in windows, niches, etc., which are said to be trefoiled, quatrefoiled, etc., according to the number of arcs which they contain.

foilable (foil's-bl) a. capable of being foiled. foiled (foild) a. having foils, as an arch; frustrated defeated.

foiler (foi-ler) n. one that foils or frustrates.

foiling (foi'ling) n. the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass; foil in tracery.

foist (foist) v.t. [D. vysten, to fizzle, cognate with E. fizz] to insert surreptitiously, or without warrant.

fold (föld) n. [A.S. fealdan, to wrap, to fold] a doub-ling of a flexible substance; a plait; complication;

in composition, times or repetitions, as twofold, tenfold;
—v.t. to lap, or lay in plaits; to double; to lay over
another; to inclose within folds; to embrace;—v.s. to be
plaited or doubled; to join with, or close over.
fold (föld) n. [A.S. fald] as heep-pen; a flock of sheep;
foldage (föl-di) n. the right of folding sheep; [Her.]
folder (föl-der) n. one that, or that which, folds;
esp. a flat instrument for folding paper.
folding (föl-ding) n. a doubling; a fold; act of
doubling one part over another, in symmetrical form. Folding-chair, a collapsible chair. Foldingdoors, two doors hung on opposite side-posts, meeting in

rical form. Folding-chair, a collapsible chair. Folding-doors, two doors hung on opposite side-posts, meeting in the middle. Folding-joints, double joints folding together. Folding-machine, a machine for folding printed sheets. Folding-net, a net for taking small birds. Folding-screen, a portable screen that folds in leaves. Folding-stool, a collapsible stool.

foldless (föld-les) a. having no folds.

foliaceous (fö-li-ā-shus)a. [L. foliaceus, fr. folium, leaf resembling a leaf; consisting of leaves or thin laminae; having the form of a leaf or plate. foliage (fö-li-ij) n. leaves in general; [Arch.] the refoliaged (fö-li-ijd) a. decorated with foliage; adorned with foliage.

foliar (foli-ar) a consisting of, pertaining to, or like, leaves.

foliate (foli-ar) a consisting of, pertaining to, or like, leaves.

foliate (foli-ar) at the to spread over with a thin cost of tin and quicksilver; to beat into a thin leaf or lamina;—a foliaceous.

foliated (foli-ar-ted) a spread over, or covered, with thin plates or foils; ornamented with foils, as an arch; consisting of thin plates.

foliation (foli-ar-shun) a cat of forming into leaves; act of beating a metal into a thin plate or lamina; act of spreading foil over the back part of a mirror; splitting up of rocks into plates or slabs; act of enriching with ornaments resembling leaves; the ornaments themselves; [Arch.] the small arcs that form the tracery of Gothic windows (sometimes called featherings). featherings).

featherings).

foliicolous (fō-li-ik'-ō-lus) a. [L. colere, to dwell] growing upon leaves, as fungi.

foliiferous (fō-li-if'-e-rus) a. [L. ferre, to bear] bearing leaves.

folio (fō-li-ō) n. [L. ablative of folium, leaf] a sheet of paper once folded; a book, of the largest size, made of sheets of paper each folded once; a page in a ledger; two opposite pages bearing the same number: [Law] a certain number of words in writing:—a. formed of sheets folded so as to make two leaves; denoting a printed page of the largest size;—n.t. to number the pages of; to page.

foliole (fō-li-ōl) n. [F., dim. fr. L. folium, leaf] a single leaf of a compound leaf; a leaflet [Bot.].

foliose, folious (fō-li-ōz, -us) a. [L. foliosus, fr. folium, leaf] covered with leaflets [Bot.].

l'eaflets [Bot.].

folk (fők) n. [A.S. folc] people in general :—pl. a
certain class of people. Folk-land, among the
Auglo-Saxons, public land. Folk-story, a popular myth.
folklore (fők' lör) n. popular superstitions or
legends; traditional beliets.

folklorist (fök-lör-ist) n. one that studies folklore.

folkmoot (fök-mööt) n. [A.S. gemot, meeting] an assembly of the people; a local court. folkright (fök-rit) n. common right or justice; the right of the masses. follia (föl-i-a, fö-le-a) n. [It., folly] music that consists of variations on a theme. follicle (föl-i-kl) n. [F. fr. L. folliculus, dim. of folliss suture [Bot.]; a little bag in animal bodies; a gland [Anat.]. follicular (fö-lik-i-lar) a. like, pertaining to, or consisting of, follicus (fö-lik-i-lar) a. like, pertaining to, or folliculose folliculose (fölik-i-lar) a. like, pertaining to, or

folliculose, folliculous (fo-lik-ū-lōs, -lus)

having the characteristics of a follicle.

follow (follow) v.t.[A.S. folgian] to go after; to move behind; to cursue; to chase; to accompany; to attend; to come after in time; to succeed; to result from; to imitate; to adopt; to embrace tenets of; to

observe; to strive to obtain; to endeavour after; to practise, as a trade; to pursue with the eye; to catch the meaning, as of a speaker;—v.s. to go or come after; to be a result; to succeed. To follow suit, to play a card of the same suit as that played—hence, to follow the conduct, or adhere to the doctrines, of another. To follow up, to prosecute with energy.

follower (fol-o-er)n, one that follows; a dependent; an adherent; a partisan; the cover of a piston; the part of a machine that receives motion from another part.

another part.

following (fol'o-ing) a. being next after; ensuing; succeeding; -n. vocation; calling; band of followers.

folly (fol-i) n. [O.F. folie, fr. fol, foolish] state of being fool; want of sense; weakness of mind; a foolish act; weak or light-minded conduct.

foment (fo-ment) v.t. [L. fomentum, fr. fovere, to warm] to apply warm lotions to; to

encourage; to abet.

formentation (fo-men-tā'shun) n. act of formentation fomenting, or of applying warm lotions; the lotion applied; instigation; encouragement. formenter (fo-men-ter) n. one that forments or instigates.

fond (fond) a. [M.E. fr. fon, a fool] foolish; simple; silly; foolishly tender; doting; indulgent; loving ardently; highly relishing.

fondle (fon-dl) v.t. to treat with tenderness; to caress.

fondler (fond-ler) n. one that fondles.

fondling (fond-ling) n. a person or thing fondled or caressed.

fondly (fond-ling) n. a person or thing fondled fondly (fond-lin) adn. in a fond manner; foolishly; tenderly; imprudently.

fondness (fond-nes) n. state or quality of being fond; fondish tenderness; tender passion; strong inclination or propensity.

font (font) n. [L. fons, fonts, fountain] a stone erection for holding baptismal water; in R.C. churches, used also for holy water.

font (font) n. [F. fonts for L. form.]

font (font) n. [F. fonte, fr. L. fundere, to pour out, to east] a casting; a complete assortment of printing type of one size.

fontal (fontal) a. pertaining to a font, fountain, source, or origin.

fontanelle, fontanel, fon-

tinel (fon'ta-nel, fon'ti-nel) n. [F., dim. of fontaine, fountain] an issue for the discharge of humours; a space between the bones in an infant's skull. fontange (fong-tangsh') n. [F.] a knot of ribbons on the top of a head-dress, introduced by the Duchesse de Fontanges, a mistress of Louis XIV. fonticulus (fon-tik-ū-lus) n. [L., dim. of fons, fountain] a small ulcer produced by caustics or incisions.

food (food) n. [A.S. foda, fr. root pa, to nourish] what is fed upon; anything that sustains, nourishes, and augments; provisions; aliment. Food-vacuole, clear space in the sarcode of a protozonal (fool) n. [O.F. fol, t. L. follis, an air-bag, a grimace] fool one destitute of reason, or deficient in intellect;

an idiot; a jester or buffoon; a tool or butt;—v.t. to make a fool of; to impose on; to infatuate; to cheat;—v.t. to act like a fool; to trifle. All fools' day. April 1, long associated with the sending of persons on some fruitless mission. April fool, one thus victimized. Feast of fools, a festival resembling the Roman Saturnalia, formerly held on January 1. Fool's coat, the European goldfinch. Fool's errand, a fruitless errand; a vain search. Fool's paradise, a state of deceptive enjoyment. To fool away, to spend on trifles; to fritter away. To make a fool of, to make an object of ridicule; to disappoint. To play the fool, to conduct oneself foolishly or recklessly.

fool (fool) n. [F. fouler, press] viand made of goosebries and cream.

foolery (fool-e-ri) n. practice of folly; habitual foolhardily (fool-hardili) adv. with foolhardiness.

foolhardiness (foolhardines) n. quality of being foolhardy; courage without judgment; mad rashness.

foolhardy (foolhardi) a. daring without judgment; foolishly rash; venturesome.
fooling (foolling) n. act of playing the fool; trifling; foolery; senseless conduct.
foolish (foollish) a. void of understanding; weak in intellect; exhibiting a want of discretion; imprudent; ridiculous; contemptible.
foolishly (foollish-li) adv. in a foolish manner; foolishly without judgment or sense; imprudently, foolishness (foollish-nes) n. the quality or condition of being foolish; folly; a foolish practice.

a foolish practice.

foolscap (fóolzkap) n. [fr. water-mark, fool's cap
foliowriting paper about 134 by 164 inches; —a. of that size.

foolstones (fóol-stönz) n. the orchid (Orchis
mascula or Orchis morio). Also

foolstones (foolstone) n. the orchid (Orchis massula or Orchis moroio). Also dogstones.

foot (foot) n. [A.S. fot] the part of the limb on which lower part; the end; the bottom; foot-soldiers; in poetry a certain number of syllables forming part of a verse, as the iambus, the dactyl, etc.; the part of a stocking or shoe on which the foot rests; a measure of twelve inches (from the length of a man's foot);—n.t. to traverse by walking; to kick; to spurn; to sum up, as the numbers in a column; to add a foot to;—n.t. to traverse by walking; to dance; to walk. Foot-and-mouth disease, contagious disease in cattle. Foot-bard.a support for the foot; an upright board at the foot of a bed; a foot-plate. Foot-botth, sumpter cloth; housings for a horse; a curved bar on which rests the foot of a mill-spindle. Foot-folk, infantry. Foot-burd, a protection for the foot;—pl. guards of infantry attached to the court. Foot-folk, infantry. Foot-guard, a protection for the foot;—pl. guards of infantry attached to the court. Foot-folk, infantry. Foot-guard, a protection for the foot;—pl. guards of infantry attached into a masticating organ. Foot-key, the pedal of an organ. Foot-level, a spirit-level furnished with graduated arc and pointer. Foot-pace, a low pace; a dais supporting the altar. Foot-pace, a low pace; a dais supporting the altar. Foot-pace, a route of reference at the foot of a page. Foot-pace, a slow pace; a dais supporting the altar. Foot-pace, a route of reference at the foot of a gainst gravity. Foot-poundal, the energy which, acting on one pound for one second, produces velocity of one foot per second. Foot-race, a race run on foot. Foot-rope, rope on which seamen stand while furling or reefing. Foot-rule, a rule or measure a foot long. Foot-rope, rope on which seamen stand while furling or reefing. Foot-rule, a rule or measure a foot long. Foot-stick, a piece of wood or metal, placed between the condenser and air-pump in a steam-engine. Foot-stove, a foot-warmer. Foot-vorn, worn by, or wearing the feet. To put on

footed (foot-ed) a. having feet (used in composition).

footfall (foot-fawl) n. a footstep; a trip or stumble.

foothold (foot; firm foundation; stability; settle-

footing (footing) n. ground to stand on; stable position; tread; step; walk; a dance to measure; act of adding up a column of figures; sum total of such a column; act of putting a foot to anything;

a plain piece of lace sewed to the edge of a garment. To pay one's footing, to pay drink-money on being initiated into a trade.

footless (footles) a. having no feet; without foundation.

footlights (foot-lits) n. a row of lights at the front of the stage in a theatre.

footman (foot-man) u. a foot-soldier; a runner; attend the door, the carriage, the table, etc.

footmark (foot-mark) u. a mark of a foot; a footpad (foot-pad) u. [pad, a path] a highwayman or robber on foot.

footprint (foot-print) n. a trace or foot-mark; the mark of an animal's foot on a rock's crust, being imprinted when the rock was in a plastic condition.

foots (foots) n.pl. sediment, as at bottom of an oil or sugar cask.

footstalk (foot'stawk) n. the stalk of a leaf or of a flower; a petiole; a peduncle [Zool.]; the lower part of a mill-spindle.

footstall (foot'stawl) n. [Provincial E. stall, a case for the finger] stirrup of a woman's saddle; [Arch.] the plinth or base of a pillar.

footstep (foot'step) n. the mark or impression of the foot; a track;—pl. course of action: example.

action; example. foot'stool) n. a stool for the feet. God's footstool, or the footstool, the earth.

100twav (foot-wa) n. a path for foot-passengers.

fop (fop) n. [D. foppen, to cheat, mock] a gay, trilling fellow; a coxcomb; a dandy.

fopdoodle (fop-406-40) n. a poor, wretched fellow; an insignificant person.

fopling (fop-ling) n. a petty fop.

foppery (fop'er-i) n. the behaviour, manners, or dress, of a fop; coxcombry; affec ation;

ostentatious gaudery.
foppish (fop-ish) a. vain of dress; affected in manners; dandyish.

foppishly (fop-ish-li) adv. in a foppish manner.

foppishness (fop-ish-nes) n. condition or quality for (for) prep. [A.S.] in place of; instead of; because of; with respect to; toward; in quest of; during; as being; in return for; on behalf of; conducive to; notwithstanding;—conj. because. For all that, nevertheless. For all the world, exactly: wholly.

forage (for-ij) n. [F. fourrage, fodder] food for providing food for an army; search for provisions; v.t. to strip of provisions; to supply with forage;—v.t. to wander or rove in search of food. Forage-cap, a soldier's undress cap. undress cap.

forager (for-i-jer) n. one that goes in search of food for horses or cattle.

foraging (for4-jing) a searching for food; -n. an incursion in search of provisions.

foralite (for4-jin, n. [L. Jorare, to bore, and G. lithos, a stone) an impression in certain strata like the burrow of a worm.

foramen (fo-ra'-men) n.; pl. foramina (fo-ram'i-na) [L. fr. forare, to bore, to pierce] a little opening [Zool.]; a perforation [Bot.].

foraminate, foraminated (fo-ram'i-nāt, -nā-

ted) a. furnished with foramina; perforated. foraminifer (fo-ra-mini-fer) n. [L. ferre, to bear] one of the foraminifera.

Foraminifera (fo-rami-nife-ra) n.pl. [L. foru-nife-ra) n.pl. [L. foru-nife-ra] a group of protozoans, or unicellular animals, mostly marine, having perforated shells.

foraminiferal, foraminiferous

(fo-ram-i-nif-e-ral, -rus) a. [I. ferre, to bear] pertaining to, or consisting of, foraminifera.

foraminous (fo-rami-inus) a. full of holes; perforated; porous. (for-sa-much) conj. in consideration of; because that.

foray (for a) n. [Scot., a form of forage] an incursion or raid with a view to pillage; -v.t. and i. to ravage or pillage.

forbade (for-bad') past tense of the verb forbid.

forbear (for-bar') past tense of the verb forbua.

forbear (for-bar') v.t. [for, away, and bear] to a delay; to refuse; to abstain from;—v.i. to refrain; to delay; to refuse; to abstain; to be patient.

forbearance (for-bar-ans) n. act of forbearing, or abstaining from; restraint of temper; command of passions; long-suffering; indulgence. forbearing (for-bar-ing) a. patient; indulgent; forbearingly (for-bar-ing-ii) adv. in a forbearing manner.

forbid (for-bid') v.t. [for, away, and bid] to prohibit; to interdict; to order to desist or forbear; to hinder from approaching or entering; to oppose; to

hinder from approaching or entering; to oppose; to obstruct

forbidden (for-bidden) a. prohibited; interdicted. The forbidden fruit, the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, that Adam and Eve ate in defiance of God's command [Genesis]; a variety of

ate in defiance of God's command [Genesis]; a variety of orange.

forbidding (for-bid'ing) a. repelling approach; repulsive; disagreeable; displeasing; odious; offensive; abhorrent.

forbiddingly (for-bid'ing-li) adv. in a forbiddingly (for-bid'ing-nes) n. state or quality of being forbidding; repulsiveness; odiousness; offensiveness.

forçat (for-sa') n. [F. fr. Pg. jorsat] in France, a prisoner sentenced to hard labour.

force (fors) n. [F. fr. L. jortis, strong] strength; active power; vigour; energy; convincing power; efficacy; validity; meaning; violence; coercion; body of troops; an army or navy; [Mech.] that which produces, or tends to produce, a change in a body's state of rest or motion; [Law] unlawful violence to person or property; v.t. to constrain to do, or to forbear, by force; to compel; to drive; to urge by strength of cvidence; to obtain or win by strength; to capture by assault; to ravish; to strain; to overstrain; to urge to grow or ripen rapidly by artificial means. Force-pump, a pump which cjects water forcibly under pressure. External forces, forces which act on matter at a distance, as gravity. as gravity.

IOICE (fors) n. [Scand.] a waterfall. Also foss.

forced (först) a. accomplished by great effort; overstrained; affected; unnatural forceful with force; acting with power.

forcefully (förs-fool-i) acting with power.

forcefully (förs-fool-i) acto, in a forceful manner; with violence.

forceless (förs-les) a. having little or no force; weak; powerless.

forcemeat (förs-met) n. [farce-meat] meat chopped fine, and highly seasoned, used for stuffing in cookery.

forcemeat (förs²mēt) n. [farce-meat] meat used for stuffing in cookery.

forceps (forseps) n. [L. formus, hot, and capere, forceps to hold] a pair of pincers or tongs for delicate operations, as those of dentists, surgeons, etc.; [Zool.] anything like a forceps in shape.

forcer (för-ser) n. one that, or that which, forces or drives; the solid piston of a pump.

forcible (för-si-bl) a. possessing force; powerful; inpetuous; done by force; violent; cogent; impressive. Forcible-detainer, the violent exclusion of a person from his property. Forcible-entry, the possession of lands, etc., by force. Forcible-feeble [Feeble, character in Shakespeare's 2 Henry IV.] a. seemingly vigorous;—n. one affectedly forcible or vigorous. forcible mess (för-si-bli) adv. in a forcible manner; powerfully.

forcing (för-si-bli) adv. in a forcible manner; by artificial heat. Forcing-house, a hothouse. Forcing-pump, see force-pump.

forcipate, forcipated a. like a forceps. forcipation (for-si-pā-shun) n. [L. forces] pain by squeezing with forceps or pincers.

forcite (for sit) n. an explosive containing nitro-

ford (förd) n. [A.S. in. faran, go] a place in a river or foot by wading;—v.t. to pass through by wading.

iordable (for-da-bl) α. capable of being forded.

fordo (for-dio') v.t. [A.S. fordon] to undo; to ruin; to exhaust.

fore (for) a. [A.S.] advanced in place or time; forward; of a ship. Fore-and-aft, from stem to stem. Fore-gift, a premium paid on ratification of a lease. To the fore, to the front; alive.

to the front; alive.

forearm (for-arm') v.t. to arm or prepare for attack
before the time of need;—n. (for-arm)
that part of the arm between the elbow and wrist.
forebears (for-bars) n.y.l. [A.S. fore and beran]
ancestors; forefathers [Scot.].
forebode (for-bod') v.t. to foretell; to prognosticate; to have a secret prescience of; to

foreknow; to presage. **foreboder** (för-bő'der) n. one that forebodes.

forebodingly (för-bö-ding-li) adv. in a fore-bodingly (för-bö-ding-li) adv. in a fore-boding manner.

forebrace (för-brüs) n. a brace fastened to the fore yard arm.

forecast (för-käst) v.t. and i. to contrive before-hand; to foresee; to provide against;—n. (för-käst) previous contrivance; foresight.

forecastle (fök-sel) n. the upper deck forward of the foremast; the forward part under deck, where sailors live.

foreclose (för-kiöz) v.t. to shut up or out; to prevent; to exclude; to deprive of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

foreclosure (för-klö-zhūr) n. act of foreclosing. foredeck (for dek) n. the fore part of a deck or of a vessel.

forefather (for fathers) n. an ancestor. Fore-fathers day, December 21, the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in America, 1620.

forefend (för-fend') v.t. [for, away, and fend, an abbreviation of defend] to fend off; to avert; to prohibit.

forefinger (för-fing-ger) n. the finger next to the thumb. (för-foot) n. one of the anterior feet of an animal; a piece of timber at the fore end of a ship's keel.

forefront (for-frunt) n. the foremest part or place.

foregirth (för-gerth) n. a martingale.

forego (för-gö) v.t. [forc and go] to go before; to precede, forego (för-gö) v.t. [A.S. forgān, to pass over, fr. for, away, and gān, to go] to leave; to give up; to renounce; to forbear the use of.

toregoer (for-go'er) n. one that foregoes.

foregoing (for-go-ing) a. previous; antecedent.

ioregone (for-gon') a. past; predetermined.

foreground (för ground) n. the part of a picture which seems to lie nearest the spectator.

forehammer (för ham - gr) n. the sledge-hammer.

(för ham) n. that part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief part.

forehanded (för-han'-ded) a. early; timely.

forehead (for hed) n. part of the face from the hair to the eyes; assurance; impudence. forehold (for hold) n. the front part of a ship's hold.

forehook (för-hook) n. a breast-hook; a piece of timber placed across the stem to strengthen the fore part of the ship.
foreign (for-en) a. [O.F. forain, fr. L. foras, out of doors] not native; extraneous; alien; not

pertinent; inappropriate; exotic. Foreign Office, a state department for administration of international affairs.

foreigner (for-en-er) n. one belonging to a foreign foreignness (for-en-ens) n. the state of being foreigndes (for-iui) v.t. to prejudge; to expel from a court for mal-practices or nonappearance.

foreknow (for-no') v.t. to know beforehand.

foreknowledge (för-nol'ej) n. prescience.

forel (for-el) n. [O.F.] a kind of parchment for the covers of books.

foreland (för-land) n. a promontory or cape; a forelock (för-lock) n. the lock of hair that grows from take time by the forelock, to act readily and promptly. foreman (för-man) n. the chief man, as of a jury, who acts as their speaker; an overseer. foremast (för-mast) n. the forward must of a vessel.

forementioned (för-men'shund)a. mentioned before.

foremost (för-most) a. first in place or time; chief in rank or dignity.

forename (för-nām) n. a name preceding the surname; a prenomen.

forenamed (för-nāmd) a. named or mentioned before.

forenoon (for-noon) n. the part of the day from morning to noon;—a. pertaining, or related, to forenoon.

forensal, forensic (fö-ren'sal, -sik) a. [L. forensia, fr. forum, market-place, court) belonging to courts of judicature; used in legal proceedings, or in public discussions; argumentative. Forensic medicine, medical jurisprudence foreordain (för-or-dan') v.t. to ordain before-

foreordination (för-or-di-nā-shun) n. previous or appointment;

predetermination; predestination.

forepart (för-part) n. the part before the rest; the beginning; the front.

forepeak (för-pak) n. the forehold in the angle of the bow of a ship.

forerank (för-rangk) n, the first rank; the front.

forereach (för-rech') v.t. to advance upon, or gain on, in sailing.

forerun (för-run') v.t. to run before; to precede; to announce.

forerunner (för-run-er) n. one that foreruns; a foresaid (för-sad) n. mentioned before; stated at foresaid a former period.

foresail (for sal) n. a sail on the foremast.

ioresay (för-sā') v.t. to ordain.

foresee (for-so) v.t. to see beforehand; to fore-

foreseeing (för-sē'ing) a. having foresight;

foreseeingly (för-së-ing-li) adv. with foresight.

ioreseen (för-sēn') a. seen beforehand.

foreshadow (för-shad-ö)v.t. to shadow or typify beforehand.

foreship (för-ship) n. the bow or forepart of a vessel.

foreshore (för-shor) n. the shore comprehended between high and low water-marks. foreshorten (för-short-n) n.t. to represent to the eye as seen obliquely. foreshortening (för-short-ning) n. the representation of, when viewed

obliquely.

foreshot (för shot) n. the first distillate of low wines, containing much fusel-oil foreshow (för sho) v.t. to show or exhibit beforehand; to prognosticate.

foresight (för'sit) n. prescience; wise fore-thought; provident care.
foresignify (för'sig-ni-fi) v.t. to foreshow; to
typify.
foresite (för-ni-zit)n. (G. R. Foresi, of Elba] a zeolitic
foreskin (för'skin) n. the skin that covers the
glans penis; the prepuce.
forest (för'est) n. [F. for'et, fr. L. for'is, out of doors]
forest (för'est) n. [F. for'et, fr. L. for'is, out of doors]
forest (för'est) n. [F. for'et, fr. L. for'is, out of doors]
to the woods; sylvan; -v.t. to cover with trees or wood.
forestage (för'es-tij) n. duty exacted by the
paid by foresters to the king.
forestal (för'es-tal) a. pertaining to, or concerning,

forestal (for-stal) a pertaining to, or concerning, forestal (for-stal) v.t. [fore and stall] to buy goods before they are brought to stall or market; to take beforehand; to anticipate; to obstruct or stop up, as a way; to monopolize; to engross. To forestall the market, to purchase all available stock of a commodity, with a view to heightening the price.

forestaller (för-staw-ler) n. one that forestalls.

forestay (for-sta) n. a strong rope, reaching from the foremast head toward the bowsprit end, to support the mast.

forester (for ester) n. one that has charge of a forest; an inhabitant of a forest. for (for ston) n. a movable cast iron athwart the hearth, in the operation of lead-smelting.

forestry (for'es-tri) n. cultivation of forests; forestry (for'es-tri) n. a taste beforehand; anticipation; -v.t. to taste before full possession; to taste before another. foretell (for-tel') v.t. to predict; to foretoken; -v.i. foreteller (for-tel'er) n. one that foretells; a prophet.

prophet.

forethought (för-thawt) n. anticipation; premeditation; provident care.
foretoken (för-tö'kn) v t. to foreshow; n. promostic; previous sign.

foretooth (for-tooth) n. an incisor.

foretop (for top) n. the hair on the forepart of the head; part of a head-dress that is forward; platform at the head of the foremast.

IOTEVET (for-ev-er) adv. to eternity; eternally.

forewarn (for-wawrn') v.t. to warn or caution in advance; to inform previously.

forewind (for-wind) n. a favourable wind [Naut.].

forewoman (för woom-an) n. the female equivalent of a foreman.

forfeit (for-fit) a. [O.F. forfait, fr. L. foris, out of doors, and facere, make] forfeited;—n. a thing lost or alienated by a crime, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; a fine; a penalty; something deposited and redeemable by a fine in a game;—v.t. to lose the right to, by some fault, offence, or crime.

forfeitable (for-fi-ta-bl) a. liable to be forfeited.

forfeiter (for-fi-ter) n. one liable for a penalty.

forfeiture (for-fi-tūr) n. act of forfeiting; that which is forfeited; fine; mulct. forfex (for-feks) n.: pl. forfices (for-fi-sēz) [L.] a pair of scissors.

forgather (for-gaTif-er) v.i. to meet; to associate on friendly terms.

forgave (for-gav') past tense of the verb forgive.

forge (forj) n. [F. fr. L. fiber, smith] a furnace with blast for heating iron so as to be hammered into form; works where iron is puddled and shingled; a workshop; —v.t. to form by heating and hammering; to shape only any way; to counterfeit;—v.t. to commit forgery.

forge (forj) v.t. [Etym. doubtful] to force forward; —v.t. to move slowly, as a ship.

forger (for-jer) n. one that forges; esp. one guilty of forgery.

forgery (for jer-i) n. the crime of fraudulently makthe counterfeiting of coin or notes; that which is forged. forget (forget') v.t. [A.S. forgitan, fr. for, away, of; to neglect. Forget-me-not, a well known plant bearing blue flowers, symbolic of friendship. To forget one's self, to lose one's presence of mind. forgetable (forget-a-bl) a. that may be forgetful (forget-fool) a. apt to forget; heedless; neglectful; oblivious.

forgetfully (for-get-fool-i) adv. in a forgetful manner.

forgetfulness (for-get-fool-nes) n. quality of being forgetful; inattention;

forgetter (for-get'er) n. one that forgets; a careless person.

forging (for-jing) n. forged metal work; hammered iron or steel; counterfeiting.

forgivable (for-giv-a-bl) a. capable of being forgiven; pardonable.

forgive (for-giv) v.t. [A.S. for, away, and giefan, give] to pardon; to cease to feel resentment against; to remit, as a debt or claim; -v.i. to grant pardon; to be compassionate.

iorgiven (for-giv-n) a. pardoned.

forgiveness (for-giv-nes) n. act of forgiving; remission; disposition to forgive. **IOTGIVET** (for-giv'-er) n. one that forgives.

forgiving (for-giv-ing) a. disposed to forgive; mild; merciful; compassionate. forgivingly (for-giv-ing-li) adv. in a forgiving manner.

forgivingness (for-giv'ing-nes) n. a forgiving disposition; tendency to for-

forisfamiliate (fő-ris-fa-mil'i-āt) v.t. [L. foris outside, and familia, family] to free from parental authority: —v.t. to forswear further participation in paternal property.

forisfamiliation (fő-ris-fa-mil-i-ā-shun) n. act of forisfamiliating.

fork (fork) n. [A.S. forca, fr. L. furca) an instrument with two or more prongs or tines; anything like a fork in shape;—pl. the parts into which anything is divided, as a stream;—v.t. to raise or pitch with a fork, as hay; to dig and break with a fork, to shapen;—v.i. to shoot into blades, as corn; to divide into two. Fork-chuck, that part of a turning-lathe, with square hole, for receiving forked pieces of iron that enter the wood. Fork-head, an arrow-head shaped like a fork.

forkbeard (fork-berd) n. a fish with bifurcate fins.

forked (for-ked, forkt) a. dividing into two or more parts; ambiguous; pointed.

forkedness (for-ked-nes) n. the quality of being forked.

forkiness (for-ki-nes) n. the state of opening in a fork-like manner.

forktail (fork'tal) n. a name for the salmon, etc.

forky (forki) a. opening into two or more parts, sheets, or points; forked; furcated.

forlorn (for-lorn) a. [A.S. forteosan, pp. forteren, fr. for, from, and teosan, to lose] deserted; abandoned; forsaken; friendless; wretched. Forlornhope, a detachment of men to lead in an assault or other service attended with uncommon peril; a desperate case. forlornness (for-lorn'nes) n. condition of being forlorn.

form (form) n. [L. forma] external shape or appearance; configuration; figure; specific arrangement or constitution; established method; system; formality; ceremony; propriety; high fitness; mould; pattern; a long bench or seat; a class in a school; the scat or bed of a hare; [Print.] type locked up in a chase;—v.t. to give shape to; to construct; to create; to arrange; to mould; to train; to constitute; to be an element of; to make by derivation or by affixes;—v.t. to assume position; to take a form.

formal (formal) a according to form; essential; done in due form; regular; methodical;

having mere form or appearance; external; dependent on form; conventional; ceremonious; punctilious. formalism (for-mal-izm) n. quality of being formalism (for-mal-izm) n. quality of being formalist (for-mal-izt) n. one that observes forms, rather than the substance, of religion. formality (for-mal-i-ii) n. condition or quality of being formal, regular, precise, etc.; form without substance; conventionality; order; decorum. formally (for-mal-i) adv. in a formal manner; regularly; precisely. formate (for-māl-i) n. a salt of formic acid with a base. Also formiate.

formation (for-mā-shun) n. act of forming; manner in which anything is formed; structure; the series of rocks belonging to a common period.

manner in which anything is formed; structure; theseries of rocks belonging to a common period. formative (form-a-tiv) a. giving form; plastic; relating to development; serving to form; derivative;—n. that which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the root; a word formed in accordance with some rule or usage.

formed (formd) a. shaped; arranged; developed.

former (for-mer) n. one that, or that which, forms. former (for-mer) a. [comp. of fore] preceding in time; ancient; long past; first-mentioned;

formerly (for-mer-li) adv. in time past; of old; heretofore.
formic (for-mik) a. [L. formica, ant] pertaining to ants. Formic acid, acid obtained orig. from red ants, but now by artificial distillation.

formican, formicate (for-mi-kan, -kāt) a. or pertaining to, or like, an ant.

formicant (for mi-kant) a. crawling like an ant; weak (said of the pulse).

formicary (for-mi-ka-ri) n. an ant-hill

formication (for-mi-kā-shun) n. [L. formicare, to creep like an ant] a sensation of the body resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.

formidable (for-mi-da-hl) a. [L. fr. formido, fear] exciting, or adapted to excite, fear or apprehension; fearful; terrible.

formidableness (formida-bl-nes) n. quality of being formidable.

formidably (formi-da-bl) adv. in a formidable manner.

formless (formi-les) a. shapeless; without a determinate form; with no regularity.

Formosan (for-mi-ds-san) a. of, or pertaining to, formosa, an island off the coast of

formula (for mū-la) n. [L., dim. of forma, form] a prescribed form or rule; a written confession of faith; a rule or principle expressed in algebraic language; a prescription; an expression, by means of symbols and letters, of the constituents of a compound. formularization (for-mū-lar-i-zā/shun) n. cise and systematic account.

IOFMULATIZE (for-mu-lar-iz) v.t. to formulate.

formulary (for-mū-la-rī) n. a book containing prescribed forms; prescribed form or model; formula;—a. stated; prescribed; ritual. formulate, formulize (for-mū-lāt, -līz) v.t. to reduce to a

formula; to express in a formula.

formulation, formulization (for-mu-

-li-zā/shun) n. act of formulating.

formule, formyl (for-mūl, -mil) n. a monad radicle (CHO) occurring in formic acid.

fornicate (for-ni-kāt) v.i. [L. fornix, -iois, vault, brothel] to have unlawful sexual

fornicate (for 'ni · kāt) a. [L. fornix, ·icis, vault] vaulted; arching; [Bot.] overarching. fornication (for-ni-kā'shun) n. the incontinence or lewdness of an unmarried person;

unlawful sexual intercourse; adultery; an arching; forming

IOINICATOR (for-ni-kā-tur) n. one that fornicates,

fornix (for-niks) n.[L.] overarching plates in the tube of a flower; the excavated part of a shell under the umbo; the upper or convex shell in the oyster. forsake (for-sak) v.t. [A.S. for and sacan, to contend, strive] to quit or leave entirely; to abandon; to give up; to renounce.

forsaken (for-sā/kn) a. deserted; abandoned.

forsooth (for-sooth') adv. [A.S. for sothe, for truth] in truth; very well (often used ironically).

forspend (for-spend') v.t. to exhaust; to consume. forsterite (fors'ter-īt) n. [Jacob Forster, 1739-1806] a silicate of magnesium from Vesuvius.

forswear (for-swar) v.t. [A.S. for and swerian, to swear] to renounce upon oath; to commit perjury. To forswear one's self, to perjure one's self; to commit perjury. forswearer (for-swaren) n. one that swears a false oath; a perjurer.

IOIL (fort) n. [L. fortis, strong] a fortified place.

fortalice (for talis) n. [O.F. fortelesce, fr. L. fortis, strong] a small fort or outwork.

forte (fort) n. [It. forte, fr. L. fortis] a strong point; the strong part of a sword-blade; that in which one excels; — (for ta) a. loud [Mus.]; —n. a loud passage of music.

passage of music.

forth (forth) adv. [fore] forward; onward in time or forth place; out from a state of concealment or the like; into view; away; abroad.

forthcoming (forth-kum-ing) a. ready to come forthcoming (forth-go-ing) n. a going forth, or dispose of an arrestment [Scots Law].

forthgoing (forth-go-ing) n. a going forth, or going out, or proceeding from.

forthright (forth-rit) adv. straightforward; in a straight direction; -n. a straight path.

forthwith (forth-with) adv. immediately; without delay.

fortieth stituting one of forty equal parts; -n. one of forty equal parts.

one of forty equal parts.

fortifiable (tor'ti-fi-a-bl) a. capable of being fortified.

fortification (forti-fi-kā-shun) n. act of forti-fying; that which fortifies, esp. works erected for defence; a fortified place; a fortress. fortifier (for-ti-fī-er) n. one that fortifies.

fortify (for-ti-fi) v.t. [L. fortis, strong, and facere, to make] to add strength to; to strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, etc.; to fix. To fortify wine, to mix it with brandy. for tissimo (for-tisi-mō)adv. [It., superl. of forte] a musical direction signifying very loud.

fortitude (for-ti-tūd) n. [L. fortitudo, courage] pain, or confront danger or adversity, etc., with calm or cool purpose.

IOITLET (fort-let) n. a little fort.

fortnight (fort'nīt) n. [contraction of fourteen nights] the space of fourteen days; two weeks.

fortnightly (fort-nīt-li) adv. once in a fortnight. fortress (för-tres) n. [O.F. forteresse, fr. L. fortis, strong) a fortified place; a stronghold; a place of safety; security:— n.t. to guard; to fortify, fortuitous (for-tū-tus) a. [L. fortuins, casual, fr. fors, fortis, chance] happening by chance; coming without any cause; occurring unexpectedly; accidental; casual, casually; accidental; casually; by chance. fortuitously (for-tū-t-us-nes) n. quality of being fortuitous.

fortuity (for-tū'-i-ti) n. accident; chance; casualty.

Fortuna (for-tū-na) n. among the Romans, the goddess of fortune; a small planet between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

fortunate (for-tū-nāt) a. coming by good luck; successful; lucky; betokening success;

auspicious.

fortunately (for tūnāt-ii) adv. in a fortunate fortune (for tūn) n. [L. fr. fors. for tis, chance, fr. fortune ferre, to bear] chance: luck; fate; that which befalls one; good or ill success, esp. favourable issue; estate; possessions, esp. large estate; wealth. Fortune-book, a book referred to in predicting future events. Fortune-hunter, a man that seeks to marry a woman with a large portion. Fortune-hunting, the seeking of a fortune by marriage. Fortune-teller, one that pretends to reveal the future events of one's life. Fortune-telling, a. pretending to reveal future events.—n. profession of a fortune-teller.

or profession of a fortune-tener.

fortuneless (for-tūn-les) a. destitute of fortune
forty (for-ti) a. [A.S. fēower, four, and tig, ten] four
times ten; the sum of forty units; a symbol
expressing forty units, as 40 or xl. The roaring forties,
that part of the North Atlantic Ocean, between 40° and 50°

forum (förum) n. [L.] a market-place; a public place in Rome where causes were indicially treated, and political orations delivered; a tribunal; a

forward (for ward) adv. [A.S. fore, before, and weard, towards] toward a part or place before or in front; onward; in advance; progressively; before or in front; of many in advance; progressively; —
a. near or at the fore part; ready; prompt; ear.est;
presumptuous; impudent; advanced; early in season;
—v.t. to help onward; to advance; to promote; to send
forward; to transmit; to cover a sewed book and
transmit it to the finisher.

forwarder (for war-der) n. one that forwards; one that transmits goods; one that

covers and prepares sewed books for the finisher.

forwarding (for-war-ding) a. advancing; promoting; transmitting;—n. act of
transmitting merchandise, etc. Forwarding-merchant,

that receives and transmits goods for others. transmitting merchandise, etc. Forwarding-merchant, one that receives and transmits goods for others. Forwarding-note, a note giving a description of goods, etc., names and addresses of consigner and consignee, and transmitted along with the goods, etc.

forwardly (forward-li) adv. in a forward position of manner; eagerly; hustily.

forwardness (forward-nes) n. condition of fidence; assurance; state of advance.

fidence; assurance; state of advance.

forwards (for wardz) adv. forward; straight lefore.

forzando (for tsan-dō) adv. [It.] with loud and forcible expression (a musical direction).

Also sforzando.

fOSSE (fos) n. [L. fossa, fr. fodere, to dig] a ditch or moat; a depression or cavity, as in a bone.

fOSSEWAY, fOSSWAY (fos-wā) n. one of the great Roman roads in England, bounded by a ditch on each side.

fOSSI (fos-il) a. [L. fossilis, fr. fodere, to dig] dug fossils; antiquated; out of the earth; pertaining to, or resembling, fossils; antiquated; out of date;—n. a substance dug from the earth; the petrified form of a plant or animal in the strata of the earth's surface; an antiquated person in the strata of the earth's surface; an antiquated person or thing.

fossiliferous (fos-i-lif-e-rus) a. [L. ferre, to bear] containing fossil or organic

fossilification, fossilization (fosilification) shun, fos-il-ī-zā'shun) n. act or process of converting into a fossil.

fossilify, fossilize (fo-sili-it, fos-il-iz) v.t. to render antiquated;—v.i. to become changed into a fossil; to become out of sympathy with modern ideas. fossilism (fos-il-ism) v. the study or character of fossilist (fos-il-ist) v. one that studies the nature and properties of fossils; a paleeontologist.

fossilogist, fossilologist (fosil-ō-jist, fos-i-lol-ō-jist) jist) n. a fossilist.

fossilogy, fossilology (fosil-6-ji, fosilogos, discourse] the study of fossils; fossilism.

Fossores, Fossoria (fosörez, ri-a) n. [L. fodere, pp. fossus, dig] a family of burrowing insects; the burrowing-mole

fossorial (fo-sō'ri-al) a. adapted for digging or burrowing, as moles; pertaining to the Moscores.

Foscores.

fossulate (fos-ū-lāt) a. grooved; [Zool.] containing a depression.

foster (fos-ter) v.t. [A.S. fōstrian, to nourish, fr. loster, fostor, food] to nourish; to support; to rear up; to cherish; to promote; to encourage. Foster-brother, foster-sister, a male or female nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents. Foster-child, a child maintained by one not its own father or mother. Foster-daughter, foster-son, a female or male brought up as a daughter or son, though not so by birth. Foster-earth, earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil. Foster-father, foster-mother, foster-parent, one that takes the place of a father, mother, or parent, in the upbringing of a child.

Tosterage (fos-ter-ij) n. act of fostering; the

iosterage (foster-ij) n. act of fostering; the bringing up of a foster-child.

IOSTETET (fos'ter-er) n. one that fosters; a nurse.

fosterling (foster-ling) a. a foster-child.

fother (former) n. [A.S.] a weight of lead nearly 20 cwt.: 2 mage quantity, load, or weight. fother (former) v.t. [Icel.] to endeavour to stop, as a leak in a ship's bottom, by letting down a sail, and putting between it and the ship's sides oakum to be sucked into the cracks. formal (formal) n. [Etym. unknown] a weight of lead = 70 lbs.

fougade, fougasse (foo-gad), -gas) n. [F. fore] a small mine used in military operations.

foul (foul) a. [A.S. fāl] covered with, or containing, noxious or offensive matter; oftensive; thick; mudd; turbid; polluted; filthy; profane; wicked; detestable; loathsome; shameful; cloudy and stormy; unfavourable; unfair; entangled, as a rope; covered with barnacles, as a ship's bottom; full of weeds;—n. the breaking of a rule; a foul stroke;—v.t. and i. to make, or hecome, foul; to defile; to soil; to bring, or come, into collision with. Foul-anchor, an anchor with cable twisted round it (the emblem of the British Admiralty). Foul-proof, [Print.] an uncorrected proof; a proof bristling with errors. Foul-mouthed, foul-spoken, using language scurrilous, obscene, or profane; habituated to abusive speech. To claim a foul, to claim compensation for transgression of a rule in a game. To fall foul of, to come into collision with. To make foul water, to agitate mud from the bottom (said of a ship in shallow water). agitate mud from the bottom (said of a ship in shallow water).

foulard (föö-làrd') n. [F.] a thin fabric of silk; a silk cravat.

foully (foul-i) adv. in a foul manner; filthily; shamefully; unfairly.

foulness (foul-nes) n. the quality of being foul; defilement; pollution; unfairness.

foumart (foo-mart) n. [foul and marten] the polette fettid liquor secreted by it).

found (found) v.t. [L. rundare, to found, fr. fundus, bottom] to lay the basis

of; to fix firmly; to establish; to originate; to endow.

found (found) v.t. [L. funder, pp. fusus, to pour] to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mould; to cast.

found (found) past tense and pp. of the verb find.

foundation (foun-da'shun) n. the act of founding: groundwork; basis; an endowment; an endowed institution or charity. Foundation-muslin, a loose, stiffened fabric of

coarse cotton. Foundation-school, an endowed school. Foundation-stone, a stone laid with ceremony at the commencement of a building.

foundationer (foun-da-shun-er) n. one that derives support from the founda-

founder (foun-der) n. one that founds, originates, or endows; one that casts metals; a caster.

founder (foun-der) n. to that casts metals; a caster.

founder (foun-der) n.t. (L. frundus, bottom) to cause inflammation in the feet of (a horse), so as to lame;—n.t. to fill, or be filled, with water, and sink, as a ship; to fail; to miscarry; to trip; to stumble and go lame;—n. a lameness occasioned by inflammation in the foot of a horse

flammation in the foot of a horse.

founding (foun-ding) n. the act of forming smelted metals into shape from given

foundling (foundling) n. a child without a parent or owner; a child deserted or exposed. foundress (foundress) n. a female founder; a woman that endows with a fund. foundry, foundery (foundri, -der-i) n. works for casting metals.

fount (fount) n. [font] a font of type.

fount, fountain (fount, foun'tun) ne 12%.

L. fons, fontis, fr. fundere, to pour a spring, or natural source, of water; an artificial jet of water; structure for such a jet; origin; first cause. Fountain-head, primary source; original; the beginning; Fountain-pen, a pen with ink reservoir. four (for) a. [A.S. Foveer] twice two; a symbol representing four units; a symbol representing four units; a symbol representing four units; a

symbol representing four units; a a four-oared boat or its crew; a team of four horses. Four-horse, drawn by four horses. Four-horses, thand, a drawn by four horses. Four-o'clock, the Australian friar-bird (named from its cry); a Peruvian plant whose flowers open at four o'clock in the afternoon. Four-wheeler, a vehicle with four wheels. To be, go, or run, on all fours, to go on hands and knees, or on hands and feet; to harmonize with to harmonize with.

fourché (foor-shā') a. [F.] forked, applied to a cross forked at the ends [Her.].

fourfold (for-fold) a. quadruple; four times told.

foorfooted (for foot-ed) a. having four feet;

fourgon (föd-rang) n. [F.] a waggon for ammunition or language.

Fourierism (föd-ri-er-izm) n. the socialistic fourierism of Charles Fourier (1772-1837) for the reorganization of society into small

communities. Fourierist, Fourierite (fóo'ri-er-ist, -īt)

of Fourierism.

fourneau (for-no) n. [F. fr. L. formus, furmus, oven] the chamber of a mine in which the powder is lodged [Mil.].

foursquare (for-skwar) a. having four sides and four equal angles; quadrangular. (for-skwar) n. the sum of ten and four; a symbol representing this number, as 14 or xiv.;—a. four and ten.

fourteenth (för-fenth) a. [A.S. feower and teothus, tenth] making one of fourteen equal parts;—n. one of fourteen equal parts; the octave of the seventh.

seventh.

fourth (forth) a. [A.S. fortha] forming one of four equal parts;—n. one of four equal parts; interval between any tone and the tone four degrees above it. Fourth-rate, said of a gunboat carrying 1 to 4 guns. fourthly (forth-li) adv. in the fourth place.

fovea (fő-ve-a) n.; pl. foves (fő-ve-ā) [L.] a small pit or excavation [Zool. and Bot.] foveate, foveolate (fő-ve-āt, -u-lāt) a. overed with foves:

containing small depressions; pitted.

fovilla (fo-vil-a) n. [L. fovere, cherish] the matter contained in a pollen-grain.

fowl (foul) n. [A.S. fugel] a bird; a barn-door cock or hen; birds collectively;—v.i. to catch or kill wild fowl.

fowler (fou'ler) n. one that pursues and kills wild fowler fowl for sport or food.

fowlerite (fou'ler-it) n. [Dr. Fowler, 1779-1844] a silicate of manganese from New Jersey. fowling (fou'ling) n. the practice of shooting or catching fowl; falconry. Fowling-plece, a light gun for shooting fowl or birds.

fox (foks) n. (A.S.) an animal with a bushy tail and for its cunning; a sly, cunning fellow; the fish dragonet (called from its colour); a small strand of true much by twisting cannel.

from its colour); a small strand of rope made by twisting several rope-yams together; -v.t. to cover the feet of boots with new front upper leather; to make sour, in fermenting; -v.i. to turn sour, in fermenting; ov.i. to turn sour, in fermenting. Fox-bat, a bat with fox-like face. Fox-brush, tail of a fox Pox-chase, the pursuit of a fox with hounds. Fox-earth, a refuge for a fox in the earth. Fox-evil, alopecia. Fox-grape, the Vitis rulpina, wild grape, noted for its foxy odour. Fox-hound, a hound for chasing foxes. Fox-hunt, the hunting of a fox with hounds. Fox-hunting, the pursuing of foxes with hounds. Fox-hunting the pursuing of foxes with hounds.

IOXDANE (foks-ban) n. a kind of monkshood.

foxed (fokst) a. discoloured or stained (said of timber, hooks, or printed matter).

foxfire (foks-fir) n. phosphorescent light, emitted by foxed timber.

foxglove (foks-gluv) n. [A.S. foxes-glofn]a handsome

plant, with purple or white flowers, used extensively in medicine.

foxiness (fok-si-nes) n. state of craftiness; muskiness; sourness.
foxing (fok-sing) n. ornamental covering for the uppers of a

foxtail (foks'tail) n. a species of Foxglore.

foxy (fok'si) a. pertaining to foxes; fox-like; wily; having the colour of a fox; reddish-brown; sour.

foyer (foi-er) n. [F. fr. L. Jocus, hearth] the crucible in a furnace that contains the molten metal; in theatres, a public room opening on to the vestibule or

in theatres, a public room opening on to the vestibule or staircase.

fracas (fra-kå) n. [F. fr. fracasser, to break] an uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance. frache (frash) n. [F. fras, s.col] an iron pan for holding glass vessels in operation of annealing. fracted (frak-ted) n. broken asunder, or having a part displaced [Her.]

fraction fractis, to break a portion; a fragment; a division or aliquot part of a unit.

fractional (frak-shun-a) a. pertaining to, comprising, or expressing, fractions. fractional (frak-shun-ar) a. fractional; sub-ordinate: insignificant.

fractious (frak-shus) a. apt to fret or break out into a passion; quarrelsome; peevish. fractious (frak-shus) adv. in a fractious fractiously (frak-shus-l) adv. in a fractious fractiousness (frak-shus-es) n. a cross or snapping asunder; rupture; breach; the breaking of snapping asunder; rupture; breach; the breaking of a bone; the appearance of a freshly broken mineral; the mode in which it breaks, by which its texture is displayed; —v.t. to break; to crack; to burst asunder.

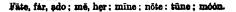
Fragala (fragal-ra) n. [L. fraga-strawerres] the strawherry genus.

fragile (fraj-il) a. [L. fragal-s, fr. frangere, to break] the strawherry genus.

fragile (fraj-il) a. [L. fragal-s, fr. frangere, to break] to fail; weak.

to fail; weak.

fragilely (fraj'il-li) adv. in a fragile manner.



fragileness (fraj-il-nes) n. fragility.

fragility (fra-jil'i-ti) n. condition or quality of being fragile; brittleness; weakness; frailty.

fragment (frag-ment) n. a part broken off; a small detached portion; an imperfect

fragmental (frag-men'tal) a. composed of frag-ments; broken up; not complete

fragmentary (fragmenta-ri) a. fragmental; (Geol.] composed of fragments of other rocks.

fragrance (fra-grans) n. quality of being fragrant; sweetness of smell; grateful odour. fragrant (fragrant) a. [L. fragrare, ppr. fragrans, a. diffusing an agreeable perfume; odoriferous; sweetnessed and agreeable perfume; odoriferous; sweetnessed and agreeable perfume; scented.

tragrantly (fra-grant-li) adv. with sweet scent.

frail (frail a. [O.F. fraile, fr. L. fragilis] fragile; liable to fail or perish; infirm; of infirm virtue; weak in resolution.

frail (frai) n. [O.F. frayel, basket] a basket made of rushes, for containing figs, raisins, etc.; the quantity of raisins, about 70 lbs., contained in such a basket; a rush for weaving baskets.

ITAIINESS (fral'nes) n. weakness; infirmity; frailty.

frailty (frai'ti) n. condition or quality of being frail; bodily infirmity; weakness of resolution; liableness to be deceived; sin of infirmity; foible.

fraise (frai) n. [F., a ruff] a defence consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts in a horizontal or inclined position.

ITAISED (frazd) a. fortified with a fraise.

framable (frama-bl) a. fit or capable of being framed.

framacle framed.

frame (fram) v.t. [A.S. fremman, to make or promote to construct; to adjust and put together; to compose; to devise; to fabricate; to provide with a frame;—n. anything composed of parts fitted and united together; a fabric; a structure; a case or structure for admitting, inclosing, or supporting, things; a sort of loom; the bodily structure; form; constitution; system; mental disposition; humour. Balloon-frame, wooden frame for a building, consisting of thin boards nailed together. Frame-bridge, a bridge constructed such that its separate parts are put together so as to form a frame. Frame-house, a house constructed such that the main beams of the wall are framed together so as to form a support for the outside and inside linings. Frame-timbers, timbers used in making a frame-house, etc.

frame1 (frizmer) n. one that frames: a maker.

ITAMET (fra-mer) n. one that frames; a maker

framework (fram'-wurk) n. the fabric that supports or incloses anything; a structure; fabric made in a loom.

framing (framing) n. the manner or style of framing (framing) n. the manner or style of frame of framework.

franc (frangk) n. [F.] a silver coin of France, Belgium, and Switzerland, about tenpence sterling.

franchise (fran-chiz) n. [F. fr. franc, franche, free] a privilege conferred by grant from a sovereign or a government, and vested in individuals; district to which a particular privilege extends; asylum; sanctuary; right of voting in public elections;—v.t. to make free; to enfranchise.

franchisement (fran-chiz-ment) n. release from burden or restriction; freedom.

freedom.

Franciscan (fran-sis'kan) a. [L. Franciscus, Francis of Assis (1182-1226);—n. a monk of the Franciscan order; a gray friar. francolin (frang-ku-lin) n. [F., dim. of Pg., frango, chicken] a partridge of Europe and Asia, much esteemed for food. francolite (frang-kū-lit) n. a kind of apatite from Wheal Franco, near Tavistock,

Devonshire.

franc-tireur (frang' tō - rer') n., pl. francs-tireurs (frangs' tō - rer') [F., free-tireurs (frangs' tō - rer')] shooter] a French guerilla fighter.

frangibility (fran-ji-bil'i-ti) n. state or quality of being frangible.
frangible (fran-ji-bil) a. [L. frangere, break] capable of being broken; brittle; fragile.
frangipane (fran-ji-pān) n. [Marquis Frangipant] a kind of pastry, containing cream and almonds; frangipani.

frangipani, frangipanni (fran-ji-pa-i)

n. a perfume derived from, or imitating the odour of, the jasmine or West Indian tree (Plumiera rubra).

frank (frangk) a. [F. franc, free, fr. (). H. Ger. franko, one of the tribe called Franks, a free man] open; ingenuous; candid; unreserved; undisguised;—v.t. open; ingenuous; candid; unreserved; undisguised;—v.t. to send by public conveyance, free of expense; to exempt from postage; to form a mitre-joint, as with the cross-bars of a window-sash;—n. a letter free of postage; that which makes a letter free, as the signature of a person possessing the privilege; one of the German tribes inhabiting Franconia; a term applied by Turks, Greeks, and Arabs, to the people of Western Europe. Frankchase, a liberty of free chase within the precincts of a forest. Frank-fee, the holding of lands in fec-simple; freehold lands exempted from all services but those of homage. Frank-fold, liberty to fold sheep; foldage. Frank-pledge, pledge for the good behaviour of freemen (an ancient system, involving common responsibility). Frank-service, service performed by freemen. Frank-tenement, an estate of freehold; possession of the soil by a freeman. by a freeman.

frankalmoigne (frank'al-moin) n. [O.H. frank, free, and almoigne alms] tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands granted to them and their successors for ever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor.

frankfort-black (frangk furt-blak) n. a superior black pigment,

applied in copperplate printing.

frankincense (frangk-in-sens) n. [O.F. francense] a dry, resinous substance, used as a perfume.

Frankish (frangk-kish) a. of, or pertaining to, the franks.

franklandite (frangk'lan-dit) n. [Frankland, sodium and calcium from Peru.

franklin (frangk'lin) n. [O.F. frankeleyn, fr. franc, free] a freeholder; a yeoman; a

franklinic (frangk-lin'-ik) a. [Benjamin Frank-lin] applied to electricity produced by friction.

franklinite (frangk'lin-īt) n. a mineral composed of iron, manganese, and zinc, from

Franklin, New Jersey.

Frankly (frangk'li) adv. in a frank manner; unfrankly (reservedly; candidly; sincerely; freely;

frankness (frangk-nes) n. quality of being frank; candour; ingenuousness.

frantic (fran-tik) a. [().F. frenetique, mad, fr. G. phrën, the mind] mad; raving; outrageous; characterized by violence and disorder; whole, frantically, franticly (fran-ti-kal-i, -tik-li) franticy; manner; medly; outrageously

manner; madly; outrageously.

manner; mady; outrageously.

franticness (frant-tik-nes) n. state of being frantic; distraction; fury of passion.

frap (frap) n.t. [F. frapper, to strike] to fasten securely by ropes [Naut.]

Frasera (frā-zer-a) n. [Fraser, E. botanist, d. 1817] an American order of gentians.

fratercula (frā-ter-kū-la) n. [L. fraterculare, to swelling breast)

swelling breast). fraternal (fra-ter-nal) a. [L. frater, brother] per taining to brethren; becoming brothers;

brotherly.

fraternally (fra-ter'nal-i) adv. in a fraternal manner.

fraternity (fra-ter'ni-ti) n. [L. fraternitas] state or quality of being fraternal; brother-hood: a body of men associated for common interest, business, or pleasure; a religious community. fraternization (frater-ni-za'shun) n. act of fraternizing.

fraternize (frat-er-nīz) v.i. to associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character.

fratricidal (fratrisi-dal) a. pertaining to, or involving, fratricide.
fratricide (fratrisid) n. [L. caedere, kill] the crime of murdering a brother; one who kills a brother.

fraud (frawd) n. [L. fraus, fraudis] deception deliberately practised to gain an unlawful and unfair advantage; imposition; trick; a cheat, fraudful (frawd-fool) a. full of fraud; treacherous; trickish.

fraudfully (frawd-fool-i) adv. in a fraudful manner; treacherously.

fraudless (frawdles) a. free from fraud; destitute of cunning or guile.

fraudulence (frawdu-lens) a. quality of being fraudulent; deceitfulness; trickishness.

fraudulent (fraw'dū-lent) a. using fraud; disperformed by, artifice; decirtul; trickish; unfair.

fraudulently (fraw'dū-lent-li) adv. in a fraudulent li) adv. in a fraudul

fraught (frawt) a. [Sw. frakta, cargo] freighted; laden; filled; stored.

Fraunhofer's lines (frown-hō-ferz līnz) n. solar spectrum, first observed by Fraunhofer in 1814 fraxin (frak-sin) n. [L. fraxinus, the ash a fluorescent substance got from the bark of the common ash.

fraxinella (frak-si-nel'a) n. a cultivated variety of dittany (Dictamnus fraxinella), which produces a valuable oil.

Fraxinus (frak'-sin-us) n. [L.] a genus of trees, including the common ash.

fray (fra) n. [affray] affray; broil; contest.

fray (frā) n. [O.F. frayer, fr. L. fricare, rub] a fret or chafe in cloth; a place injured by friction;—v.t. to wear off by rubbing; to fret, as cloth;—v.i. to wear out easily by rubbing; to ravel.

frayed (frad) a. rubbed; worn.

fraying (fra-ing) n. the velvet rubbed from a deer's

freak (frek) n. [A.S. free, bold, rash] a sudden, cause-less change or turn of the mind; capricious prank; whim; caprice freak (frek) v.t. [Icel.] to spot or streak; to variegate; to checker.

freakish (frekish) a. apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious. freakishly (frekish-1i) adv. in a freakish manner; capriciously. freakishness (frekish-nes) n. the quality of being freakish; whimsicalness. freckle (frek'l) n. [dim. of freak, to spot] a yellowish spot on the skin, esp. one caused by the sun; any small spot or discolouration; -v.t. to colour with freckles; -v.i. to become covered with freckles; freckled (frek'ld) a. marked with freckles; covered with spots.

freckledness (frek'ld-nes) n. state of being freckled.

freckly (frek-li) a. full of freckles; sprinkled with spots.

free (fre) a. [A.S. frēo] being at liberty; unrestrained; unconfined; open; unobstructed; accessible; not appropriated; candid; ingenuous; rude; familiar; libers! in the structure of the springer of the sprin not appropriated; candid; ingenuous; rude; familiar; liberal; not niggard; gratuitous; exempt from; unencumbered; invested with the franchise; enjoying certain immunities; not arbitrary or despotic, as a government; ready; eager (said of a horse); not chemically combined with another body; [Bot.] disunited:—v.t. to make free; to release; to disengage; to disentangle; to clear; to give a slave his freedom; to exempt. Free and easy a. unconstrained:—n. a smoking concert. Free-agency, the state of acting freely, or without constraint of will. Free-bench, a widow's right in a copyhold. Free-born, born free; inheriting liberty. Free-chase, see frank-chase. Free church, a Presbyterian body in Scotland that seceded from the Established church, in 1843, incorporated with the United Presbyterian church. October. 1900. with the United Presbyterian church, October, 1900.

Free-fisher, free-fisherman, one that has the privilege to fish in certain waters. Free-hand, executed without ruler, compass, or other instrument. Free-handed, open-handed; generous; liberal. Free-hearted, open; frank: liberal; generous. Free-heartedd, open; frank: liberal; generous. Free-hearteddess, liberality. Free-lance, a mercenary soldier in the middle ages; one that speaks or writes without reserve. Free-love, the doctrine that marriage should be freed from its legal restraints. Free-lover, one that advocates free-love. Free-soll, favouring the non-extension of slavery. Free-sollism, the principles of the free-soilers. Free-spoken, accustomed to speak freely; without reserve. Free-trade, trade or commerce free from restrictions or prohibitory duties; free interchange of commodities. Free-trader, an advocate of free-trade. Free-will, n. the power of choosing or willing without restraints;—a. spontaneous; voluntary. To make free with, to use freedom with.

freedom with.

freebooter (frē'boo-ter) n. [D.] one that wanders about for plunder or booty; a pillager.

freebooting (frē'boo-ting) n. pillage or plunder by freebooters.

freedman (frē'd-man) n. a man who has been a slave, and is manumitted or freed.

freedom (frē'd-lum) n. state of being free; liberty: franchise; immunity; exemption; facility of address: improper familiarity; license.

freehold (frē'hold) n. an estate in fee-simple, feetail, or for life; the tenure by which it is held.

freeholder (freeholder) n. one that owns a freehold.

freely (fre-li) adv. in a free manner; without restraint or compulsion; frankly; candidly;

willingly; liberally.

freeman (fre-man) n. one that enjoys liberty;

freeman one that enjoys a peculiar privilege or

freemartin (free mar-tin) n. an imperfectly formed calf, containing parts of organs of each sex.

freemason (fre-ma-sun) n. one of a secret association, composed of persons united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.

freemasonic (fre-ma-son-ik) a. pertaining to, or resembling, freemasonry, (fre-ma-son-ik) n. the institutions or practices of freemasons; secret understanding.

freeness (fre-nes) n. state or quality of being free; freedom; liberty; frankness; generosity. freestone (fre-stoin) n. a stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.

freethinker (fre-thing-ker) n. one that forms his opinions independently of the authority of others; one that denies the truths of revela-

tion; an unbeliever; a sceptic.

freethinking (frething-king) n. practice or system of freethinker; scepticism;—a. maintaining the principles of a freethinker; sceptical.

freeze (frez) v.t. [A.S. freesan] to congral; to harden into ice; to chill;—v.i. to become congressed by cold; to be hardened into ice; to become

chilled with cold.

freezer (frezer) n. an apparatus for freezing, as cream.

freezing (frezing) n. act of congealing with cold; freezing chilling treatment. Freezing-mixture, a mixture, as of salt and snow, for producing intense cold. Preezing-point, that degree of a thermometer at which water freezes (32° F., 0° C.).

freight (frat) n. [a late form of fraught, fr. F. fret] the cargo of a ship; lading; any part of the cargo; transportation of goods; money charge for conveying goods; the hire of a ship; -v.t. to load with goods, as a ship, for transportation; to hire for transportation; to load.

freightage (frat-ij) n. charge for transportation:

freightage (frāt-ij) n. charge for transportation; freightage (frāt-ij) n. charge for transportation; freighter (frāt-ir) n. one that freights a ship; one that receives and forwards freight; a

transport vessel.

freightless (frat'les) a. having no cargo.

French (frensh) a. pertaining to France, or its inhabitants;—n. the language spoken by the people of France; people of France. French-bean, the dwarf bean; searlet runner. French-berry, the fruit of certain species of the buckthorn, grown in the Levant and the south of France (also called Avignon-berry, Persian-berry, yellow-berry). French-chalk, a variety of tale. French-horn, a brass wind-instrument of music. French-pie, the spotted woodpecker (Dendrocopus musjor). French-polish, a varnish for furniture (gun dissolved in spirits of wine). French-roll, a variety of milk bread. French-roof, a mansard roof. French-winte, powdered tale. French-window, a large casement. To take French leave, to go away without warning. Frenchify (fren-shi-fi) v.t. [French and L. Jacere, with French manners.

with French manners.

Frenchman, Frenchwoman

(frensh'man, -woom-an) n. a native, or naturalized inhabitant, of France.

frenetic, frenetical (fre-net-ik, -i-kal) a. frenetically (fre-net-i-kal-i) adv. frantically; frantically; frantically;

frenzical (fren-zi-kal) a. partaking of frenzy.

frenzy (fren-zi) n. [through F. and L., fr. G. phrēn, the heart, the mind violent agitation of the mind, approaching to distraction; madness; delirium; —v.t. to render delirious.

requency (fro-kwen-si) n. the quality of occurring frequency (fro-kwen-si) n. the quality of occurring frequent (fro-kwent) a. [L. /re.nuens, entis] happendone;—(fro-kwent) v.t. to visit often.

frequentation (fro-kwent-ta-shun) n. habit of frequentative (fro-kwen-ta-shun) n. habit of frequentative express the frequent repetition of an action:—n. a word that expresses the frequent repetition of an action of an action. repetition of an action.

frequenter (fre-kwen'-ter) n. one that frequents.

frequenter (fre-kwent-ter) n. one that frequents.
frequently (fre-kwent-li) adn. at short intervals;
many times; often.
frequentness (fre-kwent-nes) n. quality of
being frequent, or oft repeated.
fresco (fres-k\vec{v}\vec{n}\) n. [It., fresh] a method of painting
fresco (malls on a freshly laid stucco ground of
lime or gypsun; -v.t. to paint in fresco, as walls.
fresh (fresh)a, [A.S., ferse] brisk; strong, as a breeze;
newly cut; florid; ruddy; healthy; unfaded; unimpaired;
invigorated; raw; unpractised; unsalted; uncured; -n.
a freshet; an inundation. Fresh-blown, newly blown.
Fresh-coloured, healthy in appearance. Fresh-water,
accustomed to sail on fresh water only; unskilled:
raw; pertaining to, or obtained from, fresh water.
freshen (fresh-n) v.t. to make fresh; to take saltgrow fresh; to lose saltness; to grow brisk or strong.
To freshen a rope, to expose a fresh part of it to friction.
freshet (duced by heavy rains or melted show.

freshly (fresh-li) adv. in a fresh manner; newly.

freshly (fresh'-li) adv. in a fresh manner; newly.

freshman (freshman) n. a novice; a student in his first year at a college or university; -a. pertaining to a freshman.

-a. pertaining to a freshman.

freshness (fresh-nes) n. state of being fresh;
newness; vigour; briskness; rawness.

fret (fret) v.t. [A.S. fretan, to gnaw, fr. etan, to eat] to
chafe; to agitate; to disturb; to eat away; to corrode; to
chafe; to agitate; to disturb; to irritate; to vex;—v. i. to be
worn away; to be corroded; to be agitated or vexed; to
utter peevish expressions;—n. act of fretting, or wearing
away; agitation of the surface of a fluid, as by fermentation; agitation of mind; irritation; chafing of the skin;
herpes; the worn side of a river bank, where ores, or
stones containing them, accumulate.

fret (fret) n. [O.F. frete, ferrule, fr. Low L. jerrata,
grating of a window] ornamental work, consisting

of perforations;—v.t. to ornament with frets. Fret-saw, a small saw used in making fretwork.

fret (fret) n. [probably O.F. frete, ferrule] a small piece of wood fixed on the finger-board, as of a guitar, under the strings;—v.t. to provide with frets.

fretful (fret/fool) a. disposed to fret; irritable; peevish; waspish; cross.

fretfully (fret/fool) udv. in a fretful manner; peevishly.

fretfulness (fret/fool-nes) n. state of being fret ful; ill-humour; crossness.

fretted (fret/ed) a. ornamented with fretwork;

fretty (fret/s) a fratted; adorned with fretwork.

fretty (fret-i) a. fretted; adorned with fretwork.

iretwork (fret-wurk) n. work adorned with frets. freyalite (fri'a-lit) n. [Freya, the Scandinavian Venus] a hydrous silicate of thorium and cerium found in Norway.

friability, friableness (fri-a-bil'i-ti, fri'a-quality

of being friable, or easily pulverized.

friable (fri-a-bl) a. [L. friare, break into pieces] casily crumbled or reduced to pieces.

friar (fri-ar) n. [O.F. frere, fr. L. frater, brother] a monk of one of the four mendicant orders (Gray, White, Black, and Augustine Friars); [Print.] a white patch on a page, caused by a deficiency of ink. Friar's-balsam, a mixture of benzoin and alcohol, used for ulcers and wounds. Friar's-cap, wolf's-bane (Aconium Napellus). Friar's-cowl, wake-robin (Arum maculutum). Friar's-crown, the thistle (Cnicus eriophorus).

Friar's-lantern, will-o'-the-wisp; the ignis fatuus.

ITIATY (frī-ar-i) n. a monastery; a convent of friars.

fribble (frib-1) a. [L. frivolus] frivolous; trifling; silly;—n. a frivolous fellow; levity; v. t. to treat in a frivolous manner;—v. to trifle; to totter. fribbler (frib-ler) n. a trifler; a coxcomb; a beau or fop.

fricandeau (frèk-àn-dō') n. [F.] a dish of dressed veal.

fricassee (frìk-i-sō') n. [F.] a dish of fowls, or small animals, cut into pieces and stewed with a rich sauce :-v.t. to make a fricassee of.

fricative (frìk-i-tiv) n. a consonant, as f., etc., sounded by the friction of the breath;—

a. produced, or characterized, by this friction of the breath;—
friction (frik-shun) n. [L. fricare, pp. frictus, rub]
against that of another; attrition; resistance which a
moving body meets with from the surface on which it
moves; disagreement; worrying. Friction-balls, balls
intended to resist friction of a horizontal axis. Frictionclutch friction-counting, a contrivance for communiintended to resist friction of a horizontal axis. Friction-clutch, friction-coupling, a contrivance for communicating motion by frictional contact, as of cones, etc. Priction-cones, a device whereby motion is transmitted by the friction of one cone on the inner surface of another. Priction-powder, a preparation of antimony and chlorate of potash. Friction-wheel, a wheel to reduce friction. frictional (frik-shun-a) a. relating to, or produced by, friction.

frictionless (frik-shun-les) a having no friction; producing no perceptible resistance. Friday (frik-shun-les) a having no friction; bridged (frik-shun-les) and deeg, day the sixth day of the week. Black Friday, December 6, 1745, associated with the arrival of the young Pretender at

associated with the arrival of the young Pretender at Derby; any Friday visited by some dire misfortune. Good Friday, Friday before Easter, observed in memory

of Christ's crucifixion.

fried (frid) past tense and past participle of the verb

friend (frend) n. [A.S. frēond, fr. frēon, to love] one attached to another by sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection; an intimate associate; one not a foe or enemy; a favourer; a promoter; a familiar term of salutation; a Quaker. Society of Friends, the Quakers. friendless (frend!els) a. destitute of friends; forlorn.

friendliness (frend'li-nes) n. condition or quality of being friendly; a disposition to favour or befriend; good-will.
friendly (frend'li) a. having the disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; amicable;

disposed to peace; salutary; propitious;—adv. in the manner of a friend. Friendly society, an association formed with a view to mutual benefit in sickness, etc.

friendship (frend-ship) n. attachment to a personal mutual relation or intimate acquaintance or esteem; mutual relation or intimacy; favour; personal kindness.

frieze (frez) n. [F. frise] a coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side; [Arch.] part of the entablature between the architrave and cornice, usually enriched with sculptured figures; -v.t. to make a nap on, as cloth. Frieze-panel, one of the upper panels of a six panel doer.

as cloth. Frieze-panel, one of the upper panels of a six-panel door.

frigate (frigat) n. [F. fréqute] a fast-sailing ship dearly part of the 19th century, with two decks, and mounting from 30 to 60 guns. Frigate-bird, a large, black marine bird (Tachypetes aqualus) of very powerful and rapid flight. Frigate-built, having a quarter-deck and forecastle raised above the main-deck.



frigatoon (frig-a-toon) n. a Frigate.

We with square with square

stern and two masts.

fright (frit) n. [A.S. fyrhtu] a passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger; sudden and violent fear; alarm; an ugly or frightful object;—v.t. to

terrify; to scare.

terrify; to sear.

frighted, frightened (fri²-ted, -tnd) a.

frighten (fri²-tn) a.t. to disturb with fear; to startle;

fo dismay.

frightful (fri²-fool) a. exciting alarm or terror;

terrible; dreadful; shocking.

frightfully (fri²-fool-i) adv. in a frightful

manner; dreadfull; shockingl.

frightfulness (fri²-fool-nes) a. quality of being

frightful; power of impressing

frigid (frijid) a. [L. fr. frigere, to be cold] cold; unfeeling; passionless; stiff; formal; forbidding; lifeless; spiritless; impotent.

frigidity (frijid-ti) n. quality of being frigid; frigidly (frijid-li) adv. in a frigid manner; coldly; without affection.

frigidness (frij-id-nes) n. state of being frigid; coldness. (frig-u-rif-ik) n. [L. friques, -oris, cold, and focere, make] causing, orgenerating,

frill (fril) n. [O.F. friller, to shiver, fr. L. frigidus, cold] the ruffling of a bird's feathers when shivering with cold; an edging, as of linen; a ruffle; v.t. to provide or decorate with frills; v.i. to shiver with cold;

frillback (fril'bak) n. a variety of domestic pigeon.

fringe (frinj) n. [O.F. frenge, fr. I., funbria, threads] a trimming consisting of loose threads; something resembling fringe; a border; coloured bands produced by diffraction;—v.t. to adorn with fringe or edging. Fringe-tree, an American tree (Chronanthus virginica) with white fringe-like flowers.

fringeless (frinj'-les) a. having no fringe.

fringillaceous (frin-ji-lai-shus) a. pertaining to the finches.

Fringillidæ (frin-jil-i-dē) n.pl. the family of finches.

fring (frin-in) a of the state of the state of frinches.

fringy (frin-ji) a. of the nature of a fringe; provided, or decorated, with fringes.

fripper, fripperer (frip-er, -er-er) n. one that deals in frippery or castoff garments.

frippery (friperi) n. [F. fr. friper, to wear] old clothes; cast dresses; useless matter; trumpery; a place where old clothes are sold; the trade mold clothes;—a. trifling; contemptible; worthless. frisetta (frieze'a) n. [dim. of F. frise] a fine quality of frieze.

ITISEUT (fre-zer') n. [F. friser, to curl] a hairdresser. Frisian (friz-i-an) a. belonging to, or connected with, Friesland.

frisk (frisk) v.i. [O.F. frisque] to leap, skip, dance, or gambol, as in frolic; -- n. a frolic; a fit of wanton galety

frisket (frisket) n. [F. frisquette] the light frame in its place upon the tympan, so called from the quickness of its motion [Print.]

friskily (fris'ki-li) adv. in a frisky manner.

friskiness (fris' ki - nes) n. state or quality of being frisky.

frisky (friski) a. jumping with gaiety; frolicsome;

frislet (friz-let) n. [frizzle] a small ruffle.

frisure (frē-zūŗ') n. [F. friser, to curl] a curling of the hair.

frit (frit) n. [F. fritte, fr. L. frigere, to roast] partial calcination of materials for making glass before complete fusion; -v.t. to calcine partially.

frith (frith) n. [toel. fjörtler] an extuary; the opening of a river into the sea; a strait; a kind of weir

for catching fish.

for catching fish.

fritillary (frit'i-la-ri) n. [L. fritillus, dice-box] a plant resembling the lily (from the shape of its perianth); a variety of butterfly.

fritter (frit-er) u. [L. frigere, pp. frictus, to fry] a small cake of fried batter, containing fruit, meat, etc.; a small piece; —v.t. to cut, as meat, into small pieces; to break into small pieces. To fritter away, to spend in frivolous enjoyment; to waste frivolously.

frivolity (fri-vol-ti) a. condition or quality of height pieces (friv-u-lus) u. [L. friare, friedre, to trifling.

frivolous (friv-u-lus) u. [L. friare, friedre, to rub] slight; trivial; of little weight, worth, or importance; addicted to trifling or levity.

frivolously (friv-u-lus-li) adv. in a frivolous or trifling manner.

frivolousness (friv-u-lus-ness) u. quality of being frivolous.

frizz, friz (friz) v.t. (0.F. friser, to curl to curl, as hair; to crisp; to form into little burs, as the nap of cloth; u. that which is frizzed; a wig.

frizzle (friz-l) v.t. [dism. of frizz) to curl or crisp, as

frizzle (friz-l) v.t. [dim. of frizz] to carl or crisp, as hair, or in cooking;—n. a carl: a lock of hair crisped. Frizzling-iron, an iron for frizzling or carling the hair.

the hair.

fro (fro) adv. [shortened form of from] from; away;
back, or backward.

frock (frok) n. [O.F. froc. a monk's frock, fr. L.
floccus, flock of wool] a loose, coarse garment
worn by men over their other clothes; a kind of gown, open
behind, worn by women and children. Frock-coat, a
man's body-coat with broad skirts.

Froebelism (free bel-izm) n. [Froebel, Ger.
carten system introduced by Froebel.

garten system introduced by Froebel.

frog (frog) n. [A.S. frogga] an amphibious animal noted for its agility in swimming and leaping; a tender, horny substance in the middle of a horse's foot; an ornamentel fastening for coats, etc.; the loop foot; an ornamental fastening for coats, etc.; the loop of a scabbard; a section of rail where two rails cross. Frog-eater, a term of contempt for a Frenchman. Frog-plate, an accessory to a compound microscope, to show circulation in a frog's foot. Frog's-march, a mode of carrying a prisoner, face downward. Frog-spit, frog-spittle, the frothly excretion of the froghopper. frogbit (frog-bit) n. an aquatic plant common in ditches and ponds in Britain.

frogfish (frog-fish) n. the angler-fish (Lophius piccutorius).

frogfoot (frog-foot) n. the duckmeat plant.

frogged (frogd) a. ornamented with tassels.

troggy (frog-i) a. abounding in frogs.

froghopper (frog-hop-er) n. a small insect living on plants, remarkable for its powers

frogmouth (frog-mouth) n. a bird of the genus

frogstool (frog-stool) n. toadstool.

froise (froiz) n. [F.] a pancake with bacon in it.

frolic (frol'ik) a. [D. vrolijk, merry] full of levity; full of pranks; gay; merry;—n. a wild prank; flight of levity and fun; a scene of gaiety and mirth; merry-making;—v.i. to play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gaiety.

frolicsome (frol'ik-sum) a. full of gaiety and mirth; sportive.

frolicsomeness (frol'ik-sum-nes) n. quality of being frolicsome.

from (from) prep. [A.S.] away; out of; on account of.

frond (frond) n. [L. frons. frondis. a leaf) union of

frond (frond) n. [L. frons, frondis, a leaf] union of leaf and branch, as in ferns.

Fronde (frond) n. [F. fr. L. funda, a sling] the opponents of the coart in France, during the minority of Louis XIV.

frondent (fron-dent) a. [L., ppr. of frondere, be leafy] leafy.

frondesce (fron-des') v. i. to unfold or put forth leaves, as plants.

frondescence (fron-des'ens)n. [L. frondescere, into leaf.

frondeur (fron-der) n. a member of the Fronde-hence, an opponent of the government.
frondiferous (fron-diff-e-rus) n. [L. ferre, to bear] producing fronds.

frondose, frondous (frondos, dus) a.

frons (fronz) n. [L.] the region of the cranium between the orbits and the vertex; forehead.

front (frunt) n. [L. frons, frontis, the forehead] the forehead or countenance, as expressive of character or disposition; boldness; impudence; the fore part; the most conspicuous portion; a front piece of hair worn by ladies; a shirt-front:—n. to opnose face hair worn by ladies; a shirt-front;—v.t. to oppose face to face; to meet; to adorn in front;—v.t. to have the face or front toward any point;—v.e. relating to the front; foremost. In front of, before. The front, the scene of war. To come to the front, to become famous; to

frontage (frun'tij) n. the front part of an edifice; extent of front.

frontal (frun'tal) a. belonging to the forehead;
n. a frontlet; a little pediment over a small door or window; a decorative cover for an altar.

frontate, frontated (frun'tāt, tā-ted) a. increasing in breadth, as a leaf.

ironted (frun'ted) a. formed with a front.

win renown.

frontier (fron'ter) n. [F. frontier, fr. L. frons] that part of a country which fronts or faces another country; border; outmost limit or verge;—a. lying on the exterior part; bordering. frontiersman (frontiers man) n. one that settles on the frontier or borders

of a country, and so is far from the centres of civilization.

frontignan, frontiniac (fron'të-nyang, -nyak) n. [Fron-

frontingly (frun-ting-li) adv. in a fronting of frontispiece (fron-tis-pes) h. [L. frons, frontispiece (fron-tis-pes) h. [L. frons, frontispiece (front-tis-pes) h. [L. frons, frontispiece (front-tis-pes) h. [L. frons, frontispiece] hook at] the principal face of a building; an engraving fronting the title page of a book.

frontlet (frunt-let) n. [dim. of front] a fillet or band for the forehead; a Jewish phylactery worn on the forehead; forehead of a bird.

fronton (frong tong) n. a cornice supported by consoles and bearing a pediment.

frost (frost) n. [A.S. forst, fr. fribann. freeze] congelation of fluids; severe cold, or freezing weather; frozen dew: hour-frost; want of ardour; frigidity; -v.t. to cover with hoar-frost, or with anything resembling it; to sharpen, as a horse's shoe in time of frost. Black-frost, smarpen, as a norse sense in time of frost. Black-frost, a frost without rime, destructive to vegetation. Frost-bitten, nipped or affected by frost. Frost-bound, confined or detained by frost. Frost-fish, the tomeod, which appears on the American coasts as frost sets in. Frost-mist, mist seen in atmosphere during frosty weather. Frost-nail, a nail driven into a horse's shoe to prevent slipping in frosty weather. Frost-nipped, nipped by frost. frosted (fros'ted) a. covered with frost, or with anything resembling it.

frostily (fros'ti-li) adv. with frost; in a frosty manner; without warnth of affection;

coldly. frostiness (fros-ti-nes) n. state or quality of being frosty.

frosting (frosting) n. a composition resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, etc.

frostroot (frost-root) n. the flea-bane.

frostweed, frostwort (frost'wēd, -wurt) n. a plant (Helian-

themum Canadense), used as an astrigent or tonic.

frostwork (frostwurk) n. hear-frost formed on glass, shrubs, etc.

frosty (frost) a attended with, or producing, frost; containing frost; without warmth of affection; chilling in manner; cold; resembling hoar-frost; white; gray-haired.

froth (froth) n. [Scand.] a collection of bubbles in liquors; spume; foam; an empty, senseless show of wit or cloquence; light, unsubstantial matter;—n.t. to cause to foam; to cover with froth; to cmit, as froth; to declaim without sense;—n.t. to throw up foam. Froth-spit, frog-spit.

frothily (froth-i-li) adv. in a frothy manner; with frothiness (froth-i-nes) n. state or quality of frothiness; empty declamation.

frothing (frothing) n. act of emitting or uttering froth; frothiness.

frothless (froth-les) a. free from froth.

frothy (froth'i) a. full of, or consisting of, froth; foamy; vain; unsubstantial.

frounce (frouns) n. [F. froncer, fr. L. frons, front]
a disease in hawks, or in a horse's mouth;

v.t. to curl; to frizzle; to wrinkle up; -v.i. to frown; to wrinkle the brow.

frouzy, frowzy (frou'zi) a. [Etym. doubtful] fetid; musty; rank; dim;

cloudy; slovenly; unkempt.

frow (fro) n. [Etym. doubtful] a tool for splitting staves.

froward (froward) a. [A.S. from, away, averse, and affix ward] perverse; refractory; peevish; petulant.

frowardly (fro-ward-li) adv. in a froward manner.

frowardness (froward-nes) n. quality of being froward; perverseness; obstinacy. frown (froun) v.t. [F. se refrogner, knit the brow] to rebuke or repel, by a frown or stern look; —n.i. to contract the brow; to scowl; to look on with disfusour; to lower;—n. a wrinkling of the brow, in displeasure, rebuke, or sternness; a scowl; an expression of displeasure.

of displeasure.

frowning (frou'ning) n. displeasure shown by a stern and severe look; a severe or surly look; -a. knitting the brows in anger; threatening, frowningly (frou'ning-li) adv. sternly; with a severe or displeased aspect.

frozen (fro'zn) a. [pp. of freeze] congealed by cold; subject to frost; iee-cold; void of feeling or emotion; wanting in andour or vivacity.

fructed (fruk-ted) a. [L. fructus, fruit] bearing fructescence (fruk-ted) n. [I. fructescere, to bear fruit] the time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity [Bot.].

fruit of a plant arrives at maturity [Bot.].

fructicist (fruk-ti-sit) n. a botanist that takes

fructicist (fruk-ti-sit) n. the twelfth month

of the French republican year

(August 18-September 16, 1794).

fructification (fruk-ti-fi-kā-shun) n. act of

fructifying; fruit of a plant.

fructify (fruk-ti-fi) v.t. [L. jacere, make] to make

fruit fruitful or productive; to fertilize;—v i. to

hear fruit. bear fruit.

fructose (fruk'-tōs) n. sugar of fruit; levulose. fructuary (fruk'tū-a-ri) n. one that has the use of the produce, or profits, of anything. frugal (froc'gal) a. [L. frux, frugis, fruit] sparing; economical in the use of money, means, etc.;

careful in expenditure; thrifty; indicating economy.

frugality (fròo-gal-i-ti) n. quality of being frugal;
prudent economy; good husbandry or
housewifery. Also frugalness.

frugally (fròo-gal-i) adv. with economy; sparingly;
thriftily.

fruggan, fruggin (frugan. in) n. [O.F. stirring ashes in an oven.

frugiferous (free-jif-e-rus) a. [L. frux, frugis, fruit, and ferre, to bear] fruitful;

producing fruit.

producing fruit.

frugivorous (froo-jiv'u-rus) a. [L. vorare, eat] feeding on fruits or seeds, as birds.

fruit (froot) n. [L. fructus, fr. frui, to use, enjoy) vegetable produce in general; the produce or seed of a plant; part which contains the seed; the edible part of a plant; offspring; the product, effect, or consequence; -v.z. to produce fruit. Fruit-alcohol, alcohol prepared from the juice of the grape or other fruit. Fruit-bat, a frugivorous bat. Fruit-bud, a bud that produces fruit. Fruit-ake, a rich cake made with currants, raisins, etc. Fruit-fly, a small fly that attacks fruit. Fruit-knife, a knife, usually made of silver, for paring and cutting fruit. Fruit-piece, anything painted or carved to represent fruit. Fruit-piece, a fruit of the genus Carpophaga, that lives mainly on fruit. Fruit-tree, a tree cultivated for its fruit. mainly on fruit. Fruit-tree, a tree cultivated for its fruit. fruit-worm, larva of any insect destructive to fruit.

fruitage (frootij) n. fruit collectively; product;
fruit-piece.

fruiterer (froo-ter-er) n. one that deals in fruit.

fruitful (fróðt-fool) a. producing fruit abundantly; richly productive; bearing children; prolific. fruitfully (fróðt-fool-i) adv. plenteously; abundantly. (fróðt-fool-nes) n. state or quality of being fruitful. fruitiness (fróðt-ines) n. the peculiar flavour or property of fruit. fruition (fróð-ish-un) n. [F. fr. frui, to enjoy, to use] pleasure derived from possession or use: enjoyment; attainment.

use; enjoyment; attainment.

fruitless (fródtles) a. not bearing fruit; productive of no advantage or good effect; barren; ineffectual; vain.

fruitlessly (fródtles-li)adv. in a fruitless manner; yainly.

fruitlessness (fródtles-nes) n. quality of being fruitless.

fruity (froidti) a. resembling fruit or the taste of

frumentaceous (fróó-men-tā-shus) a. [L. fruit) made of, or resembling, wheat or other grain. frumentarious (fróó-men-tā-ri-us) a. pertaining to wheat or grain. frumentation (fróó-men-tā-shun) n. a distribution of grain to the Roman people

people.

frumenty (froo men-ti) n. [O.F. frumentee, wheat boiled, fr. L. frumentum] a dish made of wheat boiled in milk, and seasoned; wheat prepared for brewing.

frump (frump) n. [Etym. doubtful] a cross, formal old woman; a dowdy person. frumpish, frumpy (frum'pish, -pi) n. cross-tempered; old-fashioned;

frumpishness (frum pish nes) n. quality of being frumpish.

frush (frush) v.t. [O.F. froisser, to bruise] to bruise or dash violently to pieces;—a. broken or crushed. frush (frush) n. [Ger. frosch. a frog! the frog of a horse's foot; a disease in that part. frustrate (frustrativ) v.t. [L. frustrare, pp. frusto bring to nothing; to make null; to disappoint; to balk; to thwart;—a. vain; ineffectual; null; void. frustration (frustratishun) n. act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat. frustrative (frustrativ) a. able or calculated to frustrate; disappointing.

frustule (frus-tūl) n. [L. dim. of frustum, a piece] the juncture of a diatom.

frustum (frus-tūm) n.; pl. frusta (frus-tā) [L., of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top by a plane parallel

to the base.

frutescent (froo-tes-ent) a. [L. frutex, shrub) becoming shrubby; shrubby.

truticose, fruticous

(froo'ti kōs, -kus) a. pertaining to shrubs; shrubby.

fry (fri) v.t. [F. fr. L. frigere, to roast] to dress and roast
with fat in a flat pan over the fire; -v.i. to suffer the
action of fire; to bubble and hiss, as meat heated in lard;
to ferment; -n. a dish of anything fried; ferment;
mental agitation. To have other fish to fry, to have

other matters demanding one's care or attention.

fry (fri) n. [Scand.] swarm of little fish; young people (in contempt); small or worthless objects; a smolt.

fryingpan (fri-ing-pan) n. a pan with a long handle used for frying meat and vegetables. Out of the fryingpan into the fire, out of one evil or difficulty into a greater.

fub (ful) v.t. [fob] to cheat; to steal. To fub off, to put off by a trick or deception.

fubby (fub'i) a. [Etym. doubtful] plump; chubby.

fucate, fucated (fū'kāt, -kā-ted) a. [L. fucus] painted; disguised.

Fuchsia (fu'sha) n. [Leonhard Fuch. (1501-66), Ger. botanist] a genus of beautiful flowering plants; a plant of this genus.

fuchsin, fuchsine (föök'sin) n. an aniline dye; rosaniline.

fuchsite (föök'sīt) n. [Johann N. Fuchs, chemist, a varicty of mica, coloured green by the presence of chromium.

presence of chromium

fucivorous (fu-siv-u-rus) a. [I. /ucus, sea-weed, and vorare, devour] feeding on seaweed (said of the sirenians).

fucoid (fu-koid) a. pertaining to, or resembling, a fucus or sea-weed;—n. fossil; sea-weed.

fucoidal (fū-koi'dal) a. fucoid.

Fucus (fū-kus) n. [L., sea-weed] a genus of crypto-gamic plants; sea-wrack; sea-weed, fucusol (fū-kus-ol) n. an oil obtained from sea-weeds.

fuddle (fud!) v.t. [Etym. doubtful] to make foolish or disordered by drink; -v.i. to drink to excess. fuddler (fud'-ler) n. a drunkard; a tippler.

fudge (fud) int. Low Ger. futseh, begone] stuff; nonsense; an exclamation of contempt.

fuel (fü-el) n. [O.F. founille, fr. L. focus, fire-place] combustible matter, as wood; anything that serves to feed flame, heat, or excitement.

fuero (föò-à-rō) n. [Sp. fr. L. forum] a code of law; a custom having the force of law; declaration by a magistrate; jurisdiction.

fuff (win n. [Imit.] a puff; -v.t. and i. to puff; to

fuffy (fuf-i) a. light; fluffy.

fugacious (fū-gā'-shus) a. [L. fugax, -aois, apt to flee, fr. fugere, flee] flying, or disposed to fly; volatile; fading early.

fugacity (figas'-i-i) n. quality of being fugacious; volatility.

fugato (fôo ga²tō) n. a piece of music resembling a fugue in style.

fugh (fū) n. [Imit.] an exclamation of disgust or abhorrence. Also foh, phew, faugh.

fugile (fū²ji) n. [Etym. unknown] the cerumen; an abcess in the ear.

fugitive (fū²ji-tiv) a. [L. fr. fugere, flee] escaping easily; flying from duty, service, or danger; fleeting; volatile; -n. one that flees from duty, danger, or nunishment; a deserter. punishment; a deserter.

fugitively (fū'-ji-tiv-li) adv. in a fugitive manner. fugitiveness (fū-ji-tiv-nes) n. quality of being fugleman (fū'gl-man) n. [Ger. ftūgelmann, the leader of a file, fr. ftūgel, wing] one that stands in front of soldiers at drill as an example or model to them; a file-leader; a ring-leader.

fugue (fūg) n. [F. fr. L. fugu, fiight] a musical composition in which a passage is delivered by one part of the chorus and repeated by the other parts at alternating intervals

alternating intervals.

iugued (fügd) a. composed in fugue style.

fuguist (fū'gist) n. one that composes and performs

fulcraceous (ful-krā'shus) a. of, or pertaining to, the fulcrums of plants.

fulcrate by, fulcrums.

fulcrum (ful'krūt) a. provided with, or supported by, fulcrums.

fulcrum (ful'krum) n. [L. fr. fulcire, prop] the point, a, on which a lever rests, or about which it moves; [Bot.] an accessory organ, as a spine or stipule.

fulfil, fulfill (fool-fil') v.t. [ful/and fill] to carry

into effect; to execute; to perform; to continue to the end.

fulfilled (fool-fild') a. completed; executed; accomplished.

fulfilling, fulfilment (fool-fil'ing, -ment)
n. accomplishment;

completion; execution; performance.

fulgency (ful-jen-si) n. brightness; splendour;
glitter.

fulgency (ful-jen-si) n. brightness; splendour; fulgent (ful-jent) a. [1..., ppr. of fulgere, to shine] exquisitely bright; shining; dazzling, fulgently (ful-jent-li) adr. in a fulgent or shining manner; dazzlingly; fulgid (ful-jid) a. [L. fr. fulgere, to shine] glittering; fulgid (ful-gu-ra) n. [L. fulgor, lightning] the lantern-flies.

Fulgora (ful-gu-ra) n. [L. fulgor, lightning] the lantern-flies fulguration (ful-gu-ra'shun) n. act of lighting; fulguration (ful-gu-ra'shun) n. act of lighting; of a fused globule of gold or silver, when the last film of the oxide of lead or copper leaves its surface.

fulgurite (ful-gu-rio) n. a vitrified sand-tube, produced by lightning; a lightning-tube.

fulgurous (ful-gu-rus) a. like lightning.

Fulica (fū'li-ka) n. [L. fulex, -icis, coot] the genus

Fulica (füdi-ka)n. [L. fulex, -icis, coot] the genus fuliginosity (fū-lij-i-nos'i-ti) n. state of being fuliginous.
fuliginous (fū-lij'-i-nus)a. [L. fuligo, -inis, soot] sooty: dark; dusky; smoky.
fuliginously (fū-lij'-i-nus-li) adv. in a smoky or fuliginously (fū-lij'-i-nus-li) adv. in a smoky or full (fool) a. filled up; replete; ample; complete; complete; copious; entire; mature (said of years); adequate; sufficient; satisfied with food; final, as a stop; showing its whole surface, as the moon; -n. utmost extent; highest degree; time when the moon presents its whole orbit to the earth; -adv. quite; completely; exactly; very. Full and by, close-hauled [Naut.]. Full-blown, fully expanded; developed. Full-bottom, a wig with large bottom. Full-bottomed, fully spread at the extremities, as a wig. Full-butt, straight and with violence. Full-dress, a. suitable to ceremonial functions; formal; at which full-dress is worn; -n. evening-icress; a full-dress costume. Full-drive, full-butt. Full-eyed, having large and prominent eyes. Full-faced, having a plump, chubby face. Full-grown, grown to full size. Full-length, embracing the whole length, as a portrait. Full-pay, a retiring allowance equivalent to the pay when on active service. Full-swing, at utmost speed. Full-winged, with perfect or strong wings. winged, with perfect or strong wings.

full (fool) v.t. [L. fullo] to thicken in a mill, as cloth;

-v.i. to become thick or felted.

fullage (fool'ij) n. the price paid for fulling cloth.

fuller (fool'er) n. [full] a swage;—v.t. to form a groove or channel in.
fuller (fool'er) n. [L. fullo, a cloth-fuller] one whose occupation is to full cloth. Fuller's-earth, a marly, friable clay, useful in fulling cloth, as it imbles grease and oil. Fuller's-lerb, soapwort, good for bleaching cloth. Fuller's-teazel, Fuller's-thistle, Fuller's-weed, the teazel.

fullery (fool'er-i) n. the place or works where fulling of cloth is carried on.

fulling (fool-ing) n. the art of thickening cloth in a mill, and making it firm and compact.
fully (fool-i) adv. in a full manner; without lack or defect; completely.
fulmar (fool-mar) n. [foul-mart] the fournart; a kind of petrel with a strong, offensive odour,

found in the northern seas.

fulminate (ful-mi-nāt) v.t. [L., pp. of fulminare, to hurl lightning, fr. fulmen, -inis, thunderbolt] to cause to explode; to utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure;—v.i. to thunder; to detonate; to issue denunciation, censure, or menaces;—n. a compound of fulminic acid, exploding by percussion, friction, or heat. Fulminate of mercury, an explosive used for precussion cans. percussion-caps.

fulminating (ful-mi-nā-ting) a. thundering; exploding; thundering forth denunciations. Fulminating-cap, a percussion-cap. fulmination (ful-mi-nā-shun) n. act of fulmination (ful-mi-na-tu-ri) a. thundering; fulmineous (ful-min'e-us) a. pertaining to full min'e-us) a.

fulminic (ful-min'ik) a. pertaining to, or capable of, detonation. Fulminic acid, an acid that forms highly explosive salts.

fulness (fool-nes) n. state of being full.

fulsome (fool'sum) a. [full and some] disgusting by excess or grossness; nauseous; rank;

fulsomely (fool-sum-li) adv. in a fulsome manner.

fulsomeness (fool'sum-nes) n. quality of being fulsomeness (ful-ves-ent) a. somewhat fulvous; of a dull yellowish colour.
fulvous, fulvid (ful-vus, -vid) a. [I. fulrus, deep yellow, fr. fulgere, to shine] tawny; dull yellow.

fumaceous (fumai-shus) a. [I. fumus, smoke] smoky; given to smoking (tobacco). fumado (fumado) n. a smoked fish, esp. a smoked pilchard.

fumarate (fū-ma-rāt) n. a salt of fumaric acid.

fumaric (fū-mar-ik) a. pertaining to, or derived from; fumitory.

fumarole (fū-mar-oil) n. an opening in a volcanic district from which steam issues.

fumble (fum-ih) v.t. [D. jonemelen, to fumble, grabble] to manage awkwardly; v.i. to feel

or grope about; to seek awkwardly.

fumbler (fumbler) n. one that fumbles; an fumblingly (fumbling-li) adv. in a fumbling or awkward manner.

fume (fum) n. [L. funius, smoke) vapour from combustion or exhalation; rage; heat of mind; anything empty or unsubstantial; an idle fancy; vanity; —v.t. to throw off in vapours; to flatter to excess; —v.t. to smoke; to throw off vapour or exhalations; to pass off in smoke; to throw off vapour or exhalations; to pass off in vapours; to be in a rage.

fumet, fewmet (fū'-met) n. [L. fimus, dung] fumet, fewmet (dung of deer, etc. fumiferous (fū-nif-c-rus) a. [L. ferre, to bear] producing fumes or smoke. fumifugist (fū-nif-ū-jist) n. [L. fugare, to drive away] one that, or that which, dis-

perses fumes

fumigate (fū'mi-gāt) v.t. [L. agere, to drive] to expose to smoke or gas, as in cleansing infected apartments, clothing, etc.; to perfume. fumigation (fū-mi-gāt-hun)n. actof fumigating; scent raised by fire. fumigator (fū'-mi-gā-tur) n. one that, or that which, fumigates; a contrivance in which smoke is generated for the purpose of disinfecting apartments, destroying insect life, etc. fumigatory (fū'-mi-gā-tu-ri) a. purifying or cleansing by smoke or vapours.

fumingly (fū'ming-li) adv. angrily.

fumitory (fū'mi-tu-ri) n. [O.F. fume-terre, earth-smoke, fr. L. fumus, smoke, and terra, earth] the genus Fumaria, a plant of a disagreeable smell. fumy (fū'mi) a. producing fumes; vaporous; full of vapour.

fun (fun) n. [probably Ir. fonn, delight] sport; merriment; frolicsome amusement. In fun, not in earnest; as a joke. To make fun of, to expose to ridicule. funambulate (fū-nam'-bū-lāt) v.i. to walk or dance on a rope.

funambulist (fū-nam'-bū-list) n. [L. funis, rope, and ambulare, to walk] a rope-walker or dancer.

walker or dancer.

function (fungk'shun) n. [L. fungi, pp. functus, to perform] performance; discharge; faculty, duty, or office, proper to a particular character or station; business; the organic action of a member in an animal or vegetable body; a mathematical quantity whose value varies with that of another quantity.

functional (fungk-shun-al) a. pertaining to func-tions; relating to some duty or office. functionally (fungk-shun-al-i) alv. in a func-tional manner; by means of

functions.

functionary (fungk'shun-a-ri) n. one that holds an office or trust; an official.

fund (fund) n. [L. fundus, the bottom] a stock or capital; an invested sum whose income is devoted to a specific object; a store laid up, from which one may draw at pleasure; ample stock or store;—pl. the stock of a national debt; public securities;—v.t. to provide and appropriate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of. Fund-holder, one that has property in the public funds. Sinking-fund, fund established for the reduction or redemption of the national debt.

fundable (funds blog complete of being funded)

fundable (fun'da-bl) a. capable of being funded.

fundament (fun'da-ment) n. the lower part of the body; the anus; the seat.

fundamental (fun-da-men'ta) n. pertaining to the foundation or basis; essential; elementary; primary;—n. an essential or primary rule or principle.

rule or principle.

fundamentally (fun-da-men'tal-i) adv. in primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation. funded (fun-ded) a denoting that part of the national debt for which certain funds are appropriated for the payment of the interest; invested in public funds.

fundi, fundungi (fun'di, fun-dung'gi) n. [Afr.]

West Africa, good for invalids.

funding (funding) n. act of converting a floating funding (funding) n. act of converting a floating funebrial (fū-nē-lpi-al) a. [L. junebris, funeral] pertaining to funerals.

funeral (fū-ne-nal) n. [L. junus, eris, a funeral procession] the ceremony of burying a dead human body; obsequies; the procession of persons attending a burial;—a. pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead. interment of the dead.

funereal (fū-nō're-al) a. [L. funereus] suiting, or pertaining to, a funeral; dark; dismal;

funereally (fune're-al-i) adv. in a funereal

fungaceous (fung-ga-shus) a. pertaining to fungal (fung-ga) a. pertaining to fungal (fung-ga) a. pertaining to fungal (fung-ga) a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, fungi;—n. a fungus.

Fungales (fung-ga-lez) n. pl. an order of cryptogams comprehending the mushroom.

Fungia (fun-ji-a) n. a genus of corals resembling a mushroom in their shape.

fungible (fun-ji-b) n. [L. fungi, perform] a thing by another of equal quantity and quality; a movable, estimated by weight or measure.

fungic (fun-jik) a. derived from, or pertaining to, fungic (fun-jin) n. a kind of cellulose peculies to

fungin (fun-jin) n. a kind of cellulose peculiar to fungi; the fleshy part of a mushroom. fungite (fun'-jit) n. a fossil coral.

fungivorous (fun-jiv-u-rus)a. [L. vorare. devour] feeding on fungi (said of insects.) fungoid (fung'goid) a. [G. eidos, appearance] fungoid fungus-like; characteristic of a fungus. fungologist (fung-gol-ō-ji)st) n. one versed in fungology (fung-gol-ō-ji)n. [G. logos, discourse] fungology (fung-gol-ō-ji)n. [G. logos, discourse] the science that treats of fungi;

mycology.

fungosity (fung-gos-i-ti) n. quality of being fungous; fungous excrescence. fungous (fung-gus) α. like fungus; excrescent; growing suddenly, but not substantial or

fungus (funggus) n.; pl. fungi (funcjī) [L., a mushroom, fr. G. sphonggos, a sponge] a cryptogamic plant, as the mushroom, toadstool, etc.; a spongy, morbid growth; proud-flesh. funicle (fū-ni-kl) n. [L., dim. of funis, cord, rope] atalk of a seed

stalk of a seed.

funicular (fū-nik-ū-lar) a. consisting of funicles; dependent on the tension of a cord.

funk (fungk) n. [Etynn. doubtful] great fear and shrinking back; panie; a blow; anger; a buff;
—v.i. to be in great fear, and shrink back; to kick behind, as a horse; to become angry; to take umbrage. To funk out, to retire from, as a coward.

funnel (fun-ei) n. [L. infundbulum, fr. infundere, pour in an inverted hollow cone with a pipe, used in filling vessels with narrow mouths; the shaft or channel through which smoke ascends: the chimney as

channel through which smoke ascends; the chinney, as of a steamship.

funnelled (fun'eld) a. provided with a funnel or funnelled funnels; funnel-shaped.

funnily (fun'i-i) adv. in a funny manner; amusingly.

funny (fun'i) a. [fun] droll; comical; sportive; strange; odd;—n. [Etym. doubtful] a narrow, clinker-built pleasure-boat, with a pair of skulls, used for racing.

fur (fur) n. [O.F. fourre] the short, fine, soft hair of certain animals; the skin of certain wild animals with the fur; an article of dress made or skirted with fur; a cost of morbid matter collected on the tongue in fever; an incrustation deposited on the interior of kettles, boilers, the the down constitution on the skin of a reaching on the skin of a reaching. etc.; the fine, downy coating on the skin of a peach;—
z.t. to line, face, or cover, with fur; to cover with morbid matter; to nail pieces of timber to, as joists, to form a level surface.

furbelow (fur-be-lō) n. [F. falbala] a plaiting or puckering on a gown; an ornamental border;—v.t. to put a furbelow on.

furbish (fur-bish) v.t. [O. H. Ger. furpjan, purify] to rub or scour to brightness; to polish; to burnish; to restore the lustre of; to renovate.

furbisher (fur-bish-er) n. one that furbishes.

furcate, furcated (fur-kat, -ka-ted) a. [L. branching like the propes of a fork. fured, fork] forked; branching like the propes of a fork; diverication. (fur-ka-shun) n. a branching like the tines of a fork; diverication. furcifer (fur-si-fer) n. [L. fured, fork, and ferre, to bear] a South American deer, named from the shape of its antlers.

furcula (fur-kū-la) n. the breast-bone in birds, serving to distend the wings in flying.

furcular (fur-kū-lar) a. shaped like a fork; furcate.

furfur (fur-fur) n. [L., bran] scurf; dandruff;—pl. scales like bran. furfuraceous (fur-fu-m-shus) a. made of, or like, bran; scurfy. furfuramide (furfura-mid) n. a solid compound of ammonia and furfurol.

furfuration (fur-fu-ra-shun) n. falling of scurf.

furfurol (furfur-ol) n. [L. oleum, oil] a volatile aromatic oil, formed by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on sugar, bran, etc. furioso (föo-rio-sō) a. frenzied; vehement;—n. a violent, turbulent fellow. furious (fū'ri-us) a. [L. fr. furia, rage] rushing with violence; raging; transported with passion; impetuous; frantic; mad.

furiously (fū'-ri-us-li) adv. in a furious manner; violently; vehemently.

furiousness (fū'-ri-us-nes) n. state of being furious; violent agitation; frenzy.

furl (furl) v.t. [O.F. fardet, a bundle) to draw up; to contract; to wrap or roll, as a sail, close to the vand stay or most. yard, stay, or mast.

yard, stay, or mast.

furlong (furlong) n. [A.S. furh, furrow, and lang, furlong long] the eighth part of a mile.

furlough (furlo) n. [D. verlof, fr. lof, leave] leave of absence, esp. leave given to a soldier;

—v.t. to grant leave of absence to a soldier.

furmenty, furmity (fur-men-ti, -mi-ti) n.

furnace (fur-nes) n. [L. formus, an oven] an inclosed place where a hot fire is maintained for smelting ores, etc.; a place or time of severe trial or affliction. trial or affliction.

furnaceman (furnes-man) n. a man that looks after a furnace.
furnarius (furnarius) n. [L. fornus, oven (in allusion to the shape of its nest)] an oven-bird found in South America.
furnish (furnish) v.t. [F. fournir, fr. O. H. Ger. frumjun, to do, to perfect] to supply with anything necessary or useful; to provide; to equip; to fit up;—v.i. to improve in strength and appearance (applied to a horse).

furnisher (fur-nish-er) n. one that furnishes.

furnishing (furnishing) n. act of supplying with fittings;—pl. fittings. furniture (furnitur)n. [F. fr. fournir, to furnish] equipage; outfit; movables; whatever is put into a house or apartment for use or ornanient; necessary materials, as the mountings of a gun, the masts and rigging of a ship, etc.; a mixture stop in an organ; [Print.] the pieces of wood or iron to separate and secure the pages of type in the chase.

TUTO (fū'rö) n. [L.] the ferret.

furor, furore (furi-er) n. a deaver in fars; one that fusion (fuzi-form) n. 10. F. quanty of the furor furore furore (furi-er) n. a deaver in fars; one that fusion (fuzi-form) n. 11. Force furore fu

furriery (fur-i-er-i) n. furs in general; business of a furriery a furrier.

furring (fur-ing) n. furs; an incrustation in boilers; furring (fur-ing) n. furs; an incrustation in boilers; to joints, to form a level surface.

furrow (fur-ing) n. [A.S. furh] a trench in the earth made by a plough; a channel or groove; a wrinkle, as on the face;—v.t. to cut a furrow in; to plough; to mark with channels or wrinkles.

furrowed (fur-ing) a. having longitudinal grooves or channels; marked with furrows.

furrowed (fur-ing) a. furrowed; forming, or consist-ing of, many furrows.

furry (fur-ing) a. covered with fur; consisting of, or resembling, fur.

further (fur-ther) a, [A.S., comp. of fore] more

further (fur-Ther) a. [A.S., comp. of fore] more remote; additional; -adv. to a greater distance; moreover.

distance; moreover.

further (fur'ther) v.t. [A.S. fyrthran] to help
forward; to promote; to forward.

furtherance (fur'ther-ans) n. act of furthering;
promotion; advancement.

furtherer (fur'ther-roll n. one that furthers or
advances; a promoter.

furthermore (fur'ther-mor) adv. moreover;
besides; in addition.

further-more) a.most remote:

furthermost (fur-THer-most) a. most remote; furthest.

furthest (fur thest) a. [supert. of forc] most distant in time or space;—adv. furthest off. furtive (fur tiv) a. [L. fur, thief] stolen; obtained by stealth; stealthy.

furtively (fur-tiv-li) adv. by stealth; secretly. furuncle (fū'rung-ki) n. [L., dim. of fur, thief] a tumour with a central core; a boil.

fury (fū'ri) n. [L. tr. Jurere, to tage pytotent or impetuous motion; rage; passion; frenzy; enthusias'n; a virago; a termagant; [3] yth.] a goddess of vengeance.

furze (furz) n. [A.S. fyrs] a thorny, evergreen shrub with beautiful yellow flowers. Also gorse, whin. Furze-chat, the whinchat. Furze-wren, the furzeling.

furzeling (furzling) n. the Dartford warbler.

furzy (fur-zi) a. overgrown with furze; full of gorse.

fusarole, fusarol (fū/sa-rōl) n. [F. fr. L. fusus, spindle] an astragal.

fuscescent (fu-ses-ent) a. somewhat fuscous; dark-brownish in colour.

fuscine (fus-in) n. [L. fuscus, dark] a brownish product derived from empyreumatic animal oil.

fuscite (fus'īt) n. gabbronite, a mineral of a grayish or greenish-black colour, found in Norway.

fuscous, (fus-kus) a. [L. fuscus, dark, swarthy] of a dark colour; brown or grayish-black.

fuse (fuz) vt. [L. funder, pp. fusus, to pour, melt] to liquefy by heat; to melt; to unite as if by melting together;—v.i. to melt; to become blended or united;—n. a tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting, or in discharging a shell, etc.

fused (fuzd) a. melted by heat.

fusee (fū-zē') n. [O.F. fusée, a spindleful, fr. L. conical wheel of a watch or clock, round which the chain is

wound, to equalize the power of the main-spring.

fusee (fü-ze) n. [F. fr. L. // Fusee. kind of match used by tobacco-smokers.

fusel-oil (fü-zel-oil) n. [Ger. fusel, bad spirits] a poisonous oily spirit obtained during clashelia formatition. alcoholic fermentation.

fusibility (fū-zi-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being fusible.

portions as to melt at a given temperature.

fusiform (fuzi-form) a. L. jūrus, spindle, and jorma, snapel shaped like a spindle.

fusil (fūzi) n. a bearing named from its spindleshaped form [Her.].

fusil (fūzil) n. [O.F., a flint, musket, fr. focus, firefusil (fūzil) n. [O.F., a flint, musket or firelock.

fusileer, fusilier (fūzi-ler) n. [O.F. fusil,
formerly, a soldier armed with a fusil).

fusillade (fū-zi-lar) n. a simultaneous or continnous discharge of fire-arms; -v.t. to
shoot down by a fusillade.

shoot down by a fusillade.

fusion (fuzhun) n. [fuse] act or operation of melting without the aid of a solvent; state of being melted; union or blending of things into onc.

fuss (fus) n. [A.S. fus, ready, quick,] a tumult; bustle; unnecessary ado; needless activity:—v.i. to make a bustle or ado.

fussily (fus'i-li) adv. in a fussy manner.

fussiness (fus'i-nes) n. bustling activity; a making much ado about nothing.

fussy (fus'i) a. making a fuss about trales, builting

fust (fust) n. [L. fustis, stick] the shaft of a column.

fustanelle (fus-ta-nel') n. [fustion] a Greek kitt of white cutton or linen.
fusteric (fus-te-rik) n. a yellow colouring matter obtained from fustet.

fustet (fus-tet) n. [L. Justis, stick] the smoke-tree or Venetian sumac.

fustian (fust-yan] n. [A. Fostat, near Cairo, where the cloth was first made] coarse, twilled cotton stuff, including corduroy, velveteen, etc.; bombast;—a. made of fustian; pompous; bombastic. fustic (fus-tik) n. [P. fr. L. fustis, stick] the wood of a West Indian tree, used in dyeing yellow. Young fustic, Venetian sumac. fustigate (fus-ti-gāt) v.t. [L. fustis, stick, and agere, use] to beat with a stick.

fustigation (fus-ti-ga'-shun) n. act of fustigat-fustin (fus-tin) n. yellow colouring matter derived from Venetian sumac.

fustiness (fus-ti-nes) n. a fusty state or quality; mouldiness.

fusty (fus-ti) a. [0.F. Juste, cask] mouldy; musty; rank; rancid.

futhork (foo-thork) n. the Runic alphabet (its first six letters are f. u, th. o. r. and k).

futile (fu-til) a. [L. Jundere, pour] trifing; failing of the designed effect; unavailing; ineffective. futilely (fū-til-1) adv. in a futile manner; without

futility (fū-til'i-ti) n. quality of being futile.

futtock (fut-uk) n. [corruption of foot-hook] one of the timbers in the rib of a vessel. Futtockplates, iron plates on the top of a mast, fastened on the upper part of the dead-eyes, and with round holes in the lower part, through which the futtock-shrouds are reeved. Futtock-shrouds, small shrouds leading from the

rutock-shrouds, small shrouds leading from the futtock-plates to the main shrouds.

future (futur) a. (L. futurus, future participle of esse, to be about to be; that is to come hereafter;—n. time to come. The future tense expresses future time. To deal in futures, to speculate in stocks or commodities, in the hope that a change in the market value, before the specified time of settlement or delivery, may bring profit.

futurist (fü-tur-ist) n. one that maintains that the prophecies of the Apocalypse are yet to be fulfilled.

futurity (fū-tur'i-ti) n. the state of being yet to come; future time; future events.

1UZC (fūz) n. Same as fuse.

fuzz (fuz) n. [Etym. doubtful] fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter;—v.i. to fly off in light particles. Fuzz-ball, a kind of fungus which, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust; a puff-ball.

IV (fī) int. Same as fie.

G, g, the seventh letter and the fifth consonant of the English alphabet, has two sounds—one simple called the hard sound, as in gave, go, gull; the other compound, like that of i called the soft sound), being nearly equivalent to dzh, as in gene, gin, gyve, dingy. As a numeral it denotes 400, and with a dash (G) 400,000. As an abbreviation it stands for grand, as in G.C.B. (Grand Cross of the Bath) or for grant, as in e.g. (grand) cross of the Bath) or for grant, as in e.g. (grand) cross of by way of example. G is the name of the fifth tone of the natural or model scale (called also sol). It was also originally used as the treble clef. (G sharp) is a tone intermediate between G and A.

gab (gab) n. [Icel. qabba, mock] idle prate; loquacity; bab w.i. to talk idly; to frate.
gabarage (gabari) n. [Etym. doubtful] coarse packing-cloth.

gabardine, gaberdine $\frac{(gab'ar-d\bar{e}n, -er-d\bar{e}n)}{n}$ [Sp.] a

gabble (gab-l) v.i. [gab] to talk noisily or without meaning; to utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity; to cackle;—n. loud or rapid talk without meaning; inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.

gabbler (gab-ler) n. one that gabbles or jabbers;
a prater.

a cal-line n indistinct and rapid uttered.

gabbling (and-ling) n. indistinct and rapid uttermee; chattering; prating.
gabbro (and-position containing diallage and felsparposition containing diallage and felspargabbronite, gabronite (gab-ru-nīt, gabru-nīt) n. s mineral variety of nepheline found in Norway. gabel (gab-lel) n. [R. gabelle, a tax] a tax or duty; gaberlunzie, (gab-er-lun'yi) n. [gaber(dine) and bunzie, wallet] a beggar's

pouch; a beggar.

gabion (gā-bi-un) n. [F. fr. L. cavea, cage] a hollow wicker cylinder filled with earth, and used in constructing parapets and temporary defences to shelter from the enemy's fire.

gabionade (ga-bi-u-nad) n. a defensive work formed of gabions.

gables (gable) n. [M. H. Ger. gabele, fork] the end of a house as opposed to the side, cap. the vertical triangular ends of a building from the caves to the top. Gable-end, a side of a building provided with a gable. Gable-window, a window in the

gable of a building

gabled (gabled) a. furnished with a gable; having gables (gables).
gad (gad) n. [A.S.] a bar of metal; a wedge-shaped instrument of metal, used by miners; a style; a graver; a goad.

gad (gad) v.i. [Icel. qudda, goad] to rove or ramble idly. Gad-about one that roves idly; a gadder. gad-er) n. a rambler; one that roves about idly.

gaddishness (gad'ish-nes) n. the quality of being gaddish.

gadfly (gad-61i) n. [gad, a goad] an insect that stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin.

Gadhelic (gad-6-lik) u. [Gael. Gadheadach] of, or leading the continue of the Celtic race that includes the Irish, the Scottish Gaels, and the

quenting marshes and aquatic herbage.

Gael (gāl) n. a Scotiish Highlander of Celtic origin (often used collectively for the Celtic race).

Gaelic (gā-lik) a. [Gael. longing to the Gaels;—n, the language of the Highlanders of Scotland.

earth (gaf) n. [F. gaf)c, iron hook] a light spear of barbed iron used by lishermen; a boom or yard extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail;—n.t. to hook with a gaff;—n.i. to use the gaff. Gaff-topsail, a light sail set above a gaff, which extends its lower edge. gaff (gaf) n. [Etym. unknown] a penny theatre; a music-hall of bad repute.

gaffer (gaf-er) n. one that gaffs fish; an angler's assistant.

gaffer (gafer) n. [contr. for grandfuther] an old good old man; a possip; the foreman or overseer in a workshop or manufactory.

workshop or manufactory.

gaffle (gaf-1) n. [D. paffel, fork] a steel lever to bend cross-hows; an artificial spur of steel put on a cock when it is set to fight.

gag (gag) v.t. [Imit.] to stop the mouth of, by thrusting in something, so as to hinder speaking—hence, to silence;—n. something thrust into the mouth or throat to hinder speaking; an interpolation by an actor.

gage (gāj) n. [O.F.] a pledge or pawn; security; a challenge to combat; a glove, a gauntlet, or

the like, east on the ground by the challenger, and taken up by the accepter of the challenge;—v.t. to bind by pledge, caution, or security; to engage.

gage, gageable, etc. See gauge, gauge-gauge (gāj) n. [named after Sir William Gage] a kind of plum.

gagger (gag-er) n. one that gags; a tool used in moulding.
gaggle (gag-l) v. [Imit.] to make a noise like a gaiety, gayety (ga-eti) n. finery; the state cheerfulness; gaudy show.
gaily, gayly (ga-li) adn. finely; in a showy joyfully.

gain (gan) v.t. [Icel. gagn, gain] to attain to; to gat arrive at: to reach, as the summit; to get profit or advantage; to earn, as livelihood; to win by superiority, as a battle, or by skill, as a prize or cause; to procure, as favour; to achieve; to draw to one's side; to obtain strength or influence; to increase; -v.t. to have advantage or profit; to grow rich; to advance in interest or bearnings; to advance in interest or happings; to advance on it to accurate it to draw to happiness; to advance on; to encroach; to make up with; to overtake, as in a pursuit or chase; to prevail against; to obtain influence with;—n. that which is gained; profit; advantage; benefit; winning; acquisition; accumulation.

gainer (ga-ner) n. one that gains or obtains profit.

gainful (gan-fool) a. producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous; lucrative.
gainings (gan-ingz) n.pl. wealth acquired by labour enterprise; winnings.
gainless (gan-les) a. not producing gain; unprofitable.

gainsay (gān-sā) v.t. [A.S. pegn. against, and E. gainsay (gān-sā-er) n. one that gainsays, contradict, or denies; an opposer. gainsaying (gān-sā-er) n. opposer. gainsaying (gān-sā-ing) n. opposition; congairfowl (gār-foul) n. [Scand.] the auk or penguin, a large aquatic bird.

gail (gāt) n. [gate] walk; march; way; manner of gail (gāt) n. [gate] walk; march; way; manner of walking or stepping.

gailer (gāter) n. [F. guêtre] a covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting down upon the shoe.

gala (gātla) n. [F.] pomp, show, or festivity. Galaday, a day of festivity; a holiday with rejoicings.

Galadress, a costume suited for a galaday.

galactic (galaktik) a. [G. gala, gulaktos, milk] is on or pertaining to, milk; lactic; pertaining to the Galaxy or Milky Way.

galactometer (galaktos, milk, and metron, measure] an instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk by indicating its specific gravity; a lactometer.

actual control of his action of maintains of Galantine Galantine Galantine Galantine Galantine Galantine Analysis of Galatia.

galany (arksis) n. (B. Q. G. milk, and pherein, with a strong aromatic smell of direct more of polity.

Galanthus Galantine Marksis of Galatia.

galantine Galantine Marksis of Galatia.

galantine Galantine Marksis of Galatia.

galatian (Gal-Ga-Sinn) of Greet from bone, boiled direct from the control of the strong aromatic smell of the control of the control

gale (gal) n. [A.S. gaget] a native plant of the genus Myrica, found in marshes and wet heaths, and having a pleasant odour. Gale-beer, a beer flavoured with the blossoms of a kind of heather or sweet-gale galeas, galleass (gale-as) a. [IL. galea, yenten galley, worked with both sails and oars. galeate, galeated (galea, helmet] covered,

as with a helmot.

galenay (ga-le-na) n. [L.] sulphide of lead; the galenay (ga-le-na) n. [L.] sulphide of lead; the Galenism (ga-len-izm) n. the medical system or principles of Galen.

Galilean (gal-i-le-an) n. a native or inhabitant of Galilean (gali-i-le-an) n. a native or inhabitant of Calilean gate (gali-i-le-an) n. a pertaining to Calilea et at Galilea Galilee or to Galileo.

Galilee or to Galileo.

galiot (gali-ut) n. [F.] a small galley or sort of brigantine built for chase.

galipot (gali-ut) n. [F.] a white resinous juice which flows from pine or fir trees.

gall (gawl) n. [A.S. gealln] the bitter alkaline, viscid liquor secreted from the liver; anything bitter; bitterness; spite; malignity. Gall-bladder, a small membranous sac, shaped like a pear, seated on the under side of the liver, into which the bile is received. Gall-duct, a duct conveying gall or bile from the liver to the gall-bladder or to the intestines. Gall-sickness, a remitting, malarial fever, accompanied by jaundice.

Gall-stone, a concretion formed in the gall-bladder.

gall (gawl) n. [L. gulla] a vegetable excrescence pro-

gall (gawl) n. [L. gulla] a vegetable excrescence produced by an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant, as the oak-apple, etc.;—v.t to impregnate with a decoction of galls. Gall-apple, gall-nut, an oak-apple, a gall used in dyeing, making ink, etc. Gall-fly, an insect that causes galls on plants by puncturing them to deposit eggs.

gall (gawl) v.t. [A.S. callus, hard, thick skin] to fret and wear away by friction: to excoriate; to chafe; to tease; to vex; to chagrin; to injure; to harass; to annoy; -n. a wound in the skin by rubbing; a fault or blemish; a hollow made in the surface of a slab.

gallant (gal-ant) a. [F. galant] showy; splendid; ageous; brave; dignified; -n. a gay or sprightly man; a brave, high-spirited fellow; a courtly or fashionable man. brave, high-spirited fellow; a courtly or fashionable man. gallant (ga-lant) a. courtly; polite; amorous;—n. one that is polite and attentive to ladies; a wooer; a suitor; a libertine;—v.t. to attend or wait on. gallantly (gal-ant-ri) adv. in a gallant manner, spirit, or bearing; nobly; bravely. gallantry (gal-ant-ri) n. showy appearance; nobleness; bravery; civility or polite attentions to ladies; lewdness; debauchery. galleon (gal-e-un) n. [Sp. qaleon] a large ship with Spaniards as a man-of-war, and also in their commerce with South America.



galliard (gal-yard) a. [O.F.] gay; lively; brisk; spruce; trim;—n. a brisk young fellow; a lively measure or dance.
gallic (gal-ik) a. belonging to galls or oak-apples; derived from galls.
Gallic (gal-ik) a. [L. Gallia, Gaul] pertaining to Gallic (gal-ik) a. [L. Gallia, Gaul] pertaining to Gallicanism (gal-i-kan-izm) n. the spirit of nationalism within the French

Gallicise (gal'i-siz) v.t. to render conformable to the French idiom or language.

Gallicism (gal'i-sizm) n. a mode of speech peculiar to the French nation; use of French idioms in English writing or speech.

galligaskins (gal-i-gas-kinz) n.pt. [O.F.] large, open hose or trousers; leather

galligaskins open hose or trousers; leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen.
gallimaufry (gal-i-maw-fri)n. [O.F. galima/ree] a hash of various kinds of meats; a ragout; any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.
gallinaceous (gal-i-nā-shus) a. [I gallina, birds including the common domestic fowls.
galling (gaw-ling) a. such as to gall, irritate, cr distress; annoying; harrowing; provoking.
gallingly (gaw-ling-li) adv. in a galling manner; annoyingly; provokingly.
gallinule (gal-i-nūl) n. [L. gullina, hen] an aquatic bird, akin to the coot.
gallipot (gal-i-pot) n. [D. gleye, potter's clay, and E. pot) a small, glazed earthen pot, used by apothecaries for containing medicines.

galliwasp (gal-i-wosp)n. [Etym. doubtful] a lizard, apothecaries for containing medicines.

galliwasp (gal-i-wosp)n. [Etym. doubtful] a lizard, and brown in colour.

Gallomania (gal-ō-mā-ni-a)n. [L. (idllus, a Gaul] in manners, customs, dress, literature, etc.

gallon (gal-un) n. [O.F.] a measure of capacity for dry or liquid things, but usually for liquids, and containing four quarts.

gallon (gal-un) n. [O.F.] a measure of capachy for and containing four quarts.

galloon (gal-don) n. [Sp. galon] gold and silver galloon (gal-don) n. [Sp. galon] gold and silver of cotton, silk, etc., used for binding hats. sinces, etc.

gallooned (gal-don'd n. furnished, embellished, or adorned, with galloon.

gallop (gal-up) v.i. [O.F. galoper] to move or run or pass over without notice;—n. the springing or leaping movement of a quadruped; the pace of a horse, lifting alternately his tore feet and his hind feet simultaneously with a forward spring or bound; a dance in which two partners advance with a leaping.

gallopade (gal-u-pād') n. [F.] a kind of dance, and a kind of music appropriate to the dance;—v.i. to gallop; to move about briskly.

gallopading (gal-u-pād-ding) n. act of dancing a gallopade; galloping.

galloper (gal-up-er) n. one that, or that which, galloping (gal-up-ing) n. the action of a horse galloping (gal-up-ing) n. the action of a horse that gallops; a running at a gallop.

galloping (gal-up-ing) n. the action of a horse that gallops; a running at a gallop.
Galloway (gal-0-wa) r a small variety of horse, first bred in Galloway; a breed of black, hornless cattle.

gallowglass (gal'ō-glas) n. [Ir. galloglach, a servant] a soldier, or armed retainer of a chief.

gallows (gal-oz) n. [A.S. galga] an instrument of two posts and a cross-beam on the top, of two posts and a cross-beam on the top, to which a criminal is suspended by a rope fastened round his neck:—pl. a pair of suspenders or braces. Gallows-bird, a person that deserves to be hanged. Gallows-bits, two strong frames, consisting of upright posts with a cross piece, placed one at the fore and the other at the main hatchway, between which the long-boat, spare spars, booms, etc., are stowed. Gallows-free, free from danger of hanging. Gallows-tree, a gallows. gally (gaw-li) a. like gall; bitter as gall; having galls or abraded spots.

galoche, galoshe (ga-losh') n. [F.] an

galop (gal'up) n. [O.F.] a lively round dance of German origin; the music for such a dance. galore (ga-lor)adv.[Ir. goleor, enough]abundantly; in plenty; sufficiently.
galvanic (gal-van'ik) a. pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting galvanism. Galvanio-battery, any apparatus for generating electricity by chemical action.

galvanism (gal'va-nizm) n. [fr. Galvani, of Bologna, the discoverer] electricity developed by chemical action between different substances without the aid of friction.

galvanist (gal-va-nist) n. one versed in galva-

galvanize (gal-va-niz) v.t. to affect with gal-vanism; to plate or coat with metal by means of galvanism; to restore to consciousness by galvanic action.

galvanized (gal-va-nīzd) a. affected with galvanism; coated with metal by means of galvanism. Galvanized-iron, iron coated with zinc to protect it from moisture.

galvanography (gal-va-nog'ra-fi) n. [G. galvanography (gal-va-nog'ra-fi) n. [G. galvanography (gal-va-nog'ra-fi) n. [G. galvanographein, to write a process for producing plates that will give impressions after the manner of a plate used in copperplate engraving.

galvanology (gal-va-nol'ō-ji) n. [galvanic and of the phenomena of galvanism

of the phenomena of galvanism. unscurse a description galvanometer (gal-va-nom'e-ter) n. [fr. galvanism and (i. metron, neasure] an instrument for measuring the force of minute quantities of galvanic electricity.

galvanoscope (gal-van-u-sköp) n. [G. skopein, galvanoscope (gal-van-u-sköp) n. [G. skopein, in the existence and direction of an electric current.

gam (gam) v.i. [A.S. gemuna, fellowship] to herd together, as whales; to make a call, exchange visits, etc., as fishermen or vessels;—n. a herd or school of whales; a social visit between fishermen; an exchange of courteins between vessels at second

of courtesies between vessels at sea.

gambado (gam-badō) n. [Low L. gamba, leg] a
case of leather formerly used to defend

the leg in riding on horseback.

gambet (gambet) n. [Low L. gamba, leg] a bird belonging to northern climates, such as the greenshank and the redshank

bling; a reckless speculation.

gambler (gam'bler) n. one that gambles.

gambling (gambling) n. the act or practice of playing for money. Gamblinghouse, a gaming-house; a house kept for persons who play at games of hazard for stakes.

gamboge (gam-böj', -loöj') n. a concrete vegetable juice or gum-resin of a beautiful reddish-yellow colour, brought from Cambodia.

gambol (gambol) v.i. [O.F. fr. Low L. gamba, leg) to dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to jump for joy: to frolic:—n. a skipping or leaping

to dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to jump for joy; to frolic;—n. a skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip; a hop.

gambrel (gam-brel) n. [O.F. gambe, leg] the hind leg of a horse; a stick crocked like a horse's leg, used by butchers; a gambrel-roof.

gambroon (gam-broon') n. [Gombroon. in Persia! gambroon (gam-de-boo) n. [Afr.] the stinkwood of Natal, a small tree with a tough, light-coloured wood.

game (gam) n. [A.S. gamen, play] sport of any kind; jest; frolic; mockery; derision—hence, object of ridicule; butt; an exercise or play for amusement or for stakes; trial of strength, skill, or hazard; a single match at play; advantage in playing; a scheme pursued; measure planned; field sport; chase; falconry, etc.; animals pursued or shot at, as deer, hares, grouse, etc.;—pl. public contests or diversions for the gratification of the people;—a. ready to fight to the last, like a game-cock;

brave; plucky; pertaining to animals hunted for game;

-v.i. to play at any sport or diversion; to play for a
stake or prize; to gamble. Game-bag, a bag for holding the game killed by a sportsman. Game-bird, a bird
pursued for sport or profit, or which is, or may be, the
subject of a game-law. Game-ock, a cock bred or used
to fight. Game-law, a law enacted for the preservation
of the animals called game. Game-preserve, a park or
tract of land stocked with game preserved for sport. To
make game of to ridicule: to make sport of.

make game of, to ridicule; to make sport of.
gameful (gam-fool) a. full of game; sportive;
frolicsome.

gamekeeper (gām'kē-per) n. one that has the gamekeeper (gām'kē-per) n. one that has the game-leg (gām'leg) n. [W. cam, crooked] a lame or crooked leg.
gamely (gām'li) adv. in a game or courageous manner; pluckily.
gameness (gām'-nes) n. the quality of being game or brave; courage; pluckiness. gamesome (gām'-sum) a. gay; sportive; frolications and the (gām'-sum) a. gay; sportive; frolications and the (gām'-sum) a. gay; sportive; frolications and the (gām'-sum) a. gay is portive; frolications and the (gām'-sum) a. gamesome.

gamesome some. gamesome gamesomely (gam'sum-li) adv. in a gamesome gamesomeness (gām'sum-nes) n. the quality of being gamesome. gamester (gām'ster) n. one addicted to gaming; a gambler; a frolicsome person. gamin (gam'in) n. [F.] a neglected and unruly child in the streets; a city arab. gaming a prize or stake: practice of playing cards, dice, etc., for money; gambling. Gaming-house, see gambling-house, Gaming-table, a table used, or adapted for use, in gaming or gambling.

Gammarus (gam'a-rus) n. [L.] the sandhopper genus.

gammer (gam'er) n. [contr. for grandmother, an old wife, correlative of maffer.

gammon (gam'un) n. [0.F. mambon, big leg] the thigh of a hog pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham; -v.t. to make bacon of.

gammon (gam'un) n. [A.S. gamen, game] a game; backgammon; a hoax; nonsense; -v.t. to beat in the game of backgammon; to humbug. gammoning (gam'-un-ing) n. lashing; seizing, csp. the lashing by which the bowsprit is attached to the prow of a ship.

gamogenesis (gam-u-jen-e-sis) n. [G.] sexual gamp (gamp) n. [fr. Mrs. Gamp. in Unckens's Martin Chuzztenit); a large umbrella. gamut (gam-ub) n. [fr. gammu, the third letter of the Greek alphabet, and ut, the name of a musical note) the musical scale; whole course or extent. gamy (ga-mi) a. having the flavour of dead game when kept uncooked until tainted; showing an unyielding spirit to the last.

ganch (gansh) v.t. [F. gancher, let fall on stakes] to put to death by letting fall on sharp stakes;—v.i. to make a snatch at anything with open jaws;—n. a bite.

gander (gan'der) n. [A.S.] the male of the goose.

gang (gang) n. [A.S.] a number going in company; a crew; a band; a troop; portion of a ship's crew detailed for special service; [Min.] a course or vein; the substance that contains the ore; a gangle. Gang-board, a board or plank, with cleats for steps, used for walking into, or out of, a vessel. Gang-day, in England, a day for perambulating the parishes or manors. Gang-master, a master or employer of a gang or body of workers. Gang-saw, a body of saws set in one frame, and acting together. ganger (gang-er) n. the foreman of a gang of labourers.

Gangetic (gan-jet-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, the river Ganges.

ganglion (gang-gli-un) n. [G. ganglion, a swelling, a tumour] a collection of nerve cells from which nerve fibres are given off in one or more directions; a globular, hard, indolent tumour, situated on a tendon, generally about the wrist.

ganglionic (gang-gli-on-ik) a. pertaining to a ganglionic (gang-gli-on-ik) a. pertaining to a ganglion; (gang-rel) n. [A.S. gangan, to go, walk] a vagrant; a vagabond.

gangrene (gang grön) n. [F. fr. G. grainein, of living flesh (so termed from its eating away the flesh);

of living flesh (so termed from its eating away the flesh);

-v.t. to mortify; -v.t. to become mortified or putrescent.

gangrenous (gang/grenus) a. mortified; putrified (gang) n. [gang] the mineral substance that incloses metallic ore.

gangway (gang-wa) n. a thoroughfare or narrow gang-wa) passage of any kind; the temporary access to a building, formed by an inclined plane of wooden planks; a strip of planking from the quarter-deck to the forceastle-deck; the part of a ship's side by which one enters or leaves it; the ladder or steps attached thereto. Gangway-ladder, a ladder from the gangway of a vessel to the water's edge. of a vessel to the water's edge.

ganister (gan-is-ter) n. [Ger.] the close-grained sandstone under some coal-seams. gannet (gan'et) n. [A.S.] the Solan goose, a sea-

Pelecanus, nearly three feet in length, with a long, straight bill, and palmated feet (it is migratory, frequenting the isles of Scotland in summer, and feeds on herrang.) ganoid (gan oid) a. [G. ganoid) a. [G. ganos, brightness, and eidos, appearance] having a smooth, shining surface; having

scales or plates, as a fish.

Gannet

gantlet (gant'-let) n. [Sw. a military or naval punishment in which the offender is made to run between two fill of men facing one another, who strike him as he passes.

Also gantlope.

gaol (jäl) n. [O.F.] a place of confinement for crimin 12 and debtors.

gap (gap) n. [leel. gap, mouth] an opening in anything made by breaking or parting; an opening for a passage or entrance; a breach; a flaw; a hiatus; a chasm; an interstice; vacuity;—v.t. to notch or jag. Gap-toothed, having gaps in the line of teeth; wanting some of the teeth. Gap-window, a long, narrow window. Gape (gap) v. [A.S.] to open the mouth for food; to crave; to yawn; to open the mouth and gaze with wonder or surprise; to seek to injure or devour; to divide or separate with fissures or crevices;—n. the act of gaping; the width of the mouth when opened, as of birds, fishes, etc.

gaper (gaper) n. one that gapes one that stares foolishly; one that craves or covets.

gaping (ga-ping) a standing wide open; having the mouth wide open. Gaping-stock, a person or thing that is an object of wonder, curiosity, etc. gapingly (ga-ping-li) adv. in a gaping manner; gar (gar) n. [A.S. gar, darl] a fish of the pike family, having a long, pointed head.

gar (gár) v.t. [A.S. gearu, ready] to force; to compel. garb (garh) n. [O.F. garbe, dress] clothing, eso. of dress; external appearance:—v.b. to dress; to array.
garbage (garbij) n. [M.E.] refuse parts of flesh; offal; refuse matter from a kitchen;

gross or immoral language or writing.

garbed (garbd) a. dressed; habited.

garble (gar-bl) v.t. [A. ghirbāl, sieve] to sift or bolt; to pick out such parts of as may serve a purpose; to mutilate; to corrupt.
garbler (gar-bler) n. one that garbles, sifts, or selects.

garbling (gar-bling) n. picking out; sorting; the been said or written.

garboard (gar-bord) n. the first plank fastened on the keel of a ship.

Garcinia (gar-sin'i-a) n. [fr. Garcin, Oriental traveller] a genus of trees, having yellow juice and a fleshy fruit with thick rind.

garçon (gar-song) n. [F.] a boy; a waiter at a public table.

gardant (gar-dant) a. [F. garder, look] in a full-faced position, or in the act of looking at the observer—applied to an animal [Her.].

garden (gar'dn) n. [O.F. gardin] a piece of ground for the cultivation of truits, flowers, or vegetables; a rich, well cultivated spot or tract of country; vegetables; a rich, well cultivated spot or tract of country;
—a. belonging to, or produced, in a garden;—v.i. to lay out, or to cultivate, a garden; to labour in a garden. Garden-house, a summer-house in a garden or a garden-like situation. Garden-mould, mould or rich mellow earth suitable for a garden. Garden-party, a company invited to an entertainment held on the lawn or in the garden of a private house. Garden-plot, a plot of ground used as, or suitable for, a garden. Garden-pump, a small portable force-pump used for watering gardens, lawns, etc. Garden-stuff, plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table. vegetables for the table.

vegetables for the table.

gardenage (gar'dn-āj) n. gardening; the progardenage (gar'dn-er) n. one that makes and tends a garden; a horticulturist.

gardening (gar'dn-ing) n. the art of laying out and cultivating gardens.

gardenless (gar'dn-les) a. destitute of a garden or of gardens.

gardon (gar'dun) n. [Sp.] a fish of the roach kind.

garfish (gar'fish) n. [yar, dart] a long and slender marine fish, with a sharp, pointed snout, appearing on the British coasts beforethe mackerel season. garganey (gar/ga-ni) n. a kind of teal, a summer visitor to Britain.

gargarism (gar-ga-rizm) n. a liquid preparation gargarism (gar-ga-rizm) n. a liquid preparation to gargle the throat.

gargarize (gar-ga-riz) v.t. (G. gargarizein, gargle) to wash or rinse; to use as a gargle.

garget (gar-get) n. (O.F. garge, the throat] a swelling in the throat; a hard, knotty condition of the udder in cows; a distemper in hogs.

gargil (gar-gi) n. [parget] a distemper in geese, which affects the head and often proves fatal.

gargle (gar-gi) v.t. [O.F. gargouille, throat] to wash liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat.

gargoil, gargoyle (gar-goil) n. [O.F. gargouille, throat] a projecting water-spout in

throat] a projecting water-spout in ancient buildings, carved grotes-

quely. garibaldi (gar-i-bal'di)
patriot] a loose blouse worn by
women and children; a kind of
fish, so called from its red colour.
garish (gar'ish) a. [O.F.
garer, watch] gaudy; showy; fine; glaring;
glittering: extrayaently yay.

garish (gar-isn) a. (U.F. garniner) a. (U.F. garniner) agreer, watch gaudy; showy; fine; glaring; glittering; extravagantly gay.

garishly (gar-ish-i) adv. gaudily; showily; in a garishness (gar-ish-nes) n. finery; gaudiness; ostentation in dress or manner.

garland (gar-land) n. [O.F.] a wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, feathers, etc.; a coronal; the top; the principal thing, or thing most prized; a collection of little printed pieces; an anthology;—v.t. to crown or deck with a garland.

garlic (gar-lik) n. [A.S. gar-lead] a plant having arlic (gar-lik) n. [A.S. gar-lead] a plant having carlic-shrub, a shrubby climber of the West Indies, with an odour like an onion.

garlicky (gar-lik) a. like, or containing, garlic; smelling of garlic.

garment (gar-ment) n. [O.F. garniment, fr. garnir] any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, etc.;—pl. clothing in general; dress.

a gown, etc.;—pt. clothing in general; dress.

garmentless (garment-les)a withoutgarment or covering.

garner (garner) n. [F. grenier, fr. L. granum, grain] a granary; a building or place where grain is stored;—v.t. to store in a granary.

garnet (garnet) n. [O. F. granat] a precious stone of a red colour. O F. granat funnish to

garnish (garnish) v.t. [O.F. garnir, furnish] to garnish adorn; to embellish; to ornament, as a dish with something laid about it; to warn; to give notice to;—n. decoration; ornament; something set round a dish as an embellishment; tetters. Garnishbolt, a bolt having a chamfered or faceted head.

garnished (gar-nisht) a. ornamented; armed.

garnishee (gár-ni-shē') n. a person warned not to pay money which he owes, or deliver over property [Law].
garnisher (gár-ni-shēr) n. one that decorates; one that warns another against payment.
garnishment (gár-ni-sh-ment) n. ornament; decoration; warning or legal notice to one to appear and give information to the court. garniture (gar-ni-tūr) n. that which garnishes; embellishment; furniture; dress. garous (gar-rus) a. [L. garum, fish sauce] resembling pickle made of fish.

garpike (gár-pīk) n. the common garfish.

garran, garron (garan, -un) n. [Gael.] a small garret (gar'et) n. [O.F. gurite, a place of refuge] that part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof; an attic. Garret-master, a maker of household furniture on his own account, who sel's his goods to the furniture dealers.

garreted (gar'et ed) a. provided with garrets or turrets.

garreteer (gard-ter) n. an inhabitant of a garret; a poor author; a literary hack.
garrison (gard-isn) n. [O.F. garnir, furnish] a body of troops in a fort or fortified town,

defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection; a strong place in which troops are quartered for its security; the state of being placed in a fort for its defence;—v.t. to place troops in; to secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops.

garrote, garrotte (ga-rot') n. [Sp.] a Spanish mode of execution by strangulation, with an iron collar affixed to a post and tightened by a screw until life becomes extinct; the instrument used in this mode of execution:—v.t. to strangle with the garrote—hence, to seize by the throat from behind, with a view to choke and rob.

garroter, garrotter (ga-rot-er) n. one that seizes a person by the

throat from behind, with a view to choke and rob him.
garrulity (gar-ūli-ti)n. quality of being garrulous;
talkativeness; loquacity.
garrulous (gar-ū-lus) a. [L. garrire, chatter]
talkative; loquacious; chattering.
garrulously (gar-ū-lus-ii) adv. in a garrulous or
talkative manner.

garrulously talkative manner.

garrulousness (gar-1-lus-nes) n. talkative ness.

garter (gar-ter) n. [O.F. gar-tier, garter] a string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg: the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, instituted by Edward III., and consisting of a garter, collar, and mantle; the order itself; the herald attached to the order (Garter king-at-arms);—v.t. to bind with a garter; to invest with the order of the Garter. Garterish, a name for the scabbard-fish. Garter-snake, the striped snake, a common American serpent.

garth (garth) n. [Scand.] a close; a yard; a croft: a garden; a dam or weir for catching fish.

garthman (garth-man) n. the owner of a weir for taking fish.

garum (ga-rum) n. [G. garon] a sauce much prized by the ancients, made of small fish preserved

garum by the ancients, made of small fish preserved in pickle or brine.

garvie (gar'vi) n. [Gael. garbhag, sprat] a sprat; gas n. [a word invented by Van Helmont, Dutch chemist; gf. Ger. geist, spirit] any aeriform clastic fluid; carburetted hydrogen, commonly obtained from coal, and used for illuminating purposes; empty talk; -n.i. to indulge in empty talk. Gas-bag, bag for holding gas; a boastful person. Gas-bracket, a pipe projecting from the wall. Gas-buoy, a buoy having a large chamber filled with gas, and carrying a lamp or bracket. Gas-coal, any coal for making gas. Gas-engine, an engine worked by gas. Gas-field, a region from which natural gas is obtained. Gas-fitter, one that puts up and adjusts pipes, brackets, etc., for gas lights. Gas-furnace, a furnace heated by gas. Gas-gauge, an instrument for ascertaining the pressure of gas. Gas-globe, a globe of glass to shade a gas-light.

Gas-holder, a vessel for storing gas. Gas-jet, a spout of flame from a gas-burner; a gas-burner. Gas-light, of flame from a gas-burner; a gas-burner. Gas-light, light from coal-gas. Gas-main, a pipe that conveys gas from the gas-works to the places where it is to be consumed. Gas-meter, an instrument for measuring the consumed. Gas-meter, an instrument for measuring the quantity of gas consumed at a particular place. Gas-motor, see gas-engine. Gas-oven, an oven heated by jets of burning gas. Gas-pipe, a pipe for the conveyance of gas. Gas-pore, a covity in a mineral containing gas-bubbles. Gas-range, a cooking-stove or range in which gas is used as fuel. Gas-retort, a chamber in which coal is distilled to produce gas. Gas-tar, coal-tar which is produced in gas-works. Gas-water, water through which gas has been passed, and which has absorbed impurities. Gas-well, a well or boring from which natural gas escapes. Gas-works, an establishment where one is made. where gas is made.

gasalier, gaselier (gas-a-lēr', -e-lēr') n. hanging frame with

brackets for burning gas.

Gascon (gas-kun) n. a native of Gascony, in France; a boaster.

gasconade (gas-ku-nād) n. a boast or boasting; a bravado; -v.i. to boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.

gaseity (ga-sē'i-ti) a. the state of being gaseous.

gaseous (ga'shus) a. in the form of gas or an aeriform fluid; lacking substance or solidity; tenuous.

gaseousness (gā'shus-nes) n. the state or quality of being gaseous.
gash (gash) v.t. [O.F. garser, scarify] to make a gash or long deep incision in, particularly in flesh;
-n. a deep and long cut, particularly in flesh.
gasification process of converting into gas.

gasify (gas-i-fi) v.t. to convert into gas, as by the application of heat, or by chemical processes. gasket (gas-ket) n. [F. garcette] a flat, plaited cord, used to furl the sail, or tie it to the yard when furled.

gaskins (gas'kinz) n.pl. [galligaskins] wide, open

gasogene (gaz-u-jēn) n. See gazogene.

gasometer (gas-om'e-ter) n. [G. metron, measure] a reservoir for coal-gas; a chemical instrument for holding, testing, or mixing gases.

gasometry (gas-om-e-tri) n. art or practice of measuring gases.
gasoscope (gas-u-skōp) n. [G. skopein, view] an instrument for indicating the

gasp (gasp) v.t. [Icel. getspa] to emit breath with open mouth and spasmodic action of the lungs; to breathe with effort;—v.i. to open the mouth in panting for breath; to labour for breath; to respire convulsively or violently; to pant with eagerness; to long for;—n. a laboured respiration; a painful catching of the breath, esp. in the agonies of death. pressure of gas

the breath, esp. in the agonies of death.

gasping (gas-ping) n. a catching of breath by opendesire;—a. convulsive; spasmodic.

gaspingly (gas-ping-li) adv. in a gasping manner; with gasps.

gassing (gas-ing) n. the process of singeing yarn to remove the hairy filaments.

gassy (gas-ing) a. full of gas; gasegus—hence, inflated exhilarated.

gasteropod (gas-te-rō-pod) n. [G. gastēr, molluscous animal having a fleshy ventral disk, which serves to take the place of feet.

gastric (gas-trik) n. [G. gastēr, gastros, belly, gastric (gas-trik) n. [G. gastēr, gastros, belly, gastriloquist (gas-tril-u-kwist) f-[L. loqui, gastritis] (gas-tril-tis) n. [G. gastēr, stomach] inflammation of the stomach.

gastro-enteritis (gas-trō-en-te-rī-tis) n. [G. gastēr, belly, and enteru, intestines] inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

gastrology (gas-tro-ō-ji) n. [G. gastēr, stomach] the stomach and intestines.

gastrology (gas-tro-ō-ji) n. [G. gastēr, stomach] the stomach.

gastro-malacia (gastru-ma-lasi-a) n. [G. softness] softening of the stomach.

gastromancy (gastru-man-si) n. [G. gastër, belly, and manteia, divination] a kind of divination among the ancients, by means of words apparently uttered from the stomach.

gastronomer, gastronome (gastronome umer, gastru-nōm) n. [G. qastēr, belly, and nomos, law] one that is fond of good living; an epicure; a glutton gastronomist (gastronomer, same as gastronomer.

gastronomy (gas-tron-u-mi) n. [G. gaster, tron-u-mi) n. [G. gaster, and gastrotomy (gas-trot-u-mi) n. [G. gaster, and gastrotomy trone, a cutting] the operation of cutting into the stomech

cutting into the stomach.

gate (gat) n. (A.S.) a passage-way in the wall of a city, a grand edifice, and the like; the frame of timber, etc., which closes the passage; a frame stopping the passage of water through a dam or lock; a means of entrance; -v.t. to supply with a gate; to confine to college; to compel to be within the college at a certain hour. Gate-hook, that part of a gate hinge driven into the post structure forming an entrance to a park, public building, or mansion; a lodge. Gate-keeper, one that keeps a gate. Gate-man, the person that has charge of the opening and shutting of a gate. Gate-money, the receipts taken at the gate. Gate-way, a passage through a fence or wall; a gate; a frame, arch, or the like, in

which a gate is hung.
gather (gath-er) v.t. [A.S. gaderian, fr. gador, at
the same time, together] to bring together;
to collect; to assemble; to congregate; to harvest; to cull; to collect; to assemble; to congregate; to harvest; to cull; to pick; to pluck; to gain; to acquire; to contract; to compact; to unite in one body or interest; to consolidate; to draw together, as a piece of cloth, by a thread; to pucker; to plait; to derive, as an inference; to infer; to conclude; —v. to come together; to collect; to congregate; to increase; to come to a head, as a sore; to draw an inference; —n. a plait or fold in cloth; a pucker.

gatherable (garut-er-a-bl) a. capable of being collected.

gatherer (gath-er-er) n. one that gathers or collects.

gathering (gath-cring) n. that which is gathered or brought together; a crowd; an assembly; a tumour suppurated or maturated; an abscess; the act of making gathers in a garment. Gathering-board, a table, commonly in the shape of a horse-shoe. Gathering-coal, a large piece of coal, placed on the fire and surrounded with embers, to keep up the fire.

Gatling-gun (gat-ling-gun) n. a kind of mitrailleuse named after inventor. Gatchering (gō-she-rē) n. [F.] an awkward action; clumsiness.

Gaucho (gou-chō) n. [Sp.] a native of the pampas of South America, of Spanish descent.

gaud (gawd) n. [L. gaudium, joy] a piece of worthless finery; a trinket.

gaudily (gaw-di-li) adv. in a gaudy manner; ostentatiously.

gaudiness (gaw-di-nes) n. quality of being gaudy;
showiness; finery.

gaudy (gaw-di) a. ostentatiously fine; showy; gay;
merry; festal.

gauffer (gaw-fer) n.t. [O.F. gauffrer] to plait,
crimp, or flute.

gauge, gage (gaj) v.t. [O.F. gauger] to measure or to ascertain the contents of, as of a pipe, puncheon, hogshead, or the like; to measure the capacity or ability of; to estimate; to ascertain by test or trial; -n. an instrument to determine dimensions or capacity; a standard of any kind; dimensions; estimate; any apparatus for measuring the state of a phenomenon; position with reference to a vessel and to the wind; the depth to which a vessel sinks in the water; the distance between the rails of a railway; the calibre of a gun; the size of metallic wire or reds.

gaugeable (grip-bl) a. that may be gauged. gauger (ga'jor) n. one that gauges or measures the contents of casks, barrels, etc.; an excise officer that measures the quantity, and tests the quality,

officer that measures the quantity, and tests the quality, of casks of excisable liquor.

gauging (gazijing) n. the art of measuring the gauging contents or capacities of vessels.

Gaul (gawl) n. [L. Gallus] a native, or inhabitant, of Gaul, or of ancient France.

Gaulish (gawlish) a. pertaining to Gaul, or to the Gauls; (fallic.

gaunt (gint) a. [M.E.] lean; meagre; pinched and grim.

gauntlet (gant-let) n. [F. gant, glove] a glove with metal plates on the back, worn as part of the defensive armour in worn as part of the defensive armour in ancient times; a long glove covering the wrist. To torow down, to take up, the gauntlet, to give, to accept, a challenge.

gauntleted (gant-let-ed)a. wearing gauntlets.

gauntly (gant-li) adv. leanly laggardly.

Ganntlet.

udv. leanly; meagrely;

gauntness (gaint-nes) n. the condition of being

gaur (gour) n. [Skr. gaura] a large wild ox of India. gauze (gawz) n. [O.F. gaze] a very thin, slight, transparent stuff of silk or linen. Gauze-dresser, one whose occupation is the stiffening of gauze. Gauze-tree, the lace-bark tree of Jamaica.

gauzy (gaw-zi) a. pertaining to, or resembling, gauze; thin as gauze.
gavel (gavel) n. [A.S. ga/ol, tax] tribute; toll; custom.

gavel (gavel) n. [O.F.] a small heap of wheat, rye, or other grain, not tied up; the mallet of a presiding officer; -n.t. to bind into sheaves.

gavelkind (gavel-kind) n. [A.S. ga/ol, tax, and cynd, kind a custom under which the

lands of an intestate descend to the sons in equal shares. gavelman (gā'vel-man) n. a tenant liable to

gavelock (gal-vel-ok) n. [A.S.] a spear; a javelin; an iron crow or lever.
gavial (gal-vi-el) n. [Hind.] a species of crocodile found in India.

gavot, gavotte (ga-vot') n. [F.] a lively dance performed after the minuet. gawk (gawk) n. [A.S. gēac] a cuckoo; a simpleton; a booby.

gawkiness (gaw'ki-nes) n. the quality of being gawky.

gawky (gaw'ki) a. foolish and awkward; clumsy; clownsh; -n. a fellow that is awkward, from being overgrown, or from stupidity.

gay (ga) a. [O.F.] merry; cheerful; sportive; showy; gay bright; loose; dissipated.

gayal, gyal (gf-al) n. [E. Ind. name] a kind of East Indian ox.

gayety (gā/e-ti) n. See gaiety.

gayness (ga-nes) n. gaiety; finery.

gavsome (gā/sum) a. full of gaiety.

gaze (gaz) v.t. [Sw. gasa, to stare] to behold with earnest attention; to view steadfastly;—v.t. to fix the yes in a steady and earnest look; to gape; to stare;—n. a fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration: the object gazed on.

gazeful (gaz-fool) a. looking intently; staring.

gazehound (gaz-hound) n. a hound that pursues by sight rather than by scent.
gazelle (ga-zel') n. [A. ghazāl, a wild goat] a small, species of antelope, celebrated for the lustre and soft expression of its eyes.
gazer (gā-zer') n. (br.) a news-newspaper or journal; -v.t. to insert or publish in a gazette.

gazetteer (gaz-e-tēr) n. a the title of a newspaper; a geographical dictionary.



gazing-stock (ga-zing-stok) n. a person gazed at with curiosity (usually as an object of loathing or contempt).

gazogene (gaz-i-jen) n. [E. gas, and root gen, produce] an apparatus for making aerated water on a small scale.
gazon (gazon) n. [F.] pieces of turf used to line parapets and earthworks [Fort.].

gean (gen) n. [F. guigne] the wild cherry.

gear (ger) n. [A.S.] apparatus; furniture; accoutrements; dress; habits; ornaments; harness for oxen; draught traces or tackle; riches; possessions; a toothed wheel, or toothed wheels collectively;

sessions; a toothed wheel, or toothed wheels collectively; -v.t. to dress; to put on gear; to harness. Gear-box, a box inclosing gearing, to protect it. Gear-cutter, one that, or that which, makes toothed or geared wheels. Gear-wheel, any wheel having teeth or cogs. Gearing (ge-ring) n. harness; a train of toothed motion in machinery. Gearing-chain, an endless chain, with regular projections like those of a rack, passing like a belt around toothed wheels, and transmitting motion between them. between them.

geat (jet) n. [D.] the hole through which metal runs into a mould in casting.

geck (gek) n. [Ger.] a fool; a simpleton.

gecko (gek-6) n. [from the cry] a nocturnal lizard having flattened toes and sharp claws, by means of which it is enabled

gee (je') v.i. [Etym. doubtful] to turn to the off side, or from

the driver; to move faster.

geest (gest) n. [Low Ger.] high,
dry, and sandy land; drift

or gravel. gelastic (je-las'tik) a. [G. yelastos, laughable]

pertaining to laughter.

pertaining to laughter.

gelatinate (jc-lat'i-nāt) v.t. to convert into gelatinate (jc-lat'i-nāt) v.t. to convert into gelatine.

gelatination (jc-lat-i-nā'shun) n. act or process into, gelatine; a substance like jelly.

gelatine; a substance like jelly.

gelatine, gelatin (jcl'a-tēn, -tin) n. [F. animal substance soluble in hot water, and congealing into a trenulous jelly. into a tremulous jelly.

gelatiniform (jel-a-tin-i-form) a. having the form or constitution of gelatine. gelatinous (je-lat-i-nus) a. of the nature and consistence of gelatine.

geld (geld) n. [A.S.] a payment, tax, tribute, or fine. geld (geld) v.t. [Scand.] to castrate; to emasculate; to deprive of anything essential; to deprive of anything exceptionable; to expurgate.

gelder-rose, guelder-rose (gel'der-rose) n. [Gelderlund, Holland] a plant bearing large white balls

gelding (gel-ding) n. act of castrating; a castrated animal, esp. a horse.
gelid (gel-id) a. [L. gelu, frost] cold as ice; very cold.

geloscopy (je-los-kō-pi) n. [G. gelōs, laughter, and skopein, view] a divination drawn from laughter.
gelose (je-lōs') n. [celatin] a chemical product obtained from Chinese and Ceylon moss.

obtained from Chinese and Ceylon moss.

gem (jem) n. [L. gennac] a but; a orecious stone of any kind, esp. when cut and polished for ornament; a jewel:—v.t. to adorn with gems or precious stones; to embellish; to stud with detached beauties or ornaments;—v.t. to bud; to germinate. Gem-cutting, the art of cutting and polishing precious stones. Gem-ring, a ring with a jewel set in it. Gem-sculpture, the art of engraving designs on precious stones (when done in relief or raised work it it called cameo; when cut into the stone, or below the surface, intuglio).

Gemara (ge-ma'ra) n. [H.] the second part of the Talmud.

gemel (jem'el) n. [L. geminus, twin] a pair [Her.]. Gemel-ring, a double or triple ring, used

geminate (jem-i-nāt) a. doubled; formed, or existing, in pairs.

geminately (jem'i-nāt-li) adv. in pairs; doubly. gemination (jem-i-nā'shun) n. [l. geminare, double] a doubling; repetition.

Gemini (jem-i-nī) n.pl. [l., twins, pl. of geminus] a zodiac, containing the two bright stars, Castor and Pollux; the third sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about May 21.

geminous (jem'i-nus) a.

twin] double; occurring in pairs.

gemma (jem²a) n. a bud
gemma (jem²a) n. a bud-like
outgrowth which becomes a separate individual [Zool.]
gemmate (jem²at) a. [L. gemma, a bud] having
buds; reproducing by buds.
gemmation (je-mā²shun) n. budding; the
arrangement of buds on the stalk;

[Zool.] reproduction by gentme.

gemmeous (jen-le-us) a. [L.] pertaining to, or resembling, gems.

gemmiferous (jen-le-us) a. bearing a bud; reproducing by buds.

gemmiparity (jen-l-par-l-ti) a. the state or quality of being gemmiparous.

(ie-mip-l-rus) a. [L. gemmu, a.

gemmiparous (ge-ni)f-a-rus) a. [L. gemma, a gemmojatous. [Ge-ni)f-a-rus) a. [L. gemma, a producing buds or gems; producing young by huds. gemmoid [Genf-oid) a. [L. gemma and G. eidos, form] having the nature, or form, of a gemma or bud.

gemmule (jem-ūl) n. a little gem or bud.

gemmy (jem'i) a. full of gems; bright; sparkling like a gem; neat; smart; spruce. gemsbok (jemz'bok) n. [D.] a species of the antelope found in South Africa. genappe (je-nap') n. [Genappe, Belgium] a for braids, frings etc.

fringes, etc.

gendarme (zhong-darm') n. [F.] an armed police-man in France.

gendarmerie (zhong-dirm're) n. the armed police of France.

gender (jen'der) n. [L. genus, generis, kind] sex, male or female; [Gram.] a difference in words to express distinction of sex;—n.t. [engender] to beget; to engender;—n.t. to copulate.

genealogical (jen-e-a-loj'i-kal) a. pertaining to genealogy, or the descent of persons or families; exhibiting the descent of a person or family from an ancestor.

or family from an ancestor.

genealogically (jen-e-a-loj'i-kal-i) odv. in a genealogical manner.

genealogist (jen e-al-ā-jist) n. one that traces the descent of persons or families.

genealogize (jen-e-al-ā-jiz) v.i. to treat of genealogy.

genealogy (jen-e-al-ā-ji) n. [G. genealogia, fr. genealogy (jen-e-al-ā-ji) n. [G. genealogia, fr. course] an account or history o the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; a pedigree; regular descent of a person of a person or family from a progenitor; lineage.

genearch (jen-e-ar-k) n. (G. archein, rule] the chief of a family or tribe.

genera (jen'e-ra) n., pl. of genus.

general (jen'e-ral) a. [F. fr. L. genus] relating to a genus or kind; pertaining to a whole classor order; comprehending many species or individuals; classororder; comprehending many species or individuals; lax in signification; not precise or particular; abstract; not specific; universal; common; public; vulgar; widely spread; extensive; prevalent; usual;—n, the whole; the total; the main or chief part; the public; the vulgar; the chief or head of a body or community; the commander of an army; a military officer commanding a brigade or division of an army.

generale (jen-e-ral') n. [F.] a calling to arms by beat of drum.

generalissimo (jen-c-ra-lis-i-mō) n. [lt.] the of two or more divisions.

generality (jen-e-ral'i-ti) n. the state of being general; a general or vague statement or phrase; the nain body; the bulk; the greatest part. generalizable (jen-e-ral-i-za-bl) a. that may be generalized).

generalization (jen-e-rul-i-zū'shun) n. act of generalization (jen-e-rul-i-zū'shun) n. act of generalizing; an induction.

generalize (jen-e-rul-iz) v.t. to bring under a genus, or under genera; to use with a more extensive application; to make universal in application, as a formula or rule; to derive, as a genus, or as a general conception or principle;—v.t. to form classes or genera; to take general or comprehensive views.

generally (jen-e-rul-i)aun, in general; commonly; in the main; without detail; upon the whole.

generalship (jen-e-rul-ship) n. office of a

in the main; without detail; upon the whole.

generalship (jen-e-ral-ship) n. office of a general; skill and conduct of a general officer.

general; skill and conduct of a general officer.

generant (jen-e-rant) n. [L. generare] that which generate generates; productive principle or force; a line, surface, or solid, generated by the motion of the generatrix;—a. begetting; producing; generative.

generate (jen-e-rant) n. [L. generare, np. generative. generate; to propagate; to engender; to originate by chemical process; to produce; to cause.

generation (jen-e-ra-shun) n. act of begetting; producing; producing; production; formation; that which is generated; progrepy; offspring; form of generation; race; breed; kind; stock; period of generation; the whole number of human beings living within a certain time; an age, usually calculated at 33 years; each successive period and race of men; descendants from the same stock; family; genealogy; formation of a geometrical magnitude by a moving point or body.

generative (jen-e-ra-tiv) n. having the power of generative (jen-e-ra-tiv) n. one that, or that which, generates; a vessel in which steam is generated; the principal musical sound or sounds by which others are produced.

generative (jen-e-ra-tivs) n. [L.] the point or the mathematical magnitude which, the mathematical magnitude which, the mathematical magnitude which of the mathematical magnitude which, the mathematical magnitude which of the mathematical magnitude which or the mathematical magnitude which the mathemat

generatrix (jen-e-ra-triks) n. [L.] the point or the mathematical magnitude which, by its motion, generates another magnitude.

generic (ie-ner-ik) a. pertaining to a genus or kind; of a general nature; not special;

generically (je-ner'i-kal-i) adv. with regard to a generically (je-ner'i-kal-i) adv. with regard to a genericalness (je-ner'i-kal-nes) n. the state or quality of being generic. generosity (jen-e-ros'i-ti) n. magnanimity; nobleness of heart and feeling; high-toned sentiment; liberality in giving; numificence; bountifulness

bountifulness.

generous (jen'e-rus) a. [L. generosus, of noble birth] noble; honourable, as extraction; magnanimous; high-spirited; liberal; bountiful; strong; full of spirit, as wine; full; abundant, as hospitality; lively; sprightly, as a steed.

generously (jen'e-rus-li) adv. honourably; nobly; freely; liberally; handsomely.

generousness (jen'e-rus-nes) n. the quality of being generous; magnanimity; nobleness: liberality; munificence.

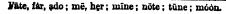
nobleness; liberality; munificence.

genesiology (je-në si-ol-ji) n. the science or genesiology doctrines of generation.

genesis (jen-e-sis) n. [G. gignesthai, to be production or giving birth or origin; production; formation; origination; the first book of the Old Lestament.

genet (jen'et) n. [A.] a small-sized, well proportioned, Spanish horse; a jennet.

genet (ie.net') n. (Sp. gineta)
allied to the civet, of a gray
colour, spotted and banded with black or brown, and
found in the south of Europe and in Africa.



genethliacs (je-neth-li-aks) n. [G. genethlios, belonging to one's birth] the science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life, from the stars which preside at birth. genetic, genetical (ie net-ik, -i-kul) a. persuance to the creation

or mode of production of anything.

genetically (je-net'i-kal-i) adv. in a genetic manner; by an act or process of

geneva (je-nē'va) n. [F. genievre, juniper] a spirit distilled from grain, and flavoured with juniper berries.

juniper berries.

Genevan (je-në'van) a. belonging to Geneva; an vention, a convention signed by the Great Powers in 1865, providing for the neutrality of ambulances and hospitals in time of war. Geneva cross, a red Greek cross on a white ground, for the protection of persons serving in ambulances and hospitals in time of war. Geneva gown, the loose black silk preaching gown worn by Presbyterian ministers and many dissenting clergymen in England. Geneva watch, a Swiss horizontal watch.

Genevanism (je-në-van-izm) n. Calvinism.

Genevese (jen-e-vēz) a. Genevan;—n. a native, or natives, of Geneva.

genevrette (jen-e-vret) n. [F.] a wine made in flavoured with juniper berries.

Geneval of Gene

genial (6-1)74) a. [L. genius, the spirit of social enjoyment] contributing to, or concerned in, propagation or production; productive; sympathetically cheerful and cheering; festive; enlivening; merry;

cordial.

geniality (jū-ni-al-i-ti) n. quality of being genial;
genially (jū-ni-al-i-ti) n. quality of being genial;
genially (jū-nyal-i) adv. by genius or nature;
genialness (jū-nyal-nes) n. the quality of being
genial; cheerfully.
geniculate (jū-nyal-nes) n. the quality of being
genial; cheerfulness.
geniculate (jū-nik-lal) v.l. [lb. fr. dim. of genu,
knee| to form joints or knots in.
geniculated (jū-nik-lal) al-i-tol) a, bent abruptly
at an angle, like the knee [Bot.l.
geniculately (jū-nik-lū-lāt-li) adv. in a genicuknee or knees.

knee or knees. geniculation (je-nik-ū-lā'shun) n. state of being bent abruptly at an angle;

knottiness.

genie (jē'ni) n. [L. genius] inclination; bent of mind; disposition.
genie (jē'ni) n.: pl. genii (jē'ni-ī) [a corruption of jinnee through confusion with genius] See

genio (je'ni-ō) n. [L. genius] a man of a particular turn of mind.

genipap (jen-i-pap) n. [Guiana] a West Indian fruit about the size of an orange, and of a pleasant, vinous flavour.

Genista (je-nis-ta) n. [L., Spanish broom] a large genus of shrubby plants that often spring with simple leaves and yellow flowers.

genital (jen'i-tal) a. [L. gignere, pp. genitus, beget]
pertaining to generation;—n.pl. the sexual

organs.

genitival (jen-i-tr'-val) a. relating, or pertaining, to the genitive.
genitive (jen-i-tr') a. [I. fr. gnancre, beget] pertaining to, or indicating, source, origin, possession, and the like;—n. the genitive case.

genitor (jen-i-tūr) n. one that procreates.

geniture (jen-i-tur) n. IL. genitus, begot] birth; nativity; power of procreation; virility.
genius (jen-ing) n. [L. fr. gignere, to begot to produce] a tutelary deity suppose by the ancients to preside over a man's life am fortune; the protecting power of a particular m.n or locality; the animating spirit of a people or generation; peculiar structure of mind; individual talent, fac. ity, or disposition—hence, bent, inclination, or aptit de for any kind of intellectual labour; a special gift or strength of mind; uncommon intellectual powers; specifically, gift of imagination; power of invention or origination;

retined.

gent (jent) n. an abbreviation of gentleman; a. genteel (jentel') a. (F. fr. L. gens, race) possession bigh birth and breeding; well-bred; easy in manners; elegant in appearance; graceful: decreus; polite; refined; polished; elegant; tashionable.

genteelly (jen-tēl'li) adv. in a genteel manner.

genteelness (jen-tel-n) aar, in a genteel manner.
genteelness (jen-tel-nes) n. quality of being
genteel, elegance; politeness.
gentian (jen-shan) n. [L. gentiana] the common
genus of plants of several species (the
root, which is of a brownish-yellow
colour and very bitter, is of common
use as a tonic, stomachic, antiseptic,
and febrifuge).
gentians also (jen-sha-polita)

gentianella (ien-sha-nel'a)
gentianella (ien-sha-nel'a)
name for Gentiana acaulis, a genus
of perennial plants allied to the
gentian, found in turfy or boggy land
in the south of England tone species
produces beautiful blue flowers—hence,
a bind of blue allowers—hence, a kind of blue colour).



gentile (icn-til) n. [L. gentilis, belonging to the same people or nation] one of a gentile or non-Jewish nation; a worshipper of false gods; a heathen; a pagan;—a. belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the Jews; of pagan or heathen

people; denoting a race or country.

gentilesse (jen-til-es) n. [O.F.] gentle birth,
character, or manners; courtesy; delicacy.

gentilish (jen'tīl-ish) a. heathenish; pagan.

gentilism (jen'tīl-izm) n. heathenism; paganism; worship of talke gods.

gentilitial, gentilitious (jen-ti-lish'al, us) a. peculiar to a gens, people, or nation.

to a gens, people, or nation.

gentility (jen-til-iti) n. [L. gentilitas] politeness behaviour; state or quality of being genteel.

gentilize (jen-ti-liz) r.t. to render gentle or polite; raise to the rank of a gentleman; -v.i. to live like a gentile, or like a heathen.

gentle (jen-ti) a. [L. gentiliz] well-born; of a goodfand in manners; bland; mild; meek; qu. et and docile; soothing; treating with mildness; -n. a gentleman; a trained hawk; a maggot or larva used in fishing; -v.t. to make gentle; to soften; to subdue. Gentle reader, courteous, considerate reader. The gentle craft, shoemaking; angling. The gentle sex, womankind.

gentlefolk (jen-ti-fok) n.pl. persons of good breeding and family.

gentleman (jen-tl-man) n. a man that is well-born; one that is of good family; one of gentle or refined manners; one that bears arms. one of gentle or refined manners; one that bears arms but has no title; a title of courtesy; the attendant of a man of rank or official station;—pl. citizens; people; a common appellation in popular assemblies. Gentlemenat-arms, the body-guard of the sovereign, that are in attendance on all state occasions. Gentleman-commoner, a member of a higher class of commoners at Oxford University, who wear a special gown and a velvet cap. Gentleman-farmer, a landowner who occupies his own farm. Gentleman-usher, one whose office it is to introduce others into the presence of the sovereign.

gentlemanlike (jen-tl-man-līk) a. gentle-gentlemanliness (jen-tl-man-li-nes) n. the act of being gentlemanly; well-bred behaviour.

gentlemanly (jen'tl-man-li) a. pertaining to, resembling, or becoming, a gentleman; polite; complaisant.

gentlemanship (jen'tl-man-ship) n. the character or condition of a gentleman.

gentleness (jen'tl-nes) n. state of being well-softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; mildness of temper; suavity; meckness; tenderness; mild or considerate treatment.

gentlewoman (jen'tl-woom-an) n. a woman of good family, or of good breeding; a woman that waits about the person of one of high rank.

gentlewomanlike (jen'tl-woom-an-līk) a. becoming a gentlewoman; ladylike.

gentlewomanliness (jen'tl-woom-an-liness nes) n. the state or

quality of being gentlewomanly.

gently (jen'tli) adv. meekly; mildly; tenderly; softly; slowly; without violence.

gentoo (jen-to'o') n. [Pg. gentio, a Gentile] an inhabitant of India or Hindustan. (Old anglicised form of "Hindu." Now obsolete.)

gentry (jen-tri) [O.F.] people of birth and good breeding: the class of people between the nobility and the vulgar.

genuflection, genuflexion (jen- unit of the kishum) n. [L. genu, knee, and flecter, bend] act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

genuine (jen-u-in)a. [L. fr. gimere, beget] belongstock; native; natural; real; true; unadulterated; authentic; pure; unalloyed.

genuinely (jen-ii-ii-ii) adv. in a genuine manner; naturally; sincerely, genuineness (jen-ii-in-ues) n. state or quality genuine; sincerity.

genus (je-nus) n.: pl. genera (jen-e-ra) [L. genus, yeneris, birth] a race; a class; a kind; [Logic] a class embracing several particulars; a universal predicable of different subjects or qualities; [Nat. Hist.] an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common; a tribe comprising one or more divisions of animal, mineral, or vegetable bodies, larger than a species, but subordinate to an order or

more divisions of animal, mineral, or vegetable bodies, larger than a species, but subordinate to an order or family; [Mus.] the general name for any scale. **geocentric** (jē-ō-sen'trik) a. [G. gē, the earth, and kentron, centre] having reference to the earth as centre; in relation to, or seen from, the earth, in contradistinction to heliocentric, as seen from the sun [Ast.].

geocyclic (je-ō-sī'klik) a. [G. gē and kuklos, circle] the earth.

geode (jē'ōd) n. [G. gē and eidos, form] a rounded nodule of stone, containing a small cavity, usually lined with crystals [Min.].

geodesist (je-od-e-sist) n. one versed in geodesy. geodesy (jë-od'e-si) n. [(\frac{1}{2}, q\vec{e}\) and daicin, divide] mathematical survey and measurement of the earth's surface; that branch of practical geometry which determines the figure of the earth, the areas and boundaries of large portions of its surface, its elevations or heights, and the intensity of gravity in different regions, by actual measurement.

regions, by actual measurement.

geodetic, geodetical (jē-u-det-ik, -i-kal)
geodesy, or to surveying. Also geodesic, geodesical.
geodetically (jē-u-det-i-kal-i) acto. in a geodetic
manner; in accordance with the
principles of geodesy. Also geodesically.
geodiferous abounding in, geodes.
geognostic (jē-u-dif-e-rus) a. containing, or
abounding in, geodes.
geognostic (jē-og-nostik) a. pertaining to a
knowledge of the structure of the

earth; geological.

geognosy, geognosis (jē-og-nu-si, -sis) earth, and gignoskein, know] science or study of the structure of the earth.

geogony (jë-og-u-ni) n. [G. gē and gonē, birth] the geographer (je-og-ra-fer) n. one that is versed in geography.

geographic, geographical (je-u-grafa. pertaining to geography.

a. pertaining to geography.

geographically (jē-u-graf-i-kal-i) adv. in a geographical manner.

geography (jē-og-ra-i) n. [G. gē and graphein, write, describe] a general description of the earth, its physical divisions into seas, rivers, mountains, plains, etc., and the minerals, plants, and animals in each, its political divisions into countries, kingdoms, states, cities, etc.; a work or book containing such

geological (jē-u-loj'i-kal) a pertaining togeology, geologically (jē-u-loj'i-kal-i) adv. in a geologically ical manner.

geologist (jē-ol-i-jist) n. one versed in the science of geology.

geologize (jē-ol-i-jis) v. t. to study geology; to make geological investigations.

geology (jē-ol-i-ji) n. [G. qē and loqas, disstructure and mineral constitution of the globe, with special reference to the different strata of which it is composed the visible changes that have taken place in composed, the visible changes that have taken place in composed, the visible enables that have taken place in its organic and inorganic matter, the causes that have produced these, the effect they have in altering its outerward configuration, the duration of each geological era or epoch, and the antiquity of the globe. **SCOMANCY** ([G-1-man-si) n. [G. gē and manteia, divination] a kind of divination by means of figures or lines, originally formed on the earth, and of the proper.

and afterward, on paper.

geomantic (je-u-man'tik) a. pertaining, or be-longing, to geomancy. geometer (je-om-e-ter) n. [G. gē and metron, measure] one skilled in geometry; a geometrician.

geometric, geometrical (jē-u-met-rik, ri-kal) a. per-

taining to, or determined by, geometry.

geometrically (je-u-met-ri-kal-i) adv. according to the rules or laws of geometry.

geometrician (jō-om-e-trish-an) n. one skilled in geometry; a geometer.
geometrize (jō-om-e-triz) v.i. to solve geometrize (netrical problems; to practise

geometry.

geometry (je-oni'e-tri) n. [G. geometria, from ge and netron, measure; the science of extension, magnitude, or quantity, either in theory or in practice; that branch of mathematics which investigates the relations, properties, and measurement of solids, surfaces lines and nealers. faces, lines, and angles.

geo-navigation (je-ō-nav-i-gā/shun) n. that mode of navigation, in which the place of a ship at sea is determined by referring it to some other spot on the surface of the earth.

geonomy (je-o-1-mi) n. [G. gē and nomos, a law] the science of the physical laws relating to the earth.

geophagism, geophagy (jë-of-a-jism, [G. geophages, earth-cating the act or practice of eating earth, as dirt, clay, chalk.

geoponic, geoponical (je u pon'ik, likal) a. [G. ge, and ones, labour] pertaining to tillage of the earth, or to ag culture.

georama (je-u-ra'ma) n. [G. që and horama, sight, view] an invention for exhibiting, on a hollow sphere, a general view of the earth's surface.

George (jori) n. an ornament worn by the knights of the garter, having the figure of St. George on horseback.

Geo. gian Gor-ji-an) a. pertaining to the reigns of the five Georges in Great Britain;

relating to Georgia, in Transcaucasia, Russia, or to Georgia, U.S.A.;—n. a native or inhabitant of Georgia.

georgic (jor-jik)a. [G. gē and ergom, work] relating to agriculture or rustic affairs;—n. a rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry.

geoscopy (jc-os-kō-pi) n. [G. gē, the earth, and skopein, to view] knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection.

geothermometer (je-u-ther-mom-e-ter) n. an instrument for measuring the degree of terrestrial heat at different places.

uring the degree of terrestrial heat at different places.

geotropism (ie-ot-ru-pizm) n. [G. ø. the earth, and tropos, a turn] the tendency of a growing plant to direct its roots towards the centre

of the earth.

gerah (gë'ra) n. [H., a bean] a small piece of money among the ancient Jews, one-twentieth of a shekel, nearly three halfpence.

Geranium (je ra'ni-um) n. [L. fr. G. geranos, crane] a genus of plants having a beak-like torus or

receptacle (most of the species have showy flowers and a pungent odour).
Popularly called crane's bill.

gerant (jc-rant) n. [F. fr. L. gerere, carry on! the acting partner or manager of an association, newspaper establishment,

gerfalcon (jer-faw-kn) n. [O.F. gerfaucon] a large falcon of northern regions.

germ (jerm) n. |L. germen, bud | that which is to develop an embryo; an ovum; a bud; that from which anything springs; origin; first principle. Germ theory, the theory that infectious diseases are due to the presence in the body of living organisms; the theory that living matter can be produced only from germs or seeds.

Geranium.

germs or seeds.

german (jer-man) a. [L. germanus, near akin]
near akin; sprung from the same parents;
of the first degree, as cousins-german; germane;—n. one
closely related; one near of kin.

German (jer-man) a. [L. Germani] belonging to
Germany; the German language. German-paste, a
paste composed of hard-boiled eggs, pea-meal, sweet
almonds, lard, and sugar, for feeding singing-birds.
German-silver, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.
German-text, a form of black letter with profuselyflourished and very large capital letters.

germander (jer-nant-ler) n. [G. chamaidrus) a plant of the genes Tenerium. germane (jer-nant) a. [F. fr. L. germanus] akin; allied; appropriate; relevant.

Germanic (jo: man-ik)a. pertaining to Germany.

Germanism (jer-inan-izm) n. an idiom of the Germanize (jer-inan-izm) n. an idiom of the Germanize (jer-inan-iz) v.t. to render German in character or sentiment. germicide (jer-ini-ini) n. [L. c.edere, kill] that which destroys germs. germinal Ger-ini-nal) a. [L. germen, a bud] perminal (jer-ini-nant) a. [L. germinare, pp. germinant) a. [L. germinare, pp. sending forth germs or buds. sending forth germs or buds.

germinate (jer-mi-nāt) v.t. to cause to sprout; germinate (jer-mi-nāt) v.t. to bud; to shoot. germination (jer-mi-nāt-shun) n. act of sprouting; the time in which seeds

germinative (jer'-mi-nā-tiv) a. pertaining to, consisting in, or capable of, germination; germinal.

germule (jer-mul) n. a germ, esp. a small or incipient germ.
gerund (jer-und) n. [L. perere, bear] a verbal noun, part of the Latin verb; the dative of the A.S. infinitive, or the English infinitive, used to express supposes a ferrinder a pedantic school/parter.

purpose. Gerund grinder, a pedantic schoolmaster.

gerundial (je-run'di-al) a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, a gerund.

gerundive (je-run'div) n. the future participle passive of a Latin verb.

gestation (jes-tā-shun) n. [L. gestare, carry, fr. gerere, bear] the act of carrying young in the womb; pregnancy; the act of wearing, as arms or ornaments; the act of airing, as sick persons in a carriage; exercise in which one is borne or carried about.

gestatory (jes-ta-tur-i) a. c-pable of being carried or worn; pertaining to gestation or pregnancy.

pregnancy.

gestic (jes'tik) a. [L. gerere, bear] pertaining to gestic deeds or feats of arms; legendary; romantic; relating to bodily motion.

gesticulate (jes-tik'ū-lāt)v.t.[L. gestus, gesture] by action; -v.ā. to make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to nosture. speaking; to posture.

gesticulation (jes-tik-ū-la'shun) n. act of gesticulating; a gesture; antic tricks or motions.

gesticulator (jes-tik'ū-lā-tur) n. one that ges-gesticulatory (jes-tik'ū-lā-tur-i) a. represent-ingly, or belonging to, gestures. gestural (jes-tūr-al) a. pertaining, or belonging, to gesture. gesture (jes-tūr) n. [L. gestus, fr. gercre, hear] a motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion; carriage; graceful movement of the body. Gesture-language, a language of gestures; sign-language. sign-language.

gestureless (jes'tūr-les) a. without gestures; free from gestures.

gesture (jes'tur-er) n. one that gesticulates; an actor.

get (get) v.t. [A.S. gitan] to procure; to obtain; to gain possession of; to acquire; to come by; to win, by almost any means; to have; to possess; to beget; to procreate; to learn; to commit to memory; to prevail on; to induce; to procure to be, or to occur(with a following participle): to betale; to procure to be, or to occur (with a following participle): to betale; to procure on; to induce; to procure to be, or to occur (with a following participle); to betake; to remove; to go (in a reflexive use); -v.i. to arrive at any place, state, or posture; to go; to repair; to put one's self in any condition or relation (with some idea of labour, effort, or difficulty, and followed by an adverb, preposition, or word used adverbially, defining or modifying the sense). Get-up, equipment; dress; style; appearance. To get ahead, or along, to advance. To get at, to be able to reach. To get on, to take off; to procure acquittal for; to escape. To get on, to raw on; to make progress. To get round, to talk over. To get through, to complete. To get up, to arise.

getter (get-cr) n. one that obtains, acquires, or procreates.

getting (geting) n. act of one that gets; obtaining; acquiring; acquisition; thing got; gain; profit; acquirement.

gewgaw (gū'gaw) n. [A.S. gifan, give] a showy triffe; a toy; a bauble; a splendid play-thing:—a. showy without value; vain and triffing.

geyser (gizer) n. [rel. geysa, to gush] nature)
water; apparatus for boiling
water by gas, etc.

ghastliness (gast'listate of being ghastly; a death-like look.

ghastly (gast-li) a. [A.S. gāst-lic, terrible] ghost-like; death-like; pale; dismal; horrible; shocking;—adv. in a ghastly manner; hideously.

hideously.

ghat, ghaut (gawt) n.

Hind., a passage or waterway] a pass through a mountain; a range or chain of mountains in India; a flight of stairs leading down to the water's edge.

ghee (ge) n. [Hind.] in India, butter clarified by boiling, and thus converted into a kind of oil.

gherkin (gerkin) n. [D. aqurkje] a small species

ghetto (getko) n. [It.] the quarter in certain Italian towns, in which Jews were formerly compelled to live exclusively.

Ghibelline (gibt-olin) n. [It.] one of the imperial and aristocratic party of Italy in the middle ages, opposed to the Guelfs, the papal and popular party.

ghost (gōst) n. [A.S. gōst] the spirit; the soul of man; the soul of a deceased person; an apparition; a demon; a mere shadow or semblance. Holy Ghost, the Holy Spirit; the third person in the Trinity. Ghost-like, ghastly; wrinkled and withered, and having sunken eyes. Ghost-moth, a nocturnal insect. Ghost-plant, the tumbleweed. Ghost-story, a story about ghosts, or in which ghosts are introduced. Ghost theory, Herbert Spencer's theory that all forms of worship arose from man's desire to promitate ghosts. Ghost-word, an apparent word, or false form, found in manuscript or prink, due to some blunder of writer or printer. To give up the ghost, to expire; to die. ghost-less (gōst-les) a. without life; without spirit.

gnostiess (göst-li-nes) n. the state or quality ghostliness (göst-li-nes) n. the state or quality ghostly (göst-li) a. spiritual; pertaining to a spiritual; pertaining to a spiritual; pertaining to ghoul (gööl) n. [Per. ghōl, a splvan demon] an imaginary evil being among Eastern nations, supposed to feed upon the dead.

ghoulish (göö-lish) a. natural to, or resembling, ghoulish a ghoul.

giant (ji-ant) n. [O.F. fr. G. gigas, gigantos] a man of extraordinary bulk and stature; a person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual; -a. like a giant; extraordinary in size or strength. Giant-kettle, a pot-hole, often of enormous dimensions, common on the coast of Norway. Giant-killer, a destroyer of giants (term in nursery literature). Giant-powder, a form of dynamite, consisting of infusorial earth saturated with nitro-glycerine.

giantess (jī-an-tes) n. a female giant.

giantess (ji-an-tes) n. a female giant.

giantship (ji-an-ship) n. the state, quality, or

giaour (jour) n. [Turk. jawr. fr. A. kāfir, an infidel]

disbelievers in the religion of Mahomet, esp. to Christians).

gib (jib) n. t. [abbrev. of Gilbert, the cat, in the fable

of "Reynard the Fox" to castrate, as a cat;—v.i.

to behave like a cat. Gib-cat, a tom-cat, esp. an old

tom-cat (often implying castration).

gib (jib) n. [c. f.] a piece or slip, in a machine or

structure, to hold other parts together, or keep

them in place; the arm of a crane; a gibbet;—v.t. to

secure or fasten with a gib.

gibber (gil-cr) v.i. [gabble] to speak rapidly and

gibber (harding-rish) n. gabble; unmeaning

gibberish (gib-crish) n. gabble; unmeaning, gibberish (gib-crish) n. gabble; unmeaning, gibbet (jib-et) n. [O.F. gibet, stick] a kind of gallows; an upright post with an arm projecting from the top, on which malefactors were hanged; any transverse beam; the projecting beam of a crane, on which the pulley is fixed;—v.t. to hang on a gibbet or gallows, as an infamous punishment; to expose to infamy. Gibbet-tree, a gallows-tree.

gibble-gabble (gib-lught) n. idle talk; gibbon (gib-un) n. [F.] a kind of tailless anthropoid ape remarkable for the length of its arms, a native of the East Indies.

gibbosity (gi-bos-i-ti) n.

gibbosity (gi-bos'i-ti) n. gibbous; protuberance; convexity

gibbous, gibbose (gib-us, -ōs) a. [L. gibber, a hump]

(gib'us, -ōs) a. [L. gibber, a hump]
protuberant; swelling; convex,
as the moon when nearly full.

gibe (jib) v.t. [Icel. geipa,
deride: to scoff at; to treat with
sarcastic or sneering reflections; to taunt;—v.i. to rail;
to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; to fleer; to
sneer;—n. an expression of censure mingled with contempt; a scoff; a railing; a sneer; a taunt.

Gibeonite (gib'e-un-it) n. an inhabitant of
drudge; the lowest of servants.

drudge; the lowest of servants.

giber (ji'ber) n. one that derides, or makes cutting, sarcastic, or sneering reflections; a scoffer.

gibingly (ji'bing-li) adv. in a taunting or sneering manner; scornfully; censoriously; sarcastically.

castically.

giblets (jiblets) n.pl. [O.F.] the neck and internal giblets catable parts of a fowl, as the heart, liver, gizzard, etc., removed before cooking, and usually served separately:—a. made of giblets.

gibstaff (jibletaf) n. [gib, n.] a staff with which to gauge water, or push a boat; a staff formerly used in fighting beasts on the stage.

gid (gid) n. [fr. giddy] a disease in sheep caused by a gidd; worm in the brain; the staggers.

giddily (gidl-ii) adv. in a giddy, unsteady manner; inconstantly.

giddiness (gidl-ines) n. a swimming in the head; wertigo; a sensation of recling or whirling round; inconstancy; unsteadiness; levity; frolicsome or wanton disposition.

whirling round; inconstancy; unsteadiness; levity; frolicsome or wanton disposition.

giddy (gid-1) a. (A.S. giddum, sing, be merry, fr. yid, song having in the head a sensation of whirling or reeling about; light-headed; dizzy; whirling with celerity; gyratory; inconstant; unstable; changeable; wild; thoughtless; excited; -v.t. to make dizzy; to render unsteady; -v.t. to turn rapidly; to reel. Giddy-head, a giddy, frivolous person; one without serious thought or sound judgment. Giddy-headed, giddy-paced, having a giddy pace; moving irregularly; reeling; flighty.

gier-eagle (jer-e-gl) n. [Ger. geier, vulture] a bird of the eagle kind, mentioned in Leviticus v. 18.

Leviticus v. 18

Leviticus v. 18.

giff-gaff (gif-gaf) n. [A.S. gifun, give] mutual giving giff-gaff (gif-gaf) n. [A.S. gifun, give] a present; anything gift (gift) n. [A.S. gifun, give] a present; anything given or bestowed; transfer of land or property without consideration; act of bestowing or conferring; power or right to give; a religious offering; a donation; a reward; a bribe; faculty; endowment; mental power or moral quality given to man by God;—v.t. to endow with some power or faculty. Gift-enterprise, a business in which presents are given to purchasers as an inducement. Gift-norse, a horse that is given as a present. Gift-norse, a horse that is given as a present. Gift-norse, a force that is given as a present. Gift-norse, a force that is given as a present. Gift-rope, a rope attached to a boat for towing it at the stern of a ship. To look a gift-horse in the mouth, to criticise a gift received.

criticise a gift received.

gifted (gif-ted) a. endowed by nature; talented; albe; capable.

giftedness (gif-ted-nes) n. state of being endowed by nature, or of possessing high mental or moral qualities or faculties.

gig (gig) n. [M.E. gigne, a whirling thing] a top or wheels, drawn by one horse; a ship's wherry, or long, light boat, designed for rapid motion; a playful or wanton person; a rotatory cylinder, covered with wire teeth, for tealing woollen cloth; a whirling or rustling sound;—v.t. to move rapidly; to spin round. sound; -v.t. to move rapidly; to spin round

gig (gig) n. [same word as above] a fishing-spear or harpoon; -v.t. and i. to spear fish with a gig.

gigantesque (jī-gan-te-an) a. like a giant; mighty.
gigantesque (jī-gan-tesk') a. gigantic in characterorquality; hefitting a giant.
gigantic (jī-gan-tik) a. [L. gians, giantis a giant.
giant] of extraordinary size; very large; huge; enormous; colossal; immense; prodigious.
gigantically (jī-gan-ti-kal-i) adv. in a gigantic
manner.
giggle (gig-l) n. [Imit.] a kind of laugh with short
catches of the voice or breath; -v.i. to laugh
with short catches of the breath; to laugh idly; to titter.
giggler (gig-ling) n. [M.E. gagelca, to cacklel one
that giggles or titters.
giggling (gig-ling) n. silly or affected laughter;
titteriag
giglet piplot (gig-let, -lut) n. [Icel. gibles gigantean (jī-gan-tê'an) a. like a giant; mighty.

giglet, giglot (gig-let, -lut) n. [Icel. qikkr, romping, flirting girl;—a. gidley; light; wanton. girl; a gigman (gig-man) n. one that keeps or crives a bitious to seem respectable.

gigman (gig-man) n. one that captures fish by means of the gig.
gigmanity (gig-man) n. one that captures fish by gigmanity (gig-man) n. one that captures fish gigmanity (gig-man) n. one that captur

gigot (jig-ut) n. [F. fr. O.F. pique, leg a leg of mutton; a small piece of flesh; a small piece of anything

of anything.

gild (gild) v.t. [A.S. gyldan] to overlay with a thin
covering of gold-leaf or gold-dust; to cover with
a gold-like colour; to illuminate; to brighten; to give a
fair and agreeable external appearance to.

gilder (gilder) n. one that gilds or overlays with
gold-leaf or gold-dust; [Ger.] a guilder.

gilding (gilding) n. art or practice of overlaying
with gold-leaf; a thin surface of gold
covering some other substance. Gilding-press, a press
need to gild the covers and edges of books.

used to gild the covers and edges of books.

used to gild the covers and edges of books.

gill (gil) n. |Dan. givelle| a ciliated organ of respiration in fishes and other water animals; the flap below the beak of a bird; the flesh on the lower part of the cheeks, or under the chin; —v.t. to catch fish by the gills.

gill (jil) n. [O.F. gelle| a measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a pint.

gill (jil) n. [M.E. fr. Gillian, a girl's name] a girl; a sweetheart; the ground-ivy; malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy. Gill-flirt, asportive or wanton girl.

gill (gil) n. [Lee, jil, fissure] an arrow valley; a ravine, esp. one with a rapid stream running through it.

gillie (gil-) n. [Gael., a lad] a running footman; a menial attending in sporting or deer-stalking.

gilling (gil-ing) n. the act of catching fish with gill-nets.

gillyflower (jili-flow-er) n. [O.F. giroflée, fr. G. karuophullon, clove tree] the stock or wallflower, so called from its clovelike smell; the genus Matthiola.

gilt (gilti) n. gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding; —a. gilded; adorned with gold or something resembling gold; —past tense and past partigold;—past tense and past participle of the verb gild. Gilt-edged,
having the edges gilt or gilded; of the
highest order or quality. Gilt-head.

a kind of fish (so named from a golden-coloured space

over the eyes).

gimbal (gim'bal) n. [L. gemelli, twins] two brass each perpendicularly to its plane about two axes, which are at right angles to each other, used for suspending the ship's compass.

gimcrack (jim'krak) n. [Prov. E. fr. jim, neat, and orack, lad, boaster] a trivial mechanism;

a device; a toy; a pretty thing; -a. showy but trivial; trumpery.

gimlet (gim'let) n. [O.F. gimbelet] a small instrument with a screw point for boring holes in wood;—v.t. to form a hole with a gimlet. Gimlet-eye, a squint-eye; a small, sharp, prying eye.

gimmer (gim'er) n. [Iccl. gymbr] a two-year-old gimp (gimp) n. [F. guinpe, fr. O. H. Ger. wimpal, high robe] a kind of silk, cotton twist, or edging, used as timping — v.t. to make of turnish with girm.

used as trimming; -v.t. to make or furnish with gimp.

gimp (jimp) a. [W.] smart; spruce; comely; slender
short in measure or weight.

gimping (gim-ping) n. gimp; trimming formed gimping (gim-ping) n. gimp; trimming formed gin (jin) n. [Austral.] an Australian native woman; an old woman generally.

gin (jin) n. [contr. and corruption of Genera] a distilled spirit or alcholic liquor, flavoured with jumper berries. Gin-palace, a gandily decorated gin-shop. Gin-shop, a house for the retail of gin; a dram-shop.

gin (jin) n. [contr. of engine] a machine or instrument for raising or moving heavy weights, etc., or driving piles; a machine for separating the seeds from cotton; a snare; a trap;—v.t. to clear cotton of its seeds by a machine; to catch in a trap. Gin-horse, a millhorse; a horse used for working a gin. Gin-house.

by a machine; to catch in a trap. Gin-horse, a millhorse; a horse used for working a gin. Gin-house, a building where cotton is ginned. Gin-ring, the circle round which a horse moves in working a gin. Gin-wheel, the saw or the brush-wheel of a cotton-gin.

ginger (jin-jer) n. [L. zingiber] a plant found in both the East and West Indies, the hot and spicy root of which is extensively used in cookery and in medicine. Ginger-ale, an aerated temperance beverage. Ginger-beer, an effervescing beverage made by fermenting ginger, cream of tartar, and sugar, etc.

Ginger-bread, a kind of plain sweet cake flavoured with ginger. Ginger-pop, ginger-beer, esp. of a weak and inferior sort. Ginger-snap, thin, brittle cake, spiced with ginger. Ginger-wine, wine made from ginger by

fermentation with other ingredients.

gingerly (jin'-jer-li) adv. [Scand.] nicely;
gingerly (jin'-jer-li) at adv. [Scand.] nicely;
gingerous (jin'-jer-us) a. resembling ginger in
colour or taste.

gingham (gingham) n. [F. guingan] a kind of
cotton cloth, the yarn of which is dyed

before it is woven.

girandole (jir-un-dol) n. [F. fr. L. gyrare, turn] a chandelier; a kind of re-

wolving fire-work.

girasole (jir'a-sōl) n. [L.
gyrare and sol,
sun] a plant; turn-sole; heliotrope;

a mineral, a kind of opal.

gird (gerd) n. [A.S. gyrd, rod]
the stroke of a rod—hence,

structure the stroke of a rod—hence,

sarcastic remark; a gibe; -v.t. to strike; to smite; to reproach; to taunt; -v.t. to gibe; to jeer; to mock.

gird (gerd) v.t. (A.S. yyrdun) to encircle with any flexible band; to make fast by binding; to surround; to inclose; to invest: -n. a hoop.

girder (ger-der) n. one that girds; the principal piece of timber or iron in a floor, girding or binding the others together; a beam or framed structure designed to carry loads over a void. Girder-bridge, a bridge whose span is composed of girders.

girder (ger-der) n. one that girds or gibes; a satirist. girding (ger'ding) n. the act of binding, confining, or retaining, with a girdle. Girdinghook, a reaping-hook.

girding (ger'ding) a. gibing; taunting; sarcastic. girdle (ger-dil) n. [A.S. gyrdel fr. gyrdan, to bind] that which girds or encircles, esp. a band which encircles the body; inclosure; circumference; the zodiac; a fillet round the shaft of a column; a round, iron plate for baking;—v.t. to bind with a belt or sash; to inclose; to environ; to make a circular incision through the bark and alburnum of a tree, to kill it. Girdle-belt, a belt that encircles the waist. Girdle-knife, a knife hanging from the girdle.

girdler (ger'dler) n. a maker of girdles, or of small articles in metal-work, for the girdle.

girl (gerl) n. [probably Old Low Ger. gör, child, and dim. suffix -l] a female child or young woman; s maidservant.

girlhood (gerl'hood) n. the state, or time, of being girlshood a girl. girlish (ger'lish) a. like or befitting a girl; pertaining to the youth of a woman.



Fate, far, ado; mē, her; mine; note; tune; moon.

girlishly (ger'-lish-li) ads. in a girlish manner. girlishness (ger'-lish-nes) n. the quality of being girlish; the character, or manners,

Girondist (fi-ron'-dist) n. a member of a moderate republican party during the first French Revolution. Also Girondin.

girt (gert) past tense and past participle of the verb girt!; -v.t. to gird; to surround.

girth, girt (gerth, gert) n. [Iccl. gerth] a band or strap, esp. one by which a saddle is fastened upon the back of a horse; the measure round the body, as at the waist or belly; the circumference of anything; -v.t. to bind with a girth. Girt-line, a whip-purchase, consisting of a rope passing through a block on the head of a mast.

block on the head of a mast.

Sist (jist) n. [F. gésir, lie] the main point of a question; the point on which an action rests;

the pith of a matter.

the pith of a matter.

gittern (gittern) n. [G. kithara, a kind of lyre] a stringed instrument of music; a guitar.

give (giv) v.t. [Lecl. ve/w] to bestow; to impart; to grant; to transmit; to deliver; to utter, as an opinion or advice; to communicate, as tidings; to pay the value of; to lend, as attention; to yield to; to expose; to allow; to permit; to empower; to afford; to supply; to furnish; to render what is due; to pronounce, as a sentence or judgment; to vent, as a shout; to produce or show, as a result; to emit; to send forth; to addict; to apply; to devote; to pledge, as one's word; to offer, as one's hand; to allow or admit in argument;—v.i. to yield to force or pressure; to move; to recede (used in many of the senses pressure; to move; to recede (used in many of the senses of the transitive verb, with a preposition following): -n. of the transluve verb, with a preposition following):—u, capacity for yielding to pressure; elasticity. Give and take, fair exchange. To give chase, to pursue. To give ear, to listen. To give forth, to publish; to tell. To give ground, to yield; to retreat. To give in, to yield. To give one's self away, by a slip of the tongue to betray one's secret. To give over, to cease.

given (giv-n) pp. granted; executed and delivered; admitted; supposed; certain; particular.

21Ver (giv-er) n. one that gives; a donor; a bestower.

gives, gyves (jīvz) n. [A.F. gives] fetters or shackles for the feet or hands.

gives, gyves shackles for the feet or hands. giving (giving) n. act of bestowing; contribution. gizzard (giving) n. act of bestowing; contribution. gizzard (giving) n. [O.F. gezier, fr. L. gigeria, the cooked entrails of poultry] the strong, muscular part of the alimentary canal in birds. glabrate (glabrat) a. smooth; bald; being glabrous (glabrus) a. [L. glaber] smooth; having a surface without hairs or any unevenness. glacial (glashal) a. [L. glacies, ice] pertaining to ite or its action; pertaining to glaciers; having a glassy appearance, as crystals; icy; frozen. glacialist (glashal-ist) n. one that attributes the phenomena of the drift to ice action.

glaciate (gla-shi-at) v.t. to convert, or turn, to ice.

glaciation (gla-shi-a'shun) n. act of freezing; congelation; process of becoming covered with glaciers.

covered with glaciers.

glacier (glassler) n. [F. fr. L. glucies, ice] an formed in the region of perpetual snow, and moving slowly down mountain slopes or valleys.

glaciology (glasslin-ol-o-ji) n. the science of the glaciology (glasslin serving as a parapet to the glacis (glassl) n. [F.] an easy, insensible slope; esp. a sloping bank serving as a parapet to the covered way [Fort.]; the declivity in front of a ditch.

glad (glad) a. [A.S. gland] happy; well contented; appearance; cheerful; pleasing; exhilarating; expressing joy; animated; radiant; delighted; joyful; -v.t. to make glad; to affect with pleasure; to cheer; to gladden [glad-n] v.t. to make glad; to cheer; to gladden [glads] to rejoice.

come, glad; to rejoice. S. glæd, bright, shining] an open glade (glad) n. [A.S. glæd, bright, shining] an open passage through a wood; a cleared space in a forest. Glade-not, a kind of net usen for the in a forest. G

gladful (glad'-fool) a. full of gladness.

gladfulness (glad'-fool-nes)n. the state or quality of being glad or joyful.
gladiate (gla'-di-at) a. [L. gladius, sword] sword-shaped, as the legume of a plant.
gladiator (glad'-i-ā-tur) n. [L., a swordsman] a sword-player; a prize-fighter; ego, in ancient Rome, one that fought in the arena with men or beausts for the enter-tripment of the neole

tainment of the people.

gladiatorial (glad-i-a-tō-ri-al) a. gladiators, or to their combats; performed by gladiators. Also gladiatory. gladiatory. gladiatory. gladiatory. glay; fencing. gladiolus (glad-i-ō-tlus) n. [L. glad-ius, sword] the plant sword-lily

plant sword-lily.

gladly (glad-li) adv. with pleasure;

gladly joyfully; cheerfully.

gladness (glad-nes) n. state or
quality of being glad;

joy; cheerfulness. gladsome (glad-sum) a. pleased; ing joy or pleasure; pleasing.

gladsomely (glad'sum-li) adr. in a gladsome manner; with joy; with pleasure.

gladsomeness (glad'sum-nes) n. the state of being gladsome; pleasure of mind.

glair (glar) n. [O.F. glaire, fr. L. clarus, clear] the white of an egg; any similar viscous, transparent substance:—v.t. to smear with the white of an egg; to varnish.

glairine (glār'in) n. a glairy substance which forms on the surface of thermal waters.
glairy (glār'i) a. like gla.r or partaking of its qualities.

glaive (glav) n. See glave.

glamour (glam'ur) n. [a corruption of grammar, meaning grammar, and then enchantment or magic] witchery, or a charm on the eyes, making them see things differently from what they really are; fascination;—v.t. to harm; to bewitch.

glance (glans) n. [F. glace, ice] a sudden shoot of light or splendour; a sudden look or darling of the sight; a guick turn of the eye:

or darting of the sight; a quick turn of the eye; momentary view; a glimpse; a name given to some minerals with metallic lustre;—v.t. to shoot or dart suddeniy or obliquely;—v.t. to shoot or dart a ray or light or splendour; to fly off in an oblique direction; to snatch a momentary or hasty view; to make an incidental or passing reflection; to allude; to twinkle. Glance-coal, anthracite, a mineral composed chiefly of carbon

glancingly (glan'sing-li) adv. by glancing; obliquely; transiently.
gland (gland) n. [L. glans, acorn]a cell, or collection of cells, having the power of secreting some peculiar substance from the blood or animal fluids; a small cellular spot or duct which secretes oil or aroma, as

in orange peel; any very small prominence.

glandage (glan-dij) n. the season of turning hogs into the woods; the feeding of hogs with mast.

glandered, glanderous (glan'derd, -der-us) a. of the

nature of, caused by, or affected with, glanders.

glanders (glanders) n. [F. fr. L. glans, acorn] a contagious disease of the mucous membrane in the nostrils of horses; a malignant, febrile, and contagious disease in man, due to a poison received from a horse affected with glanders.

glandiferous (glan-dif-e-rus) a. [L. ferre, to bear] bearing acoms or other nuts.
glandiform (glan-dif-form) a. (L. forma, shape) in the shape of a gland or nut.
glandular, glandulous a. containing or

supporting glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to, or resembling, glands.

glandulation (glan-dū-lā'shun) n. the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.

glandule (glan'dul) n. a small gland or secreting

glans (glanz) n. [L.] the vascular body which forms the apex of the penis; a pessary; goitre; an acorn. glare (glar) n. [c]. A.S. glar, amber] a bright, dazzling light; a disagrecably intense brightness; a fierce, piercing look;—v.t. to shoot out, or emit, as a dazzling light;—v.t. to shine with a bright, dazzling light; to look with fierce, piercing eyes; to be ostentatiously splendid.

ostentatiously splendid.

glaring (glar'ing) a. clear; brilliant; light;
notorious; open and bold; barefaced.
glaringly (glar'ing-fi) adv. in a glaring manner;
openly; clearly; notoriously
glaringness (glar'ing-nes) n. the state or
quality of being glaring.

glary (glar-i) a. of a brilliant, dazzling lustre.

glary (glār-i) a. of a brilliant, dazzling lustre.

glass (glās) n. [A.S. a/as] a hard, brittle, transparent substance formed by fusing silica with fixed alkalies; a looking-glass; a mirror; a glass filled with running sand for measuring time; the time in which a glass is exhausted of its sand-hence, measure of time; destined period of life; a drinking-glass; a tumbler; a wine-glass; the quantity contained therein; draught; a perspective instrument; a telescope; a spy-glass; an opera-glass, etc.; an instrument to indicate the weight of the air; barometer:—a. made of glass; vitreous:—v.t. o see, as in a glass; to glaze. Glass-blower, one with glass; to glaze. Glass-blower, one whose business is to blow and fashion glass. Glass-blowing, act or process of making glass vessels by inflation (one end of a tube is dipped into the melting pot and lifts a quantity of metal at the discretion of the blower, who breathes into the other end, and distends it with air into the required size and form). Glass-cloth, linen cloth, usually of open texture, for drying glass, etc. Glass-cutter, one whose occupation is the cutting of glass. Glass-cutting, act or process of ornamenting or engraving glassware by grinding parts of the surface with emery and water on a metallic wheel. Glass-cyed, having a white eye; wall-cyed. Glass-furnace, a furnace in which the materials of class are melted. with enery and water on a nictalite wheel. Glass-Gyed, having a white eve: wall-eyed. Glass furnace, a furnace in which the materials of glass are melted. Glass-gazing, addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror. Glass-glazed, covered with, or as if with, glass. Glass-house, a house where glass is made; a manufactory of glass. Glass-metal, the fused material of which glass is made. Glass-painting, the art or practice of productive designs in colour one or in glass. Glass-maper. a is made. Glass-painting, the art or practice of producing designs in colour on, or in, glass. Glass-paper, a
fine kind of sand-paper made with powdered glass.
Glass-snake, a large limbless lizard, so called from the
fragility of its tail. Glass-spinning, the art of drawing
out flaments or threads of hot glass to make spun glass.
Glass-work, manufacture of glass: -pl. the place where
glass is made. Glass-worker, one that works in glass.

glasses (glás'ez) n.pl. spectacles.

glassful (glas'fool) n. the contents of a glass.

glassily (glas-i-li) adv. in a glassy manner.

glassiness (glas'i-nes) n. quality of being glassiness (glas'i-nes) n. quality of being glassing (glas'ing) n. a method of finishing or glassing (glas'ing) n. one that makes or sells glass sman (glas'-man) n. one that makes or sells glassware (glas'-war) n. articles or utensils made glasswort (glas'-wurt) n. a plant which, when manufacture of glass.

glassy (glassi) a. made of glass; vitreous; resem-glassy (glassi) a. made of glass; vitreous; resem-bling glass in its properties, glauber-salt (glaw-ber-sawt) n. [fr. Glauber, a German chemist of 17th century]

sulphate of sods, a well known cathartic.

glaucescent (glaw-ses'-ent) a. [G. glaukos, blue-gray] having something of a

bluish or sea-green appearance.

glaucous, fr. G. glaukos]

glaucous, fr. G. glaukos]

of a sea-green colour; grayish-blue;

covered with a fine bloom or fine white powder, easily rubbed off, as that on a blue plum or a cabbage leaf.

glave (glav) n. [O.F. glazve] a broadsword; a curved cutting weapon, for nerly used by infantry in repelling cavalry. Also glaive.

glaved (glavd) a. armed with a glave; armed. Also glaived.

glaze (glaz) v.t. [M.E. glasen, fr. A.S. glas, glass] to overlay with a thin surface, as earthenware; to make smooth and glossy, as cloth; to coat with the yoke of an egg, as pastry, ham, etc.; to give a specious appearance to; to gloss over;—n. the vitreous coating of pottery or porcelain; glazing.

glazer (glazer) n. a workman that glazes pottery,

glazer (glazer) n. a workman that glazes pottery,

glazier (glazier) n. a dealer in glass; one that sets glass, esp. window glass.

glazing (glazing) n the act or art of setting window glass; the art of crusting with a vitreous substance, or of poishing, smoothing, or rendering glossy; the glass or glass-like substance with which any surface is incrusted or overlaid.

gleam (glem) n. [A.s. qlum, brightness] a shoot of light; a beam; a ray; brightness; splendour; -v.i. to shoot or dart, as rays of light; to shine; to cast

light; to flash.

gleaming (gle-ming) n. a shoot, or shooting, of gleamy (gle-mi) a. darting beams of light; flash ing.

glean (glen) v.t. [O.F. glener, glean] to gather after a reaper, as grain; to collect with patient and minute labour; to select, as passages from an author; to cull the best or fairest portion of; -v.i. to gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers; -n. a collection made by gathering here and there.

gleaner (gle-ner) n. one that gathers after reapers; with patient labour.

with patient labour.

gleaning (gle-ning) n. collecting what is left by reapers; gathering in small parcels; that which is collected or gathered.

glebe (gleb) n. [F. fr. L. gleba, a clod, soil] turf; soil: ground; the land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.

glebous, gleby (glebors, -bi) a. pertaining to glebous, gleby a rapacious bird.

glee (gled) n. [A.S. gleban, glide; the common kite of Europe, a rapacious bird.

glee (gled) n. [A.S. gleban, mirth, song] joy; merriment; mirth; particularly, the mirth enjoyed at a feast; a composition for three or more voices; a part song; a catch; a round. Glee-club, a company of singers, organized to sing glees, ctc. Glee-maiden, Glee-woman, a female minstrel. Glee-man, an itinerant minstrel or musician. minstrel or musician.

gleeful (glē-fool) a. merry; gay; joyous.

gleefully (gle-fool-i) adv. in a gleeful manner; merrily; gaily.

gleesome (glē'sum) a. full of merriment; joyous.

gleet (glet) n. [O.F. glete, a flux] slime; mucus; a thin ichor running from a sore; a mucous discharge

gleety (gleith) a. consisting of, or resembling, gleet; thin; limpid.

glen) n. [Gael. gleann] a seeluded and narrow valley worn by a river; a dale.

glen grant m. [Gleanarry, in Inver-

glengarry (glen-gar'i) n. [Glengarry, in Inverness-shire] a thickmilled woollen cap, woven in one piece, or made of cloth, with ribbons hanging down the back.

Glenlivet (glen-le-vet) n. a superior Scotch whisky, named from the valley of Bantishire in which it is made.

glenoid (cle-noid) n. [G. glenoeides, fr. glene, socket, and eidor, form] a part having a shallow cavity;—a.

shallow or slightly cupped.

gliadine (gli-a-din) n. [G. glia, glue]

et viscid portion of glue;

a yellow substance obtained from gluten.



Glengarry.

glib (glib) a. [contr. stof D. glibberig, slippery] smooth; slippery; voluble fluent; flippant; -v.i. to ere; easily moving, as the tongue; glib (glib) n. [Celt., it is run smoothly.
glib (glib) n. i. [Celt., it is not hair] a bushy head of hair; a man week of the tongue;
glib (glib) n. i. [A.S. glib manner.
glide (glid) v. i. [A.S. glib n. smoothness; slipperiness; so glide (glid) v. i. [A.S. glib n. slice, slip] to move gently or smooth to pry; to pass rapidly and easily.
a sliding movement.
by flow gently, as a river; -n. glider (glider) n. one tt.,

as over a smooth students.

as sliding movement.

glider (gli-der) n. one to hat, or that which, glides.

glidingly (gli-ding-lib) adv. in a smooth, flowing

gliff (glif) n. [M.E.] a significant or shock; a

glimpse; a sudden of sudden fright or shock; a

glimpse; -v.i. to shi conu.] a light, or lamp; a

glimper (glim-er) v.i. ine: to glance slyly.

glimmer (glim-er) v.i. ine: to glance slyly.

scattered rays of light; mica; gn. a faint light; feeble,

glimmering light; at ling) n. a faint gleam of

notion or faint idea; a shining faint view; a glimpse; a

glimpse (glimps) n. If glimmering.

glimpse a weak, faint light; a flash or gleam of

transitory enjoyment, n. a faint resemblance; a faint

notion; an inklung; -v.t. to show by a glimpse; to see

transiently -v.t. to appear in flashes.

Glim (Vin) n. (et dishul a havy appearance at sea.

transiently 5-76.i. to appear in flashes.

Sim fain fashes.

Sim fashes.

Sim fashes.

Sim fashes.

Sim fashes.

Sim fashes.

Sim fashes.

glint (glint) n. [Icel. glita, shine] a glimpse; a glance; a gleam; a flash; v.t. to reflect in flashes: -v.i. to glance; to peep forth; to gleam; to pass suddenly.

glisk (glisk) n. [A.S. glistan, to glance] a glance or gleam of light; a transient view; a glimpse. glissade (glisad') n. [F.] the act of sliding, as on ice; a slide; -v.i. to slide; to glide.

glist (glist) n. [glisten] mica; glimmer.

glist (glist) n. [alisten] mier, glimmer.

glisten (glistn) v.i. [M.E. alisten, fr. A.S. alismian, shine] to sparkle or shine; esp. to shine with a mild, subdued, and fitful lustre;—n. glitter; sparkle.

glister (glister) n. [M.E. glitter; lustre; splendour;—r.i. to sparkle; to shine; to glisten.

glitter (glister) v.i. [M.E. aliteren] to sparkle with light; to be showy, specious, or striking—hence, to be attractive;—n. a bright, sparkling light; brilliancy; splendour; lustre; sparkling show.

glittering (glitter-ing) a. shining; sparkling; spa

glitteringly (glit-er-ing-li) adv. in a glittering gloaming (glit-er-ing-li) adv. in a glittering gloaming (glown) the fall of the evening; dusk; twilight; closing period; decline;—a. of, or pertaining

gloat (glot) v.i. [cf. Iccl. glotta, to grin] to look covertly, or with side glances; to gaze with

cagerness, desire, or lust; to see with malignant and revengeful satisfaction, with wicked joy.

gloating (glocting) a. looking with carnestness; gazing greedily, lustfully, ormalignantly.

globate, globated (glocbat, -lat-ted) a. having the form of a

globe; spherical; spheroidal.
globe (glob) n. [L. globus, ball] a round or spherical body; an orb; a ll; a sphere; a body every part of whose surface is equidistant from the centre; the earth; the planet we inhabit;—pL two spheres of metal, paper, or other matter, on whose convex surfaces, is drawn a map or figure of the earth, or of the heavens, called terrestrial and celestial globes. Globe-amaranth, a plant well known for its



abundant round heads of purple and white flowers.

Globe-fish, a fish which, by inflating an abdominal sac, can swell out its body to globular shape. Globe-flower, a plant with deeply lobed leaves and pale-yellow flowers. Globe-lightning, lightning that assumes a spherical shape. Globe-fish.

globewise (glob/wiz) adv. after the fashion or form of a globe.

globoid (globoid) a. [G. cidos, form] approaching a globular form; globe-shaped.
globose (globos') a. round, spherical, globular, or nearly so.
globosity (globos'i-ti) n. the quality of being round; sphericity.

globous (glō-bus) a. globose.

globular (glob'ū-lar) a. globe-shaped, spherical, globularity (glob-ū-lar'i-ti) n. state of being globularity (glob-ū-lar'i-ti) n. state of being globular; globosity; sphericity. globularly (glob'ū-lar-i) adv. in a globular or spherical form.

globule (glob'ū-lar-i) adv. of globus) a little globe; a smail particle of matter of a spherical form.

spherical form.

globulin (glob'ū-lin) n. one of a group of albuminous proteid compounds, soluble in dilute saline solutions.

globulous (globiū-lus) a. having the form of globulous (globiū-lus) a. having the form of globy (globi) a. resembling, or pertaining to, a globe; round.

glomerate (glomi-e-rāt)v.t. [L. glomus, glomeris, a clew of yarn to gather or wind into

a ball or rounded mass; -a. gathered into a head or heap; formed of a congeries or number.

glomeration (glom-e-rā-shun) n. the act of forming into a ball or spherical body; that which is formed into a ball.

body; that which is formed into a ball.

glomerous (glom'e-rus) a. gathered or formed into a ball or round mass.

gloom (gloom) n. [A.S. ylon] obscurity; thick shade; partial or total darkness; cloudiness or heaviness of mind; melancholy; sadness; moroseness; sullenness; -v.i. to shine obscurely; to glimmer; to appear dark or dismal; to be dejected or sullen.

gloomily (gloo-mi-li) adv. obscurely; dimly; gloomily (gloo-mi-li) adv. obscurely; dimly;

gloominess (glòó-mi-nes) n, state of being gloominess (glòó-ming) a, dim; gloomy; dismal; glooming (glòó-ming) a, dim; gloomy; dismal; gloomy (glòó-mi) a, dark; destitute of light; miperfectly illuminated; dim; dusky; de-miperfectly illuminated; dim; dusky; de-

glorify imperfectly illuminated; dim; dusky; depressed with gloom; dejected; downeast; heavy at heart.

glorification (glori-fi-kāshun) n. act of giving glorifier (glori-fi-er) n. one that glorifies, or extols glorify (glori-fi-er) n. dust at glorifies, or extols glorify (glori-fi) vt. [L. gloria, glory, and facere, in words; to laud; esp. to praise, magnify, or extol in words; to laud; esp. to praise, magnify, or extol in worship; to give all the glory to, as God; to raise to a divine or heavenly state; to make eternally blessed.

gloriole (glo-ri-ol) n. a glory or circle of rays.

glorious (glō'ri-us) a. possessing divine attributes; all perfect; entitled to highest adoration, as God; illustrious; noble; excellent; renowned; boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious; grand; splendid; magnificent.

gloriously (glo'ri-us-li) adv. in a glorious gloriousness (glori-us-nes) n. the state or quality of being glorious.

glory (glo'ri) n. [L. gloria] brightness; splendour; magnificence; honour; praise; fame; renown; magnificence; honour; praise; tame; renown; the divine presence; the manifestation of it; the ark of the covenant; the divine perfections; praise and adoration due to God; heavenly state; the happiness of the reuerned; cause or ground of excellence, or of honourable pride; boastfulness; arrogance; [Paint.] circle of rays round a head or figure;—v.t to exult with joy; to rejoice; to boast; to be proud of.

glorying (glo'ri-ing) n. the act of boasting; exulgloss (glos) n. [Icel. glossi, brightness] brightness or lustre, from a smooth surface; polish; a specious appearance or representation;—v.t. to make smooth and shining; to render specious and plausible; to palliate.

gioss (glos) n. [G. glossa, tongue] an explanatory note or remark upon some word or passage in a text, written on the margin or between the lines, a misleading or false representation; - v.t. to explain by a note; to translate; to render clear; to illustrate; to render specious and plausible.

glossarial (glo-sā-ri-al) a. containing explanation.

glossarist (glos-a-rist) n. a writer of glosses, or of a glossary; a commentator.
glossary (glos-a-ri) n. [G. glossa] a vocabulary of words requiring special elucidation; a dictionary of obscure or antiquated terms; an index or vocabulary to a book in general.

glosser, glossist (glos-cr. -ist) n. a writer of glosses; a commentator.

glossful (glos'fool) a. glossy; shining.

glossily (glos'i-li) adv. in a glossy manner.

glossiness (glos'i-nes) n. condition or quality of being glossy.

glossing (glosing) n. an operation of twisting the hanks of silk after dyeing, and when dry. glossingly (glosing-li) adv. in a glossing manner; by way of, or as, a gloss.

glossless (glos'les) a. without gloss or lustre.

glossly (glos'li) a. appearing glossy or specious;

glossograph (glos'u-graf) n. an instrument for recording the movements of the

glossographer (glo-sog-ra-fer) n. a scholiast; glossography (glo-sog-ra-fi) n. [G. glossary. glossography (glo-sog-ra-fi) n. [G. glossa and graphein, write] the writing of

glossaries or glosses.

glossaries or glosses.
glossologist (glo-sol'ō-jist) n. one that defines and explains terms.
glossology (glo-sol-ō-ji) n. [G. glōssa, tongue, speech, and logos, discourse] definition and explanation of terms; science of language; comparative philology; linguistics. Also glottology.
glossotomy (glo-sot-ō-mi) n. [G. glōssa, tongue, and tonaē, a cutting] dissection of the tongue; excision of the tongue.

the tongue; excision of the tongue.

glossy gloss) a. smooth and shining; specious;
plausible.

glottis (glot-is) n. [G. glotta, glossa, the tongue] the narrow opening at the upper part of the

Brynx, between the vocal cords.

glove (gluv) n. [A.S. glof] a cover for the hand, with a separate sheath for each finger; -v.t. to cover with a glove. Glove-fight, a pugilistic contest, in which the hands are covered with gloves. Glove-money, a gratuity given to servants to buy gloves. Glove-stretcher, a scissors-shaped instrument for stretching the fingers of gloves.

glover (gluv'er) n. one that makes, or sells, gloves.

gloving (gluving) n. the making of gloves; the gloving (cocupation of a glover.

glow (glo) v.i. [A.S. glōwan] to shine with an intense or white heat; to be bright or red; to feel hot, as the skin; to feel the heat of passion; to burn; to rage;—n. shining heat or white heat; incandescence; brightness of colour; redness; intense excitement or earnestness; vehemence; ardour. Glow-worm, a coleopterous insect (the female emits, in the night-time, a shining, green light).

glowing (glōing) n. the act, or state, of giving counting (glōing) in the set, ardour.

glowingly (gloing-li) adv. in a glowing manner; with great brightness; with ardent

heat or passion. gloze (gloz) v.i. [M.E. glosen] to flatter; to smooth over; to palliate or extenuate;—n. flattery; adulation; specious show. glozef (glō'zer) n. a flatterer ; a fawner.

glozing (glo-zing) n. flattery; deceit.

glucometer (gloo-kom'e-ter) n. [G. glukus, sweet, and metron, measure] an instrument for testing the sugar in wine.

glucose (gloo-kos) n. [G. glukus] a sugar obtained from grapes, and fruits of various kinds.

glue (gloo) n. [O.F. glu, fr. Low L. glus, glutis, glue] boiling the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals (when heated with water it becomes viscid and tenacious, and is used as a cement);—v.t. to join with glue; to hold together; to unite. Glue-boiler, one whose occupation is the making of glue; an apparatus for boiling skins, hoofs, etc., to obtain the gelatinous matter. Glue-pot, a utensil for melting glue. melting glue.

gluey (gloo'i) a. viscous; glutinous.

glueyness (glòci-nes) n. the state or quality of being gluey.

glum (glum) a. [M.E. glommen, to frown] sullen;

glume (glòcim) n. [L. gluma, husk] the floral covering of grain or grasses.

glumly (glum-li) adv. in a glum or sullen manner.

glumness (glum'nes) n. the condition of being glum; sullenness. glump (glump) v.i. [fr. glum] to exhibit sullenness; to be out of humour.

glumpy (glum-pi) a. sullen; moody.

glut (glut) v.t. [L. glutire, to swallow] to swallow greedily; to gorge; to satiate; to sate — v. that which is swallowed down; full supply; over:nuch; superabundance; anything that fills up or obstructs a passage. gluten (gloo'-ten) n. [L. gluten] the viscid, tenacious substance found in grain, which gives adhesiveness to dough. Gluten-bread, bread rich in gluten.

glutinate (glòó-ti-nāt) v.t. [L. glutinare] to unite glutinate (glòó-ti-nā-shun) n. the act of uniting with glue; to cement. glutination (glòó-ti-nā-shun) n. the act of uniting with glue. glutinative (glòó-ti-nā-tiv) a. tenacious; viscous; glutinous (glòó-ti-nus) a. resembling glue; glutinous (glòó-ti-nus-nes) n. the quality glutinousness of glue; tenacity.

glutition (gloo-tish-un) n. the act of swallowing.

glutton (glut'n) n. [O.F. gloton, fr. L. glutire, cats voraciously; a gormandizer—hence, one eager for anything —nence, one eager for anything to excess; a carmivorous mannal, at one time regarded as inordinately voracious; the wolverine, found in northern latitudes;—a. gluttonous;—v.t. to overfill; to glut;—v.i. to eat



gluttonize (glut-n-īz) v.i. to eat voraciously; to indulge the appetite to excess; to gormandize.

gluttonous (glut-n-us) a. belonging to gluttony. gluttonously (glut-n-us-li) adv. in a gluttonous gluttony (glut-n-l) n. act or practice of a glutton; excess in eating; voracity.

glycerine (glis-er-in) n. [G. glukus, sweet] a sweet, colourless, inodorous, viscid liquid formed from fatty substances, and consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

glyphograph (glif-u-graf) n. a plate made by glyphograph (glif-u-graf) or an impression taken from such a plate.

taken from such a plate.

glyphography (gli-fogʻra-fi) n. [G. gluphein, engrave, and graphē, drawing) a process of etching by means of voltaic electricity. glyptic (glip-tik) a. [G. gluphein] figured; pertaining to engraving.

glyptics (glip'tiks) n. the art of engraving figures, esp. on precious stones.
glyptodon (glip'tu-don) n. [G. gluptos and odous, odon-tos, tooth] an extinct quadruped of the armadillo kind, covered with tessellated scales, and having fluted teeth, found in South America.

glyptograph (glip'tu-graf) n. an engraving on a gem or other small object.

small object.

glyptography (gliptog'ra Glyptodon.
fl) n. [G. gluptos, carved, and graphein, write] a description of the art of engraving on precious stones.

gnarl (narl) v. i. [Imit] to growl; to murmur; to gnarl (narl) n. [O.D. knorre] a knot in wood; v.t.

gnarled, gnarly (narld, nard) a. knotty;
gnarled, gnarly (narld, nard) a. knotty;
gnarled, gnarly (narld, nard) a. knotty;

gnarling (narding) n. roughened ridging or milling ing on the edge of a set screw, or other

gnaring ing on the edge of a set screw, or other part of a machine.

gnash (nash) v.t. [M.E. gnasten] to strike the teeth together, as in anger or pain;—v.i. to grind or strike together the teeth;—n. a snap; a sudden bite.

gnashing (nashing) n. grinding or collision of the teeth in rage or pain.

gnashingly (nashing-li) adv. in a gnashing manner; with gnashing gnat (nat) n. [A.S. ynavt] a delicate blood-sucking fly of the genus Culex. Gnat-snapper, a bird that catches gnats for food; a stupid, gaping fellow.

gnatcatcher (nat-kach-er) n. a bird that catches gnats.

gnathic, gnathal (nathik, nā/thal) a. of the jaws. gnathitis (na-thī'tis) n. [G. #

gnatling (nat-ling) u. a little gnat.

gnaw (naw) v.t. [A.S. gnagar] to bite or wear away by scraping with the teeth; to pick with the teeth, as a dog a bone; to bite in pain or rage; to fret; to corrode;—v.t. to use the teeth in biting.

gnawed (nawd) a. irregularly toothed.

gnawer (naw'er) n. one that, or that which, gnaws or corrodes.
gnawing (naw'eg) n. the act of continued biting, consuming, or fretting.
gneiss (nis) n. [Ger.] a crystalline rock, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica.
gnome (nom) n. [G. gnone, an opinion] an imaginary being, supposed to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, ouarries, etc.: a dwarf: a goblin; a maxim; an apothegm.

quarries, etc.; a dwarf; a goblin; a maxim; an apothegm. gnomic, gnomical (10² mik, -mi - kal) a. sententious; containing maxims or reflections.

gnomon (no-mon) n. [G. gnāmān, interpreter, fr. gnāmān, know] the style or pin of a sun-dial, which shows by its shadow the hour of the day; sun-dial, which shows by its shadow the hour of the day; the index of the hour-circle of a globe; an interpreter.

gnomonics (nō-mon-iks) n. the art or science gnomonology (nō-mon-iks) n. the art or science gnomonology (nō-mon-iks) n. a treatise gnosis (nō-sis) n. [G.] science; knowledge of the highest kind.

gnostic (nos-tik) n. [G. yignōskein, know] one of a sect of so-called philosophers in the first ages of Christianity (their system was a combination of oriental

was a combination of oriental theology and Greek philosophy with Christianity);—a. pertaining to the gnostics or their doctrines.

to the gnostics or their doctrines.

gnosticism (nosti-sizin)
n. the doctrines taught by the gnostics.
gnu (noo) n. [Hottentot and or nyiu] a South African antelope having the neck, body, and tail like those of a horse, and single, recurved horns.



go (gō) v.t. [A.S. gān, fr. gangan, go] to take, as part in;—v.t. to move or pass from one place, station, or condition, to another; to proceed; to advance; to travel; to journey; to be an ingredient of; to conduce; to contribute; to be applicable or apply to; to have recourse to; to circulate; to spread; to be rated or valued; to be worth; to be in motion, as a machine; to flow, as a river; to reach; to extend; to be in a good or ill state; to fare; to be in a state of pregnancy; to be to flow, as a river; to reach; to extend; to be in a good or ill state; to fare; to be in a state of pregnancy; to be floosed; to be freed from restraint; to be spent; to depart; to pass away; to die. Gc-ahead, energetic; pushing; active. Go-between, one that serves as an intermediary; an anterintriguer. Go-by an evasion; escape by arthree; slip; a passing without notice; an intentional slight. Gc-cart, a small framework without a bottom, and running on castors, for teaching infants to walk. To go about one's business, to do one's own work; to be off. To go down, to descend; to set; to founder; to be believed or accepted. To go for, to attack. goad (god) n. [A.S. goad] a pointed instrument to urge on a beast—hence, anything that stimulates; -v.t. to grick; to drive with a goad—hence to urge forward; to stimulate. Goad-spur, a spur without a rowel, and having a blunt point.

goadsman, goadster (godz' man, god' ster) n. one that

drives oxen with a goad.

goaf (gof) n. [Etym. doubtful] that part of a mine from which the mineral has been partially or

goal from which the mineral has been partially or wholly removed: the waste.
goal (gôl) n. [F. gaule, pole] the point set to bound a goal (gôl) n. [F. gaule, pole] the point set to bound a face; the mark; the starting-post; the end or final purpose; in football, the space marked by two upright posts and a cross-bar; the act of putting a ball through or over the goal. Goal-keeper, in football, a player whose duty it is to prevent the ball from being thrown or kicked through the goal. Goal-post, one of the upright posts forming one side of the goal.
goat (got) n. [A.S. gail a mammiferous quadruped having cloven hoofs, and chewing the cud (it is allied to the sheep). Goat-chafer, a kind of beetle, the favourite food of the goat-sucker. Goat's-thorn, a leguminous plant found in the Levent (this, with other species, yields the gum tragacanth of commerce).

species, yields the gum tragacanth of commerce).

goatee (go-te) n. a tuft of beard, like that of a goat, on the chin, while the rest of the face is shaven.

goatherd (got'herd) n. one that tends goats.

goatish (gö-tish) a resembling a goat in any quality, esp. in smell or lustfulness. goatishly (gö-tish-li) adv. in a goatish manner; goatishness (gö-tish-nes) n. the quality of being goatish; lustfulness. goatskin (göt-skin) n. skin of a goat; dressed leather from the skin of the goat.

goatsucker (gotsuk-er) n. a nocturnal bird caprimulgus, a British summer visitant, something like the owl m appearance (so called from the mistaken notion that it such so goats). Also called fern-owl

night-jar, and night-hawk, from its cry gob (gob) n. [Gael. gob, mouth] a small quantity; a mouth-



gobbet (gohet) n. [O.F. gobet, fr. Gael. gob] a small piece; a mouthful; a lump.

gobbing, gobbin (gobing, -in) n. in coal-mining, the refuse remain-

gobbing, gobbin mining, the refuse remaining after the removal of the coal.

gobble (rold) n.t. [0.15. nobcr, devour] to swallow hastily; to eat voraciously;—v.i. to make a noise in the throat as a turkey;—n. the loud rattling noise in the throat made by the turkey-cock.

gobbler (gobler) n. a greedy eater; a gormandizer; a turkey-cock.

gobblin (gobblen), gobblin) n. [fr. the Gobelins, a national establishment in Paris, where this tapestry is manufactured] a species of rich French tapestry, ornamented with beautiful designs in brilliant and permanent colours.

gobemouche (gob-moosh') n. [O.F. gobet] a weak,

gob-fire (gob-fir) n. in coal-mining, a spontaneous fire among the waste or refuse.

gob-fire fire among the waste or refuse.

goblet (gob'let) n. [O.F. gobelet] a drinking-vessel without a handle.

goblin (gob'lin) n. [O.F. gobelin] an evil spirit; a goby (gob) n. [L. gobins, fr. G. kōblos] a spiny-finned fish, having the ventral fins on the breast capable of forming a funnel-shaped sucker.

God (god) n. [A.S.] the Supreme Being; Jehovah; an object of worship; a divinity; a heathen deity; an idol; a ruler; a judge; an angel; any person idolized or honoured sinfully; any object esteemed and pursued as the chief good;—n.pl. false deities; idols; the audience in the gallery of a theatre. God-fearing, reverencing and obeying God. God-man, a divine man; an epithet of Jesus Christ. God's-acre, a burial-ground. godchild (god-child) n. one for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism.

goddaughter (god'claw-ter) n. a girl for whom goddess (god'es) n. a female deity or idol.

goddess (god'es) n. a female deity or idol.

godfather (god'fa-ther) n. a man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism.

Godhead (god'hed) n. deity; divinity; divine nature or essence; the deity; God;

the Supreme Being.

the Supreme Being.

Godhood (god²hood) n. divine character or godhood (quality; godlike nature; godship.

godless (god²les) a. having, or acknowledging, no for God; atheistical; having no reverence for God; living without God; irreligious; wicked.

godlessly (god²les-li) adv. in a godless manner; impiously.

godlessness (god²les i min. the state of being godless godless or irreligious; impiety.

godlike (god²lik) a. resembling God; divine; godliness (god²li-nes) n. the quality or state of being godly.

godling (god-ling) n. a little or inferior deity.

godly (god-li) a reverencing God, his character and laws; living in obedience to God; pious; holy; devout; religious;—adv. piously; devoutly; holdy.
godmother (god-muth-er) n. a female sponsor at haptism.
godown (go-down) n. [Malay godlong] in India, etc., a warehouse or store.
godroon (go-droon) n. [F. godron, plait] a curved ruffle or flutted ornament.

godsond fuffice or fluted ornament.
godsend (god/send) n. an unexpected acquisition
godship (god/ship) n. deity; divinity; rank or
godsmith (god/smith) n. a maker of idols; a
godson (god/suith) n. a maker of idols; a
godson (god/suith, as Vulcan.
godson (god/suith, n. one for whom another has
been sponsor at the font.
godspeed (god/spid) n. success; prosperous

godward (god'-ward) adv. toward God.

godwit (god'wit) n. [A.S. gōd, good, and wiht, creature]a European and North American bird, having long legs and a long, flexible bill.

Goël (gōdal) n. [H.] the avenger of blood among the

goer (gō'er) n. one that, or that which, goes; a runner or

walker.

goetic (gō-et-ik) a. of, or relating to, goety.

goety (gō-et-i) n. [G. goēs, a. Godwit.

goffer (gof-er) v.t. [O.F. gaufrer] to plait or flute, as lace, etc.;—n. an ornamental plaiting used for the frills and borders of women's caps.

goffering (gof-er-ing) n. flutes; plaits or crimps.

goffering (gof-er-ing) n. flutes; plaits or crimps.

Goffering-iron, a crimping-iron used

for plaiting or fluting frills, etc. Goffering-press,a pres for crimping, as in making artificial leaves and flowers,

goggle (gog-l) v.i. [Gael, gop, a nod] to strain or roll the eyes;—a. full and rolling or staring (said of the eyes);—n. a strained or affected rolling of the eyes;—b. a kind of spectacles to protect the eyes, or to cure squinting; blinds for horses. Goggle-eye, a prominent squinting or staring eye.

goggled (gog-ld) a. having prominent squinting or rolling eyes; squint-eyed.

goggler (gog-ler) n. one that goggles; a kind of fish.

goglet (gog-let) n. [Etym. doubtful] a globular jar of porous earthenware, with a long neck,

going (going) n. act of moving in any manner; departure; pregnancy; course of life; procedure; behaviour; deporture. Going-forth, an outlet. Goings-on, behaviour.

goiter, goitre (goiter) n. [F. fr. L. guttur, bronchocele; an enlargement of the thyroid gland.

goitered, goitred (goi'terd) a. having a goitered, grown formation

goitered, goitred (goiterd) a having a resembling a goitre.

goitrous (goitrus) a pertaining to, or connected with, goitre; favourable to the production of goitre; affected with goitre.

gold (gold) n. [A.S.] a precious metal of a reddishyellow colour and metallic lustre, remarkable for its ductility and malleability; money; riches; wealth; a yellow colour like that of the metal;—a made of gold; golden; gilded. Gold-beater, one that beats or foliates gold for gilding. Gold-beating, the art or process of beating out gold into gold-leaf. Gold-digger, one that digs for, or mines, gold. Gold-dust; gold in very fine particles. Gold-field, a district of region where gold-mining is carried on. Gold-knife, a long, straight knife, made to cut gold-leaf. Gold-leaf, gold beaten into a thin leaf. Gold-mine, a place wher gold is, or may be, mined; anything productive of great wealth. Gold-miner, one that mines for gold.

golden gold; having the colour of gold; yellow; precious; valuable; excellent, as the golden rule; favourable; auspictous, as an opportunity; pure and simple in manners, as the golden age. Golden-pheasant, a native of China, esteemed the most beautiful of its genus from the richness and variety of the tints of its

a native of China, esteemed the most beautiful of its genus from the richness and variety of the tints of its

goldfinch (göld'finsh) n. a beautiful singing bird, so named from the colour of its wings, goldfish (göld'fish) n. a small fish, so named from its colour (it is a native of China).

golding (göl'ding) n. one of various plants with yellow flowers; a variety of apple. goldless (gold-les) a. destitute of gold.

goldsmith (göld'smith) n. one that manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold.
goldylocks (göl-di-loks) n. a plant, goldilocks, having tufts of yellow flowers.
golf (golf) n. [D. kolf, club] a game played with a small hard ball and a club-headed stick; -v.i. to play at golf. Golf-club, an implement for driving the ball in golf; an organized company of golfers.

golfer (gol'fer) n. one that plays golf.

golosh (gu-losh') n. [Fr. paloche] a rubber overshoe. See galoche.
gondola (gon'du-la) n. [It.] a flat-bottome' hoat used at Venice

on the canals, about 30 feet long by 4 broad, terminating at each extremity in a high ornamental peak; a ferry or pleasure boat with oars.

gondolier (gon-du-lēr) that propels or manages a gondola.

gone (gon) a. lapsed; lost; hopeless; beyond recovery; weak and faint.



Gondola

goneness (gon'nes) n. a faint or sinking sensa-

gonfalon, gonfanon (gonfalon, -non)

attached to a lance or spear; an ensign or standard.

gong (gong) n. [Malay] a Chinese musical instrument
of percussion; a circular plate of about 20 inches in diameter, made of three parts copper to one part tin, and producing, when struck, a sonorous and precing sound.

goniometer (gō-ni-om'e-ter) G. dondo, angle, and netron, meast e) an instrument for measuring angles, esp. the angles of crystals, or the inclination of planes.

goniometry (gō-ni-om²e-tri) n. the art of measuring solid angles.
gonorrhea (gon-u-rō-a) n. [ti. gonos, seed, inflammatory discharge from the membrane of the

gonorrhea (gon-u-ro-a) n. (u. gonos, secu, inflammatory discharge from the membrane of the genital organs.

good (good) a. [A.S.] worthy of approbation; virtuous; honest; just; true; pious; adapted to an end; complete; perfect; sufficient, as means; suitable; seasonable, as opportunity; valid; legally firm, as a claim; sound; effective, as an argument; undamaged; untainted; wholesome, as food; salutary; beneficial, as a medicine; useful; valuable, as a gift; favourable; convenient; safe, as a position; qualified; able; skilful, as a leader; kind; affectionate; benevolent in relation to others; faithful, as a friend; fair; unblemished, as reputation; able to meet pecuniary engagements; solvent; pleasant; agreeable, as society; comely; pretty, as looks; mild; calm, as temper, etc.; full, as weight; clever; skilful (followed by at);—a. that which possesses desirable qualities, promotes success, welfare, or happiness, is serviceable, fit, excellent, kind, benevolent, or the like; welfare; prosperity; advantage; benefit;—b. wares, commodities, chattels, effects, and merchandise; freight;—int. well: right; so be it. Good-breeding, polite manners or education. Goodbye, farewell; a form of address used at parting. Good-conditioned, being in a good state. Good-day, farewell; a term of salutation at meeting or parting. Good-formothing, a. of no use or value; worthless; idle; shiftles;—n. an idle person. Good Friday, a fast in memory of our Saviour's sufferings, kept on the Friday of Passicnweck. Good-humoured manner; in a pleasant, cheerful way. Good-natured, properity; success; a happy or fortunate event. Good-manners, propriety of conduct or behaviour; decorum; politeness. Good-minded, amiable; well-meaning. Good-natured, good-hatured manner; with good-nature or docility. Good-humoured manner; with good-nature or docility. Good-humoured, in not salutation in parting fo

goodiness (good'i-nes) n. the quality of being goody or priggish; canting morality

goodish (good!ish) a. pretty good; of fair quality;

goodless (good-les) a. without goods or property;

goodliness destitute.
goodliness (goodlines) n. beauty of form;
grace; clegance.
goodly (goodli) a. pleasant; agreeable; comely;
graceful; large; swelling;—alv. in a good
manner; gracefully; well; properly; conveniently.
goodman (good-man') n. a familiar appellation
of civility; a husband; master of a

house or family.

goodness (good-nes) n. the quality of being good in any of its various senses; excellence; virtue; kindness; benevolence.

goodwife (good-wif') n. the mistress of a house-hold.
goody (good's) n. [probably fr. goodwife] goodlike;—a. mawkishly or sentimentally good; weakly
benevolent or pious (often in form goody-goody).
Goody-goodyism, the condition or character of one
that is goody-goody.

goosander (goo-sander) n. [uncertain] the sembling a duck but with a long, serrated bill.

sembling a duck but with a long, serrated bill. goose (góós) n. [A.S. $g\bar{o}s$] a well known aquatic fowl of the genus Anas (its feathers are used for beds, and its quills for pens); a tailor's smoothing-iron; a simpleton; a game of chance, formerly common in England. Goose-egg, a zero, indicating a miss, or failure to make a score, in athletic and other contests. Goose-fesh, goose-skin, a rough condition of the skin, induced by cold, fear, etc. Goose-grass, a species of bedstraw. Goose-green, of a yellowish-green hue, like that of a young goose. Goose-herd, one that takes care of geese. Goose-neck, a piece of iron bent like the neck of a goose, used to connect a boom-yard, etc., to a mast. Goose-neck, a piece of iron bent like the neck of a goose, used to connect a boom-yard, etc., to a mast. Goose-quill, the large feather, or quill, of a goose; a pen made from it. Goose-step, among soldiers, the marking of time by raising the feet alternately without advancing. Goose-wing, a lower corner of a mainsail or foresail when the middle part is furled.

GOOSEDETTY (goos-beri) n. [O.F. groisele, fr. groisele, fr. [O.F. groisele, fr. groise

gooseberry, to accompany other persons for propriety.

goosery (gooser) n. a place for the keeping of geese; silliness or stupidity.

gopher (gofer) n. [11.] a species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark.

goral (gō'-ral) n. (E. Ind.) a kind of goat-antelope.

goramy (gō'ra-mi) n. [Javanese] a kind of fish.

gorbelly (gor'hel-i) n. [A.S. gor, filth a prominent belly; a person having a big belly.
gorcock (gor'kok) n. [gorse, furze, heath] a gallinaeous bird-the moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game.

Gordian (gord'yan) a. pertaining to Gordius, or to a knot tied by him, which could not be untied, but was cut by Alexander the Great—hence, intricate; complicated; difficult.

gore (gör) n. [A.S. yor, blood, dirt] blood; thick or clothed blood.

Gore (gor) n. [A.S. gār, spear with triangular blade] a wedge-shaped piece of cloth sewed into a garment, etc., to give greater width at a particular part; a triangular piece of land;—v.t. to shape like a gore; to furnish with a gore; to pierce with the point of a spear; to pierce with the horns, as a bull.

Gorge (gor) n. [O.F. fr. I. gurges, whirlpool, gulf] defile between mountains; the entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort; that which is swallowed, esp. by a haw;—v.t. to swallow with greediness; to glut; to satiate;—v.t. to feed greedily. Gorge-hook, a leaded fish-hook with two barbs.

gorged (gorjd) a. having a gorge or throat; glutted; over-fed; stuffed.
gorgeous (gor-jus) a. (O.F. gorgias, beautiful)
showy; splendid; glittering with gay

colours; magnificent.

gorgeously (gor'jus-li) adv. in a gorgeous manner; with showy magnificence.

gorgeousness (gor'jus-li) adv. in a gorgeous manner; gorgeousness (gor'jus-nes) n. quality of dress or appearance; show of ornament; magnificence.

gorger (gor'jer) n. one that gorges; a big haul or heavy deck of fish.

gorget (gor'jet) n. [F. gorgette, fr. gorge, throat] a piece of armour for defending the throat or neck; a pendant metallic ornament worn by officers when on duty; a cutting instrument used in lithotomy.

Gorgon (gor'gun) n. [G.] a fabulous monster of terrific aspect, with snakes intertwined in place of hair, and by her look turning the beholder into stone—hence, anything ugly or horrid; a repulsive or hateful person.

gorgonesque (gor-gon-esk') a. gorgon-like; reterrifying.

Gorgonia (gor-go'-ni-a) flexible coral zoophites.

Gorgonzola (gor-gon-zo-la), n.

(name of village near Milan, Italy) a kind of cheese, growing a marbled green when ripe.

gorilla (goril'a)n. [Afr.] an ape inhabiting the western shores of Africa, as large as man, and remarkable for its strength and feroity.

goring (go-ing) n. a piece of cloth cut diagonally width of the part to which it is applied; a pricking; puncture;—a. cut so as to have a broadening slone; of a sail cut sloning.

slope; of a sail, cut sloping.
gormand (gor-mand) n. [gor-mand] gormand a greedy or voracious eater; a glutton; an epicure; a bon-vivant. gormandism (gor-mangluttony.

gormandize (gor-man dornal dornal dornal dize (gor-man dize) v.t. and i. to eat greedily;

to feed ravenously.

Gorilla.

gormandizer (gor-man-dī-zer) n. a voracious gormandizer (gor-man-dī-zer) n. a voracious gorse (gors) n. [A.S. porst, furze] a thick, prickly shrub, bearing yellow flowers; furze; whin. gorsy (gor-s) a. abounding in gorse; resembling gorse (gor-i) a. covered with gore; bloody; murderous gory (gor-i) a. covered with gore; bloody; murderous gory (gor-dew, one of the very simplest forms of vegetation, being only found like a reddish slime on hard substances.

substances.

goshawk (gos'hawk) n. [A.S. goshājoc, gōs, hawk] a short-winged, slender bird of the genus Falco, of a deep-brown tolour, save on the breast, which is white, formerly used in falconry.

goslet (gos-let) n. a very small goose, about as large as a teal.

gosling (gos-ling) n. [A.S. yōs, and double dim. l-ing] a young goose.

gospel (gos-pel) n. [A.S. god-good, and spell, story] glad tidings; esp. the good news concerning Christ and his salvation; one of the historical narratives of the life and sayings of Jesus Christ; the word of God in general; a system of religious truth; doctrine; dipinity; any gonesal system of religious Christ; the word of God in general; a system of religious truth; doctrine; divinity; any general system, or form, of truth;—a. pertaining to the gospel; in accordance with the gospel;—v.t. to instruct in the gospel; to teach the truths of Christianity to. Gospel-gossip, an over-zealous talker about religion. Gospel-truth, the doctrines or truths which are made known in the gospel; sure and certain truth.

gospeller (gos-pel-er) n. an evangelist; a priest that reads the gospel at the altar during

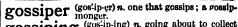
the communion service.

gospellize (gos-pel-iz) v.t. to evangelize; to evangelize; to reduce, or conform, to gospel law.

GOSS (gos) n. a kind of low gorse or furze.

gossamer (gos a-mer)n. [M.E. gossomer, fr. goose and summer] a filmy substance like cobwebs, floating in the air, or stretched from blade to blade along the grass; the delicate webs of a species of spider or moth.

gossamery finsy; unsubstantial.
gossip (gos'ip) n. [M.E. gossib, fr. god, God, and
sib, related] a sponsor; a friend or comrade;
an idle tattler; a newsmonger; talk or tattle; idle and groundless rumour; -v.i. to prate; to talk much; to run about and tattle.



gossiping (gos-ip-ing) n. going about to collect tattlers and busybodies.
gossipy (gos-ip-i) a. pertaining to gossip; chatty; gossipy (entertaining by a light, pleasing style of

GOSSOON (go-soon') n. [F. yarçon, boy] a young attendant or messenger; in Ireland, a lad. Gossypium (go-sipi-um) n. [L.] the cotton plant, a shrub ranging from 6 to 15 feet high, with beautiful flowers, and producing in its pods a soft, downy, white substance, which is the principal material from which cloth for personal and domestic purposes is manufactured.

got (got) past tense and past participle of the verb

gote (gōt) n. [Dan.] a drain, sluice, dtch, or gutter; a deep, niry place.

Goth (goth) n. [L. Gotha] one of an ancient Teutonic tribe who overran and subverted the Roman empire, founding kingdoms in Italy, France, and Spain; a barbarian; a rude, ignorant person; one destitute of

Gothicism (gothi-sizm)». a Gothic idiom; conformity to the Gothic style of building; rudeness of manners; barbarousness

manners; harbarousness.

gouache (gwash) n. [It. quazzo Gothic window ing with mixed water-colours, so as to be opaque.

gouda (gou'da) n. a well known kind of cheese, from Gouda, in Holland.

gouge (gou') n. [O.F. fr. Low L. quivia, chisel] a chisel with a semi-cylindrical blade;—v.t. to scoop out with a gouge; to force out, as the eye of a person, with the thumb or finger. Gouge-bit, a bit sharpened like a gouge.

Soujon (\$666 jun) n. [F.] the flat-headed or mud cat-fish.

Sourd (goord) n. [O.F. gourde, fr. L. cucurbita] a fleshy, one-celled, many-seeded fruit (the battle-gound has a hard, outer rind, which, when dry, is used for cups, bottles, etc.). Gourd-shaped, like a gourd; having a slender neck, small mouth, and large, swelling leader

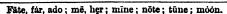
gourdy (goor'di) a. of a horse, having the legs swollen, as after a journey.
gourmand (goor'mund) n. [F.] a greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton; a gormand.
gourmet (goor-ma', goor'met) n. [F.] a nice feeder; an epicure.
gout (gout) n. [O.F. goutte, fr. L. gutta, drop] a painjoints, particularly of the great-toe (in its last stages it attacks the stomach). Gout-stone, a nodule formed in some tissue as the result of gout; chalkstone.

gout (gôô) n. [F. fr. L. gustus, taste] taste; relish.

goutily (gou'ti-li) adv. in a gouty manner.

goutiness (gou'ti-nes) n. state of being gouty;
goutiness (gou'ti-nes) n. state of being gouty;
goutish (gou'tish) a. having a tendency to gout;
goute d'or (goo't dor) n. a white wine of
gouty (gou'ti) a. diseased with, or subject to, the
gout (gov') [O.F. goffe, stupid] v.i. to go about stargove (gov) [O.F. goffe, stupid] v.i. to go about stargove (gov) [O.F. goffe, stupid] v.i. to go about stargove (gov) [O.F. goffe, stupid] v.i. to go about stargove (gov) [O.F. goffe, stupid] v.i. to go about star-

govern (guv-ern) v.t. [O.F. governer, fr. L. gubernare, steer a ship, rule] to regulate by authority; to influence; to direct; to manage; to keep in subjection; to restrain, as passion; to steer, as a



ship; [Gram.] to require to be in a particular case;—v.i. to exercise authority; to administer the laws; to have

governable (guv-er-na-bl) a. capable of being governed; controllable; manageable; obedient.

governance (guv'er-nans) n. direction; control; management—hence, behaviour; deportment.

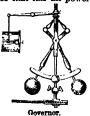
governess (guv-er-nes) n. a female invested with authority to control and direct; an instructress of young ladies; a preceptress; a tutoress. Also governante.

government (guv'crn-ment) n. act of govern-ing; exercise of authority; direction; regulation; control; restraint; system of polity in a state or community; mode in which legal authority is exercised; territory over which rule is exercised; empire; kingdom; state; commonwealth; administrative council or body; the executive power; the ministry; [Gram.] the relation of one word as depending on or construed by another. depending on or construed by another.

governmental (guv-ern-men'tal) a. pertaining to government; made or

sanctioned by government.

governor (guv-er-nur) n. He that has all power and authority; God; Christ; one invested with supreme authority in a state; a ruler; a magistrate; one acting with delegated authority; a father; a guardian; a tutor; a pilot; head manager or director, as of a banking corporation; a regulator or contrivance in machinery for maintaining a uniform velocity by regulating the admission of steam. Governor-general, a governor that has under him deputy-governors; a vicercy. deputy-governors; a viceroy.



governorship (guv'er-nur-ship) n. the office of

gowan (gou'an) n. [Scand.] the wild daisy.

gowk (gonk) n. [Icel. gaukr, cuckoo] a fool; a simpleton.
gown [M.E. goune, fr. W. gwn. gown] a gown [loose, flowing, upper garment; the ordinary outer dress of a woman; the official robe of professional graphs of the professional control of the professional graphs and professional graphs are sential challenges. men and scholars — hence, a peaceful dress, or civil officers in distinction from military;—v.t. to clothe or dress in a gown;—v.i. to put on a gown.

gowned (gound) a. clothed or dressed in a gown.

gownsman (gounz-man) n. one whose professional habit is a gown, as a divine, or lawyer, or student; csp. a student of an English university; one devoted to the arts of peace; a citizen.

grab (grab) n. [Scand.] a sudden grasp or seizure: w.t. and i. to grip suddenly; to seize; to clutch. Grab-bag, a bag containing articles to be obtained by thrusting the hand within and seizing one (a device at

thrusting the hand within and seizing one (a device at charitable fairs). Grab-line, a line hanging from ship, in such a way that it can be grabbed or seized if necessary.

grab (grab) n. [Etym. doubtful] a two or three-masted vessel used on the Malabar coast.

grabber (grab-gr) n. one that, or that which, grabble (grab-gr) n. one that, or that which, grabble (grab-l) n. [Fequentative of grab] to grope about; to feel with the hands.

grace (gras) n. [F. fr. L. gratia, favour] favour; kindness; goodwill: mercy; pardon; the free gift of God; salvation; the gospe!; state of reconciliation for God; cliect of God's spirit; renwal; sanctification faith, love, humility, and other works of the spirit; office, or meetness for the office, of an apostle; natural excellence; heauty; ornament; elegance in form, mien, or cellence; beauty; ornament; elegance in form, mien, or cellence; beauty; ornament; elegance in form, men, or language; charm; a short prayer before or after meat; the title of a duke, archbishop, etc.; an act, vote, or decree of a university;—pl. three graceful and beautiful females represented as the attendants of Venus; ornamental musical turns, trills, or shakes;—v.t. to adorn; to decorate; to dignify; to honour. Grace-cup, the cup or health drunk after saying grace. Grace-note, a note that is an embellishment, not essential to the

harmony or melody [Mus.]. Grace-stroke, a finishing touch; coup-de-grace.

graced (grast) a. endowed with grace; beautiful; graceful (grast) ol. endowed with grace; beautiful; graceful (grast-fool) a. displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant; easy; agree-

able in appearance. gracefully (gras-fool-i) adv. in a graceful gracefully (manner; elegantly. gracefulness (gras-fool-nes) n. the quality or state of being graceful; elegance

of manner or deportment.

graceless (gras-les) a. wanting in grace or excellence, esp. divine grace-hence,

deprayed; degenerate; corrupt.
gracelessly (gras-les-li) adv. in a graceless
manner.

gracelessity manner.
gracelessness (gras-les-nes) n. the state of heing graceless; profligacy.
gracile (gras-li) n. [L.] slender; thin; gracefully slight in form.
gracility (gras-sil-ti) n. the character of being gracile; slenderness.
gracioso (gras-si-s-si) n. [Sp.] a favourite; a character in a Spanish connedy.
gracious (gras-si-s-si) n. [Sp.] a favourite; a character in a Spanish connedy.
gracious (gras-si-s-si) n. [Sp.] a favourite; a character in a Spanish connedy.
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gracious (gras-si-s-si) n. [Sp.] a favourite; a character in a Spanish connedy.

pleasing; virtuous; gotal, proceeding, pleasing, condescending; pleasing, graciously (gra/shus-li) adv. in a gracious graciousness (gra/shus-nes) v. the quality of being gracious; kindness; condescension.

gradate (gra-dat) v.t. to cause to pass from one gradate (gra-datin) udr. [L.] gradually; step by degrees.
gradation (gra-da-shun) u. [L. gradatio] act of progressing by regular steps; the state of being graded or arranged in ranks; any degree in

an order or series.

an order or series.

gradational (gra-da'shun-al) a. according to gradatory (gra-da-tur-i) a. proceeding step by step; gradual.

grade (graid) n. [L. gradus, fr. gradi, to step] a step or degree in any series, rank, or order; in a railroad or highway, the rate of ascent or descent; a graded ascending or descending portion of a road; a gradient;—n.t. to reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive ascent, as the line of a canal or road.

grader (gra'-der) n. one who, or that which, grades.

gradient (grād-yent) a. [L.] moving by steps; walking; rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination;—n. rate of ascent or descent in a road, etc.; a part of a road which stopes upward or downward; a grade.

Gradientia (grād-di-en-shi-a) n.p.l. [L. gradus, a step] reptiles that walk, as distinguished from those that leap.

gradin, gradine (gradin, graden') n. [F.] sculptors ;-pl. seats raised over each other, as in an amphitheatre.

amphitheatre.

gradual (grad-ū-al) a. proceeding by steps or degrees; progressive; slow; -m. an order of steps; an ancient book of hymns and prayers.

gradually (grad-ū-al-i) adv. in a gradual manner; step by step; progressively; slowly.

graduand passed his examinations for a degree.

graduate (grad-ū-al-i) adv. in a student who has passed his examinations for a degree.

graduate (grad-ū-al-i) adv. in the step of the second of the successive steps or degrees.

graduateship (grad-ā-āt-ship) n. state or rank of a graduate in a university.
graduation (grad-ā-ā-shuu) n. act of conferring or receiving an academic degree;

art of dividing into degrees or other definite parts; regular procession by degrees.

graduator (grad a-tur) n one that graduates; an instrument for dividing any line

an instrument for dividing any line into small regular intervals.

graduatory (grad-ū-ā-tur-i) α. adapted for use in graduation.

gradus (grad-us) n. [L.] a dictionary of prosody designed as an aid in writing verses; [Mus.] a work full of exercises of increasing difficulty.

graff (graf) n. and v.t. and i. Same as graft.

graffer (graff-er) n. one that graffs or grafts; a graffer (graff-er) n. [F. græffer, a scribe] a notary or scribe (graft) n. [O.F. graffe, fr. L. graphium, a style graphein, write] a small shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another the tenth of the properties o

tree; -v.t. to insert, as a cutting from one tree in a branch or stem of another; to propagate by in-sertion of shoots or cuttings—hence, to implant or incorporate, as a bud upon a stem;—v.i. to insert scions from one tree into another.



grafter (graf-ter) ". one that inserts scions on foreign stocks.

grafting (graft-ting) n. the act of inserting a shoot or scion taken from one tree into the stem of another.

grail (gral) n. [O.F. graile, hail, fr. L. gracilis, small particles of earth; gravel; small particles of any kind; a single-cut file, with one curved and one straight face, used by comb-makers;—v.t.

curved and one straight face, used by combinances,—o.e. to work with this file.

grail (grāl) n. [O.F. graal, flat dish] in legends of the Middle Ages, a dish or cup supposed to have been used by Christ at the Last Supper.

grain (grān) n. [Sw. gren, a branch fork] a tine, prong, or spike; the fork of a tree; the groin; an iron instrument with barbed points for striking and stabing fish: the fork of a river.

an iron instrument with barbed points for striking and catching fish; the fork of a river. **grain** (grain) h. [F. fr. L. gramum, seed] a kernel. esp. **grain** of corn, wheat, etc.; the fruit of certain kindred plants which constitute the chief food of man, viz., corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and the like—used collectively; any small, hard particle; a small portion; a small weight, being the 20th part of a scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the 24th of a pennyweight troy; a red colour of any tint or hue, esp. Tyrian purple; that arrangement of the particles of any body which determines its comparative roughness; direction of the veins or fibres of wood—hence, natural temper, disposition, or inclination;—pl. the husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation—hence, any residuum;—vi. -pt. the husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation—hence, any residuum;—v.t. to paint in imitation of the grain of wood; to form into grains, as powder, sugar, and the like;—v.t. to form grains, or assume a granular form. Grain-binder, the binding attachmen. of a harvester or reaper. Grain-dryer, an apparatus for drying grain when damp. Grain-leather, dressed horse-hides, etc., blacked on the grained side, for shoes, boots, etc. Grain-mill, a mill for grinding the different envelse of grains a grain and for finely and the different envelse of grains a grain and for finely and the different envelse of grains a grain as grain mill. the different species of grain; a grist-mill. Grain-tin, the purest and finest white tin.

graine (gran) n. [F., a seed] the eggs of the silk-worm.

grained (graind) a. divided into small particles or grained (grains; dyed in grain; ingrained.
grainer (grainer) n. a lixivium obtained by infusing pigeons, dung in water (used by tanners to the grain of wood.

grain of wood.

graining (grain, or a grained appearance, on the surface of a material; the milling of a coin; a kind of dace.

grainsman (grain-man) n. one that uses grains

grainy (graini) a. full of grains or corns; full of kernels.

graip (grap) n. [grope] a spade with forks or prongs (used for digging potatoes and lifting dung).
graith (grath) n. [A.S. geræde, ready] preparation;
manner of doing a thing; apparatus; furnitre; equipment; tools:—a. ready; prepared.

Grallatores (gral-a-tō'-rēs) n.pl. a class of wading birds, marked by the length and nakedness of their legs, as rails, coots, snipes, etc. gralloch (gral-uk) n. [Etym. doubtul] the offal of a deer; -v.t. to remove the offal from. gram (gram) n. [Pg. grao, fr. L. granum, grain] a pulse of various kinds cultivated in India, and used as fodder. and used as fodder.

gram, grame (gram) a. [A.S.] angry: fierce; nance; grief;—v.t. to vex; to make sorry or angry;—v.t. to grieve; to be sorry.

gramary, gramarye (gram'a-ri) n. [M. E. gramery, skill in grammar-hence, magic, fr. O.F. gramaire, grammar] grammar; learning; magic; enchantment.

graminaceous, gramineal, gramineous (gram-i-nā-shus, gra-min'e-al, gra-min'e-al, gra-min'e-al, gra-min'e-al, gra-resembling, or pertaining to, grass; grassy, graminifolious (gram-i-ni-fō-li-us) a. [L. like grass.

graminiform (gra-min'-i-form) a. resembling grass.

graminivorous (gram-inivu-rus) a. [L. gra-tarini) a. [L. gra-tarini) grass.

graminivorous (gram-inivu-rus) a. [L. gra-tarini) grammar (gram-ar) n. [O.F. gramutre, fr. G. grammar) (gram-ar) n. [O.F. gramutre, write] the science of language, or of words in their constructive relations; the art of using words in correct and proper connection; a system of general principles or deduced rules for speaking and writing according to the forms and usage of a language; a book containing such rules and principles; a text-book in teaching the elements of a language; an elementary catechism on ary science or language; an elementary catechism on ary science or art. Grammar-school, an endowed school in which languages are taught, esp. a school in which Latin and Greek grammar are taught.

grammarian (gra-ma'ri-an) n. a philologist:

grammarian (gra-ma'ri-an) n. a philologist; one that teaches grammar.
grammatical (gra-mat'i-kal) a. belonging to grammar; according to the rules

of grammar.

grammatically (gra-mat'-i-kal-i) adv. according to the principles and rules of

grammar.
grammaticaster (gra-mat'i-kas-ter) n. a
grammaticism (gra-mat'i-sizm) n. a point in
grammaticize (gra-mat'i-siz) v.t. to render
grammaticize (gra-mat'i-siz) v.t. to render
grammatical.

grammatist (gram-a-tist) n. a pretender to a knowledge of grammar.

grammatolatry (gram-a-tol'a-tri) n. [G. service] the worship of words; concern for the letter and not the spirit.

gramme, gram (gram) n. [F.] the French unit of weight, equivalent to 15.43 grains

gramophone (gram' o-phōn) n. (fr. G. gramma, letter, phōnē, sound)

rammus, letter, phone, sound) unstrument for reproducing sounds from diaphragm vibrations engraved upon a wax disk. (Trade Name).

grampus (gram pus) n. [a corruption of lt. gram with socketed teeth and breathing by a spout-hole.

granary (gran-a-ri) n. [L.]
granary a storehouse for grain after it is thrashed.
granat-guano (gra-nat-gwa-nō) n. [L. granum,
grain] guano made of crustaceans, dried and ground without steaming.

ceans, dried and ground without steaming.

grand (grand) a. [L. orandis, great] great; illustrious; high in power or dignity; splendid; magnificent; principal; chief (often used in composition); eminent; superior; noble; sublime; lofty; majestic; dignified; stately; august;—n. a grand piano. Grandcross, the highest order among knights of the Bath. Grand-duke, a sovereign prince; a prince; a name given to the great horned owl. Grand-jury, a special jury which inquires if there is sufficient evidence to put an accused person on trial. Grand-master, the

head of an order of knighthood; the head of the Freemasons. Grand-seignior, a former title of the Turkish sovereign; the Sultan. Grand-stand, the principal stand on a racecourse, etc. Grand-vizier, prime minister. grandam (grand-dam) n. an old woman; a grandmother.

grandaunt (grand'ant) n. the sister of one's grandfather or grandmother. grandchild (grand'child) n. a son or daughter's child.

granddaughter (granddaughter of a son ordaughter. grandee (grande) n. [Sp.] a man of rank; in Spain, a nobleman of the first rank.

grandeeship (gran-de'ship) n. estate or rank of a grandee; lordship.
grandeur (gran'dūr) n. [F.] the quality of being grand; splendour of appearance; elevation of thought or expression, or of mein or deportment; nobility of action; majesty; loftiness;

grandevity (gran-devi-ti) n. [L. grandaevitas, great age] great age; long life.
grandfather (grand-ta-ther) n. a father or mother's father.
grandiloquence (grand-lifu-kwens) n. lofty words or phrases; bombast; pomposity of speech.

grandiloquent (gran-dil'u-kwent) a. [L. grandis, grand, and loqui,

speak] pompous; bombastic.

grandinous (gran'di-nus) a. [L. grando-grandinis, hail] consisting of hail. grandiose (gran-di-ōs) a. [L. grandis, grand] imposing; striking; flaunting; turgid; bombastic.

grandiosely (gran'di-ōs-li) adv. in a grandiose way.

grandiosity (gran-di-os-i-ti) n. the condition or quality of being grandiose; in-

grandling (grand-ling) n. one that affects grandling (grand-li) adn. in a grand or lofty manner; splendidly; sublimely.

grandmother (grand-inutifer) n. the mother of one's father or mother. grandmotherly (grand-mutth-et-li) a. per-taining to, or resembling,

a grandmother.

grandnephew (grand'nev-ū) n. a son of one's nephew or niece.
grandness (grand'nes) n. greatness; magnificence.

grandniece (grand¹nës) n. a daughter of one's nephew or niece.
grandparent (grand¹pär-ent) n. the parent of a parent.
grandsire (grand¹sir) n. a grandfather; any ancestor.

grandson (grand'sun) n. the son of a son or daughter.

grange (gran) n. [O.F., a barn, fr. L. granum, grain] a granary; a barn; a farm, with its stables, etc.;—v.t. to farm, as revenue or taxes.

granger (gran':jer) n. a farm-steward or bailiff; a advancement of the interests of agriculture;—a. of, or pretraining to a grange pertaining to, a grange.

grangerise (gran/jer-iz) v.t. [fr. James Granger, who, in 1769, did this] to illustrate a book with engravings from other books, or with prints, water-colours, etc.

grangerite (gran'-jer-īt) n. one that grangerizes books.

graniferous (gra-nife-rus) a. (L. granum, and ferre-bear) bear bearing seeds like grain.

graniform (gran-i-form) a. formed like grains of corn.

granite (gran-ii) n. [lt. granito, grained] an igneous quartz, felspar, and mica. Granito-ware, any fine pottery with a speckled surface; a variety of ironware much used for utensils of cookery.

granitic (gra-nit-ik) a. like granite in composition, colour, etc.; consisting of granite.

granitification (gra-nit-i-fi-kā'shun) n. the act of forming into granite. granitiform (gra-nit-i-form) a. [le. granite, and L. forma, form) resembling granite Also granitoid.

granitify (gra-nit'i-fi) v.t. to form into granite.

granivorous (gra-niv-u-rus) a. [L. granum, grain, and vorare, eat greedily] eating grain or seeds.

granny (gran'i) n. a grandmother.

granolithic (gra-no-lith-ik) n. made of cement formed of pounded granite.

grant (grant) v.t. [O.F. graanter, to promise] to confer in answer to prayer or request; to make conveyance of; to give the possession or title of;—n. act of granting; a bestowing or conferring; admission of something article conveyance of; thing as true; concession; the thing granted or bestowed; a gift; an allowance; a boon [1 aw] a transfer of property

grantable (grant-ta-bl) a. capable of being

grantee (gran-te') n. one to whom a grant is made.

grantor (gran-tur) n. the person by whom a grant or conveyance is made [Law].
granular (gran-ta-lar) a. consisting of, or resembling, grains or granules.
granularity (gran-ta-lar-ti) n. the condition or quality of being granular.
granularly (gran-ta-lar-ti) adv. in a granular (gran-ta-lar-ti) adv. in a granular (gran-ta-lar-ti) adv. in a granular (gran-ta-lar-ti) n. granular dim

granulate (gran-u-litt) v.t. [L. granulum, dim. of granum, grain] to form into grains or small masses; to raise in small asperities; to make rough on the surface;—v.i. to collect, or be formed, into grains:—a. granulated; having the surface covered with small elevations.

granulated (gran'ū-lā-ted) a. consisting of, or resembling, grair's.
granulation (gran-ū-lā-shun) n. act of forming into grain-like cells in a sore, serving to fill up the cavity and up the sides unite the sides.

granulative (gran'ū-lā-tiv) a. granulated or granulating.
granulator (gran'ū-lā-tur) n. one that, or that which, granulates; a granulating

machine.

granule (gran'ūl) n. [L. granum, grain] a little granule (grain; a small particle.
granuliferous (gran-ū-lif-e-rus) a. bearing or producing granules.

granulous, granulose (gran-ū-lus, -lōs)

or granular substances; granular.

grape (grap) n. (i. F. grappe, bunch of grapes] the fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; commonly, a single berry of the vine; gape-shot. Grape-cure, a system of medical treatment consisting of a diet of grapes. Grape of grapes of grapes. cure, a system of medical treatment consisting of a diet of grapes. Grape-rot, any disease of grapes which results in the decay of the berry. Grape-shot, a number of shot or iron balls put together by means of circular iron plates at top and bottom, with two rings and a central connecting pin and nut, which scatter when fired. Grape-stone, the stone or seed of the grape. Grape-sugar, the sugar of fruits (the best is that which is extracted from honey or dried grapes). Grape-vine, a vine having small green flowers, lobed leaves, and fruit, called grapes, growing in clusters.

grapeless (grāp-les) a. wanting grapes; made without grapes, as fictitious wine. grapery (grā-per-i) n. a building for the cultivation of grapes.

graphic, graphical (grafik, i-kal) h. [G. graphen, write truly descriptive; forcible; telling; pertaining to writing; written; inscribed; well delineated or described.

graphically (graf-i-kal-i) adv. in a graphic or picturesque manner. graphicness, graphicalness

(graf-ik-nes, -i kal-nes) n. the condition or quality of being graphic.

graphics (graf-iks) n. the art of drawing, esp. mechanical drawing.
graphiology (graf-i-ol-6-jj)n. [G. graphē, a writing, and logos, discourse] a treatise on written characters—the science of forms or

treatise on written characters—the science of forms or styles in writing, graving, etc.

graphite (grafit) n. [G. graphein, write] carbon in one of its conditions, distinguished by its softness, its metallic lustre, and by leaving a dark, lead-coloured trace on paper (it is used for pencils, and is often called plumbago or black-lead).

graphium (grafi-i-um) n. [G. graphein, a style] a style for writing.

grapholite (grafi-i-lit) n. [G. graphein, write, and hithos, a stone] a kind of slate suitable for writing on.

suitable for writing on.

graphology (gra-fol-ō-ji) n. the study of hand-graphology (gra-fol-ō-ji) n. the study of hand-graphometer (gra-fom-c-ter) n. [G. graphein, metaror, measure] a mathematical instrument, commonly called a semicircle, for measuring angles in surveying graphotype (graf-u-tip) n. a enemical process gurface-printing

surface-printing.

grapnel (grap'nel) n. [O.F. grappe a hook] a small anchor with four

or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels.

or new nutses or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels.

grapple (grap!) v.t. (O.F.

grapple (grap!) v.t. (O.F.

grapple (grap!) v.t. (O.F.

grapple to seize;

to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks;—v.i. to contend in crose fight; n. a scizing close hug in contest; a close or hand-to-hand fight; an iron hook by which one ship may fasten on another. Grapple-shot, a shot attached to a cable (used on the sca-coast in the life-saving service.

grappling (grap-ling) n. that by which anything is seized and held; a grapple; and anchorage. Grappling-irons, trons used as instruments of grappling and holding fast.

grasp (grisp) v.t. [M.E. graspen] to seize and hold; grappling and holding fast.

grasp to catch; to take possession of;—v.i. to endeavour to seize; to catch at; to strive; to struggle; to encroach;—n. gripe of the hand; the power of seizing and holding; possession; hold; tenure; reach of the arms; extent of power; mental power on capacity.

grasper (gras-per) n. one that grasps or seizes.

grasper (gras'-per) n. one that grasps or seizes.

grasping (gras-ping) a. seizing; embracing; catching; avaricious; greedy of gain; exacting; miserly.

graspingly (grasping li) adv. in an eager, grasping manner.

graspingness (gras-ping-nes) n. the state or character of being grasping; rapacity; covetousness.

graspless (grasp'les) a. incapable of grasping; relaxed; weak.
grass (gras) n. [A.S. gras, gars] herbage; the plants that constitute the food of cattle and other beasts; an endogenous plant having simple leaves a stone growelly instead and tabular a house. and other beasts; an endogenous plant having simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, a husky calyx, called glunc, and the seed single; -v.t. to cover with grass or with turf; to throw, or bring down, to the grass, as a bird or fish; to feed with grass; -v.i. to breed grass; to be covered with grass. Grass-bleaching, bleaching by exposing articles to the sunlight on the grass. Grass-cloth, a thin, white kind of linen made in China and the East; a thick fabric made in the Canary Islands. Grass-cutter, one that, or that which, cuts grass; an attendant :- an Indian army. Grass-green, green with grass; green, as grass; of the colour of grass. Grass-grown, overgrown with grass. Grass-lot, a plot, or space, covered with grass; a lawn. Grass-widow, a wife separated from her husband by his living abroad, etc. Grass-widower, a man living apart from his wife. Grass-widower, a man living apart from his wife. Grass-hopper (gras-si-hun) n. [L. gradi, step] a grasshopper family, which feeds on grass or leaves.

grass or leaves.

Grasshopper.

grassiness (gras-i-nes) n. state of abounding with grass; a grassy state.
grassing (gras-ing) n. the exposing of linen cloth in fields to the influence of air, sun-

grassless (gras-les) a. destitute of grass.

grassiess (grás-les) a. destitute of grass.

grassy (grás-l) a. covered, or abounding, with
grate (grát) n. [Low L. fr. L. crates, hurdle] a kind
of lattice-work, such as is used in the windows
of prisons and cloisters; a frame of iron bars for holding
coals ured as fuel; -v.t. to furnish with grates or cross-bars.
grate (grát) v.t. (O.F. grater, scrape, fr. O. H. Ger.
as one body against another; to wear away in small
particles, by rubbing with anything rough; to fret; to vex;
to irritate; -v.t. to rub hard, so as to offend; to make a
harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies; to offend.
grateful (grát-fool) a. [L. gratus, agreeable, and
benefits; willing to acknowledge and repay benefits;
thankful; agreeable; acceptable; pleasing to the taste;
delicious; palatable.

pratefull (grát-fool-i) adv. in a grateful manner.

gratefully (grāt'-fool-i) adv. in a grateful manner. gratefulness (grāt-fool-nes) n. the quality of being grateful; gratitude; agreeableness to the mind or to the taste.

ableness to the mind or to the taste.

grater (grā-ter) n. one that, or that which, grates;
esp. an instrument for rubbing off small
particles of a body, or for grating down a body.

graticulation (gra-tik-ū-lā-shun) n. [L. crates,
a hurdle; wickerwork) the
division of a design, or draft, into squares in enlarging or reducing it.

gratification (grat-i-fi-kā'shun) n. act of gratinind, the taste, or the appetite; that which affords pleasure; satisfaction; delight; recompense; reward.

gratifier (grat-i-fi-er) n. one that gratifies or pleases.

gratify (grati-fi) v.t. [L. gratus, pleasing, thankful, and faccre, make] to please by satisfying some wish: to give pleasure to; to indulge; to humour;

to requite; to recompense.

gratifyingly (grat-i-fi-ing-li) adv. in a gratifygratifyingly (grat-i-fi-ing-li) adv. in a gratifygrating (grat-ing) n. a partition of parallel or
cross bars; a lattice-work resembling a
window-grate; an open cover for the hatches of a ship.
grating (grat-ing) n. the act of rubbing; -a. harsh;
disagreeable; irritating; vexing; jarring.
gratingly (grat-ing-li) adv. harshly; offensively;
m a manner to irritate.

Gratiola (grat-i-la) n. a genus of plants which
includes the hedge-hyssop.
gratis (grat-is) adv. [L., contr. of graties, ablative
gratis (grat-is) adv. [L., contr. of graties, ablative
gratuitously.

gratuitously.

gratitude (grati-tūd) n. [L. gratus, agreeable] good-will and kindness awakened by a favour received; thankfulness.

gratuitous (gra-tū'i-tus) a. (L. gratuitus, freely given, fr. L. gratus) free; voluntary; spontaneous; granted without claim or merit; asserted or assumed without cause or proof.
gratuitously (gra-tū'i-tus-li) adv. in a gratuitous merit; without proof; freely.
gratuitousness (gra-tū'i-tus-nes) n. the quality or conditions of being gratuitous

gratuitous.

gratuitous.

gratuity (gra-tū'i-ti) n. [L. gratuitus, freely given]
gratuity a free gift; a present; a donation; a
reward or acknowledgment of services.
gratulate (gratū-lāt) v. [L. gratuları, fr. gratus,
pleasing] to congratulate; to reward;
—a. gratifying; to be rejoiced at.
gratulation (grat-ū-lāt-shun) n. the act of
gratulation; gratified feeling; rejoicing.
gratulatory (grat-ū-lāt-tur-l) a. expressing joy;
congratulatory.

gravamen (grava'men) n. [L. ft. gravis, heavy]
point of pressure; stress laid on a
part; burden of a charge or accusation; substantial
ground or reason of a process.

grave (grav) n. [A.S. ft. grafan, dig, grave, carve]
an excavation in the earth, as a place
of burial; place of interment; tomb; sepulchre; any
place of great mortality or slaughter; field of death or
destruction;—v.t. to carve or cut; to engrave; to give
shape to by cutting with a chisel;—v.t. to write or delineate on hard substances; to practise engraving.
Grave-clothes, the clothes or dress in which the dead
are interred. Grave-digger, one that digs graves; a
sexton (also grave-maker). Grave-robber, one that

robs a grave. grave (grav) a. [F. fr. L. gravis, heavy] weighty; important; momentous; solemn; serious; plain; not showy, as apparel; severe; stern, as a look; [Mus.] slow; low in tone; deep; not sharp or acute;—n.

the grave accent or its sign ().

grave (grav) v.t. [Scand.] to clean a ship's bottom by burning or scraping off seaweeds, barnacles, etc., and covering it over with pitch; to smear

with graves or greaves.

gravel (grav-el) n. [O.F. gravele, sand] hard sand;
sand consisting of small peebles; small
stones, or fragments of stone; a disease produced by
small calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder;
at the convergity travel it activity in the gravel. small calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder;
—u.t. to cover with gravel; to stick in the sand — hence,
to puzzle; to embarass; to hurt, as the foot of a horse,
by gravel lodged under the shoe. Gravel-pit, a pit from
which gravel is dug. Gravel-walk, a walk or alley
covered with gravel, making a dry and hard bottom.

graveless
(grav-less) a. without a grave or tomb;
unburied.

gravelled (grav'eld) a. stopped; embarrassed; perplexed.

gravelly (grav-cl-i) a. abounding with, or consist-gravelly (grav-cl-i) adv. in a grave, solemn manner; gravely soberly; seriously; unostentatiously, graveness (grav-nes) n. seriousness; solemnity; graveness (grav-re-u-lens) n. [L. gravis, and graveolence (gra-ve-u-lens) n. [L. gravis, and olerc, to smell] strong, offensive

graveolent (gra-ve-u-lent) n. emitting a strong and offensive smell; fetid.
graver (gra-ve-v) n. one that carves or engraves; a sculptor; an engraving tool; a burin.
graves, greaves (gravz, gravz) n.pd. [Scand.]
made into cakes for dogs' meat.

graves, greaves (grav. krev.) n.ph. [Scand.] made into cakes for dogs' meat.
gravestone (grāv. scān) n. a stone set upon or near a grave, as a memorial.
graveyard (grāv. yārd) n. a yard for the interment of the dead; a cemetery; a necropolis.
gravid (grav. d) n. [L. fr. gravis. heavy] heavy. esp.
gravid being with child; pregnant.
gravigrade (grav. grād) n. [L. gravis, heavy, sap.
gravigrade (grav. grād) n. [L. gravis, heavy, sap.
gravimeter (grav. d) n. [L. gravis, heavy, meavy steps;—n. an animal that walks heavily.
gravimeter (grav. d) n. [L. gravis, heavy, ment for determining the specific gravities of bodies.
gravimetric (grav. metrik) n. of, or pertaining to measurement hy weight.
graving (grāv. ing) n. act of one that graves or cuts in graved or carved; an engraving; a print; carved work.
graving (grāv. ing) n. the act of cleaning a ship's bottom, by scraping, burning, etc. Grav.
gravitate (grav. tāt) v.i. to obey the law of gravitate (grav. tāt) v.i. to obey the law of gravitation; to tend toward the centre of attraction—hence, to have a bias or tendency towards.
gravitation toward the centre; the law or force by which bodies are drawn together, or by which they tend toward the centre—classified as terrestrial gravitation, or the tendency of earthly bodies to each other and to the sun as their centre, etc. (it operates directly as the sum of the two attracting bodies, and inversely as square of their distance).

Fāte, fár, sdo; mē, hgr; u

gravitational (grav-i-ta'-shun-al) a. pertaining to, or caused by, gravitation. gravitationally (grav-i-ta'-shun-al-i) adv. by gravitation, or in the manner of gravitation.

manner of gravitation.

gravity weight; heaviness; seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of character or conduct; importance serious condition; critical state; enormity; atrocty, as of a crime; lowness of tone or sound; tendency of a mass of matter toward a centre of attraction, esp. the tendency of a body toward the centre of the earth. Specific gravity, the relative gravity or weight of any body or substance considered with regard to the weight of an equal bulk of a standard substance, which is water for solids or liquids, air or hydrogen for gases.

gravy (gra-vi) n. [probably fr. gravves] the juices of soup made from the natural juices of cooked meat.

soup made from the natural juices of cooked meat. Gravy-boat, a small, deep dish for holding gravy

gray, grey (grā) a. [A.S. græg, aged, gray] hoary; colour; ashy; old; mature;—n. any mixture of white and black; an animal of gray colour; to depolish glass, etc.;—n.t to become gray; to change to a gray colour; to depolish glass, etc.;—n.t to become gray. Gray-beard, n. an old man; a coarse earthen jar for holding liquor;—a. having a gray beard. Gray-head, an old gray-haired man or woman; the old male of the sperm-whale. Gray-lag, the common gray or wild goose. Gray-mare, a woman that rules her husband.

grayish (grazish) a. somewhat gray; moderately

grayling (gra/ling) n. a native fish of the genus gray colour on the back and sides,

and said to emit an odour like thyme when fresh caught; the



grayly, greyly (grā'li) Grayling.

Grayling.

Grayling.

Grayling. grayness (grā'nes) n. the quality of being gray.

graywacke (grawak-e) n. [Ger. grau, gray, and wacke, a fint] a condomerate of grit-rock, consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly

graywether (grawether, a ram) one of the many blocks of sandstone scattered over the ground in Dorsetshire and Wiltshire.

graze (grāz) v.t. [Etym. doubtful] to touch or rub lightly in passing; to abrade; to scrape the skin from: -v.i. to touch lightly in passing: -n. the act

sam roin;—n. to touch lightly in passing;—n. the act of grazing; a slight stroke or scratch in passing. **graze** (graz) v.t. [A.S. fr. grass] to feed, or supply, as cattle, with grass; to eat from the ground, as growing herbage; to tend grazing cattle;—v.v. to eat grass or herbage; to supply grass; to move, as cattle in eating field-grass;—n. the act of grazing or feeding on

grazer (grazer) n. an animal that grazes or feeds.

grazer (grā-zer) n. an animal that grazes or feeds.
grazier (grā-zer) n. one that pastures cattle and
rears them for the market.
grazing (grā-zing) n. act of feeding on grass; a
zing-ground, ground for cattle to graze on; pasture-land.
grazioso (grā-tsō-ō-sō) adv. [It.] elegantly.
grease (grēs) n. [O.F. presse, fatness, fr. gras, fat.
fat in a soft state; an inflammation of the heels of a
horse;—v.t. to smear or anoint with grease; to bribe.
Grease-Dox, the axle-box of a railway-truck; an oil-box.
greaser (grē-zer) n. one that, or that which, greases;
greasily (grē-zi-li) adv. with grease, or an appearamed fit; grossly; indelicately.
greasiness (grē-zi-nes) n. state of being greasy;
oreasy (grē-zi) a. composed of, or characterized by.

greasy (grē-zi) a. composed of, or characterized by, grease; oily; fat; unctuous; smeared with grease; smooth; affected with the disease called grease.

great (grat) a. [A.S.] large in bulk or dimensions; long in time or duration; superior; admirable; commanding; endowed with extraordinary powers; uncommonly gifted; strong; powerful; mighty; noble; eminent; distinguished; weighty; important; generous; magnanimous; rich; sumptuous; magnificent; proud; swelling; pompous; hard; difficult; pregnant; teeming with young; denoting consanguinity, either in the ascending or descending line. Great-coat, an overcoat. Great-eyed, having large or prominent eyes. Great-nearted, undejected; high-spirited; noble. Great-organ, the most important of the three organs that generally form a combined organ. Great Powers, the chief countries of Europe-Austro-Hungary, France, Great Britain, tiermany, Italy, Russia. Great-primer, a size of type larger than pica. Great-seal, the principal seal of a state, kingdom, etc. Greater-Britain, the whole British Empire.

greaten (grā'tn) v.t. to enlarge; to magnify;—v.i. to become large; to increase.

greatly (grāt'li) adv. in a great degree; much; nobly; illustriously; generously; magnanimously; bravely.

greatness (grat-nes) n. largeness of bulk, dimensions, number, quantity, or the like; high rank or station; distinction; eminence; power; elevation of soul or sentiment; strength or variety of

greave (gröv) n. [A.S. gracje, a bush] a bush; a tree; a grove; a bough; a branch.
greaves (gröv) n. a mixture of tallow. See graves.

greaves graves.

greaves (grev) n.pl. [O.F. fr. greve, shin bone]

grebe (greb) n. [W. krib, crest] an aquatic bird having

grebe (greb) n. [W. krib, crest] an aquatic bird having

a straight, sharp beak, flattened, lobated toes,

and very short wings, and expert at diving.

grebecloth (greb-kloth) n. a cotton cloth

having a hairy or downy surface.

Grecian (gre-shan) a. pertaining to Greece; ...

a native of Greece; a Greek; one well

versed in the Greek language, literature, or history.

versed in the Greek language, literature, or history.

Grecism (gre-sizm) n. an idiom or peculiarity of the Greek language; a Hellenism.

Grecize (gre-siz) v.t. [F. Gree, fr. L. Gruecus, freek] to render Greeian; to translate into Greek; -n.t. to speak Greek.

Greco-Roman (gre-kō-rō'man) α. of, or per-taining to, both Greece and

Rome. Also Græco-Roman.

Rome. Also Græco-Roman.

grecque (grek) n. [F.] a vessel having a pergrecque forated bottom, fitted into a coffee-pot and holding the coffee; a Greck fret.

gree (gre) n. [O.F. gre, a step] a step; a stair; a degree in order or rank; order of merit.

gree (gre) n. [O.F. gre, fr. L. gratus, pleasing] pleasure; satisfaction; favour; the prize; honour.

greed (gred) n. [Go. gredus, hunger] an eager desire or longing; greediness; a greedy person.

greedily (gredi-in) adv. in a greedy manner; eagerly; voraciously; ravenously.

greediness (gredi-ines) n. the quality of being greedy (gredi) a. [A.S. grædig, hungry] having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; having a keen desire of anything; eager to obtain. obtain.

Greek (grčk) a. pertaining, or belonging, to Greece; Greeca; the language of Greece. Greek-cross, an upright cross with arms of equal length—the cross of St. George. Greek-fire, a combustible used in warfare-said to be composed of asphalt, nitre, and sulphur, and not extinguishable by water. Greek Orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian Orders (Arch. 1. Greekish (grčkish) a. of., or pertaining to, Greece; Greek; of a Greek character or quality.

or quality.

green (grēn) a. [A.S. grēne—allied to grow] having the colour of grass when fresh and growing; composed of blue and yellow rays; verdant; emerald; full of life and vigour; flourishing; new; recent; immature; young; raw; awkward; not seasoned; of living in a flock or herd; not solitary.

and dry; containing its natural juices; pale; sickly; and the colour of growing plants; a grassy plain gregariously (gre-gā-ri-us-li) adv. in a greward-ri-us-li) adv.

or plat;—pl. fresh leaves or branches; wreaths; leaves and stems of young plants dressed for food;—v.t. to make green. Green-back, paper money, the back being green, first issued in 1862 by the United States. Green-crop, a growing crop; a crop of grasses, turnips, etc. Green-eyed, having green eyes; jealous. Green-grown, covered with verdure. Green-hand, one that is raw and inexperienced. Green-headed, marked by unripe judgment; ignorant. Green-salted, salted down without tanning. Green-sea, a mass of water shipped on deck. Green-make, one or two different kinds of grass-snakes in Green-snake, one or two different kinds of grass-snakes in the United States. Green-stall, a stall on which vegetables

the United States. Green-stall, a stall on which vegetable: are exposed for sale. Green-tea, tea having a greenish colour. Green-vitriol, sulphate of iron, used as a caustic. greenbacker (gren-bak-er) n. one that advocurrency should be confined to Treasury notes. greenery (gren-ip.n. a place where green plants are reared; a mass of plants or foliage. greenfinch (gren-finsh) n. a common British singing-bird. Called also grossbeak. greengage (gren-gaj) n. a choice variety of a greenish hue. a greenish hue.

greengrocer (grēn-grō-ser) n. a retailer of vegetables or fruits in their fresh or green state.

greenheart (gren'hart) n. a very hard kind of wood, found in South America and the West Indies.

greenhorn (gren-horn) n. a raw youth; one greenhouse (gren-hous) n. a house for pre-greenhouse (gren-hous) n. a house for preserving tender plants during winter or cold weather.

greening (greening) n. a sort of apple of a green colour.
greenish (greenish) a. somewhat green; tinged with green.

greenishness (greenishnes) n. the quality of being greenish.
greenly (green'i) adv. with a green colour; newly; immaturely.

greenness (grein-nes) n. quality of being green viridity; freshness; vigour; newness; immaturity; rawness; unripeness; inexperience. greenroom (grein-room) n. the retiring-room of actors in a theatre.

greens (grenz) n.pl. See green.

greensand (gren'sand) n. a sandstone of a greenish hue, the colouring of which is caused by small particles of glauconite, a silicate of iron and potash.

greenshank (gren'shangk) n. a name given to greensickness (gren'sik-nes) n. an anomic greensickness of young women;

chlorosis.

greenstone (gren'ston) n. a rock of the trap formation, consisting of crystals of hornblende and felspar.

greensward (gren'swawrd) n. turf green with green wood (gren'swood) n. trees in spring or summer; wood when green or undried;—a pertaining to greenwood.

greeny (grein) a. greenish; having a green hue;
greet (grein) a. greenish; having a green hue;
greet (grein) a. greenish; to solute; to hail; to
greet (grein) a. greenish; to solute; to hail; to
greeting (greing) a. salutation at meeting;
greeting compliment addressed from one absent greeve, greave, grieve (grei/i) a reeve;

gregarian (gre-gā/ri-an) a. of, or pertaining to, a gregarianism (gre-gā/ri-an-izm) n. the practice gregarianism (gre-gā/ri-an-izm) n. the practice of gathering, or living, in flocks

gregariousness (gre-gu'ri-us-nes) n. the ous; disposition to herd together.

Gregorian (gre-go-i-ian) a. belonging to, or established by, Pope Gregory, as the Gregorian calendar, reformed by Gregory XIII., 1532; Gregorian chants, introduced in 6th century; etc. gremial (gro-ini-ai) a. [F. fr. L. gremium, the lap] -n. a bosom friend; a confidant; a cloth used at mass or ordinations to prevent the bishop's vestments being solled with the cil soiled with the oil.

grenade (gre-nād') n. [F.] a hollow ball, or shell, filled with powder, and

fired by means of a fuse; a bomb shell. grenadier (gren-a-dor) n. for-formatier (gren-a-dor) n. for-formerly, a soldier who threw grenades; one of a company of tall, stout soldiers, that takes post on the right of a battalion, and leads it in every movement; now, one of a regi-ment of guards attached to the court— the Grenadier Chards

the Grenadier Guards. Grenade. grenadine (gren'a-din) n. [F.] Grenade.
grenadine a thin silk used for ladies' dresses, shawls, etc.

shawls, etc.

grey (grā) n. colour of white mingled with black; a
greyhound (grā/hound) n. [M.E. greihund;
grayhound (gra/hound) n. [M.E. greihund;
graceful dog, of several varieties,
graceful dog, of several varieties,
grareful dog. Also
crayhound grayhound.

grayhound.
grice (gris) n. [Icel. griss] a
grice young pig, or the young
of the pig; the young of any animal.
griddle (grid-1) n. [0.F. gregrate] a pan, broad and shallow,
for baking cakes; a detached iron plate, which closes
the top of a stove; a sieve with a wire bottom, used by

gride (grid) v.t. [gird] to pierce; to cut;—v.i. to grate;
gride (to jar; to grind; to scrape harshly;—n. a
harshgrinding, cutting, or hacking; aharshgrating sound.
gridelin (grid-e-in) n. [F. gris de lin, flax-gray] a
pale-purple or gray-violet colour.
gridiron (grid-i-ern) n. [M.E. gredire, a griddle]
fish over the free

fish over the fire.

grief (gref) n. [F. fr. L. gravis, heavy] sorrow: pain; regret; distress of mind caused by affliction, loss of friends, etc.; sadness; disquietude arising from sin or misconduct; anguish; repenting pain; cause of sorrow or distress; grievance. Grief-shot, pierced with grief; sorrow-stricken.

griefful (gref-fool) a. full of grief or sorrow.

grievable (grē'va-bl) a. causing grief; lamen-

grievance (grëvans) n. a cause of grief or complaint; wrong done and suffered; grief; affliction; oppression; hardship; injury; injustice.

grievancer (grëvan-ser) n. one that inflicts a grievance or complaint.

grieve (grëv) n.t. [O.F. grever, fr. L. gravis, heavy] upon; to afflict; to wound or hurt, as the feelings; to vex; to offend;—n.t. to feel grief; to be in pain of mind on account of an evil; to mourn.

griever (grëver) n. one that, or that which, grieves or lannents.

grievingly 'http://wing-li) adv. with grief; sorrow-grievous (greevius) n. causing grief; painful; heavy; oppressive; burdensome; afflic-tive; distressing; great; atrocious; flagitious; offensive; provoking; hurtful; destructive. grievously (greevius-li) adv. in a grievous grievous: grievius-li) great in a grievous grievous: great in great in grievous; grievous: grievous: grievous: grievous; grievous;

atrocity; enormity.

griffin (grif-in) n. [F. griffon, fr. G. grupos, hooknows of a lion, and the head and wings of an eagle; a duenna; a greenhorn in the E. Indian service.

griffin ish) a. watchful; prying. Also griffin like.

griffin ism) a. jealong watchfulpage.

griffinism (grif-in-izm) n. jealous watchfulness or care; greenness or inexperience.
grig (grig) n. [Imit.] a small eel; the sand-eel; a nerry little body; a cricket.

gri-gri, gree-gree (gre-gre) n. [Afr.] a charm

grill (gril) a. [M.E.] harsh; rough; cruel;—v.t. [A.S. grillan] to make angry; to provoke; to terrify.
grill (gril) v.t. [F. griller, fr. L. craticula, a small gridinon] to broil on a grate or gridinon; to terment as if by broiling;—n. a grated utensil for broiling meat; a gridinon. Grill-room, a restaurant or lunch-room where chops, steaks, etc., are grilled to order.

grillade (gri-lad') n. [F.] broiled meat; a dish cooked by broiling.

grillage (gril-ij) n. a framework of sleepers and crossbeams used to sustain foundations

in marshy soils.

grille (gril) n. [F. gril, a gridiron] an iron grating. grilse (grils) n. [perhaps fr. Ir. great sach, the name of a fish] a young salmon on its first return

to fresh water.

grim (grim) a. [A.S.] stern; severe; of forbidding aspect; fierce; ferocious; horrid; frightful; grisly; hideous; suden; surly.

grimace (gri-mās') n. [F.] a distortion of the countenance to express some feeling, as contempt, disapprobation, or the like; a smirk; a made-up face; -v.t. to make grimaces; to distort the

countenance. grimaced (gri-māst') a. distorted; having a

grimalkin (gri-mal'kin) n. [gray and malkin, a dirty drab, a hare, a dim of Moll=

grime (grim) n. [Scand.] foul matter; dirt; sullying blackness, deeply ingrained; -v.t. to sully or soil deeply; to dirt.

grimily (gri-mi-li) a/tv. in a grimy manner or condition; foully.

griminess (gri-ini-nes) n. the state or quality of being grimy; foulness; filthiness, grimly (grim'li) adv. in a grim manner; fiercely; sullenly.

Grimm's law (grimz law) n. the law, discovered by Grimm, which regulates the interchange of mute consonants among the Aryan

grimness (grim'nes) n. fierceness of look; sternness.

grimy (grī-mi) a. full of grime; dirty; foul.

grin (grin) v.t. [A.S. grannian] to express by grinning; v.t. to open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth, so as to show them, as in laughter, scorn, or pain;—n. the act of closing the teeth and showing them.
grind (grind) v.t. [A.S. grandan] to reduce to powder by friction, as in a mill or with the teeth; to polish or sharpen by friction; to prepare for examination; to proper by severe exerctions; to heres, the larges that to oppress by severe exactions; to harass:—v. to perform the operation of grinding; to become ground or pulverized by friction; to become polished or sharpened by friction; to drudge;—n. act of grinding, or turning a mill, etc.; hard or tedious work.

mill, etc.; hard or tedious work.

grinder (grin-der) n. one that, or that which, grinder grinds; one of the double teeth used to grind or masticate the food; a molar;—pl. the teeth.

grindery (grin-der-i) n. a place where knives, etc., are ground.

grinding (grin-ding) n. the act of pulverizing, polishing; or sharpening; oppression.

Grinding-house, a house of correction.

grindingly (grin-ding-li) adv. in a grinding manner; cruelly; oppressively.

grindstone (grind-ston) n. a that circular sandstone used for grinding or sharpening tools.

Grinner (grin'er) n. one that grins.

grinningly (grin'ing-li) adv. in a grinning manner.
grip (grip) n. [A.S.] a grasp or pressure of the hand; a peculiar mode of clasping or shaking the hand; the masonic grip; tenacious power, purchase, bite of pincers or other tool; hold; clutch;—v.t. to grasp and squeeze; to nip, bite, and hold fast.
grip, gripe (grip, grip) n. [M.E.] a small ditch to drain.

to drain.

gripe (grip) v.t. [A.S. gripan] to catch with the hand; to clutch; to seize and hold fast; to compress; to squeeze; to tighten; to pain the bowels by pressure or contraction; to pinch; to distress;—v.t. to hold or pinch, as with a gripe; to get money by hard bargains or exactions; to suffer griping pains; to tend to come up into the wind, as a ship;—n. grasp; seizure; clutch; that on which the grasp is put: a handle; oppression; cruel exaction; pinching distress; pinching and spasmodic pain in the intestines (enietly used in pt.) Gripe-penny, a niggard; a miser. Gripe-penny, a niggard; a miser.

griper (gri-per) n. one that gripes; an extortioner; an exactor; a usurer.

griping (gri-jung) n. a pinching or grasping; a pain in the bowels.
gripingly (gri-jung-il) adv. in a griping or constraining manner; with a griping pain. grippe (grip) n. [F.] influenza; catarrh.

gripple (grip¹) a. [A.S. grīpan, seize] griping; grasping, or miserly disposition.

grippleness (grip-l-nes) n. the quality of heing gripple.
Griqua (grekwa) n. one of a South African race of half-castes descended from Dutch settlers and native women.

gris (grē, gris) n. [F.] a kind of fur, gray in colour.

grisaille (grezid) n. [F. fr. gris, gray] a system of painting in gray tints of various shades. gris-amber (gris-am-ber) n. a form of ambergriseous (gris-e-us) a pearl-gray; gray verging on blue.

grisette (gri-zet') n. [F., a gray gown] the wife or the daughter of a tradesman, so-called because of the gray woollen gown that was usually worn by that class; a gay young Frenchwoman; a gay young girl.

griskin (gris'kin) n. [grice] a sucking-pig; loin of pork broiled.

grisliness (griz'li-nes) n. quality of being grisly.

grisly (griz'li) a. [A.S. grīskīc, fr. grīsan, to shudder] frightful; horrible; terrible. grison (grī'sun) n. [F. grīson, gray] a South American animal, the glutton, which is a

grist (grist) n. [A.S., a grinding] that which is ground at one time; supply; provision—hence, profit; gain. Grist-mill, a mill for grinding grain by the grist, or for customers. little larger than a weasel.

gristle (gris'i) n. [A.S.] a smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies; cartilage.

gristled (gris'ld) a. tough; consisting of gristle.

gristled (gris-la) a. today; consisting of gristle.

gristliness (gris-li) a. consisting of gristle; like gristle;

gristly (gris-li) a. consisting of gristle; like gristle;

grit (grit) n. [A.S. grēot, bran, dust] the coarse part

sand or gravel; a coarse-grained silicious sandstone;

spirit; resolution:—v.t. to grind; to grate;—v.i. to give

forth a sound as of sand under the feet; to grind.

gritstone (grit-ston) n. a coarse-grained sand
stone.

grittiness (griti-nes) n. quality or state of being gritty (griti-nes) n. quality or state of being gritty (grit; a. containing, or consisting of, sand or grizzle (grizi) n. gray; a gray colour; a mixture of white and black; a species of wig. grizzled (grizid) a. [M. E. grizel, fr. F. gris, gray] gray; of a mixed white and black.

grizzly (griz-li) a. somewhat gray.

groan (grön) v.i. [A.S. grānian] to give forth a low, moaning sound, as in pain or sorrow; to sigh under affliction; to be oppressed; to labour under exactions or heavy burdens;—n.a low, moaning sound, usually uttered in pain, sometimes in derision.

groaner (gro-ner) n. one that groans.

groanful (gron'fool) a. sad; agonizing; inducing groans.

groaning (gro-ning) n. the act of groaning; complaint; lamentation; a sound expressive of sorrow or pain; in hunting, the cry of the buck. Groaning-chair, the chair in which a woman formerly sat during labour.

groat (grot) n. [Old Low Ger. grote, a coin of Bretnen]

money of account, equal to fourpence; any small sum.

groats (grôts) n.pl. [A.S. grātan]
groats (grôts) n.pl. [A.S. grātan]
of the hulls or outer coating.
grobian (grôt bi-an) n. [Ger.
grob, coarse] a coarse,
ill-bred fellow; a rude lout; a boor.

grocer (gro'ser) n. [formerly
grocer (gro'ser) n. [formerly
grocer (gro'ser) n. [formerly
groser, one that
sells by the gross, or wholesale] a trader that deais in tea,
sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, etc.
grocery (gro'ser-i) n. a grocer's store;—nl. the
commodities sold by a grocer.
grog (grog) n. [fr. "Old Grog," the nickname of
Admiral Vernon, who introduced it about
1745; he wore grogram breeches] a mixture of spirits and
cold water, usually not sweetened. Grog-blossom, a
redness on the nose, due to ardent spirits. Grog-shop, a
blace where grog or other spirituous liquor, is sold. place where grog, or other spirituous liquor, is sold.

groggery (grog'er-i) n. a grog-shop.

grogginess (grog'i-nes) n. state of being groggy: tenderness or stiffness in the foot of a horse.

of a horse.

grogsy (grogs) a. overcome with grog; tipsy; moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner, owing to a tenderness about the feet (said of a horse).

grogram (grog-ram)n. [O.F. gros-grain, of a coarse grain or texture] a kind of coarse stuff made of silk and mohair: a kind of strong, coarse silk.

groin (groin) n. [Icel. grein, branch] the depressed thigh: [Arch.] the angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches: [O.F.] the snout, or nose, of swine; -v.t. to fashion into groins; to adorn with groins. groined (groind) a. having an angular curve made by the intersection

of two semi-cylinders or arches. Groined roof, an arched roof, or ceiling, formed by the junction of two opposite sets of intersecting, or groined, vaults (in the figure, marked by ribs, or beads, leading up to the apex).

groining (groi'ning) n. any system of vaulting.

gromet, grommet
(grum'et) n. [O.F.] a ring formed
of a strand of rope laid in three
times round, and used to fasten
the upper edge of a sail to the yard-rope or stay; a wad

for cannon, made of rope

groom (groom) n. [feel. gromr, boy] a servant, esp. a nan or boy who has the charge of horses; one of several officers of the English royal household; a bridegroom;—v.t. to tend or care for, as a horse.

a bridegroom;—v.t. to tend or care for, as a horse.

groomsman (gróomz-man) n. an attendant of
a bridegroom at his wedding.

groop (gróop) n. [M.E. grope, ditch] a trench; a drain;
groove. Grooping-iron, a tool for forming grooves; a gouge.

groove (gróoy) n. [D. groef, groeve, a channel, of
cut by a tool; a shaft in mines;—v.t. to cut a groove or
channel in; to furrow. channel in ; to furrow.



grooved (groovd) a. having a groove; furrowed. grooving (roo'ving) n. a system of grooves; the grope (grop) v.t. [A.S. grapian, seize—allied to gripe] to search out by feeling in the dark;—v.i. to attempt to find something in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling; to feel one's way.

groper (gro-per) n. one that gropes.

gropingly (gro-ping-li) adv. by groping.

gros (gro) n. [F.] a textile fabric stronger or heavier than others of the same material; a strong or cesided in tint.

grosbeak (grös'bek) n. one of several small birds having large,

thick bills.

groschen (grö'shen) n. [Ger.] current in German, worth about one

gross (gros) a. [O.F. gros, fr. L. grossus, thick] coarse; rude, rough, as work; vulgar: indelicate; low; impure, as language; large gramed, as wood or fabric; plain; palpable, as an act of injustice; dense; close, as air, etc.; enormous; shameful, as wicked deeds; bulky; fat; corpulent; stupid; dull, as perception or sense; whole; entire; total;—n. the main body; the bulk; the mass; the number of twelve dozen. Gross-headed, having a thick skull; stupid. In gross, in bulk; wholesale. wholesale.

grossification (grō-si-fi-kā'shun) n. the act becoming, gross or thick.

becoming, gross or thick.

grossify v.t. to make gross or thick;—
grossly (grös-ii) v.t. to make gross or thick.
grossly (grös-ii) v.t. in a gross manner: greatly;
carsely; shamefully.
grossness (grös-nes) v. state or quality of being gross; thickness; corpulence; coarseness; enormity.

grossular (gros-u-lar) n. [O. F. groselle, gooseberry] grot (grot) n. [F. grotte, fr. G. kruptē, vault]

grotesque (grō-tesk') a. [F. fr. It. grotta] wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant; irregular in design or form; ludicrous; antic;—n. whimsical figure; ludicrous image; caricature. grotesquely (grō-tesk-li) adr. in a grotesque manner.

grotesqueness (grō-tesk'nes) n. state of grotesqueness (grō-tesker-1) n. an embo-liment or expression of grotesqueness; a grotesque action.

a grotesque accion.

grotto (grotio) n. [It. grotta, fr. L. crypta, fr. G. grotto (grotio) n. [It. grotta, fr. L. crypta, fr. G. earth; a cave for coolness and refreshment; an artificial structure in gardens, in imitation of a natural cave. Grotto-work, ornamental or shell-work on a garden

grotto. **ground** (ground) n. [A.S. grund] the surface of the earth: dry land; region; territory; land; estate; possession; floor; pavement; basis; foundation—hence, first principle; reason; cause; origin; a plain tune or air; a tune on which variations are made; a place or field of action; a foil or set-off; credit; advantage; [Art] the surface on which an object refigure is represented; the primary colour on which ers are wrought; -pd. the surface on which an object r figure is represented; the primary colour on which ers are wrought; -pl. sediment; dregs; lees; -pl. to lay or set on the ground; to found; to fix or set, as on a foundation; to fix lirmly; to instruct in elements or first principles; pl. to run aground; to strike and remain fixed. Ground-angling, angling without a float, with a weight placed a few inches from the hook, so as to sink it to the bottom. Ground-ash, a sapling of ash. Ground-bait, hait dropped to the bottom of the water to collect together the fish. Ground-dove, a dove or pigeon of notably terrestrial habits. Ground-fact, firmly fixed in the ground. Ground-feeder, a fish that feeds at the bottom of the water. Ground-floor, the floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground.

Ground-form, the basis of a word on which the other Ground-form, the basis of a word on which the other parts are formed by declension or conjugation. Groundice, ice formed at the bottom of a river or other body of water; anchorice. Groundity, a common Britist trailing plant (Nepeta glechoma), with purple-blue flowers. Ground-net, a trawl-net or drag-net; a trammel. Ground-nut, the pea-nut; a leguminous, twining plant, having an edible root of a gloular shape, and sweet, aromatic taste, much cultivated in North America. Ground-oak, a sapling of oak. Ground-plan, the surface representation of the divisions of a building. Ground-plot, the ground on which a building is placed; the plan of the lower nart of a building. Ground-rent. the plan of the lower part of a building. Ground-rent, rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land. Ground-sea, a swell of the sea occurring in a alm, and with no other indication of a previous gale. Ground-swell, a broad, deep swell of the ocean, caused by a long continued gale, and felt even at a remote distance after the gale has ceased. Ground-tackle, a general term for the anchors, cables, warps, springs, etc. used for securing a vessel at anchor. Ground-tier, the lowest tier of casks in a vessel's hold; the lowest range of boxes in a theatre.

ground (ground) past tense and past participle of the verb graind.
groundage (groun-dij) n. a tax or dues paid for the ground or space occupied by a ship while in port.

groundedly (groun-ded-li) adv. upon good groundedly (grounds; on firm principles.
grounding (groun-ding) n. the background of any design; the act of putting in such a background.

groundless (ground less a. having no foundation; wanting cause or reason; false; unauthorized.

groundlessly (ground'les-li) adv. without cause, reason, or authority. groundlessness (ground'les-nes) n. want of just cause, reason, or authority.

groundling (ground-ling) n. a fish that keeps at the bottom of the water; a spectator in the pit of a theatre-hence, a low, mean, vulgar person.

groundsell, groundsill (ground'sel, -sil) and syl, sill the timber of a building next to the ground; a sleeper.

groundsel (ground-sel) n. [A.S. gund, pus, and swelgan, to swallow a plant with small yellow flowers, the seeds of which are a common food for small birds.

groundwork (ground-wurk) n. foundation; basis; the essential part; the ground; first principle; original reason.
group (groop) n. [F. groupe, cluster] a cluster, crowd, or throng; an assemblage, either of persons or things; [Paint. and Sculp.] an assemblage of igures or objects in a certain order or relation; [Mus.] a number of eighth, sixteenth, etc., notes tied together; any musical ornament consisting of several short tones; -n.t. to form a group or assemblage: to arrange in a -v.t. to form a group or assemblage; to arrange in a group or order; to classify.

grouping (groo'ping) n. the relative arrangement of figures or objects in drawing, painting, and sculpture.

grouse (grous) n. [probably fr. O.F. griesche, gray] a British gallinaceous bird, having feathered feet, a short bill, and a red band over the eyes, esteemed as the best game, for its greater rarity and wildness and the superior flavour of its flesh (the name is applied to various game-birds, as red grouse, black grouse or blackgame, ptarmigan, capercalizic, and moorfowl);—v.t. to seck or shoot grouse. Grouse-pigeon, a name of the sand-grouse. sand-grouse.

grout (grout) n. [A.S. grāt] coarse meal: pollard; masonry work for filling up small voids, cracks, joints, etc.; also, a finer material used in finishing the best ceilings;—a. made with, or consisting of, grout;—v.t. to fill up with grout, as the joints between stones. Groutale, an alcoholic drink in the south of England.

grouting (grouting) n. the process of filling in filled in.

grouty (grou'ti) a. thick; muddy; sulky; surly; cross.

grove (grov) n. [A.S. grāf, grove, lane cut through trees] a cluster of trees shading an avenue or walk: a group of trees smaller than a forest; a wood of small extent; any cluster or group resembling a grove; a wood sacred to a divinity.

grovel (grov'-1) v.i. [M.E. udv. groveling, flat on the ground, fr. Icel. grāfa] to creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to act in a prostrate posture; to be low or mean.

posture; to be low or mean.

groveller (grov-l-gr) n. one that grovels; an abject wretch.

grovelling (grov-l-ing) a. abject; mean; despication picable; lying with the face down.

grow (grō) v.t. [A.S. grōwun] to cause to grow; to cultivate; to produce; to raise; -v.i. to enlarge in bulk or stature; to develop; to be produced or augmented by vegetation; to come forward; to advance; to be changed; to turn from one state to another; to extend; to proceed from; to spring; to swell; to increase; to proceed from; to spring; to result; to become attached or fixed; to addhere.

growable (gro-a-bl) a. capable of growing or extending, or of being grown or

grower (gro'er) n. one that grows, cultivates, or produces.

growing (gro'ing) n. the gradual increment of animal or vegetable bodies; increase in

growth;—a. promoting or encouraging growth.

growingly (groing-li)adv. in a growing manner;

increasingly.

growl (groul) v.i. [D. groulen, grumble, grunt] to

nurmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an

angry, grumbling sound; to grumble;—v.t. to express by

growling:—n. the murmur or snarl of a cross dog.

growler (grou'ler) n. one that growls; a grumbler; a fish of the perch family; a four-wheeled

growling (grou'ling) n. the act of snarling, as an growling ill-natured cur; a snarling; grumbling growlingly (grou'ling-il) udln. in a growling or snarling manner.

grown (gron) a. increased in growth; enlarged; swollen; arrived at full growth or stature. (groth) n. process of growing; gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies;

growth crease of animal and vegetable bodies; augmentation; production; product; advancement; improvement; consequence; effect; result.

growthful (groth'fool) a. susceptible of growth or improvement.

grozet (grozet) n. [M. E. fr. O.F. groselle, a gooseberry.

grub (grub) v.t. [M. E. grobben, allied to grave, engrave] to dig up, to eradicate; v.i. to dig in. or under, the ground; to be occupied in digging, to beg food;—n. a fleshy, dingy-coloured larva, esp a larva of a beetle or weevil; a short, thick man; that which is grubbed up for food; victuals. Grub-saw, a hand-saw, consisting of a notched iron blade with a stiff back of wood, for cutting marble.

grubber (grub'er) n. one that grubs; an instrument for uprooting trees, shrubs, etc.
grubble (grub'l) v.i. to feel in the dark; to grope;
grubby (grub'i) a. dirty; unclean, as if from grubbing.
Grub street (grub street) n. [name of street near Moorfields, London, much unhabited by poor authors] the tribe of needy or sordid authors;—a. shabby; paltry (applied to any mean literary work).

literary work).

grudge (gruj) v.t. [M.E. grochen, tr. O.F. groucier, grumble] to envy; to view with discontent; to give or take unwillingly or reluctantly:—v.t. to murmur; to repine; to complain; to be covetous or envious; to be unwilling or reluctant;—n. uneasiness at the possession of something by another; ill-will; envy; secret enmity; aversion; dislike; spite; hatred.

grudge (gruj) v.t. [O.F. gruger, crush] to crumble; to crunch; to squeeze.

grudgeful (gruj-fool) a. grudging; envious. grudger (gruj-er) n. one that grudges.

grudging (gruj'ing) n. act of envying, or being unhappy at the prosperity of another; regret for having given something in the way of gift; reluctance.

grudgingly (gruj'ing-li) adv. in a grudging

grudgingness (gruj'ing-nes) n. the state or quality of grudging.
grue, grew (gròo) v.i. [Dan. gru, horror] to shiver; to shudder; to feel horror.
gruel (gròo'el) n. [O.F. fr. Low L. grutum, meal] a light, liquid food, made by boiling meal in water; -v.t. to exhaust; to disable.

gruesome, grewsome (groo'sum) a. causing one to shudder; depressing; repulsive.

gruesomeness, grewsomeness (gròo'sum-nes) n. the quality of being gruesome or frightful.

gruff (gruf) a. [D. grof] rough or stern in manner, voice, or countenance; rugged; harsh.

gruffly (gruf'-li) adv. roughly; harshly; sternly.

gruffness (gruffnes) n. the quality or state of being gruff.
grum (grum) a. [A.S. grom] morose; severe of countenance; grim; low; deep in the throat, as a sound; guttural.

grumble (grum'bl) v.t. [O.D. grommelen, to keep muttering on] to express or utter with grumbling; -v.i. to murmur with discontent; to growl; to snarl; to rumble; to roar; -n. the act of grumbling; a grumbling speech or remark.

grumbler (grum-bler) n. one that grumbles or murmurs; several fish of the gurnard kind, so called from the sounds uttered when caught.

grumbling (grum-bling) n. a murmuring through discontent; a rumbling

sound, as of distant thunder.

grumblingly (grumbling-li) adv. in a complaining, discontented manner.
grume (groem) n. [O.F. grume, knot, lunch, fr.
L. grume; a little heap] a clot, as of blood; a fluid of a viscid consistence.

grumly (grum'li) adv. morosely; sullenly.

grumness (grum-nes) n. the quality of being grum; moroseness; surliness.
grumose, grumous (groot-mos, n. [grume] thick; clotted; clubbed; knotted.

grumousness (groo'mus-nes) n. the state of being grumous, viscid, or

grumpily (grum'pi-h) adv. in a grumpy, surly, or gruff manner.

gruntling (grunt-ling) n. a young hog.

Gruyère (g 'oo'-yar') n. a kind of cheese made at Gruyère, in Switzerland.

gryphon (grif-un) n. a griffin, q.v. guacharo (Sp. la nocturnal bird of South America (it feeds on hard fruits, and is valued for its fat).

guaiacum (gwā-ya-kum) n.[Sp.quayaco] a genus of small, crooked trees, growing in several of the West India islands.

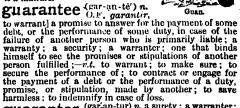


Guacharo.

guan (god'an) n. [S. Amer.] a Brazilian bird about the size of a guinea-hen, and often domesticated for food.

guanaco (gwa-na'-kō) n. [S. Amer.] the largest species of wild llama, a native of South America.

guano (gwa'nō) n. [Sp. quano or huano, fr. Peruv. huanu, dung the long accumulated excrement of certain sea-fowls, used as a manure.



guarantor (gar-an-tur) n. a surety; a warranter; a cautioner; one that undertakes that

guaranty (gar'an-ti) n. the act of warranting or sequence; to secure against surprise, attack, or guard (gar'u.t.) (0. F. quarder, guard) to protect from guard (gard) v.t. [0. F. quarder, guard] to protect from guard (gard) v.t. [0. F. quarder, guard] to protect from the graph of the garder of t

Suard (gard) v.t. [0.4°. parter, guard] to protect from danger; to secure against surprise, attack, or injury; to accompany for protection; to protect the edge of; to bind; -v.s. to watch by way of caution or defence; to be in a state of defence or safety; -n. that which guards or secures; protection; security; defence; vigilance; watchfulness; care in the use of language; caution in statement; a watch; a man, or body of men, on guard; a sentinel; one who has charge of a mall-coach or a railway train; a conductor; part of a d-hilt which protects the hand; ornamental lace or hem protecting the edge of a garment; a chain or cord for fastening a timepiece to one's person; a fence round the deck of a vessel; a posture of defence in fencing; -pl. the picked men of the army; the British household troops; the pads used in cricket to protect the legs. Guard-obat, a boat employed in guarding or watching. Guard-chain, a chain used to secure something, as a watch, ctc. Guard-duty, the duty performed by a guard or sentinel. Guard-nuse, a building in which a military guard is stationed; a place for the detention of prisoners under guard. Guard-ring, a plain ring worn to prevent a valuable one from slipping from the finger; a keeper. Guard-coom, a room for the general state of the secondary of the secondary of courses. the finger; a keeper. Guard-room, a room for the accommodation of guards. Guard-ship, a vessel of war to superintend the marine affairs in a harbour or river (used formerly to receive impressed seamen); care; protection.

guardable (gar'da-bl) a. capable of being

guardage (gár-dij) n. wardship.

guardant (gar-dant) a. acting as a guard or towards the beholder;—n. a guard or guardian. guarded (gar-ded) a. cautious; wary; circumcaution (said of words); reticent; reserved. guardedly (gar-ded-li) adv. in a guarded or guardedness (gar-ded-lies) n. state or quality of being guarded.

guarder (gar'der) n. one that guards.

guardian (gar-dynn) n. one that guards, preserves, or secures; a warden; one that has the custody of the person or property of an infant, a minor without living parents, or a person incapable of managing his own affairs;—a. guarding; protecting.

guardianless (gar-dynn-les) a. destitute of a guardian purportected.

guardianship a guardian; unprotected.

guardless (gard-les) a. having no guard or guardless (gard-les) a. having no guard or guardsman (gard-les) n. one that guards;

guardsman (gardz'man) n. one that guards an officer or soldier of the guards.

guava (gwà'va) n. [Sp.] a tropical tree or its yellow, pear-shaped fruit, which makes a delicious jelly.



jelly.

gub (gub) n. [M.E. gobet a small piece] a lump; a projection on a wheel.

gubernation (gu-ber-na'shun)n. [L. gubernare, gudgeon (guj'un) n. [G. kōbios] a small fresh-gudgeon (guj'un) n. [G. kōbios] a small fresh-guntilis), allied to the carp; a bait; allurement; a person easily cheated; -n. foolish; stupid; -v.t. to insnare; to cheat; to impose on.

gudgeon (guj'un) n. [O. F. gougeon, pin of a pulley] that part of a horizontal shaft or axic which turns in the collar; a metal clamp bolted to the stern-post of a ship, collar; a metal clamp bolted to the stern-post of a ship, for the rudder to hang on; a pin for securing together

gue (gū) n. [F. gucux] a rogue; a vagabond; a

Gueber, Gheber (gë'ber) n. [Per.] a fire-worshipper; a follower of Zoroaster and the ancient Persian religion.

Zoroaster and the ancient Persian religion.

Guelph, Guelf (gwelf) n. [so called from Welf party in the 12th century] one of the papal and popular party of Italy which, from 1250 to 1500, aimed at national independence in opposition to the Ghibellines.

guerdon (gerdun) n. [O.F.] a reward; requital; recompense; -v.t. to reward.

guerdonable (gerdun-a-bl) a. worthy of guerdon or reward.

guerilla, guerrilla (ger-ril'a)n. [Sp.fr. querra, guerilla, guerrilla (ger-ril'a)n. [Sp.fr. querra, carrying on war by the constant attacks of independent

carrying on war by the constant attacks of independent bands; one that carries on, or assists in carrying on, irregular or predatory warfare: -a. pertaining to guerillas.

guernsey (geril-zi) n. [h Ozernsey, one of the Channel Islands, cf. Jersey] a close-

fitting knitted woollen shirt.

guess (ges) r.t. [M.E. gessen, fr. Dan. gisse, guess] to conjecture; to judge at random; to form an opinion on what is likely or probable, but is not certain or decisive; to suppose; to think; to conjecture rightly; to hit upon by accident; -v.i. to make a guess or random judgment;—n. judgment without sufficient or decisive evidence or grounds; conjectures.

guessable (ges'a-bl) a. capable of being guessed.

guesser (ges'er) n. one that guesses.

guessing (ges'ing) n. guesswork; conjecture; guessingly (ges'ing-li) adv. by guesswork; by guesswork; by way of conjecture. guesswork (ges'wurk) n. work performed at hazard; result obtained by conjecture.

guest (gest) n. [Icel. pestr] a visitor entertained for a short time; a lodger at a hotel, lodging, or boarding-house. Guest-chamber, a room for the entertainment of guests. Guest-house, an inn.

guesting (ges-ting) n. hospitable entertainment. guestive (ges'tiv) a. pertaining, or suitable, to a guest.

guestwise (gest'wiz) adv. in the manner, or guest.
guffaw (gu-faw) n. [Imit.] a loud burst of laughter; a horse-laugh.

guggle (gug'l) v.i. [fr. gurgle] to gurgle.

guhr (goor) n. [Ger.] a loose, earthy deposit, formed by the infiltration of water into rock.

guidable (gi'da-bl) a. capable of being guided.

guidage (gi-dij) n. reward given to a guide; guidance. guidance (gi-dans) n. act of guiding; direction; guidance (gi-dans) n. act of guiding; direction; guide (gid) v.t. [F. guider, allied to A.S. witan, conduct by counsel; to instruct in the path of duty; to order or manage, as one's own affairs; to regulate; to

superintend, as the actions of others:-n. one that leads superIntend, as the actions of others;—n. one that leads another in his way; a conductor; one that directs or regulates; that which instructs and influences, as example or experience. Guide-book, a descriptive hand-book of countries, localities, or towns, for the use of travellers. Guide-post, a post at the junction of two or more roads, to direct travellers in the way.

Suideless (gid-les) a. without a guide or means of guidence.

Guider n. one that guides; a guide or director.

guideship (gid'ship) n. guidance; government; treatment.
guidon (gg'dong) n. [F. guidon] a small flag or streamer; the flag of a guild or fraternity;

one that carries a flag.

guild, gild (gild) n. [Icel. gildi, fr. gjalda, to pay]

guild, gild (gild) n. [Icel. gildi, fr. gjalda, to pay]

a corporation; a society or fraternity
of merchants or tradesmen bound by their own laws, and
united for the protection of their class and trade (all the
old trades had their several guilds); in Scotland, a
corporation of merchants or tradesmen of all kinds made
freemen of the city freemen of the city.

guilder, gilder (gil'der) n. a Dutch silver coin guilder, gilder of the value of Is. 8d. sterling. guildhall (gild'hawl) n. the hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles—hence,

the town hall.

guile (gil) n. [O.F., deceit, of. A.S. wil] craft; cundeceive; to beguile; to disguise.

guile (gil) n. [F. guiller, ferment] the fermented wort used by vinegar-makers; a brewer's vat.

guileful (gilfool) a. full of guile; characterized by cunning, deceit, or treachery.

guilefully (gilfool) adv. artfully; insidiously; treacherously.

guilefulness (gil-fool-nes) n. deceit; secret treachery; habit or disposition to

deceive.

guileless (gil-les) a. free from guile or deceit;
guilelessly (gil-les-i) adv. in a guileless manner;
guilelessly (gil-les-li) adv. in a guileless manner;
guilelessness (gil-les-nes) n. state or quality
from deceit; simplicity.
guiler (gil-ler) n. one that betrays by deceit and art;
guilemot (gil-emot) n. [F.] a marine diving
benguins, auks, and divers, and
found in the northern parts of
Europe, Asia. and America.
guilloche (gil-losh) n. [F. fr.
guilloche (gil-los

posed of intersecting curved lines,

as on a watch-case; [Arch.] an ornament of interlacing bands or ribbons; -v.t. to form guilloches on. guillotine (gil-ū-tēn') v. [F. guillotine fr. Guillotin(1738-Guillemot. 1814), the inventor a machine for beheading a person by the descending stroke of a heavy

beheading a person by the descending stroke of a heavy axe or cutting knife; -v.t. to behead with the guillotine.

Suilt (gilt) n. [A.S. aylt, crime, trespass (orig. payment or fine for an offence)] criminality and consequent liability to punishment; wilful violation of law, or neglect of known duty; crime; offence; condition of being charged with, or convicted of, crime; in civil law, exposure to forfeiture or fine, etc. Guilt-sick, sickened by consciousness of guilt.

guiltily (gil'ti-li) adv. in a guilty manner.

guiltiness (gil'ti-nes) n. state of being guilty; criminality.
guiltless (gil'ti-nes) n. state of being guilty; criminality.
guiltless (gilt'les) n. free from guilt; innocent; guiltless (gilt'les-li) adv. in a guiltless manner; so as to be without guilt.
guiltlessness (gilt'les-nes) n. innocence; guiltlessness (gilt'les-nes) n. innocence; guilty (gil'ti) a. criminal; having done, or proved to have done, wrong; sinful; wicked; evil;

guimpe (gimp) n. [F.] a chemisette worn with a low or square-necked dress.
guinea (gin'e) n. [fr. Guinea, in W. Africa] a gold coin formerly current

in Great Britain, current value 21s. sterling. Guinea-corn, the great, or Indian, millet. Guinea-dropper, one that cheats by dropping counterfeit guineas. Guinea-fowl, a galfinaceous bird, with plumage of a dark gray colour apotted with white, and a Seaky acceptance on each side. fleshy excrescence on each side



deshy excreecence on each side the head, orig. from Africa. Guinea-pig [for Guiana-pig] a small Brazilian rodent, of a white colour, with spots of orange and black, somewhat resembling a small pig; one whose fee is a guinea; a professional and unqualified company director.

guipure (gë-pôor) n. [F.] a lace in imitation of mesh, but with the pattern maintained by brides or bars.

guise (gīz) n. [O.F.] external appearance in manner or dress; garb; behaviour; mien; custom; mode; practice;—v.i. to dress as a guiser.

guiser (gī-zer) n. a person in disguise; a mummer, or masker, at Christmas.

guitar (gi-târ) n. [F. guitare, fr. G. kithara, lyre or lute] a stringed instrument of music resembling the violin, but larger, and having six strings, with seventeen frets, played upon with the fingers.

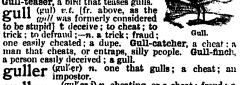
gulch (gulch) n. [Etym. un-of swallowing or devouring; a ravine; a gully; -v.t. to swallow greedily

gulden (goolden) n. [Ger.]
silver coin worth 2s. sterling.
gules (gulle) n. [F. gueules] a red colour; red in
heraldic shields.

gulf (gulf) n. [F. polfe] a large bay; a sea extending widely into the land beyond the coast-line; an alyss; a deep chasm in the earth—hence, an immeasurable depth; a whirlpool; a sucking eddy; anything insatiable;—v.t. to engulf: to swallow;—v.t. to flow like the waters of a gulf. The Gulf Stream, a broad, warm current that issues from the Gulf of Mexico, flows northwards along the castern coast of the United States, and then, at Newfoundland, is deflected diagonally across the Atlantic. gulfweed found in the Gulf Stream.

gulfy (gul'fi) a. full of whirlpools or gulfs.

gull (gul) n. [Bret. gwelan, fr. gwela, to cry, to weep! a web-footed sea-fowl of the genus Larus, with long, narrow wings, a straight beak hooked at the tip, and palmated feet with a small hind toe.
Gull-teaser, a bird that teases gulls.



gullery (gul'er-i) n. cheating, or a cheat; fraud; a place where gulls breed or are kept.
gullet (gul'et) n. [O.F. gonlet, fr. L. gula, throat] the throat; the passage in the animal neck, through which food enters into the stomach; the cesophagus; a small stream or channel; a cut, or narrow passage, in excavations.

gullibility (gul-i-bil'1-ti) n. quality of being gullible; credulity.
gullible (gul-i-bi) a. easily gulled or imposed on; credulous.

gullish (gul'ish) a. foolish; stupid.

guily (gui-i) n. [O.F. poulet, of, pullet) a channel worn in the earth by a current of water; a guich; a ditch; a gutter. Guilly-hole, the aperture by which drains or gutters discharge into the sewer.

gullymouth (gul'i-mouth) n. a kind of large pitcher or ewer.

Gulo (gū·lo) n. a genus of carnivorous animals, as the wolverene, glutton, gron, etc.
gulosity (gū·los·i-ti) n. [L. gula, throat] greeding (gulp) v.t. [D., a great raught] to swallow eagerly; to swallow up;—n. a swallow, or as much as is swallowed, at once; a disgorging. To gulp up, to disgorge.

gum (gum) n. [A.S. $\rho\delta ma$, jaws] the hard, fleshy substance covering the jaw and investing the teeth; insolent talk; chatter. Gum-boil, a boil, or small abscess, on the gum. Gum-rash, a cutaneous disease in the gums, frequent in babies. Gum-stick, a small piece of some hard substance, as ivory or coral, given to children

to bite when teething.

gum (gum) n. [L. gummi, fr. G. kommi] a concrete mucilage which exudes from the bark of several trees, and thickens on the surface-of several qualities, and generally soluble in cold or hot water (used largely and generally soluble in cold of not water (used largely for stiffening and adhesive purposes);—v.t. to smear with gum; to unite or stiffen by gum. Gum-arabic, a gum obtained from various species of the acacia, the best kind coming from Arabia. Gum-cistus, a plant of the genus Cistus; a species of rock-rose. Gum-pot, a metal pot in which the materials for varnish are melted. Gum-resin, an inspissated sap or juice drawn from various plants by incision—composed of resin with some other vegetable compound, according to the nature of the tree, as aloes myrrh, gamboge, scammony, olibanum, etc. Gumwater, gum-arabic dissolved in water.

gumbo (gum-bo) n. [Amer.] a soup, usually of chicken, thickened with okra.
gumby (gum-bo) n. [W. Ind.] a kind of African drum.

gummiferous (gu-mif-e-rus) a. [L. gwmmi, and jerre, to bear] producing gum.

ducing gum.

gumminess (gum'i-nes) n. state or quality of being gummy; viscousness.

gumming (gum'ing) n. a disease in trees bearing stone-fruits.

gummosity (gu-nos'i-ti) n. gunminess; the nature of a gum.

gummous (gum'us) a. of the nature or quality of gum; viscous; adhesive.

gummy (gum'i) a. consisting of gum; viscous; gum'y adhesive; productive of gum; covered with gum. with gum.

gumption (gum'shun) n. [probably A.S. giman, observe] capacity; shrewdness; address

gumption (gum-snun) m. promacy the art of preparing colours; magip.
gun) m. [M. E. gonne] a tube or barrel, usually of iron, for discharging balls, shot, or other missiles, by the explosion of gunpowder; a fire-arm in general (the larger kinds are called cannon, and the smaller, musket, carbine, rifle, fowling-piece, etc.);—v.i. to shoot with a gun; to practise fowling or hunting small game. Gunbarrel, the barrel or tube of a gun. Gun-captain, the chief of a gun's crew, generally a petty officer. Guncarriage, a heavy wooden frame resting on wheels, on which cannon are placed—necessary for the recoil of the gun when fired, and to shift its position. Gun-deck, a lower deck of a ship where the gun-room is. Gun-fre, the hour at which the morning and evening gun is fired. Gun-flint, a piece of flint fixed in the lock of a gun, to strike against the cap and ignite the charge. Gunsun-nint, a piece of finit fixed in the lock of a gun, to strike against the cap and ignite the charge. Gun-narpoon, a toggle-iron discharged from a bomb-gun at a whale. Gun-maker, a maker of guns or small fire-arms. Gun-metal, an alloy of nine parts of copper and one part of tin, used for cannon, etc. Gun-port, a hole in a ship's side for the muzzle of a cannon. Gun-room, an apartment on the after end of the lower gun-deck of a chiraf war cognized as a measurement by the light and the string of the string of the lower gun-deck of a chiraf war cognized as a measurement on the after end of the lower gun-deck of a chiraf war cognized as a measurement on the string of the lower gun-deck of a chiraf war cognized as a measurement on the string of the lower gun-deck of a chiraf war cognized as a measurement on the string of the lower gun-deck of a chiraf war cognized as a second control of the lower gun-deck of a chiraf war cognized as a chiraf war of the lower gun-deck of a chiraf war cognized as a chiraf war of the lower gun-deck of a chiraf war cognized as a chiraf war of the lower gun-deck of a chiraf war cognized as a chiraf war of the lower gun-deck of of the lower gun-d apartment on the after end of the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, occupied as a mess-room by the lieutenants. Gun-shy, afraid of a gun; frightened by the report of a gun. Gun-stick, a ramrod. Gun-stock, the stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed. Gun-stocker, one that fits the stocks of guns to the barrels. Gun-tackle, the tackle for running a gun in or out of a port-hole. Gun-wad, a circular piece of cardboard or felt, used to keep the ammunition in place in the gun-barrel or shell. Gun-wadding, the material of which gun-wads are made.

gunboat (gun-bot) n. a boat or small vessel of light draught, fitted to carry one or more guns.

guncotton (gun'kot-n) n. a highly explosive obtained by soaking

gunnage (gun-ij) n. the total of the guns carried by a ship of war.
gunner (gun-er) n. one that works a gun; a warrant-officer in the navy having charge of the ordnance.

of the ordnance.

gunnery (gun'er-i) n. the art or science of firing guns. Gunnery-ship, a ship specially devoted to the practice of gunnery.

gunning (gun'ing) n. the art or practice of gunning (gun'ing) n. the art or practice of gunny (gun'ing) n. [Hind. qont. sacking] a strong, coarse kind of sacking.

gunpowder (gun'powder) n. a mixture of salt-petre, sulphur, and charcoal pulverized, granulated, and dried; a fine kind of green tea.

gunshot (gun'shot) n. the distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot; the distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun so as to be effective;—a. made by the shot of a gun.

gunsmith (gun'smith) n. a maker of small arms; an armourer.

gunstone (gun'stōn) n. a stene used for the shot insertion in the lock of a gun.

Gunter's chain (gun'terz chān) n. [fr. Edmund Gunter's chain (gun'terz chān) n. [fr. Edmund

Gunter's chain (gun'terz chan)n. [fr. Edmund Gunter's chain (gun'terz chan)n. [fr. Edmund chain commonly used for measuring land (it is 4 rods or 66 feet long, and divided into 100 links).

Gunter's scale (gun'terz skál) n a rule, graduated lines, for solving questions in arithmetic and

geometry, etc.

gunwale, gunnel (gun'l) n. [gun and wale] the upper edge of a ship's side; the uppermost wale of a ship.

gurge (gurj) n. [L. gurges, a whirlpool] a whirlpool. gurgitation (ger-ji-tā'shun) n. [L. mrgiture, to flood] surging rise and fall; ebullient motion, as of boiling water.
gurgle (gur'gl) v.i. [through It fr. L. murges] to run or flowing the property of the pr

-n. a gush or flow of liquid.

gurglet (gur'-glet) n. a very porous carthen vessel. gurgling (gur-gling) n. a running with a broken and noisy current.

Gurkha (goortka) n. a member of the dominant race in the Kingdom of Nepal,

gurlet (gurdet) n. a mason's pickaxe, with a sharp point and a cutting edge.

gurly (gurli) a. fierce; stormy.

gurnard, gurnet (gurthard, -net) n. [O.F. grunner, to grunn't a scatish, of the genus Trigla, having a large and spiny head, with malled cheeks.

gurrah (gur'a) n. [Hind. garha, cloth] a kind of plain, coasse, Indian muslin.
gush (gush) v.i. [D.] to flow copiously; to rush forth, as a fluid from confinement, to act with a sudden and rapid impulse;—n. a sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; the fluid thus emitted.

gusher (gush'er) n. that which gushes; one that is emotional.

gushing (gushding) a. rushing forth with vio-lence, as a fluid: sentimental. gusset (gus-et) n. [F. pousset, arm-pit, gusset] a piece of cloth inserted in a garment for the

purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part; -v.t. to

make with a gusset; to insert a gusset.

gust (gust) n. [L. gustus, taste] the sense or tasting; relish; gratification of any kind; enjoyment; intellectual perception or appreciation;

kind; enjoyment; intellectual perception or appreciation; critical taste; -v.t. to taste.

gust (gust) n. [Icel. gustr, a blast] a sudden squall or blast of wind; a sudden, violent burst of passion.

gustable (gustabb) a. capable of taste; pleasant to the taste; eatable; enjoyable.

gustation (gustabshun) n. the art of tasting; the sense of taste.

gustative, gustatory (gus'ta-tiv, -tur-i) to, the sense of taste.

gustful, gusty (gust fool, gust) a. attended with gusts; squally; subject to sudden blasts or storms; windy; stormy tempestuous. gustful (gust'fool) a. tasteful; palatable.

gustfulness (gust-fool-nes) n. the quality of being gustful or full of savour.
gusto (gust-to) n. [lt.] nice appreciation or enjoyment; relish; taste; lking.
gustoso (goos-to-zo)adv.[lt.] with taste; elegantly; feelingly [Mus.].
gut (gut) n. [A.S. put, geotam, pour] the intestinal gasage between rocks or hills; a preparation of the intestines used for violin strings, in angling, etc.;—pl. the whole mass of intestines;—v.t. to take out the bowels from: to eviscerate: to destroy the interior of; to remove from; to eviscerate; to destroy the interior of; to remove

gutta-percha (gut'a-per'cha) n. [Malay tree producing it] an inspissated sap obtained from various trees found in the Malay Archipelago (in many of its properties it resembles caoutchoue).
guttate (gut'ât) a. containing drops or drop-like

guttation (gu-tā-shun) n. [L. gutta, a drop] the act of dropping, or flowing in drops.
gutta-trap (guta-trap) n. the inspissated juice of the bread-fruit tree (it is sometimes used in making bird-lime, on account of its glutinous properties).

gutted (gut'ed) a. having entrails; having the entrails removed.

gutter (gut-gr) n. [O.F. goutiere, fr. L. gutta, a drop]
any passage for water; a tube or pipe for conveying rain from the roof or caves of a building; a hollow veying rain from the roof or eaves of a building; a hollow or channel in the earth for conveying water (usually on the side of a road or street);—v.t. to form into small, longitudinal hollows or channels;—v.i. to become hollowed or channelled; to let fall drops. Gutter-blood, a base-born person; one sprung from the lowest ranks of society. Gutter-snipe, a street arab. Gutter-spout, the spout through which the water from the eaves of a bouse pages of?

gutter (gut'er) n. one that guts fish in dressing

Guttera (gut-e-ra) n. [L. gutta, a drop] a genus of crested guinea-fowls.
guttering (gut-er-ing) n. the process of forming into gutters; materials for gutters or

guttiferous (gu-tif'e-rus) a. [L. gutta, a drop, and ferre, to bear] yielding gum or resinous substances.

guttulous (gut'ū-lus) a. in the form of small drops.

guttural (rut'-ral) a. [L. guttur, throat] pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat; -n. a letter pronounced in the throat, as the Greek z, or ch in the Scottish word lock.

gutturalize (gut'u-ral-īz) v.t. to speak or gutturally (gut'u-ral-ī) adv. in a gutturally (gut'u-ral-ī) adv. the quality of

gutturalness (gut'u-ral-nes) n. the quality of being guttural.

gutturize (gut'u-rīz) v.t. to form in the throat.

guy (gi) n. [O.F. guie, a guide] a rope used to steady or confine other parts of a ship's tackle [Naut.];

Suy or confine other parts of a ship's tackle [Naut.];

-v.t. to guide; to keep in place; to steady. Guy-rope, a rope to steady a spar; a guy.

guy (gi) n. [short for Guy Fawkes] a grotesque guy (gi) n. [short for Guy Fawkes] a grotesque guy (guz) v.t. [O.F. des-gouziller, to swallow treat as a guy; to ridicule.

guzzle (guz-l) v.t. [O.F. des-gouziller, to swallow drink frequently; -v.t. to swallow liquor greedily; to drink frequently; -v.t. to swallow liquor greedily; to drink frequently; -v. drink; a debauch; a drain or ditch.

guzzler (guz-ler) n. one that guzzles; an immoderate drinker or eater.

guzzy, guzzle (guz-l) n. [Hind. gazt] Indian cotton cloth of the poorer kind.

gybe (jib) v.t. See jib and gibe.

gymkhana (jim-ká'na) n. [Hind.] a place for athletic games; a meeting for such

gymnasiast (jim-nû/zi-ast) n. one that studies at a gymnasium or classical school.
gymnasium (jim-nû/zi-um) n. [G. gumnasion, fr. gumnos, naked) a place where the telephone continues are performed; a school for the higher

branches of literature and science.

gymnast (jim'nast) n. one that teaches or practises gymnastic exercises; the manager of a gymnasium.

gymnastic (jim-nas'tik) n. athletic exercises; one that practises or teaches athletic exercises.

gymnastical (jim-nas'ti-kal) a. pertaining to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defence, or diversion.

gymnastically (jim-nas'ti-kal-i) adv. in a gymnastic (jim-nas'ti-kal-i) adv. in a gymnastics (jim-nas'ti-kal-i) adv. the art of performing athletic or disciplinary

exercises.

gymnic (jim'nik) a. pertaining to athletic exercises; performing athletic exercises.
gymnosophist (jim-nos'u-fist)m.[G. qumnos, naked, and sophos, wise] one of a sect of East Indian philosophers and religious teachers, who went almost naked.

the power of giving a strong electric shock).

gynarchy (jin'ar-ki) n. [G. gunē, woman, and archein, to rule, govern] government

by a female.

gynecocracy, gynocracy (jin-e-kok' ra-si, -jin-ok-ra-si) n. [G. gunē, gunaikos, woman, and kratein, to rule] government administered by a woman.

gynecology (jin-e-kol-ō-ji) n. [G. gunē, woman, and logos, discourse] the science of the diseases peculiar to women.

gynecratic (jin-e-kratik) a. of, or pertaining to, government by women.
gyneolatry (jin-e-ol-a-tri) n. [G. gunē, woman, devotion to, or worship of, women.
gyp (jip) n. [contr. for gypsy] a male attendant at Cambridge University. Gyp-room, the room in a college suite in which are kept the utensils for the serving of meals

gypseous (jip'se-us)a. resembling, or containing, gypsum.

gypsiferous gypsum.

gypsiferous (jip-sif-e-rus) a. (L. gypsum, and ferre, bear) producing gypsum.

gypsography (jip-sog-ra-fi) n. [L. gypsum, and graphein, write] the art or practice of engraving upon natural gypsum.

gypsous (jip-sus) a. containing or resembling lime or plaster.

gypsum (jip-sum) n. [L. fr. G. gupsos, chalk) a mineral consisting of sulphate of lime and 21 per cent. of water (when burnt to drive off the water, and ground up, it forms plaster of Paris).

gypsy See gipsy.

gyra (ji'ra) n. [Low L.] the richly embroidered border of a robe.

gyral (ji'ral) a. moving in a circular path or way;

whiching; gyratory.

gyrate (ji'rat) v.i. [L. gyrare, move in a circle]

to revolve round a central point; to move

gyration (jī-rā/shun) n. act of turning or whirling around a fixed centre; a circular or spiral motion; rotation. gyrational (jī-rā'shun-sl) a. of, or pertaining to,

gyratory (ji'ra-tur-i) a. moving in a circle, or spirally.
gyre (jir) n. [L. fr. G. guros, a ring] a circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn;

gyrfalcon (jir'faw-kn) n. [O.F. gerfaucon] the gyroidal (ji-roi'dal) a. spiral in movement or arrangement.
gyromancy (jir'u-man-si) n. [G. guros, ring, kind of divination performed by drawing a ring or circle, and manteia, divination] a spiral will big in or second it.

kind of divination performed by drawing a ring or circle, and walking in or around it.

gyron (ji run) n. [F. giron, fr. O. H. Ger. gēro, spear] an ordinary made by two lines drawn from any part of the escutcheon, and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point [Her.].

gyroscope (ji ro-skōp) n. [G. guros, circle, and skopein, view] a rotating wheel mounted in a ring or rings for illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies, the composition of rotations, etc.

gyrostat (ji ro-stat) n. [G. guros, round, and statikos, static] an instrument for illustrating the dynamics of rotation.

gyrostatic (i)-ro-statistis a. relating to the principle in dynamics that a body in rotating tends to preserve its plane of rotation.

gyve (iiv) n. [M.E. fr. A.F. gires] a shackle, esp. one to confine the legs; a fetter;—v.t. to fetter;

to shackle; to chain.

H, h is the eighth letter of the English alphabet, and usually classed as the sixth consonant. Formatively it is not a consonant, but resembles a vowel in being an expiration, only more forced and guttural. Sometimes before vowels it is mute, as in honest, and also when allied with g, as in bright, light: when preceded by w it is pronounced before the w, as in what, where. As a numeral it stands for 200, and with a dash over it (H) 200,000. H is the seventh degree in the diatonic scale, being used by Germans for B natural. ha (hà) int. an exclamation denoting suprise, joy, or grief; in speaking, it is sometimes expressive of hesitation or doubt. Ha! ha! an exclamation denoting laughter. Ha-hum, expression of doubt. haaf (háf) n. [Icel. haf, sea] a deep-sea fishing-ground, Shetland.

habeas corpus (habe-as kor-pus) n. [L. habeas corpus) (have the body] a writ having for its object to bring a party before a court or judge; esp. one to inquire into the cause of a person's imprisonment or detention by another, with the view to protect the right to personal liberty; a writ for the purpose of delivering an individual from false imprisonment. habeck (habek) n. an instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

haberdasher (habe-clash-er) n. [O.F. hapertas, fr. Old Icel. hapurtask, pedlars' wares, i.e. things of small value] a retailer of stuffs, as silks, muslins, linen, lace, etc., or of small wares, such as tapes, pins. needles, thread, etc. haberdashery (habe-clash-er-i) n. goods sold by a haberdasher; the business of a haberdasher.

of a haberdasher.

haberdine

(hab'er-din) n. [O.F. habbrdean] the common cod; esp. dried salt cod.

habergeon

(ha-ber'jun) n. [F.] defensive armour descending from the neck to the middle, and formed of little iron rings or meshes.

habilable (hab'i-la-bl) a. [F. habiller, clothe] capable of being clothed.

habilatory (hab'i-la-tur-i) a. pertaining, or relating, to clothes.

habiliment (ha-bil'i-ment) n. [F. ft. L. habilis, ready, ft. fr. habere, have] a garment; clothing;—pl. dress; garments.

habilimented (ha-bil'i-ment) a. having habilimented (ha-bil'i-ta's) v.t. to qualify; to fit; to accourte.

habilitation (ha-bil-i-ta'shun) n. [L. habitis, ready, ft] qualification.

habit (habit) n. [O.F. fr. L. habitus, attire, dress, fr. habere, have] dress; garment: clothes in general; an upper coat or cloak worn by ladies; a coat with a long skirt worn in riding; usual state or condition; custom; practice; usage; particular state or condition of the body; bodily temperament; mental condition acquired by custom or practice; tendency to repeat an action or act in the same way; mode; manner; way; style; -v.t. to dress; to clothe; to array; -v.t. to dwell in; to inhabit. Habit-cloth, a light broad-cloth, abapted for women's riding habits. Habit-maker, one that makes habits.

habitability (hab-i-ta-bil'i-ti) n. habitableness. habitable (habitare, dwell] capable of being inhabited or dwelt in; fit for occupation or residence. habitableness (habitable; capacity of being habitable; capacity of being inhabited.

habitably (hab'i-ta-bli) adv. in a manner to be occupied or inhabited.

habitacle (hab'i-ta-kl) n. (la. habitare, dwell] a dwelling-place; a recess; an alcove.

habitance (hab'i-tans) n. dwelling; abode; residence.

habitancy (hab'i-tans) n. legal residence or settlement; domiciliation.

habitant (habi-tant) n. an inhabitant; a dweller; a resident.

habitat (habi-tat) n. the natural abode or locality of a plant or animal; dwelling or place of

residence.

habitation (hab-i-tā'-shun) n. act of inhabiting; state of dwelling; place of abode; a settled dwelling; a residence; a group, lodge, or company.

habitual (ha.bit'ū.al) a. formed or acquired by habit; customary; according to habit; rendered permanent by frequent use or practice; accustomed; usual; common.

habitually (ha-bit'ū-al-i) adv. in a habitual manner; customarily; usually.

habitualness (ha-bit'ū-al-nes) n. the state or character of being habitual.

habituate (ha-bit-ū-āt) v.t. to accustom to a practice or usage; to familiarize. habituation (ha-bit-ū-ā-shun) n. the act of habituation, or the state of being

habituated.

habituated.

habitude (hab'i-tūd) n. [L. habitudo] external form or condition of a body; relative state or quality; customary mode; repetition of an act, thought, or feeling; confirmed practice.

habitue (ha-bit'ū-à) n. one habituated to a certain place; a frequenter, as of a theatre.

hachure (hach'ūr, hash'ūr) n. [F.] a short line used in delineating surfaces, esp. mountains, in map engraving; a hatching.

hacienda (hà-thè-en-da) n. [Sp]. an isolated farm or farm-house.

hack (hak) v.t. [A.S. haceian] to cut irregularly and awkwardly; to notch; to mangie; to speak with stops or hesitation;—v.i. to make an effort to raise phlegm; to hawk; to cough;—n. a notch; a cut; hesitating or faltering speech: a kick on the shins; a bruise produced by kicking; a blunt axe; a pick. Hack-iron, a miner's pick; a hack; a chisel used in cutting nails. Hack-lag a block for chopping on Hack-log, a block for chopping on.

hack (lak) n. [contr. for buckney] a herse, or coach or other carriage, let out for common hire; a family horse used in all kinds of work; a man that hires himself out for any literary work;—a. hackneyed; hired; mercenary; worn out by service;—v.t. to let out for hire:—v.t. to ride on the road; to ride with an ordinary horse or pace.

hack (hak) n. [fr. hatch] a grated frame; a rack for feeding cattle; a frame for drying fish or cheese; a place for drying bricks before burning; the wooden traine in the tail-race of a mill:—r.t. to place bricks in rows to dry before burning. Hack-trap, a kind of weir for taking fish.

hackberry (hak'ber.) n. [Scand.] an American hackberry (hak'ber.) n. [Scand.] an American tree having the appearance of an elm, and bearing sweet. edible fruit about the size of a cherry (hak'er.) n. [Hind. chakra, a cart] in hackery (hak'er.) n. [Hind. chakra, a cart] in Bengal, a rude two-wheeled bullock-cart.

hacking (hak'ing) a. [A.S. haccian] short and interrupted, as a cough.

hacking (haking) n. piling bricks for drying.

hacking (hak'ing) n. piling bricks for drying.

hackle (hak'i) v.t. [D. hekel, dim. of haak, hook] to separate, as the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine, by drawing it through the teeth of a hackle or hatchel; to tear rudely asunder;—n. an instrument with teeth for separating the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine; any flimsy substance unspun, as raw silk; a feather in a cock's neck; a fly for angling. Hackle-fly, an artificial fly made with hackles, like a palmer.

hackler (hak'ler) n. one that hackles; a flax-dresser; a heckler.

hackling (hak'ling) n. the process of cleaning flax; hackly (hak'lin) a. rough or broken. as if hacked; covered with sharp points [Min.].

hackmatack (hak'ma-tak) n. [Amer. Indian] thackmatack (hak'ma-tak) n. [Amer. Indian] horse or pony lept for hire; a horse and carriage kept for hire; a hack; a hireling; a prostitute;—v.t. to use much; to practise in one thing; to accustom to make trite or common-place; to carry in a hired coach. Hackney-coach, a coach kept for hire. hackney-d (hak'nid) a. used much; accustomed; hackster (hak'ster) n. a bully; a ruffian.

hackster (hak-ster) n. a bully; a ruffian.

hacqueton (hak'e-tun) n. [F.] a quilted jacket worn under steel armour. had (had) past tense and past participle of the verb

haddock (had-uk) n. [M.E.] a sea-fish of the genus Gadus, abundant in the northern seas, and a common article of food (it is smaller than

seas, and a common article of food (it is smaller than the cod, which it resembles, with silver white belly, dusky brown shoulders, black lateral line, and a spot above the gills, popularly called Saint Peter's thumb).

hade (hād) [A.S. heald, inclined] the inclination or deviation from the vertical of any mineral vein [Min.]; the slope of a hill; the deep descent of a shaft;—v.t. to underlay or incline from a vertical position.

Hades (hā'dēz) n. [C., the unseen, fr. a, not, and identity identity, to see] the habitation of the dead; the state of departed souls of men; the infernal regions; hell.

hadj, hajj (hāj) n. [A., a pilgrimage] the pilgrimage which every Mohammedan makes, if possible, to Mecca. if possible, to Mecca.

if possible, to Mecca.

hadji, hajji (há-jē) n. [A.] a Mohammedan who hadji, hajji (há-jē) n. [A.] a Mohammedan who has performed his hadji to Mecca.

hæcceity (hek-, hek-sē-i-ti) n. [L. hæc, this] thisness or thing-ness.

hafiz (há-fiz) n. [Per.] a title of a Mohammedan who knows the Koran by heart.

haft (há-fiz) n. [Per.] a title of a Mohammedan who knows the Koran by heart.

haft (ha-fiz) n. [leel. höggva, hew | brushwood to be cut down; broken ground in a bog;—v.t. to hack.

hag (hag) n. [leel. höggva, hew | brushwood to be cut down; broken ground in a bog;—v.t. to hack.

hag an ugly old woman: a fury; a she-monster; a witch; a sorceros; an enchantress —n.t. to harass; to torment. Hag-ridden, ridden by hags or witches; afflicted with nightmare. Hag-seed, the offspring of a hag or witch. Hag-weed, the common broom. Hag-worm, a viper or snake of any kind.

haggada (ha-ga-da) n. [Heb.] a part of the Hagward (hag ard) a. [O.F. hagard] wild or

haggard (hag'and) a. (O.F. hagard) wild or intractable; lean and ghastly; having the expression of one wasted by want or suffering;—n. a species of hawk; anything wild and intractable. haggardly (hag'and-li) adv. in a haggard manner. haggis (hag'is) n. [hag, to chop] a dish made fine with herbs and suet, highly seasoned with leeks and spices, and boiled in the maw. haggish (hag'ish) a. like a hag: deformed; ugly: haggish (hag'ish) a. like a hag: deformed; ugly: haggish)

haggishly (hag'ish-li) adv. in a haggish manner.

haggle (hag-i) v.t. [frequentative of hag, chop] to cut into small pieces; to notch or make rough by cutting; to tease; to worry;—v.t to be difficult in bargaining; to chaffer; to higgle;—n. a haggling or chaffering.

haggler (hag-ler) n. one that haggles; one that haggler forestalls a market.

haggling (hag-ling) n. hacking; mangling: chaffering; prigging; hositation in making a bargain, with effort to beat down the price.

hagiarchy (hā-ji-, hag-i-ār-ki) n. [G. hagios, mangling that hagis archy sacred, and archein, rule] government by the priest or clery.

ment by the priests or clergy.

nagiocracy (ha.ji., hag.i.ok-ra.si) n. [G. hagios, hagiocracy and kratos, power] sacerdotal

dominion or supremacy.

hagiograph (hà-ji-, hag-i-u-graf) n. a holy writing.

hagiographa, hagiography (hā-ji-, og-ra-fa, -fi) n.pl. [G. hagios and graphein, write] the last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, consisting of the Psalms, Proverbs, Joh, Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra. Nehemiah, and I and 2 Chronicles; the lives of the saints. hagiographal (hā-ji-, hag-i-og-ra-fal) a. perto sacred writings. to sacred writings.

hagiographer (hā'ji-, hag-i-og-ra-fer) n. a hagiographer writer of sacred books; a writer of the lives of saints.

hagiolatry (ha-ji-, hag-i-ol'a-tri) n. [G. hagios, holy, and latreia, worship] the worship of saints.

hagiologist (hā-ji-, hag-i-ol'ū-jist) n. one that writes or treats of the lives of saints. hagiology (hā-ji-, hag-i-ol'ū-ji) n. [G. hagios and logos, discourse] a narrative of the lives of the saints.

lives of the saints.

hah (há) int. an exclamation expressing surprise or effort; ha.

haha (há-há)n. [F.] a tence or bank sunk in a slope, not visible until one is close upon it.

haik (hák) n. [A.] a large piece of woollen or cotton (haik) n. [A.] a large piece of woollen or cotton (loth worn by Arabs over the tunic.

hail (hál) n. [A.S. hapol] frozen rain or lumps of ice precipitated from the clouds; v.t. to pour down, as hail. Hail-shot, small shot which scatter like hailstones; grape-shot. Hail-stone, a frozen rain-drop. Hail-storm, a storm of hail.

hail (hál) int. [Icel. heilt, healthy] an exclamation usually of respectful, and sometimes of reverent, salutation; —n. a wish of health; a salutation; a call; a summons;—v.t. to call after loudly; to salute; to name; to call;—v.t. to report one's self, as when hailed from another ship at sea. Hail-fellow, an intimate companion.

hail (há-li) a. full of hail; consisting of hail. hally (ha'li) a. full of hail; consisting of hail.

haily (hā'li) a. full of hail; consisting of hail.

hain (hān) v.t. [Icel. hegna, protect] to hedge or fence in; to inclose; to spare; to be thrifty and saving.

hair (hār) n. l.A.S.] a small filament growing from a bulbous root in the skin of an animal; a collection or mass of such, serving as a covering to the skin, hair of the head; fur; down; bristles; a species of pubescence on plants; anything small or fine; exact value or distance; course; grain; direction;—a. made of, or stuffed with, hair;—v.i. to produce or grow hair. Hair-brush, a brush for dressing and smoothing the hair. Hair-dresser, one that dresses or cuts hair; a barber. Hair-gland, one of the minute glands of the root of a hair. Hair-gloves, gloves made of horse-hair, for rubbing the skin. Hair-grass, one of several species of grass, with slender hair-like stalks. Hair-line, a very fine line, r. lade of hair, used in fishing; a fine line in drawing or writing; [Print.] a very fine line on a type. Hair-oil, oil for dressing the hair. Hair-pin, a pin for supporting braids or plaits of hair. Hair-pin, a pin for supporting braids or plaits of hair. Hair-spitting, the practice of making nice and minute distinctions in reasoning. Hair-spring, the fine hair-like spring on the balance-wheel of a watch. Hair-sbroke, a fine up-stroke in penmanship.

in penmanship. hairbreadth (hār'bredth) n. the diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance;—a. having the breadth of a hair; very narrow haircloth (hār-kloth) n. stuff or cloth made wholly or partly of hair.

haired (hārd) a. having hair (with an adjective defining its quantity, quality, colour, or texture).

hairiness (hār-i-nes) n. the state of abounding, thair convenient of the state of abounding, hair.

hairy (hair!) a covered, or abounding, with hair; made of hair; resembling hair.

hajj, hajji See hadi, hadi.

hake (hak) n. [Scand.] a sea-fish of the cod family, having only two dorsal fins :-v.i. to fish for hake.

San San San San hake (hāk) n. See hack.

hake, haik (hāk) v.t. to hake, haik (hak) v.t. to carry off by force; to kidnap;—v.t. to go about idly;—n. a lazy person who lives by his wits hakem, hakim (hā'kem, -kini) n. [A.] a physician; in the East, a ruler; a governor.

halacha (ha-lak'a, ha-là'ka) n. [H.] a part of the Hebrew Midrash.

halberd, halbert (halberd, -bert) n. [O.F.

ancient military weapon for cutting and thrust-ing; a combination of a spear and an axe; a long shaft having a steel-pointed head, and a steel cross-piece with a cutting edge.

halberdier (hal-ber-der) n. one that is armed with a halberd.

halce (hals) n. [G. hats, salt] a salt liquor made of the entrails of fish.

halcyon (hal-si-un) n. [L. fr. G. alkuōn, wrongly derived fr. hads, sea, and kuein, to breed] the kingfisher;—a, pertaining to, or resembling, the halcyon, which was salt to lay her eggs in next floating on the

taining to, or resembling, the halcyón, which was said to lay her eggs in nests floating on the Halberd.

sea, which remained calm during the period of incubation—hence, calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy.

Halcyon days, the seven days before, and as many after, the winter solstice, when the halcyon was believed to brood and the weather to be calm; days of peace.

hale (hāl) a. [M.E. hale, hal] sound; entire; healthy; robust;—n. safety; welfare.

hale (hāl) n. [haul] a violent pull; a haul;—v.t. to drag; to vex;—v.i. to push; to proceed.

haleness (hāl-nes) n. soundness; healthiness; robustness.

half (hāl) n.; h. halves (hāvz) [A.S. healf] one of two

haleness (hallnes) n. soundness; healthiness; robustness.

half (hat) n.; ph. halves (havz) [A.S. heal] one of two equal parts of a thing; part; behalf; account; a term at school (for hadf-pear); — a. consisting of a moiety or half;—adv. in part, or in an equal part or degree (used in composition with the import of imperfection or approximation);—b. to divide into halves; to separate into parts. Half-and-half, a mixture of beer or porter and ale in equal proportions. Half-baked, raw; silly; immature. Half-binding, a style of bookbinding in which the backs and corners are in leather, and the sides in paper or cloth. Half-blood, relation between persons born of the same father or the same mother, but not of both. Half-blooded, of mixed blood or breed. Half-bound, of a book, bound with leather only on back and corners. Half-breed, one that is half-blooded, Half-brother, a brother by one parent only. Half-caste, a person of mixed European and Asiatic parentage; any half-breed. Half-cock, the position of the cock of a gun when retained by the first notch. Half-faced, thinfaced; meagre. Half-hearted, wanting in true affection; ungenerous; illiberal; unkind. Half-heartedly, without enthusiasm. Half-heartedness, the character of being half-hearted; want of earnestness. Half-holday, half of a day given up to recreation. Half-length, of half the full or ordinary length; showing only the upper part of the body. Half-mast, the position of a flag lowered half-way down from the head of the staff. Half-moon, the moon when half its disc appears illuminated; anything in the shape of a half-moon; an outwork lowered half-way down from the head of the staff. Half-moon, the moon when half its disc appears illuminated; anything in the shape of a half-moon; an outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle. Half-note, a minim, in value one-half of a semibreve. Half-pay, n. half the amount of wages or salary; diminished or reduced pay;—a. receiving, or entitled to, half-pay. Half-read, superficially informed by reading. Half-

seas over, well on the way; half-drunk. Half-sighted, of weak discernment. Half-sister, a sister by one parent, but not by both. Half-siter, a semitone. Half-strained, half-bred; imperfect. Half-tide, the time or state of the tide equally distant from ebb and flood. Half-timer, one that works only half the usual time; a child that does not require to attend an elementary school more than five times a week. Half-truth, a statement only partly true. Half-way, adv. in the middle; at half the distance; imperfectly: partially;—a. equally distant from the extremes. Half-wit, a weak-minded person: a dolt; a blockhead. Half-witted, weak in intellect; silly; foolish. Half-yearly, a. occurring, paid, or payable, twice in the year; semi-annual;—adv. twice in the year. Better-half, a wife. To cry halves, to claim an equal share. To go halves, to have an equal share or risk in. halfing stripling.

halfpenny (ha-pe-ni) n. a copper coin of the value of half a penny;—a. of the value or worth of a halfpenny. (ha-pe-ni-wurth) n. value halfpennyworth of a halfpenny, or what it

halibut, holibut (hal'i-but, hol'i-but) n. M.E. hali, holy, and butte, flounder, that fish being much eaten on fast-days] a seafish allied to, but larger than, the turbot and flounder, with compressed body, dark back, and white belly, highly the belly highly the seaf of the belly highly the belly highly the bell the belly highly the bell th esteemed as food. It may attain a length of 6 feet, and a

esteemed as 1000. It may assume a reason to start, weight of 400 pounds.

halidom (half-i-dum) n. [A.S. hālig, holy, and termination dom] holy state (formerly used as a form of adjuration).

halimas (half-i-mas) n. [A.S. hālig, holy, and messe, mass, festival] the feast of All

Souls; Hallowmas.

hall (hawl) n. [A.S. heal, fr. helan, to cover] a covered edifice or a room, usually of stately dimensions; a passage-way at the entrance of a house or suite of chambers; a manor-house; a large edifice belonging to a collegiate institution; a court of justice; a place of public assembly; a college in a university. Hall-mark, n. the official stamp of the Goldsmiths' Company and other assay offices;—v.t. to assay and mark authoritatively.

hallelujah (hal-e-loù-ya) n. and int. [H. halelū, praise ye, and Jāh, Jehovah] an exclamation used in songs of praise to God.

halliard (hal-yard) n. See halyard.

hallion, hallian (hallyun, -yan) n. [Etym. unknown] a lazy rascal. halloa (ha-lō) int. an exclamation to call attention; halloa (ha-lō') int. an exclamation to call attention; —v.t. to call or shout to; to incite with cries. halloo (ha-lōo') v.t. [Imit.] to encourage with shouts; to call or shout to:—v.i. to cry out; to call to by name, or by the word halloo;—n. a shout; a call;—int. ho, there; ho; an exclamation to call attention or to encourage one. hallow (hal-ō) v.t. [A.S. hātig, holy] to nake holy; to reverence;—n. a saint; a holy person; an apostle.

Halloween (hal-ō-ōn) n. the evening preceding All Hallows or All Saints' day.

Hallowmas (hal-ō-ōns) n. the feast of All Souls, All Saints, or All Hallows hallucinate (hal-ō-ōi-nāt) v.i. to wander in mind; to talk idly; to dream; to stumble; to blunder.

stumble; to blunder.

hallucination (ha-loo-si-nā'shun) n. [L. hallu-

delusion; mistake; an error or illusion of sensible perception occasioned by bodily or organic disorder.

hallucinatory (ha-lòó'si-nā-tur-i) a. partaking of, or producing, hallucination.

halm, haulm (hawm) n. [A.S. healm, straw] the stalk of grain of any kind.

Halmaturus (hal-ma-tū'rus) a. [G. halma, a leap] a genus of kangaroos.

halo (hā'lō) n. [G. halös, threshing-floor, and also the disc of the sun or moon] a luminous circle round the sun or moon; a corona or crown; [Paint.] the golden circle or glory round the head of Christor the Saints; a gloriole;—n.t. and i. to form or surround with a halo.

halse (hals) n. [A.S. heals, neck] the neck or throat;—v.t. to embrace; to hug.

halser (haw'ser) n. [O.F. haulser, raise, fr. L. aitus, high, of. hauser] a hawser.

halt (hawlt) v.t. [A.S. healtian, limp] to cause to cease marching; to stop with lameness; to limp; to hesitate; to falter; to make an irregular rhythm;—a. halting or stopping in walking; lame;—n. a stop in marching; a stopping; act of limping; lameness; hesitation in speech; stammer.

halter (hawl'ter) n. one that halts or limps; one that hesitates.

halter (hawl'ter) n. [A.S. hælfre, halter] a strong strap or cord; a rope or strap or head-stall for leading a horse; a rope for hanging malefactors;—v.t. to put a halter ou; to bind with a rope or cord, and hold fast. Halter-break, to accustom to the use of a halter; to break or train by means of a halter.

halter; to break or train by means of a halter.

halting (hawlting) n. the act of stopping or falterhaltingly (hawlting-li) adv. in a halting or limpmathingly (hawlting-li) adv. in a halting or limpmathingly (hawlting-li) adv. with hesitating

or faltering utterance.

halve (hav) v.t. [fr. half] to divide into two equal

halyard (hal'yard) n. [fr. hale or haul, and yard] yards or sails.

ham (ham) n. [A.S. hamm] the inner or hind part of the knee; the thigh of any animal; esp. the thigh of a hog cured by salting and smoking.

ham (ham) n. [Old Frisian] a home; a village or town.

hamadryad (ham'a-drī-ad) n. [G. hamadruas, fr. hama, together, and drus, oak tree] a wood-nymph, supposed to live and die with the tree to which she was attached [Myth.]. hook] hooked, or set with hooks.

hamble, hamel (ham'bl, -el) v.t. [A.S. hamelian, to make a dog nametrum, to make a dog unfit for hunting by making him lame] to mutilate; to hamstring; to cut out the balls of the feet of dogs, to make them unfit for hunting;—v.i. to walk lame; to limp.

hames (hāmz) n.pl. [cf. D. haam.] the curved pieces of wood or metal by which the traces and body-harness of a horse are attached to the collar.

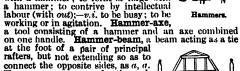
hody-harness of a horse are attached to the collar. hamesucken (hām-suk-n)n. [A.S.] the offence hamesucken (hām-suk-n)n. [A.S.] the offence of feloniously beating or assaulting a person in his own house or dwelling-place [Scots Law]. Hamite (ham-it) n. a descendant of Ham, son Hamites, a group occupying the whole of North Africa, as well as its eastern extremity as far as the equator, including the Berbers. Egyptians, Abyssinians, Nubians, East Africans, the Somalis, Gallas, Fulahs, etc. hamite (hā-mit)n. [L.] any fossil of the ammonite genus Hamites.

Hamitic (ha-mit) h. [D.F. hamel, home, and dim.

hamlet (ham'let) n. [O.F. hamel, home, and dim.

hamleted (ham'elet-ed) a accustomed to a hamlet hamleted (ham'elet-ed) a accustomed to a hamlet hammer (ham'er) n. [A.S. hamor] an instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like; something that

in form or action resembles the common hammer; an aggressive foe;—v.t. to beat with a hammer; to form or forge with a hammer; to contrive by intellectual



connect the opposite sides, as a, a.

Hammer-cap, a cover for the cock
of a gun. Hammer-cloth, the cloth which covers a coach-box (so called either from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, etc., in a pocket hid by this cloth, or from A.S. hama, skin, skins being the first material used in chariots for a covering). Hammer - dressed,



a, Hammer-beam.

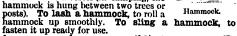
dressed or prepared with a hammer. Hammer-fish, the hammer-headed shark. Hammer-harden, to harden, as a metal, by hammering in a cold state. Hammerhead, a shark having the eyes set on projections from the sides of the head, which gives it a hammer shape. Hammer-shell, bivalve mollusc of the pearl-oyster family. Hammer-wrought, worked into shape by family. Hammer-means of a hammer.

hammerable (ham'er-a-bl) a. capable of being formed or shaped by a hammer. hammerer (ham'er-er) n. one that works with a

hammerman (ham'er-man) n. one that beats or works in metal with a hammer; a hammerer.

hammerwise (ham'er-wiz) adv. as if with a hammock (ham-uk) n. [Sp. hamaca (of West Indian origin)] a

kind of hanging bed, consisting of a piece of canvas about six feet long and three wide, gathered at the ends, and suspended by cords from hooks fixed in the beams of a vessel (in camping, the hammock is hung between two trees or



hamose, hamous (hā/mōs, -mus) a. [L. hamus, a hook] hooked, or set with hooks.

hamper (ham'per) n. [contr. fr. hanaper] a large hasket for conveying things to market, etc. (ham'per) n. [A.S. hamelian, to maim, cf. hamble] an instrument that shackles; a fetter:—v.t. to put a hamper or fetter on; to shackle; to embarass; to encumber.

hamshackle (ham'shak-l) v.t. to fasten by a rope binding the head to one of the fore-legs—hence, to bind or restrain.

hamster (ham'ster) n. [[Ger.] a species of rat

having a bag on each side of the jaw, under the skin, in which it carries grain, peas, and acorns, to its winter hole.

hamstring (ham'string) of the tendons at the back of the knee, or hock of the hind-leg of



quadrupeds; -v.t. to lame or disable by cutting the hamstring.

hamulate (ham'ū-lāt) α. covered with little

hamulus (ham-ū-lus) n. [L. hamus, hook] a little hook or hooklet; [Surg.] an instrument for extracting the fetus.

hanaper (han-a-per) n. [O.F.] a kind of basket, usually of wickerwork; a bag or busket, in the English chancery, used to receive fees due to the king—hence, the exchequer of the chancery.

in the English chancery, used to receive fees due to the king—hence, the exchequer of the chancery.

hand (hand) n. [A.S.] the outer extremity of the human arm, consisting of the palm and fingers; a limb of certain animals; an index or pointer of a dial; a measure of the hand's breadth; four inches: a palm; side; part; direction; act; deed; power of making or producing; influence; agency; manner of execution; skill; dexterity; transmission; conveyance; reach; state of nearness; possession; property; ministry; service; form or cast of writing; style in artistic work; an agent; a workman; a sailor; prepared state; readiness; catch, or take; rate; price; check; control; cards held in a game; a share in a game at cards;—v.t. to give or transfer with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to conduct; to lay hold on; to seize; to transmit; to join hands; [Naut.] to trim or furl, as a sail;—v.i. to go hand-in-hand to co-operate. Hand-bag; a bag for small articles. Hand-ball, a' game of ball played with the hand. Hand-barrow, a flat, oblong wooden frame with handles at each end, for carrying goods. Hand-bell, a small bell rung by the hand. Hand-bill, a loose printed sheet to be circulated or stuck up for some public announcement. Hand-book, a small book of reference; a manual; a guide-book. Hand-bow, a longbow. Hand-breadth, a space equal to the breadth of a hand; a palm. Hand-bridge, a small bridge with a mine; note; tune; moon.

hand-rail. Hand-cart, a cart drawn or pushed by hand. Hand-drop, wrist-drop, caused by lead-poisoning. Hand-gallop, a slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed. Hand-gear, the contrivances in a steam-engine for working the valves by hand; the starting-gear. Hand-glass, a glass or small glazed frame used for placing over, protecting, and forcing plants. Hand-grip, seizure with the hand; a hilt; a handle. Hand-hold, hold or grasp with the hand. Hand-in-hand, unitedly. Hand-language, conversing by signs or motions of the hand. Hand-lead, a small lead for sounding in rivers, harbours, and shallow by signs or motions of the name. Active and shallow lead for sounding in rivers, harbours, and shallow water. Hand-line, a fishing-line worked by hand without Hand-line. Hand-made, water. Hand-line, a nanng-line worked by hand without a rod. Hand-loom, a weaver's loom. Hand-made, manufactured by hand. Hand-maid, hand-maiden, a maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant. Hand-mill, a mill turned by the hand, as in grinding coffee, etc. Hand-mirror, a small mirror for the toilet. coffee, etc. Hand-mirror, a small mirror for the toilet. Hand-organ, a portable organ played by means of a cylinder set with pins and staples, and turned with a crank. Hand-paper, paper made by hand. Hand-planter, a hand-machine for planting seeds. Hand-promise, a solemn form of betrothal common in Ireland. Hand-rail, a rail, usually supported by balusters, as in staircases. Hand-sale, a sale confirmed by mutual shaking of hands. Hand-saw, a saw to be used with the hand. Hands-down, easily; without exertion. Hand-shake, a shake of the hand. Hand-shaped, having the shape of a hand; formed or made by the hand; created. Hand-spike, a bar, usually of wood, used with the hand as a lever. Hand-stroke, a stroke or blow with the hand; act of putting the hand to work (also hand's-turn). Hand-to-hand, at close quarters; in personal encounter. Hand-to-mouth, unsettled; precarious. Hand-worker, one that makes things by hand. Hand-writing, the form of writing peculiar to each carious. Hand-worker, one that makes things by hand. Hand-writing, the form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; that which is written by hand; manuscript. Hand-wrought, made by hand. Second-hand, not new; poor; inferior. A cool hand, a person not easily daunted. At hand, within reach or call. Clean thands, a blamcless life. Hand over head, rashly; negligently. To bear a hand, to give assistance. To be hand in glove, to be very intimate. To change hands, to become the property of another. To have a hand in, to bear a share. To hold in hand, to restrain. To lay hands on, to seize. To take in hand, to undertake. With a heavy hand, oppressively. With a high hand, boldly; impudently.

handcuff (hand-kuf) n. [a cuff for the hand] or criminals, consisting of an iron ring around the wrist, usually connected by a chain with one on the other wrist; a manacle; —v.t. to put handcuffs on; to manacle.

handed (han-ded) a. having hands; provided with hands.

handfast (hand-fast) v.t. to bind by a contract or engagement; to betroth; to marry;—n. grip; grasp; constraint; pledge; marriage engagement. handfastly (hand-fast-li) adv. by a pledge or handful (hand-fool) n. as much as the hand will grasp or contain; a small quantity or

handicap (han'di-kap) n. a race in which the horses are weighted, according to their age and character for speed, etc.; an allowance of time or distance in starting, granted in a foot-race or other contest, to inferior competitors; a contest so arranged;

-v.t. to place at a disadvantage.

handicapper (han-di-kap-er) n. one that determines the amount of the handicaps in a contest.

handicraft (han'di-kraft) n. manual occupation; handicraft work performed by the hand. handicraftsman (han'di-krafts-man) n. a man employed or skilled

in manual occupation.

handily (han-di-li) adv. in a handy manner;

handily dexterously; adroitly; easily; conveniently.

handiness (han-di-nes) n. quality or state of being handy; easiness of performance hands in the per acquired by practice; dexterity; readiness; state of being near and available.

handiwork (han'-di-wurk) n. [A.S. hand and geweore, work] work done by the hands; any work or product.

handkerchief (hang-ker-chif) n. [hand and kerchief] a piece of silk or linen carried about the person for wiping the mouth, blowing the nose, etc.; a piece of silk or cambric, or cotton, worn round the neck; a neckerchief; a neck-cloth.

handle (han-dl) v.t. [A.S. fr. hand] to touch; to use of the neck; a neckerchief; a neck-cloth.

handle or hold with the hand; to manage or wield; often, to manage skilfully; to make familiar by frequent touching; to deal with; to practise on; to treat well or ill; to discourse on; to fiscas;—n. that part of a vessel or instrument or means for effecting a purpose.

handled (han'dld) a. having a handle.

handler (hand-ler) n. a person employed in placing things by hand; the first bath or pit in a

handless (hand-les) a. without a hand; incapable; awkward.
handling (hand-ling) n. a touching or use by the handling the hand action; the mode of using the

pencil, or of treating a topic.

handsel (hand', han-sel) n. [Icel. handsal] a sale, gift, or delivery, which is the first of a series; a first instalment; an earnest; the first act of using ny new thing;—v.t. to use or do anything for the first time.

handsome (han sum) a. [A.S. hand and suffix sum] having a pleasing appearance or expression; good-looking; well proportioned; marked with propriety, ease, and dignity; appropriate; liberal; generous; ample; moderately

handsomely (han'sum-li) udv. skilfully; dexterously; neatly; elegantly; liberally; generously.

handsomeness (han'sum-nes) n. beauty in form; richness or elegance in dress; gracefulness in manner; liberality.

handy (han'di) a. skilful in using the hand; dexterous; adroit; ready to hand; convenient; near.

handy-dandy (han'di-dan'di) n. [hand and dandle] a game for children, in which something is rapidly passed from one hand to the

which something is rapidly passed from one hand to the other, while another guesses in which hand it is.

hang (hang) v.t. [A.S. hangian] to suspend; to fix from above and leave free to swing or move below; to kill by suspending from a rope round the neck; to cause to decline; to show aloft; to display; to cover or ornament with curtains, pictures, etc., fastened to the wall; to fix so as to have a swinging motion; to set on hinges, as a door; -v.i. to be suspended; to dangle; to incline; to droop; to float; to swing in the air; to hover; to be dependent on; to cling to; to be fixed on, as look or attention; to be in suspense or uncertainty; to be delayed; to linger; to be displayed; to adhere; to be suspended by a halter; -n. slope; inclination; the way in which a thing hangs; tendency. Hang-dog, n. a low, degraded fellow; -a. having a base or sneaking look. Hang-net, a net with a large mesh. To hang back, to be reluctant to proceed. To hang fire, to hesitate; to be dependent on. To hang on, or upon, to cling to, to be dependent on. To hang on, or upon, to cling to, to be dependent on. To hang on, or upon, to cling to, to make one's self at home. to make one's self at home.

hangable (hang'a-bl) a. liable to be hanged.

hangbird (hang-berd) n. a bird, the Baltimore from its nest, which is suspended

from the limb of a tree.

hanger (hang er) n. one that, or that which, hangs; a girdle or belt by which a sword was attached to the person; a short, broad sword, incurvated towards the point; that by which a thing is suspended; a pot-hook. Hanger-board, a board for supporting electric are lamps. Hanger-on, one that hangs on, or stacks to, a person, place, or plan, in soliciting favours; a dependent. hanging (hang-ing) n. death by suspension; that hanging which is hung, as linings or drapery for was attached to the person; a short,



a room (used chiefly in pl.);—a. unfixed; floating. Hanging-buttress, a buttress supported on a corbel. Hanging-gardens, gardens in terraces, rising behind one another. Hanging-guard, a defensive position in broadsword exercise. Hanging-post, that post of a door-frame to which the hinges of the door are fixed. Hanging-post, the property of the door are fixed. trame to which the hinges of the door are fixed. Hangingsleeves, stripes of the same stuff with the gown, hanging
down the back from the shoulders. Hanging-tool, a
tool having a bent portion, which fits over the tool-rest
of a metal-turning lathe. Hanging-valve, a hinge-valve.
hangman a public executioner.
hangmail (hang-nah) n. a small piece of skin
which hangs from the root of a fingernail: an agnail.

nail; an agnail.

hank (hangk) n. [Icel hanki, a hasp] a parcel of skeins of yarn or thread tied together; a single skein; a tie; a collar;—v.t. to form into hanks. hanker (hangker) v.f. [frequentative of hang, to hang on] to desire vehemently.

hankering (hang-ker-ing) n. ardent longing for; restless and uneasy appetite. hankeringly (hang-ker-ing-li) adv. in a hankering manner; eagerly.

hankle (hang'kl) v.t. [hank] to twist; to entangle.

n. atwo-wiceled
n. atwo-wicele Hap-hazardly, by chance; without cause or intention. hapless (hap-les) α. luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

haplessly (hap-les-li) udv. in a hapless manner.

haplessness (hap-les-nes) n. the state of being hapless.

haploscope (hap-lu-sköp) n. [G. haploos, simple, and skopein, to view] a stereoscope that presents to each eye a field of view invisible to the other.

haply (hap'li) adv. by hap, chance, or accident;

happen (hap-n) v.i. to come by chance; to fall out; to take place; to occur; to meet with; to fall or light upon.

happening (hap-ning) n. an occurrence.

happily (hap-i-li) adv. by good fortune; luckily;
successfully; dexterously; gracefully.

happiness (hap-i-nes) n. felicity; pleasure;
contentment; gratification of animal appetite or desire; possession and enjoyment of any good; anticipation of future bliss; good luck; good fortune; fortuitous gift of thought or speech; unstudied

fortune; fortuitous gift of thought or speech; unstudied grace, or elegance in expression.

Pappy (hap'i) a. [hap] favoured by hap, luck, or fortune; lucky; fortunate; successful; enjoying good of any kind; delighted; satisfied; secure of good; prosperous; propitious; favourable: dexterous; ready; able; easy; agreeable; blessed in the favour of God.

**Happy-family, wild animals living together in a cage and at peace; a union of men of opposite views (said ironically). **Happy-go-lucky, easy-going; taking things as they come. as they come.

hara-kiri (há'ra-ki-ri) n. [Jap. hara, belly, and kiri, cutting] happy despatch; an involuntary suicide by disembowelling; formerly practised among Japanese officials when the Government considered them worthy of death.

harangue (ha-rang) n. [O.F. fr. O. H. Ger. harangue (ha-rang) n. [O.F. fr. O. H. Ger. harangue) a public address; a speech addressed to a large assembly; a popular oration; declamation;—v.t. to address by oration or formal speech;—v.t. to make a harangue.

haranguer (ha-rang-er) n. one that harangues; harass (har-as) v.t. [F. harasser] to fatigue to excess; to weary; to tire; to tease; to vex with importunity, care, or perplexity; to annoy by repeated and unlooked-for attacks, as an enemy. harasser (har-as-er) n. one that harasses or harassing (har-as-ing) v. tiring; fatiguing; harassment (har-as-ment) n. the act of harassment (har-as-ment) n. the act of harassment; state of being harassed; vexation; worry; bother.

vexation; worry; bother.

harbinger (har-bin-jer) n. [O.H. Ger. heriberga, lodging] one that provides or gives lodging; an officer of the English royal household who lodging; an officer of the English royal household who precedes the court when travelling, to provide lodgings, etc.; a forerunner; a precursor; a note, warning, or omen of the future;—v.t. to announce; to serve as an omen of. harbour (har-bur) n. [leel. herbergi] a place of security and comfort; a lodging; an asylum; a refuge for ships; a port or haven; a place of security from storms and danger;—v.t. to entertain as a guest; to shelter: to protect, as a ship from storms;—v.t. to lodge or abide for a time; to take shelter. Harbour-dues, charges to which a ship or its cargo is liable when in harbour. Harbour-light, a light or lighthouse to guide ships entering port. Harbour-master, an officer that executes the regulations respecthankle (hang-ki) v.t. [hank] to twist; to entanged hans a league; a society or corporation of merichants;—a pertaining to the Hanse league. Hanse towns, the towns of the Hanseatic league. Hanse Hanseatic (han-se-at-ik) a pertaining, or representations (han-se-at-ik) a pertaining, or representations to the league of certain derivant towns in the 13th century to protect commerce. (har-bur-er) n. one that entertains or school of the language of the league of certain towns in the 13th century to protect commerce. (har-bur-er) n. one that entertains or school of the league of certain towns in the 13th century to protect commerce.

harbourless (Lár-bur-les) a. without a harbour.

hard (hard) a. [A.S. heard] firm: solid; compact; impenetrable; indivisible; difficult to understand; puzzling; difficult to perform; arduous; laborious; difficult to endure; oppressive; exacting; burdensome; harsh; stern; austere; unjust; unreasonable; pinching; litter as winter; meaure; separty as farse unifacilion. harsh; stern: austere; unjust; unreasonable; pinching; bitter, as winter; meagre; scanty, as fare; unfeeling; insensible; keen at a bargain; griping; avaricious; rough or harsh to the taste, as liquids; stiff; constrained, as style; dry and cold, as colouring in pictures; —adv. with pressure; with urgency—hence, diligently; earnestly; with difficulty; uneasily; closely; nearly; rapidly; nimbly; forcibly; violently. Hard and fast, strict. Hard-boiled, boiled so long as to be hard. Hard-bound, fast or tight; stiff and slow in action. Hard-bound, fast or tight; stiff and slow in action. Hard-bound, fast or tight; stiff and slow in action. Hard-bound, fast or tight; stiff and slow in action. Hard-bound, fast or tight; stiff and slow in action. Hard-bardrawn, drawn when cold, as wire through a disc. Hard-fash, avoured, having coarse features; repellent. Hard-fish, drawn, drawn when cold, as wire through a disc. Hardfavoured, having coarse features; repellent. Hardfash, salted and dried cod, ling, etc. Hardfash, salted and dried cod, ling, etc. Hardfash, salted and dried cod, ling, etc. Hardfash, salted and dried pains; hardgotten. Hardfash, obtained with labour and pains; hardgotten. Hardfash, obtained with labour and pains; hardgotten. Hardfash, dirm in the grain; unattractive. Hard-handed, having hard hands, as a labourer; exercising severity in the administration of law, etc. Hard-head, hard-headed, strong in intellect; shrewd; intelligent. Hard-hearted, strong in intellect; shrewd; intelligent. Hard-hearted, cruel; pitiless; unfeeling. Hardfasheartedly, in a hardhearted manner. Hardfanouthed, not sensible to the bit; not easily governed; coarse in rebuke; harsh. Hardfanosed, having little or no sense of smell. Hardfashearted, hardfang, nearly deaf. Hardfashe, rigid; obstinate. Hardfack, large, coarse biscuit without salt; shiphiscuit. Hardfung coarse features; of a harsh countentisation. Hard-tack, large, coarse biscuit without salt; ship-biscuit. Hard-up, in great want of money. Hard-visaged, having coarse features; of a harsh countenance. Hard-wood, wood of a close and hard texture, as oak, mahogany, maple, etc. To die hard, to die after a fierce struggle. To go hard with, to fare ill with. To be hard put to it, to be in great straits.

harden (hardn) v.t. to make hard or more hard; to confirm in wickedness, obstinacy, etc.:—v.i. to become hard, or more hard; to acquire solidity; to become confirmed or strengthened; to be inured; to become insensible. hardened (hardn) a. made compact and firm; impenetrable; confirmed in error or vice; callous; obdurate; unfeeling.

hardener (hardner) n. one that makes hard, firm, or compact; a temperer of tools.

hardening (hard-ning) n.act or process of making bodies more compact or impervious; esp. the tempering of iron or steel. Hardening-kiln, a kiln where unfinished pottery is hardened.

hardihood (har-di-hood) n. [E. hardy and the termination hood] daring courage; boldness; firmness; intrepidity; bodily strength acquired by exercise; vigour; robustness; assurance; excessive confidence; effrontery.

hardily stoutly.

hardiness (har-di-in) n. the quality or state of being hardy; hardihood; boldness; firmness; assurance.

firmness; assurance.

hardish (hàr'-dish) a. somewhat hard.

hardly (hardish) a. somewhat hard.

hardly (hardish) adv. with difficulty; with laborious effort; barely; scarcely; painfully; severely; distressingly; harshly; roughly; coarsely.

hardness (hard-nes) n. the quality or state of heing hard in any sense of the word.

hards (hards) n. [A.S. heordan] the refuse or coarse part of flax, wool, etc.

hardship severe labour; want; injury; grievance; annoyance; oppression; burden of any kind.

hardware (hard-war) n. ware made of metal, as cutlery, kitchen furniture, and the like.

hardwareman (hard-war-nan) n. a maker or

hardwareman (hard-war-man) n. a maker or seller of hardware.
hardy (har-di) n. [Etym. doubtful] a blacksmith's chisel.

hardy (hardi) a. [O.F. hardi] bold; brave; stout; intrepid; strong; firm; compact; inured to fatigue; able to bear exposure to cold weather; confident;

ntrepid; strong; firm; compact; inured to fatigue; able to bear exposure to cold weather; confident; stubborn; impudently bold.

hare (hār) n. [A.S. hara] a swift timid rodent, having long hind legs, a short tail, and a divided upper lip; a constellation situated directly under Orion; -v.t. to haras; to worry; to frighten. Hare-bell, a plant having bell-shaped flowers; the bluebell of Scotland. Hare-brained, wild; giddy; heedless. Hare-eyed, watchful; fearful. Hare-hound, a hound for hunting hares. Hare-lip, a lip, commonly the upper one, having a division like that of a hare. Hare's-ear, a genus of plants with umbels of yellow flowers. Hares and hounds, a boys' game. To hold with the hare and run with the hounds, to play a double game. harem (hārem, hārem) n. [A. haram, sacred] the apartments allotted to females in the East; the wives and concubines belonging to one man. harengiform (hā-ren-ji-form) a. [F. harreng, a haricot (har'i-kō) n. [F. la ragout or stew of mutton and vegetables; the kidney-bean. hariolation (har-iu-lā-shun) n. [L.] a soothsaying; a foretelling.

harish (här-ish) a. like a hare.

hark (hark) v.i. [contr. for hearken] to listen (used only in the imperative). Hark-away, a hunting cry. To hark back, to return to some previous point. harl (harl) n. [O. F. harter, to drag] flax, hemp, etc., drawn out into threads.

harl (harl) n. [O.F. harler, to drag flax, hemp, etc., drawn out into threads.

Harleian (harle-an) a. pertaining, or relating, to the library formed by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford (1661-1724), now in the British Museum. harlequin (harle-kwin) n. [F.] a buffoon dressed in parti-coloured clothes; a merry-andrew; a zany;—v.i. to make sport.

harlequinade (harle-kwinad) n. exhibitions of harlequins.

harlot (harlut) n. [O.F. arlot) a prostitute; a common woman;—a. wanton; lewd; low. harlotry (harlut-ri) n. the trade or practice of harm (harm n. [A.S. hearm]injury; hurt; damage; detriment; misfortune; evil; loss;—v.t. to hurt; to injure; to damage.

harmalin (har-ma-lin) n. [A.] a vegetable alkaloid, harmalin (har-ma-lin) n. [A.] a lot, dry wind blowing to the Atlantic along the Guinea coast from the interior of Africa, in December, January, and February.

 $\mathbf{harmful}$ (harm'fool) a. full of harm; injurious.

harmfully (harm-fool-i) adv. hurtfully; injuriously; noxiously.
harmfulness (harm-fool-nes) n. hurtfulness; quality or power of injuring.
harmless (harm-less) a. free from harm; unhurt; free from power or disposition to harm;

inoffensive; free from crime or guilt; innocent.

harmlessly (harm-les-li) adv. in a harmless
manner.

harmlessness (harmless es) n. state of being harmless; innocence.

harmonic (hār-mon'ik) n. a musical note produced by a number of vibrations which is a multiple of the number producing some other.

harmonica (har-mon'-i-ka) n. a musical toy.

harmonical (har-mon'i-kal) a. relating to harmony or music; harmonious; musical; concordant; consonant; [Math.] designating a relation between quantities, analogical to that between harmonic chords.

harmonically (har-mon'-i-kal-i) adv. in a harmonical manner; in respect

to harmony, as distinguished from melody.

harmonics (har-mon-iks) n. the doctrine or science of musical sounds;—pl. har-

maintiments science of musical sounds;—pl. harmonious sounds; consonances; secondary tones which accompany any principal, and apparently simple, tone.

harmonious (har-mo-in-us) a. adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical; vocally or musically concordant; symphonious; agreeing in action or feeling; corresponding; living in peace and friendship.

harmoniously (har-mo-in-us-li) adv. in relation

harmoniousness (har-mo-ni-us-nes) n. the quality of being harmonious.

harmonist (har-mu-nist) n. one that shows the agreement or harmony of corresponding passages of different authors, as of the four evangelists; a musical composer; one that sets or arranges pieces to different keys, or with variations.

harmonium (har-mo-ni-um) n. a keyed instrument of music, in which the tones are produced by the vibration of metallic reeds.

harmonize (hár-mu-niz) v. to agree in action, adaptation, or effect on the mind; to be in peace and friendship, as individuals or families; to agree in vocal or musical effect:—v.t. to adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree; to reconcile; to set an air to music; to arrange into parts for the voice, or with instrumental accompanions. instrumental accompaniments.

harmonizer (har-inu-nī-zer) n. one that har-monizes; a harmonia-harmonometer (har-mu-nom'e-ter) n. [G.] an instrument for measuring

the harmonic relations of sounds.

the harmonic relations of sounds.

harmony (hár-mu-ni)n. (G. harmonia, fr. harmos, fixting, fr. arein, to fit, to fit together] just adaptation of parts to each other; concord or agreement in facts, opinions, manners, interests, etc.; correspondence; good understanding; peace; friendliness; a literary work that brings together parallel passages respecting the same events, and shows their agreement or consistency; musical concord; a combination of different musical tones, according to the laws of modulation; the science that treats of musical sounds in their combination and progression.

harness (hár-nes)n. [O.F. harnois, armour]the iron covering or dress which a soldier formerly wore; the armour of a horse; the equipments of a draught horse; tackle; tackling; the part of a loom comprising the heddles with their means of support and motion;—v.t. to dress in armour; to equip or furnish for defence; to make ready for draught. Harness-cask, a tub lashed to a vessel's deck, and containing salted provisions for daily use. Harness-clamp, a saddler's instrument for holding leather while being stitched. Harness-maker, one whose trade is the making of harness. Harness-room, a room adjoining a stable, where harness is put away. To die in harness, to continue life to the last in one's work.

harnesser (har-nes-er) n. one that harnesses.

harp (harp) n. [A.S. hearpe] a stringed instrument of music, of a triangular figure, usually played with the fingers;—v.i. to play on the harp; to dwell tediously or monotonously in speaking or writing. Harp-seal, the Greenland seal. Harp-shaped, formed or shaped like a harp. To harp on one string, to dwell on a subject tediously.

harper (har per) n. a player on the

harping (har-ping) n. a continual dwelling on, and reiteration of, a subject; the art or act of playing on the harp.

harpings (har-pingz) n.pl. the foreparts of the harpings wales, which encompass the bow of a ship.

harpist (har-pist) n. a player on the harp; a

harpoon (har-poon') n. [F. harpon, fr. G. harpē, or javelin used to strike and kill large fish, as whales, consisting of a long shank with a flat, triangular, Harpoon.

barbed, iron point for piercing the fish, and a long line to play it (it is usually thrown by the hand, but sometimes it is discharged from a spe of gun—the **harpoon-gun**);—r.t. to strike, catch, or kill, with a harpoon.

harpooner (har-poo-ner) n. one that throws the harpooner (har-poo-ner) n. (F. harpeoner) n. (O.F. harpeoner) n. (O

and the body of a vulture [Myth.]; one that is rapacious; an extortioner; a plunderer; any ravenous eagle, a very large creature. Harpy-eagle, a very large crested eagle of South America. Harpy-footed, having feet like a harpy.

harquebuse (har' kwe-bus) n. an arquebuse; a kind of hand gun. harridan (har'i-dan) n.

Harpy-eagle.

a worn-out horse, jade] a worn-out strumpet.

harrier (hari-er) n. [hare] a kind of hound for hunting hares; a beagle;—[harry] a kind of hawk allied to the buzzard, but switter.

harrow (hario) n. [cf. Icel. herf] an iron-toothed instrument drawn over ploughed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown; -v.t. to draw a harrow over for the purpose of breaking clods and levelling the surface, or for covering seed sown; to lacerate; to torment. Under the harrow, in a state

to lacerate; to torniem.

of uneasiness or misery.

harrower (har-ō-er) n. one that harrows or despoils; a kind of hawk.

harrowing (har-ō-ing) n. heart-rending; distarrowing transful.

(har-ō-ing) n. heart-rending; distarrowing transful.

harrowingly (har-5-ing-li) adv. in a torment-ing manner; torturingly. harry (har-5)r.t. [A.S. hergian, ravage, fr. here, army] to strip; to pillage; to worry; to agitate; to harass;—v.i. to make incursions for plunder; to ravage.

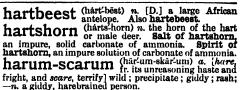
harrying (har'i-ing) n. plundering; spoliation.

harsh (harsh) a. [M. E. harsk, fr. Dan. harsk] rough to the touch; rugged; rough to the ear; grating; jarring; rough to the taste; sour; bitter; rough to the day; to the feelings; peevish; morose; severe; austere; rude; abusive, as speech.

harshly (hirsh'li) adv. in a harsh manner; parshness (harsh'nes) n. quality or state of harshness (being harsh; roughness; sternness;

asperity; tartness; severity.

hart (hart)a. [A.S. heart. literally, the horned animal]
a stag; the male of the red deer. Hart of ten, a
hart with ten times or branches to his horns. Hart'stongue, a common British fern.



harum-scarum (nar-unr-saar-un) a. (nare-fright, and scare, terrify) wild; precipitate; giddy; rash; —n. a giddy, harebrained person.

haruspice (ha-rus-pis) n. [L.] a person in ancient Rome who professed to interpret the will of the gods by inspecting the entrails of beasts sacrificed, or by observing extraordinary natural phenomena; a diviner; a soothsayer. Also haruspex.

harvest (har-vest) n. [A.S. hæricst] the season of gathering a crop of any kind; that which is reaped; the product of any labour; gain;—v.t. to reap or gather, as corn and other fruits, for the use of man and beast. Harvest-feast, a feast at the gathering of the harvest. Harvest-home, the song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself; the time of harvest in England, or about the autumnal equinox, when it rises nearly at the same hour for several equinox, when it rises nearly at the same hour for several days. Harvest-mouse, a very small field-mouse, which builds its nest on the stems of wheat or other plants. Harvest-queen, an image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.

harvester (har-ves-ter) n. one that harvests.

harvestman (harvest-man) n. a labourer in harvest.

harvestry (har-vest-ri) n. the act of harvesting.

hash (hash) v.t. [F. hacher] to chop into small pieces; to mince and mix;—n. that which is hashed or chopped up; minced meat, or meat and vegetables mixed—hence, a mess; confused or bungled state; repetition, or second exhibition.

hashish, hasheesh (hash'ēsh) n. [A.] the of Indian hemp; an intoxicating infusion of this plant.

hask (hask) n. [W.] a basket made of rushes or flags. haslet (has let) n. [O.F. hastelet, a spit] the pluck, for food). Also harslet.

hasp (hasp) n. [A.S. heepse] a clasp, esp. one that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock; a spindle to wind thread or silk on;—v.t. to shut or fasten with a hasp.

hassock (has uk) n. [A.S. hassuc, tuft of coarse grass] a thick mat or bass for kneeling on in church; a small square stool covered with rush or carpet. hastate, hastated (hastat, spear) spearshaped [Bot.]

shaped [Bot.].

haste (häst)n. [O.F. huste] celerity of motion (applied haste (hist)n. [O.F. huste] celerity of motion (applied conly to voluntary motion); speed; swiftness; expedition; despatch; sudden excitement; vehemence; precipitation; state of being in a hurry, or pressed by business; urgency; eagerness; activity.

hasten (hāsn) v.t. to drive or urge forward; to expedite; to hurry; -v.t. to move with celerity; to be rapid in motion; to be speedy or quick.

hastener (häsner) n. [F.] a metal stand for keeping in the heat upon a joint when roasting.

hastily (hästeli) adv. in haste; speedily; nimbly; precipitately: rashly; passionately; impatiently.

hastiness (hās'ti-nes) n. the quality or state of rashness; irritability; quickness or warmth of temper.

hasting (hās'ting) a. maturing early (said of fruits); n. pt. carly peas.

hasty (hās'ti) a. quick; speedy; expeditious; eager; precipitate; rash; irritable; easily excited; passionate; growing quickly; forward; early ripe. Hastypudding, a pudding made of meal stirred into boiling water; a batter or pudding of flour and milk sometimes with egg, boiled quickly together. Hasty-witted, rash; inconsiderate.

hat (hat) n. [A.S. hat] a covering for the head worn by men or women; the distinctive cap worn by a cardinal—hence, the dignity of a cardinal. Hat-band,

cardinal—hence, the dignity of a cardinal. Hat-band, a band round a hat; a mourning-band. Hat-brush, a soft brush for hats. Red hat, a cardinal's hat. To give one a hat, to salute. To pass round the hat, to ask for money. hatable to be, hated; odious. hatch (hach) v.t. [Etym. unknown] to produce from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat; to contrive or plot;—v.i. to produce young; to bring the young to maturity; to be in a state of growing or producing;—n. as many chickens as are produced at once; a brood; act of exclusion from the egg: disclosure; discovery.

n. as many chickens as are produced at once; a brood; act of exclusion from the egg; disclosure; discovery.

hatch (hach) n. [A.S. hee, hurdle] a half door; a door with an opening over it; the frame of crossbars laid over the opening in a ship's deck; the cover of the hatchway; the opening of a passage into a vault or cellar, and the lid or cover to it. Hatch-boat, a kind of half-decked fishing-boat. Hatch-way, an opening in a deck or floor, affording a passage from one deck or story to another. Under hatches, below deck; in confinement. hatch (hach) nt. [F. hacher, cut] to chase; to endrawing by means of lines crossing one another;—n. a shading line in drawing. shading line in drawing.

hatchel (hach'el) n. Same as hackle.

hatcher (hach'el) n. Same as hackle.
hatcher (hach'er) n. one that hatches or contrives;
a plotter; a sectence.
hatchery (hach'er-i) n. a place for hatching eggs,
hatchet (hach'et) n. [F. hachette, dim. of hacke,
an axe] a small axe with a short handle,
used with one hand. Hatchet-face, a face with sharp
features. To bury the hatchet, to make peace, fr. the
habit of the North American Indians. To dig up, or
take up, the hatchet, to make war.
hatching (hach'ing) n. act or process of producing
young from eggs by incubation or
artificial heat; act of contriving or plotting; a kind of
drawing or engraving (usually written etching).
hatchment (hach-inent) n. [contr. for achievement] a frame
bearing the escutcheon of a decad
person, placed in front of the house,
on a hearse, at funerals, or in a

on a hearse, at funerals, or in a church [Her.]; an ornament on

the hilt of a sword.

hate (hat) v.t. [A.S. hatian] to have a great aversion to: to dislike; to regard with ill-will; to abhor; to detest; to loathe; n. strong or extreme disbke or aversion; hatred.

aversion; hatred.

hateful (hat-fool) a. full of Hatchment.

hate; feeling hate or aversion; detesting; malignant; malevolent; exciting or deserving great dislike, aversion, or disgust; odious; detestable; ugly; execrable; loathsome; abhorrent; repugnant.

hatefully (hat-fool-i) adv. odiously; abominably; maliciously.

hatefulness (hat-fool-nes) n. state or quality of being hateful.

hateless (hat'les) a. having no feeling of hate.

hater (hā'-ter) n. one that hates.

hatred (hatred) n. very great dislike or aversion; ill-will; enmity; hate; animosity; malevolence; rancour; detestation; loathing; abhorrence; repugnance; untipathy.

hatted (hated) a. wearing, or covered with, a hat.

hatter (hater) n. one that makes or sells hats. Mad as a hatter, violently angry; insane. hatti-sheriff (hati-sheref) n. [A., noble writing] a Turkish order or decree of the highest authority, issuing immediately from the Sultan.

hauberk (haw-herk) n. [O.F. hamberc, fr. O. H. Ger. hads, neck, and bergan, protect] a shirt or tunic of mail reaching to the knees, formed of small steel rings interwoven; a habergeon.

haugh (hah) n. [A.S. haga, yard or inclosure] a piece of low-lying flat ground, usually in the vicinity of a river; a kind of meadow.

haughtily (haw'ti-li) adv. in a haughty manner; proudly; arrogantly. haughtiness (haw'ti-nes) n. quality of heing haughty; arrogance; disdain;

superciliousness; loftiness.

haughty i. a. [O.F. hautain, fr. haut, fr. haughty L. altus, high] high; lofty; having a high opinion of one's self, with contempt for others; proud; disdainful; arrogant; imperious; insolent.

haul (hawl) v.t. [F. hater, fr. O. H. Ger. hatön] to pull or draw with force; to drag; to steer a vessel closer to the wind; to close-haul;—n. a pulling with force; a violent pull; a draught of a net; that which is taken at once, as by hauling a net and the like.

taken at once, as by hauling a net and the like.

haulage (haw-lij) n. the act of hauling or drawing; charge for hauling a ship or boat.

hauler (haw'ler) one that hauls.

haulm (hawm) n. [A.S. healm] the stem or stalk of grain of all kinds; stubble. Also halm. (hansh) n. [O.F. hanche, fr. O. H. Ger. ancha, leg the hip; that part of an animal body between the last ribs and the thigh; the rear; the hinder part of anything; the spandril of an arch, or the part between the vertex or crown and the ground or springing.

haunched (hansht) a. having haunches.

haunt (hant) v.t. [O.F. hanter] to frequent; to resort to frequently; to visit pertuaciously or intrusively; to visit as a ghost or apparition;—v.t. to loiter about a place; to abide or to be found in a place; n. a place to which one frequently resorts.

haunted (han-ted) a. frequently visited by ghosts.

haunter (han'ter) n. one that haunts a place.

haurient (haw'ri-ent) a. said of fishes when placed upright [Her.] haustellum (haws-tef-um) n. [L. haurire, draw] the sucking-organ of an insect.

haustorium (haws-to-ri-um) n. a sucker-like rootlet.

hautboy (hō-hoi) n. [F. haut. high, and bors, similar in shape and tone to a clarionet, only thinner (an older form of the oboe); a large kind of strawberry.

hauteur (haw-ter) n. [F.] haughty manner or spirit; haughtiness; pride; insolence.

haut-gout (hō-goo) n. [F.] high taste or relish; high seasoning.

havana, havannah (ha-van-a) n. a fine from Havana, the capital of Cuba.

navana, havannah quality of cigar, named from Havana, the capital of Cuba.

have (hav) v.t. [A.S. habban] to own; to hold in possession; to take; to obtain; to catch; to seize; to accept, as a husband or wife; to esteem; to regard; to maintain; to keep; to gain; to receive; to procure; to purchase; to bring forth; to produce; to embrace; to contain; to carry; to wear; to be under necessity or obligation. To have after, to pursue. To have at, to assail or attack. To have in, to contain, To have it out, to bring to a settlement. To have on, to wear. To have rather, to prefer.

havelock (hav-lok) n. [named fr. General Have-havelock (bav-lok) n. [named fr. General Have-havelock the neck, worn in hot climates.

haven (hav n. [A.S. har/ane] a harbour; a port; a bay or inlet of the sea affording safe anchorage; any place of shelter or security—hence, rest in general; final place of rest.

havenage (hā/vn-ij) n. harbour-dues.

haver (hav'er) n. possessor; holder; occupier; [Scots Law] the holder of a deed, bond, or other legal document, forming part of a process or suit. haver (hav'er) n. [Ger. haber or hajer, oats] oats or haver other grain used for horses' food. haversack (hav'er-sak) n. [literally, oat sack, fr. hwhich a soldier carries his rations when on a march; a support's case for ordnance

gunner's case for ordance.

havildar (hav-il-dar) n. [Hind.] a native sergeant in the British Indian army.

having (hav-ing) n. the act of possessing; goods; estate.

havoc (hav-uk) n. [O.F. havot, plunder] wide and general destruction; devastation; waste; r.t. to waste; to destroy; to lay waste;—int. a cry orig. used in hunting, but afterwards as a war-cry.

haw (haw) n. [A.S. hagu, an enclosure] a hedge; an inclosed garden or yard; the berry and seed of

the hawthorn.

haw (haw) n. [Imit.] a hesitation or intermission of speech;—v.i. to stop, in speaking, with a haw, or to speak with hesitation. Haw-haw, v.i. to laugh loudly or hoisterously;—n. loud, vulgar laughter;—a. in an affected tone.

hawfinch (haw-finsh) n. a small bird, the grosbeak.

hawhaw (haw-haw') n. Same as haha.

hafoe] a rapacious bird of

hawk (hawk) n. [A had the genus Falco, of several species, with crooked several species, beak, thickly feathered head, and wings shorter than those of the other members of the family. It feeds on birds, mice, frogs, etc., and was formerly trained and used in falconry;—v.i. to catch birds by means of hawks trained



birds by means of nawks trained for the purpose; to practise falconry; to soar or strike like a hawk. Hawk-eyed, having a keen eye or acute sight. Hawk-moth, a quick-darting insect, that hovers over flowers like a hawk. Hawk-nosed, having a nose like the beak of a hawk. Hawk's-bill, the catch controlling the striking movement of a

hawk (hawk) v.t. [Imit., cf. W. hochi] to raise by hawking, as phlegm; -v.i. to cough; to force up phlegm with noise; -n. an effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise.

hawk (hawk) v.t. [Old Low Ger.] to sell by outcry; to carry about wares for sale.

hawk (hawk) n. [Etym. unknown] a small board with a handle beneath, for holding plaster.

Hawk-boy, an assistant to a plasterer.

hawker (hawker) n. one that hawks; a pediar; a falconer.

hawking (haw king) n. the sport of taking wild birds by hawks trained for the purpose; practice of selling in the street by outcry; act of coughing up phlegm.

hawkweed (hawk-wöd) n. a genus of plants belonging to the Composita.

hawse (hawz) n. [leel. hals, neck] the situation of the cables before a vessel's stem, when moored with two anchors, one on the starboard, the other on the larboard bow; the distance ahead to which the cables usually extend. Hawse-hole, a hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable passes. Hawse-place, one of the foremost timbers of a ship through which the hawse-hole is cut. Hawse-pipe, an iron pipe fitted into a hawse-hole to protect the wood. Hawse-pipe bottom. a sea-bottom of soft rock, perforated by pipe bottom, a sea-bottom of soft rock, perforated by

hawser (haw-zer) n. a small cable, or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line.

hawthorn (haw-thorn) n. [A.S. hægthorn] a small round-leaved and much branched spinescent tree of several varieties (the common haw-thorn, extensively used as a hedge plant, produces beautiful and fragrant blossoms).

hay (ha) n. [A.S. hig] grass cut and dried for fodder; -v.i. to dry grass for preservation. Hay-cock

hay hair laws hip grass cut and dried for fodder; a conical pile of hay in the field. Hay-fever, hay-asthma, a summer ailment, caused by the pollen of various plants. Hay-fork, a fork used for aurning over thay. Hay-knife, a long knife used in cutting from the side of a haystack. Hay-loft, a loft or scaffold for hay. Hay-maker, one that cuts and dries grass for hay. Hay-maker, one that cuts and dries grass for hay. Hay-maker, one that cuts and dries grass for hay. Hay-making, the business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder. Hay-stack, hay-rick, a stack or large conical pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation. To make hay while the sun shines, to seize the favourable opportunity.

Haytian (hai-tan) n. a native or inhabitant of the head and ear by, or as if by and the favourable opportunity. Head of the siland of Hayti.

casualty; accident; chance; that which comes suddenly or unexpectedly;—v.t. to expose to chance; to put in danger of loss or injury; to venture; to risk; to run the chance of; to imperil; -v.i. to encounter risk or danger; to run a risk; to stand a chance.

hazardable (haz-ar-da-bl) a. liable to chance; exposed to danger.

hazardous (haz-ar-dus) a. dangerous; perilous; exposed to risk of loss or injury; daring; adventurous; venturesome: uncertain.

hazardously (haz-ar-dus-li) adv. in a haz-ardous manner.

hazardousness (hazar-dus-nes) n. the state or quality of being hazardous.

hazardry (haz-ard-r) n. the playing of the game of hazard; gaming; rashness.

haze (hāz) n. [Etym. unknown] a vapour or mist floating in the air, and obscuring or veiling any luminous body; a fog; dimness; obscurity;—v.i. to

any luminous body; a fog; dimness; obscurity; -c.e. and drizzle; to be foggy.

haze (haz) v.t. [O.F. haser, annoy] to vex with chiding or reproof; to play abusive tricks upon.

hazel (haz) v.t. [A.S. hersel] a shrub or plant bearing a nut containing a kernel of a mild, farinaceous taste; the fillert; -a. of a light brown colour, like the hazel-nut. Hazel-nut, the nut or fruit of the hazel.

hazelly (hazl-i) a. of the colour of a hazel-nut; of light brown colour.

haziness (hā/zi-nes) n. the state of being hazy.

hazing (hū/zing) n. harassing or abusing a new-comer.

hazings (hā'zing) n. harassing or abusing a newhazy (hā'zing) n. harassing or abusing a newhazy (hā'zing) n. harassing or abusing a newhazy (hā'zing) n. harassing or abusing a newheazy (hā'zina) n. thick with vapour; misty; cloudy—
he (hē) prom. [A.S.] the man or male person named
before; man; any male.
head (hed) n. [A.S.] the man or male person named
before; man; any male.
head (hed) n. [A.S.] the man or male person named
before; man; any male.
head (hed) n. [A.S.] the highest part; the
foremost or most advanced part; the highest part of the
human body; the foremost part of animals; the seat of
the perceptive and sensitive faculties; brain; understanding; intellectual capacity; face; front; presence;
countenance; a chief; a leader; the first place; seat of
honour or command; opposition to; resistance; source;
spring; origin; topic of discourse; theme or point of
discussion; pitch; height; crisis; force; strength;
liberty; freedom to go; an individual; a rounded mass
of foam on beer, etc.; the top of corn or other grain; the
point of maturation, as in a pimple or boil; the hair of
the head; a head-dress;—a. chief; principal; first (often
used in composition)—n.t. to act at the head of; to lead;
to direct; to fit or furnish with a head; to get into the
front of, so as to hinder or stop—hence, to check or
restrain; to set on the head; to lop off; to decapitate or
behead;—n.t. to originate; to spring from; to go or tend
to; to form a head. Head-band, a fillet; a band for the
head; the band at each end of a book. Head-chair, a
chair with a high back. Head-cheese, part of the head
and feet of swine, cooked, seasoned, and pressed into the
form of a cheese. Head-coal, the upper part of a seam
of coal. Head-dress, a dress or ornamental covering
worn on the head. Head-satat, a rope at the bows of
a ship to fasten it to a wharf. Head-gate, the uphead of a canal-lock. Head-gear, any covering for the
head. Head-mark, the natural characteristics of
each individual. Head-master, the chief master of a
school. Hea

to come to a crisis. To go by the head, to plunge or sink head foremost. To head down, to trim; to go in a certain direction. To head off, to intercept. To lose one's head, to become confused or excited. To make head against, to withstand.

headache (hed-ak) n. pain in the head.

headache (hed'āk) n. pain in the head.
headachy (hed'ā-ki) a. afflicted with, or subject to, headache.
headed (hed'ed) a. having a head; having intellect; thickening at one point.
header (hed'ed) n. one that heads nails, pins, or a brick or stone laid with its shorter face or head in the surface of the wall; a leap head foremost into the water.
headily trollably.
headiness (hed'i-nes) n. rashness; precipitation; stubbornness; obstinacy.
heading (hed'ing) n. act of providing with a head; that which stands at the head; thete imaterial for the heads of casks.
headland (hed'land) n. a cape; a promontory; a ridge or strip of unploughed land at the ends of furrows.

the ends of furrows.

headless (hed/les) a. having no head; beheaded; headless (destitute of a chief or leader; wanting sense or prudence; rash; obstinate.

headlight (hed/lib) n. a large lamp carried on the front of a locomotive, or at a

steamer's mast-head.

headlong (hed-long) adv. with the head fore-most; rashly; precipitately; hastily; without delay or respite;—a. steep; precipitous; rash; thoughtless; precipitate; bent on a course obstinately; reckless.

headman (hed'-man) n. a chief; a leader.

headman (hed-man) n. a cheer, a leader.

headmost (hed-man) n. most advanced; first in a line or order of progression.

headquarters (hed'-kwawr-terz) n.pl. the quarters or place of residence of any chief; place of business.

headrace (hed'-ras) n. the race that leads water to a water-wheel.

headship (hed'-ship) n. authority or dignity; chief place.

headsman (hedz-man) n. an executioner.

headspring (hed'spring) n. fountain; source; headstone (hed'stôn) n. the principal stone in a foundation; the corner-stone; the

stone placed at the head of a grave.

headstrong (hed'strong) a. violent; ungovernable; resolute to have one's own way; obstinate; stubborn; unruly; venturesome.

headway (hed'wa) n. progress made by a ship in motion—hence, progress or success of

any kind.

heady (hed'i) a. wilful; rash; hasty; apt to affect the head; intoxicating.

heal (hel) v.t. [A.S. hādan, fr. hād, whole] to make to cicatrize, as cut flesh; to restore purity to; to make clean—hence, to forgive; to renove differences; to reconcile; to cover, as a roof;—v.i. to grow sound; to return to a sound state. return to a sound state.

healable (he-la-bl) a. capable of being healed.

healds (hēldz) n.pl. [Scand.] the harness for guiding the warp-threads in a loom; heddles.

healer (hc-ler) n. one that, or that which, cures or restores to soundness.

healing (hc-ling) a. tending to cure; mild; mollimedical, as art, so called;—n. act or process by which a bodily cure is effected.

bodily cure is effected. **health** (helth) n. [A.S. hælth, fr. hæl, whole] state of being sound, or whole (said of animals and plants); freedom from pain or disease; welfare of mind; vigorous action of the intellect; moral well-being; state of salvation; purity; goodness; divine grace or favour; a wish of health and happiness. Health-officer, a medical superintendent of the sanitary state of a town or district. or district.

healthful (helth'fool) a. free from illness or disease; well; healthy; serving to promote health; wholesome; salubrious; salutary; indicating health; prosperous.

healthfully (helth'fool-i) adv. in health; wholesomely.

healthfulness (helth'fool-nes) n. a state of wholesomeness; salubrity.

wholesomeness; salubrity.

healthily (hel'thi-li) adv. in a healthy manner.

healthiness (hel'thi-nes) n. state of being healthy; soundness; freedom from disease.

healthless (helth'les) a. sickly; infirm; weak; not conducive to health.

healthlessness (helth-les-nes) n. st being without health.

healthsome (helth'sum) a. wholesome.

healthy (hel'thi) a. being in a state of health; enjoying health; hale; sound: vigorous; active; promoting health; wholesome; salubrious.

heap (hep) n. [A.S.] a pilo or mass: a crowd; a throng; -v.t. to throw or lay in a heap; to pile; to amass; to accumulate; to add to; to lay on in large quantities.

large quantities.

heaper (hē'per) n. one that heaps.

heapy (hē'pi) a. gathered in heaps; heaped.

hear (her) v.t. [A.S. hyran] to perceive by the car; to listen to; to heed; to attend to for the purpose of judging a cause botween parties: to listen to favourably; to regard; to entertain; to embrace; to wait on the ministry of: [Scot.] to sit under a preacher; v.i. to have the sense or faculty of perceiving sound; to perceive or apprehend by the ear; to listen; to hearken; to attend; to be told; to receive by report.

heard (herd) past tense and past participle of the verb hear.

hearer (her-er) n. one that hears; an auditor.

hearing (her ing) n. act of perceiving sound; the sense by which sound is perceived; attention to what is delivered; audience; a listening to facts and evidence, or public trial, with a view to adjudication; extent within which sound may be heard; reach of the ear.

hearken (har-kn) v.i. [A.S. hyrcnian, fr. hyran, hear] to listen; to give car with eagerness or curiosity; to give heed to; to comply; to obey; to

attend to; to comply with; to grant.

hearsay (her-sa) n. report; rumour; fame; common talk. Hearsay evidence, evidence at second hand.

hearse (hers) n. [O.F. herce, fr. L. hirpex, harrow of triangular shape] a triangular framework on which lighted candles were fixed at funeral ceremonies;

on which lighted candles were fixed at funeral ceremonies; a carriage for conveying the dead to the grave;—v.t. to lay or inclose in a hearse. Hearse-cloth, a pall; a cloth to cover a corpse. Hearse-like, suitable to a hearse, and hence, to a funeral.

Incart (hart) n. [A.S. heorte] a hollow, muscular organ, contracting rhythmically, and serving to keep up the circulation of the blood; the vital part; the seat or source of life; the inner part; the centre; kernel; pith; marrow; the vigorous or efficacious part; the seat of the affections and passions; the seat of love—hence, warmth of affection; geniality; cordiality; the seat of the will—hence, secret purpose, design, or intention; disposition; strength; courage; spirit; vigour; fertility; a roundish or oval figure like a heart in shape; a playing-card distinguished by that figure. Heart-boat, a pulsation of the heart. Heart-blood, blood in the cavity of the heart; life; essence. Heart-bond, in masonry, a kind of bond in which one stone is lapped over two others. Heart-bound, hard-hearted; stingy. Heart-breake, n. overpowering sorrow;—v.t. to break the heart of. Heart-breaker, one that gives sorrow; a flirt; a kind of curl; a love-lock. Heart-breaking, causing great sorrow. Heart-breaker, one deeply affected or grieved. Heart-burning, n. discontent; secret enmity;—a. causing discontent. Heart-disease, a morbid condition of Heart-burning, n. discontent; secret enmity;—a. causing discontent.

Heart-disease, a morbid condition of Heart-eating, distressing to the mind.

Heart-felt, deeply felt; intense. Heart-free, having the affections disengaged. Heart-heavy, sad-hearted. Heart-rot, a disease causing decay in the centre of trees, caused by fungi. Heart-searching, knowing the secret thoughts and intents of the heart. Heart-service, sincere devotion. Heart-sick, deeply afflicted. Heart-sickness, sadness of heart. Heart-sinking, despondency. Heart's-ease, tranquillity: a species of violet. Heart-sore, a. sore at heart;—n. grief. Heart-string, inspiring. Heart-string, an imaginary nerve or tendon supposed to brace the heart. Heart transfer the heart the heart designment. the heart. Heart-struck, struck to the heart; dismayed. the heart. Heart-struck, struck to the heart; dismayed. Heart-whole, not in love. By heart, by rote; in the memory. Heart of hearts, warmest affections. Heart of oak, a brave heart. Smokers' heart, an affection caused by excessive use of tobacco. To have at heart, to seek earnestly. To lay, or take, to heart, to be greatly affected by. To take heart, to be encouraged. To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve, to expose one's feelings. With all my heart, most willingly.

heartache (hart-lak) n. sorrow; anguish of mind; mental pang.

hearten (har-tn) v.t. [heart] and suffix -cn] to encourage it to incite or stimulate the courage of; to embolden.

courage of ; to embolden.

heartener (hart'ner) n. one that encourages.

heartfully (hart-foot-i) adv kind-heartedly.

hearth (harth) n. [A.S. heorth] pavement of stone or brick in a house, on which the fire or the fire-grate is laid; the house itself, considered as the abode of comfort to its inmates, and of hospitality to strangers. Hearth-rug, a small, thick carpet placed before the fire-place. Hearth-stone, stone forming the hearth; fireside.

hearth; fireside.

heartily (har'ti-li) adv. from the heart; sincerely;
heartily (really; with all the heart; earnestly;
vigorously, eagerly; freely; largely.
heartiness (har'ti-nes) n. the state of being
hearty, sincerity, zeal, earnestness;
keenness, as of appetite, eagerness, ardour; warmth;
cordiality in speech or behaviour.

heartless (hart-les) a. without a heart; unfeeling; cold; insensible, spiritless; weak. heartlessly (hart-les-li) adv. in a heartless manner; without courage or

heartlessness (hart-les-nes) n. the state of being heartless.
heartrending heartless.
heartrending of heart, overwhelming with pain or grief, intensely wounding or afflicting.

heartsome (hart'sum) a inspiring the heart with courage.

hearty (hart) a sincere, true; undisguised; healthy; strong; durable; having a keen appetite;

heating, strong, durance; naving a keen appetite; nourishing, as food.

heat (het) n. [A.S. hātu, fr. hāt, hot] the force, agent, or principle, in nature, upon which depends the state of bodies as solid, fluid, or aeriform, and which becomes directly known to us through the sense of feeling; the sensation of warmth; the warmest period; high temperature; indication of high temperature; redness; high colour; flush; the state of being once heated or hot; a single effort, as in a race; a course; heated or hot; a single effort, as in a race; a course; utmost violence; rage; vehemence; agitation of mind; exasperation; animation in thought or discourse; sexual excitement, esp. in the female: -v.t. to make hot; to communicate heat to; to agitate; to make feverish; to inflame; to excite; -v.i. to grow warm or hot. Heat-apoplexy, sunstroke. Heat-potential, the work performed by the disappearance of heat. Heat-spot, a freckle. Heat-unit, the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree. Latent-heat, the amount of heat required to change a unit of mass of a solid into a liquid, or of a liquid at its boiling-point into a vapour, without raising its temperature. Specific heat, the ratio of the amount of heat required to raise one qual mass of water amount of heat required to raise an equal mass of water one degree.

heater (he'ter) n. one that, or that which, heats; any contrivance or implement, as a heated body, a vessel, etc., used to impart heat, or to contain something to be heated.

heath (heth) n. [A.S.] a plant of the genus Erica, bearing beautiful flowers; a place overgrown with heath: an open tract of country. Heath-bell, the with heath: an open tract of country. Heath-bell, the flowers of a species of heather. Heath-berry, crowherry. Heath-clad, clothed or crowned with heath. Heath-cock, a large bird which frequents heaths; the black grouse. Heath-poult, the pullet or young of the heath-cock. heathen (he-thn) n. [A.S. hathen, a dweller on the heath, cf. pagan] a pagan; an idolater; a rude and barbarous person; -a. gentile; pigan. heathendom (he-thn-dum) n. that part of the heathen nations collectively.

the heathen nations collectively heathenish (he-Thn-ish) a. belonging to the heathen; rude; savage; inhuman. heathenishly (he-Thn-ish-li) adv. in a heathenish manner.

heathenishness (he'THU-ish-nes) n. state of being heathen.

heathenism (hē'-Thn-izm) n. the religious system or rites of a heathen nation; idolatry; paganism; the manners or morals usually prevalent in a heathen country; rudeness; barbarism; ignorance of the true God.

heathenize (hē'-Thn-iz) n.t. to render heathen or heathenish.

heather (heTh'-cr) n. | heath and suffix -er] heath.

heather on fire, to kindle disturbance.

heathery (heather. a. heathy; abounding in heather.

heathy (he-thi) a. full of heath; abounding with heath.

heating (he-ting) a. tending to impart heat; promoting warmth or heat; exciting action; stimulating. Heating-apparatus, an apparatus for stimulating. Hea warming buildings.

heatingly (he-ting-li) adv. in a heating manner; heatingly so as to become hot or heated. heatless (het-les) a. destitute of heat; cold.

heatless (hēt-les) a. destitute of heat; cold.

heave (hēv) v.t. [A.S. hebban] to move upward;
to lift; to raise; to elevate; to throw; to
cast, to send; to force from the breast, as a sigh; to
cause to swell; to puff; to elate;—v i to he thrown up;
to be raised; to rise and fall with alternate motions, as
the lungs in heavy breathing as waves in a heavy sea, as
ships on the billows, etc.; to swell; to dilate—hence,
to labour; to pant; to make an effort to vomit; to retch;
—n. an upward motion, swell or distension, as of the
breast, of the waves, and the like; an effort to raise up
something. Heave-offering, a voluntary Jewish offering,
which, when presented, was heaved or elevated by the
priest, and became his portion. Heave-shouldered,
high-shouldered. To heave in sight, to become visible.
To heave to, to bring a vessel to a standstill. With
heave and ho, with steady effort
heaven (hat overhangs the earth; the sky; the
atmosphere (often used in pl.);—the dwelling-place or
immediate presence of God; the home of the bessed;
the Sovereign of heaven; God; supreme happiness;
great felicity; bliss, elevation; sublimity. Heavenborn, born from heaven; divinely created or inspired.
Heaven-directed, looking upward of Godward; divinely
led and guided. Heaven-tissing, seeming to touch

Heaven-directed, looking upward of Godward; divinely led and guided. Heaven-kissing, seeming to touch the sky.

heavenliness (hev'n-li-nes) n. supreme excellence.

heavenly (hev'n-li) n. pertaining to, resembling. priate to heaven in character or happiness; perfect; pure; supremely blessed; divine; godlike;—adv. in z. manner resembling that of heaven; by the influence or agency of heaven. Heavenly-minded, having the thoughts and affections placed on heaven and spiritual or eternal realities. eternal realities.

heavenward, heavenwards ward, -wards) adv. toward heaven.

heaver (he'ver) n. one that heaves or lifts; a bar used as a lever.

heavily (hev'i-li) adv. with great weight; oppressively; with great weight of grief; grievously; sorrowfully; slowly and laboriously; with difficulty.

heaviness (hev-i-nes) n. weight; gravity; depression; dejection; dulness of spirit; languor; sluggishness; burden; oppression; thickness; dampness, as of the air.

dampness, as of the air.

heaving (he'ving) n. a rising or swell; a panting or palpitation.

heavy (hev'i) a. [A.S. heftg, fr. hebban, to lift, heave] weighty; ponderous; sad; sorrowful; dejected; grievous; oppressive; afflictive; dull; slow; indolent; lazy; stupid; foolish; wearisome; tedious; loaded; encumbered; indigestible; lying on the stomach; difficult; laborious; inattentive, as ears; large in amount, as a debt; swelling, as the sea; dense; black, as a cloud; violent, as a gale; abundant; copious, as rain, etc.; debt; swelling, as the sea; dense; black, as a cloud; violent, as a gale; abundant; copious, as rain, etc.; close; clammy, as bread; skiff; claycy, as land; having body or strength (said of malt liquors); low; deep, as a vocal sound; —adv. with great weight; ponderously. Heavy-armed, bearing heavy arms or armour. Heavy-hearted, sad; mournful. Heavy-laden, laden with a heavy burden; sorrowful; depressed. Heavy-metal, guns or shot of large size; great ability. Heavy-weight, a person whose weight exceeds the average; an important person. The heavies, the heavy cavalry.

hebdomadal (heb-don-u-dal) a. [L. fr. G. heb-domadal, heb-don-u-dal) a. [L. fr. G. heb-domadal, seven] weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days.

occurring every seven days.

hebdomadary (heb-dom'a-da-ri) n. a member of a chapter or convent whose

week it is to officiate in the choir, etc.

Hebe (hé-bè) n. the goddess of youth, and cup-hearer to the gods [Myth.]; a small planet between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

hebetate (hel-be-taid) n. t. [L. hebes, duli] to render obtuse; to blunt; to stupefy;—a. dull. hebetude (hel-be-taid) n. dulness; obtuseness; bluntness; torpidity of the intellect.

Hebraic, Hebraical (he-bra-ik, -i-kai) a.

Hebraic designating the language of the Hebrews.

Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

Hebraically (hē-brā-i-kal-i) adr. after the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left.

Hebraism (hē'brā-izm) n. a Hebrew idiom.

Hebraist (he'brā-ist) n. one versed in the Hebrew language and learning.

Hebraistic (he-brā-ist-ik) a. pertaining to, or resembling, Hebrew.

Hebrew (he'brōo) n. [F hebreu, fr. L. Hebraeus, fr. G. Hebraios, fr. H. 'ivrī] one of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine; an Israelite: a Jew; the Hebrew language;—a. pertaining to the Hebrews or to their language. to their language.

Hebrewess (hē'broo-es) n. an Israelitish woman; a Jewess.

Woman; a Jewess.

Hebridean (he-brid'e-an) n. a native or inhabitant of the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland;—a. pertaining to these islands.

hecatomb (hek'a-tom, -tōom) n. [G. hekkuton, hundred, and hons, ox] a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts of the same kind—hence, any large number of victims.

heck (hek) n. [D. hek, gate] a kind of fish-net or gin; a rack for holding fodder for cattle; a bend in a stream; the latch of a door.

heckle (hek-l) n. [huckle] an instrument for cleaning flax, etc.;—v.t. to comb; to question severely.

heckler (hek-ler) n. one that uses a heckle; a

heckler (hek'ler) n. one that uses a heckle; a persistent questioner.

hectare (hek'ler) n. one that uses a heckle; a persistent questioner.

hectare (hek'tar) n. | F. fr. G. hekaton, 100, and L. area, area | in the metric system, an area, or a superficies, containing 100 ares, or 10,000 square metres, and equivalent to 2'4711 English acres.

hectic (hek'tik) a. [F. fr. G. hektikos, habitual] slow, in long continued; habitual; constant; affected with hectic fever; n. the fever of irritation and debility, at an advanced stage of exhausting disease, as in pulmonary consumption. Hectic-fever, a fever attendant on certain wasting diseases of long duration, phthisis, dysentery, etc.

hectically (hek'ti-kal-i) ndn. in a hectic manner; hectically (hek'ti-kal-i) ndn. [F.] in the metric hectogram system, a weight containing a hundred grammes, or 3.527 ounces.

hectolitre (hek-tu-le-ter) n. [F.] a unit of capacity for liquids, containing a hundred litres, equal to a tenth of a cubic metre, nearly 22½ imperial gallons.

hectometre (hek'tu-më-ter) n. [F.] a unit of length, equal to 100 metres,

equivalent to 109 3633 yards.

hector (hek-tur) n. [fr. Hector, the brave Trojan noisy fellow—hence, one that teases or yexes;—n.t. to

holly; to bluster—hence, to tease; to irritate; to vex;—v.i. to play the bully; to bluster.

hectostere (hek'tu-stër) n. [F.] a measure of solidity, containing 100 cubic metres, and equivalent to 3531 66 cubic feet.

heddle (hed!) n. [Scand.] one of the sets of parallel doubled threads, each having in the middle a loop called a heddle-eye, which compose the harness employed to guide the warp threads to the lathe or batten;—v.t. to draw warp threads through heddle-eyes.

Heddle-yarn, worsted yarn twisted and singed.

heddling (heddling) n. the act of drawing the warp threads through the heddle-eyes of a weaver's harness

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of a weaver's narness.

hederal (hed'e-ral) a. [L.] composed cf, or pertaining to, ivy.

hedge (hei) n. [A.S. hecg, cf. haw] a thicket of bushes, usually thorn-bushes; csp. such a thicket planted as a fence between any two portions of land;—c.t. to inclose with a hedge; to fence, as fields; to separate by a hedge, as garden plots: to set up a hedge against; to obstruct; to block the way; to surround; to hen in -w to hide as in a hedge; to skulk; to bet on against; to obstruct; to block the way; to surround; to hem in ;—v.i. to hide, as in a hedge; to skulk; to bet on both sides. Hedge-bill, a cutting hook used in dressing hedges. Hedge-born, meanly born; of uncertain parentage; obscure. Hedge-marriage, a secret or clandestine marriage. Hedge-priest, a priest officiating in an obscure district; an itinerant or mendicant priest. Hedge-row a row or series of shrubs or trees, planted for inclosure, or separation of fields. Hedge-school, formerly an open-air district school in Ireland, taught by poor students for board and lodging, which they got from the parents of their scholars in turn.

hedgehog (hej-hog) n. a small quadruped of the

ceus, about nine inches long, and covered on the upper part of its body with prickles or spines, and endowed with the power of rolling itself into a ball.

hedger (hej'er) n. one that makes or mends



hedging (hejing) n. the act of making or trumming hedges. Hedging-bill, a hedge bill, Hedging-glove, a leather glove to protect the hands while trimming hedges.

while trimming neages.

hedonic (hē-don'ik) u. belonging or pertaining to beling gratifications. Also kedor ictic.

hedonics (hē-don'iks) u. the science of pleasurable and painful states.

hedonism (hé-du-nizm) n. the doctrine that pleasure is the highest good.

hedonist (hé-du-nist) n. [G. hē-donē, pleasure] one that advocates hedonism.

heed (hē-d) v. [A. hē-dan] to mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe: -v. to conside; -n. attention; notice; observation; regard; care; caution; circumspection.

heedful (hē-d-fool) a. attentive; observing; watch-ful; cautions; circumspect; careful; wary.

heedfully (hedfoold) adv. in a heedful manner.

heedfulness (hed fool nes) n. attention; carefulness.
heedless (hed les) a. inattentive; negligent; carefulness; thoughtless; unobserving.
heedlessly (hed les li) adn in a heedless manner; carelessly.
heedlessness (hed les nes) n. the state of carelessness; thoughtlessness

carelessness; thoughtlessness.

hee! (hel) n. [A.S. h@a] the hinder part of the foot in man; the loot of an animal; the hinder part of a shoe, boot, or stocking; the latter or remaining part of anything; something shaped like a human heel; a

protuberance; a spur; the after end of a ship's keel; the lower end of a mast, bowsprit, etc.;—v.t. to use the heels in, as in dancing, running, and the like; to add a heel to; to put a spur on, as a cock;—v.t. to follow, as a dog. Heel-ball, wax used by shoemakers to blacken the soles and heels of shoes. Heel-tap, a small piece of leather for the heel of a shoe; a small portion of liquor at the bottom of a glass after drinking. Down at heel, seedy; slovenly; slipshod. To be upon the heels of, to pursue closely. To have the heels of, to outrun. To kick one's heels, to feet; to contine. To show the heels, to take to one's heels, to fee; to run away. heel (hel) v.i. [A.S. hyddan] to incline or lean on one side, as a ship;—n. an inclination to one side. heeze (hex) v.t. (A.S. heath, high] to lift; to hoist; heald; in the heave up; to lift; to prove or try the weight of by raising.

Hegelian (he-ge-li-an) a. pertaining to Hegel 1770-1831), or his system of philosophy;—n. a follower of Hegel.

n. a follower of Hegel.

hegemonic (he-je-mon-ik) a. ruling; principal; predominant.
hegemony (he-jem-u-ni) n. (G. hōpemon, leader) leadership; predominance.

heiter (hef-er) n. (A.S. heahfore) a young cow.

heigh-ho (hi-hō) vat. [Imit.] an exclamation expressing uneasiness or weariness.

height (hit) n. [A.S. heāhthat, fr. heath high) condition of being high; elevated postion; altitude; highest point; top; summit; an eminence; a hill or mountain; elevation in excellence of any kind, as in power, learning, arts, reputation, rank, etc.; utmost degree in extent; utmost exertion of force: progress upwards, advance, degree.

heighten (hi-th) vt. to raise higher; to elevate; to elevate; to carry forward, to advance; to improve; to meliorate; to augment in violence or evil; to aggravate; to add colour or force to in artistic work; to set off to advantage by means of contrast heinous (hi-thus) a. [O.F. hairos, fr. hair, to hate] hateful; odious; enormous, as to crime or wickedness; montages the formatic attendions.

heinous hateful; odious: enormous, as to crime or wickedness: monstrous; flagrant; atrocious. heinously (hai-nus-li) adv. in a heinous manner; hatefully. heinousness (hai-nus-li) adv. in a heinous manner; heinousness (hai-nus-li) adv. in state of being heinouss odiousness; enormity. heir (ar) n. (O F. fr. 1. heres) one that receives, inherity or is entitled to succeed to property after the death of its owner; one that receives any endowment from an ancestor or relation;—v.t. to inherit; to succeed to to take possession of a property after the death of the testator or ancestor. Heir-apparent, the person who during the life of the present possessor, is first in the line of succession to an estate. crown, etc. Heir-at-law, the legal heir; the nearest of kin entitled to claim the residue or surplus after the provisions of the will have been executed. Heir-presumptive, the person who is nearest of kin, and next in succession the person who is nearest of kin, and next in succession to the present occupant, but whose claim to inheritance may be set aside, as by the birth of a child, of other

heirdom (ar'dum) n. succession by inheritance; state or possessions of an heir.

heiress (ar-es) a female heir.

heirloom (ar-loom) n. [heir and loom, meaning a piece of property] any piece of personal property which descends to the heir along with the inheritance.

heirship (ār'ship) n. the state, character, or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting. hejira, hej from Mecca to Medina, July 16, 622 A.D., to escape the hostility of the Meccans, from which date time is reckoned by the Mohammedans—hence, any flight or exodus.

held (held) past tense and past participle of the verb hold.

heliac, heliacal helios, sun] emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it [Astr.].

helianthus (hċ-li-an-thus) n. [G. hētios, sun, and the natural order Composite, containing the sunflower. helical (hel-i-kal) a. of, or pertaining to, a helix: having a spiral form; spiral; coiled. helicoidal (hel-i-koi-dal) a. spiral; curved like the spire of a univalve shell. heliconian (hel-i-kō-ni-an) a. pertaining to Helicon. a mountain in Beeotia, supposed by the ancient Greeks to be the residence of

supposed by the ancient Greeks to be the residence of Apollo and the Muses.

heliocentric (hē-li-u-sen-trik) a. [G. hēlios and sun's centre, or appearing to be seen from it [Astr.]. Also heliocentrical.

heliochromy (hē-li-ok-ru-mi) n. [G. hēlios and chromu, colour] the art of producing photographs in the natural colours.

heliograph (hē-li-u-graf) n. [G. hēlios and graphein, write] an instrument for taking a photograph of the sun; a mirror used in signaling etc. to flosh a home of light the neither the signal of the sun; a mirror used in signaling etc. to flosh a home of light the neither the signal of the sun; a mirror used in signaling etc.

taking a photograph of the sun; a mirror used in signalling etc., to flash a beam of light to a distance;—v.t. to communicate by means of a heliograph.

heliography (hē-li-og-ra-fi) n. the art of signalling between distant points by means of the sun's rays; photography.

heliolatry (hē-li-ol-a-tri) n. [G. hēlios and latreia, worship] the worship of the sun.

heliology (hē-li-ol-ā-ji) n. [G. hēlios and logos, discourse] the science of the sun.

heliometer (hē-li-on-d-tri) n. [G. hēlios and measuring the apparent magniture of the sun, etc.

helioscope skopein, to look] a torm of tenescope adapted for viewing the sun without dazzang the eyes.

heliosis (hē-li-ō-sis) n. [G. hēlios] barned spots on heliosis (hē-li-ō-sis) n. [G. helios] barned spots on

heliosis (he-li-o-sus) n. [G. hetios] burned spots on leaves, caused by the sun's rays [Bot.]; exposure to the sun's rays; sunstroke. heliostat (he-li-u-stat) n. [G. helios and statos, heliostat fixed] an instrument for signalling by

flashing the sun's rays.

flashing the sun's rays.

heliotrope (hē-li-u-trōp) n. [G. tropos, a turn] sole; an instrument for making signals to an observer at a distance, by means of the sun's rays thrown off from a mirror; a heliostat; a variety of chalcedony, of a deep green, with blood-red or yellowish spots; blood-stone.

heliotropism (hē-li-u-tīp) n. the tendency towards the sun or light [Bot.].

heliotype (hē-li-u-tīp) n. [G. hēltos, sun, and lupos, impression] a photographic process of such a nature that an impression in ink can be obtained from it by means of the printing-press; a picture thus produced.

picture thus produced.

be obtained from it by means of the printing-press; a picture thus produced.

helium (he-li-um) n. [G. hēlios, the sun] one of the lelium (he-li-um) n. [G. hēlios, the sun] one of the lelium (he-li-um) n. [G. hēlios, the sun] one of the lelium (he-li-um) n. [G. hēlios, the sun] one of the lelium (he-li-um) n. [G. hēlios, the li-um] something that is spiral, a little volute under the flowers of the Corinthian capital; the whole circuit or extent of the external border of the ear; the snail-shell.

hell (hel) n. (A.S. hēl. orig, that which hides; cf. hell (hel) n. (A.S. hēl. orig, that which hides; cf. hell (hel) n. (A.S. hēl. orig, that which hides; cf. hell (hel) n. (A.S. hēl orig, that which hides; cf. hell (hell) need to work of the dead; the lower regions; the place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; any place of vice or misery; torment; torture; the infernal powers; Satan and his angels; a dungeon or prison; in certain games, a place to which those who are caught are carried for detention; a gambling-house; a place into which a tailor throws his shreds, or a printer his broken type. Hell-broth, both prepared for malignant purposes. Hell-cat, hell-hag, a witch; a malignant hug. Hell-fire, the pains or torments of hell. Hell-hound, a dog of hell; an agent of hell.

hellebore (hel-c-bōr) n. [F. fr. G. helleboros] an exogenous plant of the natural order Ranunculaces of several species—formerly used in predicing the supersulation.

Ranunculaceæ of several species-formerly used in medicine as a cathartic, but in large doses voisonous (one

Hellenic (he-lenik) a. pertaining to the Hellenes (he-lenik) a. pertaining to the Hellenes (Grecian. Also Hellenian, Hellenistic.

Hellenism (hel'en-izm) n. a Greek phrase, idiom, or construction; a Grecism.

Hellenist (hel'en-ist) n. a person of Jewish guage as his mother tongue; one skilled in the Greek language; a Grecian.

hellish (hel'ish) a. pertaining to hell; fit for hell; hellish infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable. hellishly (hel'ish-li) adv. in a hellish manner; infernally.

hellishness (hel-ish-nes) n. the qualities of hell, or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity, or impiety.

helm (helm) n. [A.S. helma] the instrument by which a ship is steered; the place of direction or management; a guide; a director; -v.t. to steer—hence, to guide; to conduct.

helm (helm) n. [A.S. helm] a helmet; a small, dense

helm (helm) n. [A.S. helm] a helmet; a small, dense cloud that gathers round mountain peaks in the form of a cap or helmet.

helmed, helmeted (helmd, hel'met-ed) a. or with. or wearing, a helmet.

wearing, a helmet.

helmet (hel'met) n. [A.S. helm]
defensive armour for
the head; a head-piece; a morion;
the upper part of a retort; [Bot.]
the hood-formed upper sepat of some
flowers. Helmet-shell, a genus of
Mollusca living in oblong shells.
helminthic (hel-min'thik)
worm] relating to worms; expelling
worms; -n. a medicine for expelling
worms; a vernifuge.
helminthologist (hel-min-thologist) a on

helminthologist (hel-min-thol'ō-jist) n. one that is versed in the natural history of worms.

helminthology (hel-min-thol-ō-ji) n. [G. helminthology (helmins, worm, and loyos, discourse) the science and natural history of worms. helmless (helm-les) a. without a helme; unguarded; without a helm; rudderless;

ungovernable.

nelliness guarded; without a helm; rudderless; ungovernable.
helmsman (helmz/man) n. the man at the helm helot (helot, of a ship; the steersman.
helot (helot, helut) n. (G. Heids, pl. Heildiës, a bondsman] a slave in ancient Sparta—hence, a slave, or serf; a servile person.
helotism (helot, hel'ut-izm) n. the condition of the Helots; slavery.
helotry (helot, hel'ut-ri) n. the condition of a heloty (helot, hel'ut-ri) n. the condition of a helot serfdom; slavery; bondsmen.
help succour; to deliver; to relieve; to remedy; to mitigate; to forward; to prevent; to forbear; to avoid; —v.i. to lend aid or assistance; to contribute strength or means; to eke out; —n. aid; remedy; relief; in America, a domestic servant.
helper (hel'per) n. one that helps, aids, or assists; helper (hel'per) n. one that helps, aids, or assists; helpful esses (helpfool-nes) n. state of being helpful esses (helpfool-nes) n. state of being helpfulness (helpfool-nes) n. state of being helpless (helpfels) a. destitute of help or strength; feethe; weak; beyond help; irremediable; bringing no help; useless.
helplessiy (help-les-li) adv. in a helpless manner; helplessness (help-les-nes) n. the state of help or strength; helplessness (help-les-nes) n. the state of help or the plessness (help-les-nes) n. the state of help or deliverse sheing helpless.

helpmate (help-mat) n. an assistant; a helper; a companion; a consort; a wife. Also

helter-skelter (hel'ter-skel'ter) adv. [Imit.] confused; disorderly; -n. confused movement or

action. helve (helv) n. [A.S. hel/e, handle] the handle of an axe :—v.t. to furnish with a helve, as an axe.

Helvetian (hel-ve-shan) a. [L.] Swies;—n. a Swiss.

hem (hem) n. [A.S.] the border of a garment, doubled and sewed, to strengthen it; tuck; fringe;—v.t. to fold and sew down the edge of; to border: to edge; to confine; to shut in; to inclose.

hem (hem) int. [Imit.] an inarticulate vocal utterance, like a suppressed cough, expressing doubt or hesitation (when loud it denotes strong dissent or objection; when subdued, uncertainty or indifference);—
v.i. to make the sound hem; to hesitate; to stammer,
hematemesis (hem-a-tem-e-se) n. [G. haimat,
haimatos, blood, and emein, to

vomit] a vomiting of blood from the stomach.

hematin (hem'a-tin) n. [G. haina, blood] a brown amorphous substance associated with hemoglobin in the blood.

hematite (hem'a-tīt) n. [G. haima, blood] an important ore of iron, the sesqui-oxide, so called because of the red colour of the powder [Min.]. hematology (hem-a-tol-a-ji) n. [G. haima and logos, discourse] that branch of medical science which pertains to the blood.

hematosis (hem-a-tol-sis) n. the formation of blood; the conversion of venous into

arterial blood.

hematoxylin (hem-a-tok'-si-lin) n. [G. haima, blood, and xuton, wood] a dye

obtained from togwood. (hē-mer-ṣ-lō-pi-a) n. [G. hēmera, hemeralopia day, and ops. ōpos. eye| inability to see in a strong light. Nyctalopia is also used in this sense.

hemicrania (hem-i-krii/ni-a) n. [G. hēmi, half, and kranion, skull] pain on one side of the head.

hemicycle (hemi-i-sī-kl) n. a half circle; a semicircle.

hemihedral (hemi-i-hū'dral) a. [G. hēmi and hedra, a seat] having only half of the sides or planes proper to a crystal.

hemiopia (hemi-i-ū'pi-a) n. [G. hēmi and ōns, an object being seen.

an object being seen.

hemiplegia (hem-i-plē-ji-a) n. [G. hēmi and plēks, plēgos, a stroke | paralysis of one side of the body. Also hemiplegy (hem-i-ple-j) hemipteran (he-mipte-ran) n. [G. pleron, wing] one of an order of insects having the actalian wing one of an order of insects having

the anterior wings or wing-covers transparent towards the end, the true wings straight and unplaited, and feed-

the end, the true wings straight and unplatted, and feeding on vegetable or animal juices by means of a suckingtube, as water-scorpions, cicadas, bugs, and lice.

hemipterous ing to, the hemipterans.

hemisphere (hemi-i-sfer) n. [G. hēmi and spharia, spharia, sphere] a half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe; half of the terrestrial globe, or a projection of the same in a map or picture.

hemispherical (hemi-sferi-kal)a. of the form the form spherical of a hemisphere. Magdeburg hemispheres, a sphere in two halves for testing atmospheric pressure.

atmospheric pressure.

hemistich (hem'i-stik) n. [G. stichos, line] half a hemistich (hemi-t-kik) n. (G. kvienas, hiel hair a poetic verse, or a verse not completed. hemitone (hemi-t-tōn) n. [G. tonos, tone] a half tone in music; a senitone. hemitrope (hemi-t-tōp) a. [G. tropā, turning] half-turned; half-inverted; -n. a

twin crystal.

twin crystal.

hemlock (hem'lok) n. [A.S. hymlice, hemlic] an umbelliferous plant having active properties which frequently render it poisonous; an evergreen tree common in North America; hemlock spruce; an infusion or decoction of the plant; poison. hemmer (hem'er) n. one that hems; an instrument attached to a sewing-machine.

hemming (hem'ing) n. the act of making a hem; the stitch fastening the hem.

hemoglobin (hem-oglō-bin) n. [(1.haima, blood, and 1. globus, ball] an albuminoid substance that forms about nine-tenths of the dry constituents of the red corpuscles of the blood of vertebrata.

substance that forms about indeventing to the dry constituents of the red corpuscles of the blood of vertebrata. hemoptysis (he-mop-ti-sis) n. [G. haima and ptuein, to spit] spitting of blood. hemorrhage (hem-u-ri) n. [G. haima and rhēgnunat, break, burst] any discharge of blood from the blood-vessels.

hemorrhoidal (hem-u-roidal) a. pertaining to the hemorrhoids hemorrhoids. hemorrhoids and rhein, to thow I piles.

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hemp (hemp) n. [A.S. hanep] a plant whose fibrous skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage; the skin or rind of the plant prepared for spinning. Hemp-palm, the dwarf palm, yielding a valuable fibre. Hemp-seed, the seed of the hemp (used as food for domestic birds, and yielding a useful oil).

hempen (hem'pn) α , made of hemp.

hemstitch (hem'stich) n. a mode of sewing by hemstitch (hem'stich) n. a mode of sewing by hem (hen) n. [A.S. henn] the female of any kind of bird, esp. of the domestic fowl. Hen-blindness, inability to see in a dull light. Hen-coop, a coop for fowls. Hen-hearrier, a species of falcon or kite (also hen-driver). Hen-hearted, timid. Hen-house, a house for fowls. Hen-pecked, governed by one's wife. Hen-roost, a place where poultry rest at night. Hen-bane (hen-lain) n. (hen and bane) a plant which is a rank poison, esp. to fowls (all parts of the plant are highly narcotic, and it is used in medicine as a substitute for opium). hence (hens) adv. [M.E. hennes, fr. A.S. heonan] from this place; from this time; from this cause or reason; from this source, origin, or power. henceforth (hens-forth) adv. from this time forward; henceforward.

henceforward (hens-for-ward) adv. from this time forward; henceforth. henchman (hensh-man) n. [A.S. hengest, horse] a page or squire to a knight; a servant. hend (hend) v.t. [A.S.] to seize; to grasp;—a. near; convenient; clever; courteous; excellent; adv. civilly; honourably.

adv. civilly; honourably hendecagon (hen-dek-n-gon) n. [G. hendeka, hendecagon (hen-dek-n-gon) n. [G. hendeka, figure of eleven sides and as many angles. hendecasyllable (hen-dek-n-sik-n-bl) n. a hendiadys (hen-di-n-dis) n. [G. hen dia duoin, one by two] a theoretical figure representing one idea by two words or phrases. henna (hen-n) n. [A.] a thorny tree or shrub of the pounded leaves of the henna-tree, and much used by the Egyptians and Asiatics for dyeing their nails, etc., of an orange hue.

orange hue.

henotheism (hen-u-the-izm) n. [G. hen, one, and theos, a god] an uncritical form of monotheism, antecedent to polytheism and true monotheism.

hepatic (he-pat'ik) a. [G.] pertaining to, or having the colour of, the liver.

hepatite (hep'a-tit) n. a fetid variety of barium sulphate.

hepatization (hep-a-ti-zā'-shun) n. conversion of the lungs into a substance

resembling the liver. resembling the liver.

hepatoscopy (hep-a-tos'ku-pi) n. [G. hēpar, tion by inspecting the liver of animals.

heptade (hep-taid) n. [F. fr. G. hepta, seven] a sum or number of seven.

heptaglot (hep-ta-glot) n. [G. hepta and glötta, a. in seven languages;—

a. in seven languages. heptagon (hep-ta-gun) n. [G. hepta and gōnia, consisting of seven sides and as many

heptagonal (hep-tag'u-nal) a. having seven angles

Heptagynia (hep-ta-jin'-i-a) n.pl. Heptagon. [G. hepta and grand; woman] an order of plants having seven styles [Bot.]. heptahedron (hep-ta-he-drun) n. [G. heptahedron and hedra, seat] a solid figure

with seven faces.

heptameter (hep-tam'e-ter) n. [G. hepta and metron, measure] a verse consisting of seven measures.

Heptandria (hep-tan-dri-a) n. [G. hepta and aner, male] a class of plants having seven stamens.

heptangular (hep-tang-gū-lar) a. [G. hepta and E. angular] having seven angles.

heptarchic (hep-tar-kik) a. denoting a sevenfold government.

heptarchy (hep-tar-ki) n. [G. hepta, seven, and urchein, rule] a government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons; specifically in England, from the 5th to the 9th century, the division of the country into the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Northumbria, Mer-b. East Anglia, Essex. Kent. S sex, and Wessex (the term is misleading, as they did not exist independent of, or concurrently with, each other). each other).

heptateuch (hep'ta-tūk) n. [G. heptu and books of the Old Trusteentos, tool, book] the first seven books of the Old Testament.

her (her) pron. [A.S. hire, the genitive and dative sing, of heo, she] the objective and possessive case of the personal pronoun she;—a. of, or belonging to, a female.

theraclean (her-a-klë'an) n. [G.] pertaining to Heraclean Heracles or Hercules. Heraclean stone, the magnet, so called from its power of attraction. herald (her-ald) n. [O.F. heratt, fr. O. H. Ger. hari, army, and wald, walt, sway) an officer whose hoseiness was to resolution want to recease and to been nerald army, and wald, walt, sway] an officer whose business was to proclaim war or peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army; an officer whose business is to regulate royal cavalcades and other public ceremonies, also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry; a proclaimer; a publisher; a forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger;—r.t. to introduce, or give tidings of, as by a herald; to proclaim; to usher in. Heralds College, a royal corporation which grants coats of arms or armorial bearings (it was founded by Richard III. in 1483, and consists of the earl marshal, the heralds, and a secretary; also called College of Arms.

heraldic (he-ral-dik) a. pertaining to heralds Heralds' College or College of Arms.

heraldry (her-ald-ri) m. the art or office of a herald; the art or practice of recording genealogies, and bazoning arms.

alogies, and blazoning arms.

heraldship (her-uld-ship) n. the office of a herald.

herb (herb) n. [F. fr. L. herba] a plant having a soft or succulent stalk or stem that dies to the root every year; an edible or nourishing plant.

herbaceous (her-ha'shus) a. pertaining to herbaceous (herbi; having the nature of herbs.

herbage (her-bij) n. herbs collectively; grass; pasture; right of pasture in the grounds of another man.

of another man.

herbal (herbal) n. a book containing the names and descriptions of plants that possess medicinal properties; a collection of dried plants;—a. pertaining to, or consisting of, herbs.

herbalism (her-bal-izin) n. the knowledge of herbal-izin) n. the knowledge of herbal-izing n.

herbalist (her bal-ist) n. a person skilled in plants; one that makes collections of plants.

herbarium (her-bal-ri-um) n. [L. herba] a classified collection of dried plants;

a book for preserving plants.

herbary (her-ha-ri) n. a garden of herbs; a cottage garden.

herbelet (her belet) n. a small herb; a dwarf shrub.

herbescent (her-bescens, a. [L. herbescere, ppr. herbescens, -entis, to grow into herbs] growing into herbs.

herbiferous (her-bif-e-rus) a. [L. herba, herb, and ferre, to bear] bearing herbs. herbist (her-bist) n. one skilled in herbs.

herbivorous (her-biv-u-rus) a. [L. herba, herb, and vorare, devour] eating, or living on, herbs; feeding on vegetables.

herbless (herb'les) a. destitute of herbs or herbage. herborization (her-hu-rī-zā'shun) n. act of the figure of plants in mineral substances.

herborize (her-hu-rīz) v. t. to search for plants, herborize (her-hu-rīz) v. to search for plants, or to seek new species of plants.

herbwoman (herb-woom-an) n. a woman that sells herbs.

herby (her-bi) a. having the nature of, pertaining to, or covered with, herbs.

herculean (her-kū'le-an) a. [Hercules] very great, difficult, or dangerous, as a task or work; having extraordinary size and strength, as

task or work; having extraordinary size and strength, as limbs; massive; powerful.

Hercules (her-kū-les) n. a hero in Greek mythology, noted for achieving twelve laborious feats supposed to be impossible—hence, the emblem of active vigour, usually a powerful figure of a man wielding a club; a constellation in the northern hemisphere. Hercules-beetle, a very large Brazilian beetle, attaining a length of six inches, and resembling a pair of pincers.

Hercuraign (her-sin-i-an) a. [L.] relating to a

Hercynian (her-sin'i-an) a. [L.] relating to a large forest region in Germany—the

Harz mountains.

herd (herd) n. [A.S.] a collection or assemblage; a drove of cattle going to market; a number of beasts grazing in the field; a company of men or people; a beasts grazing in the field; a company of men or people; a crowd; a rabble; one that tends or drives cattle; a herdsman;—v.t. to form or put into a herd;—v.i. to go together; to graze together, as beasts; to congregate; to associate by inclination or party spirit. Herd-book, a book giving the pedigree of cattle in famous herds. Herd's-grass, a grass highly valued for making hay.

herding (her-ling) n. the occupation of a herd. Close-herding, keeping the cattle within limits. Loose-herding, turning cattle loose over a wide district.

district

herdsman (herdz-man) n, the owner or keeper of herds; one that tends cattle. here $(h\bar{e}r)$ adv. [A.S. $h\bar{e}r$] in this place—opposed to there; in the present life or state. Here below, on earth; in this life. Neither here nor there, of no consequence.

hereabout, hereabouts (hēr'a-bouts) adv. about this place; in this vicinity or neighbourhood. hereafter (hēr-āf-ter) adv. in time to come; in some future state; -n. a future existence or state.

hereat (hēr-at') adv. at, or by reason of, this.

hereby (her-bi') adv, by means of this; by this.

hereditable (he-redi-ta-h) a. capable of being inherited; heritable. hereditament (her-e-dit-a-ment) n. any kind of property that may be inherited; heritable. hereditament (her-e-dit-a-ment) n. any kind of hereditamin (he-redi-ta-i-a) n. a believer in hereditarily (he-redi-ta-i-i-a) n. a believer in hereditarily (he-redi-ta-i-i) adv. by inheritance (he-redi-ta-i-i) a. [L. hereditas, the state of an heir, fr. heres, heir] descended by inheritance; capable of descending from an ancestor to an heir; transmitted, or capable of being transmitted, from a parent to a child. heredity (he-redi-ti) n. the transmission of parents to ofispring.

parents to offspring.

herein (hēr-in') adv. in this.

hereinafter (hēr-in-af-ter) adv. afterward in this writing or document.

hereinto (hēr-in-too) adv. into this.

hereof (hēr-ov') adv. of this; concerning this; from

hereon (her-on') adv. on this; hereupon.

hereout (her-out') adv. out of this; from this.

heresiarch (he-re'zi-ark) n. [G. hairesis, heresy, and archos, leader] a leader in

heresy; a chief heretic. heresiographer (her-e-si-og'ra-fer) n. one that writes on heresies. heresiography (her-e-si-og-ra-fi) n. a treatise on heresies.

heresiology (her-e-si-ol'ā-ji) n. the history or study of heresies.

heresy (her-e-si) n. [O.F. heresie, fr. G. hairein, take] an opinion opposed to the established or usually received doctrine: esp. a lack of orthodox or sound belief; heterodoxy; any unsound or untenable opinion or position in literature, politics, science, etc.

heretic (her'e-tik) n. one that holds and promul or orthodox faith; one that denies the validity or authority of the Scriptures; among papists, a protestant; in popular language, one that holds or proclaims any new opinion or idea.

heretical (he-ret-i-kal) a. containing, or pertain-heretically (he-ret-i-kal-i) adv. in a heretical manner.

hereto (hēr-tòò') adv. to this.

heretofore (hēr-tu-fōr) adv. in times before the present; formerly. hereunto (hēr-un-tōó') adv. unto this, or this time; hereto.

hereupon (hēr-u-pon') adv. on this; hereon.

herewith (her-with') adv. with this.

herewithal (her-with-awl) adv. herewith; with this fully.

heriot (her-i-ut) n. [A. S. fr. here, army, and peatwe, supply] a payment of arms or military accoutrements, or the best heast; in modern use, a customary tribute of goods or chattels to the lord of the fee, made on the decease of a tenant.

heritable (heri-ta-bl) a. capable of being inheritable; capable of inheritable; ing; attached to the property or house, as opposed to

heritably (her-i-ta-bli) adv. by way of inheritance; in a heritable manner.

heritage (her-i-ti) n. that which is inheritad; inheritance; the saints or people of God. heritance (heritans) n. heritage; inheritance.

heritor (her'i-tur) n. the proprietor of a heritable subject; a proprietor or landholder in a

hermaphrodite (her-maf'ru-dit) n. [G. Hermaphroditos] an animal of the invertebrate and molluscous or radiate class, having both male and female organs; a human being whose sexual organs are imperfect and equivocal; a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil within the came adjust. within the same calyx

hermaphroditic, hermaphro-

ditical (her-maf-ru-dit-ik, -i-kal) a. partaking of both sexes.

hermaphroditism (her-maf-ru-dī-tizm) n. union of the sexes in the same individual.

hermeneutic (her-me-nū-tik) a. [G. hermē-preter, fr. hermēneus, interpreter, fr. Hermēs, Mercury, the god of cloquence] pertaining to interpretation; exegetical. Also hermeneutical.

hermeneutically (her-me-nū'ti-kal-i) adv. according to sound interoretation.

hermeneutics (her-me-nu-tiks) n. the science of interpretation; exegesis; esp. the interpretation of the Scriptures.

Hermes (her mez) n. Mercury. the messenger and interpreter of the gods [Greek Myth.]; a stone or pillar having the head of Hermes sculptured on the top, placed by the Greeks in front of buildings, and used by the Romans as a boundary or landmark [Archæol.].

hermetic (her-met-ik) a. [fr. Hermes Trisme-gistus, "Hermes the three times greatest," the god of science, and the fabled inventor of alchemy pertaining to chemistry; pertaining to a mediæval philosophy which pretended to explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury; magical; perfectly close, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape. Hermetic-seal, an air-tight closure of a vessel.

hermetically (her-met-i-kal-i) adv. in an her-metically metical manner; chemically;

closely; tightly; imperviously.

hermit (her-mit) n. [F. fr. G. eremos, lonely] a solitary; one that retires from the world; a recluse; an anchoret; a beadsman. Hermit-orab, a

crab that takes up its abode in a cast-off shell of some univalve mollusc.

nervaive mollusc.

hermitage (her'mi-tij) n. the habitation of a hermit; an artificial structure in a garden in imitation of a hermit; an artificial structure in a garden in imitation of a hermit's cell; a French wine produced on the lower Rhone, of two kinds, white and red. hermitary (her'mi-ta-ri) n. a hermit's cell hermitary (her'ni-a) n. [L.] an external tumour formed through a natural or accidental opening in the inclosing membrane. Commonly called rupture.

hermial (her'ni-al) a. pertaining to, or connected with, hermia.

hermiology (her-ni-ol-ō-ii) n. [G: loose dis-

herniology (her-ni-ol'ō-ji) n. [G. logos, discourse] a branch of surgery treating

herniotomy (her-ni-ot'u-mi) n. [G. tomē, a cutting the operation of cutting for hernia.

hernshaw (hern'shaw) n. [O.F. heroungel, a young heron] a shaw or wood where

hernshaw (hern'shaw) n. [O.F. herounced, a herons breed, a young heron] a shaw or wood where herons breed, a young heron.

hero (hö'rō) n. [F. fr. L., fr. G. hörvōs] a man of distinguished valour or enterprise—hence, a great or extraordinary person; the principal personage in a poem, story, and the like; an illustrious man, supposed, after his death, to be placed among the gods; orig. a demigod. Hero-worship, regard or homage paid to heroes; a kind of deification [Myth.]; inordinate and slavish admiration of a public character, as king, general, etc. heroic (he-rô-lè) a. pertaining to, or becoming, a heroic (he-rô-lè) a. pertaining to, or becoming, a foliation of heroes, as an age or ineage; narrating the exploits of heroes, as a noem; noting the verse or measure in such poems. usually hexameter in Greek and Latin. and in English the rhymed lambic couplet of ten syllables. Heade age, the age when the heroes of Greetan legends are supposed to have lived. Heroic size, larger than life. Heroic treatment, violent remedies. Heroic verse, a form of verse adapted for treating heroic themes. To go into heroics, to use high-flown language. Also heroical. heroically a hero; with valour; bravely; courage-ously; intrepidly.

ously; intrepidly. heroicomic (he-rō-i-kom-ik) a. consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous; high burlesque. Also heroicomical.

heroine (her-ā-in) n. [F. fr. G. herōinē] a female

heroism (her-ō-izm) n. the qualities or character of a hero; courage; fortitude; bravery valour; intrepidity gallantry.

heron, hern (her-un, hern) n. [O.F. hairon-imit. of its cry

or croakl a large wading bird, of the genus Ardea, csp. Ardea cinerea, with compressed body, large rounded wings, short tail, long, slender legs, and great length both of neck and bill.

heronry (her-un-ri) n. a place where herons breed. heroship (heroship) n. the heroship (state of being a hero. herpes (her-pez) n. [G. herperin, creep] a form of skin

disease; shingles herpetic (her-pet'ik) a. re-

herpes; creeping. herpetologist (her-pe-tol'ā-jist) n. one learned in, or engaged in, the study of herpetology.

herpetology (her-pe-toltō-ji) n. [G. herpeton. reptile, fr. herpein. creep, and lonos, discourse] the natural history of reptiles. herr (her) n. [Ger.] lord; master; the German equivalent of Mr.

herring (hering) n. [A.S. hæring, fr., it is said, herring (hering) n. [A.S. hæring, fr., it is said, here, an army, because they usually appear in large numbers] a small food-fish (herrings move in vast shoals, coming from high northern latitudes in spring, to the shores of Europe and America, where they are taken and salted in great quantities). Herring-bank, a fishing-ground to which herrings resort.

Herring-curer, a salter of herrings. Herring-mountain, a densely packed mass of herrings. Herring-pond, the ocean, esp. the Atlantic.

herringbone (her ing-bon) a resembling the spine or bone-frame of a herring (applied to mason work in which courses are laid in pairs, the stones lying obliquely in one to the right side, in the other to the left; applied also to a kind of cross-stitch in mending or repairing a rent in sewed work);—v.t. to sew with a cross stitch.

hers (hers) pron. possessive of she; belonging to her; of her.

herse (hers) n. [O.F. fr. L. hirpex, harrow] a lattice or porticullis in the form of a harrow; a harrow used instead of a cheval-de-frise; a hearse.

herself (her-self) pron. an emphasized form of the third person feminine pronoun she; in her ordinary, true, or real character; in her right mind; sane. hesitancy (hezi-itan-si) n. the act of hesitating hesitating; or doubting; hesitation; suspense.

hesitant (hezi-tant) a. pausing; wanting readiness.

hesitantly (hez'-i-tant-li) adv. with hesitancy or doubt.

hesitate (hezi-tāt) v.i. [L. haesitare. frequentative of haerere, haesum, to stick] to stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be in suspense or uncertainty; to stop in speaking; to stammer.

hesitatingly (hezi-tā-ting-li) adv. in a hesitating habeit of hamber of the proping of

hesitation (hezi-tā-shun) n. act of pausing or delaying in thought or action; suspense; uncertainty; indecision; a stopping in speaking; stammering

hesitative (hez'i-tā-tiv) a. showing hesitation.

Hesper, Hesperus (hes-per, -pe-rus) n. [L. the evening star; esp. the planet Venus.

star; esp. the planet Venus.

hesperian (hes-per-i-an)a. [L. Herperus, evening star] western; occidental.

Hesperis (hes-per-is) n. a genus of plants; the common rocket (so called from the increased fragrance of the flowers towards evening).

hesperornis (hes-per-or-nis) n. [G. hesperos, western, and ornis, a bird] an extinct form of toothed bird, whose remains have been found in the chalk deposits of North America.

Hessian (hesh-an) a. relating, or pertaining, to Hesse. Hessian-boots, long boots first worn by Hessian troops. Hessian-fly, a small fly, whose larvæ are very destructive to young wheat.

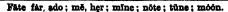
hest (hest) n. [A.S. hēs, command, fr. hātan, call] hetaira (he-tī-ra) n. [G.] a courtesan; a concubine.

hetairism, hetarism (he-tī-rizm, het-a-rizm)n. the practice in primitive communities of common intercourse between the sexes.

heterocercal (het-e-ru-serks;1) a. [G. heteros, heterocercal (different from and kerkos, tail] having the upper part of the tail longer than the lower, as in the shark, sturgeon, etc. (opposed to homocercal). heteroclite (het-e-ru-klit)n. [G. heteros, another, and klinein, to bend] a word that is irregular or anomalous, esp. in declension; any thing or person deviating from common forms; —a. heteroclitic. heteroclitic (het-e-ru-klit)k) a. deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular: anomalous; abnormal. Also heteroclitical. heterodactyl (het-e-ru-dak'til) a. [G. heteros, other, and daktulos, finger or toe] having the digits irregular in number or formation. heterodox (het-e-ru-doks) a. [G. heteros, other, and doza, opinion] contrary to the doctrine of Scripture, the creed of a church, and the like; not orthodox; holding opinions or doctrines contrary to some acknowledged standard; heretical.

heterodoxy (het'e-ru-dok-si) n. heresy; an opinion or doctrine contrary to some established standard of faith.

heterogeneous (het-e-ru-je'ne-us) a. [G. heteros and genos, race] differing in kind; having unlike qualities; dissimilar.



Heron-

heterogeneously (het-e-ru-jē/ne-us-li) adv. dissimilarly.

heterogeneousness (hete-ru-jē'ne-us-nes) n. opposition of nature; contrariety; difference in kind or quality; dissimilarity. Also written heterogeneity.

heterogenesis (het-e-ru-jen'e-sis) n. [G. heteros and genesis, generation] spontaneous generation; generation in which the offspring differ in structure and habit from the parents. heterography (het-e-rog-ra-fi) n. [G. heteros and grapheim, write] the use of the same letter with different powers in different words or in the same word, as c in cat and cent.

heteromorphic, heteromorphous (het-e-ru-morfik, -fus) a. [G. heteros and morphe, form] having different forms. heteromorphism (het-e-ru-morfizm) n. (het-e-ru-morfizm) n. different

forms; deviation from a standard type.

heteronomy (het-e-ron-u-mi) n. [G. heteros, other, and numos, law] subjection to the law of another (oppos to autonomy).

heteronym (het-e-ru-nim) a. [G. noma, name] a word having the same spelling as

a word naving the same spening as another, but a different sound or meaning.

heteropathy (het-c-rop-a-thi) n. [G. heteros and pathos, affection allopathy; treatment of a disease by medicines producing an opposite or different morbid affection in the system (opposed to homeopathy).

heterophyllous (het-er-of'i-lus, het-er-u-fil-us) a. [G. phullon, leaf] having leaves of different form on the same stem [Bot.]. Heteropoda (het-er-op'u-da) n.pl. [G. heteros and pous, podos, loot] a class of molluses in which the foot is compressed into a vertical,

numerals in which the root is compressed into a vertical, muscular lamina, serving for a fin.

heteroscian (hete-c-rosh-i-an) a. [G. heteros and skin, shadow] pertaining to that portion of the globe where the shadows fall in an opposite direction relatively to another part;—n. one that lives in such portion of the globe.

heterotomous (het-e-rot-u-nnus) a. [G. tomē, a cutting) having a different

cleavage [Min.].

hetman (het'man) n. [Pol. fr. Ger. hauptmann, head man, chieftair]a Polish commander.

in-chief; a Cossack chief.

heuristic (hū-ris-tik) a. [G. heuriskein, to find]
noting the pursuit of knowledge by observation and experiment.

hew (hu) v.t. [A.S. heāwan] to cut with an axe; to cleave; to cut in pieces; to chop; to shape or form; to render smooth, as stone; to produce laboriously.

hewer (hā'er) n. one that hews wood or stone.

hexachord (hek'sa-kord) n. four tones and a senitone; a scale of six notes. hexagon (hek'sa-gun) n. [G. hex. six, and gōnia, angle] a plain figure of six sides and six angles.

hexagonal (hek-sag-n-nal)a. having sides and six angles. hexagonally in the form of a

hexahedral (hek-sa-hē'dral) a. of Hexagon. hexahedral the figure of a hexahedron; having

six equal sides or faces; cubic.

hexahedron (hek-su-he'drun) n. [G. hex., six, hasahedron and hedra, a seat, base] a solid body having six faces.

body having six faces.

hexameter (hek-sam'e-ter) n. [L. fr. G. hex, six, and metron, measure] a verse of six feet, either dactyls or spondees for the first four, the fifth usually a dactyl, and the sixth a spondee.

hexametric (hek-sa-met'rik) a. having six metrical feet. Also hexametrical.

Hexandria (hek-san'dri-n) n.pl. [G. hex, six, and anër, andros, a male] a class of plants having six stamens. of plants having six stamens.

hexangular (hek-sang/gū-lar) a. [G. hex, six, and L. angular) having six angles or corners.

hexapla (hek'sa-pla) n. [G. hexaplous, sixfold] a collection of the Holy Scriptures having six versions in parallel columns, esp. that of Origen.

hexaplar (hek'sa-plar) a. sextuple; untaining six columns.

hexapod (hek'sa-pod) a. [G. hex, six, and pous, podos, a foot] having six feet;—n. a

Hexateuch (hek'-sa-tūk) n. [G. hex, six, and teuchos, tool, book] the first six

books of the Old Testament.

books of the Old Testament.

hey (hā) int. an exclamation expressive of joy or mutual exhortation.

heyday (hā-dā) int. [Ger.] an expression of frolic heyday (hā-dā) int. [Ger.] an expression of frolic heyday (hā-dā) n. [high day] greatest vigour; full strength.

hiatūs (hī-ā-tus) n. [L. hiare, pp. hiatus, to gape] an opening; a gap; a chasm; a blank space in manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced.

hibernal (hī-ber-nal) a. [L. hibernus, wintry, fr. winter; wintry, to winter; wintry.

winter: wintry.

hibernate (hi-ber-nat) v.i. to winter; to pass the winter in seclusion, as birds or beasts.

hibernate (hi-ber-nāt) v. t. to winter; to pass the winter in seclusion, as birds or beasts. hibernation (hi-ber-nāt-shun) v. the act of naimal; act of placing an army in winter quarters.

Hibernian (hi-ber-ni-an) v. (L.) pertaining to hibernian (hi-ber-ni-an) v. (L.) pertaining to n. a native or inhabitant of Ireland; a Milesian;—n. a native or inhabitant of Ireland; a Milesian;—hibernicism (hi-ber-ni-siz) v. t. to render into hibernicism (hi-ber-ni-siz) v. t. to render into hiccough, hiccup (hi-ber-ni-siz) v. t. to say with this hiccough;—v. t. to have a convulsive catch of some of the respiratory muscles, causing a sudden and peculiar sound.

hickory (hik-u-i) v. [Amer. Indian] a North hickory (hik-u-i) v. [Amer. Indian] a North hickory (hid-al-go) v. [Sp.] a Spanish nobleman of the lowest class; a man of noble birth. hidden (hid-n) vp. secret; concealed; unseen; unhidden (hid-n-li) adv. in a hidden or secret manner.

hide (hid) v. t. [A.S. hipid] an old measure of land, from 60 to 100 acres, sufficient to support one hide (hid) v.t. [A.S. hipid] an old, cover] to with-

family.

family.

hide (hid) v.t. [A.S. hydan, to hide, cover] to withhold or withdraw from sight; to conceal from knowledge; to keep secret; to protect from danger; to defend; to beat; to thrash:—v.t. to lie concealed or secreted; to keep one's self out of view; to abscond.

hide (hid) n. [A.S. hyd. the cover] the skin of a heast, either raw or dressed; the human skin (so called in contempt);—v.t. to flog. Hide-bound, having the skin stuck so closely to the ribs and back as not to be easily loosened or raised; having the bark so close or firm that it impedes the growth; stabborn; bigoted.

hideous (hid-e-us) a. [O.F. hidos, hidus, hideous frightful or shocking to the eye; ugly; distressing to the ear; discordant; hateful; abominable; detestable; horrid; dreadful; terrible.

hideously (hid-e-us-ne) n. the state of being hideous.

hideousness (hid-e-us-ne) n. the state of being hideous.

hie (hi-e-mai) a. [L. hicms, witer] belonging to winter.

hiemal (hi-e-mai) a. [L. hicms, witer] belonging to hewinter.

hiemation (hi-e-mā'shun) n. the spending or passing of the winter.

hierarch (hi-e-rārk) n. [G. hieros, sacred, and archos, leader, ruler, fr. archein, to rule] one that rules or has authority in sacred things; the chief of a sacred order; the chief of an order of angels.

hierarchical (hī-e-rar'ki-kal) a. pertaining to a sacred order; pertaining to church overnment. Also hierarchal. hierarchism (hī'-e-rar-kizm) n. belief in, or devotion to, hierarchical rule. hierarchy (hī'-e-rar-ki) n. dominion or authority in sacred things; the body of persons having ecclesiastical authority; a form of government administered solely by the priesthood; an order of angels. hieratic (hi-e-rat-ik) n. [L. hieraticus, fr. G. hieros] pertaining to priests. pertaining to priests.

hierocracy (hi-e-rok-ra-si) n. [G. kratein, to rule] government by ecclesiastics;

hieroglyphic (hī-e-ru-glif-ik) n. [L. fr. G. hieros and gluph-ein, carve] an emblem or symbol of sacred things; a figure or representation of some material object expressing a spiritual thought or like there are no them them to the same figure. idea—hence, any character or figure of mysterious significance; pl. ancient Egyptian characters or symbols used in place of letters or words; picture-writing;—a. symbolic. Also hieroglyf.



hieroglyphical (hī-e-ru-

kal) a. of a hieroglyphic character; emblematic; expressive of some meaning by characters, pictures, or figures; obscure;

hieroglyphically (hī-e-ru-glif-i-kal-i) adv. in hierogram (hī-e-ru-gram) n. [G. hieros and pranuma, letter] a species of sacred writing; a hieroglyphic symbol. hierographic (hi-e-ru-graf-ik) a. [G. hieros and graphcin, write] pertaining

to sacred writing.

hierolatry (hi-c-rol'a-tri) n. [G. hieros and hatroia, worship) the worship of saints or sacred things.

hierology (hi-e-rol'o-ji) n. [G. hicros and logos, discourse a discourse on sacred things; csp. the science that treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians.

hierophant (hi-c-ru-fant) n. [G. hieros and phaineus, to show] a priest; one that teaches the mysteries and duties of religion.

higgle (hig-1) r.i. [huadle] to chaffer; to dispute, or be difficult in making a bargain; to

carry provisions about for sale.

higgledy-piggledy (hig/1-di-pig/1-di) adv.

turvy; -a. confused; tumbled.

higgler (higder) n. one that carries about provisions for sale; one that is tedious and nice in bargaining.

higgling (hig-ling) n. chaffering the price, or close bargaining.
high (hi) n. (A.S. heath) elevated: raised up; tall; towering: exalted in nature; lofty; sublime; clevated in rank, condition, or office; eminent; distinguished; possessing excellence; eminent; distinguished; possessing excellence; magnanimous; dignified; proud: arrogant; loud; angry, as words; severe; oppressive, as measures; noble; honourable, as birth; powerful; mighty; violent; stormy; inflamed; turbulent, as passions; rich; luxurious, as living; vivid; strongly marked, as colour; dear; costly; extreme; intense; acute, sharp, as tone or voice; remote in time; far advanced in acquirement; tainted, as flesh; remote from the equator, as altitude or latitude; raised above the surface; done in relief; solemn; sacred;—adv. in a high manner; to a great altitude; eminently; profoundly; powerfully; greatly;—n, an elevated place; superior region. High-admiral, a chief admiral. High-altar, the altar where high mass is celebrated in superior region. High-admiral, a chief admiral. High-altar, the altar where high mass is celebrated in the R.C. church. High-blown, inflated; se extravagant. for a fine strain. High-blown, inflated; extravagant. High-born, being of noble birth or extraction. High-bred, of pure blood or extraction. High-caste, be-longing to a high caste. High-church, inclined to magnify a particular form of church government or ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies (more usually applied

to such as attach the highest importance to the episcopal office and the apostolic succession). High-churchism, the principles of high-churchmen. High-churchism, the principles of high-churchmen. High-churchism, one that holds high-church principles. High-cloured, having a strong, deep, or glaring colour; vivid; strong or forcible in representation. High-day, a feast-day; a holiday; a time of pleasure; time of vigour. High-Dutch, the Germans or their language. High-fed luxuriously; pampered. High-filer, one that is extravagant in pretensions, manners, or opinions. High-nown, elevated; swelled; proud; turgid; extravagant. High-handed, over-bearing; oppressive; violent; arbitrary. High-hearted, courageous; high-spirited. High-jinks, revelry; great sports; boisterous play. High-life, style of living among the upper classes. High-mettled, inving high spirit; ardent; full of fire. High-minded, proud; arrogant; of elevated principles and feelings; magnanimous. High-palmed, of stags, having lofty antlers. High-pitched, haughty; aspiring; tuned high. High-pressure, having a high rate of steam-pressure. High-principled, acting from high motives, and with high views; strict in principle. High-road, a highway; a much frequented or travelled road. High-seas, the open ocean. High-seasoned, enriched with spices or other seasoning. High-souled, having exalted principles or feelings. High-sounding, pompous; noisy; ostentatious. High-spirited, full of spirit or natural fire; easily irritated; irascible; bold; daring. High-strung, in a state of great tension; sensitive. High-tea, a tea with meat, etc. High-treason, treason against the sovereign or supreme government of a country. High-water, the highest flow or clevation of the tide; the time when the tide is at its height. High-ard on one's dignity; to take offence casily. high-land (hi'land) n. clevated land; a mountain-peuliar to the Highlands of Scotland.

highlander (hi'land-man) n. a highlander.

of Scotland.

highlandman (hī-land-man) n. a highlander.

highly (hī'-li) adv. in a high manner, or to a high highness (hī'-nes) n. altitude; height; elevation in rank, character, or power; excellence; value; amount; intensity; a title of honour given to

princes or other men of rank.

princes or other men of rank.

highway (hi-wā) n. a public road; a way that is highway open to all passengers.

highwayman (hi-wā-man) n. a robber on the highway.

hilarious (hi-lā-ri-uā) n. [O.F. fr. L. fr. G. hilaros, gay, cheerful] mirthful; merry; jolly.

hilarity (hi-lar-i-ti) n. merriment; gaiety; mirth; pleasurable excitement.

hill (hil) n. [A.S. hyll] a natural elevation of land; a mound; a heap; an eminence less than a mountain; in America, a group or cluster:—v.t. to heap up: to gather. Hill-folk, hill-men, people living or hiding amongst hills.

hilliness (hil'i-nes) n. the state of being hilly.

hillock (hil'-uk) n. [hill and dim. -ock] a small

hillside (hil'sīd) n. the declivity or sloping face of

hilly (hil'i) a. abounding with hills; lofty.

hilt (hilt) n. [A.S.] the handle of anything, esp. of a cutting instrument or sword.

hilted (hil'ted) a. furnished with a hilt.

hilum (hi-lum) n. [L.] the eye of a bean or other seed, marking the attachment to the placenta [Bot.]. him (him) pron. [A.S.] the objective (and dative) case of the demonstrative pronoun he.

Himalayan (him.a-la-yan) a. relating to the Himalayas, a range of lofty moun-

himself (him-self) pron. the emphasized and reflec-tive form of the demonstrative pronoun hc, used both in the nominative and in the objective nee, used toom in the nominatore and in the objective case; alone; unaccompanied; sane; in his right mind; in his true character.

hin (hin) n. [H.] a Hebrew measure of liquids containing about ten pints English measure.

hind (hind) n. [A.S.] the female of the red deer or stag.

hind stag.
hind (hīnd) n. [A.S. hīna, genitive plural of hīwan, domestics] a peasant; a rustic; a farm-servant; a ploughman; a bondager; a herd.
hind (hīnd) a. [A.S. hinder, backwards] placed in the rear; pertaining to the part behind; backward. hinder (hīnder) a. [the older form of hind] of, or belonging to, that part which is in the rear, or which follows; posterior.
hinder (hinder) v.t. [A.S. hindrian] to prevent from moving forward; to stop; to interrupt; to obstruct; to refard; to prevent to obstruct; to refard; to prevent to obstruct.

to obstruct; to retard; to prevent; to shut out; to debar. hinderance, hindrance (hin/der-ans.) n. act of impeding or restraining motion; obstruction.

hinderer (hin'der-er) n. one that hinders.

hindhand (hindshand) n. the hinder part of a

Hindi (hindsee n. a language spoken mainly by Hindus. It is derived from Sanskrit and written in the Nagri script.

hindmost (hind-most) a. [supert. of hind] the last; the rear; noting the most buckward or laziest part. Also hindermost.

Hindu, Hindoo (hin'doo. hin-doo') n. [Skr. Sindhu. Indies an inhabitant of India who is a believer in Brahmanism;—a. pertaining to the Hindu.

Hinduism, Hindooism (hin 'doo - izm) rites, or religious principles of the Hindus.

Hindustani, Hindoostanee (hindo) státul) n. a mixed language derived mainly from Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit, and spoken in India, esp. in the North. It is a lingua franca for all classes.

Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit, and spoken in India, esp. in the North. It is a lingua franca for all classes. hinge (hinj) n. [M.E. heaq, fr. heagen, hang] the classes. hinge hook or joint on which a door, gate, or lid, etc., turns; that on which anything depends or turns; a governing principle, rule, or point;—n.t. to strains with hinges;—n.t. to stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge. Off the hinges, in a state of disorder or confusion. hinny (hin-i) n. [L. hinnus, fr. G. ginnos, mule] the produce of a stallion and a she-ass. hint (hint) v.t. [a thing taken, fr. A.S. hentan, to seize] to bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to;—v.t. to make an indirect reference, suggestion, or allusion;—n. a distant allusion; slight mention; insinuation; a suggestion. hinterland behind] a region at the back of, or adjoining, a colony or a foreign dependency, and considered within its sphere of influence.

hintingly (hin-ting-il) adv. in a hinting manner; suggestively; allusively.

hip (hip) n. [A.S. hype] the lateral parts of the pelvis the haunch; the external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides of a roof. Hip-bath, a sitz-bath. Hip-gout, sciatica. Hip-iont, the joint connecting the thigh with the body. Hip-roof, a roof having sloping ends and sides. Hip-tile, a saddle-shaped tile used in covering the hips of roofs. To have, or catch, on the hip, to obtain an advantage. To smite hip and thigh, to overpower or defeat completely.

hip, to obtain an advantage. To smite hip and thigh, to overpower or defeat completely.

hip (hip) n. [A.S. heōpe] the fruit of the dog-rose or hipped (hipd) a. [corrupted fr. hypochondriae] hipped melancholy; languid.

hippocampus (hip-u-kam'pus) n. [G. hippos, horse, and kampos, sea-monster] a genus of fishes with head and neck like a horse; the sea-horse. Hippocampus-major, a white, curved, clongated eminence extending the whole length of the cornu in the cerebrum. Hippocampus-minor, a longitudinal eminence on the floor of the posterior horn, projecting back into the posterior lobe of the cerebrum.

hippocentaur (hip-u-sen'tawr) n. [G. hippos, horse, and kentauros, centaur] a fabulous monster, half man and half horse; a centaur. hippocras (hip-u-kras) n. [Hippocrates, a Greek physician of 5th century B.O.] wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial.

Hippocratic (hip-u-krat-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, Hippocrates. hippodrome (hip-u-drom) n. [G. hippos, horse, and dromos, a course] a circus

in which horse-races and chariot-races are performed. hippogriff (hip'u-grif) n. [G. hippos, horse, and grups, griffin] a fabulous animal or monster; a winged horse with the head of a griffin; a

winged horse. hippomane (hip-u-mān) n. [G. hippos. horse, and mania, madness a discharge from mares supposed to be poisonous; a concoction used as a love-charm; (hi-pom-a-ne) a genus of poisonous plants; the manchineel.

hippophagist (hi-pof'a-jist) n. one that eats

hippophagous (hi-pof-a-gus) a. feeding on horse-flesh.

hippophagy (hi-pof-a-ji) n. [G. hippos, horse, and phagein, eat] the art or practice of feeding on horses.

hippophile (hip-u-fil) n. [G. hippos, horse, and philos, loving] a horse-fancier; one that is addicted to horses.

hippopotamus (hip-u-pot'a-mus) n. [G. hippopotamus hippops, horse, and potumos, river] the river-horse; a pachydermatous mammal of Africa, of the largest size, of aquatic habits, allied to the hog, having a very large muzzle, small eyes and ears, thick and heavy body, short legs, a short tail, and skin about two inches thick on back and sides, and without hair except at the extremity of the tail.

hair, except at the extremity of the tail.

hippuris (hi-pū'ris) n. [L. fr. G. hippos, horse, and oura, tail] a genus of marsh plants; the mare's-tails.

hipshot (hip'shot) a. having one hip lower than the other, or dislocated; lame; awkward. hircine (her'sin) a. [F. fr. l. hirous, he-goat] pertaining to, or like, a goat; having a smell like a goat; -n. a fossil resin. hire (hir) n.t. [A.S. hyraus, to hire, and hyr, wages] to procure from another person, and for temporary

use, for a compensation : to engage in service for a stipulated sum; to contract with for wages; to bribe; to grant the temporary use of for compensation; to let; to lease (usually with out);—n. price, reward, or compensation, for the temporary use of anything; recompense for personal service; salary; stipend; pay; allowance; a bribe. On hire, for hiring.

hired (hird) a. employed for pay.

hireless (hir-les) a. without pay or reward.

hireling (hir-ling) n. one that is hired; a mer-wages; venal; mercenary.

hirer (hir-er) n. one that hires.

hirsute (her-sut) a. [L. hirsutus, hairy] rough with hair; shaggy; coarse in manner; rude; [Bot.] set with bristles.

hirsuteness (her-sut-nes) n. hairiness.

hirundine (hi-run'din) n. [L. hirundo, a swallow] the swallow in a swallow in a. of, or pertaining to,

the swallow; swallow-like.

his (hiz) pron. [A.S.] of him; the possessive of he his (hiz) pron. [A.S.] of him; the possessive of it, for its); belonging, or pertaining, to a male person.

Hispanicism (his-pani-sizm) n. [L. Hispania, Spania] a Spanish phrase oridiom. hispid (his-pid) a. [L. hispidus] rough with bristles or minute spines; bristly.

hispidity (his-pid'i-ti) n. the state of being hispid. hiss (his) v.i. [Imit.—A.S. hysian] to make a sound like that of the letter s, esp. in contempt or disapprobation; to make a sound as a goose or a serpent, or as water thrown on hot metal, or steam escaping through a narrow orifice; to glide with a whizzing noise; -v.t. to condemn by hissing; to disgrace; -n. the sound made in pronouncing the letter s. esp. as a mark of disapprobation or contempt; the noise made by a serpent, goose, escaping steam, etc.

Alsser (his-er) n. one that, or that which, hisses.

hissing (his-ing) n. a hiss; an expression of dislike or hist (hist) int. [Imit.] hush! be silent! a word commanding silence and attention;—v.t. to incite, as a dog, by making a sibilant sound.

histogeny (his-toj-e-ni) n. [G. histos, tissue, and development of organic tissues.

histography (his-tog-ra-fi) n. [G. graphein, write] a description of organic

histological (his-tu-loj-i-kal) a. pertaining to histologic. Also histologic. histologist (his-tol-ō-jist) n. one that is versed in histology. histology (his-tol-ō-ji) n. [G. logos, discourse] the science that treats of the minute structure of the tissues of plants, animals, etc. histonomy (his-ton-ō-mi) n. [G. nomos, law] the laws of the formation of organic tissues

historian (his-tō'ri-an) n. [O.F. historien] a writer or compiler of history; a chronicler. historiated (his-tō'ri-ā-tcd) a. ornamented with figures of men, animals, flowers, etc. historic, historical (his-to-ri-k, -i-kal) a. history; historical containing history; contained or exhibited in history; deduced from history; representing history. Historical painting, the art of representing subjects of historical interest, with portraits of the chief actors, and accessories of costumes, furniture, ctc., of the period. historically (his-tō-ri-kal-l) adv. in the manner of historically (his-tō-ri-kal-l) adv. in the manner historiette (his-tō-ri-ch). [F.] a short history; a sketch. historify (his-tori-fī) v.t. to relate the history of; historiographer (his-tō-ri-og-ra-fer) n. [G. historiographer (his-tō-ri-og-ra-fer) n. [G.

historiographer (historia, history, and graphein, write) a historian; a writer of history; esp. an officer employed to write the history of a prince or state. historiographical (historian; or pertaining, or pertaining, to historiography.

historiography (his-tō-ri-og'ra-fi) n. the art or employment of a

historiographer

history (his-tu-ri) n. [G. historia, a learning by inquiry, informa-

history inquiry, information] a relation, statement, or account, in order and detail; a written record or narration of facts and events in the life of a nation, state, institution, or epoch, with disquisitions on their causes and effects; a verbal narrative; a story; an account of the life and actions of an individual; biography: a description of animals, plants, minerals, etc. existing on the earth, called carried instory. Profane history, secular history, the history of secular affairs (opposed to sacred history). histrionic, histrionical (his-tri-on-ik, i-kal) a. [L. histrionicus. fr. histrio, player, actor] pertaining to



histrionicus, fr. histrio, player, actor] pertaining to stage, stage-playing, or actors; theatrical; pantomimic. histrionically (his-tri-on-i-kal-i) actv. theatrically cally. histrionics (his-tri-on-i-ks) n. the art of theatrical representation; dramatic art; acting.

histrionism (histri-u-nizm) n. stage-playing; acting.
hit (hit) v.t. [Icel. hittn., find, meet with] to strike; to touch; to reach with a stroke or blow; esp. to reach or touch an object aimed at, as a mark, usually with force; to reach or attain exactly; to accord with; to fit; to suit;

-v.i. to meet or come in contact; to strike; to fall upon by accident; to succeed; to reach the intended mark or point; -n. a collision; a stroke or blow; a casual event; a point;—n. a collision; a stroke or blow; a casual event; a lucky chance; a happy attempt; a successful stroke in business or speculation; a neat or pointed turn of thought or expression. To hit off, to describe exactly. To hit on, or upon, to discover; to light on by chance. hitch (hich) v.t. [M.E.] to hook; to catch as by a —v.i. to become entangled or caught by a hook; to move spasmodically or by jerks, as if caught on a hook; to fidget; to hop;—n. a catch; a hook; act of catching, as on a hook, etc.; a sudden halt in walking or moving; a defect causing a break or failure in a scheme or in a performance; an impediment; stoppage; a knot or noose in a rope, for fastening it to a ring or other object; a pull or jerk upwards.

hitching (hich-ing) n. a fastening in a harness; a

hitching (hich ing) n. a fastening in a harness; a coil; a bent knot. Hitching-post, a post to which horses are tethered.

hither (hith-er) adv. [A.S. hider] to this place;— being on the side or direction toward the person speaking; nearer. Hither and thither, to this place and that; backwards and forwards.

hithermost (hithf-er-most) a. nearest in this direction.

hitherto (hith-er-too) adv. to this place; up to this time; as yet; until now. hitherward (hith-er-ward) adv. this way; toward this place; hither.

hitter (hit'er) n. one that hits or strikes.

hive (hiv) n. [A.S. hyf] a place, natural or artificial, for the reception of a swarm of honey-bees; a swarm of bees; a company;—v.t. to collect into a hive; to collect and lay up in store;—v.t. to take shelter or lodgings together; to reside in company. Hive-bee, a bee that is kept in a hive. Hive-nest, a large nest which several pairs of birds occupy at the same time—found in Africa.

hiver (hi'ver) n. one that gathers bees into a hive.

hives (hivz) n. laryngitis; croup; an eruptive disease allied to chicken-pox; nettle-rash.

ho, hoa (hō) int. a call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach; stop! halloo!

stand still! hold! **hoar** (hör) a. [A.S. $h\bar{a}r$] white or grayish-white; gray or white with age; hoary;—n. hoariness; age;—v.t. to nake hoary;—v.t. to become mouldy. **Hoar-frost**, the white particles deposited instead of dew when the air near the surface of deposition is at, or below, freezing-point. **hoard** (hörd) n.[A.S. hord] a store or large quantity of anything laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure;—v.t. to collect and lay up; to store secretly;—v.i. to collect and form a hoard; to lay up a store.

hoarder (hor-der) n. one that hoards

hoarding (hōr-ding) n. the act of gathering or making a hoard of treasure.

hoarding (hōr-ding) n. [D. horde, barrier, ef. house while builders are at work; any similar fence; a screen of boards on which bills are posted. Also hoard. hoarhound, horehound (hōr-hound) n. white, and hāne, hoarhound) a plant of a whitish appearance which has a bitter taste, and is a weak tonic.

hoariness (hōr-i-nes) n. state of being hoary, whitish, or gray.

hoarse (hōrs) a. [A.S. hān] having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold; hoarsely (hōrs-li) ada with a rough harsh cound

hoarsely (hōrs'li) adv. with a rough, harsh sound.

hoarseness (hōrs'nes) n. harshness or roughness of voice or sound.

hoary (hōr'i) a. white or whitish; gray with age; of great antiquity; covered with grayishwhite hairs; mouldy; hoar. Hoary-headed, having a hoary head; white from age.

hoax (hōks) n. [for hocus] a trick played off in sport; a practical joke; imposition; deception; —v.t. to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice; to impose on; to deceive.

hoaxer (hok-ser) n. one that hoaxes.

hob (hob) n. [of D. hobbel, a knob] the projecting nave of a wheel; the flat part of a grate at the side where things are placed to be kept warm; a stick or pin used as a mark.

hob (hob) n. [corruption of Robin, Robert] a rustic; an elf; a fairy.

Hobbism (hob-izm) n. the doctrines of Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), an English philosopher who advocated absolute monarchy as the best former of government.

osopher who advocated absolute monarchy as the best form of government.

hobble (hob'l) v.t. [frequentative of hop] to hopple; to clog;—v.i. to walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to limp; to move roughly or irregularly; n. an unequal, halting gait; difficulty; perplexity.

hobbledehoy(hob'l-de-hoi)n. [Etym.unknown]

hobbly (hob'l) a. full of holes; rough; uneven (said of a road).

hobby (hob'l) n. [M.E. hobin, a nag] a strong, active horse, of a middle size; a nag; a subject or plan which one is constantly setting off; a favourite pursuit. Hobby-horse, a stick or a figure of a horse on which boys ride. which boys ride.

which boys ride.

hobgoblin (hob-gob-lin) n. [hob, elf] a mischievous fairy; a frightful apparition.

hobnail (hob-nail) n. [hob, nave] a thick-headed nail for shoes; a clownish person.

hobnailed (hob-naild) a. having hobnailed shoes; clumsy.

hobnob (hob-nob) adv. [A.S. habban, to have, and nabban, not to have] take or not take; a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking;—v.i. to drink familiarly; to associate.

familiar invitation to reciprocal urinking,—s. to unital familiarly; to associate.

hock (hok) v.t. [A.S. hōh, heel, cf. hough] to hamstring; to hough;—n. the joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock.

hock (hok) n. [fr. Hochheim, in Germany] a light-yellowish Rhenish wine, which is either sparkling or still.

hockey (hok-i) n. [hook] a game at ball played with hockey (hok-i) n. [hook] a game at ball played with hocus (hō-kus) v.t. [contr. fr. hoous-pocus, the gibberish of a juggler] to deceive or cheat; to adulterate; —n. a cheat; an impostor; a conjurer. Hocuspocus, n. a juggler; a juggler's trick; —v.t. to cheat. hod (hod) n. [F. hotte, basket] a kind of trough for carrying mortar and bricks; a coal-scuttle. Hod-carrier, a labourer that carries bricks and mortar in a hod. Hotalevator an anparatus for raising bricks and

hod. Hod-elevator, an apparatus for raising bricks and mortar in hods.

hodden (hod-n) a. [holden, for held] kept; held; held over; rustic; coarse. Hodden-gray, cloth made of wool in its natural state without being dyed. hodge (hoj) n. [corruption of Roger] a countryman;

hodgepodge (hoj-poj) n. [F. hocher, to shake, and pol, pot] a mixed mass, a medley of ingredients; hotchpotch hodiernal (hō-di-gr-nal) a. [L. hodiernus, fr. hocher, to shake, and pol, pot] a mixed mass, a medley of ingredients; hotchpotch die, on this day] of this day; belong-

hoddermal die, on this day] of this day; belonging to the present day.

hodman (hod-man) n. a man that carries a hod;
hodometer (ho-dom'e-ter) n. [G. hodos, a way,
and metron, measure] an instrument for measuring the distance travelled by a vehicle.
hoe (hô) n. [O.F. houe] an instrument for cutting up
weeds and loosening the earth;—v.t. to cut, dig,
scrape, or clean, with a hoe; to clear from weeds, or to
loosen the earth about, with a hoe; -v.t. to use a hoe; to

scrape, or clean, with a hoe; to clear from weeds, or to loosen the earth about, with a hoe; -v.i. to use a hoe; to labour with a hoe. Hoe-cake, coarse cakes of Indian meal, cooked on the blade of a hoe. A hard, or long, row to hoe, a difficult or tiresome task.

hoeing (hoing) n. the act of stirring the soil, of hoeing (hoing) n. the act of stirring the soil, of hoe (hog) n. [M.E. hogge, hog, a gelded hog, a young sheep, fr. hag, to cut] a well known domesticated animal, of gluttonous and filthy habits, kept for the fat and meat (called respectively, lard and pork) which it furnishes; a swine; a porker; a castrated boar; a castrated rain of a year old; a mean, filthy, or gluttonous fellow; -v.t. to cut short the hair of; to scrape a ship's bottom; -v.t. to become bent upward in the middle; to droop at both ends. Hog-back, hog's-back,

a back that rises in the middle, like that of a hog, as a hill. Hog-cote, hog-pen, hog-sty, a sty or house for hogs. Hog-deer, a small, spotted deer, abundant in India. Hog-fish, a name for various fishes; a porpoise. India. Hog-fish, a name for various fishes; a porpoise. Hog-frame, a fore-and-aft frame forming a truss in the framework of a ship, to resist vertical flexure. Hog-herd, a keeper of swine. Hog-mane, a horse's mane cut short, so as to stand up. Hog-reeve, an officer for looking after stray swine and adjudicating on the damage done in trespassing. Hog-shearing, much ado about nothing. Hog's-lard, the melted fat of swine. Hog-wash, the refuse matters of a kitchen or brewery, or like matter, for swine; swill. To go the whole hog, to do a thing completely and thoroughly.

hogged (hogd) a, having a droop at the ends, as a ship. India.

hoggerd (hog-er-el) n. a sheep of the second year; a hogget.
hoggers (hog-er-n) n. pl. [Etym. doubtful] stockings without feet worn by miners in a coal-pit. hogget (hog-et) n. [hog] a two year old sheep; a boar of the second year; a young colt. hoggish (hog-ish) a. having the qualities of a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; selfish. hoggishly (hog-ish-li) ndv. in a hoggish, gluttonous, or filthy, manner. hoggishness (hog-ish-nes) n. greediness; filthness; selfishness; hogmanay (hog-ina-na) n. [Etym. doubtful] the last day of the year; a gift given on that day.

hogshead (hogz-hed) n. [O.D. okshoofd, ox-head hogshead (hogs-near) n. (O.D. okshoo)n., ox-nead -a cask (probably an ox's head was branded on it)] an English measure of capacity containing 63 wine gallons, or about 52½ imperial gallons; a large cask of indefinite capacity.

hogskin (hogskin) n. leather tanned from the skin of swine.

hoiden, hoyden (hoj-dn) n. [O.D. heyden, hold girl: a roun; a tomboy.

bold girl; a romp; a tomboy.

hoidenish (hoi-dn-ish) a. having the manners of a hoiden; romping; hold.

hoist (hoist) w. [M.E. hoise, fr. O. D. haysen, hoist] to raise; to lift; exp. to raise or lift upwards by means of tackle;—n. that by which anything is hoisted; pulleys and tackle for lifting or hoisting; a contrivance for raising or lowering goods, etc., from one floor or story to another; the perpendicular height of a flag or sail. Hoist-way, a passage through which goods are elevated. To be hoist with one's own petard, to fall into a trap laid by one's self. fall into a trap laid by one's self.

hoister (hoister) n. one that lifts; an elevator.

hoity-toity (hoi'ti-toi'ti) a. thoughtless: giddy; flighty:—int. an exclamation, denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

noting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

hold (hold) v.t. [A.S. healdan] to grasp with the hand; to gripe; to hinder from escape; to restrain; to confine; to stop; to detain; to connect; to join; to contain; to keep from running or flowing out, as a sound vessel; to keep in possession; to maintain; to defend; to possess; to derive by title: to continue; to prosecute; to celebrate; to solemnize; to sustain; to support; to bind; to oblige; to carry; to wield; to consider; to regard;—v.i. to keep one's self in a given position or condition; to remain fixed; to be fast or firm; to halt; to stop (mostly in the imperative); to remain unbroken or unsubdued; to last; to endure; to be valid; to continue on being tested; to cleave; to adhere; to derive right or title;—n. act of holding; seizure; grasp; clasp; gripe; authority or ground to take or keep; claim; binding power and influence; something which may be seized for support; a prison; confinement; custody; a fortified place; a fort; a castle; a character (¬) placed over or under a note or rest, and indicating that it is to be prolonged. Hold-fast, something used to secure and hold, as a catch, a hook, etc. Hold hard! stop! To hold forth, to preach; to offer; to propose. To hold in, to restrain; to check. To hold one's own, to stand one's ground. To hold with, to side with; to agree with. hold back (höld-back (höld-back) n. a check; a hindrance; restraint.

holder (holder) n. one that holds or grasps with the hand; an occupier; a tenant; a possessor; an owner; one that works in the hold of a vessel; that by which anything is held; a clip; a clasp. Holder-forth,

which anything is held; a clip; a clasp. Holder-forth, a preacher; one that harangues.
holding (hôl'ding) n. a tenure; a farm held of a hole (hôl) n. [A.S. hol] a hollow place or cavity; a pit; a den; a perforation; an aperture; means of escape; a subterfuge; a low or mean lodging or habitation; -v.t. to cut, dig, or make, a hole or holes in; to drive into the pocket in billiards; in golf, to drive the ball in; -v.t. to go into a hole. Hole and corner, underhand; clandestine. Hole-stitch, a stitch used in making pillow-lace. hole-tich, a stitch used in making pillow-lace.

hole-tich n. in mining, one that undercuts the

Holi (hō4ē) n. spring festival of the Hindus.

holiday (holi-dū) n. spring fostival of the Hindus. holiday (holi-dū) n. [holy day] a consecrated day; a religious anniversary; a day of exemption from labour; a public festival;—a. pertaining to a festival; gay; cheerful. holily (holi-li) adv. in a holy manner; piously; with sanctity. holiness (holi-nes) n. state or quality of being holy; freedom from sin; piety; sanctity; state of being set apart or dedicated to God; devotion; an essential attribute of God; moral perfection and purity. His holiness, a title given to the pope. holla, hollo, holloa [Fr. hola, fr. hola on the holida, holio, holio; w.t. to shout to;—v.i. to call out loudly to anyone at a distance.

anyone at a distance.

holland (holf-and) n. a kind of linen first manufactured in Holland; a coarse, unbleached linen cloth;—a. made of unbleached linen.

Hollander (hol-an-der) n. a native of Holland.

Hollandish (hol'an-dish) a. Dutch; of, or per-taining to, Holland.

hollands (hol'andz) n. gin made in Holland.

hollow (hol'o) a. [A.S. holh, a hollow place, fr. hol, hole] containing an empty space within a solid substance; deep; sunk in the orbit; low; nuttered: unsound; faithless; insincer;—n. a cavity, natural or artificial; a hole; a cavern; a concavity; a natural or articlar; a noie; a cavern; a concavity a groove; a channel; a canal; a pit:—v.t. to make hollow; to excavate;—v.t. to shout; to hollow;—adv. so as to make hollow, or empty of resources, strength, and the like; completely. Hollow-eyed, having sunken eyes. Hollow-hearted, insincere; deceitful; false; not sound and true. Hollow-horn, a disease of cattle, causing loss of the horn Hollow games a hout of transparence. of the horn. Hollow-square, a body of troops drawn up in a square formation, leaving a vacant place in the centre. Hollow-toned, deep-toned. To beat hollow, to beat wholly.

hollowly (hol'o-li) adv. insincerely; deceitfully. hollowness (hol'-ō-nes) n. the state of being hollow; cavity; excavation; in-

sincerity; deceitfulness.

holly (hol-i) n. [A.S. holeur] an evergreen tree or spinous leaves, and bearing red herries, used for Christmas herries, u

hollyhock (hol'i-hok) n.
hoc, mallows a tall garden plant
bearing flowers of various colours,
ortg. brought from the Holy Land.
Called also rose-mallow.
holm (hōm) n. [M.E. holin,
oak, holly-oak, the evergreen oak;
the ilex.

he liex.

noim (hōm) n. [Icel. hōlnn, islet, flat meadow] an holom islet, or river isle; a low, flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river.

holocaust (holou-kawst) n. [G. holos, whole, and holocaust kaustos, burnt] a burnt sacrifice or offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire holograph (holou-graf) n. [G. holos, whole, and graphein, write] any writing, as a

letter, deed, will, etc., wholly in the handwriting of the one from whom it proceeds.

noe from whom it proceeds.

holographic (hol-u-graf-ik) a. of the nature of, holohedral (hol-u-hē-dral) a. [G. holos, and hadra, base having all the similar angles or edges similarly replaced, as of a crystal [Min.].

holometabolism (hol-u-me-tab-u-lizm)n. [G. holos, whole, and metabolē, change] complete or entire metamorphosis [Entom.].

holometer (hol-lom-e-ter) n. [G. holos, whole, and metabolē, change] instrument for taking all kinds of measurements.

holophotal (hol-u-fō-tal) a. [G. holos, whole, and phōs, light] reflecting the rays of light without loss.

of light without loss.

holophote (hol'u-fōt) n. the apparatus used in lighthouses for reflecting all the light

in the required direction.

Holothuria (hol-u-thū'ri-a)n.pl. [G. holos, whole, and thouros, rushing] a genus of sea-

slugs; the sea-cucumbers.

holster (höl/ster) n. [D.] a leathern case for a pistol. carried by a horseman.

holstered (hol/sterd) a. having holsters.

holstered (höl'sterd) a. having holsters.

holt (hölt) n. [A.S., a wood] a wood, or piece of wood-land; esp. a woody hill.

holy (hölli) a. [A.S. halig, healthy, perfect, of. heal, whole] pure; immaculate; morally perfect; good; pious; set apart to the service or worship of God; hallowed; sacred; free from sinful affections; irreproachable; guiltless. Holy-city, Jerusalem; also name given to Mecca, Rome, Benares, etc. Holy-cross day, a festival in commemoration of the exaltation of our Saviour's cross, observed on September 14. Holy Ghost, Holy Spirit, the third Person of the holy Trinity; the Spirit; the Comforter. Holy grail, the cup that Christ is said to have used at the Last Supper. Holy Land Palestine. Holy-office, the Inquisition. Holy of holies, the inner division of the Jewish tabernacle. Holy One, an appellation of the Divine Being; a name applied to our Saviour; one consecrated to the service of God. Holy-orders, the service by which a person is set apart to the duties of a clergyman; the state or office of a clergyman. Holy Roman Empire, the name given to the German empire from the 10th century to 1806. Holy-rood, the cross or crucifix; esp. a cross placed in R.C. churches at the entrance to the chancel. Holy-stone, n. a sand-stone used by scamen for cleaning the decks of ships;—v.t. to clean with holy-stone. Holy Thursday, the day on which the Ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whistuntide. Holy-water, water consecrated by the priest for sprinkling persons and things used for holy purposes. Holy writ, the Scriptures.

homage (hom-ij) n. [O.F. fr. L. homo, a n.an] an his lord, on receiving investiture of fee, that he was his man or vassal; fealty; respect or reverential regard; esp. respect paid by external action; obeisance; reverential worship; devout affection.

homage (hom-ij) a. [O.F. fr. L. homo, a n.an] an his lord, on receiving investiture of fee, that he was his man or vassal; fealty; respect or reverential regard; esp. respect paid by external action; obeisance; reve

ential worship; devout affection.

homageable (hom-ij-g-bl) a. bound to pay homager (hom-ij-gr) n. one that is bound to pay homage.

home (hōm) n. [A.S. hām] the house in which one resides; residence; the place or country in which one dwells, and also all that pertains to a dwellingwhich one dwells, and also all that pertains to a dwelling-place; the present state of existence; the grave; the nuture state;—a. pertaining to one's dwelling; country, or family; domestic; close; severe; poignant;—adv. to one's home or country; close; closely; to the point; fully. Home-born, native; not foreign. Home-bound, home-ward-bound. Home-bred, bred at home; native; domestic; rude; uncultivated; plain; artless. Home-built, constructed in this country; not of foreign build. Home Department, that branch of a government that looks after the internal affairs of a country. Accountained, made at home; of domestic manufacture. Home-Office, the office in which the affairs of the Home Department are transacted. Home-rule, a form of self-government; the right to have a separate parliament for the management of home affairs, claimed by a section of the Irish people. At home, adv. in one's own house; prepared to receive visitors;—n. a formal reception of callers. To be at home on a subject, to be conversant with.

Holly.

homefelt (hōm'felt) a. inward; private; felt in fr. genein, beget] participation of the same principles or nature; similitude in kind.

homeless (hom'les) a. destitute of a home.

homelike (hōm'līk) a. resembling a home;

homeliness (hōm'li-nes) n. plainness of beauty; rude-

homely (hom'li) a. belonging to home; domestic; familiar; plain; rude; unpolished; of plain features; not handsome.

homeopathic (hō-me-u-path-ik) a. of, or per-

homeopathist, homeopath (hō-methist, ho-me-u-path) n. a believer in, or practitioner of, homeopathy.

homeopathy (hō-me-op-a-thi) n. [G. homoio-patheia, likeness of condition or feeling, fr. homoios, like, and pathos, feeling the theory and its practice that disease is cared by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the complaint under which the patient suffers, the remedies being usually administered in minute doses.

minute doses.

homer (hō'mer) n. [H.] a Hebrow measure containing, as a liquid measure, seventy-five gallons, and, as a dry, eleven and one-ninth bushels.

homer (hō'mer) n. a pigeon trained to fly home from a distance.

Homeric (hōm-silv) n. pertaining to Homer, the great poet of Greece, or to his poetry.

homesick (hōm-silv) n. depressed in spirits, or grieved, at a separation from home.

homesickness of heing homesick.

homespun (homespun) a spun or wrought at home; coarse; plain in manner or style; rude;—n. cloth made at home.

homestead (homestead) n. the inclosure or ground immediately connected with a mansion; the home or seat of a family; a person's dwelling-place, with that part of his lanted property which is about and continuous to it.

which is about and contiguous to it.

homeward (homeward bound, bound for home. homicidal (homi-isi-dal) a, pertaining to homicide: murderous, homicidally (homi-isi-dal-i) adv. in a homicidal manner.

homicide (homisad) n. [F. fr. L. homo, man, and eactler, kill the killing of any human being by the act of another; manslaughter; a person that kills another; a manslayer.

homiletic, homiletical (hom-i-let'ik, i-kal) a. pertaining to homiletics.

homiletics (hom-i-letiks) n. the art of preach-

homilies or sermons.

homilist (homi-i-list) n. one that preaches to a congregation.

homily (homi-i-list) n. [G. homilia, communion, sermon, fr. homos, same, and ilē, crowd] a lecture or sermon; a plain and homely discourse upon

a lecture or sermon; a plain and nomely discounce agos-some religious commonplace.

homing (ho-ining) a, the act of going home;—a.

homing (ho-ining) a, the act of going home;—a.

pigeons, to return to the place where reared.

hominy (hom-i-ni) a, [Amer. Indian | maize, hulled
and ground, and boiled with water.

homocentric (ho-mu-sen-trik) a. [G. homos,
one and the same, and kentron,

centre] having the same centre.

homocercal (ho-mu-ser/kal) a. [G. homos and her/kos, tail] having the tail symmetrical, as the herring and whiting (opposed to hetero-

homeopathic, etc. Sechomeopathic, etc. homogamous (ho-mog-a-mus) a. [G. homos, same, and gamos, marriage] having all the florets hermaphrodic [Bot. I. homogeneity (ho-mu-ije-nē-i-ti) n. [G. homos, same, and genos, race, kind,

homogeneous kind or nature; consisting of elements of the like nature. Also homogeneal.

homogeneousness (ho-mu-je-ne-us-nes) n. nature; uniformity of structure or material.

homogenesis (ho-mu-jen-e-sis) n. [G. homos and genesis, birth] similarity; the ordinary course of generation, in which the offspring resemble the parents.

homogeny (ho-moj'e-ni) n. similarity of nature

homograph (hom'u-graf) n. [G. homos and grapherin, write] a word having the same form as another, but different origin and meaning; a system of signalling by means of a white handkerchief.

Homoiousian (ho-moi-66'si-an) n. [G. homoiousian (ho-moi-66'si-an) n. [G. homoiousian) n. [G. homoiousian (ho-moi-u-gat) n. [G. homoiousian (ho-moi-u-gat) n. [G. homologate] (ho-moi-u-gat) n. [G. homologate] (ho-moi-u-gat) n. [G. homologate] (ho-moi-u-gat) n. [G. homologate] homologation (ho-moi-u-gat) n. [G. homologation) n. [G. homologation] homologation (ho-moi-u-gat) n. [G. homologation] homologation (ho-moi-u-gat) n. [G. homologation] homologation] (ho-moi-loj-i-kal) a. pertaining to

homological (ho-mu-loj-kal) a. pertaining to homology; having a structural

homologous (ho-mol'u-gus) a. [G. homos, same, and logos, speech, discourse] having the same relative position, proportion, value, or

structure; corresponding. homology (ho-mol'a-ji) n. the state or character of being homologous.

homomorphism (ho-mu-mor-fizm) n. [(i. ho-mu-mor-fizm) likeness.

homomorphous (ho-mu-mor'fus) a. analogous; having the same external appearance. Also homomorphic.

homonymous (ho-mon-i-mus) a. [G. homos different significations, or applied to different things; ambiguous; the maning and one of the country of the moneymous (ho-mon-i-mus) a. [G. homos and one one of the moneymous) and one of the moneymous; ambiguous; ambiguous; ambiguous; ambiguous; ambiguous; the moneymous the moneymou

homonymy (ho-mon'i-mi) n. sameness in sound or form in words which differ in signification; ambiguity.

Homoousian (ho-mō-oósi-an) n. [G. homos and onsin, being, essence] one that maintained that the Son had the same substance as the Father.

homophone (hom'u-fōn) m. n letter or word having the same sound as another. homophonous (ho-mof'u-nus) a. [G. homos, and phōno, sound, tone] of the same pitch; unisonous (said of musical tones); applied to words having the same sound, but different in orthography, as heir and air.

homophony (ho-mof'u-ni)n. sameness of sound singing in unison.

homotaxis (hom-ö-tak-sis) n. [Cl. homos, like, and taksis, order similarity of succession in organic types in different regions.

homunculus (hi-mung-kū-lis) n. [L. dim. of home (hōn) n. [A. S. hān, a stone] a stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments;—v.t. to rub and sharpen on a hone.

to rub and sharpen on a none.

honest (on'est) a. [L. honestus, honour] upright;
pust; true; sincere; free from fraud or deceit; faithful; equitable, as a transaction; frank; entire;
unreserved, as a confession; good, unimpeached, as character; decent; becoming; suitable; honourable; gained
by fair means, as livelihood; chaste: virtuous; jolly.

honestly (on'est-i) adv. in an honest manner;
justly; fairly; equitably; uprightly.

honesty (on-es-ti) n. quality or state of being integrity: uprightness; faithfulness; justice equity; fairness; candour; plain dealing; veracity.

honey (hun'i) n. [A.S. hunig] a sweet, thick fluid collected by bees from flowers; that which

is sweet or pleasant; sweet one; darling;—a. sweet; luscious;—v.t. to make luscious; to sweeten;—v.i. to use endearments; to fawn. Honey-bag, the recentrals for honey in a last Honey-bee, a bee that collects and stores honey. Honey-comb, a mass of cells formed by bees, and used as repositories for their honey-comb, and seed as repositories for their



and used as repositories for their honey; any substance perforated with cells like those of a honey. comb. Honey-combed formed like a honeycomb. Honey-dew sweet saccharine substance found on plants in small drops like dew; a kind of tobacco moistened with molasses. Honey-mouthed, soft or smooth in speech; persuasive; flattering, Honey-stalk, a kind of clover. Honey-sucker, a bird that sucks the sweets of flowers. Honey-tongued, speaking sweetly. honeyed (hunfield) a. covered with honey; sweet as honey.

honeyless (hun'i-les) a. awanting in honey.

honeymoon (hun'i-moon) n. the first month after marriage.

honeysuckle (hun'i-suk-l) n. one of several species of climbing flowering plants, much admired for their beauty, and some for their fragrance; woodbine.

honeywort (hun'i-wurt) n. a plant of the genus tractive to bees.

attractive to bees.

hong (hong) n. [Chin.] a company of Chinese merchants at Canton, who had the exclusive right of trading with foreigners; the house or factory, with separate departments for foreign merchants, in which the trade was carried on (now abolished).

honiton (hon-i-tun) n. a superior kind of lace made at Honiton, in Devonshire.

honorarium (on-u-ri-ri-n) n. a voluntary fee professors in universities, and to medical and other professional gentlemen.

professional gentlemen.

honorary (on ur ar-i) n. [L. honorarius, honorary, fr. honor] a fee :—a. conferring honour, or intended merely to confer honour; possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward.

honour (on-ur) n. [L. honor] esteem due or paid to
worth; when said of the Supreme Being, worth; when said of the Supreme Being, reverence; veneration; reputation; fame; high rank; distinction; a title given to judges in chancery; true nobleness of mind; probity; rectitude; high principle; scorn of what is base and mean; bravery in man; chastity in woman; that which adorns; ornament; decoration; glory; boast;—pl. public marks of respect; privileges of rank or birth; a mode of drinking healths; academic or university prizes or distinctions; the four highest cards—i.e ace, king, queen, and jack;—pl. to regard or treat with honour, esteem, or respect; to revere highest cards—i.e acc, king, queen, and jack;—o.t. to regard or treat with honour, esteem, or respect; to revere; to adore; to worship; to dignify; to elevate in rank or station; to accept and pay when due. An affair of honour, a duel. Do the honours, at a dinner, a social function, etc., to act the part of master or mistress. Honours of war, distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy. Maid of honour, a lady in the service of a queen or princess, who attends her in public. Point of honour, a scruple arising from a sense of duty or delicacy of feeling. Word of honour, a verbal promise. honourable (on-ur-a-bl) a. worthy of honour; nother motives; proceeding from an upright and laudable cause; ennobling; conferring honour; performed or accompanied with marks of honour; becoming men of rank and character; a title of respect or distinction.

a title of respect or distinction.

honourable (on'ur-a-bl-nes) n. the state formulable of being honourable.

honourably (on'ur-a-bli) adr. in a manner conferring, or consistent with, honour generously; nobly; worthily; justly; equitably; fairly, formulable; respected; accompanied with marks of honour; [Her.] crowned.

honourer (on'ur-er) n. one that honours.

honouring (on uring) n. the act of giving honour.

honourless (on ur-les) a. destitute of honour; inhonoured.

hood (hood) n. [A.S. hod, hat, hood] a covering for the head, or for the head and shoulders;

nood for the head, or for the a monk's cowl; a covering for a hawk's head, used in falconry; an appendage to a graduate's gown designating his college and degree; the cover of a pump; the top or head of a carriage; a chimney-top, often movable on a pivot; -v.t. to cover or furnish with a hood; to cover; to hide; to blind. Hood-end, in shipbuilding, the end of a plank which fits into the stern-post. Hood-top, the cover of a carriage.



Woman wearing hood.

hooded (hooded) a. wearing, or covered with, a hood hood. Hooded-crow, a grayish crow (also called hoodie-crow). Hooded-seal, the bladdernosed seal. Hooded-snake, a snake the skin of whose neck is distended and gives the snake the appearance of having a hood.

hoodless (hood-les) a. having no hood.

hoodman (hood'man) n. the person blindfolded in the game of blindman's-buff. Hood-

man-blind, a game, blindman's-buff. Hood-hoodwink (hood-wingk) r.t. [fr. hood and wink] to blind by covering the eyes; to cover; to hide;—to impose on;—\sigma. deceived; imposed on; blinded.

hoof (hoof) n. [A.S. hof] the herny substance that

of certain animals, as horses, oxon, sheep, goats, deer, etc.; an animal; a beast;—n.t. to walk, as an animal. Hoof-bound, having a dryness of the hoof, causing lameness. Hoof-mark, the hoof, the hoof that her hoof the hoof that her hoof the hoof that her hoof that he hours had he hoof that he hours he hours he hours had he hours he had he had he had he had he had he hours he hours he had h the mark left by a hoofed animal.

Hoof-pad, a cushion fastened to a horseshoe.

Hoof-pick, a hook to



remove stones, etc., from a horse's hoof. Hoof-shaped, like a horse's hoof.

hoofed (hööft) a. furnished with hoofs.

hoofiess (hoofles) a. without hoofs.

hook (hook) n. [A.S. hōc, hook] some hard material bent into a curve for catching, holding, and sustaining anything; a scythe or sickle;—n.t. to catch or fasten with a hook; to seize or draw, as with a hook; to draw or obtain by artifice; to insnare; to steal or rob;—n.t. to bend; to be curved. Hook-nosed, having a curvated or aquiline nose. Hooks and eyes, bent metallic clips and catches used for fastening the dresses of ladies. Off the hooks, out of sorts; dead.

of ladies. Off the hooks, out of sorts; dead.

hooka, hookah (hooka) n. [A.] a tobaccomade to pass through water; the narghile.

hooked (hook) a. having the form of a hook;
curvated; aquiline.

hookedness (hook-ed-nes) n. the state of being
bent like a hook.

hooker (hook-er) n. one that, or that which, hooks;
[D.] a small vessel or smack used in the
Netherlands and on the Irish coast.

hookey (hook-i) n. [U.S. slang fr. hook ii] in
phrase to play hookey, to play trunat.

hooligan (hook-i-ga-nizm) n. the disorderly or
hooliganism (hook-i-ga-nizm) n. the disorderly or
criminal practices of hooligans.

hoop (hoop) n. [A.S. hop] a ring of wood or rectal

hoop (hoop) n. [A.S. hop] a ring of wood or neural for holding together the staves of casks, etc.; something resembling a hoop; anything circular; a combination of rings of whalebone, wire, or other clastic material, used for expanding the skirts of ladies' dresses; a farthingale;—n.t. to bind or fasten with hoops; to clasp; to encircle.

noop (hóóp) See whoop.

hooper (hoo'per) n. one that hoops casks or tubs; hooper (hooper) n. a wild swan, so called from its

hooping-cough (hôó/ping-kof) See whoop-

hooping-cough ing-cough
hoopoe is adorned with a
beautiful crest, which it can erect
or depress at pleasure.
hoot (hoot) v. i [limit., cf. W.
hoot and it contempt; to cry out or
shout in contempt; to cry as an
owl;-v.t. to utter contemptuous
cries or shouts at;-n. a cry or
shout in contempt; the owl's cry.
hoove, hooven (hooven)
n. [heave] a disease among cattle.

n. [heave] a disease among cattle, in which the stomach is distended

Hoopoe. hy gas;—a. affected with hoove.

hop (hop) v. i [A.S. hoppian, to dance] to leap or jump on one leg; to skip as birds do:—a. a leap on one leg; a skip; a jump; a spring; a dance;

hop jump on one leg; to skip as birds do; -n. a leap on one leg; a skip; a jump; a spring; a dance; a dancing-party.

hop (hop) n. [D.] a well known climbing, bitter hop plant having a long, twining stalk (the aromatic flower-scales and fruit are largely used in brewing and in medicine); -n.t. to impregnate or season with hops; -n.t. to gather hops grow.

Hop-back, a brewer's vessel. Hop-bind, the stalk or vine on which hops grow.

Hop-drier, a heated room for drying hops. Hop-fly, a species of aphis, or plant louse, very destructive to hops. Hop-oil, an acrid oil obtained from hops; hoppericker, one that gathers hops; a hopper: a machine for stripping hops off the plants. Hop-pillow, a pillow stuffed with hops. Hop-pocket, a coarse sack for holding hops. Hop-yard, a field where hops are set.

hope (hōp) n. [A.S. hopa] a desire of some good, a companied with expectation; of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable; that which gives hope or furnishes ground or expectation; anticipation; -v.t. to desire with expectation, or with belief in the possibility or the prospect of obtaining:-v.t. to entertain or indulge hope; to place confidence.

hopeful (hōp-fool) a. full of hope; having qualities that excite hope; promising.

hopefully (hōp-fool) a. full of hope; with hope. hopefulness (hōp-fool-nes) n. state or quality of being hopeful.

hopeless (hōp-fes) a. destitute of hope; despair-desperate; unhoped for; unexpected.

hopelessly (hōp-fes-li) adv. without hope.

hopelessity (hop-les-ii) auto, without hope.

hopelessness (hop-les-ii) auto, in a state of being hopingly (hop-ling-ii) auto, with hope; with expectation.

hoplite (hop-lit) n. [ti. hop-litēs] a heavy-armed foot-soldier of ancient Greece.

hopper (hop-ler) n. one that hops; a wooden mill by jolting or shaking; a vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing; a conical vessel filled with sand and water, and suspended over a glass-cutter's wheel; an iron steam barge into which the useless matter raised by the dredging-machine in a river or harbour is put, carried out dredging-machine in a river or harbour is put, carried out to sea, and dropped by opening the hinges of its bottom.

hopper (hop'er) n. a hop-picker.

hopping (hoping) n. the act of leaping on one leg; a springing, frisking, or dancing. hopping (hop-ing) n. the act of picking hops.

hopple (hop-1) v.t. [frequentative of hop] to tie the feet of loosely together, to prevent running or leaping; to hobble: -n. a fetter for horses, etc., when turned out to graze.

horal, horary (hō'ral, hō'ra-ri) a. [L. hora, noting the hours; occurring once an hour; continuing an hour; hourly.

Horatian (ho-rū'shan) a. relating to Horace, the Latin poet, or the style of his writings, horde (hord) n. [F. fr. Turk. ordū, camp] a wandering troop; a gang; a mob; esp. a clan or tribe of a nomadic people possessing no fixed habitations; v.i. to herd together; to dwell in tents, as migratory tribes.

horehound (hor-hound) n. See hoarhound.

horizon (horizun) n. [F. fr. (i. horizein, to bound] the circular line formed by the apparent junction of the earth and sky; a plane passing through the eye of the spectator and at right angles to the vertical at a given place (called the apparent, sensible, the vertical at a given place (called the apparent, sensible, or visible, horizon); a plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's centre (called also the rational, or celestial, horizon); anything bounding one's mental vision.

horizontal (hor-i-zon-tal) a. pertaining to, or near, the horizon; parallel to the horizon; on a level; measured or contained in a plane of the horizon

of the hórizon.

horizontality (hor-i-zon-tal-i-ti) n. the state of being horizontal. horizontally (hor-i-zon-tal-i)adv. in a horizontal direction or position; on a level.

horn (horn) n. [A.S.] a hard, projecting, and usually pointed organ, growing from the heads of certain animals; the antenna of an insect; the feeler of a smail; an extremity of the moon when waxing

or waning; a wind-instrument of music; or wanng; a wind-instrument or music; a drinking-cup; a utensil for holding powder; the material of which horns are composed; a symbol of strength, power, exaltation. Horn-bar, the crossbar of a carriage. Horn-book, a primer, so called because formerly covered with



so called because formerly covered with horn to protect it; any elementary text-book; a handbook. Horn-distemper, Black-letter horn-book. Horn-footed, hoofed, Horn-lead, chloride of lead. Horn-machine, a machine for sewing shoe-soles, the shoe being placed on a horn. Horn-mad, mad with rage. Horn-mercury, calonel. Horn-owl, a species of owl, so called from two tufts of feathers on its head. Horn of pienty, a representation of a horn filled with fruit, flowers, and grain; the symbol of plenty, carried by Ceres. Horn-player, a player on the horn. Horn-presser, a horn-maker. Horn-shavings, scrapings of deer's horns. Horn-shiver, a whitish, grayish mineral; chloride of silver. Horn-work, an outwork having angular points or horns, and consisting of two half bastions and a curtain [Mil.]. To draw, haul, or pull, in the horns, to restrain the ardour; to withdraw an arrogant statement.

arrogant statement.

hornbill (horn'hil) n. a large bird found in Africa,
India, and the Indian
Archipelago, of the genus Buceros,
with a large bill covered with protuberances often as large as the bill itself.
hornblende (horn'hlend) n.
shape of the crystals) and blenden, to
dazzlel a common mineral occurring

shape of the crystals) and blandar, to dazzle la common mineral occurring massive, or in prismatic crystals, and of various colours (it consists of silica, with magnesia, lime, or iron).

horned (hornd)a. furnished with horns; shaped like a horn. hornedness (hor nednes) n. state of leing horned

state of being horned.



horner (hor-ner) n. a worker or dealer in horn;

hornet (hor-net) n. [A.S. hyrnet, fr. horn, horn (so called from its antenna or horns)] a large, strong wasp of a dark-brown and yellow colour.

hornful (horn-fool) n. as much as a horn holds.

horning (hor-ning) n. the crescent moon.

hornless (horn'les) a. without horns.

hornlessness (horn'les-nes) n. the state of being without horns.

hornpipe (horn'pīp) n. a musical instrument consisting of a wooden pipe with holes, and a horn at each end; a lively air or tune of compound triple time; a characteristic dance; a sailors' dance; a recl.

hornsman (hornz-man) n. the horned adder.

hornstone (horn'ston) n. a silicious stone closely resembling fiint.
hornwork (horn'wurk) n. an outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a

hornwrack (horn'rak) n. a species of seaweed; sea-mat.

horny (hor'ni) a. consisting of horn or horns; composed of horn, or of a substance like horn; hard; callous. Horny-handed, having the hands hardened by labour.

horography (ho-rog-ra-fi)n. [G. hōra, hour, and graphein, write] an account of the hours; art of constructing dials; dialling.

horologe (hor-ū-loj)n. [O.F. fr. L. fr. G. hōra and horological (hor-1-10-1-16-1-10-1-10-1-10-1-1-1-1)n. [G. horologiography (hor-u-lo-j-1-1-10-1-10-1-1-1-1)n. [G. and graphein, write] the art of making clocks, watches, and dials.

and dials.

horologist (hor-olf-o-jist) n. one versed in horology (hor-olf-o-ji)n. the science of measuring time by mechanical apparatus.

horometry (hor-on-e-tri) n. [G. hōra and nor method of measuring time by hours, etc.

horometrical (hor-u-metri-kal) a. pertaining to horometry.

horopter (hor-op-ter) n. [G. horos, a boundary, and opter, one that looks the sum total of the luminous points that are seen single by the two eyes. horoscope (hor-u-skop) n. [F. fr. L. fr. G. hōra view, observe] an observation of the heavens at the moment of a person's

heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer claimed to foretell the events of his life; the scheme of twelve houses or signs of the zodiac. into which the whole circuit of the heavens was divided for this

horoscopist (ho-ros-ko-pist)
n. one employed in horoscopy; an astrologer.
horoscopy
art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars and planets; aspect of the stars at the time of birth.

horrent (hor-ent) a. (L. horrere, bristle) standing crect, as bristles; bristled.

horrible (hor-i-bi) a. (L. horribidis, fr. horrere) exciting, or tending to excite, horror.

horribleness (hor-i-bi-nes) n. state or quality of being horrible.

horribleness of being horrible.
horribly (hor-i-bin) adv. in a manner to excite horribly (hor-i-bin) adv. in a manner to excite horribly (horri-di) a. rough; ragged; bristling; prickly; fitted to excite horror; frightful; hideous; very offensive; shocking; dreadful; terrible; horrible. horridly (hor-i-di) adv. in a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; shockingly. horridness (hor-i-di-nes) n. quality or state of being horrid; hideousness. horrific (hor-i-fi) a. [L. horror and facere, make] causing horror; frightful. horrify (hor-i-fi) v.t. to make horrible; to strike with horror; to shock.
horror (hor-ur) n. [L. horror, fr. horrere, bristle] a shaking, shivering, or shuddering, as in the cold fit that precedes a fever; a painful emotion of fear, dread, and abhorrence; that which excites horror or dread. Horror-stricken, horror-struck, struck or seized with horror. The horrors, great depression; delirium-tremens. hors-de-combat (or-de-kom-ba') [F.] out fom fighting.

from fighting.

hors-d'œuvre (hor-devr') n. [F., out of work]
place, esp. the preliminary appetising dish that does
not form part of the regular menu.

horse (hors) n. [A.S.] a well known hoofed quadruped used for draught or the saddle; the male of the horse species, in distinction from the female; mounted soldiery; cavalry; a frame with legs, used for supporting something; a wooden machine on which soldiers ride for punishment; a rope stretched under the yard on which sailors stand when handling the sails;—v.t. to mount a horse; to carry on the back; to ride or sit astride; to provide horses for, as stage-coaches; to furnish with a horse, as a friend in hunting; to cover a mare;—v.t. to get on horseback. Horse-artillery, light field-guns and the gunners mounted. Horse-block, a block on which one steps in mounting and dismounting from a horse. Horse-boat, a boat for conveying horses over water; a boat drawn by horses; ify-boat. Horse-box, a stall for the use of horses: a van for conveying horses on railways, steamers, etc. Horse-box and the suppose the procedure of the procedu dismounting from a horse. Horse-boat, a boat for conveying horses over water; a boat drawn by horses; fly-boat. Horse-box, a stall for the use of horses: a van for conveying horses on railways, steamers, etc. Horse-breaker, one whose employment is to break horses, or to teach them to draw or carry. Horse-chestnut, a large nut, the fruit of a tree which was brought from Constantinople in the beginning of the 16th century. Horse-cloth, a cloth to cover a horse. Force-courser, a dealer in horses; one that key's race-horses. Horse-dealer, one that buys and sells howes. Horse-doctor, a veterinary surgeon. Horse-drench, a dose of physic for a horse. Horse-faced, having a long, cou se face; ugly. Horse-fly a large fly that stings howes and sucks their blood. Horse-guards, a footy of cavalry usually attached to the court, forming the life-guard of the sovereign; the government offices, in Whitehall, London, of the departments under the commander-inchief: the military authorities of the War Department. Horse-lockey, a dealer in the purchase and sale of horses. Horse-knacker, one that buys worn-out herses to kill them and dispose of their carcases. Horse-latitudes, a part of the north Atlantic noted for calms. Horse-laugh, a loud, coarse, boisterous laugh. Horse-leech, a large kind of leech: a farrier; a veterinary surgeon. Horse-litter, a litter borne by horses. Horse-load, a load such as a horse can carry or draw. Horse-mackerel, a spiny-finned fish about the size of a mackerel. Horse-marine, an imaginary mounted marine soldier—hence, one out of his element, for whom wild imaginings should be reserved. Horse-mill, a mill turned by a horse. Horse-play, rough, rude play. Horse-pond, a pond for watering horses. Horse-racer, a acce by horses; a match of horse is capable of exerting; a standard by which the capabilities of steam-engines and other primemovers are measured, estimated at 33,000 pounds raised one foot in a minute. Horse-race, a race by horses; a match of horses in running. Horse-racer, a horse that runs races:

assume a lofty tone or manner. To put the cart before the horse, to reverse the usual order.

horseback (lors-bak) n, the back of a horse;—
adv. on the back of a horse.

horsehair (hors-hār) n. the hair of horses, esp
that of the mane and tail.

horseman (hors-man) n. a rider on horseback;
a skilled rider; a mounted soldier.

horsemanship (hors-man-ship) n. the act or
and managing horses.

and managing horses.

and managing noises.

horseshoe (hors'shoo) n. an iron shoe for horses, in shape somewhat like the letter U; anything shaped like a horseshoe.

horseshoeing (hors-shoo-ing) n. the act or trade of shoeing horses.

horseshoer (hors-shoo-er) n. one that shoes horses.

horsewhip (hors-hwip) n. a whip for driving or striking horses;—v.t. to strike with

horsewoman (hors/woom-an)n. a woman that rides on horseback.
horsy, horsey (hor-si)a. pertaining, or relating, to horses; fond of, or interested in, horses.

hortation (horta/shun) n. [L. hortari, incite] the act of exhorting or giving advice. hortative, hortatory (horta-tiv.-tur-i) a. giving exhortation;

advisory;—n. a precept; exhortation;
horticultural (horti-kul-tur-al) a. pertaining to horticulture, or the culture of

horticulture (horti-kul-tur) n. [L. hortus, garden, and cultura, culture, fr. colere, cultivate] the art of cultivating gardens.

horticulturist (hor-ti-kul'tūr-ist) n. one that practises, or is versed in, the

art of cultivating gardens.

art of cultivating gardens.

hortus siccus (hor'tus sik'us) n. [L., a dry garden]a collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved: a herbarium.

hosanna (hō-zan'-a) n. [H. hōshiāhnnā, save now, pray] an exclamation of praise to God.

hose (hōz) n. [A.S. hosa] close-fitting breeches, as formerly worn, reaching to the knee; stockings; socks; a flexible pipe attached to a pump or hydraulic engine for conveying water to any required point.

hoseman (hōz-man) n. the person that carries the pipe of a fire-engine.

hosier (hōz-her) n. one that deals in hose, or in goods knit or woven like hose.

hosiery (hōz-her-i) n. the business of a hosier; stockings in general; a manufactory for weaving or knitting stockings and similar wares.

weaving or knitting stockings and similar wares.

hospice (hospis) n. [F. fr. 1. hospes, a guest, a host] a place of refuge or entertainment for travellers, as among the Alps.

hospitable (hospitable) a. [L. hospes, guest] receiving and entertaining strangers

without reward; kind to strangers and guests; proceeding from, or indicating, kindness to guests; generous; abundant; inviting.

hospitableness (hos/pi-ta-bl-nes)n. kindness to strangers; disposition to welcome and entertain.

welcome and entertain.

hospitably (hos'pi-ta-bli) adv. in a hospitable manner.

hospital (hos'pi-tal) n. [O.F. fr. L. hospes, guest] a building in which the sick or infirm are received and treated; a house for disabled seamen or soldiers, etc., maintained at the public cost; a house for the insane, foundlings, infected persons, etc. Cottage hospital, an inexpensive establishment where proper hospital treatment is provided for a small community. General hospital, a place where all kinds of cases are treated (opposed to the special hospital, set apart for certain diseases, as smallpox, incurables, etc.). Hospital Sunday, a Sunday set apart for special collections in aid of hospitals. Lock hospital, a hospital where venereal diseases are treated. Magdalen hospital, a female reformatory; a house where fallen women are received with a view to their reformation. Maternity hospital, one for the treatment of women about to give birth to children.

hospitality (hos-pi-tal'-i-ti) n. the act or practice of one that is hospitable; receiving strangers without reward; friendly welcome and generous

entertainment of guests.

nospitaller (hos-pi-tal-er) n. one residing in a pose of receiving the poor and strangers; one of an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalom, in A.D. 1042, for pilgrims; Knights of St. John, and Knights

hospodar (hos-pu-dar) n. [Slav.] a hospodar title of a prince or governor in Moldavia and Wallachia.
host (hōst) n. [O.F. hoste, fr. L. hospes] food, lodging, or entertainment; a landlord; an innkeeper.



Hospitaller.

host (hōst) n. [O.F. host, fr. L. hostis, enemy] an host (hōst) n. [L. hostic, sacrifice, victim] she constructed wafer, believed to be the body of Christ, which in mass is offered as a sacrifice in the R.C. church.

hostage (hos'tij)n. [O.F. fr. L. obses, obsidis, hostage a person given as a pledge or security
for the performance of conditions.
hostel, hostelry cf. hostel, -ri) n. [O.F. hostel,
an inn or lodging (now hotel).
hosteler (hos'tel-gr)n. an inn-keeper; a hostler; a
student in a hostel, or small unendowed

hostess (hostes) n. a female host; a female inn-hostile (hostil) a. [L. hostes, enemy] belonging or appropriate to an enemy; warlike; inimical; unfriendly; contrary; repugnant.

hostilely (hos'tīl-li) adv. in a hostile manner.

hostility (hos-tili-j-ti) n. state of being hostile; an act of an open enemy; esp. in pl., acts of warfare; animosity; enmity; opposition; aggression. Act of hostility, any act tending to involve two nations in war.

hostler, ostler (hos', os'ler) n. [contr. of hosteleer] one that has the care of horses at an inn; a stable-boy; a groom.

care of horses at an inn; a stable-hoy; a groom.

hostry (hos-tri) n. a lodging-house; an inn; a stable
hot (hot) a. [A.S. hāt] having much sensible heat;
hot (hot) a. [A.S. hāt] having much sensible heat;
as temper; violent; furious, as an assault; brisk; keen;
animated, as a chase; lustful; lewd; acrid; biting;
pungent. Hot and heavy, furious and severe. Hotand-hot, food served as fast as it is cooked.
Hot-bed, a bed of earth well manured and covered
with glass, for raising carly plants; a place that
favours rapid development; a nursery of evil. Hotblast, a stream of heated air thrown into a furnace by
means of a blowing-machine. Hot-blooded, having hot
blood; high spirited; irritable; lustful. Hot-brained,
ardent in temper; violent; rash. Hot-chisel, a chisel
for cutting metal, which is first heated. Hot-fiue, a
heated chamber in which cloth, paper, etc., are dried.
Hot-headed, vehement; violent; passionate; rach.
Hot-house, a house kept warm to shelter tender plants
and shrubs from the cold air; a bagnio, or house provid-Hot-headed, vehement; violent; passionate; rach. Hot-house, a house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air; a bagnio, or house providing hot or vapour baths; a brothel. Hot-livered, having a hot temper; excitable. Hot-mouthed, headstrong. Hot-press, to press between hot plates, for giving a smooth and glossy surface. Hot-pressed, pressed between heated plates or rollers, so as to give a smooth and glossy surface to, as paper, linen and other fabrics. Hot-short, brittle when heated. Hot-sprited, having a liery spirit; passionate. Hot-tempered, having a violent temper. Hot-wall, a wall constructed with flues for the conducting of heat, to secure or hasten the growth of fruit-trees. Hot-well, a receptacle for the hot water which the air-pump draws off from the condenser. To be in hot water, to be in trouble.

hotchpotch (hoch-poch)n. [F. hocher, to shake, and pot, pot] a confused mixture of ingredients; a Scottish dish of mutton boiled or stewed with peas, carrots, turnips, etc., chopped into small pieces. Also hotchpot and hodgepodge.

hotel (hot-el) n. [F. fr. O.F. hostel an inn or publichouse, esp. one of some style or pretensions, Hôtel-de-ville [F. | a town-hall. Hôtel-dieu, a hospital. hotfoot speed.

hothead (hot'hed) n. a violent, impetuous person.

hothead (hot'hed) n. a violent, impetuous person.

hotly (hot!i) adv. in a hot manner; ardently; vehe mently; violently; lustfully.

hotness (hot-nes) n. condition or quality of being hot; violence; vehemence; tury.

hotspur (hot-spur) n. a man violent, passionate, rash, or precipitate; a kind of early pea;

- a. passionate ; impetuous. hotspurred (hot-spurd) a. vehement; head-strong.

Hottentot (hot-n-tot) n. a native of southern Africa; a cruel, savage, brutal man. hough (hoh, hok) n. [A.S. hōh, heel] the lower part of the thigh; the ham; the joint of the hind leg of a beast between the knee and the fetlock; the hock; in man, the back part of the knee-joint;—v.t. to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham; to ham-string; to hock. hound (hound) n. [A.S. hund, dog] a dog used for hunting; properly, one that hunts game by the scent; a low, mean fellow;—v.t. to incite, as a hound, to pursuit; to hunt; to chase; to urge on; to incite. Hound's-tongue, a plant with tongue-shaped leaves; the genus Cynoglossum. Master of hounds, one that has charge of a pack of fox-hounds, and summons the members of a hunt to a meet when a general hunt is intended.

peneral hunt is intended.

houndfish (hound-fish) n. a kind of shark; the dogfish.

hour (our) n. [F. fr. L. hora, an hour] the twenty-five fourth part of the natural day; sixty minutes; the time of the day as indicated by a timepiece; fixed or appointed time; conjuncture;—pl. stated times for devotion in the k.C. church. Hour-circle, any great circle of the sphere which passes through the two poles; a line of meridian. Hour-glass, an instrument for measuring time, esp. the interval of an hour, by the running of sand out of one glass vessel into another. Hour-hand, the hand or index that shows the hour on Hour-hand, the hand or index that shows the hour on acurana, the hand of index that shows the hour on a chronometer or watch. Hour-plate, the dial of a timepiece. At the eleventh hour, at the last moment possible. In a good hour, fortunately. The small hours, the early hours of the morning. To keep good hours to be at home early; to retire to rest early.

houri (hoo'ri, hou'ri) n. [Per. fr. A. hawra, having fine black eyes] a nymph of paradise (so called by the Mohammedane)

by the Mohammedans).

by the Mohammedans).

hourly (our-li) a. happening or done every hour: repeated;—adv. every hour; frequently.

house (hous) n. [A.S. hus] a building used as a habitation for animals of any kind; esp. one for the habitation of man; a dwelling; a mansion; a temple; a church; a college; a monastery; style or manner of living; entertainment; table; household; family; a race; a noble family; the station of a planet in the heavens; a legislative body; the quorum or number necessary to form a legal session; a firm or commercial company; the audience at a place of entertainment; the theatre; the body or habitation of the soul; the grave; an inn; hotel; lodging; workhouse; a square in a chessboard;—v.t. to shelter; to deposit and cover; to drive to a shelter; -v.t. to take shelter or lodgings; to abide; to dwell. House-agent, one employed in the sale and to a shelter: -v. to take shelter or lodgings; to abide; to dwell. House-agent, one employed in the sale and renting of houses. House-boat, a boat fitted up as a house. House-breaker, one that feloniously breaks into a house. House-breaking, the act of feloniously breaking into a house. House-dog, a dog kept to guard a house. House-flag, the flag of a shipping or other business firm. House-flay, Musca domestica. House of call, a house where artisans when out of work can assemble and can be hired. House-martin, the common European swallow. House-room, room or place in a house. House-steward, one that manages the internal affairs of a household or of a club-house. House-surgeon, the resident medical officer in a hospital or infirmary. a household or of a club-house. House-surgeon, the resident medical officer in a hospital or infirmary. House-tax, a tax levied by the government on inhabited houses. House-warming, a feast or merry-making at the time a family enters a new house. Inner House, Outer House, branches of the Scottish Court of Session. To bring down the house, to cause an outburst of applause. To keep open house, to be freely hospitable.

houseful (hous-fool) n. as much as a house will hold.

household (hous-hold) n. those that dwell under the same roof, and compose a family;

—a. belonging to the house and family; domestic.

Household-bread, bread made in the house. Household-gods, articles in the house, endeared from long association. Household-troops, the troops employed to guard the sovereign and metropolis. A household word, a familiar saying.

householder (hous-hol-der) n. the master of a family; the occupier of a house.

housekeeper (hous-kol-der) n. one that company the samily; a householder; an upper female servant that has the chief care of the family affairs.

housekeeping (hous'ke-ping) n. care of domestic concerns; hospitality; a plentiful and hospitable table.

houseless (hous-les) a. destitute of a house or habitation; without shelter.

housemaid (hous-mad) n. a female servant employed to keep a house clean, etc.

housewife (hous-wif, huz-if) n. the mistress of a family; a little case or bag for

materials used in sewing, etc.

housewifely (hous-wif-li, huz-if-li)a. pertaining to a housewife, or to female management of home affairs.

housewifery (hous'wif-ri, huz'if-ri) n. the business of the mistress of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

housing (hou'zing) n. [O.F. housse, mantle] a saddle-cloth; a horse-cloth; the act of putting under shelter; any habitation; the number or extent of inhabited dwellings in a locality; a three strand rope-yarn used for seizings; a niche for a statue; the rope-yarn used for seizings; a niche for a statue; the part of the framing that holds a journal-box in place; —pl. the trappings of a horse.

Hova (hō'va) n. a native of Madagascar.

hove (hov) past tense and past participle of the verb heave.

hovel (hov'el) n. [O. H. Ger. hāba, hood] an open shed for sheltering cattle, protecting produce, etc., from the weather; a small, mean house;—v.t. to put in a hovel; to shelter.

(hov'el-ing) n. a mode of preventing chimneys from smoking; a chimney

thus built.

hoven (hō'vn) a. swelled or puffed out.

hover (hov-er) v.i. [Etym. doubtful] to hang fluttering in the air, or upon the wing; to move to and fro in the neighbourhood of; to be in a state of suspense or expectation.

hoverer (hov-er-er) n. one that hovers.

hoveringly (hov-er-ing-li) adv. in a hovering manner.

how (hou) adv. [A.S. hā] in what manner or way; by what means; to what degree or extent; in what proportion; for what reason; in what state, condition, or plight; for what price.

howbeit (hou-be-it) conj. be it as it may: nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but;

however.

howdah, houdah (hou'da) n. [Hind.] a seat on the back of an elephant

howdah, houdah (tot.da) n. (tot.da) a seat or camel, to ride in.

howe (thou) n. [cf. hole] any hollow place; a plain or flat ground between hills.

however (hou-ev-cr) actr. in whatever manner or degree; at all events; at least; nevertheless; notwithstanding; vet; still; though.

howff, houff (houf) n. [A.S. hōf, house] a resort or haunt.

howitzer (houf-it-ser) n. [Ger. haubitze] z. short cannon intended to throw large projectiles at high angle, with low velocity.

howl (houl) r.t. [Imit., cf. L. ululare, to howl] to utter or speak with outery; r.t. to cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a loud and mournful sound; to wail: to roar, as a tempest; n. the cry of a dog or wolf; a loud, piereing cry of distress; a yell; noise caused by self-oscillation of a wireless receiver.



receiver.

howler (hou-ler) n. one that howls; a South howler American monkey remarkable for its strong voice; a remarkably stupid mistake.

howling (hou-ling) n. the yell of a wolf or dog; the cry of one in distress; any loud of horrid sound; the roaring of the wind in a tempest;—a. filled with howls or beasts howling; drarry; wild; roaring.

howsoever (hou-sō-ev-er) adv. in what manner soever; although; nevertheless; notwithstanding.

hoy (hoi) n. [D. hew] a small coasting vessel usually rigged as a sloop.

hoy (hoi) int. [Imit.] an exclamation to attract attention.

hoyden See hoiden.

hoyman (hoi'man) n. one that navigates a hoy.

huanaco (hwà-na'kō)n. the llama of South America, hub (hub) n. [hob, a nave] the central part, or nave, of a wheel; the hilt of a weapon; a projecting obstruction; a goal or mark at which quoits, etc., are cast; a projection on a wheel for a pin.

hubble-bubble (hub'l-bult) n. a tobaccomplete the control pipe so arranged that the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise—hence its name.

-hence its name.

hubbub (hub'ub) n. [Imit.] a great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot, huckaback (huk'a-bak) n. [Low (ter.] a kind of linen with raised figures, used for table-cloths and towels.

huckle (huk!) n. [dim. of huck = hook] the hip;
hucklebacked (huk!-loakt) a. having round
shoulders.

hucklebacked shoulders.

huckleberry (huk'l-ber-i) n. [A.S. heorot-berge] a low branching shrub, producing a small, black herry of pleasant flavour.

hucklebone (huk'l-bon) n. the hip-bone.

huckster (huk'ster) n. [orig. fem. of hawker, fr. huckster (huk'ster) n. [orig. fem. of hawker, fr. hook, huck'e] one that carries his wares on his back; a retailer of small articles; a pedlar; a hawker; a mean, trickish fellow; v. v. to deal in small articles, or in petty bargains. hucksterage (huk'ster-jj) n. the business of a huckster petty dealing.

huddle (hud'l) v.t. [M. E. hodren, et hide] to throw together; to crowd promiscuously; to put on hurriedly and untidily, as clothes; to bundle up hastily and put out of sight; to perform carelessly and perfunctorily; v.v.t. to press or hurry in disorder; to crowd; -n. a crowd; tumult; confusion.

huddler (hud'ler) n. one that throws things into confusion; a bungler.

Hudibrastic (hū-di-bras'tik) a. similar in Samuel Butler's metrical burlesque on the Puritans—hence, in the style of doggerel poetry.

hence, in the style of doggerel poetry.

hue (hū) n. [A.S. hiv, colour] colour; tint; dye.

hue (hu) n. [O.F. huer, to hoot] a shouting or criminal; an alarm given to the neighbourhood or country. Usually written hue and cry.

frued (hād) a, having a line or colour.

hucless (hucles) a destitute of colour; shadowy; indistinct.
huff (huf) n. [Imit] phit of petulance, ill temper or anger; a boaster;—n.c. to swell; to bully; in draughts, to take a "man" with which a player has failed to take pieces that were open to him ;-v.i. to swell up; to bluster.

huffer (huf-er) n. a bully; a swaggerer; a blusterer.

huffily (huf-i-li) adv. in a huffy or petulant manner. huffiness (huf-i-nes) n. state of being puffed up; pufliness; petulance; ill humour; sulky indignation.

indignation.

huffingly (huf-ing-i) adv. arrogantly; in a swaggering manner.

huffish (huf-ish) a. disposed to put on swelling, petulant, or sullen airs; arrogant; sulky.

huffishly (huf-ish-i) adv. in a huffish manner; with arrogance or bluster.

huffishness (huf-ish-nes) n. arrogance; bluster; petulance.

huffy (huf-i) a. puffed up; swelled; characterized by arrogance or petulance; sulky.

huffy (huf-i) a. puffed up; swelled; characterized by arrogance or petulance; sulky.

huffy (huf-i) a. puffed up; swelled; characterized by arrogance or petulance; sulky.

huffy (huf-i) a. puffed up; swelled; characterized by arrogance or petulance; sulky.

huffy (huf-ish-nes) n. arrogance; bluster; petulance.

huffy (huf-ish-nes) n. arrogance; bluster; petulance; sulky.

huffish (huf-ish-nes) n. arrogance; bluster; petulance.

huge (hūj) a. [M.E. fr. O.F. ahuge, vast] very large or great; monstrous; immense; extended; carried to a high degree; enormous; gigantic; prodigious. hugely (hūj-li) adv. very greatly; enormously; immensely.
hugeness (hūj-nes) n. enormous bulk; largeness; vastness.
hugger (hūg-r) vt. [hug] to muffle; to conceal. Hugger-mugger, n. privacy; secrecy;—a. clandestine; sly; confused; disorderly.

nuggery (hug'er-i) n. flattery; fawning.

Huguenot (hū'ge-not, -nō) n. [M. H. Ger.

Huguenot (Marge-not, -no). Mr. In. Ger. Calvinist in the 16th century.

Huguenotism (hū'ge-notizm) n. the religion of the Huguenots in France.

hulk (hulk) n. [G. helkein, to draw] orig. a large merchant ship; the body of a ship or vessel; said by as unfit for service; anything bulky or unwieldy;—pl. old government vessels formerly used as prisons.

hulking, hulky (hulk) n. (A.S. hulu, covering, husk, cf. helan, to cover the outer covering of anything, particularly of a nut or of grain; the husk; the frame or body of a vessel;—n.t. to strip off or separate the hull or hulls of; to pierce the hull of, as of a ship;—r.t. to drive to and fro without sails or rudder. Hull-down, said of a ship, when only the masts are visible owing to the convexity of the earth's surface. of the earth's surface.

hullabaloo (hul'a-ba-lòo) n. uproar; confusion.

hullo (hu-lō') See halloo.

hully (hul-i) a. having husks or pods.

huller (hul'er) n. one that, or that which, hulls; esp. an agricultural machine for separating seeds from their hulls.

hulotheism (hū-lu-thē'izm) n. See hylotheism.

hum (hum) v.t. [Imit.] to sing with shut mouth; to murmur without articulation:—n.t. to make a dull prolonged sound, like that of a bee in flight; to drone; to buzz; to mumble; to murmur; to pause in speaking, and emit a loud, audible breath: to hum and haw;—n. the noise of bees in flight, of a swiftly revolving top, of a whirling wheel, or the like; any inarticulate and buzzing sound bow confused noise, as of a crowd: top, of a whirling wheel, or the like; any inarticulate and buzzing sound; low, confused noise, as of a crowd;—
int. ahem; hem; a sound with a pause implying doubt or deliberation. To hum and haw, to hesitate.

hum (hum) n.t. [a special use of hum, to murmur]
to trick or delude; to impose on;—n. an imposition or hoax; a humbug.

human (human) a. [Pr. fr. L. homo, man] belonging to man or mankind; having the qualities or attributes of man; not divine or sacred.

numane (haiman). a pertaining to man; human; having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; inclined or disposed to treat other human beings or animals with kindness; kind; benevolent; compassionate; tender; merciful.

humanely (hū-mān/l) adv. in a humane manner; kindly.

humaneness (hū-mān'nes) n. the quality of being humane; tenderness.
humanism (hū-mān'nes) n. humane nature or character; humanisy; disposition of mind proper to man; literary culture.
humanist (hū-man-ist) n. one that pursues the study of the humanities or polite literature; one versed in the knowledge of human nature.
humanistic (hū-man-istik) a. pertaining to humanity.
humanitarian (hū-man-i-tā-ri-an) n. one that merely a man; one that exalts the human element in Christ's nature; a philanthropist:—a. belonging to humanitarians; pertaining to humanitarians; pertaining to humanitarian.

humanitarianism (hū-man-i-tā/ri-an-izm) humanitarians.

humanity (hū-man'i-ti) n. quality of being human; the nature of man; the

human race; mankind collectively; the quality of being humane; kindness; benevolence; mental cultivation; liberal education; in Scotland, grammatical study of Latin; $-\nu L$, the branches of polite or elegant learning.

humanize (hū-man-iz) v.t. to render human or humane; to soften or subdue; to make susceptible of gentle or kindly feelings;—v.t. to become, or be made, more humane; to become civilized.

humanizer (hū-man-ī-zer) n. one that humanizes.

humankind (hū-man-kīnd) n. the whole race of man; the human species. humanly (hū-man-li) utt. in a human manner; after the manner of men.

humanness (mitunt-acs) not the state or quality of being human: humanity.

humble (humbl) a. if. fr. L. humilis, low, fr. human; thinking lowly of one's self; not proud, arrogant, or assuming; modest; lowly; meek; submissive; v.t. to bring low; to reduce; to abase; to break; to subdue; to mortify; to lower in height; to sink; to make humble or lowly in mind; to produce meckness and submission to the divine will; to evince condescension; to deprive of chastity. Humble-plant, a species of sensitive plant of the genus Mimosa. of the genus Mimosa.

humble-bee (humble-be) n. [frequentative of humble a large, hairy bee, of a black colour, with bands of yellow or orange; a bumblehees humbleness (humbleness, bands of being, or feeling, humble; meekness.

humbler (hum'bler) n. one that humbles.

humbles (hum'blz) n.pl. [O.F.] entrails of a deer. Also umbles, or numbles. Humble-pie, a pie made of humbles. To eat humble-pie, to submit tamely to insult; to apologize

humbling (humbling) n. lowering of pride;
humiliation; that which humbles.

humblingly (hum-bling-li) adv. in a humili-humbly (hum-bli) adv. in a humili-humbly (hum-bli) adv. in a humble manner; with humility.

humbug (hum-bug) n. [hum, delude, and bug, a trickery; a hoax; trickishness; one that deceives or hoaxes: r.t. to deceive: to impose one to existe the hoaxes: r.t. to deceive; to impose on; to cajole; to

humbugger (hum'bug-er) n. one that humbugs.

humbuggery (hum'bug-er-i) n. the practice of imposition. humdrum (hum'drum) n. [probably fr. hum, and drum (hum'drum) of lordrone] dull; stupid; commonplace; -n. a droning tone or voice; monotony.

humectant to be moist] a substance that augments the fluidity of the blood;—a. pertaining to remedies with this effect.

humectation (hū-mek-tā/shun) n. Ithe act of humectation (hū-mek-tā/shun) n. the act of humective (hū-mek-tā/shun) n. having the power to moisten.

humefy with water.

humeral (hū'meral) a. [F. fr. L. humerus, the shoulder] belonging to the shoulder.

humerus (hū'meral) a. [F. fr. L. humerus, the shoulder] belonging to the shoulder.

humerus (hū'meral) a. [F. fr. L. humerus, the long bone of the upper arm, articulating with the scapula and with the radius and the ulna.

humhum (hum'lnum) n. [E. Ind.] a kind of coarse cloth made of cotton.

humid (hū'mid) a. [F. fr. L. humere, to be moist] containing sensible moisture; damp; moist.

humidity Also humidness.

humiliate (hū-mil'i-āt) v.t. [L. humiliare] to reduce to a lower position; to humble;

to depress; to abase; to mortify

humiliating (hū-mili-ā-ting) a. depressing; humiliating (hū-mili-ā-ting) a. depressing; humiliation (hū-mili-ā-shun) n. act of humiliation pride; mortification; state of being humiliated; descent from greatness; meek submission; penitence; indignity: affront.

humility (hū-miki-ti) n. state or quality of being humble; lowliness of mind; modest estimate of one's worth; sense of unworthiness; penitence for sin; self-abasement; an act of submission.

hummer (humi-gr) n. one that, or that which, hums.

humming (hum'ing) n. bees or flies; any inarticulate sound, obes or nies; any inarticulate sound, low murmuring, or unmeaning noise;—a. resounding with hums. Humming-bird, a very small tropical bird, remarkable for the metallic brilliancy of its plumage, and for the swift motion and noise of its plumage.

Humming-bird. its wings in flight. Humming-top, a hollow top which

hums when spun.

hummock (hum'uk) n. [dim. of hump] a hillock; a mound; a rounded knoll.

hummocky (hum'uk-i) a. abounding in hummocks.

hummoral (hū', ū'mur-al) a. pertaining to, or proceeding from, the humours.

humoralism (hū', ū'mur-al-izm) n. state of being humoral; the doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours or fluids of the hums when spun.

diseases have their seat in the humours or fluids of the body.

humoralist ($h\bar{u}', \bar{u}'$ -mur-al-ist) n. one that favours the humoral pathology. humorist ($h\bar{u}', \bar{u}'$ -mur-ist) n. one that attributes diseases to the diseased state of the humours; one that has some strong peculiarity of character, odd, or whimsical conceits; an eccentric or crotchety person; one that has a playful fancy or genius; a wag; a droll.

humorless (hū', ū'-mur-les) a. destitute of humour.

humorous (hū', ū'mur-us) a. full of humour; capricious; whimsical; jocose; jocular; playful; witty; pleasant; merry. humorously (hū', ū'mur-us-li) aāv. in a humorousness (hū', ū'mur-us-nes) n. state or quality of being humorous. humorsome (hū', ū'mur-sum) a. influenced by humory; jocular. funny; jocular.

humorsomely (hū', ū'mur-sum-li) adv. in a humorsome manner; oddly; petulantly; capriciously.

humour (hū', ū'mur) n. [F. fr. L. humcre, be moist] moisture; esp. the moisture or fluids of animal bodies; a vitiated or morbid animal fluid, such as often causes an eruption on the skin; an eruptive affection of the skin; state of mind (formerly fancied to depend on the condition of the fluids of the body); to depend on the condition of the fluids of the body); temper; whim; caprice; present disposition; mood; trick; practice; petulance; jocularity; merriment; that quality of the imagination which gives to ideas a ludicrous or grotesque turn, and evokes mirth and laughter;—n.t. to comply with the humour of; to indulge by gentle and skilful adaptation; to indulge; to favour; to yield; to suit; to fall in with.

hump (hump) n. [cf. D. homp] a protuberance; esp. humpback (hump'bak) n. a crooked back.

humpback (hump'bak) n. a crooked back; a humpbacked (humpback) n. havingacrooked back.

humped (humpt) a. having a hump.

humph (humf) int. an exclamation expressive of doubt or dissatisfaction.

humpless (hump'les) a. without a hump.

humpy (hum'pi) a. full of humps or bunches; covered with protuberances.

humus (hu'mus) n. [l., the ground] decayed vegetable matter; mould.

Hun (hun) n. [Hungarian] one of an ancient Tartar race that overan Europe, 372-453 A.D., and gave its present name to Hungary.

hunch (hunsh) n. [Prov. E. hunk, a lumpl a hump; hunch (inush) n. [Prov. E. hunk, a push or jerk with the fist or elbow; -v.t. to push with the elbow or with a andlen jerk; to crook, as the back. elbow or with a sudden jerk; to crook, as the back.

hunchback (hunsh'bak) n. a humpback.

hunchbacked (hunsh'bakt) a. having a hundred (hun'dred) n. [A.S.] the product of ten times ten; a division or part of a county in England, supposed to have originally contained a hundred families or freemen;—a. ten times ten. Chiltern Hundreds, crown lands, in Bucks, by accepting the nominal stewardship of which a member of the House of Commons is enabled to resign his seat. Great hundred, long hundred, six score. long hundred, six score

hundredfold (hun'dred-fold) n. product of the multiple of a hundred; a hundred

hundredth (hundredth) a. forming one of a hundred parts into which anything is divided; -n, one of a hundred equal parts into which one whole is, or may be, divided.

one whole is, or may be, divided.

hundredweight (hun-dred-wat) n. an avoirdupois weight of 112 lbs.,
twenty of which make a ton. Usually written cwt.
hung (hung) past tense and past participle of the
yerb hang. Hung-beef, the fleshy part of
beef slightly salted and hung up to dry; dried beef.
Hungarian (hung-ga-ri-an) n. a native of
Hungary.

Hungary.

hunger (hung'ger) n. [A.S.] a craving or desire for food; any strong or eager desire; -v. t. to crave food; to long for; -v. t. to make hungry; to famish. Hunger-bitten, pained or weakened by hunger. Hunger-flower, whitlow-grass (so called because it grows in poor soil).

hungerly (hung'ger-li) a. needing food or hungerly (hung'ger-li) adv. hungrily.
hungrily (hung'gri-li) adv. in a hungry manner; hungry (hung'gri)a. feeling hunger; having a keen hungry appetite; eager in desire; covetous; greedy; lean; emaciated, as looks; poor; barren; dry and cold,

hunk (hungk) n. [Prov. E.] a large lump or piece; a

hunks (hungks) n. [Etym. doubtful] a covetous, sordid man; a miser; a niggard.

hunt (hunt) n.t. [A.S. huntian] to follow after, as game or wild animals; to chase; to search diligently after; to pursue; to keep or manage hounds in the chase;—v.i. to follow the chase; to go out in pursuit of game; to seek by close pursuit; to search;—n. a chase of wild animals for catching them—hence, pursuit; search; an association of huntsmen; a pack of hounds.

search; an association of huntsmen; a pack of hounds.

hunter (hunder) n. one that pursues wild animals;
a huntsman; a dog that is employed in the
chase; a horse used in the chase; a watch that has the
face protected by a metallic cover.

hunting (hundering) n. act or practice of pursuing
wild animals; search or pursuit in general.

Hunting-box, hunting-seat, a small house for hunters
and sportsmen, occupied only during the hunting season.

Hunting-case, a watch-case with a cover to protect the
glass. Hunting-born, a bugle; a horn used to cheer
the hounds in pursuit of game. Hunting-song, a song
about hunting. Hunting-tide, the season of hunting.

huntings (hunters) n. a female that hunts;

huntress (hunt-res) n. a female that hunts; Diana, the goddess of hunting.

huntsman (hunts-man) n. one that hunts, or that practises hunting; a servent whose office it is to manage hounds in a chase.

huntsmanship (hunts-man-ship) n. the act or practice of hunting; the

qualifications of a hunter.

hurdle (hur-dl) n. [A.S. hyrdel) a texture of twigs, and used for various purposes; a sledge on which criminals were formerly borne to execution; a movable fence on a farm. Hurdle-race, a race in which the

competitors are required to jump over hurdles.

hurdy-gurdy (hur'di-gur'di) n. [Scot.] a

whose sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel,
and regulated by the fingers; a hand-organ.

hurl (hurl) v.t. [M.E. hurlen, Imit.] to send whirling or whizzing through the air; to throw with violence; to utter with vehemence, as violent language; [Scot.] to wheel, or to be wheeled, in a vehicle;—n act of hurling; a cast; a fling; commotion; tumult; riot; [Scot.] conveyance by means of a wheeled vehicle.

hurler (hur-ler) n. one that hurls.

hurling (hur-ling) n. the act of throwing with hurly-burly (hur-li-bur-li) n. [O.F. hurler, fr. hurly-burly [L. ulularc, to yell, and burly (a rhyming addition)] tumult; bustle; confusion. hurrah, hurra (hu-ra') int., n., and v.i. [Ger.] huzza; a shout of joy, exultation or applying tion, or applause.

hurricane (hur'i-kān) n. [Sp. huracan (fr. Caribbean word)] a violent storm characterized by the extreme fury of the wind and its sudden changes. Hurricane-deck, the upper deck of steam-boats

hurried (hur-id) a. done in a hurry.

hurriedly (hur-id-li) adv. in a hurried manner.

hurriedness (hur'id-nes) n. the state of being hurried.

hurrier (hur-i-er) n. one that hurries, urges, or impels.
hurry (hur-i) v.t. [M.E. horien, Imit.] to hasten; to urge onward; to drive with precipitation and confusion; to impel to violent or thoughtless action; confusion; to impel to violent or thoughtless action;
v.i. to move or act with haste or precipitation;—n. the
act of driving or pressing forward in haste: haste; speed;
dispatch; expedition; urgency; precipitation; bustle;
commotion. Hurry-skurry, adv. confusedly; in a
bustle;—n. disorderly haste.
hurst (hurst) n. [A.S. hyrst] a wood; a grove (used
in composition).
hurt (hurt) v.t. [O.F. hurter, to run against] to
wound or bruise; to pain by some bodily harm;
to do mischief to; to damage; to impair; to wound the
feelings of: to annoy; to greve:—n. a wound; a bruise;

feelings of; to annoy; to grieve;—n. a wound; a bruise; harm; mischief; injury; wrong; damage; detrinent; loss.

hurter [hurter] n. one that, or that which, hurts; [Fort.] a beam of wood at the lower end of a

platform to prevent the wheels of gun-carriages from

hurtful (hurt-fool-) a. tending to impair or destroy; pernicious; destructive; harmful; prejudicial: detrimental; mischievous; injurious, hurtfully (hurt-fool-i) adv. injuriously; mischievous; hurtfully (hurt-fool-) adv. injuriously; mischievous; hurtfully (hurt-fool-) a. injuriousness;

hurtfulness (hurt-fool-nes) n. injuriousless; mischievousness.
hurtle (hur'tl) v.t. [frequentative of hurt] to to clash; to jostle; to move rapidly; to skirmish hurtless (hurt-les) a. doing no injury; harmless; innocent; receiving no harm; uninjured. husband (huz-band) n. [leel. hūs, house, and hūandi, inhabiting, fr. būa, dwell] a married man; the male of animals; a manager; an economist (with a qualifying adjective); one charged with providing stores for, and attending to the repairs of, a ship; -v.t. to direct and manage with frugality; to cultivate, as land; to till.
husbandage (huz-ban-dii) n. commission to

husbandage (huzban-dij) n. commission to a ship's husband.
husbanding (huzban-ding) n. the practice of economizing; frugal management of time, means, resources, etc.

husbandless (huz-band-les) a. destitute of a

husbandman (huz-band-man) n. a farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground.

husbandry (huz-band-ri) n. the b siness of a husbandry (huz-band-ri) n. the b siness of a farming; domestic economy; thrift.

hush (hush) a. [lmit., cf. hiss] silent; still; quiet;—nt. to still; to silence; to appease; to allay; to suppress; to conceal;—n.i. to be still; to be silent (esp. used in the imperative, as an exclamation). Hushmoney, a bribe to secure silence. Hushmush, a condition of carefully kept silence. To hush up, to suppress; to conceal.

husk (husk) n. [dim. fr. A.S. hūs, house] the external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants; v.t. to strip off the external covering of.

husked (huskt) a having a husk; covered as with huskily (huskil) adv. in a husky manner; huskiness (huskils) adv. in a husky manner; huskiness (huskines) n. state of being husky; roughness of sound; harshness;

husky (hus'ki) a. abounding with, consisting of, or resembling, husks; rough in tone (fr. dryness

nusky resembling, husks; rough in tone (fr. dryness of husks); hoarse; raucous. hussar (hoo-zar) n. [L. cursus, course] orig. one of the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia; now one of the light cavalry of European armies. hussif (huz-it) n. [ontr. fr. housewife] a case for holding needles, threads, etc.

Hussite (hus-it) n. a follower of John Huss, the reformer of Bohemia, martyred 1415. hussy (huz-i) n. [housewife] an ill-behaved woman or girl; a lade.

hustings (hus-tingz) n. [loel. hūsthing, a council] the place where the election of a member of Parliament was held; the platform on which candidates stood. hustle (hus-i) n.t. [D.] to shake together in confusion; to handle roughly.

huswife (huz-wif, if) n. [r. housewife] a female economist or housekeeper; a case for sewing materials.

sewing materials

sewing materials.

hut (hut) n. [F. hutte] a small house, hovel, or cabin; hut a temporary building for housing soldiers, of stronger materials than a tent;—v.t. to place in huts, as troops;—v.t. to lodge or encamp in huts.

hutch (huch) n. [F. hutte], a chest la chest or box; a corn-bin; a rat-trap; a box for holding rabbits; a safe or cupboard for holding the sacred utensils in a church, etc.; a box in which coal is drawn up from the mine; the quantity of coal in such a box (six hutches make a cart);—v.t. to lay up, as in a chest; to hoard.

huzzah, huzza (hoo-za') n. [Ger.] a shout of shouts of joy;—v.t. to utter a loud shout of joy, or an exclamation in joy or praise.

hyacinth (hi-u-sinth) n. [L. hyacinthus, fr. G. hyacinthus spikes of fragrant flowers;

bearing beautiful spikes of fragrant flowers; an evergreen, one variety of which produces white, and another blue, flowers; a red variety

white, and another blue, howers, a red variety of zircon, sometimes used as a gem.

hyacinthian (hī-a-sin-thi-an) a.
hyacinthine.
hyacinthine (h-a-sin'thin)a made
of, or resembling, hyacinth; of a violet, purple, dark auburn, or

brown, colour. Hyads, Hyades (hī'-ads, hī'-a-dēz) of five stars in Taurus, supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather, when they rose with the sup they rose with the sun.

hyæna, hyena (hī-ē'na) n. [L. fr. G. huaina, like] a carnivorous mammal of Asia and Africa, allied to the dog (its habits are nocturnal, and it generally feeds upon carrion). hyalescence (hi-a-lesthe process of becoming trans-

parent like glass

parent like glass.

hyaline (hr-a-lin) a. [L. hyalinus, fr. G. hyalinus, fr. G. hyalinus, fr. G. hyalinus, glass] glassy; crystalline; transparent.

hyalite (hr-a-lit n. a pellucid variety of opal, resembling colourless resin.

hyalograph (hi-al-u-graf) n. an instrument for designing on a transparent surface.

hyalography (hi-a-log-qrafi) n. [G. hyalos, glass, and graphein, write] the art of writing or engraving on glass.

hyaloid (hr-brid) a. resembling glass; vitriform; transparent.

hybrid (hr-brid) n. [F. fr. L. hibrida] an animal or plant produced from the mixture of two

species; a mongrel; a mule; a word compounded from different languages;—a. produced from the mixture of two species; mongrel; derived from two sources.

hybridism, hybridity (hī-bri-dizm, ht-brid-i-ti) n. the state or quality of being hybrid. hybridize (hī-bri-diz) v.t. to render mongrel; to produce by the union or mixture of two different stocks

two different stocks.

hybridizer (hī-bri-dī-zer) n. one that breeds

hybridous (hī'bri-dus) a. hybrid.

hydatid (hr-da-tid) n. [G. fr. hudör, water] a from the development of the larva of a tape-worm.

hydatoid (hr-da-toid) a. watery; resembling from the development of the larva of a tape-worm.

hydatoid (hr-da-toid) a. watery; resembling water in any way;—n. the aqueous humour of the eye or its enveloping membrane.

hydra (hr-drà) n. [L. fr. 6. hudru] a water-serpent having many heads, one of which being cut off was immediately succeeded by two new ones [Myth.]; the name of a genus of polyps; a large constellation in the southern hemisphere; any evil principle or system, ramified and prolific. Hydra-headed, having many heads—hence, difficult to root out; spreading. Hydra-tainted, poisonous; deadly. tainted, poisonous; deadly.

Hydrangea (hi-dran'je-a) n. [G. hudor, water, and anggeton, vessel] a genus of

showy flowering shrubs.

hydrant (hildrant) n. [G. hudör, water] a pipe or spout at which water make drawn from the mains of an aqueduct.

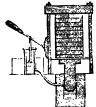
hydrargyrum (hī-drār'-ji-rum) n. [G. hudūr, water, and arguros, silver]

quicksilver; mercury.

hydrate (hi-drat) n. a chemical compound of hydrate water and an oxide.

hydraulic (hi-draw-lik) n. [F. fr. G. fr. hudör, water, and

hydraulic (hi-draw-lik) a. [F. fr. G. fr. hudor, and aulos, flute, pipe] conveying water through pipes; pertaining to hydraulics; worked by water.
Hydraulic-cement, a cement or mortar that hardens under water. Hydraulic-jack, a lifting apparatus operated by means of some liquid. Hydraulic-press, a machine for producing an equable and powerful pressure by the agency of a body of water forcibly driven into a cistern or cylinder by a pipe or tube of smaller dimensions.
Hydraulic-ram, a forcing-pump in which the water is raised to considerable heights above the level of its source by the momentum of a large body of water.
hydraulicon (hi-draw-likon) n, a water-organ, which apparently air was driven by means of water.
hydraulics (hi-draw-liks) n, the practical application of hydrodynamics.
hydro-barometer [6] hadden water and



hydro-barometer (hī-dru-ba-rom-e-ter) n. barometer] an instrument for finding the depth of the sea by its pressure.

sea by its pressure.

hydrocarbon (hī-dru-kar-bon) n. [G. hudör, water, a Greek prefix, formerly used to denote the presence of water, but limited now to the presence of hydrogen in chemical compounds, and E. carbon] a compound of hydrogen and carbon.

hydrocele (hī-dru-sei) n. [G. hudör, water, and kātē, atumour] dropsy of the scrotum.

hydrocephalus (hī-dru-sef-a-lus) n. [G. kep-hydrochloric (hī-dru-kiē-rik) a. noting an acid of hydrogen and chlorine.

hydrocyanic (hī-dru-si-an-ik) a. noting an acid of hydrogen and cyanogen.

Also called prussic acid.

hydrodynamic (hī-dru-dī-nam'ik) a. per-derived from the force of water. Also hydrodynamical, hydrodynamics (hī-dru-dī-nam'iks) n. the science that treats of the motions and equilibrium of a system wholly or partly

fluid (it is called hydrokinetics when the system is not in equilibrium, hydrostatics when it is).

hydroelectric (hī-dru-e-lek-trik) n. [G. hudōr, hydroelectric water, and E. electric effecting the development of electricity by the use of steam.

hydrofuge (hī-dru-fūj) a. [G. hudōr and L. fuger, flee] impervious to water; shedding water, as the plumage of ducks, etc.

hydrogen (hī-dru-jen) n. [G. hudōr and the base gen, to produce] an inflammable colourless gas of extreme lightness, which constitutes one of the elements of water and of all organized bodies.

of the elements of water and of all organized bodies.
hydrogenize (hidru-jen-iz)v.t. to combine with
hydrogen. Also hydrogenate.
hydrogenous (hi-droj-e-nus) a. pertaining to
hydrogen; containing hydrogen,
hydrogenapher (hi-drog-ra-fer) v. one that
hydrographer (draws maps of the sea, lakes,
or other waters, with the adjacent shores.
hydrographical (hi-dru-graf-i-kal) a. relating
to hydrography.
hydrography (hi-drog-ra-fi) v. [G. hudōr
art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers,
and other waters, or of forming charts of the same.
hydroid (hi-droid) a. [G. fr. hudōr and eidos,
hydro-like.

hydrokinetics (hī-dru-kī-net-iks) n. [G. hudör and kinein, move] a branch of hydrodynamics.

hydrology (hī-drol'ō-ji) n. [G. hudōr and logos, discourse] the science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws, and its distribution in lakes, rivers, etc., over the earth's surface.

hydromancy (hī-dru-man-si) n. [L. fr. G. hudōr and manteia, divination]

divination by water.

hydromel (hr-dru-mel) n. [F. fr. G. hudör and meli, honey] a liquor consisting of honey diluted in water.

honey diluted in water.

hydrometeor (hī-dru-mē'te-ur) n. [4]. hudōr and meteōra. Ineteors] a meteor or atmospheric phenomenon dependent upon the vapour of water;—pl. a general term for the whole aqueous phenomena of the atmosphere, as rain, snow, hail, etc. hydrometer (hī-drom'e-ter) n. [4]. hudōr and determining the specific gravities, and thence the strength, of liquids; an instrument for measuring the velocity or discharge of waters, as in rivers, from reservoirs, etc. hydrometric (hī-dru-met'rik) a. pertaining to a hydrometric; made by means of a hydrometer. Also hydrometrical.

hydrometer. Also hydrometrical.

hydrometry (hi-dromie-tri) n. the determining the specific gravity, and thence the strength, of liquids; the art or operation of measuring the velocity or discharge of running water.

hydromotor (hi-dru-motur) n. a motor for propelling vessels by ejecting jets

of water from the stern or sides.

hydropathic (hī-dru-path'ik) a. pertaining to hydropathic at hydropathic establishment, or hydropathic, a temperance hotel where hydropathy is practised.

hydropathist, hydropath (hī-drop'adru-path) n. one that practises hydropathy; a water-cure

doctor.

hydropathy (hi-drop'a-thi) n. [G. hudôr and pathos, suffering] the water-cure, a mode of treating diseases by the use of pure water, both internally and externally.

hydrophane (hi-dru-fān) n. [G. hudôr and phanein, shine] a whitish kind of opal which becomes transparent in water.

hydrophobia (hi-dru-fō'b-ja) n. [G. hudôr and phobos, fear] a preternatural dread of water, a symptom of canine madness; the disease caused by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid dog.

hydrophobic (hi-dru-fō'b-jk) a. pertaining to a dread of water, or canine madness.

hydrophore (hi-dru-fō'r) n. [G. hudôr and pherein, bear] an instrument for obtaining water at any given depth.

hydrophyte (hī'dru-fīt) n. [G. hudōr and phuton, plant] a plant that grows

hydrophytology (hī-dru-fi-tol'u-ji) n. [G. discourse] the science of water plants. hydropic (hī-drop-ik) a. [L. hydropicus] dropsical; hydropicus] dropsical; hydropicus] dropsical; hydropicus

hydroptic.

hydropsy (hī-drop-si) n. [G. hudrōps, dropsy]
Hydrosaurus (hī-dru-saw-rus) n. [G. sauros,
lizard]a genus of monitor-lizards

hydroscope (hi-dru-sköp) n. [G. hudör and skopein, view] an instrument to measure the moisture in the air or other gaseous body; a kind of water-clock used by the ancients.

hydrosphere (hi-dru-sfer) n. [G. hudör and sphaira, sphere] the aqueous envelope of the globe

envelope of the globe.

hydrostat (hi'dru-stat) n. [G.] an apparatus to prevent explosions of steam-hollers; an electrical apparatus for detecting the leakage or overflow of water in buildings.

hydrostatic, hydrostatical (hī-dru-stat'ik, i-kal) a. [G. hudőr and statikos, causing to stand, fr. histanai, to stand] relating to hydrostatics; pertaining to, or in accordance with, the principles of the equilibrium of fluids. Hydrostatic-balance, a balance for determining the specific gravity of bodies, by weighing them in water. Hydrostatic-press, a hydraulic-press. hydrostatics (hi-dru-statiks) n. a branch of hydrodynamics. hydrothermal (hi-dru-the-i-nal) a. [G. hudőr and thermos, hot] of, or relating to the action of, heated water.

relating to the action of, heated water.

hydrothorax (hi-dru-thō'raks) n. [G. thōrux, chest] dropsy in the chest.

hydrous (hī'drus) a. containing water; watery; containing hydrogen.

Hydrus (hī'drus) n. [L.] a genus of venomous water-snakes; a southern constellation.

hyemal (hī'd-rus) a. [L. hiems, winter] belonging to winter; done in winter.

hyemation (hī-e-mā'shun) n. act of wintering in a place; hibernation.

hvena (hī-ē-na) n. See hyæna.

hyetal (hi-e-tal) a. [G. huetos, rain] of, or relating to, rain, or to its distribution; rainy. hyetography (hi-e-tog-ra-fi) n. [G. graphein, write] the science of the distribution of rain.

hyetometer (hī-e-tom'e-ter) n. [G. huelos and hyetometer metron, measure] a rain-gauge.

Hygeia [hī-jē'a) n. the Grecian goddess of health
[Myth.]; a planetoid.

Hygeian (hī-jē'an) n. [G.] relating to Hygeia, the goddess of health; pertaining to health

or its preservation.

hygiene (hī-ji-ēn) n. that department of medical science which treats of the preservation

hygienic (hī-ji-en-ik) a. pertaining to health or hygiene; sanitary. Also hygienical. hygienically (hī-ji-en-i-kal-i) adv. in a hygienic manner; according to the laws of health.

hygienics (hī-ji-en'iks) n. the art of maintaining health; sanitary science.

hygienist (hī'ji-en-ist) n. one versed in hygiene.

hygrodeik (hī'gru-dīk) n. [G. hugros, wet, and deiknunai, show] a form of hygrometer.

hygrometer (hi-grom'e-ter) n. [G. hugros, wet, moist, and metron, measure] an instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere, or its relative humidity.

hygrometric, hygrometrical (hī gru metrik, ri kal) a. pertaining to, made by, or according to, the hygrometer; readily absorbing and retaining moisture. hygrometry (hī-grom'e-tri) n. that branch of physics which relates to the determination of the humidity of bodies, particularly of the atmosphere.

hygroscope (hi'gru-sköp) n. [G. hugros, wet, and skopein, view] an instrument that shows whether there is more or less moisture in the atmosphere, without indicating its exact amount.

hygroscopic (hī-gru-skop-ik) a. pertaining to the hygroscope; readily imbibing

moisture from the atmosphere.

hygrostatics (hi-gru-statiks) n. [G. hugros, moist, and statikos, causing to stand] the science of measuring degrees of moisture.

hylopathism (hi-lop-a-thizm) n. [G. hulō, matter, and pathos, feeling] the

hylopathism (hi-lop-a-thizm) n. [G. hule, doctrine that matter is sentient.
hylotheism (hī-lu-thē'zizm) n. [G. hule, matter, hylotheism (hī-lu-thē'zizm) n. [G. hule, matter, and theos, god] the doctrine that matter is God, or that there is no God unless the form and being of the material universe.
hylotheist (hī-lu-thē-ist) n. one that believes that matter is God.
hylozoic (hī-lu-zō-ik) n. a hylozoist;—a. pertainhylozoism (hī-lu-zō-izizm) n. [G. hulē, wood, hylozoism (hī-lu-zō-izizm) n. [G. hulē, wood, that all matter possesses a species of life.
hylozoist (hī-lu-zō-ist) n. one that believes that matter is endowed with life.
Hymen (hī-lu-zō-ist) n. (G. the god of marriage and nuptial solemnities [Myth.]; (hymen) the virginal membrane; the fine pellicle that incloses a flower in the bud.

hymeneal (hi-me-nō-al) a. pertaining to marriage or a wedding; nuptial;—n. a marriage-song; an epithalamium. Also hymenean. hymenography (hi-me-nog-ra-fi) n. [G. graphein, write] a description of the membranes of animal bodies.

hymenopteral (hī-men-op'te-ral) a. [G. pteron, wing) belonging, or pertaining, to an order of insects having four membraness wings, as the bee, the

insects having four membranous wings, as one oce, one wasp, etc. Also hymenopterous.

hymn (him) n. [L. fr. G. hamnos, a festive song] an ode or song of praise; esp. a religious ode; a sacred lyric; -n.t. to praise in song; to celebrate; to worship with singing; -n.t. to sing in praise or adoration. Hymn-book, a book of hymns for use in public.

hymnal, hymnary (him-nal, -na-ri) n. a sacred lyric; a hymn-

hymnic (him'nik) a. relating to hymns.

hymnody (him-nu-di) n. the art of singing hymns; hymnody (him-nu-di) n. the art of singing hymns; hymnologist (him-nol-ō-jist) n. a student of hymnology; a writer of hymns. hymnology (him-nol-ō-ji) n. [(l. humnos and hymns; a treatise on hymns; hymnody. hyoid (hi-oid) n. [(l. humnos' a, fir letter u, and eidos, hyoid (hi-oid) n. [(l. humeid*s, fr. letter u, and eidos, hyoid form] having the form of an arch, or of the Greek letter upsilon (v)—applied to the bones between the jaw and collar bones supporting the tongue. hyp (hip) n. [contr. of hypochondria] a morbid depression of spirits; melancholy; -v.t. to make melancholy; to depress the spirits of.

hypallage (hi-pal-a-je) n. (d. fr. allage, change) inversion of the syntactical relations between two words. hyperbaton (hi-pal-be-bu-bu) n. [d. fr. huper, change] hyperbaton (hi-per-bu-bu) n. [d. fr. huper, over, and bainein, go] a figure by which words are placed in an unusual position; transposition or inversion.

hyperbola h -per-bu-la) n. (G. huper, beyond, and ballein, throw] a curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.

hyperbole (hi-per-bu-le) n. a figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth; exaggeration.

hyperbolic (hi-per-bolik) a. belonging to, or having the nature of, the hyperbola; relating to, or containing, hyperbole. Also hyperbolical hyperbolically (hi-per-boli-kal-i) adv. in the hyperbolically form of a hyperbola; with

exaggeration.

hyperbolism (hi-per-bu-lizm) n. the use of hyperbolist (hi-per-bu-list) n. one that uses hyperbolize (hi-per-bu-liz) v. i. to use hyperbole; to exaggerate.

hyperborean (hi-per-bo-re-an) a. [G. huper, beyond, and Boreas, the north wind, i.e., in the extreme north| northern; very far north; arctic—hence, very cold; frigid;—n. an inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth.

hypercatalectic (hi-per-kat-a-lek-tik) a. [G. kutalektikos, stopping off] having a syllable or two beyond the regular measure.

the regular measure.

hypercritic (hi-per-krit-ik) n. [(1. huper, over, beyond, and kritikos, critical, critical one that is critical beyond measure or reason; a captious censor; -a. hypercritical.

hypercritical (hī-per-krit'-i-kal) a. over critical; critical beyond use or reason; excessively nice or exact.

hypercritically (hi-per-krit'i-kal-i) adv. in a hypercritical manner; with excessive criticism.

hypercriticism (hī-per-krit-i-sizm) n. ex-

hyperdulia (hī-per-dū-li-a) n. [G. huper, over, hyperdulia and douleia, service] the special worship given to the Virgin Mary by Ron.an Catholics.

Hyperion Apollo, the god of the sun [Myth.]; a

satellite of Saturn [Astr.].

hypermeter (hi-per-me-ter) n. [G. huper, over, beyond, and metron, measure] a hypercatalectic verse; anything exceeding the ordinary

standard of measure.

hypermetropia (hi-per-me-troi-pi-a) n. (hypermetropia (hi-per-me-troi-pi-a) n. measure, and ōps, eye] a defect in the eyesight; long-sightedness (opposite of myopia). Also hyperopia. hyperorthodoxy (hi-per-orthu-dok-si) n. hyperorthodoxy (hi-per-dizi-kal) a. superior to matter; supernatural. hypersthene (hi-per-sthen) n. [G. huper, over, and sthenos, strength] a grayish mineral of difficult frangibility: Labrador hornblende. hypertrophy (hi-per-tru-fi) n. [G. huper, over, ment] state of an organ or part of the body in which, from excessive nutrition, its bulk is unnaturally enlarged. hypethral (hi-pe-trai) a. (li-f. hupo, under, and hen, one] a mark (-) used to connect syllables or compound words. hypnology (hip-nol-5-ji) n. [G. hupnos, sleep, sared are treatise on sleep.

hypnology and legein, speak the science of sleep; a treatise on sleep.

hypnosis (hip-not-is) n. the production of sleep; hypnotism.

hypnotic (hip-not-is) a. [G. hupnos, sleep] tending to produce sleep; soporific; characterized by unnatural or morbid sleep.

hypnotism (hip-nu-tizm) n. a kind of mesmeric sleep or sommambulism.

hypnotize (hip-nu-tiz) v.t. to affect with hypnotize (hip-nu-ti-zer)n. one that hypnotizes;

hypnotizer (hip-nu-ti-zer)n. one that hypnotizes; that which produces sleep.

hypocaust (hip-u-kawst)n. [G. fr. hupo, under, and katein, burn) a furnace for heating a building by hot air: a fireplace or oven.

hypochondria (hip-u-kon-dri-a)n. [G. hupo, under, and chondros, a cartilage) a mental disorder, in which one is tormented by melancholy and gloomy views, particularly about one's own health. Also hypochondriasis (hip-u-kon-dri-a-sis).

hypochondriac (hip-u-kon-dri-ak)a. pertaining to the hypochondrium; affected by hypochondria; producing melancholy or low spirits:—n. a person affected with hypochondria. Also hypochondriast.

spirits:—i. a person affected with hypochondria. Also hypochondriast.

hypochondrium (hip-u-kon'dri-um) n. [G. hypochondriast)

of the cavity of the abdomen which, on each side, is beneath the cartilages of the false ribs.

hypocrisy (hi-pok'ri-si) n. [G. hupokrisis, acting ing to be what one is not; dissimulation; concealment of one's motives; deceitful appearance; esp. the assuming of a false appearance of virtue or religion.

hypocrite (hip-u-krit') n. a false pretender to virtue or piety; a dissembler; one that feigns to be what he is not; a deceiver.

hypocritical (hip-u-krit'-kal) a. simulating; assuming a false character; dissembling; concealing the real character or motives; professing religion without the power of it; exhibiting the look or manner of a hypocritic; deceitful.

hypocritically (hip-u-sr'kloid) n. [G. hupo and kuklos, circle] a curve described by a point on the circumference of a circle that revolves on the inner side of another circle [Geom.].

hypodermic (hi-pu-der-mik) a. [G. hupo and derma, skin] pertaining to parts underlying the skin;—n. a medicine introduced under the skin.

hypodermically (hī-pu-der-mi-kal-i) adv. hypogastric (hī-pu-gastrik) a. [U. hupo, under, and gaster, bally] relating to, or situated in, the lower part of the abdomen. hypogene (hī-pu-jēn) a. [G. hupo, under, and the base gen, to produce] applied to rocks that have not assumed their present shape on the surface [God 1]. surface [Geol.].

hypogeum (hī-pu-jē'um) n. [G. hupo, under, and gē, the earth] a structure, or part of a structure, under ground.

of a structure, under ground.

hypogynous (hi-poji-nus) a. ((i. granë, woman)
growing from below the ovary.

hypophosphite (hi-pu-fosi-fit) n. [G. hapo,
under, phōs, light, and phoros,
bearing] a chemical substance containing phosphorus.

hypostasis (hi-posi-ta-sis) n. [G. hapo and
historiai, set] state of being; existence; formation; the sediment in urine; that in the being,
granupe or unbstance of each person in the Holy Trinity. essence, or substance, of each person in the Holy Trinity, which constitutes his individuality (term used in the ancient church, now expressed by the word person).

hypostatic, hypostatical (hipu-statical) the union of two distinct natures in the one person of Christ.

hypostatical (hipu-statical) the union of two distinct natures in the one person of Christ.

hypostatically (hipu-statical) adv. in a hypostatical manner; personally.

hypostatize (hī-pos-ta-tīz) v.t. to attribute personal existence to.

hypostyle (hī-pos-ta-tīz) v.t. to attribute personal existence to.

hypostyle (hī-pos-ta-tīz) v.t. to attribute personal existence to.

hypostyle (hī-pos-ta-tīz) v.t. to attribute structure to the post-ta-tīz v.t. (a. hupo, under, and structure to.

hypotenuse (hī-pot-e-nūs) n. [(t. hupo, to stretch] the longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle. Also hypothenuse.

hypothec (hī-poth-ek) n. (F. fr. G. a legal security over the effects of a debtor granted to his creditors; the claim of a shipowner over the eargo, for the freight of it: [Scots Law] the claim that a land-lord has to the crop, stock, etc., of his tenant, for the rent; the claim of seamen over the freight of a ship, or the ship itself, in security of their wages.

hypothecary (hī-poth-e-ka-ri) a. of, or pertaining to, a pledge or mortgage.

hypothecate (hī-poth-e-ka-ri) a. of, or pertaining to, a pledge or mortgage.

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security; to pledge the keel of a ship, that is, the ship itself, for advances made on a voyage; to grant to a creditor a bond or security over property, goods, or effects, without actual transfer of title or delivery of goods.

1 hypothecation (hi-poth-c-ku-shun) n. the act or contract by which property

is pledged in security.

hypothecator (hī-poth'e-kā-tur) n. one that pledges anything as security. hypothesis (hī-poth'e-sis) n. [G. hupotithenni, to place under] a supposition; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument; a theory assumed to account for known facts. hypothetic, hypothetical (hī-pu-thet-characterized by a hypothesis, acadisis lik, -i-kal) a.

characterized by a hypothesis; conditional; assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning.

hypothetically (hi-pu-ti-keti-keti-i) udv. in a hypothetical manner.

hypotyposis (hi-pu-ti-pō'sis) n. [G. hupo, type] vivid description of a scene or event.

hypsometer (hip-som'e-ter) n. [G. hupos, another on high, and metron, measure] a thermometrical barometer for determining altitudes from the boiling-point of water.

hypsometry (hip-som'e-tri) n. the art or practice of measuring the heights or altitudes of places on the surface of the earth.

or altitudes of places on the surface of the earth.

Hyrax (hi-raks) n. [G.] a genus of pachydermatous animals (the Cape hyrax is called rock-badger or rock-rabbit).

hyson (hi-sun) n. [Chin. hi-chhun, blooming spring, i.e., first crop] a fragrant species of green tea.

hyssop (hi-sup) n. [H. ēzouh] a plant, the leaves of which have an aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste.

hysteria, hysterics (his-teria, his-teriks)
n. [(i. husteru, womb]
a species of nervous affection, the principal characteristics of which consist in alternate fits of laughing and crying, with a sensation of strangulation.

hysteric, hysterical (his-ter-ik, -i-kal) a. hysterics; affected or troubled with hysterics; con-vulsive; fitful.

hysterically (his-ter-i-kal-i) adv. in a hysterical manner; spasmodically.

hysteron-proteron $\binom{\text{his'te-ron-prot'e-ron}}{n. | G. \text{ the last first, fr.}}$ husteros, the latter, and proteros, former, first a figure in which the word that should follow comes first; an inversion of logical order, in which the conclusion is put before the premises, or the thing proved before the evidence.

hysterotomy (his-te-rot-u-mi) n. [G. hustera, womb, and tome, a cutting] the operation of cutting into the uterus for taking out a fetus; the Casarean operation.

hystrix (his-triks) n. [L.] the porcupine; a genus of rodent animals.

1, it the ninth letter and the third vowel of the English 1, alphabet, has two principal sounds—the long sound, as in pine, fine, ice, and the short sound, as in pine, fine, ice, and the short sound, as in pine, fine, in Latin, French, and cognate languages, it has the sound of 2, and the same sound is retained in some words derived from French, as machine (ma-shen), intripue (in-trig). As a numeral, I stands for 1; among the Romans for 500 intrigue (in-trigy). As a numeral, I stands for 1; among the Romans, for 500.

I (i) pron. [A.S.] the pronoun of the first person; the word by which a speaker or writer denotes himself.

1amb (1-amb) n. an iambus or iambic.

iambic (i-ambik) a. [G. iambikos, fr. rambos, an iambic foot, iambic verse, a lampoon] consisting of a short or an unaccented syllable followed by a long or an accented one: pertaining to, or composed of, iambics;—n. a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the second long, or the first unaccented and the second accented; a verse composed of such feet;—pl. a satirical poem, as such poems were often written in iambic verse; a satire. iambically (i-am-bi-kal-i) adv. in iambic feet. iatric, iatrical (i-at-rik, -ri-kal) a. [G. iasthai, to cure] pertaining to medicine or physicians.

or physicians.

Iberian (i-be-ri-an) a. [L.] of, or pertaining to, Iberian Iberia, that is, Spain and Portugal;—n. one of the original inhabitants of Spain; their language.

Iberis (i-be-ris) n. [L.] a genus of crucifers; candytuft.

ibex (i-beks) n. [L.] a species of goat found in the Alps and other mountainous parts of Europe, remarkable for having long, recurved horns.

ibidem (i-bi-den) adv. [L.] in the same place (albbreviated ibid.).

ibidem (a-bi-den) adv. [L.] in the same place (a-bi-den) adv. [L.] in the same place Ibis (I-bis) n. [L.] a genus of grallatory birds, one species of which was regarded in ancient Egypt with a degree of vespect bordering on adoration.

Icarian fight; soaring too high for safety.

iCe (is) n. [A.S. is] water in a congealed or solid state; occreted sugar; -v.l. to cover with ice; to convert into ice; to cover with concreted sugar; to frost; to freeze; to chill. Ice-age, the glacial period. Ice-belt, a belt of ice along the shores in arctic regions. Ice-blink, a bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from ice, and visible before the ice itself is seen. Ice-boat, a strong boat to force a passage through ice; a boat fitted for sailing over ice. Ice-bound, totally surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing or retreating. Ice-cap, a permanent covering of a portion of land with snow and ice. Ice-claw, an appliance for lifting blocks of ice. Ice-cold, cold asice. Ice-cram, cream or milk sweetened, flavoured, and congealed by a freezing mixture. Ice-drift, masses cold as ice. 168-cream, cream or milk sweetened, flavoured, and congealed by a freezing mixture. 168-drift, masses of loose or floating ice. 168-fall, the fall of masses from a glacier or iceberg. 168-fern, a fern-like incrustation of hoar-frost on windows. 168-fell, a vast expanse of sea either frozen or covered with floating masses of ice. 168-foot, a belt or fringe of ice along the shore in arctic regions. 168-foot, a belt or fringe of ice along the shore in arctic regions. a belt or fringe of ice along the shore in arctic regions. Ice-house, a repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather. Ice-island, a vast body of floating ice, distinguished from an ice-field as being less extensive and often high above the water. Ice-man, a skilled traveller over ice; one engaged in storing ice. Ice-master, an officer on board certain ships whose duty it is to pilot the vessel through ice. Ice-pack, a great field of ice packed together. Ice-pail, a pall filled with ice for cooling wine, etc. Ice-plane, an instrument for smoothing the surface of ice to be cut. Ice-plant, a plant sprinkled with glittering, watery vesicles, which make it appear as if covered with ice. Ice-plough, a plough for cutting grooves in ice to be cut into blocks. Ice-pudding, pudding of eggs, cream, and seasoning of fruits, etc., iced by a freezing mixture. Ice-spar, a large saw for cutting through ice to free ships. Ice-spar, a variety of felspar, by a freezing mixture. 106-saw, a large saw for cutting through ice to free ships. 166-spar, a variety of felspar, the crystals of which are very clear like ice. 1ce-stream, a belt or stream of drifting ice-floes. 1ce-tongs, large hooked nippers for handling ice. 1ce-wall, masses of ice piled up on the shore. To break the ice, to make the first opening in any attempt. Young ice, ice recently

iceberg (is'berg) n. [E. ice, and Scand. berg, a mountain] a hill or mountain of ice floating on the ocean.

iced (ist) a. covered with ice; cooled with ice; coated with concreted sugar.

Iceland (istland) n. a large island north-west of Europe; an Iceland dog. Iceland-moss, a kind of lichen found in the mountainous districts of Europe. Iceland-spar, a transparent variety of calcite,

or carbonate of lime. Icelander (is-lan-der) n. a native of inhabitant

of Iceland.

Icelandic (is-lan-diik) n. the language of the inhabitants of Iceland.

icer (i-ser) n. one that ices; one that ices fresh fish in the hold of a vesuel.

ich dien (ih-din) n. [Ger.] I serve (the motto of the Prince of Wales).

ichneumon (ik-nū-mun) n. [G. ichneuein, hunt after] a small carnivorous quadruped at inhabits Egypt, and is very destructive to the eggs of the crocodile and of poultry; a genus of hymenopterous steeds whose larvæ are parasitic in other insects.

ichnite (ik-nīt) n. [G. ich nos, footprint] a fossil

ichnography (ik-nogʻra-fi) n. [G. ichnos, trace, and graphein, write] the art of tracing ground-plans; a ground-plan. ichnolite (ik-nu-lit) n. [G. lithos, a stone] a stone ichnology (ik-nu-lit) n. [G. lithos, a stone] a stone ichnology (ik-nu-lit) n. [G. lithos, footprint, footprint, and logos, discourse] the science of the story interpretation of the science of the story interpretation of the science of the fossil footprints.

ichor (i-kor) n. [G.] the ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods [Myth.]; colourless matter flowing from an ulcer; thin, watery matter like serum.

ichorous (ichurus) a. composed of, or resembling, ichor; thin; watery.
ichthyography (ik-thi-ografi) n. [G. ichthus, ichthyography a fish, and graphein, writej the description of fishes; a treatise on fishes.

ichthyoid (ik'thi-oid) a. resembling a fish.

ichthyolatry (ik-thi-ol-a-tri) n. [ichthus, fish, and latreia, worship] fish-worship; the worship of fish-shaped gods.

worship; the worship of fish-shaped gods.
ichthyolite (ik-thi-u-lit) n. a fossil fish, or the cast of one.
ichthyologist (ik-thi-ol-ō-jist) n. one that is ichthyology (ik-thi-ol-ō-ji) n. [G. ichthus, fish, and logos, discourse] the science of the systematic arrangement or classification of fishes. ichthyophagist (ik-thi-of-a-jist) n. one that ichthyophagous (ik-thi-of-a-jist) n. one that ichthyophagous (ik-thi-of-a-gus) a. [G. ichthyophagous, ichthus, fish, and phagein, eatl eating, or subsisting on, fish.

eat] eating, or subsisting on, fish.
ichthyophagy (ik-thi-of-a-ji) n. the practice ichthyophthalmite (ik-thi-of-thal/mīt) n.
ichthyophthalmite [G. ichthus, fish, and ophthalmos, eye] a mineral, the fish-eye stone.
ichthyosaurus (ik-thi-u-saw-rus) a. [G. ichthyosaurus (ik-thi-u-saw-rus) a. [G. ichthyosaurus (ik-thi-u-saw-rus) a. [G. ichthus, fish, and sauros, lizard] a fossil marine reptile having an organization intermediate between that of a saurian and a fish (from specimens found, it has been calculated that the largest

specimens found, it has been calculated that the largest of these reptiles were about thirty feet long).

ichthyosis (ik-thi-ō'sis) n. a skin disease, marked by hard, gray scales.

icicle (i'si-kl) n. [A.S.] a pendant conical mass of ice.

1C1lV (i'-si-li) adv. in an icy manner; coldly.

iciness (l'si-nes) n. state of being icy, or very coldine the state of freezing, or forming ice. icing (l'sing) n. a covering of concreted sugar; frosting.

iCOn (chon) n. [G.] a sacred image in the Greek church; a figure; a representation. iConic, iconical (chon'ik, i-kal) a. pertaining to, or consisting of, figures

or portraits.

iconoclasm (i-kon'u-klazm) n. the act of breaking or destroying images.
iconoclast (i-kon'u-klast) n. [G. cikōn, image, and klastēs, breaker] a breaker of

images or idols; one that exposes or destroys impositions or shams of any kind.

iconoclastic (1-kon-u-klas-tik) a. breaking

iconography (i-ko-nog-ra-fi) n. [G. eikōn and tion of ancient images or representations, as statues, paintings in fresco, mosaic, engravings on gems or metals, and the like.

inetals, and the like.

iConolater (i-ko-nol'a-ter) n. [G. eikōn and latreia, worship) a worshipper of images (term formerly applied in controvers to Papists).

iConolatry (i-ko-nol'a-tri) n. the worship or adoration of images; idolatry.

iConology (i-ko-nol'ō-ji) n. [G. eikōn and logos, discourse] the science or description of statues, images, or pictures, etc.

iCosahedral (i-ko-sa-hō'dral) a. [G. eikosi, twenty, and hedra, seat, base]

having twenty sides.

icosahedron (ī-ko-sa-hē-drun) n. a solid having twenty sides.
icosandria (ī-ko-san-dri-q) n. [G. eikosi, twenty, and and and; male] a class of plants having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx. icteric (ik-ter'ik) n. a remedy for jaundice;—a

icterical (ik-ter-i-kal) a. [G. ikteros, jaundice] good against jaundice; ich is (ik-ik) a. [G. ikteros, jaundice;

good against jaundice.

ictic (ik-tik) a. [L. ictus, blow] produced by a stroke;
ictus (ik-tik) a. [L. ictus, blow] produced by a stroke;
ictus (ik-tik) a. [L. icere, strike] the stress of voice
ictus (ik-tik) a. [L. icere, strike] the stress of voice
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ictus (ik-tik) a. [L. icere

destitute of affection.

Idalian (i-dā-li-an) a. pertaining to Idalia, a mountain city in Cyprus, or to Venus, to whom it was sacred.

whom it was sacred.

ide (id) n. [Etym. doubtful] a fresh-water fish of the carp family, akin to the roach.

idea (i-de-a) n. [d. idein, see] the image or picture formed by the mind, of anything external, whether sensible or spiritual; any object apprehended, conceived, or thought of, by the mind; a notion, conception, or thought; a belief, doctrine, or opinion; the complete conception of an object in its necessary elements, constituents, and relations; one of the patterns of created things conceived by the Platonists to have existed from eternity in the mind of the Deity.

ideal (i-de-al) n. a high standard proposed by the mind for imitation, realization, or attainment; an imaginary model of perfection;—a existing in idea or thought; intellectual; mental; proposed for imitation, realization, or attainment; existing in fancy or imagination only; visionary; unreal. tion only; visionary; unreal.

idealess (ī-dē'a-les) a. destitute of ideas.

idealism (i-dō'a-lizm) n. the theory that makes everything to consist in ideas; -the metaphysical system which teaches that matter is merely

metaphysical system which teaches that matter is merely a phenomenon of the mind.

idealist (i-de-a-list) n. one that holds the doctrine of idealism.

idealistic (i-de-a-lis-tik) n. belonging to, or idealistic (i-de-a-lis-tik) n. a phrenological organ producing the sense of beauty and perfection; the faculty that elevates and refines.

idealization (i-de-a-li-zh-shun) n. the act of forming an idea or of making idealidealize (i-de-a-liz) v.t. to give an ideal form or value to; to refine; to spiritualize; -v.i. to form ideas.

idealizer (ī-dē'a-lī-zer) n. one that idealizes; an

ideally (1-de-al-i) adv. in an ideal manner; in

ideation (f-de-ā/shun) n. the process or capacity of forming ideas.
ideational (f-de-ā/shun-al) a. pertaining to the idem (f-dem) [L.] the same as above (abbreviated ideas.

identical (i-den'ti-kal) a. [L. idem, the same] the same; not different; uttering sameness or the same truth.

identically (i-den'ti-kal-i) adv. in the same manner or form; exactly.
identicalness (i-den'ti-kal-nes) n. the quality of being identical; sameness.
identifiable (i-den'ti-fi-a-bl) a. capable of being identified.

identification (i-den-ti-fi-kā'shun) n. the act of identify (i-den-ti-fi) v.t. (L. tdem, same, and facere, make) to make the same; to treat as being one; to unite or combine in the same state, cause, etc.; to ascertain or prove to be the same; to recognize;—v.t. to become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, etc.

identity (i-den'ti-ti) n. state of having the same nature or character with; absolute sameness, as opposed to similarity; condition of being

the same in all circumstances; personal or individual character.

ideograph (id-e-u-graf) n. [Cl. idea, an idea, and graphein, write] a picture, symbol, figure, etc., suggesting an object without naming it. ideographic, ideographical (id-e-u-

ideographic, ideographical (id-eu-graf-ik, i-kal) a. [G. idea, and graphein, write] representing a notion or idea by figures, symbols, or hieroglyphics. ideographically (id-eu-graf-i-kal-i) adv. in ideographic manner. ideography (id-e-og-ra-fi) n. the science of representing ideas without names or sounds; the art of writing words on an ideal system of sounds; phonetic art; shorthand writing. ideological (id-e-u-loj-i-kal) a. pertaining to ideological (id-e-u-loj-i-ist) n. one that treats of ideas; one that indulges in theories. ideology (id-e-ol-o-j-i) n. [G. idea, idea, and logos, discourse; the science of ideas; mental philosophy; esp. a psychological system that derives all ideas from certain original sensations and their gradual modifications. modifications.

ides (idz) n.pl. [L. idus] the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th day of the other months, in the Roman calendar.

1d est (id est) [L.] that is (usually written i.e.).

idiocrasy (id-i-ok/ra-si) n. (G. idios, peculiar, and krasis, mixture) peculiarity. idiocratic, idiocratical (id-i-u-krat-ik, i-ka) n. peculiar in temperament.

in temperament.

idiocy, idiotcy (idi-u-si, ut-si) n. the condition of being idiotic; natural absence or marked deficiency of sense and intelligence.

idiograph (idi-u-graf) n. [G. idios, one's own]
a private or trade mark.

idiom (idi-um) n. [G. idioma, peculiarity, fr. idios]
a peculiar mode of expression; a phrase;
phraseology; the genius or peculiar cast of a language;
dialect; local form or variety of language;
idiomatic; idiomatical (idi-i-u-mat-ik,

idiomatic, idiomatical (id-i-u-mat-ik, to a language; conformed to the particular genius of a language.

idiomatically (id-i-u-mat'i-kal-i) adv. in an idiopathic, idiopathical (id-i-u-path'ik, -i-kal) a. indicating a disease not preceded and occasioned by any other disease.

idiopathically (id-i-u-path'i-kal-i) adv. in the manner of an idiopathic dis-

ease; not symptomatically, manner of an idiopathic disease; not symptomatically, idiopathy (id-i-op-a-thi) n. [G. idios, peculiar, and pathos, suffering] a morbid state or condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease; any peculiar affection of the system.

idiosyncrasy (id-i-u-sin-kra-si) n. [G. idios, peculiar, and sunkrasis, a mixing together] a peculiarity of constitution and susceptibility of bodily affection; peculiar disposition or temper of mind and character; idiocrasy.

idiosyncratic, idiosyncratical (id-i-u-sin-krat-ik, -i-kal) a. of peculiar temperament or

disposition.

idiot (idi-i-ut) n. [L. fr. G. idiōtēs, a private person, then an unlearned, ignorant, or foolish person, fr. idios, one's own] a natural fool, or fool from birth; a simpleton; an innocent.

simpleton; an innocent.

idiotic, idiotical (id-i-ot-ik, -i-kal) a. pertainidiotic, idiotical (id-i-ot-ik, -i-kal) a. pertainidiotically (id-i-ot-ik-kal-i) adn. in an idiotic
manner; very foolish ly.

idiotism (id-i-ot-izm) n. [G. idiotismos] an idiom;
idle (f-dl) a. [A.S.] empty; vain; inactive; unemployed;
lazy; slottful; vacant; affording leisure; useless; ineffectual; unfruitful; unproductive; trifling; unimportantsilly; -v.t. to spend in idleness; to waste; to consume
unprofitably; -v.t. to be inactive; to lounge; to loit r.
Idle-brained, foolish; wandering. Idle-wheel, in
machinery, a wheel between two others to transfer molion.

idleness (f'dl-nes) n. laziness; sloth; state of being unemployed; unimportance; inefficacy; uselessness; worthlessness; unreasonableness; toolishness. idler (idler) n. one that idles; a lazy person; a sluggard.

idly (id-ii) adv. in an idle manner; vainly; lazily; idol (id-ii) adv. in an idle manner; vainly; lazily; idol (id-ii) n. [O.F. fr. G. fr. idem, see] an image or representation of anything; an image made as an object of worship; a person loved or honoured extremely—hence, that on which the affections are strongly, excessively, and improperly, set; a deceifful image; a phantom;—v.t. to worship. Idol-worship, the worship of, or adoration paid to, idols and images.

Idolater (i-dol-a-ter) n. [G. eddlon, idol, and idols; a pagan; an adorer; a great admirer.

Idolatress (i-dol-a-tres) n. a female worshipper of idols.

idolatrous (i-dol-a-trus) a. pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, idolatry; consisting in, or partaking of, an excessive attachment. idolatrously (i-dol-a-trus-ii)adv. in an idolatrous manner. (i-dol-a-tri) n. the worship of idols or false gods; excessive attachment for anything. idolize (i-dul-iz) v.t. to make an idol of; to pay idolatrous worship to; to love to excess. idolizer (i-dul-i-zer) n. one that idolizes; an idolater.

idoneous (i-do-ne-us)a. [L.] suitable; convenient; idyl, idyll ('i-di) n. [L. fr. G. eidos, image] a short-tive poem written in an elevated and highly finished style.

idyllic (i-dil'ik) a. pertaining to pastoral poetry.

if (if) conj. [A.S. pir] in case that; granting, allowing, or supposing, that; whether or not.

igneous (ig-ne-us) a. [L. ignis, fire] pertaining to, or consisting of, fire; containing fire; resembling fire; resulting from the action of fire.

ignescent (ig-nes-ent) a. [L. ignis, fire] emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel;

ignipotent (ig-nip-u-tent) a. [L. ignis and potens, ignipotent (ig-nip-u-tent) a. [L. ignis and potens, ignis-fatuus (ig-nis-fat-ū-us) n.; pl. ignes-fire, and fatuus, foolish] a light that appears in the night over marshy grounds, supposed to be occasioned by the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, producing phosphoric or other inflammable gas. Also will o' the wisp, jack o' lantern.

ignite (ignit) v.t. [L. ignis, fire] to kindle or set on fire; to take fire; to begin to burn. igniter (igniter) n. one that, or that which, ignites.

ignitible (ig-nī-ti-bl) a. capable of being ignited.

ignition (ignish'un) n. the act of kindling or setting on fire; state of being kindled and burning so as to be red and luminous; calcination.

ignoble (ignō'bl) a. [L. in, not, and (gnobilis, not noble) of low birth or family; not noble or illustrious; mean; worthless; not honourable, elevated, or generous; base; degraded; dishonourable; disgraceful. ignobleness (ignō'bl-nes) n. the condition or quality of being ignoble; want of

dignity; meanness.

dignity; meanness.

ignobly (ignobli) adv. of low hirth; meanly; ignobly (ignobli); basely; disgracefully; ignominious (ignumininious); incurring public disgrace; dishonourable; shameful; deserving ignominy. ignominiously (ignumininiously disgracefully; shamefully, ignominy (ignumininiously). It is ignominiously (ignuminiously) disgracefully; shamefully, ignominy (ignuminiously). It is ignominiously (ignuminiously) disgracefully; shamefully, ignominy (ignuminiously). It is ignominiously (ignuminiously). It is ignominiously (ignuminiously). It is ignominiously (ignuminiously). It is ignorant ignorant ignorant ignorant, in ignorant is ignorant, in ignorant is ignorant which they throw out; an ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.

ignorance (ig-nu-rans) n. the condition of being ignorant; want of knowledge.
ignorant (ig-nu-rant) a. destitute of knowledge; uninstructed or uninformed; unacquainted; unconscious; unaware; illiterate; unenlightened.
ignorantly (ig-nu-rant-li) adv. without knowledge or information; unconsciously; unskilfully: inexpertly. unskilfully; inexpertly.

ignore (ignor) v.t. [L. ignorare, not to know, fr. in, not, and gnoscere, know] to be ignorant of; to throw out as false or ungrounded (said of a bill)—

of; to throw out as false or ungrounded (said of a bill)—hence, to refuse to take notice of; to leave out of account or consideration.

iguana (i-gwā-na) n. [Sp.] a large lizard of Iguanodon (i-gwā-nu-don) n. [iguana, and G. odous, odonits, tooth] a genus of extinct gigantic lizards, so called because their teeth resemble those of the iguana.

Ilex (i-leks) n. [L.] a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs, including the holly, the holm oak.

iliac, iliacal (ii-ac, i-li-a-ka) a. [L. fr. iia, taining to the ilium or flank-bone; pertaining to the third division of the lower intestine.

Iliad (ii-ad) n. [G.] an epic poem composed by ancient Troy.

third division of the lower intestine.

Iliad (ili-iad) n. [G.] an epic poem composed by ancient Troy.

ilium (ili-ium) n. [L.] the upper part of the hipbone.

ilk (ilk) a. [S. ilc, the same] the same; also; each; every. Of that ilk, said of a person when the name of his estate is the same as his own surname.

ill (il) a. [Scand. as in Icel. illr, ill] bad or evil in any respect; sick; indisposed (said of persons); diseased; impaired, as health; wicked; wrong; iniquitous, as acts or conduct; disastrous; unfortunate, as fate or end; cross; surly, as temper; harsh; discordant, as sound; ugly; unprepossessing, as look; unfavourable; doubtful, as the state of affairs; rude; unpolished, as breeding; improper; unsuitable, as an agent; irregular, as a grammatical construction;—n. evil of any kind; misfortune; calamity; disease; pain; wickedness; depravity; iniquity;—adv. with pain or difficulty; not easily; not rightly or perfectly; not well; badly. Ill-advised, badly advised; resulting fr bad advice; injudicious. Ill-affected, not well inclined ordisposed. Ill-blood, enmity; resentment; unfriendly feelings. Ill-bred, badly brought up; impolite; rude. Ill-breeding, impoliteness; incivility; breeding mischief. Ill-conditioned, in a bad condition; badly disposed. Ill-disposed, not friendly; inclined to oppose; unwell. Ill-fated, bringing bad fortune: having bad fortune. Ill-favoured, ill-looking; repulsive; ugly. Ill-got, not honestly obtained. Ill-humour, bad temper; surliness. Ill-humoured, in bad humour; disobliging; cross. Ill-judged, unwise; foolish; injudicious. Ill-mannered, of bad manners; impolite; boorish. Ill-natured, bad tempered; peevish; surly. Ill-naturedness, the quality of being ill-natured; crabbedness; surliness. Ill-ommened, attended by bad omens. Ill-starred, doomed to misfortune. Ill-tempered, of bad temper; morose; disordered. Ill-timed, unseasonable; inopportune. Ill-turn, an unkind act. Ill-will, enmity; bad feeling. To go ill with, to dislike; to be unaccustomed to. To take it ill, to be offend

attack :-v.i. to glide. attack;—v.e. to gide.

illaqueate (i-lak'we-āt) v.t. [L. illaqueare] to ensnare; to entrap; to catch.

illation (i-lā-shun) n. [L. inferre, pp. illatus, to carry] act of inferring from premises or reasons; that which is inferred; inference; conclusion.

illative (il-a-tiv) a. relating to illation; inferential; of the particles then, therefore, for, etc.);—n. an illative particle.

particle.

illatively (il'a-tiv-li) adv. by inference.

illaudable (i-law-da-bl) a. not laudable; blame-illaudably (i-law-da-bli) adv. in an unworthy manner.

illegal illegal (i-legal) a. [L. il, for in, not, and legalis, legal] contrary to law; unlawful; illicit. illegality (il-egal-i-ti) n. quality or condition of being illegal; unlawfulness. illegalize (i-lē-gal-īz) v.t. to render unlawful. illegally (i-lö'gal-i) adv. in an illegal manner; illegalness (i-le-gal-nes) n. the state of being illegality (i-le-j-bil-i-ti) n. the quality of being illegality (i-le-j-bil-i-ti) n. the quality of being illegible (i-le-j-i-bil) a. [L. in, not, and legible; legible or readable; obscure: defaced.
illegibleness (i-le-j-i-bil-nes) n. the state of being illegible; illegiblity.
illegibly (i-le-j-i-bil) adv. in a manner not to be read. illegitimacy (il-e-jit'-i-ma-si) n. state of being born out of marriage; bastardy; state of being not genuine.

illegitimate (il e-jit'i-mat) a. |L. in, not, and legitimate (il e-jit'i-mat) a. |L. in, not, and legitimate| not regular; unlawful; unlawfulty begotten; born out of wedlock; illogical; not authorized by good usage;—v.t. to render illegitimate; to prove bastardy against a person.

illegitimately (il-e-jit'i-mat-il) adv. unlawfulty; unauthorizedly; in the

state of bastardy.

illegitimation (il-e-jit-i-mā'shuu) n. act of being illegitimate; illegitimacy.

illeviable (i-lev-i-a-bl) a. not able to be collected. illiberal (i-lib'e-ral) a. [L. in, not, and liberalis, niggardly; mean; base; uncharitable in judging; narrow

illiberality (i-lib-e-ral'i-ti) ». narrowness of mind; want of catholicity; bigotry; par-

simony; niggardliness.

simony; niggardliness.

illiberally (i-lib'e-ral-i) adv. in an illiberal manner; ungenerously; uncharitably.

illicit (i-lis'it) a. [L. in, and bicitus, allowed] not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful.

illicitly (i-lis'it-li) adv. in an illicit manner; unlawfully.

illicitness (i-lis-it-nes) n. the state of being illicit; unlawfulness.

illimitable (i-limi-t-ta-bl) a. [in, and limitable] bounded; unlimited; unbounded; inmeasurable. illimitableness (i-limi-t-ta-bl-nes) n. state or quality of being illimitable;

boundlessness; infinitude, illimitably (i-limi-t-a-bli)adv. without possibility of being bounded; without limits. illimition (il-nish-in) v. [L. illinere, to smear] a smearing or rubbing in of ointment; the ointment.

illision (i-lizh-un) n. [L. illidere, strike against] the act of striking into or against.

illiteracy (i-lite-ra-si) n. state of being untaught or unlearned; want of letters or learning.

illiterate (i-lite-rat) a. [L. in, not, and literatus, untaught; unlearned] ignorant of letters or books; untaught; unlearned; devoid of literary grace and culture; rude; barbarous; coarse or vulgar (said of style or written productions).

illiterately (i-lit'e-rat-li) adv. in an illiterate

illiterateness (i-lit'e-rat-nes) n. want of learning.

illness (il-nes) n. discase; indisposition; malady; sickness; wickedness; iniquity.
illogical (i-loj-i-kal) a. ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic; contrary to the rules of logic.
illogically (i-loj-i-kal-i) adv. in an illogical manner.

illogicalness (i-loj-i-kal-nes) n. the quality of being illogical.
illude (l-lūd') v.t. (O.F. fr. L. in. upon, and ludere, play] to deceive; to play upon; to mock (i-lūm') v.t. to make light or bright; to illuminate; to enlighten; to brighten; to adorn.

illuminable (i-lū'mi-na-bl) a. capable of being

illuminated.

illuminant (i-lū-mi-nant) a. affording light;—n. that which gives light.

illuminate (i-lū-mi-nāt) v.t. [L. in aud luminare, light; to light up, as a building, or buildings, in token of rejoicing; to adorn, as a book or page, with coloured decorations or illustrations;—(i-lū-mi-nat) a. enlightened.

illuminati (i-lū-mi-nā-tī) n.p.l. [L.] persons that affect to possess extraordinary knowledge or gifts.

illuminating (i-lū'mi-nā-ting) n. the art or manuscripts with paintings and ornamental letters.
illumination (i-lū-mi-nā-shun) n. act of illumination, or state of being illuminated; festive decoration of houses or buildings with

lights; adornment of books and manuscripts with coloured illustrations; that which illuminates or gives light; brightness; splendour; infusion of intellectual light or knowledge; communication of divine light; inspiration.

illuminative (i-lū-mi-nā-tiv) a. tending to illuminato; illustrative.
illuminator (i-lū-mi-nā-tur) n. [L.] one that, or that which, illuminates; esp. one whose occupation is to illuminate manuscripts and books. illumine (i-lū'-min) v.t. to illume; to illuminate;

illusion (i-lū'zhun) n. [L. illudere, np. illusus, to illusion (illude) an unreal image presented to the bodily or mental vision; deceptive appearance; deception; chimera; fallacy; error; hallucination. illusionable (i-lū'zhun-a-bl) a. subject to illusions; liable to be deceived. illusions; one casily inposed on. illusione; illusions; ildusionis illusione; illusione; illusione; illusory (i-lū'sti, i-lū'sur-ri) a. decing to deceive, by false appearances; fallacious.

illusively (i-lū'siv-li) adv. in an illusive manner.

illusiveness (i-lū-siv-nes) n. the quality of being illusive.

illustrable (i-lū-si il-us-trā-bl) a. capable of being illustrated; admitting of illustration.

illustrate (i-lū-si il-us-trāt) v.t. [L. illustration. in a clear light; to exhibit distinctly; to explain; to exemplify, esp. by means of figures, comparisons, examples, and the like; to ornament with pictures or figures.

illustrated (i-lus', il'us-trā-ted) a. having illus-trations.

illustration (il-us-trā/shun) n. act of illustra-ting; explanation; state of being illustrated; an illustrative engraving, picture, etc. illustrative (i-lus-tra-tiv) n. tending or intended to illustrate; exemplifying; ex-

illustratively (i-lus'tra-tiv-li) adv. by way of illustration or elucidation.

illustrator (i-lus'trā-tur) n. one that illustrates.

illustratory (i-lus-tra-tur) n. one that illustrates.
illustratory (i-lus-tra-tur) a. serving to illustrious (i-lus-tri-us) a. bright; shining; brilliant; glorious, as a display; conferring honour; renowned, as actions; possessing honour, rank, or dignity; eminent; noble; distinguished. illustriously (i-lus-tri-us-il) adv. in an illustriously frious manner.
illustriousness (i-lus-tri-us-nes) n. eminence; greatness; grandeur; glory.
image (im-ij) n. (L. imago) a representation or similitude of a person or object, formed of material substance; a statue; an cfligy; a likeness painted on canvas; a picture; a portrait; a resemblance in bodily form or features; likeness of a child to its parent; painted on canvas; a picture; a portrait; a reseminance in bodily form or features; likeness of a child to its parent; object set up for worship; idol; outward show; semblance; appearance: a picture formed by fancy; mental idea; conception; notion—lience, a lively description; rhetorical figure; illustrative example; the figure of any object formed at the focus of a lens or mirror by rays of light; the view of an object by reflection;

—v.t. to represent or form an image of; to represent to the mental vision; to imagine; to fancy. Image-mug, a jug in the shape of a human being. Image-worship, idolatry.

imageable (im'ij-a-bl) a. that may be imaged or imagined.

imaged (im-ijd) a. decorated with human figures.

imageless (im'ij-les) a. without images.

imagery (im'ij-er-i) n. images in general; material representations; pictures; statues; figures of speech; fanciful representations; similes; metaphors; show; appearance; false ideas; phantasms.

imaginable (i-maj'i-na-bl) a. capable of being imaginably (i-maj'i-na-bl) adv, in a conceivable manner; possibly.

imaginary (i-maj'i-na-bl) adv, in a conceivable manner; possibly.

imaginary (i-maj'i-na-bl) a. existing only in imagination or fancy; ideal; fanciful;

visionary; unreal

visionary; unreal.

imagination (i-maj-i-nā-shun) n. the mental forms ideas of external objects; the faculty of recalling to the mind such ideas, and the feelings or impressions that attended them; the power of reproducing these mental sensations, and of combining them, so as to exhibit them vividly in expressed thought, figures, pictures, etc.; the poetical faculty; inventive powers; any single mental idea; a conception; a fanciful or vain idea; a conceit; a scheme; a contrivance; the first notion or purpose in the mind.

imaginative (i-maj-i-nā-tiv) a. proceeding from

notion or purpose in the mind.

imaginative (i-maji-nā-tiv)a. proceeding from, and characterized by, the imagination; full of images, fancies, etc.

imaginativeness (i-maji-nā-tiv-nes) n. possession of the conceptive faculties; high degree of fancy or invention.

imagine (i-maji-n) n.t. to form in the mind a notion or idea of; to contrive in purpose; to represent to one's self:—n.t. to form images or conceptions; to think; to suppose.

ceptions; to think; to suppose.

imaginer (i-maj-i-ner) n. one that imagines; a contriver.

imaging (imij-ing) n. forming, or expressing, mental images.
imagining (i-inaj-ining) n. the act of forming mental images; an idea; a contrivancê

imago (i-mā'gō) n. [L.] an image; the last and perfected state of insect life, when the pupa case is dropped and the inclosed image or being comes forth. imam, imaum (i-mawm') n. [A.] a minister or priestamong the Mohammedans. imbankment (im-langk-ment) n. Same as embankment.

imbar (im-bar') v.t. Same as embar.

imbark (im-bark') v.t. and i. Same as embark. imbecile (im'be-sāl) a. [I. imbecillis, weak] of mind; weak; feeble; infirm; impotent;—n. one destitute of strength, either of body or of mind.
imbecilitate (im-be-sil'i-tāt) v.t. to render weak imbecility (im-be-sil'i-tāt) n. quality of being imbecile; feebleness of body or of mind.

mind; impotence.

imbed (im-bed') v.t. Same as embed.

imbellic (im-bel'ik) a. [L. fr. in, not, and bellum, imbibe (im-bib) v.t. [L. in, in, and bibere, drink] to drink in: to absorb; to receive or admit into the mind, and retain.

imbiber (im-bī-ber) n. one that imbibes.

imbibing (im-bi-bing) n. the act of drinking in; imbibition (im-bi-bish-un) n. the act of drinking in; absorption of a liquid into the pores of a solid.

imbitter (im-bit-er) v.t. Same as embitter.

imbitterer (im-bit'er-er) n. Same as embit-

1mbosom (im-boo-zum) v.t. Same as embosom.

imbosomed (im-boo'zumd) a. preserved in the bosom, or pressed to the breast;

protecting; inclosing.

imbow (im-bo) v.t. to make of a circular form; to arch; to vault.

imbreed (im-bred') v.i. See inbreed.

imbricated (im'bri-kā-ted) a. [L. imbricare, to cover with tiles, fr. imbrex, a gutter tile] bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter tile; lying over each other in regular order, like tiles or shingles on a roof.

imbricately (im'bri-kāt-li) adv. in an imbricate manner.

imbrication (im-bri-kā'shun) n. an overlapping of the edges, like that of tiles or shingles.

imbroglio (im-bröl'yō) n. [It., confusion] an plicated and embarrassing state of things.

imbrown (im-broun') v.t. and i.

imbrue, embrue (im-, em-broo') v.t. [O.F. embruer, fr. L. bibere, to drink] to soak; to drench in a fluid, as in blood.

imbruement (im-broof-ment) n. the act of imbrute (im-broof) v.t. [in, into, and brute] to degrade to the state of a brute;—v.t. to

sink to the state of a brute.

imbue (im-bit) v.t. (L. imbuere, fr. in and bibere, to drink) to tinge deeply: to dye; to cause to become impressed; to instil; to instruct with.

imbuement (im-bur-intent) n. the act of imbuing, or state of being indued.

imburse (im-burs) v.t. [F. fr. L. bursa, purse] to supply money to.

imbursement (im-burs-inent) n. the act of supplying money; money laid

imitability (imi-ta-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being imitable. (imi-ta-bi) n. capable of being imitated; imitable (imi-ta-bi) n. capable of being imitated; imitate (imi-tat) v.t. [L. imitari] to follow, as a pattern, model, or example; to copy; to produce a likeness of, in form, colour, qualities, conduct, numbers, and the like to counterfoit.

manners, and the like; to counterfeit.

imitation (imi-tal-shun) n. act of imitating; that which is made or produced as a copy; likeness; resemblance; counterfeit; false or forged resemblance.

imitative (imitating; exhibiting, or designed to exhibit, an imitation of a pattern or model; formed after a model, pattern, or original.

imitatively (imi-i-tā-tiv-lie) adv. in an imitative manner. imitativeness (imi-i-tā-tiv-nes) n. quality of being imitative. imitator (imi-i-tā-tur) n. one that imitates, copies, or follows.

imitator or follows.

imitatorship (im'-i-ta-tur-ship) n. the condition or office of an imitator.

immaculate (i-mak'-u-lat) a. [L. in, not, and maculate (i-mak'-u-lat) spotless; without blemish; unstained; undefiled; pure; limpid. Immaculate Conception, the R.C. doctrine that the Virgin Mary was conceived and born without original sin.

immaculately (i-mak'ū-lat-li) adv. with spot-immaculately (i-mak'ū-lat-li) adv. with spot-immaculateness (i-mak'ū-lat-nes) n. spot-less purity. immalleable (i-mak'a-la) a. not capable of being extended by hammering. immanacle (i-man'a-kl) v.t. to put manacles on.

immanation (im-a-nā'shun) n. [L. in, in, and manare, flow] an entering or flowing in.

immanence (im/a-nens) n. the state of being immanent; indwelling.

immensity (i-men'si-ti) n. unlimited extension; infinity; vastness in extent or bulk;

immanent (im's-nent) a. [L. immanere, remain in or near] remaining within; inherent; internal or subjective; intrinsic.
immanity (i-mani-ti) n. [L. immanis, huge] monstrosity; atrocity; barbarity.
immantle (i-man'ti) v.t. to cover as with a mantle. immensurability (i-men-sū-ra-bil'i-ti) n. surable. immensurable (i-men'sū-ra-bl) a. [L. in and mensurabilis, measurable] Immanuel (i-man-u-el) n. [H.] God with us—an appellation of the Saviour. immask (i-mask') v.t. to cover with a mask; to disguise. not to be measured; immeasurable. not to be measured; immeasurable.
immensurableness (i-mēn'sū-ra-bl-nes)
n. the state of not immensurableness n. the state of not being capable of measurement.

immensurate (i-merisu-rat) a. unmeasured; immerge (i-meri) v.t. [L. in, in, and mergere, pp. mersus, to plunge] to plunge into, under, or within, anything, esp. a fluid; to immerse.

immerse (i-meri) v.t. to plunge into anything that surrounds or covers, esp. into a fluid; to engage deeply; to involve; to overwhelm.

immersed (i-mersi) pp. plunged into, or covered by, a fluid; deeply engaged; [Bot.] buried (said of plants growing under water).

immersion (i-mershun) n. act of immersing, or state of being immersed; state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged; disappearance of a celestial body by passing either behind another, or into its shadow; mode of baptizing among Baptists; dipping of the whole body, as opposed to sprinkling.

immesh of a net, or in a web.

immethodical (im-e-thod'i-kal) a. not without systematic arrangement; irregular; confused. immethodically out order or regularity.

immethodicalness (im-e-thod'i-kal-inal) n. without and internate into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

immethodical (imi-grat) n. one that removes into a country for the purpose of permanent residence. immatchable (i-mach'a-bl) a. that cannot be immatchable (i-mach'a-bl) a. that cannot be immaterial (im-a-te'ri-al) a. [in, not, and incorporeal; spiritual; of no essential consequence; unimportant; trifling; insignificant. immaterialism (im-a-te'ri-al-izm) n. the doctrine of the non-existence being capable of measurement. of matter; idealism. immaterialist (im-a-tē'-ri-al-ist) n. one that believes in, or professes, imimmateriality (im-a-tē-ri-al'i-ti) n. quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter. immaterialize (im-a-te'ri-al-īz) v.t. to separate or free from matter. immaterially (im-a-tē'ri-al-ī) adv. in an immaterially (immaterial form; to an unimportant degree ; unsubstantially. immature, immatured (im-a-tūr', -tūrd')
ripe; unripe: not arrived at perfection or completion; crude; too carly; premature. immaturely (im-a-tūr-li) adv. in an immature manner; unripely; crudely; unseasonably; prematurely. immatureness or state of being immature.

immaturity (im-a-tūr'-ies) n. the quality immaturity (im-a-tūr'-i-ti) n. state of being imperfection; unripeness; crudity.

immeasurable (i-mezh'-ūr-a-bl) a. incapable of being measured; immense; permanent residence. permanent residence.

immigrate (imi-grāt) v.i. [L. in and migrare, migrate] to remove into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

immigration (im-i-grāt'shun) n. act of immigrating.

imminence (ini-i-nens) n. quality or condition of being imminent or threatening; impending evil or danger. indefinitely extensive immeasurableness (i-mezh-ur-a-bl-nes) impending evil or danger.

imminent (imi-nent) a. [L. imminere, project]
imminent threatening immediately to fall or
occur; impending; near; at hand.
imminently (imi-nent-ii) adv. in a threatening
manner; dangerously.
immingle (i-ming-gl) v.t. to unite; to mix; to
compound.
imminution (imi-nū-shun) n. [L. fr. imminuere, lessen | a lessening; decrease.
immiscibility (i-mis-i-bil-i-bil-i-bil) n. the state of
being immiscible.
immiscible (i-mis-i-bil) a. [L. in. not, and misoere,
mix] not capable of being mixed.
immission
immit (i-mit') v.t. [L. in and mittere, send] to
send in; to inject; to infuse.
immitigable (i-mit-i-ga bl) u. [in, not, and
mitigable (i-mit-i-ga bl) u. [in, not, and
mitigable (i-mit-i-ga bl) u. [in, not, and
mitigable] incapable of being
appeased. incapable of measurement. Also immeasurability.
immeasurably (i-mezh-ur-a-bli) adv. to an extent not to be measured; impending evil or danger. immensely; beyond calculation.
immeasured (i-mezh-urd) a. unmeasured; unlimited. immediacy (i-mē'-di-a-si) n. nearness; proximity. immediate (i-me-di-at). [Low L. immediatus, fr. L. in and medius, middle] not separated in respect to place by anything intervening; proximate; close; not deferred by an interval of time; present; instant; producing its effect by direct agency; acting directly. immediately (i-me'di-at-li) adv. closely; proximetrial films; directly; instantly; quickly; presently.
immediateness (i-me'di-at-nes) n, quality or relation of being immediate;
remaining from second or intervening causes. exemption from second or intervening causes.

immedicable (i-med-i-ka-bl) a. not to be healed; incurable.

immelodious (im-e-lo-di-us) a. not melodious; harsh. appeased. immitigably (i-mit'i-ga-bli) adv. in an immitigable manner; relentlessly. 1mm1x (i-miks') v.t. to mix; to mingle. immemorable (i-mem'u-ra-bl) a. not immixable (i-mik'sa-bl) a. not able to be mixed. immemorial (im-e-mo-ri-al) a. beyond memory; out of mind. immobility (im-u-bil'i-ti) n. [L. in and mobilis, novable, fr. movere, move] incapability of being moved; resistance to motion; fixedness of state or condition; immovableness. immemorially (im-ē-mō-ri-al-i) adv. beyond memory.
immense (i-mens') a. [F. fr. L. in and metiri, np. mensus, to measure] unlimited; unbounded; very great; huge; immeasurable; vast; prodigious; enormous. immoderate (i-mod'e-rat) a. [in, not, and moderate] exceeding just bounds or the proper mean; not confined to suitable limits; excessive; exorbitant; extravagant; intemperate.
immoderately (i-mod'e-rat-ii) adv. in, or to, an undue degree; excessively; immensely (i-mens-li) adv. without limits or measure; vastly; very greatly. immenseness (i-mens-nes) n. unbounded extent of greatness; immensity.

unreasonably.

immoderateness (i-mod'e-rat-nes) n. the quality of being immoderate: excess: extravagance.

immoderation (i-mod-e-rā'shun) n. want of moderation; excess.

immodest (i-mod'est) a. not limited to due bounds; immoderate; exorbitant; wanting in modesty or delicacy; indecent; impure; indelicate; wanting chastity; lewd; unchaste; obscene.

immodestly (i-mod'est-li) adv. without due immodestly; exerve or restraint; indecently;

unchastely; obscenely.

unchastely; obscenely.

immodesty (i-mod'es-ti) n. want of modesty; indecency: unchastity: want of delicacy or decent reserve; impudence.

immolate (im-u-lab) v.t. [L. immolare, to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal—hence, to sacrifice to kill, as a victim; to offer in sacrifice.

immolation (im-u-la-shun) n. act of sacrificing, or killing a victim in sacrifice; a

sacrifice offered.

immolator (im'u-la-tur) n. one that offers in sacrifice.

immomentous (im-u-men'tus) a. [in, not, and noment] trifling; unim-

portant. Also immoment (i-mo-ment).

portant. Also immoment (i-mo-ment).

immoral (i-mo-al) a. uninfluenced by moral principle: contrary to the divine law; regardless of social rights and obligations; wicked; unjust; dishonest; vicious; profligate; dissolute; depraved. immorality (imu-ral-iti) a. quality of being immorality (immoral; an immoral act or practice; dishonesty; pride; slander; profaneness; ganing; intemperance; wickedness; viciousness; impurity.

immorally (i-mor-al-i) adv. in violation of moral law or obligation; sinfully; viciously.

immortal (i-mor-al-i) adv. in, not, and martalis, mortal not mortal; exempt from liability to die; having an eternal existence; neverending; everlasting; perpetual; continuing its existence by succession; imperishable, as fame; destined to live in all ages of this world; -n. one exempt from death or decay; a divine being; an angel; a god or goddess.

decay; a divine being; an angel: a god or goddess.

immortality (im-or-tali-it) n. quality of being immortal; unending existence; exemption from oblivion; perpetuity; continuance of existence, as of a corporation or office, by succession.

immortalization (i-mortali-izal-isal-ishun) n. the act of immortalizing:

the state of being immortalized

immortalize (i-mortal-iz) v.t. to render immortal; to exempt from oblivion; to perpetuate;—v.t. to become immortal.

immortally (i-uor-tal-i) adv. in an immortal manner; with exemption from death.

death.

immortelle (im-or-tel') n. [F.] the flower commonly called everlasting; a wreath of these flowers; the cudweed of America.

immovability (i-mòó-va-bl) n. incapable of being immovable.

immovable (i-mòó-va-bl) n. incapable of being immovable.

immovable; firml; unalterable; unchangeable; unimpressible; hard-hearted; permanent in place or tenure; not removable: -n. that which cannot be moved.

immovableness (i-mòó-va-bl-nes) n. quality of being immovable.

immovably (i-mòó-va-bl) adv. in an immovable movable.

immune (i-mòń-va-bl) adv. in an immovable.

immune (i-mūn') a. exempt; free.

immunity (i-mū'ni-ti) n. [L. in, not, and numits, serving] exemption from any charge, duty, tax, or imposition; a particular privilege; prerogative; freedom from obligation of any kind;

prerogative; freedom from conignation of any kind; preservation from, as error, etc.

immure (i-mūr) v.t. [F. fr. L. in, in, and murus, wall] to inclose within walls; to confine; to imprison; to surround with a wall;—n. a wall.

immurement (i-mūr-ment) n. the state of being immured; confinement;

imprisonment

immutability (i-mū-ta-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being unchangeable; unchangeableness; invariableness. Also immutableness.

immutable (i-mi-ta-bl) a. [O.F. fr. L. in, not, and mutabile; not susceptible of change; unchangeable; invariable. immutably (i-mu-ta-bli) adv. unchangeably; immutably (i-mu-ta-bli) adv. unchangeably; imp (imp) n. [A.S. impe, fr. Low L. impotus, a graft] a graft; a scion; offspring; progeny; son; a young or inferior devil; a little demon; -v.t. to graft; to adopt into a family; to mend by a graft or insertion; to extend by addition; in falconry, to repair a hawk's wing by inserting feathers; to plume.

impacable (im-pa-k-ka-bl) a. [L. in, not, and pacare, impacable (im-pa-k-ka-bl) a. [L. in, not, and pacare, impacable (im-pa-k-ka-bl) a. [L. in, condition (im-pa-k-ka-bl) a. (im-pa-k) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. impingere, pp. to press or drive firmly together; - (in-pa-k) the single instantaneous blow or stroke of a body in motion against another either in motion or at rest.

impaction (im-pa-k-shun) n. the act of impacting; close fixation.

impaint colours

impaint (im-pant) v.t. to paint; to adorn with colours.
impair (im-par) v.t. [O.F. empeirer, fr. L. in and pejor, worse] to make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, excellence, or strength;—v.i. to be lessened or worn out; to grow worse.

1mpairer (im-par-er) n. one that impairs.

impairment (im-pār'ment) n. the state of being impaired: diminution: decrease.
impale (im-pāl') r.t. [L. in, in, and pulns, a stake] to fix on a stake; to put to death by fixing on an upright, sharp stake; to inclose, as with stakes, posts, or palisades; [Her.] to join, as two coats of arms, pale-wise

impalement (im-pāl'ment) n. act of impaling; a space inclosed by stakes or pales, and the like; [Her.] the division of a shield palewise, or by a vertical line, when two escutcheons are combined in one.

impalpability (im-pal-pa-bil'i-ti) n. quality of not being palpable or perceptible by the touch.

ceptible by the touch.

impalpable (im-pal'pa-bl) a. [in, not, and palpable] not palpable; not to be felt or perceived by touch; not obviously or readily apprehended by the mind; not coarse or gross.

impalpably (im-pal'pa-bli) adr. in a manner not readily felt or apprehended:

impanate (im-pā-nat) a. embodied in bread;—impanation (im-pa-nā'shun) n. [Low L. impa-nat'smun, r. [Low L. impa-nare, fr. L. in and panis, bread] the supposed real presence of Christ's body with the suistance of bread and wine in the eucharist; consubstantistion.

of bread and wine in the eucharist; consubstantiation.

impanelment (im-pan'el-ment) n. the act of enrolling in a list.

impanel, impannel (im-pan-el) v.t. [panel] the names of a jury, in a list; to form, as a list of jurors. imparadise (im-par-a-dis) v.t. to make perfectly impardonable (im-par-dun-a-bl) a. unpar-imparisvilabie (im-par-is-is-labib) a.

imparisyllabic (im-par-isi-lab-ik) a. [L. impar, unequal, and syllaba, syllable] not having the same number of syllables (said of words that augment in declension).

of words that augment in declension).

imparity (im-pari-ii) n. [L. in, not, and par, equal inequality; disproportion; difference of degree, rank, excellence, number, and the like; indivisibility into equal parts; oddness in number.

impark (im-park) v.t. to inclose for a park—hence, imparl (im-parl) v.t. [O.F. emparler, talk] to consult; [Law] to delay for friendly settlement.

imparlance (im-par-lans) n. mutual discourse; conference; [Law] time given to a party to converse with his opponent, with a view to effect an amicable arrangement—hence, the continuance of a cause till another day.

impart (im-part) v.t. [L. impartire, in. in and pars, part) to bestow a share or portion of; to allow another to partake in; to grant; to show by words or tokens; to disclose;—v.i. to give a part or share.

impartation (im-partil'shun) n. the act of imparting.

imparter (im-par-ter) n. one that imparts.

impartial (im-par-shal) a. not partial; unprejudiced; disinterested; equitable; just. impartiality (im-par-shi-ali-ti)n freedom from bias; disinterestedness; equitableness. Also impartialness.

ness. Also impartialness.

impartially (im-par-shal-i) adv. without bias or prejudice; fairly; justly; equitably.

impartibility (im-par-ti-bil-i-ti) n. quality of being impartible communicated.

impartible (in-par-ti-bil) a. [in. not, and partible] not partible; indivisibility; art] capable of being imparted or communicated.

impartiment (im-par-ti-ent) n. disclosure; distribution; conveyance; allotment.

impassable (im-pas-a-bl) a. incapable of being passed; impervious; impenetrable; pathless. pathless.

impassableness (im-pas-a-bl-nes) n. the state of being impassable. impassably (im-pas-a-bl) adv. so as to hinder passage, or restrain the power of

impassibility (im-pas-i-bil'i-ti) n. quality or condition of being impassible. impassible (im-pas-i-bil) n. [F. fr. L. in, not, and path, pp. passus, suffer] incapable of suffering; without sensation.

of suffering; without sensation.

impassibleness (im-pas'i-bl nes) n. state or impassibleness (im-pas'i-bl nes) n. state or impassion (in-pash'un) v.t. to move or affect strongly with passion.

impassionable (im-pash'un-a-bl) a. easily excited to anger.

impassionate (im-pash'un-at) a. strongly affected; stirred by passion;—
(im-pash'u-nāt) v.t. to stir with passion.

impassioned (im-pash'und) a. actuated by passioned (im-pash'und) a. actuated by passion strong feeling or emotion.

impassive (im-pas-iv) a. not susceptible of pain or suffering; insensible; impassible, impassively (in-pas-iv-li) adv. without sensible bility to pain or suffering.

impassiveness, impassivity pastivnes, impassivition, state of being insusceptible of pain or feeling.

impaste (im-past) v.t. to knead; to make into paste; to lay on colours thick and bold. impast of layer or body of pigment on a curvas.

impatible (im-pat-i-bl) a. not able to suffer. impatience (im-pa'shens) n. [L. in, not, and patiens, entis, suffering] uneasiness under pain or suffering; intolerance of opposition; restlessness under delay; fretfulness; irritability of disposition; passionate eagerness of desire or affection.

Impatiens (im-pa'shi-enz) n. a genus of plants, so called because the clastic capsules burst when touched, and scatter the seeds with considerable force as touch-upo-not; iewel-weed and sans-weed

burst when touched, and scatter the seeds with considerable force, as touch-me-not, jewel-weed, and snap-weed.

impatient (im-pā/shent) a. uneasy or fretful under trial or suffering; unable to bear with composure; quick; hasty; not enduring delay; eager for; ardently desirous to get; intolerant; reckless;—n. one that lacks patience.

impatiently (im-pā/shent-li) adv. in an impatronize (im-pat-ru-niz) v.t. [O.F.] to put in possession; to invest with power.

power.

Impawn (im-pawn') v.t. to pawn; to deposit as security; to pledge.

impeach (im-peer') v.t. [0. F. empescher, to hinder, fr. Low L. impedicare, to entangle, to fetter, or fr. L. impingere, pp. impactus, strike against, fasten upon to charge with a crime or misdemeanour; esp. to charge, as an officer, with misbehaviour in office; to call to account; to summon as answerable; to call in question: to challenge.

impeachable (im-pē-cha-bl) a. liable crime; liable to be called in question; accountable. impeacher (im-pē-cher) n. one that impeaches or hinders.

impeachment (im-pē-ch-ment) n. act of impeached; a calling to account; accusation: arraignment of a peer or minister of state for maladministration or treason; a calling in question. as purity of motives. or treason; a calling in question, as purity of motives, or rectitude of conduct, etc.

rectitude of conduct, etc.

impearl (im-perl') v.t. [in, in, and pearl] to form
impearl (into pearls of their likeness; to decorate
with pearls, or with things resembling pearls.

impeccability (im-pek-q-bil-i-ti)n. the quality
of being not liable to sin; the
moral grace that prevents the possibility of sin (properly
applicable to the human nature of Christ).

impeccable (im-pek-q-bila_[Low L. impeccabilis.
liable to sin; event from the possibility of doing wrong

liable to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong impeccancy (im-pek-an-si) n. freedom from doing from actual sin, error, or offence; freedom from failure; state of being made not liable to sin, nor subject to its power (said of the regenerate).

impeccant (im-pek-ant) a. doing no wrong;

impecuniosity (im-pe-kū-ni-os-ii-ti) n. the impecuniosity (im-pe-kū-ni-us) a. | 11. in, not, and pecunio, money | having no

impede (im-pēd')r.t. [1. impedire, entangle the feet, to obstruct; to stop the progress of; to retard; to hamper, to obstruct; to stop the progress of; to retard; to hamper. impedible (im-pēdi-lib) a. capable of being impedial.

impediment (im-pedi-ment) n. that which impedes or hinders progress or motion; obstruction; obstacle; difficulty. Impediment in speech, a defect that prevents distinct utterance.

impedimenta (im-ped-i-men'-ta) n.pl. baggage. impedimental, impeditive (im-ped-

tal, im-pel'i-tiv) a. hindering; obstructing; impeding.

impel (im-pel') v.t. [L. impellere, pp. impulsus, to
action in any way; to instigate; to influence; to actuate.

impellent (im-pel'ent) a. having the quality of
impellent forward. drives forward.

impeller (im-pel-er) n. one that impels.

impend (im-pend') v.i. [L. in, on, and pendere, hang] to hang over; to be suspended above; to be imminent; to threaten.

impendence (im-pendens) n. the state of impending; near approach; a

menacing attitude.

impendent, impending (im-pendent, ding) a. lowering; threatening; hanging over; imminent; menacing.

ing; threatening; hanging over; imminent; menacing.

impenetrableness (im-pen-e-tra-bil'i-ti, im-pen'e-tra-bil-nes) n.
[im, not, and penetrable] quality of being impenetrable; that property of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies; obtuseness; stupidity; want of sympathy or susceptibility.

impenetrable (im-pen-e-tra-bil) a. incapable of being penetrated or pierced; impervious; shrouded in mist or obscurity; undiscernible; incapable of being informed, moved, or affected.

impenetrably (im-pen'e-tra-bil) adv. in an impenetrable manner.

impenitence, impenitency (im-penitens) n. want of penitence or repentance; absence of contrition or sorrow for sin; obduracy; confirmed hardness of heart; total and final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

impenitent (im-pen-i-tent) a. [L. in, not, and poenitent, penitent] not penitent; not contribe; obdurate;—n. one that does not repent; a hardened sinner.

impenitently (im-pen-i-tent-li) adv. without repentance; obdurately.
impennate (im-pen-at) a. featherless or wingess;—n. a bird with short wings covered with scale-like feathers, as the penguin.
impennous (im-pen-us) a. [L. in, not, and penna. feather, wing] having no wings r wings useless for flight; wingless.
imperative (im-per-u-tiv) a. [L. imperare, to command] expressive of command or even and commanding; authoritative; not to be avoided or even and; obligatory; binding:—n. the mood of a verb which capoins, orders, or exhorts.

imperatively (in-pera-tiv-li) adv. in an imperatively (im-pera-tiv) a commander; a commander; a title of honour conferred on Roman generals after victory; a supreme ruler; king; emperor. imperatorial faining to, an imperator cremperor; commanding; imperial.

imperceivable (im-per-sē-va-bl) a. imper-

imperceived (im-per-sevd') a. unperceived.

imperceptibility (im-per-sep-ti-bil'i-ti) the state or quality being imperceptible. Also imperceptibleness.

imperceptible. Also imperceptibleness. imperceptible (in-per-sep-ti-bl)a. [in, not, and perceptible] not perceptible; not discernible by the senses; invisible; impelpable; inaudible; minute; fine; faint; shadowy; slow in motion or growth; unobservable; indistinct. imperceptibly (im-per-sep-ti-bli) adr. in a manner not to be perceived. imperception (in-per-sep shun) n. want of perception.

imperceptive, impercipient (impercipient per septiv, -siptient) a. not perceiving; unable to perceive; having no power to perceive.

imperdible (im-per-di-bl) a. [L. in, not, and perdible perdere lose] not capable of being lost; not easy to lose.

lost; not easy to lose.

imperfect (im-perfekt) a. unfinished; incomplete; wanting some part; defective; impaired; vitiated; incapable; unfit; failing in moral duty; weak; sinful; failing in discernment; erroneous; fallible; —n. the imperfect tense; —n. to render imperfect. Imperfect tense, a tense denoting incompleted action or state, csp. in past time (Gram.).

imperfection (im-per-fek-shum) n. quality or defect; want; deficiency; fault; failure.

imperfectly (im-per-fek-shum) n. quality or defect; want; deficiency; fault; failure.

imperfectly (im-per-fek-shum) n. duality or defect; want; deficiency; fault; failure.

imperfectly (im-per-fek-shum) n. the state or quality of being imperfect; imperforable (im-per-fu-ra-bl) a. incapable of being perforated.

imperforate (im-per-fu-ra-bl) a. incapable of being perforated.

imperforate (im-per-fu-ra-bl) n. state of heing imperforated.

imperforation (im-per-fu-ra-shum) n. state of heing imperforated.

imperial pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor; belonging to supreme authority; royal; sovereign; of superior size or excellence; powerful; influential; noting a large size of paper, 30 by 22 inches; noting a standard measure; —n. a. kind of dome, such as is found in Moorish buildings; a tuft of hair on a man's lower lip; an outside seat on a diligence; a case for luggage on top of a coach. Imperial Federation, a scheme for the closer union of the different parts of the British Empire. British Empire

imperialism (im-pē'ri-al-izm) n. the state or system of an imperial government;

the spirit of empire, or of arbitrary power.

imperialist (im-pē'ri-al-ist) n. a subject or of imperialist soldier of an emperor; a supporter of imperialism.

imperialistic (un-pē-ri-a-lis-tik) a. of, or pertaining to, imperialism.

imperialistic (im-pē-ri-al-i-ti) n. imperial power; an imperial right or privilege.

imperialize (im-p&ri-al-ix) v.t. to make imperial; to endow with imperial authority. imperially (im-p&ri-al-i) adv. in an imperial manner. imperial imperial v.t. [in, in, and peril] to bring imperil (im-peril) v.t. [in, in, and peril] to bring imperil (im-peril) v.t. [in, in, and peril] to bring imperil (im-peril) v.t. [in, in, and peril] to bring imperil (im-peril) v.t. [in, in, and peril] to bring imperil (im-peril) v.t. [in, in, and peril] to bring imperil (im-peril) v.t. [in, in, and peril] to bring imperious (im-p&ri-us) v.t. [in, in, and peril] to bring imperil (im-peril) v.t. [in, in, and peril] to bring imperious ly (im-p&ri-us-li) adv. in an imperious ly (im-p&ri-us-li) v.t. [in, adv. in an imperious nearner. imperious nearner.

imperiousness (im-perious-nes) n. the quality of being imperious; authority; arrogance; haughtiness.

arrogance; haughtiness. (im-per-i-shq-bl) n. [L. in, not, and E. per-ishable] not liable to decay or ruin; indestructible; undying; enduring, imperishableness (im-per-i-shq-bl-nes) n. immortal or imperishable. Also imperishability, imperishably (im-per-i-sha-bl) ndn. in an imperium (im-per-i-sha-bl) ndn. in an imperium (im-per-i-ma-nens) n. want of permanence (im-per-ma-nens) n. want of impermanent (im-per-ina-nent) n. not enduring.

impermanent (mi-per-ma-nent) & not enduring.

impermeability (in-per-me-a-bili-iti) n. the able. Also impermeableness.

impermeable (in-per-me-a-bil)a.(L. in., not, and passage, as of fluid, through its substance: impervious.

impermeably (in-per-me-a-bil) adv. in an impermeably impermeable manner.

impermeator and Low L. permentor, one that passes through a device in a steam engine for inbricating the piston and the inside of the cylinder, by forcing oil uniformly into the cylinder.

impersistent (im-per-sis-tent) a. not persistent or enduring.

impersonal (im-per-sis-al) a. (L. in and per-sonal (im-per-sis-al) a. (L. in and per-sonal (im-per-sis-al) a. (L. in and per-sonal (im-per-sis-al) a. (In in and per-sonal (in in and per-sonal (in in and per-sonal

impersonality (im-per-su-nal'i-ti) n. want of personality or individuality; indistinct or anonymous character.

impersonally (in-per'sun-al-i) adv. in an impersonal manner. (im-per'sun-al-i) v.t. to give a real form, body, or character, to; to embody; to personale; to act.

impersonation (im-per-su-nā'shun) n. act of impersonation in a personal or bodily form; personification. impersonator (im-per-su-nā-tur) n. one that impersonates. (im-per-su-nā-tur) n. want of clearness to the mind. imperspicuous (im-per-spik-ū-us) n. not per-spicuous spicuous; not clear; obscure. (im-per-swā-si-bl) n. not to be moved by persuasion.

impertinence, impertinency (impertinency per

innertinence, imperturency per tinence, nen-si) n. condition or quality of being out of place; irrelevance; unbecoming conduct; act of thoughtless levity or improper familiarity; presumption: pertness; rudeness; incivility.

impertinent (im-per-ti-nent) n. (L. in. not. and E. pertinent; into pertinent; having no bearing on the subject; irrelevant; inapplicable; contrary to, or offending against, the rules of propriety or good-breeding; of no account; trifling; frivolous; saucy; impudent:—n. a meddler; an intruder; an officious or unmannerly person.

impertinently (im-pertinent-li) adv. in an impertinent manner; officiously; rudely; intrusively.

impertransible (im-per-tran'si-bl) a. [L. im. not, per, through, and transire, go over] not to be passed through or over.

imperturbability (im-per-tur-ba-bil'i-ti) n. imperturbability state of being imperturbable; self-possession; coolness. imperturbable (imperturbable) a. [L. in, ot, and perturbare, to disturb] incapable of being disturbed or agitated. imperturbably (im-per-tur-ba-bli) adv. with serenity. imperturbation (im-per-tur-bā'shun) n. freedom from agitation of mind; calmness; quietude; tranquillity. imperviability (im-per-vi-a-bil'i-ti) n. the impervious. Also imperviableness. impervious (im-per-vi-us) a. [L. in, not, and E. pervious] not pervious; not admitting of entrance or passage through; impassable; impenetrable. imperviously (im-per-vi-us-li) adv. in an impervious manner; impenetrably. imperviousness (im-per-vi-us-nes) n. state (im-petiginous (im-petij-nus) a. of the nature of impetigo (im-pe-ti-q-i) n. [L. impeter, rush upon, skin, not attended with fever, nor contagious. impetrable (im-pe-tra-bl) a. obtainable by antreath; norsussiva impetrable (im-pe-trat-bl) a. obtainable by entreaty; persuasive.
impetrate (im-pe-trat) v.t. [L. impetrare, obtain]
impetration (im-pe-trat) v.t. a. obtainable by impetration (im-pe-trat) v.t. a. obtainable by persuasive.
impetration (im-pe-trat-shun) v.d. the act of obtaining by prayer or petition; the pre-obtaining of benefices from the R.C. church which belonged to the disposal of the king and other lay patrons of the realm. patrons of the realm. impetrative (im'pe-trā-tiv) a. tending to obtain by entreatty.
impetratory (im'pe-trā-tiv) a. containing entreaty; beseeching; obtaining by entreaty.

impetuosity (im-pet-ū-os'i-ti) n. condition or quality of being impetuous; fury; violence; vehemence of temper; impetuousness.

impetuoso (im-pet-ū-osō) a. [lt.] impetuous [Mus.].

impetuous (im-pet-ū-us) a. [L. impetuousness] rapid; fierce; furious; raging; vehement of mind or passion; hasty; quick; ardent; violent; passionate.

impetuously (im-pet-ū-us-li) adv. in an impetuous quous manner.

impetuousness (im-pet-ū-us-nes) n. quality of being impetuous.

impetus (im-pet-us) n. [L. impetere, rush upon, fr. in and petere, seek, fall upon] the force with which any body is driven or impelled; momenum; the force with which a moving body strikes another; by entreaty. tum; the force with which a moving body strikes another; tendency or violent inclination to a point. 1mp1 (im-pi) n. a brigade of Kaffir warriors. impierce (im-pers') v.t. to pierce through; to impierceable (im-pēr-sa-bl) a. not pierceable. implety (im-pl'e-ti)n. [L. impletas, implety] quality of being implous; irreverence towards the Supreme Being; ungodliness; profanity; want of filial affection or obedience to parents; any act of wickelness, irreligion, or profanity. impignorate (im-pig-nu-rat) v.t. [L. in and pignus, -oris, a pledge] to pledge imping (im'ping) n. [M.E. of. imp] a graft; an impinge (im-pinj') v.i. [L. impingere. fix, strike] to clash; to touch upon; to infringe.
impingement (im-pinj-ment) n. the act of impingement.

impingent (im-pin'-jent) a. falling or striking against something.
impious (im'-pi-us) a. [L. in, not, and E. pious] not pious; irreligious; profane; proceeding from, or manifesting, a want of reverence for the Supreme Being; irreverent; scoffing; mocking.
impiously (im'-pi-us-li) adv. in an impious manner; profanely.
impiousness (im'-pi-us-nes) n. impiety contempt of God and His laws. impish (im-pish) a. having the qualities of an imp. impishly (im'pish-li) adv. like an imp. implacability (im-pla-ka-bil'i-ti) n. unappeasemmity; inexorable disposition. Also implacableness. implacable disposition. Also implacableness, implacable (im-plak'a-bl) a. [L. in, not, and not to be appeased; relentless; vindictive (said of persons); not to be subdued; malicious; stubhorn (said of temper); not to be assuaged; admitting of no remedy or relief; constantly irritating (said of disease).

implacably (im-plak'a-bli)adv. in an implacable implacably manner; with unappeasable enmity; inexorably. implacental (im-pla-sen tal) a. without a placenta, as certain marsupial animals. implant (im-plant) v.t. [L. in and plantare, sow, plant] to sow (seed); to plant (shoots); to graft or insert (scions); esp. to sow, instil, or settle in the young mind or heart, as rudiments or principles of knowledge and virtue. implantation (im-plan-tā'shun) n. act of implanting, setting, or infixing in the mind or heart. implausibility (im-plaw-zi-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being implausible; want of plausibility. Also implausibleness. implausible (im-plaw-zi-bl)a. not plausible; of dubious aspect. implausible dubious aspect implausibly (im-plaw-zi-bil) actv. in a dubious manner. implead (im-plaider, plead) to institute and prosecute a suit against a person in court; to sue at law. impleadable (im-ple-da-bl)a. not to be pleaded against or evaled. impleader (im-ple-der) n. one that prosecutes another; an accuser. impledge (im-plej') v.t. to pledge; to pawn. implement (implement) n. [1]. implere, to pawn.
implement (implement) n. [1]. implere, to fill up] something that fills up a vacaticy, or supplies a want; a tool; a utensil; a vessel; an instrument;—generally pl. tools of a trade; kitchen vessels, etc.; n.t. to fulfil an engagement or contract that has been entered into. that has been entered into.

implemental (im-ple-men'tal) a. serving to implement.

implement.

implete (im-plet') n.t. [L. in, and plere, fill] to fill; to pervade.

impletion (im-ples shun) n. the act of filling, or state of being full.

implex (im'pleks) a. [L. inplectere, to infold, entangle] intricate; entangled; complicated.

implexion (im-plek'shun) n. the act of infolding or involving; the state of being involved; involution. volved: involution. implexous (im-plek-sus) a. entangled; inter-implicate (im-pli-kat) v.t. [L. in, and plicare, to fold] to infold; to connect in many relations; to bring into connection with; to show to be relations; to bring into connection with; to show to be connected or concerned;—n. the thing implied.

implication (im-pli-ka'shun) n. act of implinoution; entanglement: that which is implied; meaning or inference understood, but not expressed.

implicative (im-pli-ka-tiv, im-plik'a-tiv) a. tending to implicate.

implicatively (im-pli-ka-tiv-li, im-plik'a-tiv-li) adv. by implication.

implicit (im-plis-it) a. [L. implicitus] fairly to be understood, though not expressed in

words; implied; trusting to the word or authority of another, without doubting or reserve; entire; absolute; unreserved.

implicitly (im-plis-it-ii) adv. by implication; by fair inference; virtually; with confidence; trustingly; unreservedly; assuredly.

implicitness (in-plis' i-nes) n. state of being implied (im-plid') a. contained in substance, implied (though not expressed.

impliedly (im-pli'ed-li) adv. by implication.

imploration (im-plō-rā/shun) n. the act of imploration (im-plō-rā/shun) n. the act of imploring; earnest supplication.

implore (im-plōr) v.t. [1... implorare, cry aloud]
pray earnestly; to supplicate; to entreat; to beg.

implorer (im-plōr-ing) n. one that implores, or prays
carnestly;
imploring (im-plōr-ing) a. bescening; entreatimploring (im-plōr-ing-il) acto. in an imentreativ.

implosion (im-plo-zhun) n. [c/. explosion] a collapse or bursting inward. implumed (im-plo-ind/)a.[L. in, not, and pluma, a feather] deprived of plumes or

feathers.

impluvium (im-ploo'vi-um) n. [L. impluere, to rain] a basin to receive rain-water.

imply (im-pli') v.t. [L. implieare, to implicate] to contain by implication; to include virtually: to involve; to comprise; to import; to signify.

impoison (im-poi-zn) v.t. to impregnate or affect with poison; to imbitter; to impair, impolicy (im-poi-si) n. quality of being impolite (im-poi-si) n. quality of being impolite (im-poi-si) n. not of polished manners; impolite (im-pu-lit'd) n. not of polished manners; impolitely (im-pu-lit'd) n. not of polished manners; impolitely (im-pu-lit'nes) n. the quality of being impoliteness (in-pu-lit'nes) n. the quality of impolitic (im-pol-itik) n. not politic; wanting in

impolitic (im-poli-tik) a not politic; wanting in policy or prudent management; unwise; indiscrect; ineautious; imprudent; inexpedient, impoliticly (im-poli-tik-li) adv. in an impolitic manner.

impolitioness (im-pol'i-tik-nes) n. the quality of being impolitic.

imponderability (im-pon-dera-bil'i-ti) n. ponderable. Also imponderableness.

imponderable (im-pon-der-a-bl) a. not pon-derable; without sensible weight; not able to be weighed.

weight; not able to be weighted. [L. in and ponere, put] to impone (im-pon) v.t. [L. in and ponere, put] to imporosity (im-po-rosi-ti) n. want of porosity; closeness of texture.

imporosity closeness of texture.

imporous (im-pô-rus) a. destitute of pores; compact in texture; solid.

import (im-pôrt) v.t. [L. in, in, and portare, carry]

import to bring in from abroad; esp. to bring, as wares or merchandise, from another state or country; to convey a meaning or intention; to imply; to signify; to be of importance or consequence to; to affect the interest of: n. (im-pôrt) that which is brought in from abroad; purport; meaning; drift; importance; consequence.

importable (im-pôrt-a-bl) a. capable of being imported.

importance sequence; moment; significance or value attached to a statement of views or declaration of opinion; bearing or influence of any kind upon

or vame attached to a statement of views or declaration of opinion; bearing or influence of any kind upon questions of public interest; relative rank or position in the scale of being, or in the social, political, or religious world; personal estimate of one's position. Also importancy.

importancy.

important (im-pōr'tant) a. carrying or possessing weight or consequence; significant; weighty; momentous; assuming an air of gravity; consequential.

importantly (im-pōr'tant-li) adv. in an importantly important manner; weightily.

importation (im-por-ta/shun) n. act or practice of importing, or of bringing from another country or state; goods introduced into a country. importer (im-por-ter) n. one that imports or brings goods from another country or state. importing (im-por-ting) n. bringing productions or goods into a country from a foreign state, baying weight or consequence, meaning; implicing state; having weight or consequence; meaning; implying. importunate (im-portunate) a. urgent in solicitation; carnest in entreaty or demand (said of persons); pressing; exacting; urgent, as a call, claim, etc.; inciting to indulgence or gratification; clamorous, as desire or appetite.

importunately (im-portu-nat-li) adv. in an importunate manner.

importunateness (im-portunature) n. importunator (im-portunatur) n. one that importunes.

importune (im-porture, in-porture) a. [L. in, not, and portus, harbour] orig. difficult of access; untimely; rude; importunate;—v.t. to request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to dun; to molest (as a prostitute).

importuner (in-portui-ner) n. one that importunes or urges persistently.
importunity (im-portui-nit) n. quality of being importunate; pressing pressing

solicitation; urgent request.
imposable (im-pō'za-bl) a. capable of being imposed.

imposableness (im-pō'za-bl-nes) n. the state or quality of being imposable.

impose (im-pōz) v.t. [F. imposer, to lay upon fr. as a charge, burden, or tax; to levy; to enjoin, as a duty, obligation, command, or the like; to pass off; to palm; t. lay, as the hands in confirmation or ordination; [Print.] to prepare for printing, by arranging the pages upon the stone, and confining them in the chase. To impose upon, to constrain; to cheat.

imposer (im-pō'zer) n. one that imposes, enjoins, or exacts.

imposing forcibly; impressive; commanding. Imposing-stone, a stone or metal slab on which the pages or columns of type are imposed or made into forms [Print.].

imposingly (im-pō/zing-li) adv. in an imposing manner.

imposingness (im-pō'zing-nes) n. the condition or quality of being

imposition (im-pu-zish'-un) n. [L.] act of imposing, laying on, affixing, enjoining, inflicting, obtruding, etc.; that which is imposed; charge; burden; injunction; levy; tax; a trick or deception put or laid on others; act of laying on the lands as a religious ceremony, in ordination and the like; a supernumerary experies prescribed to subclare as a purishment.

exercise prescribed to scholars as a punishment.

impossibility (im-pos-i-bil-i-ti) n. incapability (im-pos-i-bil-i-ti) n. incapability state or condition asserted or supposed; incapability of being made or executed; impracticability; anything inconceivable in thought, inconsistent with natural or moral laws and conditions, not feasible in design, or impracticable in execution. impracticable in execution.

impossible (in-posi-bl) a. [L. in, not, and possible; inconsistent with the laws or course of nature, as a miracle; inconsistent with the state or condition of individual existence; incongruous; inconsistent with mathematical

existence: incongruous: inconsistent with mathaws, as certain proportions or relations of form or number; inconsistent with the laws of thought; inconceivable; in pepular language, highly unlikely or improbable; not feasible; impracticable; imaginary.

impossibly (im-posi-bil) adc. not possibly (im-posi-bil) adc. not possibly (im-posi-bil) adc. not country; that part of a pillar in vaults and arches on which the weight of the building rests, or the capital of a pillar or cornice which occurses an arch.



Continuous

imposthumate (im-pos'tū-māt) v.i. to form abscess; to gather;—v.t.

to affect with an imposthume or abscess. imposthumation (im-pos-tū-mā/shun) n. imposthumation of an

abscess; an abscess.

imposthume (im-pos'tūm) n. [corruption of apostem] a collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body; an abscess

abscess.

impostor (im-pos'tur) n. [L. imponere, impose upon, deceive] one that imposes upon others; a deceiver; a pretender.

impostorship (im-pos'tur-ship) n. the condition, character, or practice of an impostor; fraud; impositon.

imposture (im-pos'tur) n. act or conduct of an impostor; deception practised under a false or assumed character; fraud; trick; imposition.

1mposturous (im-pos'tū-rus) a. deceitful.

impotable (im-po-ta-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. potable] unfit for drinking. impotence, impotency (im-pu-tens, of strength or power, whether animal or intellectual; weakness; feetheness; imbecility; any defect of power, whether natural or acquired; inability; csp. the want of properties power. procreative power.

impotent (im-pu-tent) a. [L. impotens, fr. in, not, and potens, powerful] weak; wanting natural strength or functional activity; diseased or disabled; wanting power or means; wanting restraint; ungovernable; wanting the power of propagation; unproductive. productive.

impotently (im'pu-tent-li) adv. weakly; help-impound (im-pound') v.t. to confine in a pound or close pen; to restrain within limits. impoundage (im-pound'il) n. the act of im-pounding cattle.

impounder (im-pounder) n. one that impounds the beasts of another, as for

trespass, etc. impoverish (im-pov-er-ish) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. in, not, and pauper, poor] to make poor; to reduce to poverty; to exhaust the strength, richness,

impoverisher (im pov'er ish-er) n. one that makes poor.

impoverishment (im-pov-er-ish-ment) n. act of impoverishing; reduction to poverty; drain of richness or fertility.

impracticability (im-prak-ti-ka-bili-i-ti) n. impracticable; unmanageable state; stubbornness. Also impracticableness.

impracticable (im-prak-ti-ka-bl) a. [L. ia, not, and E. prueticable) not practicable; incapable of being accomplished by the means employed, or at command; untractable; stub-born; unmanageable; unreasonable; perverse; incapable of being passed or travelled.

impracticably (im-prak'ti-ka-bli) adv. in an impracticable manner.

impractical (im-prak'ti-kal) a. unpractical.

imprecate (im'pre-kāt) v.t. [L. in, upon, and precuri, pray] to call down by prayer, as something hurtful or calamitous; to invoke, as evil. imprecation (im-pre-kā'shun) n. the act of imprecating, or invoking evil; curse; execration; anathema.

imprecatory (im-pre-kā-tu-ri) a. invoking evil; imprecision (im-pre-sizh-un) n. want of exactness.

impregnability (im-preg-na-bil'i-ti) sc. state of being unattainable. Also impregnable ness. impregnable fr. L. in, not, and preuere, prehendere, takel not to be stormed, or taken by assault; not to be moved, impressed, or shaken; invincible, impregnably (im-preg-na-bli) adv. in an impregnably impregnable manner.

impregnant (im-preg-nant)a. making pregnant;
impregnate (im-preg-nat)v.t.[L.impraegnare]
to make pregnant; to get with
child; to render fruitful or fertile in any way; to fertilize;
to infuse particles of another substance into;—(in-pregnat)a. rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated.
impregnation (im-preg-na-shun) n. act of
state of being impregnated; conception; intimate
mixture of parts or particles; infusion; saturation.
impresario (im-pre-sa-ri-o) n. [lt.] a manager or
agent of operatic or concert singers.
imprescriptible (im-pre-skrip-ti-bl) a. not
capable of being lost or
impaired by neglect to use, or by claims founded on

impaired by neglect to use, or by claims founded on prescription.

imprescriptibly (im-pre-skrip-ti-bli) adv. in an imprescriptible manner. impress (im-pres) v.t. [L. in and premere, press] mark or figure upon; to indent; to print; to fix in the mind; to inculcate; to imprint;—(im-pres) n. a mark made by pressure; indentation; imprint; stamp; mould; device; motto; seal; impression or influence wrought on the mind.

wrought on the mind.

impress (im-pres') v.t. [for imprest, fr. L. in and pracestare, furnish (O.F. prester, advance money); see also press to take by toree for public service; —(im-pres) n. the act of impressing for public service, impressibility (im-pres-i-bili-i-ti) n. quality of being impressible; susceptibility of impressible (im-pres-i-bil) a. capable of being impressible impressible (im-pres-i-bil) a. capable of heing impression; susceptive; susceptible.

pression; susceptive; susceptible impressed; yielding to an impression; susceptive; susceptible adv. in a manner to impression (im-presi-un) n. act of impression impression or stamping; a stamp made by pressure; mark, scal; sensible effect made by external force, as by a blow, discharge of cannon, or other warlike attack; effect that external objects, through the senses, produce on the mind; idea; notion; faint notion; vague idea; indistinct remembrance; effect of truth or other mental or moral influence on the mind -hence, effectual operation of truth; conviction; a copy taken by pressure from type, from an engraved plate, or the like—hence, also, all the copies taken at once; an edition.

hence, also, all the copies taken at once; an edition.

impressionability (im-presh-un-a-bil'i-ti)
n, great sensibility.

impressionable (im-presh'un-a-bil) a. suscapable of being moulded; susceptive.

impressional (im-presh'un-al) a. relating, or pertaining, to impression.

impressionism (im-presh'un-izm) n. the doctrine that natural objects should be painted or described as they first strike the eye.

should be painted or described as they first strike the eye.

impressionist (im-presh-un-ist) n. one that
impressions; an artist that aims at a broad general effect.

impressionistic (im-presh-un-istik) n. of,
or pertaining to, the impressionists.

impressive (im-pres'iv) a. making an impression; affecting; exciting; forcible; adapted to touch the heart or conscience; carnest in tone and manner; susceptible; impressible.

manner; susceptible; impressible.

impressively (im-pressiv-il) adv. forcibly; in a manner to touch the feelings or arouse the conscience; earnestly; affectingly.

impressiveness (im-pressiv-nes) n. quality of being impressive.

impressment (im-presiment) n. [impressive.]
impressment (im-presiment) n. [impressive.]
public use, or of impressing into public service.
impressor (im-presiur) n. one that or that which, impresses.
impressure (im-presiur) n. the mark made by pressure (im-presi) n. the mark made by impressive.
impress (im-prest) n. the impression.
impress (im-prest) n. (im-press) n. impression (im-pression) n. leaf of the impression (im-pression) n. leaf of the impression (im-pre-vizh-up) n.

imprevision (im-pre-vizh-un) n. lack of fore-

imprimatur (im-pri-matur) n. [L., let it be printed] a licence to print a book, etc.; approval.

etc.; approval.

imprimis (im-pri-mis) adv. [L. in, in, and primus, first] in the first place; first in order.

imprint (im-print) n. whatever is printed on the title-page of a book; esp. the name of the printer or publisher, the time and place of publication; also the name of the printer on the last page of the book; -v.l. (im-print') to mark by pressure; to stamp, as a character or device, in wax, or cloth, etc.; to print; to stamp or mark, as letters or paper, by means of types; to fix indelibly, as on the mind or memory; to impress.

(im-priz-n) v.t. [O.F. emprisonner, to imprison (im-priz-n) v.t. [O.F. emprisonner, to imprison] to put into a prison; to contine in a prison or jail; to limit, hinder, or restrain in any

imprisoner (im-priz'n-er) n. one that imprisons another.

imprisoning (im-priz'n-ing) n. act of confining imprison; incarceration.
imprisonment (im-priz'n-ment) n. act of imprisoned; restraint of liberty; custody; confinement.
improbability (im-prob-a-bif-i-ti) n. quality of being improbable; unlikeli-

improbable (im-prob'a-bl) a. not probable; improbably (im-prob'a-bl) adv. in an improbably improbable inanner.

improbation (im-pru-ba-shun) n. [L.] the proving of, or an action of reduction because of, falsehood or forgery.

improbative, improbatory a-tiv, -turi) a. tending to disprove.

in probity (im-problets, problets, fr. improbity) and problets, problets, fr. integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty. improficiency (im-proficiency) in lack of proficiency.

impromptu (im-promptu) adv. or a. L., in readiness, at hand, fr. promptus, ready, of prompt of hand; without previous study;—n. an off-hand or extemporaneous composition; a witty or humorous saying expressed at the moment.

improper (im-proper) a. unsuitable; ill-adapted unfit; unbecoming; indecent; inaccurate; unusual; contarty to the rules or usage of a language; ungrammatical.

improperly (im-proper-li) adv. in an improper incongruously; inaccurately. incongruously; inaccurately.

impropriate (in-pro-pri-at) v.t. [L. in and prius, one's own] to appropriate to private use; to place the profits of ecclesiastical property, for care and disbursement, in the hands of a layman.

impropriation (im-pro-pri-a'-shun) n. act benefice in the hands of a layman or lay corporation; a benefice in the hands of a layman or lay corporation; a benefice in the hands of a layman, or of a lay corporation. impropriator (im-pro-pri-a-tur) n. a layman that holds church lands, or an ecclesiastical living.

impropriety (im-pru-pri'e-ti) n. unfitness or unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances; inaccuracy of speech; ungrammatical construction; any unbecoming act. improvability (im-proo-va-bili-ti) n. the state or quality of being improvable. improvable (im-proo-va-bl) a. capable of being improved; susceptible of improvement; capable of being used to advantage; available; ment; capable of being used to advantage; available; capable of cultivation.

improvableness (im-proova-bl-nes) n. suscapableness of being made better.

capaneness of being made better.

improvably (im-proof-va-bli) adv. in a manner that admits of improvement.

improve (im-proof) v.t. [(). F. aproer, approver, to benefit, fr. a = L. ad and prou, profit to make better; to advance in value or good qualities; to use or employ to good purpose; to turn to account; to augment; to increase; to handle a theme or subject, so as

to derive a practical moral lesson from it;—v.t. to grow better; to advance in goodness, knowledge, or other excellence; to be made more productive, as land by culture; to become more prosperous, as business; to show marks of improvement; to increase in value; to be enhanced; to rise in the market.

improvement (im-proov'ment) n. act of heing improving, a sate of nemp improving, a sate of nemp improved; advancement in moral worth, knowledge, or other excellence; tillage; cultivation of land; culture; instruction, as of the mind; edification; practical application of a discourse; lesson taught or learned from a subject or event; beneficial use of means or advantage. advantages.

improver (im-proof-ver) n. one that, or that which improves; a learner in dressmaking a lady's dress-pad or bustle.

a lady's dress-pad or bustle.

improvidence (im-provi-dens) n. quality of being improvident.

improvident (im-provi-dent) a. [L. in. not, and E. provident] not provident and E. provident] not provident; wanting forecast; neglecting to provide for the future; spending or wasting present means without thought for future exigencies; inconsiderate; neglecting to develope for the future; spending or wasting present means without thought for future exigencies; inconsiderate; negligent: heedless. improvidently (im-provi-dent-li) adv. without the proving (im-proof-ving) ppr. making better; using advantageously; turning to account; growing better, as in health; advancing in excellence of any kind.

improvingly (im-proof-ving-li) adv. in an improvisate (im-provi-sāt) v.t. to improvise; improvisation (im-prov-i-sāt/shun) n. act performing music extemporaneously; that which is improvised.

improvised. (im-pro-viz') v.t. [L. in, not, and proimprovise visus, foreseen] to compose and speak,
or perform, extemporaneously, esp. verse and music; to
get up off-hand, or without previous preparation, as an
entertainment, etc.; to do anything suddenly; to
extemporize;—v.i. to speak or perform compositions,
esp. in verse and music, without previous preparation. improviser (im-pro-vi-zer) n. one that improvises.

improviso (im-pro-vi-zō) a. [It.] not studied or prepared.

improvvisatore (im-pro-vi-za-tō'rā) n., pl. vi-za-tō'rē) [It.] a man that composes and sings or performs music, or recites rhymes and short poems, extemporaneously, on any given subject. Also improvisator (im-provi-sa-tur).

improvvisatrice (im-pro-vi-za-trē-chā) n.; pro-vi-za-trē-chē) a woman that improvises. Also

improvisatrix (im-prov-i-sā-triks).
imprudence (in-proodens) n. want of prudence; incaution; indiscretion; inconsideration; rashness.

imprudent (im-proodent) a. [L. in. not, and E. prudent] wanting prudence or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; incautious; unadvised:

imprudently (im-proodent-li) adv. in an imprudent manner; indiscreetly. impuberty (im-puber-ti) n. [L. in, not, and puber, the signs of manhood, hair) state of being under the age in which marriage can be legally contracted; immaturity.

impubic (im-pū'-bik) a. below the age of puberty.

impudence (im'pū-dens) n. quality of being impudent; shamelessness; want of modesty; effrontery; sanciness; audacity; impertinence; pertness.

impudent (im'pū-dent) a. [L. impudens fr. i) and pudere, to be ashamed] shameless; wanting modesty; unblushing; forward; bold; saucy; impertinent; brazen; pert; immodest; insolent. impudently (im'pū-dent-li) adv. in an impudent manner; with indecent assurance. impudicity (im-pū-dis'i-ti) n. immodesty; shamelessness.

impugn (im-pūn') v.t. [L. in and pugnare, fight] to attack by words or arguments; to contradict; to call in question.

impugnable (im-pū'na-bl) a. capable of being impugnable (im-pū'na-bl) a. capable of being impugned.

impugner (im-pū-ner) n. one that impugns or opposes.

impuissance (im-pū-i-sans) n. [F.] impotence; weakness; inability.

impuissant (im-pū-i-sant) a. [F. ir. L. in, not, and potens, powerful, cf. potent]

impulse (im-puls) n. [L. impellere, pp. impulsus, by a body in motion to a body at rest; the motion or effect produced by a sudden action of applied force; influence on the mind; motive; instigation; impression; idea received; inclination; bias or tendency to

impulsion (im-pulshun) n. act of impelling or driving onward; influence acting unexpectedly or temporarily on the mind; impulse.

impulsive (im-pulsiv) a. having the power of driving or impelling; acting momentarily, or by impulse—hence, quick and forcible; violent; rash; hasty.

impulsively (im-pul'siv-li) adv. with force; by

impulsiveness (in-pulsiv-nes) n. the quality of being impulsive.

impunity (in-pul-in-ti)n. || L. impunities, impunity, impunity, in not, and poene, punishment| exemption from punishment or penalty; exemption from injury or loss; security.

impure (im-pur) n. [L. in. not, and E. pure] not pure: mixed; adulterated; foul; feculent; defiled by sin; tainted; vitiated; corrupt; unhallowed; unholy; having no redeeming or purifying element; unhallowed; unholy; having no redeeming or purifying element; un-chaste; lewd; ceremonially unclean; not grammatically correct

impurely (im-pūr-li) adv. in an impure manner, impureness (im-pūr-nes) n. the condition or state of being impure.

impurity (im-pūr-li-li) n. want of purity; state of being mixed with some foreign or baser substance; imperfect or adulterated form of a material body, any inferior or foul element or inverdient, bones. body; any inferior or foul element or ingredient hence, in morals, defilement; pollution; lewdness; obscenity; legal or ceremonial uncleanness; any foul or filthy thought, act, or word; an incorrect or ungrammatical form of speech.

impurple (im-pur-pl) v.t. to empurple.

imputability (im-pū-ta-bil-i-ti) n. the quality of being imputable. Also imputableness

imputable (im-pu'ta-bl) a. capable of being imputed or charged; chargeable; ascribable; attributable.

imputably (im-pū-ta-bli) adv. by imputation.

imputation (im-pū-tā'shnn) n act of imputing; charge of evil; censure; reproach—hence, hint; intimation; slight notice; the act of charging or attributing to one that which really belongs to another; [Theol.] the attribution of the sin and guilt of mankind, with their penal consequences, to Christ; the attribution of Christ's sufferings and death, with His meritorious righteousness, to those that believe in His name.

imputative (im-pū'ta-tiv) a. coming by imputative tion; imputed.
imputatively (im-pū'ta-tiv) adv. by imputatimpute (im-pū'ta-tiv-li) adv. by imputatimpute (im-pū't) v.t. [L. in and putare, reckon, to one as the author or occasion of; to reckon to one what is not recognite by

what is not properly his.

imputed (im-pū'ted) a. ascribed; charged to the account of.

imputer (im-pū'ter) n. one that imputes.

imputrescible (im-pū-tres-i-hl) a not subject to putrefaction or corruption.
in (in) prep. [A.S.] within; inside of; indicating a present relation to time, space, or condition; on behalf of; on account of; by; through; because; since

(with that);—adv. not out; inside; with privilege or possession; closely; immediately;—n. a person that is in office; the opposite of out; a nook or corner (generally pl.). In as far as, to the extent that. In as much as, considering that. In itself, apart from outside relations. considering that. In 1861, apart from outside relations. Ins and outs, turns and windings; nooks and corners. In that, since, seeing that. In the air, floating; current, as a rumour. To be in with, to be on terms of intimacy with. To breed in and in, see breed. To keep in with, to keep close to; to be intimate with.

inability (in-a-bili-ti) n. [L. in, not, and E. ability] want of sufficient means; deficiency; want of moral power.

power.

inabstinence (in-ab'sti-nens) n. indulgence of appetite.

inabusively (in-a-bū'siy-li) adv. without abuse; inaccessibility (in-ak-ses-i-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being inaccessible. Also inaccessibleness.

inaccessible (in-ak-ses-i-bl) a. not accessible; unapproachable; unattainable; inaccessibly (in-ak-ses-i-bli) adv. in an inaccessible manner; unapproachably. inaccordant (in-a-kor-dant) a. not agreeing.

inaccuracy (in-ak-ū-ra-si) n. want of accuracy or exactness; mistake; defect.
inaccurate (in-ak-ū-rat) a not accurate; inexact; incorrect; not according to truth or reality; erroneous; carelessly formed.

reality; erroneous; carelessly formed.

inaccurately (in-ak-ū-rat-li) adv. in an inaccurately (in-ak-ū-rat-li) adv. in an inacquiescent (in-ak-vi-es-ent) a not acquiescing.

inaction (in-ak-shun) be want of action; idleness; rest; inactivity.

inactive (in-ak-tiv) a not active; having no power to move; inert; not disposed to action or effort; idle; sluggish; indolent; slothful; lazy inactively (in-ak-tiv-li) adv. in an inactive namer; idly; sluggishly.

inactivity (in-ak-tiv-li) a, quality of being inactivity (in-ak-tiv-li) a, quality of being inactivity; idleness; sluggishness; indolence.

inadaptable (in-a-dap-ta-bil-li-ti) a, want of adaptable (in-a-dap-ta-bil) a, unable to be adapted; unsuitable.

inadaptation (in-al-ap-ta-bil) a, unable to be inadaptation (in-al-ap-ta-bil) a, unable to be inadaptation (in-al-ap-ta-bil) a, unable to be inadaptation; in-sufficiency; in-sufficien

equality; insufficiency; inecompetency.

inadequate (in-ad-e-kwat) a. not adequate; inequality; insufficient; inequality the purpose; insufficient to effect the object; partial; incomplete; defective; inequal; insufficient; incompetent; incapable.

inadequately (in-ad-e-kwat-li) adr. not fully or sufficiently; incompletely, inadequateness (in-ad-e-kwat-nes) a. insufficiency; incompletely.

inadequation (in-ad-c-kwā'shun) n. want of exact correspondence. inadherent (in-ad-hēr'ent) a. not adhering; free. inadhesion (in-ad-hē'zhun) n. [L. in, not, and E. adhesion] want of adhesion.

inadhesive (in-ad-hē-siv) a. not adhesive.

inadmissibility (in-ad-mis-i-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be received.

inadmissible (in-ad-mis'i-bl) a. not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received; incompetent; irrelevant. inadmissibly (in-ad-mis'i-bli) adv. in a manner not admissible.

inadvertence, inadvertency (inver-tens, -ten-si) n. act or habit of not turning the mind to; want of thought or attention; absence of mind; an oversight, mistake, or fault proceeding from negligence or want of thought. inadvertent (in-ad-ver-tent) a. (L. in, not, and E. adver-tent) not turning the mind to a matter; heedless of events or occurrences; careless; negligent; absent in mind.

inadvertently (in-ad-ver-tent-li) adv. from want of attention; inconsiderately; thoughtlessly; carelessly.

inalienability, inalienableness (in-al-yen-a-bil-i-ti, in-al-yen-a-bi-e-ti) in-al-yen-a-bi-es) n. the state or quality of being inalienable (in-al-yen-a-bl) a. incapable of inalienable (in-al-yen-a-bi) al-yen-a-bi-e-ti) al-yen-a

whom one is in love.

inamorato (in-ā-mo-rā'tō) n. [It.] one that is enamoured, or in love; a lover.

inane (in-ān') a. [It. inans] destitute of contents; empty; void of sense or intelligence;—n.

void space ; emptiness.

void space; emptiness.

inanimate (in-an'i-mat) a. (L. in, not, and E. animate) not animate; destitute of life or spirit; inert; inactive; dull; soulless; spiritless.

inanimation (in-an-i-mā-shun) n. want of animation. Also inanimateness.

inanition (in-a-nish'un) n. [inane] emptiness; want of nutrition; starvation; exhaustion from want.

inanity (in-an-i-ti) n. vacuity; void space; empti-inappeasable (in-a-pē-za-bl) a. not to be appeasable (in-a-pē-za-bl) a. inappetence, inappetency (in aprint tens,

-ten-si) n. failure of appetite; lack of inclination.

inapplicability (in-ap-li-ka-bil) on the purpose; unsuited; undapplicable (in-ap-li-ka-bil) on tapplicable; inapplicable (in-ap-li-ka-bil) on tapplicable; inapplicable (in-ap-li-ka-bil) on tapplicable; inappropriate; inapposite, unadapted; inappropriate; inapposite. inapplicably (in-ap-li-ka-bil) ode. In a measure inapplicably (in-ap-li-ka-bil) ode. In a measure inapplicable, in-ap-li-ka-bil) odes in a measure inapplicable in the purpose.

inapposite (in-ap-u-zit) a. not apposite; not fit inappositely (in-ap-u-zit-li) adv. not pertinent, inappositely (in-ap-u-zit-li) adv. not pertinently inappreciable (in-a-pre-shi-a-bl) a. not appreciable (in-a-pre-shi-a-bl) a. not appreciable (in-a-pre-shi-a-bl) a.

valued or estimated.

inappreciative (in-a-prē'shi-ā-tiv) a. not valuing or esteeming justly. inapprehensible (in-a-pre-len'si-bl) a. not intelligible.

inapprehension (in-ap-re-hen'shun) n. want of apprehension. (in-ap-re-hen'shun) n. want of apprehension. (in-ap-ro-hen'shun) n. ot approachable; inaccessible. inappropriate (in-a-pro-pri-at-i) a. unbecoming: unsuitable. inappropriately (in-a-pro-pri-at-li) adv. not suitably. inappropriateness (in-a-pro-pri-at-nes) n. unsuitableness. inappt (in-apt') a. (L. in. not and antess. fit unfit.

inapt (in-apt') a. (L. in, not and aptus, fit] unfit; insuitable. inaptitude (in-apti-tūd) n. want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.

inaptly (in-apt'li) adv. unfitly; unsuitably.

inaptness (in-aptines) n. the quality of being inapt;

awkwardness.
inarch (in-arch) v.t. [1. in, not, and inarch E. arch] to graft by inarching.
inarching (in-ar'ching) n. the inarching process of grafting by uniting, as a scion to a stock, without separating it from its parent tree.

inarticulate (in-ar-tik-u-lat) a. not articulate; not

distinct, or with distinction of syllables; not jointed or articulated.



Inarching

inarticulately (in-ar-tik'ū-lat-li) adv. in an inarticulateness (in-ar-tik'ū-lat-nes) n. inarticulateness (in-ar-tik'ū-lat-nes) n. inarticulation (in-ar-tik-ū-lat-shun) n. indistinctness of sounds in speaking. inartificial (in-ar-ti-lish-al) a. not artificial; not art: artless: simple. art; artless; simple.

inartificially (in-ar-ti-fish'-al-i) adv. without art; in an artless manner; contrary to the rules of art.

inartistic (in-ar-tis'tik) a. not artistic; deficient in appreciation of art.
inartistically (in-ar-tis'ti-kal-i) adv. in an inartistic manner.

inasmuch (in-az much') adv. seeing that; considering that; since (followed by as).
inattention (in-a-ten-shun) n. want of attention or consideration; heedlessness; thoughtlessness; neglect. Also inattentiveness.
inattentive (in-a-ten'tiv) a. not fixing the mind on an object; carcless; heedless; regardless; thoughtless.

inattentively (in-a-ten'tiv-li) adv. without inaudibility, inaudibleness (in-aw-di-bil)

i-ti, in-aw'di-bl-nes) n. the state or quality of being inaudible.

inaudible (in-aw-di-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. audible | not audible; incapable of being heard; making no sound; noiseless; silent. inaudibly (in-aw-di-bli) adv. in a manner not to

inaugural (in-aw-gu-ral) a. pertaining to, or performed or pronounced at, an inauguration.

inauguration.

inaugurate (in-aw'gū-rāt) v.t. [L. in and augurate augurare, to augur] to induct into an office in a formal manner; to set in motion or action; to make a public exhibition of for the first time.

inauguration (in-aw-gū-rā'shun) n. act of inducting into office with appropriate ceremonies; solemn or formal beginning of any novement, public exhibition, and the like.

inaugurator (in-aw-gū-rātur) n. one that begins or initiates.

inauguratory (in-aw-gil-ra-tu-ri) a. suited or pretaining to inauguration.
inaurate (in-aw-gil) r.t. [L. in, on, and aurare, to cover with gold, fr. aurum, gold] to cover with gold; to gild.

inauration (in-aw-rā/shun) n. the act or process of gilding.
inauspicious (in-aw-spish/us) a. not auspicious; ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; unfavourable.

inauspiciously (in-aw-spish'us-li) adr. with ill omens; unfortunately: unfavourably.

inauspiciousness (in-aw-spish'us-nes) n. unluckiness; unfavourableness.

inauthoritative (in-aw-thor'i-tā-tiv) a.
inauthoritativeness (in-aw-thor'i-tā-tivinauthoritativeness (in-aw-thor'i-tā-tivnes) n. the quality

or state of being without authority or commission.

inbeing (in-be-ing) n. [in and being] inherence;
inherent existence.
inboard (in-be-ing) inside the hull or bulwarks;
toward the inside; nearer to the centre;

-adv. on board.

inbond (inbond) a said of a brick or stone in building when it is laid with its length at right angles to the surface of the wall (opposed to outbond).

inborn (in'born) a. born in, or with; implanted by inbreak (in'brik) n. [in and break] a sudden inbreaking (in'braking) n. the act of breaking in; invasion; inroad.

inbreathe (in-breth') v.t. to infuse by breathing.

inbred (in'bred) a. bred within; innate; inherent;

inbreed (in-brēd') v.t. to produce or generate

Inca (ing'ka) n. a title given to the king or prince of Peru, before its conquest by the Spaniards, under Pizarro, in 1531. incage (in-kaj') v.t. to confine in a cage; to inclose. incagement (in-kāj-ment)n.

a cage; imprisonment. incalculability (in-kal-kū-n. incapability of being calculated. Also incalculableness.

incalculable (in-kal-kū-la-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. calculable] not capable of

being calculated; beyond calculation; very great.

incalculably (in-kal-kū-la- Inca. bli) adv. beyond calculation of

reckoning; inconceivably.
incalescence (in-ka-les-ens) n. the state of incalescent (in-ka-les-ent) n. [L. in and cales-ence, grow warm] increasing in heat. 1ncamp (in-kamp') v. Same as encamp.

incandesce (in-kan-des') v.t. to cause to glow;—
incandescence (in-kan-des'-ens) n. a white
ness of a body caused by intense heat.

incandescent (in kan-descent) a. [L. incandere, to glow] white or glowing with heat. Incandescent light, an intense white light.

incanescent (in-ka-nes'ent) a. [L. incanescere, become gray] hoary [Bot.].
incantation (in-ka-nes'ent) no. [L. incanescere, chant] act of enchanting; enchantment; a charm for raising spirits, etc., by singing or chanting mystic words.

or chanting mystic words.

incantatory (in-kan'ta-tu-ri) a dealing by enchantment; magical.

incapability (in-kā-pa-bil-i-ti)n. quality of being incapability (in-kā-pa-bil-i-ti)n. quality of being power; want of legal qualifications. Also incapableness.

incapable (in-kā-pa-bil) a. [L. in, not, and E. cupuble] wanting size or space to hold or contain; wanting physical strength; wanting mental power or ability; unable to learn or understand; unfit; incompetent; insufficient; not susceptible of; unable by moral character or disposition to do, as a dishonourable deed; unqualified or disqualified in a legal sense.

incapably (in-kā-pa-bil) adv. in an incapable manner.

incapacious (in-ka-pā-shus) a. not large or incapacious (in-ka-pā-shus-nes) n. taining space.

taining space.

taining space.

incapacitate (in-ka-pas-i-tāt) v.t. [L. in, not, and E. capacitate] to deprive of natural power; to disable; to deprive of competent power or ability; to weaken; to deprive of legal or constitutional requisites; to disqualify.

incapacitation (in-ka-pas-i-tā-shun) n. the act incapacity (in-ka-pas-i-tā-shun) n. the act incapacity (in-ka-pas-i-tā-shun) n. the act incapacity (in-ka-pas-i-tā-shun) n. the act incapacity; incapacity; incapacity; defect of intellectual power; want of legal ability or competency; disqualification; disability; incompetency; unitness, incarcerate (in-kār-se-rāt) v.t. [L. in, and carcer, prison] to imprison; to confine in a jail or prison; to shut up or inclose.

jail or prison; to shut up or inclose. incarceration (in-kar-se-ra/shun) n. act of imprisoning or confining; im-

prisonment.

incarcerator (in-kar-se-rā-tur) n. one that incarcates or imprisons. incarnadine (in-kar-na-din) a. [F.] flesh-coloured; of a carnation colour, pale red ;-v.t. to dye red.

incarnate (in-kar-nāt) v.t. [L. in, in, and caro, carnis, flesh] to clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh; (in-kar-nat) a, invested with flesh; embodied in a fleshy nature and form; -v.i, to form flesh. incarnation (in kar-nai-shun) n. act of clothing with, or adding, flesh; process of healing and filling up a cut or a wound by the growth of new flesh; sp. act of assuming human body and the nature of man. as Jesus Christ; a striking exemplification

in person or act; a manifestation.

incarnative (in-kar-ng-tiv) n. a medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh and to cicatrize wounds;—a. causing new flesh

new nesn and to cicatrize wounds;—a. causing new nesn to grow; healing.
incase (in-kās) v.t. to inclose in a case; to surround with something solid.
incasement (in-kās-ment) n. act or process of inclosing; any inclosingsubstance.
incast (in-kāst) n. something thrown by way of good measure.

incaution (in-kaw-shun) n. want of caution; heedlessness.

incautious (in-kaw-shus) a. not cautious; un-inconsiderate; imprudent; careless; heedless; thoughtless. incautiously (in-kaw-shus-li) adv. in an in-cautious manner.

incautiousness (in-kaw-shus-nes) n. want of caution; unwariness. incavate, incavated (m-ka-vāt, in-ka-made

hollow; bent round or inward.

incavation (in-ka-vä-shun) n. [L. incavare, make hollow; an excavation; a depression.

incelebrity (in-se-leb'ri-ti) n. lack of celebrity.

incendiarism (in-sen-dya-rizm) n. [L. incendere to set on fire] the act or practice of maliciously setting fire to buildings.

incendiary (in-sen-dya-ri) n. one that mali-

incendiary (in-sen-tya-ri) n. one that manhouse or other building; a person that excites or inflames factions; an agitator;—n. pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling; inflammatory; seditious; factious. incendious (in-sen-di-us) a. promoting faction or contention.

incendiously (in-sen-di-us-li) adv. so as to excite factions.

incensation (in-sen-si-shun) n. the burning or offering of incense.

incense (in-sens) v. t. L. incendere, pp. incensus, to enkindle or inflame to violent anger; to enrage; to exasperate; to provoke; to irritate; -(in-sens) n. odours of spices and gums burned in religious rites; a mixture of fragrant gums, spices, and the like, for producing a perfume—hence, acceptable offerings, prayers, or praises. Incense-breathing, exhaling sweet odours. Incense-burner, a stand on which to burn incense.

incensement (in-sen-sment) n. violent rage;
incenser (in-sen-ser) n. one that, or that which,
inflames or excites. Also incensor,
incension (in-sen-shun) n. the act of kindling;
state of being on fire.
incensive (in-sen-siv) a. tending to excite or
provoke; inflammatory.
incensory (in-sen-su-ri) n. the vessel in which
incense is burned; a censer.

incensurable (in-sen'shur-a-bl) n. not censurable able.
incentive (in-sen'tiv) n. [L. incinere, sing] inciting; encouraging or moving: n. motive; spur; stimulus; incitement; encouragement. incentively (in-sen'tiv-li) adv. in an inciting manner.
incept (in-sept') v.t. [L. incipere, begin] to take in, to seize; -v.t. to commence or begin.

incepting (in-septing) a. incipient; beginning. inception (in-sep'shun) n. beginning; commencement.

inceptive (in-sep-tiv) a. beginning; expressing beginning; noting a verb that expresses the beginning of an action or course of conduct.

inceptively (in-sep'tiv-li) adv. in an inceptive

inceptor (in-septur) n. a beginner; one in the rudiments; one that is on the point of taking the degree of master of arts at an English university.

inceration (in-se-ra/shun) n. [L. in, on, and cera, wax] a covering with wax.

incertain (in-ser'tin) a. uncertain.

incertainty (in-ser'-tin-ti) n. uncertainty.

incertitude (in-ser'ti-tūd) n. uncertainty; doubt-uness; doubt-incessably (in-ses'a-bi) adv. continually; without intermission.
incessancy (in-ses'an-si) n. quality of being incessant; unintermitted continuance.

Also incessantness.

incessant (in-ses'ant) a. [L. in and cessare, continuing or following without interruption; uninterrupted; ceaseless; continual; con-

incessantly (in-ses'ant-li) adv. without ceasing; incest (in'sest) n. [L. in. not, and castus, chaste] between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited.

incestuous (in-ses-tū-us) a. guilty of incest; incestuous (involving the crime of incest. incestuously to involve the crime of incest.

incestuousness (in-ses'tū-us-nes) n. the state or quality of being

inch (insh) n. [A.S. ynce, fr. L. uncia, twelfth part of anything. cf. ounce] the twelfth part of a foot; a small distance, degree, or quantity; a point of time; -v.t. to mark in inches; to drive by small degrees, or by inches; to deal out or give sparingly. Inch-meal, n. a piece an inchlong;—a. by small degrees; little by little. 1nch (insh) n. [Gael. innis] a small island.

incharitable (in-char-i-ta-bl) a. uncharitable. inchoate (in kō-āt) a. [L. inchoare, pp. inchoatus, begin] recently or just begun; incipient; incomplete.

inchoately (in kō-āt)i) adv. in an inchoate manner.

inchoation (in-kō-ā'shun) n. the act of beginning; inception.
inchoative (in-kō-ā-tiv) a. inceptive; rudimentary

inchpin (insh-pin) n. [Etym. doubtful] the sweet-bread of a deer.

incidence (in si-dens) n. the act or state of falling onus; direction in which a body, or a ray onlist direction in which about or large of light or heat, falls on any surface.

Angle of incidence, the angle that a ray of light or radiant heat falling on any surface, makes with a perpendicular to that surface.

incident (in'si-dent) a. I. b B upon, as aray of light upon reflecting A B F, angle of insurface; coming accidentally; casual; cidence; O B F, fortuitous; liable to happen; occasional; angle of reflection.

fortutous; hable to happen; occasionar; dependent upon, or appertaining to, another thing, called the principal;—n. that which falls out or takes place; event; casualty; that which happens aside of the main design; an episode or subordinate action; circumstance; fact; adventure; accident.

incidental (in-si-den'tal) a. happening as an occasional event; casual; not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional; accidental;

sary to the enter purpose, consider the fortuitous; contingent.

incidentally (in-si-den-tal-i) adv. without intention; accidentally; casually;
beside the main design; occasionally,
incidentalness (in-si-den-tal-nes)n. the state
of being incidental.

incidentless (in-si-dent-les) a. uneventful.

incinerable (in-sin'e-ra-bl) a. that may be reduced to ashes.

incinerate (in sin'e-rat) v.t. [L. in and cinis, cineris, ashes] to burn to ashes;—(in-sin'e-rat) a. burned to ashes.

incineration (in-sin-e-ra-shun) n. act of re-incinerator (in-sin-e-ra-tur) n. afurnace or retort incinerator (in-sin-e-ra-tur) n. afurnace or retort for reducing bodies to ashes.

incipience (in-sip'i-ens) n. beginning; commencement. Also incipiency. incipient (in-sip'i-ent) a. [L. incipiency. incipient] (in-sip'i-ent) a. [L. incipiency. incipient] (in-sip'i-ent-li) adv. in an incipient manner. incise (in-siz') v.t. [L. incidere, pp. incisus, to cut] to cut in; to carve; to engrave. incised (in-siz') a. cut; caused by cutting; [Bot.] incision (in-siz') a. cut; caused by cutting; into a substance; separation of the surface of any substance made by a cutting or pointed instrument; a cut; a gash.

a cut; a gash.

incisive (in-si'siv) a. having the quality of cutting or penetrating, as with a sharp instrument—hence, sharp; acute; sarcastic; biting; trenchant. 1ncisively (in-si-siv-li) adv. sharply; acutely.

incisiveness (in-si-siv-nes) n. the quality of being incisive.

incisor (in-si-sur) n. a cutter; a foretooth that cuts, bites, or separates.
incisory (in-si-sur) u. having the quality of cutting. Also incisorial (in-si-sci-ial).
incisure (in-si-sur) n. a cut; an incision; a notch.
incitant (in-si-tant) a. exciting; stimulating;—n.
incitation (in-si-si-shun) n. act of inciting; incentive; impulse:

incentive; impulse.

incitative (in-sī-ta-tiv) n. a stimulant; a pro-incitative vocative.

incite (in-sīt) v.t. [L. incitare, rouse, cf. cite] to stimulate; to animate; to encourage.

incitement which incites or moves to action;

motive; incentive; stimulus; encouragement.

inciter (in-si-ter) n. one that, or that which, incites.

incitingly (in-sī'ting-li) adv. so as to excite to action; in a way to stimulate.

incivil (in-siv'-il) a. rude; unpolite; uncivil.

incivil (in-siv-il) a. rude; unpolite; uncivil.

incivility (in-si-vil-1-ti) n. want of courtesy;
rudeness; impoliteness; any act of
ill-breeding; breach of good manners; uncourteousness;
nmannerliness; disrespect.

incivism (in-si-v.rm) n. [F.] want of patriotism;
neglect of one's duty as a citizen.

inclavated (in-kla-va-ted) a. [L. in and clavus,
nail] set; fast fixed.

inclemency (in-klem-en-si)n. want of clemency;
harshness; severety; cruelty; boisterousness; storminess; severe cold; raininess.

inclement (in-klem-ent) a. not clement; void of
tenderness; unmerciful; severe;
harsh; rainy; stormy; boisterous; rigorously cold, etc.
inclemently 'in-klem-ent-i) adv. in an ininclinable (in-kli-na-ib) n. leaning; tending to;
having a propension of will; somewhat disposed; capable of being influenced or biased.
inclinableness (in-kli-na-ib)-nes) n. state of
inclinableness (in-kli-na-ib)-nes) n. state of
inclinableness (in-kli-na-ib-nes) n. state of
inclinable (in-kli-na-ib-nes) n. state of
being inclinable; inclining;
leaning; tendency towards a pointbent of the mind or will; propensity; natural aptness;
particular disposition; bias: favour for one thing more

bent of the mind or will: propensity; natural apiness; particular disposition; bias; favour for one thing more than another; love for; fancy of; regard; desire: [Phar., the act of decanting a clear liquid from sediment; [Physics] the dip of the magnetic needle; [Math.] the angle between two lines or planes.

inclinatory (in-kli-na-tu-ri)a. having the quality of leaning or inclining.

incline (in-klīn') v.t. [L. inclinare, bend down, fr. in, towards, and clinare, to lean] to cause to deviate from a line, position, or direction; to give a tendency or propension to, as to the will or affections; to dispose; to bend; to cause to stoop or how;—v.i. to deviate from a line, direction, or course; to bend; to slope;

deviate from a line, direction, or course; to bend; to slope; to lean; to favour an opinion, a course of conduct, or a person; to be disposed;—(in-klin) n. an ascent or descent, as in a road or railway; a grade; a slope.

inclined (in-klind) a. having a leaning or tenmaking an angle with some line or plane. Inclined plane, a plane that makes an acute angle with the plane of the horizon; one of the mechanical powers. Inclined strata, strata that dip at an angle with the horizon.

incliner (in-kli-ner) n. one clined dial.

Ab, inclined plane.

clined dial.

inclining (in-klī-ning) n. disposition; inclina-

inclinometer (in-kli-nom'e-ter) n. an instru-ment for ascertaining the slope of an embankment; an instrument for finding the vertical component of the earth's magnetic force.

inclip (in-klip') v.t. to embrace; to encircle.

incloister (in-klois'ter) v.t. to shut up or confine in a cloister.
inclose (in-kloz') v.t. [F. enclos, fr. L. in, in, and claudere, to shut to surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides; to encompass; to put within a case, envelope, or the like; to cover; to enclose.

incloser (in-klo-zer) n. one that, or that which, incloses.

inclosure (in-klo-zhūr) n. act of inclosing; state of being inclosed, shut up, or encompassed; that which is inclosed; a space separated and fenced in; a barrier or fence.

incloud (in-kloud') v.t. to darken or obscure.

include (in-klood') v.t. [L. includere, pp. inclusus, to shut in] to confine within; to shut up; to comprehend, as a genus the species, the whole a part, an argument or reason the inference; to embrace; to

comprise. Inclusa (in-klóó'sa) n.pl. [1. includere, shut in] a tribe of shell-hearing acephalous molluses, characterized by the closed state of the mantle that

inclusive (in-klöó-siy) a. inclosing; encircling; comprehending the stated limit, number, or extremes.

number, or extremes.

inclusively (in-klôó'siv-li) adv. in an inclusive manner; so as to include.

incoagulable (in-kô-ag'ū-la-bl) a. incapable of being coagulated.

incoercible (in-kô-gr-si-bl) a. not to be coerced or compelled.

incog (in-kog') adv. [contr. fr. incognito] in disguise; in a manner not to be known.

incogitable (in-koj'i-ta-bl) a. not cogitable; unthinkable.

incogitable unthinkable.

incogitance, incogitancy tans, tansi) n. [L.] want of thought, or of the power of thinking, incogitant thoughtless; not able to think incogitantly (in-koj²i-tant-li) adv. without thought or consideration.

incogitative (in-koj²i-ta-tiv) a. not thinking; incogitative (in-koj²i-ta-tiv) a. not thinking; incognita (in-kog²ni-ta) a. unknown; disguised; incognita (in-kog²ni-ta) a. and adv. [It. fr. L. disguise: in an assumed character and under an assumed

disguise; in an assumed character and under an assumed disguise; in an assumed character and under an assumed title;—n, a man unknown or in disguise, or under an assumed character; the assumption of a feigned character; the state of being in disguise; disguise.

incognizable (in-kog-ni-, in-kon-i-za-hl) a. [I. in and cognoscere, know] not to be recognized; undistinguishable; undiscernible.

incognizance (in-kog'ni-, in-kon'i-zans) n.

apprehend.

incognizant (in-kog-ni-, in-kon-i-zant) a. not cognizant; failing to apprehend.

incognoscible (in-kog-nos-i-bl) a. not to be known or recognized.

incoherence (in-kō-hēr-ens) n. want of connection; incongruity; inconsistency.

incoherent (in-kō-hēr-ent) a. not coherent, incongruous; inconsistent.

incoherent (in-kō-hēr-ent-li) adv. in coherent, incoherent (in-kō-hēr-ent-li) adv. in coherent.

incoherently (in-kö-hör-ent-li) adv. in an incoherent manner; inconsist-

ently; without coherence of parts.

incoherentness (in-kō-hēr-ent-nes) n. want of coherence.

incohesion (in-kō-hē'zhun) n. want of cohesion.

incoincidence (in-kō-in'si-dens) n. want of coincidence or agreement.

incoincident (in-kō-in/si-dent) a. not coincident or agreeing.
incombustibility (in-kun-bus-ti-bil-i-ti) n.
quality of being incombustible.

Also incombustibleness.

incombustible (in-kum-bus/ti-bl) a. not combustible (in-kum-bus/ti-bl) a. not combustible (in-kum-bus/ti-bl) a. not combustible; not capable of being burned, decomposed, or consumed, by fire.

incombustibly (in-kum-bus/ti-bli) adv. so as incombustibly (in-kum-bus/ti-bli) adv. so as

income (inkum) n. [in and come] that gain which proceeds from labour, business, or property of any kind; revenue; receipts; rents; profits; interest, etc.; the annual receipts of an individual, or funds of a corporation; entrance; admission. Income-tax, an annual assessment levied on all incomes, etc., above a given amount.

incomer (in-kum-er) n. one that comes in; a new-comer; an immigrant.
incoming (in-kum-ing) a. coming in; accruing;
incommensurability (in-ku-men-sa-ra-incommensurability) (in-ku-men-sa-ra-in surableness.

incommensurable (in-ku-men-su-ra-bl) a. and mensura, measure not commensurable; having no

common measure or standard of comparison.

incommensurably (in-ku-men/sū-ra-bli)

adv. so as not to admit of mensuration.

incommensurate (in-ku-men'sū-rat) a. not commensurate; not admitting of a common measure; not of equal measure or extent; unequal; inadequate; insufficient.

incommensurately (in-ku-men'sū-rat-li) adv. not in equal or

due proportion or measure.

incommiscible (in-ku-mis4-bl) a not able to be mixed or commingled.
incommode (in-ku-mod) v.t. [L. in, not, and commodus, convenient] to give inconvenience to; to give trouble to; to annoy; to disturb; to trouble; to vex; to embarrass.
incommodious (in-ku-mō-di-us) a. inconvenience giving trouble

or advantage; giving trouble.

incommodiously (in-ku-mō'di-us-li) adv. in an incommodious manner; inconveniently; unsuitably.

incommodiousness (in-ku-mō'di-us-nes) unsuitableness.

incommodity (in-ku-modi-ti) n. [F. incommodite] inconvenience; trouble; an article useless or out of place; encumbrance.

incommunicability (in-ku-mū-ni-ka-bil'incommunicable. Also incommunicableness.

incommunicable (in-ku-mū-ni-ka-bl) a. municated or shared; inalienable; not transferable; incapable of being imparted or told to others.

incommunicably (in-ku-mū'ni-ka-bli) adv. in a manner not to be imparted or communicated

incommunicative (in-ku-mū'ni-kā-tiv) a.

municative) not communicative; not disposed to hold conversation or intercourse with; unsocial; reserved;

incommunicatively (in-ku-mū'-ni-kū-tiv-li) adv. in an incommunicative manner.

incommutability (in-ku-mū-ta-bil'i-ti) n. mutable. Also incommutableness.

mutable. Also incommutableness.
incommutable (in-ku-mi-ta-bl)a. [L. in, not, and E. commutable] not commutable; n capable of being exchanged with another.
incommutably (in-ku-mi-ta-bl)act, without reciprocal change.
incompact (in-kum-pakt) a. not compact; loose; not solid.
incomparable (in-kon-pa-ra-bl)a. [L. in and parare, contrive] not comparable; admitting of no comparison with others; peerless; matchless; transcendent.
incomparableness (in-kon-pa-ra-bl-nes) incomparable. incomparable.

incomparably (in-kom'pa-ra-bli) adv. beyond comparison; without competition.

incompassionate (in-kum-pash'un-at) a. pity; destitute of tendrness

incompassionately (in-kum-pash'un-ator tenderness.

incompassionateness (in-kum-pash' n. at-nes) n. lack of compassion or pity.

incompatibility (in-kum-pat-i-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being incompatible; inconsistency. Also incompatibleness. incompatible incompatible incompatible incompatible inconsistent; inconsistent; incongruous; repugnant; contradictory.

repugnant; contradictory.

Incompatibly (in-kum-pati-bil) adv. incompatibly sistently; incongruously.

Incompetence (in-kum-pet-tens) n. [L. in, not, and E. competence] quality of being incompetent; want of sufficient power; inability; want of means or opportunities; insufficiency; inadequacy; want of legal claim or qualitications. Also incompetency incompetent (in-kom-petent) a. not competent; wanting in adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, or the like; wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications; not lying within one's power, capacity, or legal right; unfit; unable; inadequate; insufficient; improper.

Incompetently (in-kom-petent-li) adv. insufficiently; not suitably, incomplete (in-kum-plet) a. [L. in, not, and E. complete] not complete; unfinished; imperfect; defective.

imperfect ; defective.

incompletely (in-kum-plēt'li) adv. in an incompletely complete manner; imperfectly. incompleteness (in-kum-plēt'nes) n. an unfinished state; imperfectiveness; defectiveness. Also incompletion. incomplex (in-kom'pleks) a. not complex; simple.

incomplexly (in-kom-pleks-li) adv. without complexity or confusion.

incompliable (in-kum-plf-a-bl)a. not disposed to comply.
incompliance (in-kum-plf-ans) n. want of compliance; unyielding temper

or constitution.

incompliant (in-kum-pli'ant) a. [L. in, not, and E. compliant] not compliant; unyielding.

incompliantly (in-kum-plf-ant-li) adv. in an unyielding manner. incomposite (in-kom-puz-it) a. not composite; uncompounded; simple.

incompossible (in-kom-pos'i-bl) a. not possible to be, or to be true, together; incompatible.

incomprehensibility (in-kom-pre-hen-si-of being incomprehensible; inconceivableness. Also incomprehensibleness.

incomprehensible (in-kom-pre-hen'si-bl) a. [L. in, not, con, with, and prehendere, take] incapable of being comprehended or understood; inconcivable; unintelligible.

incomprehensibly (in-kom-pre-hen'si-bli) adv. in an incomprehensible manner; so as not to be intelligible.

incomprehension (in-kom-pre-hen'shun) n. lack of comprehension or understanding.

incomprehensive (in-kom-pre-hen'siv) a. not comprehensive; unduly limited.

incomprehensively (in-kom-pre-hen'sivhensively; to a limited extent.

incomprehensiveness (in-kom-pre-hen's in-hen's i quality or state of being incomprehensive.

incompressibility (in-kun-pres-i-bil'i-ti)n, pressible, or of resisting compression. Also incompressibleness.

pressibleness.

incompressible (in-kum-pres-i-bl) a. [L. in, not, and premere, to press not compressible; resisting compression.

incomputable (in-kum-pd-i4x-bl) a. [L. in, not, incapable of being computed; incadeulable.

inconcealable (in-kum-sel-la-bl) a. [L. in, not, incapable of being computed; incadeulable.

inconcealable; not to be hid or kept secret.

inconceivability (in-kun-se-va-bil'i-ti) n. to conceivable. Also inconceivableness.

conceivable. Also inconceivableness.

inconceivable (in-kun-sc-va-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. conceivable] not conceivable; incapable of being conceived by the mind; incomprehensible.

inconceivably (in-kun-sē-va-bli)adv. ina man-inconceinity (in-kun-si-4-ti) n. [L lack of concinnity or proportion; un-

inconclusive (in-kun-kloo'siy) a. [L. in, not, and E. conclusive] not conclusive; not settling a point in debate, or in a doubtful question. inconclusively (in-kun-kloo'siy-li) adv. in an inconclusive manner.

inconclusiveness (in-kun-klöö'siv-nes) n. quality of being inconclusive.

inconcocted (in-kun-kok'ted) a. not fully digested; not matured or ripened; immature; crude; raw.

inconcoction (in-kun-kok'shun) n. the state of being undigested; unripeness. inconcrete (in - kun - krēt') a. not concrete;

inconcurring (in-kun-kur-ing) a. not con-inconcussible (in-kun-kus-i-bl) a. not con-cussible; unshakable. incondensability (in-kun-den-sa-bil-i-ii) n. the quality of not being

condensable.

incondensable (in-kun-den'sa-bl)a.incapable of condensation.
incondite (in-kon'dit) a. [L. in, not, and condensation.
dere, pp. conditus, to build]inartificial; rude; unpolished.

inconformable (in-kun-for-ma-bl) a. uncon-

inconformity (in-kun-for-mi-ti) n. noncon-inconfutable (in-kun-fū'-ta-bl) a. not to be confutably (in-kun-fū'-ta-bl) adv. unanswer-inconfutably (in-kun-fū'-ta-bli) adv. unanswer-ably.

inconsolable (in-kun-sō'la-bl) a. not consol-able; not to be comforted.

inconsolableness (in-kun-so-la-bl-nes) n.

inconsolably (in-kon-sō'la-bli) adv. in a man-

solable.

admit of consolation.

incongealable (in-kun-jē'la-bl) a. not to be congealed or frozen. incongenial (in-kun-jen-yal) a. uncongenial; not of a like nature.
incongruence (in-kong'gròò-ens) n. want of congruence, adaptation, or agreement; incongruity. incongruent (in-kong-groo-ent) a. not congruent gruent; unsuitable; inconsistent incongruity (in-kung-groot-ti) n. want of congruity; unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency; impropriety. Also incongruousness incongruous (in-kong/gróó-us) a. [L. in and congruous; not reciprocally agreeing; inconsistent; unsuitable; inappropriate; unfit; improper. incongruously (in-kong/gróó-us-li) adv. uninconnection (in-ku-nek-shun) n. want of connection; loose, disjointed inconscient, inconscious (in-kon/shi-k shus) a. unconscious. inconscionable (in-kon'shun-a-bl) a. not conscientious. inconsecutive (in-kun-sek-ū-tiv) α. disconnected. inconsecutiveness (in-kun-sek-ū-tiv-nes) without order. inconsequence (in-kon'se-kwens) n. quality of being inconsequent; inconclusiveness inconsequent (in-kon'-se-kwent) a. [L. in, not, and consequi, follow] not following from the premises; invalid; illogical; inconsistent. inconsequential (in-kon-se-kwen-shal) a. not regularly following from the premises; marked by inconsequence. inconsequentially (in-kon-se-kwen'shal-i) sequence or deduction. inconsequently (in-kon'se-kwent-li) adv. inconsiderable (in-kun-sid-er-a-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. considerable] unworthy of consideration; unimportant; trivial. inconsiderableness (in-kun-sid-er-a-bl-nes) n. quality of being inconsiderable; small importance. inconsiderable; small importance. (in-kun-sid-gr-a-bli) adn. in a small degree; very little. inconsiderate (in-kun-sid-gr-at) a. [L. in, not, and E. considerate] not considerate; not attending to the circumstances that regard safety or propriety; proceeding from heedlessness; rash; thoughtless; inattentive; negligent; improvident; careless; imprudent; indiscreet; incautious; injudicious. inconsiderately (in-kun-sid-er-at-li) adv. in an inconsiderate manner; without due regard to consequences.
inconsiderateness (in-kun-sid'er-at-nes)
to consequences; carelessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence; inattention; imprudence. inconsideration (in-kun-sid-e-rā/shun) n. want of due consideration. inconsistence, inconsistency kun sis'tens, -ten-si) n. want of consistence; incoherence; difference; disagreement; such contrariety between things

changeablenes

changeable.

steadiness or uniformity.

inconsonance (in-kon'su-nans) n. want of harmony of action or thought; disagreement of sounds; action or thought; disagreement of sounds; discording inconsonant (in-kon-su-nant) a. not agreeing; inconsonantly (in-kon-su-nant-ii) adv. in a discordant manner.

inconspicuous (in-kun-spik-ū-us) a. not conspicuous (in-kun-spik-ū-us) a. not conspicuous) (in-kun-spik-ū-us-li) adv. in an inconspicuous) adv. in an inconspicuous inconspicuousness (in-kun-spik'ū-us-nes) n. the state of being inconspicuous. inconstancy (in-kon'stan-si) n. want of constancy; mutability; fickleness; want of uniformity; dissimilitude. inconstant (in-kon stant) a. [L. in, not, and E. constant] not constant; subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose; changeable; variable; fickle; unsteady; unstable; capricious. inconstantly (in-kon-stant-li) adv. in an inconstantly constant manner. inconsumable (in-kun-sū'-ma-bl) a. incapable of being consumed. inconsumably (in-kun-sū'-ma-bli) adv. so as to be inconsumable. inconsummate (in-kun-sum-at)a.unfinished; incomplete. incontestability (in-kun-tes-ta-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being incontestable. incontestable (in-kun-tes/ta-bl) a. (L. in, not, and E. contestable) not contestincontestable (in-differences of a Lt. vi, not, able; not to be disputed; too clear to be controverted; undeniable; unquestionable; indubitable.

incontestably (in-kun-tes-ta-bli) adv. indispute inconting under indispute incontrovertibly.

inconting under (in-kun-tig-in-us) a. not conting under inconting (in-kun-tig-in-us) a. not conting under (in-kun-tig-in-us) adv.

incontinence (in-kon-ti-nens) a. quality of restraint of the passions or appetites; lewdness; inability of the animal organs to restrain their contents; involuntary discharge. Also incontinency.

incontinent (in-kon-ti-nent) a. [L. vi, not, and restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewdif, [Med.] unable to restrain natural discharges or evacuations; —adv. incontinently. natural discharges or evacuations; -adv. incontinently. incontinently (in-kon'ti-nent-li) adv. without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely; immediately; at once.
incontrollable incontrollable, incontrollable, incontrollably incontrollable, incontrollably incontrollable, incontrollably incontrollably incontrollably.

incontrovertibility (in-kon-tru-ver-ti-bil', in-kon-tru-ver-ti-bil', being incontrovertible. incontrovertible (in-kon-tru-ver-ti-bl) a. [L. as prevents connection or subsistence; incongruity; incompatibility; discrepancy in speech or writing between one statement or argument and another; variance from one political opinion or system to another; unsteadiness; not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute; indisputable. incontrovertibly (in-kon-tru-ver-ti-bli) adv. inconvenience (in-kun-venience; that which gives trouble or uneasiness; incommodiousness; uneasiness; disturbance; molestation; trouble;—v.t. to put to inconvenience; to occasion inconvenience to: to trouble. inconsistent (in-kun-sis'tent) a. [L. in, not, and consistere, stand together] incompatible; incongruous; unsuitable; discordant; contradictory; not uniform; inconstant; variable; inconvenient (in-kun-ven-yent)a. [L. in, not, coming or suitable : unfit ; inexpedient : giving trouble or uneasiness; disadvantageous; inopportune; annoying. inconsistently (in-kun-sis'tent-li) adv. in an inconsistent manner; without

inconveniently (in-kun-vēn-yent-li) adv. in an inconvenient manner; unsuitably; incommodiously, unscasonably. inconversant (in-kun-yer-sant) a. not conversant; not familiar. inconvertibility (in-kun-yer-ti-bil-i-ti) n. the quality of being not changeable or convertible into something else.

inconvertible into something eise.

inconvertible (in-kun-vertible) a. [L. in, not, and E. convertible] not convertible; not capable of being changed into something else.

inconvertibly (in-kun-vertibli) adv. so as not to be convertible.

inconvincible (in-kun-vin'si-bi) a. [L. in, not, and convincere] not convin-

cible; incapable of being convinced.

cible; incapable of being convinced.

incorporate (in-kor-po-rāt) a. [L. in, not, and E. corporate] not consisting of matter; not having a material body; unembodied; immaterial; worked into another mass; mixed; united in one body; associated;—v.t. to combine, as different ingredients, into one body or mass; to give a material form to; to embody; to combine into a structure or organization, whether material or mental; to form into a legal body or body politic; to constitute into a corporation;—v.t. to unite so as to make a part of another body: to be mixed or blended. body; to be mixed or blended.

incorporation (in-kor-pō-rā/shun) n. act of incorporating, or state of being incorporated; union of different ingredients in one mass; incorporated; union of different ingredients in one mass; combination into a structure or organization; the formation of a legal, mercantile, or political body, by the union of individuals, interest, trades, etc.

incorporator (in-kor-pō-rā-tur) n. one that forms a corporation.

incorporeal (in-kor-pō-rō-al) n. not corporeal; not consisting of matter; unembodied; immaterial; unsubstantial; spiritual.

incorporealism (in-kor-pō-rō-al-izm) n. spiritual existence.

incorporealist (in-kor-pō-rō-al-ist) n. one that believes in incorporeal existence.

existence.

incorporeally (in-kor-pō-rē-al-i) adv. without body; immaterially.

incorporeity (in-kor-pō-rē-i-ti) n. disembodied existence; immateriality.

incorrect (in-ku-rekt') a. not correct; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules; faulty; inaccurate; not in accordance with the truth; erroneous; wrong; illegal; immoral.

incorrectly (in-ku-rekt') adv. in an incorrect manner; inaccurately; not exactly.

incorrectness (in-ku-rekt-nes) n. want of correctness.

incorrigibility (in-kor-i-ji-bil-i-ti) n. quality of being incorrigible. (in-kor-i-ji-bil) n. (l. in. not, and able of being corrected or amended; irreclaimable. incorrigibleness (in-kor-i-ji-bil nes) n. incorrigibleness (in-kor-i-ji-bil-nes) n. incorrigibly (in-kor-i-ji-bil) adn. in a manner or to a degree beyond amendment. incorrodible (in-kur-ro-di-bil) n. that can not be corroupt (in-kur-upt) n. [L. in. not, and E. from decay; sound; whole; morally pure; untainted; undefiled; not to be bribed. incorruptibility (in-kur-upt-bil-i-ti) n. in-

undefiled; not to be bribed.

incorruptibility (in-ku-rup-ti-bil'i-ti) n. incapability of corruption.

incorruptible (in-ku-rup-ti-bil) a. incapable of
corruption, decay, or dissolution;
inflexibly just and upright; not to be seduced or bribed.

incorruptibleness (in-ku-rup-ti-bil-nes) n.
incorruptibly (in-ku-rup-ti-bil) adv. so as not
to admit of corruption.
incorruption (in-ku-rup-shun) n. absence of,
incorruptly (in-ku-rup-til) adv. in an incorrupt
incorruptly (in-ku-rup-til) adv. in an incorrupt
incorruptly (in-ku-rup-til) adv. in an incorrupt
incorruptions (in-ku-rup-til-nes) n. exemption

incorruptness (in-ku-rupt'nes) n. exemption from decay or corruption; purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity; honesty.

incrassate (in-kras'āt) v.t. [L. in, in, and make thick;—v.i. to become thick or thicker;—a. thicken; fattened.

incrassation (in-kra-sā'shun) n. act of thickening or becoming thick incrassative (in-kras'a-tiv) a. thickening :—n. that which has the power to thicken.

increase (in-krēs') v.t. [M.E. fr. L. in and crescere, grow] to augment or make greater in bulk, quantity, or amount; to improve in quality; to extend; to lengthen; to distend; to spread; to aggravate; —v.t. to become greater in bulk, quantity, number, degree, value, intensity, authority, reputation, etc.; to grow; to advance; to multiply by the production of young;—
n. (in'kres) a growing larger in size, extent, quantity, number, intensity, value, etc.; that which results from growth; produce; profit; interest; progeny; issue; offspring; enlargement; extension; addition; accession.

increaser (in-krē'ser) n. one that increases.

increasingly (in-kré'sing-li) adv. in a growing manner or degree; progressively. incredibility (in-kred-i-bili-ti) n. the quality of surpassing belief. incredible (in-kred-i-bl) a. not credible; impossible to be believed; highly

improbable.

incredibleness (in-kred'i-bl-nes) n. incredibleness (in-kred'i-bl-nes) n. incredibleness (in-kred'i-bl-nes) n. incrediblenedibly (in-kred'i-bl-nes) n. incrediblened

increscent (in-kres-ent) a. [L. in, in, and crescere, grow] increasing; growing. incriminate (in-krim-i-nāt) v.t. [criminate] to accuse; to charge with a crime or fault; to criminate.

incriminatory (in-krim'i-nā-tu-ri) a. tending to incriminate.

incrust (in-krist) v.t. to cover with a crust, or with a hard coat; to deposit on the surface.
incrustate (in-krus-tūt) v.t. to incrust:—a.
incrustate (incrusted; [Bot.] coated with earthy

incrustation (in-krus-tā'shun) n. act of incrusting, or state of being incrusted; a covering of anything on the surface of a body.

incrustive (in-krus'tiv) α. forming a crust.

incubate (inˈkū-būt) v.i. [L. in, upon, and cubare, lie down] to sit, as on eggs, for hatching; to brood;—v.t. to produce by hatching.
incubation (in-kū-būt) hatching.
incubation eggs for the purpose of hatching young; brooding—hence, cogitation; [Med.] the period between the introduction of a disease into the body and the time of first appearance of its symptoms, during which period the disease is being hatched.

which period the disease is being hatched.

incubator (in-kū-batu) n. a machine for the artificial incubation of eggs.

incubus (in-kū-bas) n. [L. incubare] the nightmare; an imaginary demon or fairy;
hence, a heavy weight or burden; any burdensome or
depressing influence: encumbrance.

inculcate (in-kul-kāt) v.t. [L. in, into, and calcare,
forcibly and repeatedly; to impress by admonition; to
enforce by repetition; to influse; to instil.

inculcation inculcation (in-kul-kā'shun) n. the action of inculcating. inculcator (in-kul-kā-tūr) n. one that inculcates or enforces. inculpable (in-kul-pa-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. culpable] without fault; blameless. inculpably (in-kul-pa-bl) adv. without blame; inculpably (in-kul-pa-bl) adv. without blame; inculpate (in-kul-pat) v.t. [L. in, in, and culpa, fault] to blame; to censure; to accuse of crime; to inpute gulls to; to incriminate. inculpation (in-kul-pa-shun) n. blame; censure crimination. inculpatory (in-kul-pa-tu-ri) a. tending to inculpate or criminate. incult (in-kult) a. [L. in, not, and colera, to till] incumbency (in-kum-ben-si) n. state of leaning, resting, or lying, upon; a weight; a burden; a rule, duty, or obligation; state of holding a benefice or office. incumbent (in-kum-bent) a. [L. in, upon, and cumbent (in-kum-bent) a. [L. in, upon, and cumbere, lie down] lying or resting, as duty or obligation; indispensable;—n. the person that is in present possession of an ecclesiastical b effice or office.

Incumbently (in-kum-bent-li) adv. in an incumbent manner.

Incumbently (in-kum-bent-li) adv. in an incumbula (in-kum-bent-li) adv. in an incumbula (in-kum-bent-li) adv. in the infancy of printing, esp. those before 1500 a.D.

Incum (in-kur') v.t. [L. in, into, and currere, run] to to become liable; to be subject to; to enter into, as an obligation; to bring on; to induce.

Incumble (in-kur-a-bil-i-i) n. state of being incumble (in-kur-a-bil) a. [L. in, not, and E. holding a benefice or office.

incurable (in-kūr'-a-bi) a. [I. in, not, and E. curable] incapable of being cured; not admitting remedy or correction; hopelessly bad; remediless; irretrievable; -n. a person diseased beyond the reach of cure.

incurableness (in-kūr'a-bl-nes) n. state of not admitting cure or remedy. incurably (in-kūr-a-bli) adv. so as to be incurable. incurious (in-kū'ri-us) a. [L. in, not, and E. curious] not curious or inquisitive;

destitute of curiously; inattentive.

incuriously (in-kū-ri-us-li) adv. in an incurious manner.

incursion (in-kū-ri-us-li) adv. in an incurious manner.

incursion (in-kū-shuu) n. [incur] entering into a territory with hostile intention: a predatory or harassing inroad; irruption; raid; foray.

incursive (in-kūr-siv) a. making an attack or incursion.

incurvate (in-kur'vāt) v.t. to bend; to crook;—
incurvation (in-kur-vā:shun) n. the act of
bending, or of being curved; the
state of being bent; curvature; the act of bowing.
incurve (in-kurv') v.t. [L. in. in, and E. curve] to
make crooked; to bend.
incurvity (in kur'vi-ti) n. a state of being bent
incurvity or crooked; curvature inwards.

incus (ing-kus) n. [L., anvil] one of the small bones of the ear.
incuse (in-kūz) v.t. [L. in. on, and cudere, strike] to impress by striking or stamping; a. impressed; hammered; -n. an impression; a stamp.
indebted (in-det-ed) a. [L. in, in, and E. debt] placed indebt; being under obligation; obliged by something received, for which restitution or cratitude is due.

gratitude is duc.

gratitude is due.

indebtedness (in-det-ed-nes) n. state of being indebtedness (in-det-ed-nes) n. want of decency; indecency (in-det-sen-si) n. want of decency; indecent; an indecent word, act, or the like; indelicacy; indecorum; immodesty; impurity.

indecent (in-det-sent) a. [L. in, not, and R. leard; indelicate; unseemly; immodest; gross; impure: unchaste; obscene; filthy.

unchaste; obscenc; filthy.

indecently (in-desent-li) adv. in a manner to effend delicacy or modesty.

indeciduous (in-de-sid-ū-us) a. [L. in, not, and deciduous, liable to fall] evergreen; not falling, as leaves in autumn.

indecipherable (in-de-si-fer-a-bl) a. incapable of being deciphered.

indecision (in-de-si-siv) a. want of decision; wavering of mind; irresolution.

indecisive (in-de-si-siv) a. not decisive; undetermined; not bringing to a final close; prone to indecision; wavering; hesitating, indecisively (in-de-si-siv-li) adv. in an indecisively cisive manner.

indecisiveness (in-de-st-siv-nes) n. state of being indecisive or undecided. indeclinable (in-de-kli-na-bl) a. not declinable; not varied by terminations. indecomposable (in-de-kum-pô-za-bl) a. in-resolution into its first elements.

or resolution into its first elements.

or resolution into its first elements.

indecorous (in-de-kū-rus, in-dek-u-rus) a. [L. in-decorous in and decus, decoris, honour] unbecoming; contrary to good breeding; violating good manners; unseemly; rude; coarse; impolite; uncivil.

indecorously (in-de-kū-rus-li, in-dek-u-rus-li) adv. in an unbecoming manner. indecorousness (in-de-kor-us-nes, in-dek'u-rus-nes) n. violation of

propriety in conduct or speech. indecorum (in-de-kô-rum) r impropriety; unbecoming conduct; any act or word contrary to the established rules of social intercourse; rudeness; incivility; noisy or boisterous behaviour.

indeed (in-ded') adv. in reality; in truth; in fact; used interjectionally as an expression of

surprise or interrogation).

indefatigability (in-de-fat-i-ga-bil'i-ti) n. un-indefatigable (in-de-fat-i-ga-bil'a-[F. fr. L. in, indefatigable (in-de-fat-i-ga-bil'a-[F. fr. L. in, incapable of being fatigued; unweared; untiring: persevering

indefatigableness (in-de-fati-ga-bl-nes) no indefatigability. indefatigably (in-de-fat') ga-bh) adv. without weariness; untiringly. indefeatigably weariness; untiringly, indefeasibility (in de-fé-zi-bil-ti) n. quality of being indefeasible.

indefeasible (in-de-fé-zi-bil) n. (0. F. deduire, to undo, fr. fizire, fr. L. fizeer, make) not to be defeated; incapable of being made void.

indefeasibleness (in-de-fe-zi-bil) ndv. in a manner not to be defeated or made void.

indefectible (in-de-fek(ti-bl) a, not liable to defect, failure, or decay, indefensible (in-de-fensi-bl) a, unrenable; not capable of being maintained, vin-

dicated, or justified.

indefensibly (in-de-fen'si-bii) adv. so as to indeficient (in-de-fish' ent) a. not failing; perfect; complete.

indefinable (in-de-fi-na-bl) a. incapable of being defined. indefinably (in-de-fi'-na-bli) alv. in an inde-

indefinite (in-defi-nit) a. (L. indefinitus, fr. in. not, and definitus, limited, ef. definite; unlimited; undefined; inexact; uncertain; indetermined;

nnlimited; underment; mesace, uncertain, having no known limits; infinite, indefinitely (in defi-nit-li) ndr. in an indefinite manner; not precisely. indefiniteness (in defi-nit-nes) n. the quality of being undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.

indefinitude (in-de-fin-i-tūd) n. indefiniteness. indehiscence (in de-hiscens) n. the property of being indehiscent [Bot.] indehiscent (m-de-hiscent) a. [L. in, not, and opening spontaneously when ripe [Bot.] indeliberate (in-de-lib-e-rat) a. done or sudden; unpremeditated.

indeliberately (in-de-lib'e-rāt-li) adv. without premeditation. indelibility (in-de-li-bil'1-ti) n. quality of being indelible (in-del'i-bil) a. [Li. in, not, and delere, incapable of being effaced, lost, or forgotten. indelibleness (in-del'i-bl-nes) n. the quality indelibly (in-del'i-bli) adv. in a manner not to be effaced.

indelicacy (in-del-i-ka-si) n. want of delicacy; coarseness of manner or language.
indelicate (in-del-i-kat) a. (L. in, not, and good manners, or to purity of mind; unbecoming; unseemly; rude; coarse; gross; indecent.
indelicately (in-del-i-kat-h) adv. in an indelicately (in-del-i-kat-h) adv. in an indelicately (in-del-i-kat-h) adv. in an indelindemnification (in-dem-ni-i-kat-shun) n.

indemnify (in-den-ni-fi) v.t. [L. in, not, dam-nify (in-den-ni-fi) v.t. [L. in, not, dam-num, damage, loss, and facere, make] to secure against future loss or damage; to make up for that which is past; to reimburse; to give security against. indemnitor (in-den-ni-tur) n. one that has promised to indemnify. in-den-ni-ti) n. security given to save harmless; exemption from loss or damage, past or to come; compensation or remuneration for loss, damage, or injury, sustained.

tion for loss, damage, or injury, sustained. indemonstrable (in-de-mon'stra-bl) a. that cannot be demonstrated.

indent (in-dent) r.t. [Low L indenture, fr. in, and dens, tooth] to cut into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth; to bind out by indenture inequalities, like a row of teeth; to bind out by indenture or contract; to begin farther in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph;—r.i. to be cut or notched; to crook or turn; to bargain; to contract;—n. a cut or notch in the margin of anything; a mark, as of a tooth.

indentation (in-den ta-shun) n. a notch; a cut things; a recess or depression in any border.

indented (in-den'ted) a. jagged; notched; bound by written contract.

indenting (in-den'ting) n. an impression like that made by a tooth or a seal.

made by a tooth or a seal.

indention (in-den'shun) n. a hollow; a slight depression.

indenture (in-der'tūr) n. act of indenting, or state of being indented; a mutual agreement in

writing between two or more parties,
whereof each party retains a copy; in Scotland, the
mutual contract between a master and an apprentice to

whereof each party retains a copy; in Scotland, the inutual contract between a master and an apprentice to his trade or calling;—v.t. to bind by indentures.

independence (in-de-pen-dens) n. state or quality of being independent; exemption from reliance on others, or control by them; freedom in action or opinion; self-reliance; self-support.

independency (in-de-pen-den-si) n. independent (in-de-pen-den-si) n. independence (in-de-pen-den-si) not subject to the control of others; affording a comfortable livelihood; not subject to bias or influence; self-directing; expressing or indicating the feeling of independence; free; easy; bold; separate from; exclusive; unconnected; pertaining to the independents or congregationalists;—n. one that believes that an organized Christian congregation is complete in itself, and independent of a superior ecclesiastical authority.

independently (in-de-pen-dent-li) adv. with-independently (in-de-pen-dent-li) adv. indescribable (in-des-krī-ba-bli) a. incapable indescribably (in-des-krī-ba-bli) adv. in an indescribable (in-de-zīr-a-bli) a. undesirable.

indesirable (in-de-zīr-a-bl) a. undesirable.

indestructibility (in-de-struk-ti-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being incapable of destruction.

indestructible (in-de-struk-ti-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. destructible] not destructible; incapable of decomposition. indestructibly (in-de-struk-ti-bli) adv. so as to be indestructible. indeterminable (in-de-ter-min-n-bl) a. impossible to be determined, secretarized or fixed endless.

ascertained, or fixed; endless indeterminably (in-de-ter-mi-na-bli) adv. in an indeterminable manner. indeterminable an not indeterminate; not settled or

fixed; uncertain; indefinite. indeterminately (in-de-ter-mi-nāt-li) adv. not in any settled manner; indefinitely; not with precise limi

indeterminateness (in-de-ter-mi-nat-nes) n. want of precision; indefiniteness.

indetermination (in-de-ter-mi-nā/shun) n. want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind; vacillation; want of fixed or stated direction.

indetermined (in-de-ter-mind) a. undetermined; unsettled. index (in'deks) n. [L. indicarc, to show] that which points out, shows, indicates, or manifests: esp. a pointer or a hand that directs to anything, as the hour of the day, the road to a place, and the like; any table for facilitating reference to topics, names, and the like, in a book; the fore-tinger or pointing finger; and the like, in a book; the fore-inger or pointing inger; the figure or letter that shows the power or root of a quantity; the exponent of a power. Index Expurgatorius, catalogues published by the R.C. church, of books that it pronounces heretical, or forbids to be read by the faithful, except in expurgated editions;—e.t. to provide with an index or table of references. Index-finger, the forefinger.

indexer (in'dek-ser) n. a maker of an index.

indexless (in'deks-les) a. without an index.

India (in-di-a) n. [L. fr. Per. Hind, fr. Skr. sindhu, river] a country in Asia, so named from the river Indus. India-matting, grass or reed mats made in the East, usually from the Papyrus corymbosus. India office, a government office, in London, where the affairs of the Indian government are managed. Indiaamars of the indian government are managed. India-paper, a fine thin printing-paper, orig. from China and Japan, used by engravers. India-proof, a proof on India-paper. India-rubber, an elastic gummy substance; caoutchoue; gum-elastic. Indiaman in the Indian trade.

Indian (indian) a. of, or pertaining to, either of the Indias, East or West, or to the aborigines of America:—n. an inhabitant of India, or the Indies; one of the aboriginal inhabitants of America. the aboriginal inhabitants of America.
Indian-club, a bottle-shaped club, used in physical exercise. Indian-corn, a plant of the genus Zea Mays, called maize, a native of America. Indian-file, single file. Indian-ink, a substance used for water-colours, made from lamphlack and animal glue (it is brought from China in small rolls or cakes). Indian-meal, meal made from maize or Indian-corn. Indian-summer, in America, a period in autumn characteri d by calms and absence of rain. Red Indian, an aborigin

Indian-corn.

in autumn characteri d by calms and Indian-corn. absence of rain. Red Indian, an aborigine of America, so called from the copper colour of the skin.

indicant (in'di-kant) a. serving to point out or suggest.

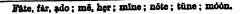
indicate (in'di-kāt) v.t. [L. in and dicare, proclaim] to point out; to show; to manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies.

indication (in-di-kāt'shun) n. act of pointing out indicate or point out; mark; token; sign; symptom; pote: evaluantion;

indicative (in-dik-a-tiv) a. pointing out; bringing [Gram.] designating that mood of the verb that positively affirms, denies, or interrogates;—n. the direct or positive mood of a verb.



Indented.



indicatively (in-dik'a-tiv-li) adv. in a manner to indicator (in'di-kià-tur) n. one that shows or points out; the extensor muscle of the fore-finger; an instrument attached to a steam-engine, that shows the amount of the steam pressure, and the state of the vacuum at each stroke of the piston.

indicatory (in'di-kià-tu-ri) a. serving to show or make known.

indicia (in-dish'-a) n. [L.] discriminating marks; indications.

indict (in-dit') v.t. [L. indictore, fr. in and dicere, by the finding or presentment of a grand jury; to accuse; to arraign; to sunmon for trial.

to arraign; to summon for trial.

indictable (in-di'ta-bl) a. capable of being, or liable to be, indicted.

indictee (in-dī-tē') n. one that is indicted.

indicter, indictor (in-dī'-ter, -tur) n. one that indicts.

indiction (in-dik'-shun) m. declaration; proclamation; a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the (freat, counting from Jan. 1st, 313 A.D. indictive (in-dik-tiv) a. proclaimed; declared.

indictive (in-dik-tiv) a. proclaimed; declared.

indictment (in-dik-ment) n. act of indicting, or state of being indicted; a written accusation or formal charge of crime, preferred to a court by a grand jury under oath; [Scots Law] the form of process by which an accused party is charged at the instance of the Lord-Advocate or public prosecutor; the paper or parchment on which a charge or accusation is written (called bill of indictment); accusation in general; impeachment; allegation of high misdemeanour.

indifference (in-dif-e-rens) n. quality of being indifferent, er not making, or measuring, a difference; passableness; mediocrity; impartiality; freedom from prejudice or bias; a state of the mind when it feels no anxiety or interest in what is presented to it; negligence; unconcern; apathy.

indifferent (in-dif-e-rent) a. [L. in, not, and E. different adifferent not making a difference; having no influence or weight; of no account; neither particularly good nor very bad; passable; neutral; impartial; unbiased; disinterested; feeling no interest, anxiety, or care, respecting anything.

indifferentism (in-dif-e-ren-tizm) n. systembligious zeal or belief.

religious zeal or belief.

indifferentist (in-differentist) n. one that is indifferent.

indifferently (in-dif-e-rent-li) adv. in an indifferent manner; impartially; tolerably: passably.

indiffusible (in-di-fū'-zi-bl) a. not diffusible.

indigence (in-di-jens) n. state of being indigent; poverty; penury; destitution. indigene (in-di-jen) n. indigenous; native;—n. a native or aborigine.
indigenous (in-dij-e-nus) n. [L. in and gignere, to produce, beget] native; born or originating in, as in a place or country; produced naturally in a country or climate; but expeti-

in a country or climate; not exotic.

indigent (in'di-jent) a. [L. indigere, stand in need of] destitute of property or means of subsistence; needy; noor.

indigently (in'di-jent-li) adv. in a destitute manner.

indigested (in-di-jes'ted) a. not digested; not concoted in the stomach, as food; immethodical, as a scheme; not brought to suppuration, as an abscess; not sublimed or purified by heat.

indigestibility (in-di-jes-ti-bil'i-ti) n. the state of being indigestible; indigestible (in-di-jes-ti-bil') a. not digestible; not easily converted into chyme; not to be received or patiently endured.

indigestibly (in-di-jes-ti-bil) adv. so as not to be digestibly (in-di-jes-ti-bil) adv. so as not to indigestibly (in-di-jes-ti-bil) adv. so as not to digestible; not easily converted into chyme; not gestibly (in-di-jes-ti-bil) adv. so as not to digestible; not easily converted into chyme; not gestibly (in-di-jes-ti-bil) adv. so as not to digestible; not gestibly (in-di-jes-ti-bil) adv. so as not to digestible; not gestible; not gestible; not easily converted into chyme; not digestible; not digestible; not easily converted into chyme; not be digested.

indigestive (in-di-jes'tiv) a. affected by indigestion; dyspeptic.
indignant (in-dig-nant) a. [L. in, not, and dignant, deem worthy] affected with indignation; feeling wrath and scorn or contempt.
indignantly (in-dig-nant-ii) adv. in an indignant manner.
indignation feeling of resentment mingled with scorn; extreme anger caused by a sense of injury or injustice; contemptuous hatred of what is mean or base; punitive judgments. Indignation meeting, a public meeting held to protest against anything.
indignity (in-dig-ni-ti) n. unmerited contemptunique y accompanied with insult.
indigo (in-dig-ni-ti) n. unmerited contemptunique y accompanied with insult.
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indigo (in-dig-ni-ti) n. unmerited contemptunique y accompanied with insult.
indigo (in-dig-ni-ti) n. unmerited contemptunique y accompanied with insult.

the stalks of the indigo plant; a. of a deep blue colour

a. of a deep bluc colour.

Indigofera (in-di-gof'-g-ra) n. [1].

indicum and ferre, to bear a variety of plants of the order leguminose, native of tropical climates, and producing indigo;

indigometer (in-di-ter) n. an instrument for

Leaves and flowers of the indigo plant.

ter) n. an instrument for ascertaining the colouring power of indigo.

indigometry (in-di-gomie-tri) n. the art or colouring power of indigo.

indigotin (in-di-gu-tin) n. the pure blue colouring matter of indigo.

indiminishable (in-di-min-ish-a-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. diminishable] incapable of being lessened or reduced.

incapable of being lessened or reduced; indirect (indirect) a. not direct; not straight or tending to an aim purpose, or result by the most plain and obvious method or course; remote: not straightforward or upright; unfair; dishonest.

indirectly (indirekt-li) adv. in an indirect manner; obliquely; unfairly; not expressly; inferentially.

pressly; inferentially.

indirectness (in-di-rekt-nes) n. obliquity; deviousness; unfairness; dishonesty; fraudulent act or practice.

indiscernible (in-di-zer-ni-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. discernible] incapable of being discerned; not discoverable

indiscernibly (in-di-zer-ni-bli) adv. so as not to be seen or perceived.

indiscerpible, indiscerptible (in-discerpible ser-pi

bl. -serp-ti-bl) a. [L. in, dis, and our perc, pluck] meanable of dissolution or separation of parts.

indisciplinable (in-disi-i-plin-a-bl) a. incapable of being disciplined indiscipline (in-disi-i-plin) n. [L. in, not, and discipline] lack of discipline;

indiscoverable (in-dis-kuv-er-a-bl) a. undis-coverable.
indiscreet (in-dis-krét) a. [F. fr. L. in, not, and discretion; imprudent; injudicious; inconsiderate; rash;

indiscreetly (in-dis-krēt-li) adv. not discreetly; inconsiderately. indiscreetness (in-dis-krēt-nes) n. want of discreetness.

indiscretion (in-dis-kresh'un) n. want of dis-cretion; imprudence; an indiscreet act; indiscreet behaviour.

indiscriminate (in-dis-krim'i-nāt) a. [L. in, not, and E. discriminate] wanting discrimination; not making any distinction. indiscriminately (in-dis-krim'i-nāt-ll) adv. in an indiscriminate manner; without distinction; in confusion. indiscriminating indiscriminating not making distinctions.

indiscrimination (in-dis-krim-i-nā/shun)n want of discrimination. indiscriminative (in-dis-krim'i-na-tiv) a. indispensability (in-dis-pen-sa-bili-iti) n. indispensable (in-dis-pen-sa-bil) a. [L. indispensable absolutely not dispensable; impossible to be omitted or spared; absolutely necessary.

indispensableness (in-dis-pen'sa-bl-nes) of being indispensable or absolutely necessary.

indispensably (in-dis-pen-sa-bli) adv. in an indispensable manner. indispose (in-dis-pōz') v.t. [F. fr. L. in, not, and E. dispose] to render unfit or unsuited; to disqualify for the exercise of proper functions; to disorder; to make somewhat ill; to disincline; to render averse, unfavourable, or disinclined (with toward).

indisposed (in-dis-poized-nes) n. condisposed; disinclination; slightly ill or disordered indisposedness (in-dis-poized-nes) n. condisposed; disinclination; slight aversion; indisposition indisposition (in-dis-poized-ne) n. disinclination; slight aversion; indisposition indisposition (in-dis-pu-zish-un) n. disinclination; slight disorder of the bodily functions; sickness; ailment.

indisputability (in-dis-pū-ta-bil'i-ti) n. indis-pūtableness.
indisputable (in-dis-pū-ta-bil) a. [F. fr. in, not, and E. disputable] not disputable; too evident to admit of dispute; unquestionable; undeniable; certain; positive.

indisputableness (in-dispū-ta-bl-nes) n. state or quality of being

indisputable.

indisputably (in-dis'pū-ta-bli) actr. without dispute; unquestionably. indisputed (in-dis-pū-ted) a. not disputed or controverted.

indissolubility (in-dis-o-lū-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being indissoluble, or incapable of being dissolved; perpetuity of union, obligation, or binding force.

indissoluble (in-dissoluble) a. [F. fr. L. ia, not, and E. dissoluble] not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied; perpetually binding or obligatory.

or obligatory.

indissolubleness (in-dis-o-lū-bl-nes) n. indissolubly (in-dis-o-lū-bli) adv. in a manner resisting separation; firmly.

indissolvable (in-di-zol-va-bl) n. incapable of being dissolvel; indissoluble.

indissolvableness (in-di-zol-va-bl-nes) n. indissoluble.

indistalingto n. II. in not. and E.

indistinct (in-distingt) a. [L. in, not, and E. distinct] not distinct or distinguishable; obscure to the mind; confused; not presenting clear and well defined images or perceptions; imperfect; faint; dim; undefined; indefinite; vague; uncertain, indistinction (in-distingk-shun) n. want of family or condition

of rank or condition.

indistinctive (in-dis-tingk'tiv) a. not distinct from others; not capable of making distinction.

indistinctly (in-dis-tingkt'li) adv. in an indistinct manner; not clearly; confusedly; obscurely.

indistinctness (in-distinctness) n. want of distinctness; confusion; uncertainty; obscurity; faintness.

indistinguishable (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl) and istinguishable; unable to be distinguished or separated. indistinguished by (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bli) adv. so as not to be

distinguished.

indite (in-dit) v.t. [O.F. enditer, of indict] to direct to compose; to write; to be author of.

inditement (in-dit-ment) n. the act of inditing.

inditer (in-dī-ter) n. one that indites.

indivertible (in-di-ver-ti-bl)a. incapable of being turned aside or out of a course. individual (in-di-vid-ū-al) a. [L. in. not, and dividere, divide] not divided, or not to be divided; single; one; of, or pertaining to, one only—hence, peculiar to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing;—n. a single person, animal, or thing, of any kind; esp. a human being; a person. individualism (in-di-vid-ū-al-izm) n. quality of leng individual; an excessive regard to one's personal interest; a political system that regards the rights and interests of individuals in a community (opposed to sociatism).

community (opposed to socialism).

community (opposed to socialism).

individualistic (in-di-vid-ū-a-lis-tik) a. pertaining to individualism.

individuality (in-di-vid-ū-a-li-ti) n. condition or quality of being individual; separate or distinct existence; distinctive character.

individualization (in-di-vid-ū-a]-ī-zb-shun) izing, or the state of being individualized.

individualize (in-di-vid-ū-a]-iz) v.t. to select of individualize or mark as an individual; to distinguish the personal or peruliar properties of. individually (in-di-vid-ū-a]-i) adv. in an inseparately; inseparably; incommunically.

individually (in-di-vid-u-qi-i) acts. in an inseparately; inseparably; incommunicably.
individuate (in-di-vid-ū-āt) v.t. to distinguish cause to exist as an individual whole; to make single.
individuation (in-di-vid-ū-ās-hun) v. separate or individual existence.
indivisibility (in-di-viz-i-bili-it) v. separate or indivisibility (in-di-viz-i-bili-it) v. separate or indivisibile (in-di-viz-i-bili-it) v. state or indivisible (in-di-viz-i-bili-it) v. sparable into parts; not capable of exact division; incommensurable: -n. that which is indivisible; one of the elements or principles, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved; an infinitesimal.
indivisibleness (in-di-viz-i-bi-nes) n. indivisibly (in-di-viz-i-bi) acts. v. sa not to be Indo-Briton (in-do-brit-un) n. a person born in India, one of whose parents is a native of Great Britain.

native of Great Britain.

Indo-Chinese (in'dō-chi-nōs') a. of, or per-

ndo-cililiese (aining to, the south-eastern peninsula of Asia.

indocile (in-dō'sīl, in-dos'll) a. [F. fr. L. in, not, and E. doc'le| not teachable; not easily instructed; dull; intractable.

indocility (in-do-sīl'i-ti) n. duliness of intellect; unteachableness; intractableness.

indoctrinate (in-dok'tri-nāt) v.t. [L. in, in, in, instruct in the rudiments or principles of learning, or of a branch of learning; to instil into; to imbue with. indoctrination of indoctrinating; information; instruction in any branch of knowledge, or in the principles of a system.

in the principles of a system.

Indo-English (in'dō-ing'glish) a. of, or relating to, the English who

Indo-English (In:40-Ing-Krish) a. o., or are born or reside in India.

Indo-European (In:40-ū-ru-pē'4n) a. a term guages, also called Aryan, and Indo-Germanic:—n. a member of a race speaking one of these languages, indolence (In:40-lens) n. [L. in, not, and dolindisposition to labour; laziness; sluggishness.

Indolent (In:40-lent) a. indulging in ease; avoiding labour and exertion; habitually idle; inactive; free from pain, as an indolent tumour. indolently (In:40-lent-II) adv. in an indolent manner; lazily.

Indomitable (In:40-lent-II) a. [L. in, not, be subdued; untamable; invincible.

Indoor (In:40-a. [L. in, within, and E. door] being within doors;—indoor relief, assistance given to poor persons inside an institution. Indoors (In:40-s) adv. within doors; at home.

indoors (in dors) adv. within doors; at home.

indorsable (in-dor-sa-bl) a. capable of being indorsed, assigned, and made payable to order.

indorse (in-dors') v.t. See endorse.

indorsee (in-dor-sē') n. the person to whom a note or bill is indorsed.

indorsement (in-dois-ment) n. act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument; a writing, usually upon the back of a negotiable instrument, by which the property therein is assigned and transferred; sanction; confirmation.

indorser (in-dor-ser) n. one that indorses; the party by whom a bill, note, or check is

indraught (in'draft) n. a drawing in; an inward flow or current; a passage inward.

indrawn (in-drawn') a. drawn in.

indubious (in-dū'bi-us) a. not dubious or doubtful; certain; sure. indubitable (in-dū'bi-ta-bl) a. [F. fr. L. in, not, and E. dubitable, gf. doubt] unquestioned; undoubted; incontestable; undeniable; certain.
indubitableness (in-dū-bi-ta-bi-nes) n. the
state or quality of being indubitable.

indubitably (in-dū-bi-ta-bit) adv. undoubtedly; indubitate (in-dū-bi-tat) v.t. to bring into doubt;

indubitate (in-du-bi-tat) v.t. to bring into doubt; induce (in-dus') v.t. [L. inducere, to lead in] to bring in, or upon; to produce; to cause; to bring into view; to introduce; to exhibit; to lead by persuasion or argument; to influence; to actuate.

induced (in-dust') a. caused by induction.

inducement (in-dus-ment) n. that which induces; a fact, reason, or consideration that leads on or persuades to action; motive; reason; incitement; influence.
inducer (in-dus-ser) n. one that, or that which, induces.

inducer (in-dū'ser) n. one that, or that which, inducible (in-dū'si-bl) a. capable of being induced; (Law] brought on, oreffected; capable of being shown or proved by induction.

induct (in-dukt' v.t. [cf. induce] to bring in; to introduce; to introduce, as to a benefice or office; to instal or put formally into possession of.

inductile (in-duk-til) a. not ductile; incapable of being drawn into threads, as a metal.

inductilty (in-duk-til'i-ti) n. the quality of being inductile.

induction (in-duk-til'i-ti) n. act of inducting or bringing in; introduction; prelude; preface; act of inferring or drawing a conclusion from premises; act or process of reasoning from a part to a whole, or from particulars to generals; introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or of a person into an office, by the usual forms and ceremonies; [Elec.] the transfer of a magnetic or electric state from an electrified to a non-electrified body, by proximity.

inductional (in-duk-shun-al) a. pertaining to, or inductional (in-duk-shun-al) a. drawing conclusions from premises; proceeding by, induction.

tion, but by induction.

inductively (in-duk-tiv-li) adv. by induction or inference.
inductivity (in-duk-tiv-li-ti) n. the power or capacity for induction.
inductor (in-duk-tiv) n. the person that inducts another into an office or benefice.

indue (in-dū') v.t. See endue.

induement (in-dui'ment) n. investment; cloth-ing; endowment.

indulge (in-duli') v.t. [L. in, in, and dulcis, sweet]
give freedom or scope to; to gratify; to yield to; to
grant; to favour; to humour:—n.t. to be favourable; to
yield; to comply; to give one's self to the habit or
practice of; to continue in the enjoyment of.

indulgence (in-dul'jens) n. the quality of being
indulgent; forbearance of restraint

or control; favour granted; liberality; gratification; liberty; kindness; in R.C. church, remission of the temporal punishment due to sins, granted by the pope or temporal punishment due to sins, granted by the pope or church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory.

indulgent (in-dul-jent) a. prone to indulge or yielding to the desires or wishes of an inferior; kind; liberal; tender; mild; favourable; gratifying; favouring.

indulgently (in-dul-jent-li) udv, in an indulgent manner; mildly; favourably.

indulger (in-dul'-jer) n. one that indulges.

indult (in-dult) n. an indulgence; a licence granted by the pope, permitting some act not sanctioned by the common law of the church. induplicate (in-dū-pil-kūt) a. [L. in, in, and duplicate, fold] having the edges bent or rolled inward [Bot.]. indurate (in-dū-rūt) v.t. [L. in, in, and durus, hard] to make hard; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate;—v.i. to grow hard; to harden, or become hard. become hard.

indurated (in dū-rā-ted) a. hardened; made

induration (in-du-ra-shun) n. act of hardening, or process of growing hard; stiffness.

indurative (in-dū-rā-tiv) a. hardening

indusium (in-dū-zi-um) n. [I., induere, put on] a collection of hairs united so as to form a sort of cup, and inclosing the stigma of a flower; the

a sort of cup, and inclosing the stigma of a flower; the shield or scale covering the fruit-spot of a fern [Bot.].

industrial (in-dustri-al) a. consisting in industry; pertaining to the arts of industry.

Industrial-school, a school for reclaiming neglected children, and training them to habits of morality and industry; a ragged-school.

industrialism (in-dus-tri-al-izm) n. devotion to industrial pursuits and

industrially (in-dus-tri-al-i)adv. in an industrial manner.

industrious (in-dus-tri-us) a. diligent in business or study; laborious; assiduous; not remiss or slack; steady; careful; attentive;

assiduous; not remiss or slack; steady; careful; attentive; active; diligent in a particular pursuit.

industriously (in-dux-tri-us-ii) adv. in an industriousness (in-dux-tri-us-nes) n.

industry (in-dus-tri) n. [F. fr. L. industria] table replication; activity; assiduity.

industry (in-dus-tri) steady attention; careful application; activity; assiduity.

indwell (in-dwel) v.t. and i. [E. in, within, and indwell (in-dwel) to dwell in; to abide within.

indweller (in'dwel-er) n. an inhabitant.

indwelling (in'dwel-ing) n. residence within, or in, the heart or soul; interior abode; -α. dwelling within.

inebriate (in-c-inri-at) v.t. [L. in and ehrius, to stupefy, or to make furious or frantie; to exhibarate; v.i. to be or become intoxicated; -n one that is drunk;

inebriety (in e brid-i-ti) n. drunkenness; intoxication.

inebriety (in e brid-i-ti) n. drunkenness; intoxication.

inebrious (in-edi-in) a. drunk, or partly drunk; inedible (in-edi-in) a. [L. in, not, and E. edible] inedited (in-edi-in) a. [L. in, not, and E. edible] inedited (in-edi-ted) a. [L. in, not, and E. edible] not edited; unpublished.
ineffable (in-eff-b) a. [F. fr. L. in and E. effuble] incapable of being expressed in words; unspeakable; unutterable.

ineffableness (in-cf'a-bl-nes) n. the quality of being ineffable.
ineffably (in-cf'a-bli) adv. in a manner not to be expressed in words; unspeakably; unutterably.

ineffaceable (in-c-fā/sa-bl) a. incapable of being effaced or rubbed out.

ineffaceably be effaced; indelibly.
ineffective (in-e-fek-tiv)a. incapable of producing any effect, or the effect intended; uscless; inefficient; vain; fruitless; weak.
ineffectively (in-e-fek-tiv-li) adv. without effect; weak.
ineffectiveness (in-e-fek-tiv-nes) n. the quality of being ineffective.
ineffectual (in-e-fek-ti-a) a. not producing the proper effect; inefficient; weak.
ineffectually (in-e-fek-ti-a)-i) adv. without effect usless (in-e-fek-ti-a)-i) adv. without effect usless (in-e-fek-ti-a)-i) adv. not producing the proper effect; in vain.
ineffectualness (in-e-fek-ti-a)-i) adv. not effectual.
ineffectualness (in-e-fek-ti-a)-i) adv. not effectual.
ineffectualness (in-e-fek-ti-a)-i) adv. not effectual.
ineffectualness (in-e-fek-ti-a)-i) adv. without effect desired, or the proper effect.

effect desired, or the proper effect.

inefficaciously (in-ef-i-kā/shus-li) adv. withinefficacy (in-ef-i-ka-shus-li) adv. withinefficacy (in-ef-i-ka-sh) n. [l. in, not, and effect.
power to produce the desired or proper effect, inefficiency.
inefficiency (in-e-lish-en-si) n. want of power
the effect: inefficacy. the effect; inefficacy

inefficient (in-e-fish-ent) a. not efficient; not producing the effect; inefficacious; habitually slack or remiss; incompetent. inefficiently (in-e-fish-ent-li) adv. in an incapable manner.

inelastic (in-e-las-tik) a. not elastic; wanting elasticity.

inelegance, inelegancy (in-el'e-gans, gan-si) n.

quality of being inelegant; want of elegance.

inelegant (in-el'e-gant) a. (L. in, not. and inelegant E. elegant) not elegant; unrefined; unpolished; awkward; wanting form or beauty; wanting grace or ornament; unclassical; vulgar; coarse.

inelegantly (in-el'e-gant-li) adv. in an inelegant or unbecoming manner; coarsely.

ineligibility (in-el'-i-ji-bil'i-ti) n. incapacity of quality of not being worthy of choice.

quality of not being worthy of choice.

ineligible (in-el'i-ji-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. chiquide] incapable of being elected to an office; not worthy to be chosen or preferred.

ineligibly (in-el'i-ji-bli) adv. in an ineligible manner.

incloquent (in-cl'u-kwent) a. not eloquent.

ineloquently (in-el'u-kwent-li) adv. without eloquence. ineluctable (in-e-luk-ta-bl) a. [L. in, not, and elucturi, struggle out] not to be overcome or escaped from.

inept inept of a [F. fr. l. in, not, and aptus, apt] not apt or fit; unft; unsuitable; foolish; silly. ineptitude (in-ep-ti-tid) n. the quality of being inept; unfitness; unsuitableness;

ineptly (in-ept-li) adv. unfitly; unsuitably; foolineptness (in-ept-nes) n. unfitness; awkwardness.

inequality (in-ē-kwol-i-ti) n. [L. in, not, and equal; lack of equality or uniformity; diversity; unevenness; want of levelness; disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; inconnectency.

inequilateral (in-ē-kwi-lat-e-ral) a. having uninequitable (in-ek-wi-ta-bl)a. [L. in, not, and E. equilable] not equitable; not of just inequity (in-ek-wi-ti) n. lack of equity or abstract justice.

ineradicable (in-e-rad'i-ka-bl) a. [L. in, not, and radicable (radix, root] incapable of being rooted out or removed; deep-scated.
ineradicably to be eradicated.
inerrable (in-er-a-bl) a. [L. in, not, and errare, wander] incapable of erring; infallible.

inerrably (in-cr-a-bli) adv. with freedom from

inerratic (in-e-rat-ik) a. not erratic; fixed; stable; stationary.

inert (in-ert) a. [L. iners, inertis, fr. in, not, and ars, art] destitute of the ower of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; indisposed to move or act; dull; powerless for an affect or influence; inactive; sluggish; slothful.

inertia (in-er-shia) n. that property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion; indisposition to move; inactivity; sluggishness.

inertly (in-ert'-li) adv. without activity; sluggishly.

inertness (in-ert'nes) n. want of activity or exertion; sluggishness.
inerudite (in-er-to-odit) a. [L. in, not, and E. er-udite (unlearned.
inescapable (in-es-kūč-na-bl) a. [F.] not to be eluded or escaped; inevitable.
inescutcheon (in-es-kuch-un) n. a small shield [Her] shield [Her.].

shield [Her.]
inessential (in-e-sen'shal) a. [L. in, not, and E. essential] not essential; immaterial inestimable (in-es'ti-ma-bl) a. incapable of above all price; invaluable; priceless.
inestimably (in-es'ti-ma-bl) adv. in a manner not to be estimated.
inevident (in-ev'i-dent) a. not evident; not clear or obvious.
inevitable (in-ev'i-ta-bl) a. [F. fr. L. in, not, and evitane, avoid incapable of evasion or escape; unavoidable; not to be withstood or resisted.

inevitableness (in-evi-ta-bl-nes) n. the state of being inevitable.
inevitably (in-evi-ta-bl) adv. unavoidably; inexact (in-eg-zakt) a. [L. in, not, and E. exact] not exact; not precisely correct or true.

inexactitude (in-eg-zak'-ti-tūd) n. inexactness. inexactly (in-eg-zakt-li) adv. not exactly; not correctly.

inexactness (in-eg-zakt-nes) n. want of precision; inaccuracy, inexcitable (in-ek-sī-ta-bl) a. not susceptible of excitement.

inexcusable (in-eks-kū/za-bl) a. not admitting excuse or justification.

inexcusableness (in-eks-kū'za-bl-nes) n. quality of not being excusable.

inexcusably (in-eks-kū'za-bli) adv. so as not to be excusable. inexecutable (in-ek-se-kū'ta-bl) a. not executable.

inexertion (in-eg-zer'shun) n. want of exertion; want of effort.

inexhalable (in-eks-hā/la-bl) a. not exhalable.

inexhausted (in-eg-zaws-ted) a. not exhausted; not emptied; not spent.
inexhaustible (in-eg-zaws-ti-bl) a. incapable of being exhausted or emptied.
inexhaustibleness (in-eg-zaws-ti-bl-nes)
n. the state of being inexhaustible.

inexhaustibly (in-eg-zaws-ti-bli) adv. in an inexhaustible manner.
inexhaustive (in-eg-zaws-tiv)a.not exhaustive; not to be exhausted or spent.
inexistence (in-eg-zis-tens) n. lack of existence; non-existence.

inexistent (in-eg-zis-tent) a. not existing; having no existence.

inexorability (in-ek-su-ra-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being inexorable to entreaty.

inexorable (in-ek-su-ra-bi) a. [L. in, not, ex, from, and orare, entreat] not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; unyielding;

unrelenting.

inexorableness (in-ek'-su-ra-bl-nes) n. in-

inexorably (in-ek'sō-ra-bli) adv. so as to be immovable by entreaty. inexpansible (in-eks-pan'si-bl) a. incapable of being expanded or diffused. inexpectant (in-eks-pek'-tant) a. not expecting. inexpedience, inexpediency (inpë-di-ens, -en-si) n. quality of being inexpedient; want of fitness; impropriety; unsuitableness to the purpose.

inexpedient (in-eks-pë-di-ent) a. not expedient; not tending to a good end—hence, unfit; improper; inconvenient.

inexpediently (in - eks - pē' di - ent - li) adv.

unfitly; unsuitably. inexpensive (in-cks-pen-siv) a. not expensive. inexperience (in-cks-pen-ens) n. absence, or want, of experience. inexperienced (in-cks-pen-ens) n. absence, or inexperienced (in-cks-pen-ens) a. not having experience; unskilled. inexpert (in-cks-pen) a. [L. in, not, and expertus, dexterity derived from practice; unskilled. inexpertness (in-cks-pen-ens) n. lack of expertness. (in-cks-pi-a-bl) a. admitting of no atonement or satisfaction. inexpiable (in-cks-pi-a-bl) a. admitting of no inexpiably (in-cks-pi-a-bl) a. admitting of no inexpiably (in-cks-pi-a-bl) a. atonement. inexplicable (in-cks-pi-a-bl) a. [L. in, not inexplicable (in-cks-pi-a-bl) a. [L. in, not being explained, interpreted, or accounted for. inexplicably (in-cks-pli-ka-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. explicable nanner. inexplicate (in-cks-pli-ka-bl) a. (in-capable of inexplicable nanner. inexplicate (in-cks-pli-ka-bl) a. (in-capable of inexplicate nanner. inexplicate (in-cks-pli-ka-bl) a. incapable of being explained, interpreted, or accounted for. inexplicate (in-cks-pli-ka-bl) a. incapable of being explained, in an inexplicate (in-cks-pli-ka-bl) a. incapable of inexplosive (in-cks-pli-ka-bl) a. incapable of being explored or discovered. inexplosive (in-cks-plo-siv) a. not liable to explode. (in-cks-plo-siv) a. not inable to explode. (in-cks-plo-siv) a. not capable of expression; unspeakable; inexpensive (in-eks-pen'siv) a. not expensive. inexpressible (in-eks-pres-i-bl) a. not capable of expression; unspeakable; unutterable; indescribable;—a.b. trousers.
inexpressibly (in-eks-pres-i-bli) adv. in an inexpressible manner or degree; unspeakably; unutterably. inexpressive (in-eks-pres'iv) a. not expressing or intending to express; vacant; unmeaning, as look; conveying little meaning; deficient in interest or point, as a work of art. inexpressiveness (in-eks-pres'iv-nes) n. pressive; want of proper expression.
inexpugnable (in-cks-pug-na-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. expugnable] that cannot be overcome by force, or taken by assault.

inexpugnably (in-eks-pug-na-bli) adv. impregnably. inextended (in-eks-ten-ded) a. unextended. inextensible (in-eks-ten-si-bl)a. not extensible; incapable of being stretched. inextension (in-eks-ten-shun) n. lack of extension. inextinguishable (in-eks-ting'-gwish-a-bl.)

extinguishable] not capable of being extinguished; unquenchable. inextinguishably (ir.eks-ting-gwish-a-bli) inextricable (in-eks/tri-ka-bl) a. [F. fr. L. in, not, and E. extricable] not to be disentangled or untied; as a coil or knot; incapable of being cleared up or explained; hopelessly obscure.

inextricableness (in-eks-tri-ka-bl-nes) n, the state of being inextricable. inextricably (in-cks tri-ka-bli) adv. in an infallibility (in-fal-i-bil-i-ti) n. quality of being infallible, or exempt from error. infallible (in-fal-i-bl) a. (F. fr. L in., not, and E. fallible) incapable of error; exempt from

infectiousness 454 liability to mistake; sound; not liable to fail, or to deceive confidence; certain. infallibleness (in-fal-i-bl-nes) n. infallibility. infallibly (in-fal-i-bli) adv. certainly; unfailingly. infamous (in-fa-mus) a. [F. fr. L. in, not, and fama, report] of ill report; base; scandalous; notoriously vile; held in abhorrence; odious; detestable.

infamously (in-fa-mus-li) adv. in an infamous manner or degree; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; with open reproach.

infamy (in-fa-mi) n. total loss of reputation; public infamy disgrace; extreme baseness or vileness; that loss of character or status which a convict inners. that loss of character or status which a convict incurs.

infancy (infansi) n. the first part of life, extending from birth to childhood; state or condition of one under age; nonage; minority; the first stage of anything; beginning; commencement.

infant (infant) n. [L. infans, fr. in, not, and fari, speak] a young babe; sometimes, a child several years of age; a person not of full age; a minor; —a. pertaining to infancy; intended for young children.

infanta (infanta) n. [Sp.] in Spain and Portugal, any royal princess except an heiressangerent. infante (in-fan-tā) n. [Sp.] in Spain and Portugal, any royal prince, except the heir-apparent. infanticidal (in-fan-ti-si-dal) a. pertaining to, or guilty of, child-murder. infanticide (in-fan-ti-si-d) n. [I. in-tions, child, and cuedere, kill] the murder of a newly born child; a slayer of infants.

infantile (infan-til) a. pertaining to infancy, or infantine (infan-til) a. pertaining to, or characteristic of, infants or young children; young; tender; immature; fitted for young children; infantry (infantri) n. [Linfunteria, foot-soldiers, infants, a very young person] orig. the pages or servants of a knight; foot-soldiers, in distinction from cavalry. iniantryman (in-fan-tri-man) n. a foot-soldier. infatuate (in-fat-ū-āt) v.t. [L. in, in, and fortuus, foolish] to make foolish; to weaken the intellectual powers of; to inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion;—a. (in-fat-ū-āt) stupefied; infatuated (in-fat-ū-āted) a. affected with great folly. infatuation (in-fat-ū-ā-shun) n. act of affecting ment; state of mind in which the desires and will are bent or inclined to some object contrary to reason, prudence, or common sense. infeasibility (in-fe-zi-bi|4-ti) n. the state of infeasible; impracticability. being infeasible; impracticability. infeasible (in-fe-zi-bi) n. L. in, not, and E. feasible (inceasible) not capable of being done or accomplished; impracticable. infeasibleness bility.
infect (in-fekt) v.t. [I. in. into, and facere, make] to noxious matter; to communicate bad qualities to; to

corrupt; to poison.

infected (in-fek'ted) a. tainted with virulent matter, or noxious exhalations; corrupted

infecter (in-fek-ter) n. one that infects.

infection (in-fek-shun) n. act or process of infecting (in-fek-shun) n. act or process of infecting; contagion; communication of disease by contact; result of infecting influence; a prevailing disease that taints, poisons, or corrupts, by communication from one to another; contamination by illegality, as in cases of contraband goods.

infectious (in-fek-shus) n. having qualities that may infect; pestilential; corrupting, or tending to corrupt or contaminate; vitiating; contaminating with illegality; capable of being easily diffused or spread.

infectious of the contaminate in the contamination of the contaminate in the contaminate infectious of the contamina

infectiously (in-fek-shus-li) adv. by infection; infectiousness (in-fek-shus-nes) n. quality of being infectious.

infective (in-fek'tiv) a. communicating disease;—having the power or quality of tainting

or corrupting; active in spreading by contact.

infecund (in-fek und) a. [L. in, not, and fecundus, prolific] unfruitful; barren.

infecundity (in-fe-kun-di-ti) n. unfruitfulness; barrenness.

infecundity (in-fe-kun-dif-ii) n. unfruitfulness; barrenness.

infettment (in-fett-ment) n. [of. enfeoff] deed or process of putting in possession of heritable property (Scots Law).

infelicitous (in-fe-lis-i-ti) n. [In. in, not, and felix, unhappy; unfortunate.

infelicity (in-fe-lis-i-ti) n. [In. in, not, and felix, inferious; unhappy] unhappiness; misery; misfortune; unfortunate state; unfavourableness.

infelt (in-fet) a. [E. in and felt] felt deeply in the heart.

infer (in-fer) v.t. [In. inferre, carry in] to derive either beart.

infer (in-fer) v.t. [In. inferre, carry in] to derive either beart.

infer of deduced from premises.

inferable (in-fer-a-bi) a. capable of being inferred or deduced from premises.

inference (in-fer-ens) n. act of inferring; a truth or proposition drawn from another admitted or supposed to be true; conclusion from premises; deduction; consequence.

inferentially (in-fe-ren-shal) a. deduced or inferentially (in-fe-ren-shal) a. deduced or inferentially inference.

inferior [lin-fe-ren-shal] a. deduced or inferentially inference.

inferior (in-fē-ri-ur) a. [L. inferus, lower] lower in place, social rank, or excellence; subordinate; secondary; subsidiary; between the earth and the sun; below the horizon; growing below some other n. a person that is younger, or of a lower station or rank in society.

or rank in society.

inferiority (in-fē-ri-or'i-ti) n. state of being inferiority (in-fē-ri-or'i-ti) adv. in an inferior manner or position.

infernal (in-fernal) a. [F. fr. L. infernus, fr. infernal, in-fernal, in-fernal, pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the deal; pertaining to or resembling, hell; diabolical; satanic; fiendish; malicious;—n. an inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions. Infernal-machine, an explosive machine or apparatus contrived for the purpose of assassination or destruction. Infernal-stone, lunar caustic.

infernally (in-fer-nal-i) adv. in an infernal manner.

infernal (in-fer-nal-i) n. [It. fr. L.] hell; the

inferno (in-fer-nō, in-far-nō) n. [It. fr. L.] hell; the infernal regions; any place supposed to resemble hell.

inferrible (in-fer-i-bl) a. inferable.

infertile (in-fertil) a. [L. in, not, and E. fertile] not fertile or productive; barren. infertility (in-fertili-ti) n. unproductiveness; barrenness; unfruitfulness. infest (in-fest) v.t. [L. infestus, hostile] to trouble greatly; to disturb; to annoy; to harass; to

infestation (in-fes-tā/shun) n. harassment;

infester (in-fester) n. one that infests.

infestered (in-fes'terd) a. [E. in and fester] infeudation (in-fudăishun) n. [L. in, in, and Low L. feudhum, fee, of. feud] the act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee; the granting of tithes to laymen.

infidel (in-fi-del) a. [L. in, not, and fidelis, faithful] faithless; unbelieving; disbelieving the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine institution of Christianity:—n. one man is authorate man : unbeliever:

Inspiration of the scriptures, or the divine institution of Christianity;—n. One that is attribut hatti; unbeliever; sceptic; a freethinker; one that disbelieves in Christ or the divine origin and authority of Christianity; a deist.

infidelity (in-fi-deli-ti), want of faith or belief; disbelief of the divine origin of Christianity; unbelief; unfaithfulness to the marriage contract; breach of trust; treachery; deceit.

inniter (in-fil'ter) v.t. and i. to filter or sift in.

infiltrate (in-fil'trat) v.i. to enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.

infiltration (in-fil-tra-shun) n. act or process of infiltrating; the substance that has entered the pores or cavities of a body.

infinite (in-fi-nit) a. [L. in, not, and finire, to limit] unlimited or boundless in time or space; without limit in power, capacity, intensity, or moral excellence; perfect; indefinitely large or extensive; [Math.] greater or smaller than any assignable quantity of the same kind; [Mus.] capable of endless repetition, as a figure;—n. infinite space or extent; infinite time or duration; eternity; the Almighty; [Math.] an infinite magnitude, quantity, or number.

infinitely (in-fi-nit-li) adv. without bounds or beyond expression.

beyond expression.

infiniteness (in-fi-nit-nes) n. infinity; immensity.
infinitesimal (in-fi-ni-tes'i-mal) a. infinitely small; less than any assignable quantity;—n. an infinitely small quantity, or one less than any assignable quantity.

infinitesimally (in-fi-ni-tes'i-mal-i) adv. in infinitesimally (in-fi-ni-tes'i-mal-i) adv. in infinitely small quantities. infinitive (in-fin'i-tiv) a unlimited; unrestricted; designating the mood of a verb that expresses its action without limitation of persons or numbers.

infinitude (in-fin'-i-tūd) n. quality of being infinite; endlessness in time or durainfinite; endlessness in time or duration; infinite extent; immensity; boundless number.

infinity (in-fini-ti) n. (L. fr. in, not, and finis, end)
boundlessness; immensity; unlimited capacity, energy,
or excellence; endless or indefinite number.

infirm (in-ferm') a. [L. in, not, and firmus,
strong) not firm or sound; weak; feeble;
weak of mind: irresolute; not solid or stable.

weak of mind; irresolute; not solid or stable.
infirmary (in-fer-ma-ri) n. an hospital where the
infirmity (in-fer-ma-ri) n. an hospital where the
infirmity (in-fer-mi-ti) n. state of being infirm;
unsound or unhealthy state of being infirm;
weakness; feebleness; disease; malady; mental weakness; fault; foible; want of will; defect; imperfection.
infirmly (in-ferm-li) adv. in a weak or infirm
manner.
infirmness (in-ferm-nes) n. the state of being
infirm; weakness.
infix (in-fiks) v.t. [L. in, in, and finere, pp. fixus,
to fix] to fix by piercing or thrusting in; to
implant, as principles, thoughts, or instructions.
inflame (in-fiam') v.t. [L. in, into, and flamma, a
flame] to set on fire; to being! to beat; to
excite the blood; to provoke, as appetite or desire; to

excite the blood; to provoke, as appetite or desire; to arouse; to incite, as passion; to irritale; to exasperate; to exaggerate by description; to aggravate;—v.i. to grow hot, angry, and painful.

inflamed (in-flamd') a. set on fire; heated; provoked; [Her.] adorned with flames.

inflamer (in-fla-mer) n. one that inflames.

inflammability (in-flam-a-bil'i-ti) n. susceptibility of readily taking fire. inflammable (in-flam'a-bil) a. capable of being set on fire; easily enkindled; susceptible of combustion.

inflammableness (in-flam'a-bl-nes) n. in-inflammably (in-flam'a-bl) ndv. in an in-flammable manner.

inflammation (in-fla-ma'shun) n. act of in flame or on fire; a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms; violent excitement; passion; animo fty.

inflammatory (in-flam-a-tu-ri) a. inflaming; flammation; accompanied with preternatural heat, and excitement of arterial action; tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition; seditious.

inflatable (in-fla-ta-bl) a. capable of inflation.

inflate (in-flat) v.t. [L. inflare, blow in] to swell with air; to blow into; to puff up; to elate. inflated (in-flated) a. swollen out by air or gas; blown up; distended; puffed up; turgid; bombastic.

inflatingly (in-flating-li) adv. in a manner tending to inflate.

inflation (in-flat-shun) n. act of inflating; the state of being distended with air; swelling; puffiness; mental elation; vanity; conceit.

inflatus (in-flat-tus) n. a breathing, or blowing, into; inspiration.

inflect (in-flat') vi. [L. in, in, and flectere, bend] to bend; to turn from a direct line or course; to vary, as a noun or a verb, in its terminations; to decline; to conjugate; to modulate, as the voice.

inflected (in-flek'ted) a. bent from a direct line; inflected changed in the termination, as nouns or verbs.

or verss.

inflection, inflexion (in-flek'slum) n. act
of being inflected; a bend; a fold; a slide or modulation
of the voice in speaking; [Gram.] the variation of nouns,
etc., by declension, and verbs by conjugation.
inflectional, inflexional (in-flek'shuming to inflection

ing to inflection.

inflective (in-flek'tiv) a. having the power of bending; capable of being inflected. inflexed (in-flekst') a. turned in ; bent inward.

inflexibility (in-flek-si-bil'i-ti)n, quality of being inflexible; unyielding stiffness; obstinacy of will or temper; unbending pertinacity.

inflexible (in-flek'si-bl) o. [F. fr. L. in, not, and E. nexible) incapable of being bent; firm in purpose; unyielding to influence or entreaty;

inflexibleness (in-flek'si-bl-nes) n. inflexinflexibleness (in-flek'si-bl-nes) n. inflexinflexibly (in-flek'si-bl) adr. in an inflexible manner; firmly.

inflexure (in-flek-sur) n. ar inflection; a curving, hend, or fold.
inflict (in-flikt') v.t. [L. in, against, and fligere, strike] to lay or send, as a punishment, etc.; to apply; to impose.

inflicter (in-flik'-ter) n. one that inflicts.

infliction (in-flik-shun) n. act of inflicting or imposing; that which is imposed, as a punishment.

inflictive (in-flik'tiv) a. tending or able to inflict.

inflorescence (in-flictiv) a tending or able to inflict.

inflorescence (in-flo-res'ens) n. [F. fr. L. inflorescere, to begin to blossom;
a flowering; the unfolding of blossoms; mode of flowering, or general arrangement and disposition of the flowers,
inflow (in-flo) n. the act of flowing in or into; that
influence (in-floo-ens) n. [L. in, into, and fluere,
influence flow] a flowing in or upon; influx; the
visible operation of an invisible power; the effect
produced on material bodies by the forces of nature,
as light, heat, air, etc.; the effect formerly supposed
to be produced by the planetary system on terrestrial
persons and events; [Morals] the effect of truth on the
mind; notive; consideration; reasonable inducement;
constraining power of love or sympathy; effect produced mind; motive; consideration; reasonable inducement; constraining power of love or sympathy; effect produced by individual character, social rank, wealth, etc.; sway; authority; control; spiritual or divine power acting on the heart or life;—v.t. to move or impel by force; to effect by natural or physical law; to act on, or affect, the mind, by motives of any kind; to induce; in a bad sense, to move, as the passions; to pervert, as the judgment.

influential (in-floo-en-shal) a. exerting influence influentially (in-floo-en-shal) a. exerting influence influenza (in-floo-en-sa) n. [It., cf. influence] influenza a violent form of catarrh, usually occurring in the manner of an epidemic.

influx (in-flows) n. [L. influence, flow in] act of flowing in; influsion; intromission; introduction; importation in abundance.

importation in abundance.

infold (in-föld') n. t. to wrap up or inwrap; to inclose;
to embrace.

infoldment (in-föld'ment) n. act of embracing or
infoldment (in-form') vt. (D.F. fr. L. in., int., and
formare, to form] to form; to fashion; to

animate; to make known to; to advise; to instruct; to communicate a knowledge of facts to, by way of accusation;—v.i. to give intelligence or information.

informal (in-for-inal) a. not in the regular, usual, or established form; irregular.

informality (in-for-mal-i-ti) n. want of regular or customary form; any neglect or livesch of rule or order.

breach of rule or order.

informally (in-for'mal-i) adv. without the usual forms; irregularly.

informally (in-for'mal-i) adv. without the usual forms; irregularly.

informant (in-for'mal-i) n. one that informs or gives intelligence.

information (in-for-mā'shun) n. act of communicating knowledge; intelligence; news; notice or advice sent or received by message or writing; knowledge derived by perception, or by reading, instruction, etc.; communication of facts leading to a charge or accusation; a charge or accusation exhibited before a court. exhibited before a court.

informative (in-for-ma-tiv) a. having power to animate or form; instructive. informatory (in-for-ma-tu-ri) a. full of information; instructive. informed (in-formd) a. ill-formed; shapeless; [Astr. not included in a constellation.]

informer (in-for-iner) n. one that informs or animates; one that lodges a charge against another for the violation of some law; one that makes a business of informing against others.

infraction (in-frak-shum) n. [L. in, in, and frangere, to break] breach; violation;

infractor (in-frak-tur) n. a violator; a breaker.

infragrant (in-fra-grant) a. not fragrant; in-

infralapsarian (in-fra-lap-sa'ri-an) n. [L. infra-lap-sa'ri-an) n. [L. infra, below, and lapsus, the fall] one holding the doctrine of many of the Calvinists that God created the world, permitted the fall of man. and then decreed the salvation of the elect, leaving the residue of mankind to be eternally punished for their sins;—a. pertaining to the infralapsarians.

infralapsarianism (infra-lap-sa-ri-an-izm)

in the doctrine held by

the infralapsarians.

infrangibility (in-fran-ji-bil-i-ti) n. the state or quality of being infrangible. infrangible (in-fran-ji-bi) n. [L. in. not, and frangible frangere, to break] not capable of being broken or separated into parts; not to be violated. infrequence, infrequency (in-free kwens, -kwen-si) n. state of rarely occurring; uncommonness;

kwen-si) n. state of rarely occurring; uncommonness; rareness.

infrequent (in-frē'kwent) n [L. in, not, and occurring to notice; afrequent; seldom happening of occurring to notice; afrequent; rare; uncommon.

infrequently (in-frē'kwent-li) adv. not frequently (in-frie'kwent-li) adv. not frequently (in-frie') v.t. [L. in, in, and frangere, break, v. infraction) to break, as contracts; to violate; to transgress: to neglect to fulfil or obey;—n.i. to violate some rule; to encroach; to trespass.

infringement (in-frii)-inent) n. the act of violating; breach; violation; non-fulfilment; encroachment; transgression; trespass.

infringer (in-frii-jer) n. one that violates, trespasses, or encroaches.

infructuous (in-fraktū-us) a. [L. in trustuose.]

infrugal (in-fro-gal) a. [L. in, not, and E. frugal) wasteful; improvident; extravagant.

infumate (in-frii-inel) v.t. [L. infrinaver, to smoke] to dry by smoking; to smoke;—a.

clouded; shaded as by smoke.

clouded; shaded as by smoke.

infundibular (in-fun-dib'ū-lar) a. [L. in, into, and fundere, pour] having the form of a funnel. Also infundibulate.

infundibuliform (in-fun-dib-u-li-form) a. infundibular. infundibular. infurcation (in-fur-kā-shun) n. [L. in and furca, a fork]a forked expansion or

extension. infuriate (in-fu'ri-at) v.t. [L. in and furiare, enrage, fr. furia, fury, rage] to render

furious or mad; to enrage:—a. (in-fū'rī-at) enraged; mad; raging; furiously angry.

infuscate (in-fūs'kāt) v.t. [L. in, in, and fuscus, dark] to darken;—a. clouded; darkened.

infuse (in-fūz') v.t. [L. in, in, and fundere, pp. fusus, to pour] to pour in, as a liquid; to steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting medicinal qualities; to inspirit or animate; to steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting medicinal qualities.

infusibility (in-fū-zi-in)l'i-ti) n. capability of being infused in fusible (in-fū-zi-in) a. [E. infuse and able] in-fū-zi-in) a. [E. infuse and able] infusion (in-fū-zi-in) n. act of infusing, pouring in, inspiration; suggestion; act or process of steeping any insoluble substance in water in order to extract its virtues; the liquid that is obtained by this process; act of introducing into the veins by a syringe, as opiates, etc.

infusive (in-fū-zi-v) a. having the power of infusion.

intusive (in-fū'siv) a. having the power of infusion. infusoria (in-fū-sō-ri-a) n.pl. [L., of. infuse] minute or microscopic animalcules found in water and other fluids.

infusorial (in-fu-so-ri-al) a. pertaining to, or containing, infusoria.

iniusory (in-fū-su-ri) a. infusorial.

ingate (in-gat) n. entrance; passage in.

ingathering (in-gath-er-ing) n. [E. in and business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest. ingemination (in-jem-i-nā-shun) n. [L. in and geminus, twin] repetition;

ingenerate (in-jen'e-rat) v.t. [L. in, in, and generate, to engender] to generate or produce within;—a. (in-jen'e-rat) generated within; inborn; innate.

ingenious (in-jēn-yus) a. [L. ingenium, natural capacity] possessed of genius, or the faculty of invention; skilful or prompt to invent; curious in design or structure; skilfully contrived; well adapted; witty; elever; smart; sharp.
ingeniously (in-jen'yus-li) adv. in an ingenious manner.

ingeniously manner.
ingeniousness (in-jen'yus-nes) n. iningenue (ánzh-nóó)n. [F.] an artless girl or young
woman; an actress that represents such.
ingenuity (in-je-nū'l-ti) n. quality or power of
ready invention; skill; curiousness in
design or construction; clever adaptation or combination,
as of mechanism; openness; fairness; candour.
ingenuous (in-jen'ius) a. [L. ingenuus, of
poolse; generous; free from reserve or dissimulation;

ingenuous good birth] of honourable extraction; noble; generous; free from reserve or dissimulation; frank; unreserved; artless; sincere; candid; fair.
ingenuously fairly; candidly.
ingenuousness (in-jen-a-us-nes) n. state or quality of being ingenuous; openness of heart; frankness; fairness.
ingestion (in-jest-yun) n. [L. ingerere, carry in] act of throwing, or putting, into the

ingle (ing-gl) n. [Gael. ain-geal] a fire or fireplace.

inglorious (in-glō²ri-us) a. [L. in, not, and E. glorious; not glorious; not bringing honour or glory; shameful; disgraceful. ingloriously (in-glō²ri-us-li) adv. dishonour-ingloriousness (in-glō²ri-us-nes) n. want of fulness: meanness fame or celebrity; disgrace-fulness: meanness fulness; meanness

ingluvies; meanness.
ingluvies (in-glóó-vi-ēz) n. [L.] the crop of birds;
ingluvies (the stomach of ruminants.
ingoing (in-igō-ing) a. entering in or upon;—n. a
going in.
ingot (ing-gut) n. [A.S. in, in, and geötan, pour] a mass
or wedge of gold, silver, or other metal cast in
a mould; a mass of unwrought metal.

ingraft (in-graft) v.t. to insert, as a scion of one tree or plant into another for propagation; to subject to the process of grafting; to set or fix deeply and firmly

ingraiter (in-graf-ter) n. one that ingrafts.

ingraftment (in-graft'ment) n. act of ingrafting; the thing ingrafted; a scion. ingrain (in-gran) n. dyed in the grain; thoroughly inwrought;—v.t. to dye in the grain, or before manufacture; to work into the natural texture, as

ingrate (in'grāt) a. [L. in, not, and gratus, pleasing] ungrateful; unthankful; unpleasing to the sense ;-n. an ungrateful person.

ingrateful (in-grāt-fool) a. ungrateful.

ingratiate (in-grā-shi-at) v.t. [L. in, into, and commend to the favour of another. ingratitude (in-grāti-tūd) n. want of gratitude; insensibility to favours; unthankfulness return of aril for want of gratiude; insensibility to favours; unthankfulness.

fulness; return of evil for good.

ingredient (in-gred'yent) n. [L. ingredi, pp. ingredient ingressus, to enter that which is not the present ingressus, to enter that which is not the present. component part of any compound or mixture; an element.

ingress (in gres) n. entrance; power, liberty, or means, of entrance or access.
ingroove (in-groov) v.t. to groove in; to join or fix as in a groove.

ingrowing (in'grō-ing) a. growing inwards.

inguinal (ing'gwi-nal) a. IL. inguen, inguinis, the groin pertaining to the groin. ingulf (in-gulf) v.t. to swallow up in a vast, deep, gulf or whirlpool; to cast into a gulf; to

overwhelm.

ingulfment (in-gulf-ment) n. a swallowing up in a gulf or abyss.

ingurgitate (in-gur-ji-tat) v.t. [L. in, into, and gurges, whillpool, gulf] to swallow greedily, or in a great quantity; to swallow up, as in a gulf; to ingulf;—v.i. to drink largely.

ingurgitation (in-gur-ji-ta-shun) n. the act of swallowing greedily, or in great

ingustable (in-gus'ta-bl) a. [L. in, not, and gustus, taste] that cannot be tasted;

inhabit (in-habit) v.t. [L. in, in, and habitare, dwell] to live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of abode; —v.t. to have residence; to abide.

inhabitable (in-habi-ta-bl) a. capable of being inhabitat; habitable inhabitat; legal residence; the right to support in case of poverty, acquired by residence in a town, parish, or district; domiciliation. Also inhabitancy.

inhabitant (in-habitant) n. one that dwells or resides permanently in a place; one that has a legal settlement in a town, city, or parish. inhabitation (in-habitag; a dwelling, inhabited (in-habitatio) a. dwelt in; having inhabitants.

inhabiter (in-habi-ter) n. one that inhabits; an inhabiter (in-habi-ter) n. one that inhabits; an inhabitiveness (in-habi-tiv-nes) n. propensity of locality, country, or home. Also inhabitativeness. inhalation (in-hā-lā-shun) n. act of inhaling; act of drawing in with the breath vapour or other gaseous matter for medicinal purposes. inhale (in-hāl) n.t. (L. in, upon, and hatare, breathel to draw into the lungs; to inspire. inhaler (in-hāl-ler) n. one that inhales; an apparatus for inhaling vapours, etc.; a respirator.

inharmonic, inharmonical (in-harmonical)

inharmonious (in-har-mo'ni-us) a. not harmonious; inharmonious (in-har-mo'ni-us) a. not harmonious; discordant; incongruous; inconsistent; disagrecable (in-har-mo'ni-us-li) ada. inharmoniously discordantly.

inharmony (in-har-mu-ni) n. want of harmony; discord.
inhere (in-har) v. [L. in, in, and haerere, to stick] to exist in; to be a necessary part or component of; to be essential to; to be fixed or permanently embodied in.

inherence, inherency (in-hēr'ens, -en-

inhering; existence in some thing.

inhering; existence in some thing.

inherent (in-hēr-ent) a. sticking fast; existing in something, so as to be inseparable from it; naturally pertaining to; innate; inbred; natural.

inherently (in-hēr-ent-li) adv. by inherence; inseparable.

inherit (in-her-it) v.t. [L. in and heres, heir] to receive or take by birth; to have by nature; to become possessed of; to own;—v.t. to take or have as an inheritance, nossession, or property.

possessed of a bound, or property.

ance, possession, or property.

inheritability (in-her-i-ta-bil'i-ti)n. the quality of being inheritable.

inheritable (in-her-i-ta-bl) a. heritable.

inheritance (in-heri-tans) n. an estate that a man has by descent as heir to another, or that he may transmit to another as heir; a permanent or valuable possession or blessing; a possession received by gift, or without purchase; ownership; right or title to a succession of property.

Inheritor (in-heri-tur) n. one that inherits, or may inherit; an heir.

inheritress, inheritrix (in-her'i-tres, an an

inhesion (in-hö-zhun) n. [L. inhaesio, an adhering to] inherence. inhibit (in-hib-it) v.t. [L. in, in, and habere, have, hold to check; to repress; to restrain; to forbid; to interdict.

inhibiter (in-hib'i-ter) n. one that inhibits.

inhibition (in-hi-bish'un) n. hinderance; restraint; prohibition; writ of interdict. inhibitory (in-hib-i-tu-ri)a. inhibiting, or tending of the restraining influence of one nervous action over another.

inhospitable (in-hospitable) a. [L. in, not, and E. hospitable] not hospitable;

inhospitable and E. haspitable] not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers; unfriendly; affording no shelter or means of subsistence, as a desert, etc. inhospitableness (in-hos-pi-ta-bl-nes) n. inhospitableness want of hospitality or kindness to strangers; inhospitality or kindness to strangers; inhospitable manner.

inhospitably (in-hos-pi-ta-bl) adv. in an inhospitable (in-hos-pi-tal-i-ti) n. inhospitableness.

inhuman (in-hū-mun)a. [L. in, not, and humanus, human destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; unfeeling; pitiless; marked by cruelty; savage; merciless; barbarous.

inhumane (in-hū-man')a. not human; inhumane; cruel.

inhumanity (in-hū-mani-i-ti) n. want of human position; coldness of heart; cruelty; barbarity.

inhumanity (in-hū-mani-i) adv. cruelty; barbarously.

inhumation (in-hū-mā-shun) n. act of burying; interment; sepulture.

inhume (in-hūm) v.t. (I.. in, in, and humus, the ground) to bury; to inter; (Chem.) to digest a chemical substance in a vessel covered with warm earth. inimical (in-in-i-kal) a. (L. in, not, and amicus, friendly; having the disposition or temper of an enemy; unfriendly; repugnant; adverse; hurtful.

inimically (i-nim-i-kal-i) adv. in an inimical manner.

inimitability (in-im-i-ta-bil-i-ti) n. the quality of being inimitable.
inimitable (in-im-i-ta-bi) ac [L. in, not, and inimitable (in-im-i-ta-bi) ac capable of being

imitated or copied.

inimitableness (in-im⁴i-ta-bl-nes) n. inimita-

inimitably (in-im'-i-ta-bli) adv. in an inimitable manner.
iniquitous (i-nik'wi-tus) a. characterized by iniquitous (i-nik'wi-tus-li) adv. unjust; criminal.
iniquitously (i-nik'wi-tus-li) adv. unjustly;
iniquity (i-nik'wi-tu) n. [l. iniquus, unjust, fr. unrighteousness; want of rectitude; act of injustice; a particular deviation from rectitude; act of injustice; crime; sin; wickedness; want of original righteousness. crime; sin; wickedness; want of original rightcourness; depravity.

depravity.

initial (i-nish'al) a. [L. initium, beginning] of, or pertaining to, the beginning; placed at the beginning or head, as of a list or series; - v.t. to put one's initials to; -n. the first letter of a word or name.

initially (i-nish'al') adv. in an incipient degree; by way of commencement.

initiate (i-nish'-lat) v.t. to introduce by a first act; to begin; to instruct in the rudiments or principles; to introduce into a society, club, or sect, by acquiaintance with its principles. rules, and ceremonies:

acquaintance with its principles, rules, and ceremonies;

-v.i. to do the first part; to perform the first rite;

-v.i. to initiated;

-a. (i-nish-i-at) begun; incomplete, as a right, and the like; unpractised; introduced to a knowledge of.

initiation (i-nish-i-ā-shun) n. act or process of initiating; the form or ceremony by which a person is introduced into any society; introduction into the principles of anything unknown or mysterious.

initiative (i-nish-i-ā-tiv) a. serving to initiate; initiatory;—n. an introductory step or movement; right or power to introduce a new measure or law, as in legislation.

11111ator (i-nish'i-ā-tur) n. one that initiates.

initiatory (i-nishi-ā-tur) n. one that initiates.

initiatory (i-nishi-ā-tur) n. suitable for an introduction or beginning; introductory inject (in-jekt') n.t. [L. in, into, and jacere, throw] to throw in; to dart in; to cast or throw on. (in-jek-shun) n. act of injecting or throwing in (applied particularly to the forcible throwing in of a liquid or aeriform body by means of a syringe, pump, etc.); that which is injected: esp. a liquid medicine injected into a cavity of the body; clyster; enema. Injection-engine, a steam-engine in which the steam is condensed by a jet of cold water thrown into the condenser. Hard injection, an injection of a fluid body that solidifies on cooling or drying.

injector (in-jek-tur) n. one that injects; an apparatus for forcing water into a steamboiler.

boiler.

injudicial (in-joo-dish-al) a. not according to the

injudicial (in-joo-dish-a) a. not according to the injudicious (in-joo-dish-a) a. [L. in, not, and judgment; indiscreet; imprudent; incautious; rish. injudicious manner. (in-joo-dish-tus-li) cdv. in an injudicious manner. Il. in, in, and injudicious manner. Il. in, in, and injudicious manner. Judicious (in-jungk-shun) n. [L. in, in, and injudicious manner. Judicious (in-jungk-shun) n. [L. in, in, and order; a command; that which is enjoined; an order; a command; a precept; urgent advice or exhortation; a writ or process granted by a court of equity, whereby a party is required to do, or to refrain from doing, certain acts.

injure jus, juris, law to do laarm to; to inflict evil or loss on; to hut or wound, as the person; to impair soundness, as of health; to damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate; to annoy; to give

the value of, as goods or estate; to annoy; to give pain to, as the feelings; to violate, as rights; to weaken, as a good cause; to make bad, as roads; to slander.

111 ured (in'joord) a. hurt; offended; wronged.

injurer (in'joor-er) n. one that injures.

injurious (in-joo'ri-us) a. unjust; wrongful; hurtful or prejudicial to the rights of another; pernicious; mischievous; reproachful; lessening or tarnishing reputation; detractory, injuriously (in-joo'ri-us-li) adv. wrongfully; hurtfully.

injuriousness (in-joo-ri-us-nes) n. the quality of being injurious or hurtful.
injury (in-joo-ri) n. that which injures or brings harm; that which occasions loss or diminution of good; mischief; detriment; damage; injustice.
injustice (un-justis) n. [1. in, not, and justus, of the rights of an individual; wrong; a withholding of the prajace: improper ascription of blame. due praise; improper ascription of blame.

injustly (in-just-li) adv. unjustly.

ink (ingk) n. [O.F. fr. L. fr. G. egkauston, ink, fr. egkavetin, to burn in] a coloured fluid used in writing, printing, and the like;—n.t. to black or daub with ink. Ink-bag, a sac containing a black fluid like ink, found in some cuttle-fishes. Ink-bottle, a glass vessel or receptacle for holding ink. Ink-holder, ink-pot, ink-stand, a vessel for holding ink and writing materials. Ink-horn, an inkstand (so called as formerly made of horn). Ink-stone, a stone containing irou sulphate, used in making ink. Inking-roller, a cylinder for applying ink to type. Inking-table, a table on which printing-ink is spread out in a thin film for the inking-roller.

inkiness (ing'ki-nes) n. state or quality of being inkle (ing'kl) n. [Etym. unknown] a broad linen inkle (ing'kl) v.t. [Etym. doubtful] to hint at; to disclose.

inkling (ingk'ling) n. inclination; a hint or inkling (ingk'ling) n. inclination.

inky (ingk') a. consisting of ink; resembling ink; black; tarnished or blackened with ink.

inlace (in-las') v.t. to work in, as lace; to embellish with work resembling lace; to lace.

inland (in-land) a. [E. in and land] within the land; remote from the sea; interior; carried on within a country densestic not foreign; derived a grant of the sea; interior; carried

on within a country; domestic; not foreign; drawn and payable in the same country, as an inland bill;—n. the interior part of a country. Inland revenue, revenue levied inland, as excise, income-tax, stamps.

inlander (in-lan-der) n. one that lives in the interior of a country.

1niaw (in-law') v.t. to clear of outlawry or attainder.

inlay (in-la') v.t. to insert, as pieces of pearl, ivory, choice woods, or the like, in a groundwork of some other material:—n. pieces of wood, ivory, etc., inlaid, or prepared for inlaying.

inlaid, or prepared for inlaying.

inlayer (in-la-cr) n. one that inlays, or whose inlaying (in-la-cr) n. one that inlays, or whose inlaying (in-la-cr) n. the process of variegating and ornamenting with vory, etc., on the surface of a coanser material; inlaid work.

inlet (in-lct) n. [E. in and let] a passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; a bay or recess in the shore of the sea, or of a lake or large river, or between isles.

inlier (in-li-r) n. an isolated exposure of an underlying bed of rock (Geol.).

inly (in-li) n. internal; interior; secret;—adv. internally in the heart; secretly.

inmate (in-in-at) n. [E. in and mate] one that lives in the same apartment or house with another; a lodger; a person under public or private care, as in an

a lodger; a person under public or private care, as in an asylum, workhouse, poorhouse, etc.;—a. dwelling in the same place.

inmost (in'most) a. deepest or farthest within;

inn (in) n. [A.S.] a house for the lodging and enter-tainment of travellers; a tavern; a public house; a hotel; a corporate association or college of lawyers and students of law. Inns of Court, four corporate societies in London, the Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn, that have the exclusive right of calling persons to the English bar; the buildings belonging to these societies.

innate (in-nat) a. [L. in, in, and nasci, to be born] inborn; native; natural; inherent; denoting ideas or conceptions that were supposed to be essential constituents or necessary products of the mind.

innately (in-n-t-li) adv. naturally.

innateness (in'nāt-nes) n. quality of being

innavigable (i-nav'i-ga-bl) a. Incapable of being navigated.
inner (in'er) a. [in] farther in; interior; internal; not obvious, or easily discovered; obscure;—n. the part of a target next to, and outside, the centre.
innermost (in'er-inôst) a. farthest inward; most remote from the outward part.
innervate (i-ner'vat) v.t. [L. in, in, and nervus, nerve, sinew] to give nervous strength to; to stimulate through nerves. Also innerve.

to; to stimulate through nerves. Also innerve. innervation (in-er-va-shun) n. the sending of stimulation through the nerves; the functions or properties of the nervous system; nervous activity.

innholder (in'hōl-der) n. a person that keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travellers.

inning (in-ing) n. [A.S. inn, in, within] ingathering of grain;—pl. in cricket, etc., the time or turn for using the bat; lands recovered from the sea.

innkeeper (in-ke-per) n. an innholder; a person that keeps an inn.

innocence, innocency (in'tu-sens, -senbeing innocent; harmlessness; freedom from sin or guilt; purity; integrity; rectitude; uprightness; freedom from a particular charge; blamelessness; simplicity; ignorance, innocent (in'u-sent) a. [F. fr. L. in, not, and nocent, information innocuous; harmless; inoflensive; gentle; free from sin; pure; simple; upright; blameless; not guilty of crime; legally absolved from charge or accusation; lawful; permitted;—n. one free from guilt or harm; an ignorant person; a simpleton. Innocents'day, a festival in the Church of England, commemorative of the slaughter of the infants by Herod, held on December 28th (also called Childermas-day).

innocently (in-u-sent-ii) actv. in an innocent manner; without guilt; harmlessly innocuous (i-nok'ū-us) a. [L. innocuus, fr. in, not, and nocere, to hurt] harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent.

innocuously (i-nok'ū-us-li) actv. without injurious generality from the producing in the fact; innocent.

innocuously (i-nok'ū-us-li) actv. without injurious generality from the producing in the fact; innocent. being innocent; harmlessness; freedom from sin or guilt;

in nocuousness (i-nok-ū-us-nes) n. the state or quality of being innocuous; harmlessness.

innominate (i-nom'i-nat) a. [L. in, not, and nomen, a name] having no name;

-n. the unnamed bone, the haunch-hone or hip-bone innovate (in'u-vat) v.t. [L. in and norus, new] to change by introducing something new;

to introduce as a novelty :- n.i. to introduce novelties.

innovation (in-u-vā-shun) n. act of innovating;
a change in established law, rule, custom, or practice.

innovator (in'u-vā-tur) n. one that innovates.

innoxious (i-nok'shus) a. [L. in, not, and mischievous qualities; harmless in effects; innocent; free from crime.

innoxiously (i-nok'shus-li) adv. harmlessly.

innoxiousness (i-nok'shus-nes) n. the quality of being innoxious.
innuendo (in-ū-en'dō) n. [L. in and nuere, to nod] an oblique hint; an indirect intimation or allusion: instinuation or hill the number of the num

innumerability (i-nū-me-ra-bil'i-ti) n. state of being innumerable. innumerable (i-nū-me-ra-bl) a. not capable of being numbered for multitude;

very numerous; countless; numberless. very numerous; countiess; numberless.

innumerableness (i-nū'me-ra-bl-nes) n.

innumerably (i-nū'me-ra-bli) adv. without
numerous (i-nū'me-rus) a. without number;
innumerable.

innumerable.

innutrition (in-ū-trish'un) n. want of nutrition;
failure of nourishment.

innutritious (in-ū-trish'us) a. |L. in, not, and
nourishing.

nourishing.

inobservable (in-ub-zer-va-bl) a. that cannot be observed.

inobservation inobservation (in-ub-zer-vā-shun) n. neglect or lack of observation. inobservance (in-ub-zer-vans) n. [L. in, not, and E. observance] want of observance; heedlessness; negligence; disregard.
inobservant (in-ub-zervant) a. not taking notice; heedless.
inobtrusive (in-ob-trio'siv) a. [I. in, not, and E. obtrusive] unobtrusive.
inobtrusively (in-ob-trio'siv-li) adv. unobtrusively (in-ob-trio'siv-li) adv. uninoccupation (in-ok-trio-pa'shun) n. lack of inoculable (in-ok'ti-la-bl), a. capable of being inocular (in-ok'ti-la) a. inserted in the corner of the eye (said of the antenne of certain insects). insects).

inoculate (in-ok'ū-lāt) v.t. [L. inoculare, fr. in, into, and oculus, an eye] to insert, as the bud of a tree or plant, in another tree or plant, for the purpose of propagation; [Med.] to introduce into the body, by a wound of the skin, the poison of some disease—hence, to instil into the mind; to indoctrinate; to imbue with; - v.i. to graft by inserting buds; to communicate disease by inserting infectious matter.

inoculation (in-ok-ū-lā-shun) n. act or practice of inoculating. inoculative, inoculatory (in-ok'ū-lū-tu-ri) a. pertaining, or relating, to inoculation. inoculator (in-ok-ū-lā-tur) n. one that inoculates. inodorous (in-ō'du-rus) a. [L. in, not, and odor, smell] wanting scent; having no inoffensive (in-u-fen'siv) a. [L. in, not, and offendere, offend] giving no offence, provocation, or disturbance; harmless; doing no injury or mischief; giving no uneasiness or alarm.

inoffensively (in-u-fen'siv-li) adv. without giving offence; harmlessly.

inoffensiveness (in-u-fen'siv-nes) n. quality of being inoffensive. inofficial (in-u-fish-a) *m* not official; not done in the usual forms or by the proper officer. inofficially (in-u-fish-a) adv. without the usual forms, or not in the official inofficious (in-u-fish-us) a. regardless of duty, or of the obligations of one's office. inoperative (in-op-e-ra-tiv) a. [L. in, not, and E. operative] not operative; producing no effect. inopportune (in-op'ur-tūn) a. [L. in, not, and E. opportune] not opportune; unseasonable in time; inconvenient. inopportunely (in-opfur-tûn-li) adv. un**inoppressive** (in-u-pres'iv) a. not burdensome. inordinacy (in-or-di-na-si) n. deviation from order or rule prescribed; excess or want of moderation; irregularity; disorder.
inordinate (in-or-di-nat) n. (IL. in., not, and ordinatre, arrange] not limited to rules prescribed, or to usual bounds; irregular; disorderly; excessive; immoderate.
inordinately (in-or-di-nat-i) udv. irregularly; immoderately; excessively.
inordinateness (in-or-di-nat-nes) n. quality of moderation. inorganic, inorganical (in-or-gan-ik, a. not organic; devoid of an organized structure; pertaining to the department of inorganized substances or species. inorganically (in-or-gan-i-kal-i) adv. without organs or organization. inorganization (in-or-gan-ī-zā'shun) n. absence of organization. inorganized (in-or-gan-īzā'shun) n. inorganized (in-or-gan-īzā) n. not having organic structure; inorganic inosculate (in-os-kū-lēt) n.t. and i. [l. in and osculatri, to kiss] t. unite by apposition or contact, as two vessels in an animal body.

insanable inosculation (in-os-kū-lā'shun) n. the union of two vessels in an animal body by openings into each other; a running together; a junction. iunction.

inpatient (in-pā-shent) n. a patient that receives board and lodgings, as well as treatment, in an infirmary or hospital.

inpouring (in-pōr-ing) n. a pouring in; a great influx.

inquest (in-kwest) n. [O.F. fr. L. inquirere, cf. inquirer] act of inquiring; inquiry; quest; judicial inquiry; official examination before a jury, etc.; a jury, particularly a coroner's jury, for investigating the cause of a violent or sudden death.

inquietude (in-kwi-c-tud) n. [F. fr. L. in, not, and quietus, quiet] disturbed state; uneasiness either of body or mind.

inquire (in-kwi-v-t. [L. in and quaerere, seek] to vestigation; -v.t. to ask a puestion or questions; to make inquiry respecting. inquiry respecting investigation ; research. in the 12th century. curious.

inquirendo (in-kwi-ren-dō) n. authority given to some person to inquire into something for the benefit of the state [Law]. thing for the benefit of the state [Law].

inquirer (in-kwīr-er) n. one that interrogates, or saks a question; one that seeks and searches for knowledge or information.

inquiring (in-kwīr-ing) a. given to inquiry; searching, inquiringly (in-kwīr-ing-li) adv. in an inquiring manner.

inquiry (in-kwīr-i) n. act of inquiring; search for truth, information, or knowledge; examination into facts or principles: a question: a query: tion into facts or principles; a question; a query; inquisition (in-kwi-zish-un) n. [L. inquisitio, a scarching for, cf. inquire] act of inquiring; inquiry; examination; investigation; judicial inquiry; inquest; a tribunal for the examination and punishment of heretics in the R.C. church, established in the 12th century.

inquisitional (in-kwi-zish-un-al) a. relating to inquisitional (in-kwi-zish-un-al) a. relating to pertaining to, the Inquisition.

inquisitionary (in-kwi-zish-un-a-ri) a. inquisitionary (in-kwi-zi-tiv) a. apt to ask questions; given to research; seeking knowledge by personal observation and investigation; inquisitively (in-kwiz'i-tiv-li) adv. in an inquisitive manner. inquisitiveness (in-kwizi-tiv-nes) n. quality inquisitor (in-kwizi-tur) n. one that inquires; to inquire and examine; a member of the Court of Inquire inquires. Inquisition inquisition: inquisition; pertaining to the Court of Inquisition, or resembling its practices.

inquisitorially (in-kwiz-i-tō-ri-al-i) adv. after inquisitorially (in-kwiz-i-tō-ri-al-i) adv. after inracinate (in-rus-i-nat) v.t. |F. fr. in and racine, roof; to root; to implant.

inroad (in-rod) n. a sudden or desultory incursion or invasion; irruption; encroachment. inrush (in-rush) n. a rushing in; a sudden invasion. insalivate (in-sal-i-vāt) v.t. to mix with saliva. insalivation (in-sal-i-vā/shun) n. the mingling of saliva with food in the act of eating or mastication. insalubrious (in-sa-lu-bri-us) a. [L. in, not, unwholesome; prejudicial to health. insalubrity (in-sa-lū-bri-ti) n. unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness. insalutary (in-sal'ū-ta-ri) a. [L. in, not, and substary] unfavourable to health; unwholesome; productive of evil; hurtful. insanability (in-san-a-bil'i-ti) n. the state of being incurable. insanable (in-san'a-bil) a. [L. in, not, and E. sanable] not sanable; incurable.

insane (in-sān') a. [L. in, not, and sanus, sane, sound] unsound in mind; lunatic; used by, or appropriated to, insane persons; distracted; delirious; demented; mad; exceedingly unwise or rash; senseless. insanely (in-san-li) adv. without reason; madly.

111 Saneness (in-sān'nes) n. insanity.

insanitary (in-san'i-ta-ri) a. not sanitary; uninsanitation (in-san-i-tā'shun) n. lack of proper
insanity (in-san-i-tā') n. the state of being insane;
insanity unsoundness of mind; derangement of
intellect; lunacy; madness; mania; delirium.
insatiability (in-sā-sha-bil'i-ti) n. insatiableness.

insatiable (in-sä-shu-b) a. [L. in, not, and sutiare, satiate] incapable of being satisfied or appeased; inordinately greedy; unquenchable. insatiableness (in-sä-shu-b)-nes) n. greedinastiableness (be satisfied or appeased.

insatiably (in-sā-shā-bli) adv. with greediness not to be satisfied.
insatiate (in-sā-shī-āt) a. not to be satisfied; insatiately (in-sā-shī-āt-li) adv. so as not to be satisfied.
insatiately (in-sā-shī-āt-li) adv. so as not to be satisfied.
inscient (in-sī-ent) a. [L. in, not, and saire, know] having little or no knowledge; ignorant.

inscribable (in-skri²)a-bl) a. capable of being inscribed.
inscribe (in-skri²) v.t. [L. iu, upon, and scribere, write] to write or engrave; to mark with letters, characters, or words; to commend by a short address less formal than a dedication; to imprint deeply; to impress; to draw within, as one figure within another. **inscriber** (in-skrī-ber) n. one that inscribes.

inscriber (in-skri²ber) n. one that inscribes.
inscriptible (in-skri²ber) n. one that inscribes.
inscription (in-skri)-shin) n. capable of being engraved upon, or drawn within.
inscription (in-skri)-shin) n. the act of inscribing; anything written or engraved on a solid substance for duration; a title; an address; a dedication of a literary or artistic work to a person.
inscriptive (in-skri²beta-bi-li-ti) n. quality of the nature of an inscription; inscrutability (in-skri²beta-bi-li-ti) n. quality of being inscrutable.
inscrutable (in-skri²beta-bi-li-ti) n. quality of being searched into and understood by inquiry or study; incapable of being discovered or understood by human reason.

inscrutableness (in-skróó-ta-bl-nes) n. inscrutably (in-skróó-ta-bl) adv. so as not to be found out or understood.

insculpture (in-skulp-tūr) n. sculpture; an engraved inscription.

insect (in-sekt) n. [F. fr. L. in, into, and secare, to cut] has the body divided into three distinct parts, the head, the thorax, and the abdomen, has six legs, never more than four wings, and that breathes air through the body than four wings, and that breathes air through the body in tubes opening externally by spiracles; anything small or contemptible;—a. pertaining to insects or insect life; small; mean. Insect-powder, a dry powder used to kill or expel insects.

insectarium (in-sek-tā/ri-um) n. a place in which a collection of living insects

is kept; the collection itself.

insecticide (in-sck'ti-sīd) n. that which kills insects; the act of killing insects.

insectifuge (in-sck'ti-fūj) n. a substance that drives away in

insectile (in-sek'-til) a. having the nature of insects. Insectivora (in-sek-tiv'u-ra) n.pl. an order of mammals containing moles, shrews, and hedgehogs, and an order of birds, including swallows, that feed on insects.



Dentition of the

insectivorous (in-sek-tiv-u-rus) a. [L. in-sectum, insect, and vorare, devour] feeding or subsisting on insects.

insecure (in-se-kūr) a. (L. in. not, and E. secure) not safe; exposed to danger or loss.

insecurely (in-se-kūr) adv. without security or safety; insecurity (in-se-kūr) adv. without security exposure; hazard; want of safety; danger; apprehensive or timid state; uncertainty.

insensate (in-sen-sat) a. (L. in. not, and sensatus fr. sensus, feeling) destitute of sense; stupid; foolish.

stupid; foolish.

insensateness (in-sen-sat-nes) n. the state of being insensate; stupidity (in-sen-si-hil-it) n. want of sensiperceiving; want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion; dulness; stupidity; apathy.

insensible (in-sen-si-bil n. [L. in, not, and E. sensible) imperceptible; not perceived by the senses; progressing by imperceptible degrees; gradual; wanting bodily sensation; hard; callous; not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; void of intelligence; dull; stupid; void of sense; unmeaning, insensibleness (in-sen-si-bi-nes) n. insensibleness (in-sen-si-bi-nes) n. insensibleness (in-sen-si-bi-nebil-iei) n. quality insensible (in-sen-si-si-bi) n. quality of being inseparable.

inseparable (in-sen-si-nebil-iei) n. quality inseparable (insep-si-nebil-iei) n. quality inseparable (insep-si-nebil-iei) n. quality inseparable (insep-si-nebil-iei) n. quality inseparable (insep-si-nebil-iei) n.

inseparableness (in-sep'a-ra-bl-nes) n. in-separably (in-sep'a-ra-bl-nes) n. in-separably (in-sep'a-ra-bl) utv. so as to prevent separation; indissolubly; in a state of constant connection.

insert (in-sert') v.t. [L. in and sercre, pp. sertus, to place in or among -n. (in-sert) something inserted.

inserted (in-serted) a. put or set in.

insertion (in-ser'shun) n. act of setting or placing in or among other things; the mode, place, or the like, of inserting; that which is inserted; interpolation of a letter, word, or sentence, in a writing; advertisement in a newspaper or periodical; [Bot.] the growth of one part in or from another.

Insessores (in-se-so-rez) n.pl. [L. in, on, and sedere, pp. sessus, sit] an order of birds whose feet are formed for perching.

insessorial (in-se-so-ri-al) a having feet suitable for perching, or climbing trees. inset (in-set) n. that which is set in; an insertion; a parenthetical note;—n.t. (in-set') to infix or

inseverable (in-sever-a-bl) α. that cannot be severed. insheathe (in-sheath) v.t. to hide or cover in a sheath; to sheathe.

111Sh1D (in-ship') v.t. to ship; to embark.

inshore (in'shōr) a. or adv. near to the shore; by or along the shore.
insiccation (in-si-kā-shun) n. [L. in, in, and siccare, pp. siccatus, to dry] the act of drying in.

inside (in'sid) prep. or adv. within the sides of; in the interior;—a. being within; contained; interior; internal;—n. the part within; interior portion;—pl. the inward parts; the bowels; one that, or that which, is within or inclosed.

insider (in-si-iler) n. one that is inside; one within the limits of some society or organization;

one that has some special advantage.

insidious (in-sidi-1-us) a. [L. insidiae, an ambush] lying in wait; watching an opportunity to insnare or entrap; crafty; designing; treacherous; deceitful; deceptive; advancing imperceptibly.

insidiously (in-sid'i-us-li) adv. in an insidious manner. insidiousness (in-sid'i-us-nes) n. a watching for an opportunity to insnare;

deceitfulness; treachery.

insight (in'sīt) n. sight or view of the interior of anything; introspection; thorough knowledge; power of acute observation and deduction.

ledge; power of acute observation and deduction.

insignia (in-sig-ni-a) n.pl. [L. in and signum, a mark, sign] badges of office or honour; marks by which anything is known or distinguished.

insignificance (in-sig-nif-i-kans) n. want of significance or meaning; want of force or effect; unimportance; want of claim to consideration or notice; meanness. Also insignificancy.

insignificant (in-sig-nif-i-kant) a. [L. in, not, and E. significant] not significant; destitute of meaning; having no weight or effect; unimportant; trivial; mean; contemptible.

unimportant; trivial; mean; contemptible.

insignificantly (in-sig-nif-i-kant-li) adv. without importance or effect.

insignificative (in-sig-nif'i-kā-tiv) a. not expressive by external signs. insincere (in-sin-sēr') a. [L. in, not, and E. sin-ot being in truth what one appears to be; deceitful; hypocritical; false; not to be trusted or relied upon; unfaithful; unsound.

insincerely (in-sin-ser-li) adv. without sincerity. insincerity (in-sin-ser-i)-tit) n. want of sincerity or of being in reality what one appears to be; dissimulation; hypocrisy; deceitfulness. insinuate (in-sin-u-āt) n.t. [L. in and sinus, bosom winding or narrow passage; to wind in; to introduce artfully; to instil; to hint; to suggest by remote allusion; to push or work one's self into favour; to wheedle; -v.i. to creep, wind, or flow, in; to ingratiate one's self; to gain on the affections artfully.

Insinuating (in-sin-u-ā-ting) a. entering gently; gaining confidence by artful means.

means.

insinuatingly (in-sin-ū-ā-ting-li) adv. in an insinuating thanner.

insinuation (in-sin-ū-ā-shun) n. act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; act of gaining favour or affection by gentle or artful means; a hint; a suggestion by distant allusion.

insinuative (in-sin-ū-ā-tiv) a. insinuating; ingratiating.

insinuator (in-sin'ū-ā-tur) n. one that insinuates.

insipid (in-sipid) a. |L. in, not, and supidus, savoury destitute of taste; wanting spirit, life, or animation; vapid; dull; spiritless; lifeless; flat insipidity (in-si-pid-i-i) u. quality of being insipid; want of interest, life, or spirit.

insipidly (in-sip-id-li) udv. in an insipid manner; without taste; without life, spirit, or

insipidness (in-sipid-nes) n. insipidity; taste-lessness.

insipience (in-sip-1-ens) n. [1. insipiens, unwise]

insipient (in-sip'i-ent) a. unwise; foolish.

insist (in-sist') r.i. | L. in, upon, and sistere, stand) to rest or dwell upon as a matter of special moment; to be persistent, urgent, or pressing.

insistence (in-sistens) n. the act or quality of insisting; urgency; pressing demand.

insistent (in-sistent) a. standing or resting on something; urgent; persistent; extorting attention.

insistently (in-sis'tent-li) adv. in an insistent manner.

insnare (in-snar') v.t. See ensnare.

insnarer (in-snarer) n. one that insnares.

insnaringly (in-snar'ing-li) adv. in an insnaring ing mapner.
insobriety (in-so-briti-ti) n. want of sobriety; intemperance.

insociable (in-sō'sha-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. sociable] not sociable; not given to

conversation; tacturn...

insolate (in'su-lat) v.t. [L. insolare, fr. in, in, and insolate sol, the sun] to dry in the sun's rays; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun.

insolation (in-su-laishun) n. exposure to the sun's rays; injury of plants caused by the rays of the sun; sunstroke.

insolence (in'su-lens) n. pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and explacing treatment of others; impudence; contempts

overbearing treatment of others; impudence; contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; impudence; contemptuousness; offensiveness; portness; rudeness.

insolent to be accustomed] proud and haughty; overbearing; domineering; contemptuous; arrogant; impulting; almajor. insulting; abusive.

insolently (in-su-lent-li) adv. in an insolent manner; haughtily; rudely; saucily. insolidity (in-su-lid'i-ti) n. want of solidity; weakness.

insolubility (in-sol-ū-bil-i-ti) n. quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid; quality of being inexplicable.

insoluble (in-sol-ū-bil) a. [L. in, not, and E. soluble] incapable of being dissolved,

particularly by a liquid; not to be solved or explained.

insolubleness (in-sol-u-bl-nes) n. insolubility. insolvable (in-solva-bl) a not solvable; not incapable of solution or explication; incapable of being paid or discharged.

incapable or being paid or discharged.

insolvency (in-solven-si) n. the condition of one that is unable to pay his debts; insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner.

insolvent (in-solvent) a. not solvent; not having sufficient means to pay one's debts; bankrupt (said of persons); insufficient to meet the debts and the solvent is an action of the solvent is a solvent in the solvent is a solvent in the solvent in the solvent is a solvent in the bankrupt (said of persons); insufficient to meet the debts or obligations on it, as an estate; denoting the laws that affect bankrupts, or persons that cannot pay their debts;—n. one that is unable to pay his debts; a bankrupt.

insomnia (in-som'ni-a) n. (L. in, not, and somnus, sleep] sleeplessness; chronic inshility to alone. inability to sleep.

insomnious (in-som'ni-us) a. affected with insomnia; restless in sleep.

insomnolence (in-som'nu-lens) n. insomnia. insomuch (in-sō-much') adv. so that; to such a degree; in such wise that.

insouciance (in-soo'si-ans, ang-soo-syangs') n. souci, care] heedless indifference; carelessness of feeling

insouciant (in-soo'si-ant, ang-soo-syang') a. different; unconcerned.

different; unconcerned.

inspan (in'span) v.t. [D. in, in, and spannen, yoke, tie] to yoke to a vehicle.

inspect (in-spekt') v.t. [L. in, into, and specere, to critically; to examine officially, as troops, arms, or goods offered for sale, etc.; to superintend; to oversee.

inspectingly (in-spek'shun) n. act of inspecting; close or careful survey; official view or examination; act of overseeing; superintendence.

inspector (in-spek'shun) n. one that inspects, views, or oversees; a superintendent.

inspectorate (in-spek'tur-at) n. a district under an inspector; a body of inspectors.

inspectors.

inspectors.

inspectorial (in-spek-tō'ri-al) a. of, or pertaininspectorship (in-spek'tur-ship) n. the office of an inspector; the district embraced by an inspector's jurisdiction.

inspirable (in-spir-a-bl) a. capable of being inspiration (in-spir-a'shun) n. act of drawing air into the lungs; inhalation; act of breathing into; infusion; communication of ideas or poetical conceptions from a supernatural source; afflatus—heace, lofty tone of thought or emotion; rapture; enthusiasm; genius; specifically, the influence of the

Spirit of God on the mind and soul of man; the divine influence exerted on the writers of Scripture, by which they were instructed.

inspirational (in-spi-rā'shun-al) a. of, or per-taining to, inspiration. inspirationist (in-spi-rā'shun-ist) n. one that believes in the inspiration of the Scriptures.

inspiratory (in-spir-a-tu-ri) a. pertaining to, or aiding, inspiration.

inspire (in-spir-v.t.[L. in. into, and spirare, breathe] to breathe into; to fill with breath; to infuse by breathing, or as if by breathing; to infuse into the mind; to affect as with a superior or supernatural influence; to inhale;—v.i. to draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs; to breathe; to blow gently.

inspired (in-spird) a. inhaled; communicated or given by divine inspiration; having divine authority; nromted by superior authority; authoritative.

authority; prompted by superior authority; authoritative.

111Spirer (in-spirer) n. one that inspires.

inspiring (in-spīr-ing) a. affecting supernaturally; inspiring (in-spīr-ing-li) adv. in an inspiring inspiring-li) adv. in an inspiring inanner.

inspirit (in-spirit) v.t. to infuse or excite spirit in; to give new life to; to invigorate; to

inspissate (in-spissat) to thicken, as fluids, by evaporation;—a. (in-spissat) thick; inspissated.

inspissation (in-spissat) thick; inspissated.

inspissation (in-spissat) thick; inspissated.

inspissation (in-spissat) thick; inspissated.

inst. [contr. fr. instant] present or current, as the month.

instability (in-sta-bil'i-ti) n. [L. in, not, and stability (stare, to stand] want of stability; want of firmness in purpose; inconstancy; fickleness; changeableness; unsteadliness. Also instableness.

install, instal (in-staw!) r.t. [F. fr. Low L. in, in, and statlum, seat, of stall) to set in a seat; to give a place to; to instate in an office. rank, or order, with the usual ceremonies.

installation (in-staw-la'-shun) n. act of in-stalling or giving possession of an

office, rank, or order, with the customary ceremonies.

instalment (in-stawl-ment) n. act of installing;
a part of a sum of money paid, or to
be paid, at various periods; anything produced at certain periods.

instance (in stans) n. quality or act of being instant or pressing; occurrence; something cited in proof or exemplification; a case occurring;

thing cited in proof or exemplification; a case occurring; example; -v.t. to mention as an example or case.

instant (in-stant).a.[L. in. upon, and stare, to stand] pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest; closely impending in respect to time; immediate; making no delay; quick; present; current; -n. a point in duration; a moment; a particular time; a day of the present or current month. (in stant time un) a domain an

instantaneous (in-stan-ta-ne-us) a. done in an instantaneous (in-stan-ta-ne-us) a. done in an without perceptible interval or succession.

instantaneously (in-stan-ta-ne-us-li) adv.
in an instant; in a

instantaneousness (in-stan-tā/ne-us-nes) instantaneous.

instantaneous.

instanter (in-stan^t ter) adv. [L., cf. instant] immediately; without delay; instantly.

instantly (in'stant-li) adv. without the least delay or interval; directly; immediately; with urgency or importunity; earnestly; urgently.

instar (in-star) v.t. to set or adorn with stars, or with brilliants.

instate (in-stat) v.t. to set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition; to install.

instauration (in-staw-ra*shun) n. [L. instauration staurare, to restore] restoration of a thing to its former state: renewal: renovation.

of a thing to its former state; renewal; renovation.

instead (in-sted) adv. [A.S. on stede, in the place] in the stead, place, or room.

insteep (in-stěp') v.t. to steep or soak; to drench.

instep (in step) m. [perhaps fr. E. in and stoop, i.e., in-hend] the projection on the upper side of the human foot, near its junction with the leg; the part of the hind leg of a horse that reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.

instigate (in stigat) v.t. (L. instigare, incite) to goad or urge forward; to set on; to incite; to stimulate; to impel; to animate; to encourage.

instigatingly (in'sti-gā-ting-li) adv. incitingly; instigation (in-sti-gā-shun) n. act of instigating; impulse or incitement, esp. to evil

or wickedness; temptation.

instigator (in-sti-ga-tur) n. one that instigates;
instigator (in-sti-ga-tur) n. one that instigates;
instil (in-stil') v.t. [L. in and stillare, to drop] to pour
in by drops; to infuse slowly or by degrees.
instillation (in-sti-la-shun) n. act of instilling,
or infusing by drops or by small
quantities; act of infusing slowly into the mind; that
which is instilled or infused.

instiller (in-stil'er) n. one that instils. instillator (in-sti-lā-tur).

instillator (in-sti-la-tur).

instillator (in-sti-la-tur).

instillation; that which is instilled; instillation; that which is instilled; instimulate (in-stimulate, urgel to stimulate.

instinct (in-stingkt) a. [L. instinctus, from instinct (in-stinguere, incite urged from within; moved; animated; excited;—n. impulse; instigation; a natural desire or aversion arising in the mind without forethought or deliberation; synotheneous dictate or a natural desire or aversion arising in the mind without forethought or deliberation; spontaneous dictate or prompting of natural feeling; csp. the power that determines the will and action of animals; natural perception of, and appetency for, that which will preserve the individual, or propagate the species; sense of danger.

instinctive (in-stingk'tiv) a. prompted by instinct; acting without reasoning, deliberation, instruction, or experience; caused by natural propensity; spontaneous; involuntary.

instinctively (in-stingk'tiv-li) adv. by force of instinct.

instinctivity (in-stingk-tivi-ti) n. the character of being instinctive. institorial (in-sti-tō/ri-al) a. [L. institor, an agent] pertaining to an agent or

factor [Law].

factor [Law].

institute (in-sti-tūt) v.t. [L. in and statuere, cause to stand] to set up; to establish: to appoint; to ordain; to originate; to found; to begin; to educate; to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice, or the care of souls; — n. anything instituted; established law; settled order; precept; maxim: principle; an institution; a literary or philosophical society:—pl. a book of elements or principles; a treatise, a commentary—applied to certain standard works in theology, medicine, and jurisprudence.

institution (in-sti-tū-shun) n. act of instituting; establishment; foundation; instruction; education; act or ceremony of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice; established order or method, or custom; enactment; ordinance;

institutional (institutions; instituted by authority; elementary; rudimental).

institutionary (in-sti-tū'shun-a-ri) a. institutionary (in-sti-tū'shun-a-ri) a. institutive (in-sti-tū-tiv) a. tending or intended to institute; having the power to establish; established; depending on institution.

institutor (in'sti-tū-tur) n. one that institutes or society; an enactor of rules or laws; an instructor or durator of youth

educator of youth.

instratified (in-strat'i-fid) a. stratified within something else.

instreaming (in stre-ming) n. a flowing in;

instruct (in-strukt) v.t. [L. in and struere, pile up] to furnish; to make ready; to inform the mind; to enlighten; to teach; to lead in the right way; to guide; to direct; to furnish with orders; to command; to enjoin; to give information to; to acquaint; to give notice of; to advise; to form; to model.

instructible (in-struk'ti-bl) a. teachable; docile.
instruction (in-struk'shun) n. act of instructing or teaching; that which instructs, or by which one is instructed, as precept; information; teaching; direction; order; command; mandate.
instructional (in-struk'shun-al) a. pertaining to, or promoting, instruction;

instructive (in-struk'tiv) a. conveying know-ledge; serving to inform or teach. instructively (in-struk-tiv-il) udv. in an in-structive manner. instructiveness (in-struk'tiv-nes) n. quality of being instructive; power

instructiveness of being instructive; power or capacity of teaching.

instructor (in-struk'tur) n. one that instructs; a teacher; preceptor; tutor; professor.

instructress (in-struk'turs) n. a temale ininstrument (in'stroo-ment) n. [F. fr. L. instruction that by which work is performed; a tool; a utensil; an implement; a contrivance by which musical sounds are produced; a legal writing expressive of some act, contract, process, or proceeding; one that, or that which, is made a means or serves a purpose; agent.

instrumental (in-stroo-men-tal) a. acting as aid; conducive; helpful; pertaining to, made by, or prepared for, musical instruments.

prepared for, musical instruments.

instrumentalist (in-stroo-men'tal-ist) n. instrument of music.

instrumentality (in-stroo-men-tal'i-ti) quality or condition

being instrumental; agency instrumental in adv. in instrumentally (in-stron-men-tal i) adv. in the nature of an instrument, as means to an end; with instruments of music.

instrumentary (in-stroo-men-ta-ri) a. instru-

instrumentation (in-stroo-men-tā/shun) n. ment; means; agency; instrumental composition; act or manner of playing upon musical instruments.

insuavity (in-swov-i-ti) n. lack of suavity; unpleasantness.

insubjection (in-sub-jek'shun) n. [L. in, not, and E. subjection] want of subjection; disobedience to government.

insubmergible (in-sub-mer'-ji-bl) a. not able to be submerged.

insubmission (in-sub-mish-un) n. want of submission; disobedience.
insubordinate (in-sub-or-di-nat) a. [L. in, not, and E. subordinate] not submissive; disobedient; mutinous.

insubordination (in-sub-or-di-nā/shun) n. want of subordination;

disobedience to lawful authority; disorder; insubstantial (in-sub-stan-shal) a unsubstantial (in-sub-stan-shal) a unsubstantial (in-suf-er-a-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. sufferable] incapable of being suffered; insupportable; unendurable; intolerable; disgusting beyond endurance; deuestable.

insufferably (in-suf-er-a-bli) adv. to a degree beyond endurance; (in-suf-er-a-bli) adv. to a degree beyond endurance; (in-suf-shb-en-si) n. want of

insufficiency (in-su-fish-en-si) n. want of power or skill; inability; ineapacity; want of force or value; defect.

insufficient (in-su-fish'-ent) a. [L. in. not, and E. sufficient] not sufficient; madequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill; inadequate; incompetent; unfit: incapable.

petent; unfit; incapable.

insufficiently of sufficiency; inadequately.

insuffiation (in-su-flat-shun) n. [L. insuffare, blow into] the act of blowing or breathing on or into; the breathing on a baptized person to symbolize the gift of the Holy Spirit.

insuffiator (in-su-flatur) n. a form of injector for driving air into a furnace; a

medical instrument for blowing air, gas, or powder, into

medical instrainent by the human body.

insular (in-sū-lar) a. [L. insula, island] belonging insular (to an isle; surrounded by water narrow; prejudiced;—n. a person that dwells in an island.

insularism (in-sū-lar-izm) n. narrovness of opinion and ideas.

insularity (in-sū-lar-i-ti) n. state of being insular.

insularly (in'sū-lar-li) adv. in an insular manner. insulate (in'sū-lāt) v.t. [L. insula, island] to prevent the transfer to, or from, of lectricity or heat, by the interposition of non-conductors.

insulated (in-sit-lated) pp. standing by itself; detached; separated, as a body, from others, by means of non-conductors of electricity, or by

others, by means of hon-conductors of electricity, or by non-conductors of heat.

Insulation (in sū-lū'shun) n. act of insulating; state of separation; isolation; position in which electricity is confined by the interposition of a non-conducting substance, as glass, silk, shellac, etc.

Insulator (in'sū-lū-tur) n. one that insulates; a non-conductor of electricity.

Insult (in'sult) n. [L. insulture, leap upon, insult] gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions; affront; indignity; outrage; contumely;—(in-sult') n.t. to treat with abuse, insolence, or contempt, by words or actions.

by words or actions.

insulter (in-sul'ter) n. one that attacks or insults. insulting (in-sulting) a. injurious; abusive;

insulting insolents.

insultingly (in-sulting-li) adv. with insolent contemptations trimph; with contemptations trimph; insuperability (in-sulting-li) adv. with insolent contemptations trimph; insuperability (in-sulting-re-ra-bil-ti) n. quality of being insuperable.

insuperable (in-sulting-re-ra-bil) at [L. in, not, and superable; invanquerable: invincible.

insuperable (in-sulting-ra-bil-nes) n. insuperable (in-sulting-ra-bil) adv. so as not to be overcome.

insupportable (in-sulting-ra-bil) at [L. in, not, and E. supportable) incapable of being borne or endured; insufferable; intolerable.

insupportableness (in-su-pōr-ta-bl-nes) n. supportable.

insupportably (in-su-pōr'ta-bli) adv. in manner or degree that cannot be supported or endured.

insuppressible (in-su-pres-i-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. suppressible] not to be suppressed or concealed; not to be put down; irrepressible.

insuppressibly (in-su-presci-bli) adv. in a manner or degree that cannot be suppressed or concealed.

be suppressed or concealed.

insuppressive (in-su-pressiv) a. not able to be suppressed.

insurable (in-shoor(a-bl)) a. capable of being insured against loss or damage.

insurance (in-shoor(a-ns) n. act of insuring, or assuring, against loss or damage; a contract whereby, for a stipulated consideration, called a premium, one party or company undertakes to indemnify another against loss by certain risks; premium paid for insuring property or life.

insure (in-shoor) n.t. [O.F. fr. L. in and securus, secure] to engage or contract to indemnify for damage or loss done to person or property by such risks as fire, peril of travel by land or sea, etc., for a stipulated sum, or at a certain rate per cent. on the declared value of what is insured; to secure or purchase indemnity for damage or loss to person or property by indemnity for damage or loss to person or property by payment of the sum, rate, or premium charged in the policy;—v.i. to underwrite; to practise making insurance.

INSURER (in-shéor-er) v. one that insures or secures against risks; an underwriter.

insurgence, insurgency (in-sur-jens, state of insurrection; act of rebelling against civil or political authority.

insurgent (in-sur'jent) a. [L. in, upon, and surgere, rise] rising in opposition to lawful, civil, or political authority; rebellious;—n. a person that rises in revolt or opposition to civil or political authority; a rebel.

insurmountability (in-sur-moun-ta-bil'i-ti) insurmountable.

insurmountable (in-sur-moun'ta-bl) a. mounted or overcome; insuperable.

insurmountableness (in-arr-mount ta-

of being insurmountable; insurmountability, insurmountability (in-sur-moun-ta-bli) adv. in a manner or degree not to be overcome.

insurrection (in-su-rek-shun) n. a rising against civil or political authority; a seditious or rebellious movement.

insurrectionary (in-su-rek'shun-a-ri) a. per-taining, or suitable, to insurrection; rebellious; seditious. insurrectionist (in-su-rek'shun-ist) n. one that stirs up rebellion; an

insurgent; a rebel.

insusceptibility (in-su-sep-ti-bil'i-ti) n. want insusceptibility of susceptibility. insusceptible (in-su-sep'ti-bi) a. [L. in, not, and E. susceptible] not susceptible: not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed; incapable of receiving or admitting.

intact (in-takt) a. [L. in, not, and tangere, to touch] untouched, esp. by anything that harms, defiles, or the like; uninjured; undisturbed, intactable (in-takta-bl) a. not perceptible to the touch.

intactness (in-takt-nes) n. the state of being intact; completeness.
intagliated (in-tal-ya-ted) a. engraved or stamped on.

intaglio (in-tallyō) n. [lt. in, into, and tagliare, to cut (rods), to carre] a figure cut into a material, as a seal, matrix, or the like; the opposite of a

cameo. intake (in tak) n. that which is taken in; the point where a tube, etc., narrows; an injet. intangibility, intangibleness (intangibleness) -ji-bil'i-ti, in-tan'-ji-bl-nes) n. the quality of being intangible.

intangible (in-tan'ji-bl) a. [cf. intact] not perceptible to the touch; incapable of being handled or dealt with.

intangibly (in-tan-ji-bli) adv. so as to be in-integer (in-ta-jr-bli) adv. so as to be in-integer (in-ta-jr-) n. [L. in, not, and tangere, to tanction to a fraction or a mixed number; the whole of anything.

integrable (integrated) a. capable of being

integral (in-te-gral) a. complete; whole; denoting a whole number or quantity; not fractional; constituting an essential part of a whole; necessary to completeness; pertaining to the calculus, or mode of summing up differential quantities to find the primitive function;—n. a whole; an entire thing; a whole number; [Math.] a sum of differentials.

integrally (in-te-gral-i) adv. wholly; completely. integrant (in te-grant) a. making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an integer or

integrate (in'te-grāt) v.t. to make entire; to restore; to give the sum or total.

integration (in-te-grāt) n. act of making entire; [Math.] passing from a given function to that of which it is the differential coefficient. (in'te-grātur) n. one who, or that integrator (which, integrates; an instrument for

performing numerical integrations, integrates; an instrument for integrity (in-teg-ri-ti) n. [L. integritas] state of heing entire or complete; wholeness; honesty; uprightness; unimpaired or genuine state; purity; incorruptness; probity; virtue; rectitude.

integument (in-teg-u-ment) n. [L. in, upon, and tegere, to cover] that which naturally invests or covers another thing; specifically, a covering that invests the body, as the skin, or the membrane that invests a particular part.

integumentary (in-teg-u-men'ta-ri) a.
of tegumentary belonging to, or composed of, teguments.

integumentation (in-teg-ū-men-tā'shun)

with integument; the covering itself.
intellect (in-te-lekt) n. [L. intelligere, understoose] the faculty of the human soul by which it knows, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; the power to perceive, comprehend, and judge; power of understanding; the thinking or reasoning faculty.
intellection (in-te-lekt-shun) n. the act of exercise of or canacity for thought.

exercise of, or capacity for, thought.

intellective (in-te-lek-tiv) a. having power to understand; produced by the understanding

intellectively (in-te-lek'tiv-li) adv. in an intellective manner. intellectual (in-te-lek'tū-al) a. belonging to, or performed by, the mind; mental; ideal; having the power of understanding; intelligent;

intellectualism (in-te-lek'tū-al-ist) n. one that operates the understanding; treating to the understanding; treating of the mind, as a philosophy or system so called intellectualism (in-te-lek'tū-al-izm) n. indoctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason.

Intellectualist (in-te-lek'tū-al-ist) n. one that overrates the understanding; one that believes or maintains that human knowledge is derived from pure reason.

intellectuality (in-te-lek-tū al'i-ti) n. the state of being intellectual; force or power of intellect.

intellectualize (in-te-lek'tū-al-īz) v.t. endow with intellect; treat intellectually; to idealize.

intellectually; to idealize.
intellectually (in-te-lek'tū-al-i) adv. by means
intelligence (in-tel-i-jens) n. understanding;
skill; capacity: notice; information; news; mutual
understanding; an intelligent being or spirit.
intelligencer (in-tel-i-jen-ser) n. one that
aver intelligence a messenger or any.

veys intelligence; a messenger or spy.

intelligent (in-telli-jent) a. endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason; endowed with a good intellect; well informed; knowing; sensible; skilful.

intelligential (in-tel-i-jen-shal) a. intellectual; rational; spiritual.

intelligently (in-tel-i-ji-bil) adv. in an intelligibility (in-tel-i-ji-bili-ii) n. quality or intelligible (in-tel-i-ji-bil) a. capable of being understood or comprehended;

perspicuous; plain; clear.

perspicuous; plain; clear.

intelligibleness (in-tell-ji-bl-nes) n. intelligibly (in-tell-ji-bl) adv. in a manner to intemperance (in-tem-perans) n. want of excess in any kind of action or indulgence; habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors.

intemperate (in-tem-per-at) n. [L. in, not, and experiment or passion; excessive; ungovernable; passionate; addicted to an excessive; ungovernable; of spirituous liquors.

intemperately (in-tem-per-at-li) adv. in

intemperately (in-tem' per-at-li) adv. in intemperate manner; immoderately; excessively.

intemperateness (in-tem-per-at-nes) temperate; intemperance; excess of heat or cold. intenable (in-ten-a-bl) a. not tenable; cannot be held or maintained. inthat

intend (in-tend) v.t. [L. intendere, stretch] to fix the mind upon; to mean; to signify; to design; to purpose;—v.i. to have a design. intendancy (in-ten-dan-si) n. office or employment of an intendant; the district committed to the charge of an intendant.

intendant (in-ten-dant) n. one that has the charge of some public business; a superintendent. intended (in-ten'ded) a. purposed; betrothed;—intended n. an affianced lover.
intendedly (in-ten'ded-li) adv. with purpose or intendedly intention; by design. intender (in-ten'-der) n. one that intends. intending (in-tending) ppr. purposing to be or become.
intendment (in-tendinent) n. intention; design; the true meaning or intention of a law or any legal instrument. intenerate (in-ten'e-rat) v.t. [L. in, in, and tener, tender] to make tender: to soften. intense (in-ten's) a. [L. intendere, stretch] strained; stretched; tightly drawn; kept on the stretch; extreme in degree; ardent; fervent; keen; biting; stretch; extreme in degree; ardent; fervent; keen; biting; vehement; earnest; severe; violent; emotional. intensely (in-tens-li) adv. to an extreme degree; vehemently; attentively; earnestly. intenseness (in-tens-nes) n. state of being intensification (in-tens-li-ka'shun) n. the act of making intense. intensifier (in-ten'si-fi-cr) n. one that intensifies. intensify (in-ten'si-fi) r.t. [L. intensus, intense, and Jucere, make] to render more intense; -v.i. to become intense or nore intense.

intension (in-ten'shun) u. the act of making intense; a straining or bending.

intensity (in-ten'si-ti) u. state of being stretched or strained; tension; state of being raised to a high degree; high pitch; extreme force or violence; excess of zeal or passion; closeness or earnestintensive (in-ten'siv) a. stretched, or admitting assiduous; intense; serving to give force or emphasis.

intensively (in-ten'siv-ii) adv. in a manner to give force.

intensiveness (in-ten'siv-nes) n. the state or quality of being intensive.

intensiveness (in-ten'siv-nes) n. the state or quality of being intensive.

intent (in-tent') a. [intend] having the mind strained or bent on an object—hence, fixed closely; anxiously diligent; eager in pursuit of; -n. act of turning the mind toward an object—hence, a design; a purpose; intention; object; end; aim.

intention (in-ten'shun) n. a bending of the mind toward an object; closeness of application; bent of the mind in a particular direction; determination; design; aim: meaning; drift.

intentional (in-ten'shun-al) a. done by intention or design; intended; designed.

intentionally (in-ten'shun-al) a. dow. with intentioned (in-ten'shun) a. having intentioned having good or honest intentions. ness of application. having good or honest intentions. intentive (in-tentive) a. having a purpose; intentive attentive.

intentiveness (in-ten'tiv-nes) n. closeness of attention.

intently (in-tent'll) adv. in an intent manner; with eagerness; steadfastly; earnestly; attentively; diligently; eagerly.

intentness (in-tent'-nes) n. state of being intent; close application.

inter (in-ter') v.t. [L. in. in. and terra, the earth] to deposit and cover in the earth; to bury.

interact (in-ter-akt) n. [L. in/er, between, and E. act] an interlude between the acts of a play; a short performance of music or dancing to fill un. play; a short performance of music or dancing to fill up the interval between the acts; -n.i. to act on each other. interaction (in-ter-ak'shun) n. mutual or reciprocal action between bodies. interagent (in-ter-a'-jent) n. an intermediate agent.

interbreed (in-ter-bred') v.t. to cross-breed. intercalar, intercalary (in-ter'ka-lar, serted or introduced in the midst of others; applied particularly to the odd day (February 29) inserted in leap-year. leap-year.

intercalate (in-ter'ka-lāt) v.t. [L. intercalare]
to insert, as a day or other portion
of time, in a calendar; to insert, as a bed or stratum,
between the layers of a regular series of rocks.
intercalation (in-ter-ka-lāshun) n. insertion
intrusion of a bed or layer between other layers.
intercalative (in-ter-ka-lā-tiv) a. tending to
intercalative (in-ter-ka-lā-tiv) a. tending to

intercede (in-ter-sed) v.i. [L. inter, between, and cedere, to go] to act between parties with a view to reconcile those that differ or contend; to interpose; to mediate; to make intercession; to plead in favour of one.

interceder (in-ter-so'der) n. one that intercedes; a mediator. intercellular (in-ter-sel-ū-lar) a. lying between cells or cellules, as in plants.

intercept (in-ter-sept) v.t. [L. inter, between, and cupere, take] to stop on its passage; to take or seize by the way; to obstruct the progress of; to cut off, as a course; to preclude; to cut short, as speech; to check; to include or comprehend between.

interception (in-ter-sep-ter) n. one that in-interception (in-ter-sep-shun) n. act of inter-cepting or stopping; hindrance. interceptive (in-ter-sep-tiv) a. serving to intercept or obstruct.

intercession (in-ter-sesh-un) n. act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance; prayer or solicitation to one party in favour of, or, less often, against, another. intercessional (in-ter-sesh-un-ul) a. containing intercession or entreaty. intercessor (in-ter-sesh-un-ul) a. containing intercessor or entreaty. a mediator; one that pleads for another: an advecate

another; an advocate. intercessorial (in-ter-se-sō'ri-al) a. pertaining to an intercessor.

intercessory (in-ter-ses-u-ri) a. containing intercession; interceding. interchain (in-ter-chain) v.t. to chain together; to unite firmly.

interchange (in-ter-chanj) v.t. to put each in exchange; to reciprocate; to cause to follow, or to alternate; —v.t. to succeed alternately; —n. mutual change; permutation of commodities; barter; alternate succession; a mutual giving and receiving; reciprocation. interchangeability (in-ter-chan-ja-bil-i-ti) of heing interchangeabel of being interchangeable.

interchangeable (in-ter-chan'-ja-bl) a. damitting of exchange; following each other in alternate succession.

interchangeableness (in-ter-chân' jastate of being interchangeable; interchangeability.

interchangeably (in-ter-chân' ja-bil) adv.

manner: alternately: reciprocally

interchangeable

manner ; alternately ; reciprocally, interchangement (in-ter-chānj-ment) n.

interchanger (in-ter-chan'jer) n. one that interchanges.

interchapter (in-ter-chapter) n. an intervening or interpolated chapter. interclude (in-ter-klöod) v.t. (L. inter, between, and claudere, shut) to shut off or out from a place or course, by something intervening; to intercept; to interrupt.

intercept; to interrupt.
interclusion (in-ter-klóó zhun) n. interception;
a stopping.
intercolline (in-ter-kol-in) a. [L. inter. and
colline, hill] lying between hills.
intercolonial (in-ter-ku-lō-ni-al) a. pertaining
to the mutual relations of, or
existing between, different colonies.

intercolumniation intercolumniation (in-ter-ku-lum-ni-a' shun) n. the space between two columns at their lower part [Arch.]. intercommon (in-ter-kom-un) v.i. to act in common with others; to graze cattle on a common. intercommonage (in-ter-kom²un-ij) n. the right of pasturing cattle intercommune (in-ter-ku-mūn') v.t. to de-nounce for communing with rebels :- v.i. to have association or intercourse wit intercommunicable (in-ter-ku-mū-ni-kabeing mutually communicated. intercommunicate (in-ter-ku-mū-ni-kāt)
mutually; to hold mutual communication. intercommunication (in-ter-ku-mū-ni-kā-shun) n. reciprocal communication or intercourse. intercommunion (in-ter-ku-mūn'yun) n. intercommunity (in-ter-ku-mū'ni-ti) n. mutual communication or possession; free or harmonious communication or possession; free or harmonious communion.

interconnect (in-ter-ku-nekt) v.t. to connect mutually and intimately.

intercostal (in-ter-kos-tal) a. [L. inter, and oosta, rib] situated between the ribs;

—n. an intercostal muscle [Anat.].

intercourse (in-ter-kors) n. [O.F. fr. L. inter-currer, to run] communication or converse between individuals communities, or nations: commerce: excurrere, to run communication or converse between individuals, communities, or nations; commerce; exchange of goods; correspondence by letter; exchange of civilities; interchange of thoughts; communion; fellowship; a silent communication, as by look or sign; secret understanding; familiarity; acquaintance.

Intercross (in-ter-knes) v.t. to cross mutually; to interlined. intercultural (in-ter-kul'-tūr-al) a. tilling or stirring the soil while the plants

are growing.

intercurrence (in-ter-kur'ens) n. a running or coming between; an incident. intercurrent (in-ter-kur'ent) a. [L. inter-currere, run between] running between or among; occurring; intervening. interdental (in-ter-den'tal) a. [L. inter and dens, tooth | between the teeth. interdependence (in-ter-de-pen'dens) n. mutual dependence.

interdependent (in-ter-de-pen-dent) a. mutually dependent. interdict (in-ter-dikt) v.t. [L. sinter, between, and dicere, say] to forbid by order or charge; to prohibit or inhibit; to cut off from the enjoy-mut off companying with a church, in the distribution of the charge in the church of the distribution of the charge in the church of the distribution with a church of the distribution of the church of t charge; to prohibit or inhibit; to cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church:—(in-ter-dikt) n. a prohibition; a decree or order forbidding or prohibiting; a papal ordinance by which the clergy are restrained from performing, or laymen from attending, divine service, or from administering or receiving the sacraments; [Scots Law] an order of the court, prohibiting any act, proceedings, sale, publication, etc., challenged as illegal, or as infringing on patent or other right.

interdiction (in-ter-dik-shun) n. act of inter-dicting; prohibition; inhibition.

interdictive (in-ter-dik-tur) a. serving to prohibit.

interdictory (in-ter-dik-tur) a. serving to prohibit.

interdigital (in-ter-dij-tal) a. situated between the fingers.

interdigitate (in-ter-dij-tal) a. situated between the fingers.

interdigitation (in-ter-dij-tal) n. intervoven.

interest (inter-est) v.t. [fr. obsolete interess, fr. obsolete interess, fr. interesse, fr. inter, between, and esse, to bel to excite emotion or passion in, in behalf of a person or thing; to concern; to affect; to have a share in; to give a share in; to engage; reflexively, to take part in; to be concerned.

interest (in'ter-est) n. [L. interest, it concerns, it is profitable] special attention to some object; concern; regard; affection; advantage; good; benefit; share; portion: regard to personal profit or advantage; premium paid for the use of money; the profit per cent. derived from money lent; any surplus advantage or benefit; return of good or evil with increase. Compound interest, interest on the principal and also on the added interest as it falls due. Simple interest, interest on the principal only during the time of loan. Vested interest, an interest completely assured, and not to be taken away except upon compensation. not to be taken away except upon compensation.

interested (interested) n. having a share or interested; moved; excited; having regard to personal interest; biased; predisposed.

interestedly (interested-li) adv. in an interestedly (interested manner.

interesting (interesting) a. engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting emotions or passions; engaging the affections in

interestingly (in ter-esting manner. interface (in ter-fas) n. the meeting or union of two surfaces.

interfemoral (in-ter-fem-u-ral) a. [L. inter and femur, thigh] between the

interfere (in-ter-fer) v.i. [L. inter, between, and ferire, strike] to interpose; to intermeddle; to enter into, or take part in, the concerns of others; to be in opposition; to come in collision; to clash; to strike one foot against its opposite, so as to break the skin or injure the flesh (said of horses); to act reciprocally so as to modify the result (said of waves rays of heat, light, etc.).

interference (in-ter-fer-ens) n. act or state of interfering; interposition; collision; clashing.

interferer (in-ter-fer-er) n. one that interferes. interfering (in-ter-fer'ing) n. interference; meddling; opposition.
interferingly (in-ter-fer'ing-li) adv. by interference.

interfluent, interfluous (in-ter-floo-ent -us) a.[L. inter flucre, flow between] flowing between.
interfoliaceous (in-ter-fō-li-ā-shus) a.
placed between opposite

leaves [Bot.].

interfoliate (in-ter-fō'li-āt) v.t. [L. inter and jolium, leaf] to interleave.
interfused (in-ter-fūzl') a. [L. inter, between, and fundere, pp. fusus, to pour]
poured or spread between; fused together.
interfusion (in-ter-fū'zhun) n. the act of interfusing; an intimate mingling.
intergrade (in-ter-grād') v.i. to become alike
gradually;—(in'ter-grād) n. an

intermediate grade.

intermediate grade. (in-ter-im) n. [L. fr. inter. between] the interim (in-ter-im) n. [L. fr. inter. between] the interior (in-te-r-iur) a. [L. interus, inward] being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; internal; inner; remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland; -n. internal part of a thing; the inside; the inland part of a country, state, or kingdom. interiorly (in-te-riu-li) adv. internally; interiorly wardly.

interjacence (in-ter-jā'sens) n. state of being or lying between; interposition; intervention; that which lies between.

interjacent (in-ter-jā'sent) a. [I. interjacere, lie between] lying or being between;

intervening.

intervening.

interjaculate (in-ter-jak-ū-lāt) v.t. to interject a remark.

interject (in-ter-jekt') v.t. [L. inter and jacere, to throw in throw in between; to insert;

-v.t. to come between; to interpose.

interjection (in-ter-jek-shun) n. act of throwing between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion.

some emotion or passion.

interjectional (in-ter-jek'shun-al) a. thrown in between other words or phrases; having the nature of an interjectional manner.

interioin (in-ter-join') v.t. to combine.

interjoist (inter-joist) n. the space between two joists [Arch.] interknit (inter-nit) v.t. [L. inter, between, and E. knit) to knit together; to unite closely. interlace (in-ter-las') v.t. [L. inter. between, and to insert or interpose one thing with another; to intermix.

interlacement (in-ter-lās'ment) n. an interlacing (in-ter-lās'ment) n. the act of interinterlacing (in-ter-lās'men) n. the act of interinterlard (in-ter-lās'men) n. the act of interinterlard (in-ter-lās') v.t. [L. inter. and E. lard] by mixture—hence, to interpose; to insert between.

interlay (in-ter-lās') v.t. to lay or place among or between.

interleave (in-ter-lev') v.t. [L. inter, and E. lea/]
to insert, as a blank leaf or blank
leaves in a book, between other leaves.
interline (in-ter-lin') v.t. to write in alternate
lines; to write between lines already
written or printed, for the purpose of adding to or
correcting what is written.

interlinear (in-ter-lin'e-al) a written or inserted between other lines.

interlinear (in-ter-lin'e-ar) a situated between interlinear (in-ter-lin'e-ar) a situated between interlinear (in-ter-lin'e-ar-li) adv. in an interlinear manner.

interlineation (in-ter-lin-e-a-shun) n. act of interlining; a passage, word, or line inserted between lines already written or printed interlining (in-ter-li-ning) n. correction; alteration or explanation made by writing between the lines.

interlink (in-ter-lingk') v.t. to connect by uniting links.

interlobular (in-ter-lob-ū-lar) a. situated between lobes.

interlocation (in-ter-lo-kā-shun) n. a placing hetween.

interlock (in-ter-lok) v.t. to unite by locking together; -v.i. to unite, embrace, communicate with, or flow into, one another.

interlocution (in-ter-lo-kū²shun) v. [L. dialogue; conference; an intermediate act or decree before final decision—hence, intermediate argument or discussion.

interlocutor (in-ter-lok'-ū-tur) n. one that speaks in dialogue; a dialogist; [Scots

Law] a preliminary finding or judgment.

interlocutory (in-ter-lok-u-tu-ri) a. consisting of dialogue; intermediate; not final or definitive.

interlocutress (in-ter-lok-u-tres) n. a female interlocutor.
interlope (in-ter-lop') v.i. [L. inter and D. loopen, to run, ef. leap] to traffic without a proper license; to forestall; to prevent right; to intrude without right.

without right.

interloper (in'ter-lō-per) n. one that interlopes or runs into business to which he has no right; one that interferes wrongfully or officiously.

interlucent (in-ter-lū-sent) a. [L. inter and lucere, to shine] shining between interlude (in'ter-lūd) n. [L. inter, between and ludere, to play] a theatrical entertainment between the acts of a play, or between the play and the after-piece; a short piece of instrumental music played between the acts of a drama or the parts of a song or hymn.

or hymn. interluded (in'ter-lū-ded) a. inserted, as an inter-lude; having interludes.

interlunar, interlunary (in-ter-loid-nar, inter and E. lunar) belonging to the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible.

intermarriage (in-ter-mar'ij) n. marriage different between persons of different between between blood-kindred.

blood-kindred.

intermarry (in-ter-mar'i) v.i. [L. inter, between, and E. marry] to become connected by a marriage between two of their members.

intermeddle (in-ter-med-l) v.i. to meddle in the affairs of others, in which one has no concern; to interfere officiously; to interpose.

intermeddler (in-ter-med-ler) n. one that intermeddles with, or intrudes

into business that does not concern him. intermediacy (in-ter-me'di-a-si) n. the state

mediate action or agency; intervention.

intermedial (in-ter-me-di-al) a. intermediate;
intervening,
intermediary (in-ter-me-di-a-ri) n. an agent;
medium;—a. being, or occurring,

intermediate (in-ter-me'di-at) a. [L. inter, between, and medius, middle, cf. mediate lying, or being, in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interposed; central intermediately (in-ter-me-di-at-li) adv. by way of intervention.

intermediation (in-ter-mē-di-ā-shun) n. intermediator (in-ter-mē-di-ā-shun) n. intermediator (in-ter-mē-di-ā-tur) n. a mediator between parties.

intermedium (in-ter-mē-di-um) n. intermediate space; an intervening agent or instrument.

interment (in -ter'ment) n. [cf. inter] act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture.

intermention (in-ter-men'shun)v.t.tomention among other things; to include. intermention among other things; to include.
intermezzo (in-ter-metzo, -med-zo) n. [It. fr. L. intermedrias, that is between an interlude; a light, pleasing, dramatic entertainment between the acts of a tragedy, grand opera, etc.
intermigration (in-ter-mī-grā²-shun) n. population between districts or countries.
interminable (in-ter-mi-na-bl) n. boundless; interminable endless; limitless; unbounded, interminableness (in-ter-mi-na-bl-nes) n. less; endlessness.

less; endlessness.

interminably (in-ter-mi-na-bli) adv. without end or limit.

interminate (in-ter-mi-nat) a. [L. in, not, and terminate (in-ter-mi-nat) a. [L. in, not, and boundary] unbounded; unlimited; endless.

intermingle (in-ter-mingle) v.t. to mingle or mix together; to put with other things;—v.t. to be mixed or incorporated.

intermission (in-ter-mish-un) v. cessation for a time; an intervening period of time; a temporary pause; the temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever; interruption; interval.

intermitsive (in-ter-mis-iv) a coming by fits, or after temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever; interruption; interval.

intermissive (in-ter-mis-iv) a coming by fits, or after temporary cessations.

intermit (in-ter-mit) v.t. [L. inter. between, and mittere, pp. missus, send] to give up or forbear for a time; to interrupt: to suspend:—v.t. to cease for a time; to go off at intervals, as a fever.

intermittence (in-ter-mittens) n. the state of being intermittent.

intermittent (in-ter-init ent) a. ceasing at intervals;—n. a disease that subsides or ceases at certain intervals.

intermittingly (in-ter-mitting-li) adr with intermission; at intervals. intermission; at intervals. to intermingle.

intermixedly (in-ter-mik'sed-li) adv. in an intermixed manner.

intermixture (in-ter-miks-tur) n. a mass something additional mingled in a mass.
intermontane (in-ter-mortan) a. [L. inter. and mons, montis, mountain]

lying between mountains.

intermundane (in-ter-mun'dan) a. [L. inter, between, and mundus, world]

intermural (in-ter-mu'ral) a. [L. inter and murus, wall) ying between walls. intermuscular (in-ter-muscular in-termuscular between muscles.

intermutation (in-ter-inu-tal-shun) n. [L. inter-and mutare, change] interchange.

intern (in-tern') v.t. [F. fr. L. internus, internal]

of a country without permission to leave it.

internal (in-ter-nal) a. [L. internus, fr. inter,
within] inward; interior; not external; derived from, or dependent on, the object itself; pertaining to its own affairs or interests (said of a country); domestic, as opposed to foreign; intrinsic; real; pertaining to the heart.

internally (in-ter-nal-i) adv. inwardly; beneath the surface; within the body-hence,

mentally; spiritually.

internation (in-ter-na/shun) n. the act of interning.

international (in-ter-nash-un-al) a. [L. inter, between, and E. untional) pertaining to the relations of two or more nations; regulations to the relations of two or more nations; regulations are not successful to the relations of two or more nations; regulations are not successful to the relations of two or more nations; regulations are not successful to the relations of two or more nations; regulations are not successful to the relations of two or more nations; regulations are not successful to the relations of two or more nations; regulations are not successful to the relations of two or more nations; regulations are not successful to the relations of two or more nations; regulations are not successful to the relations of two or more nations; regulations are not successful to the relations of two or more nations; regulations are not successful to the relations of two or more nations; regulations are not successful to the relations of two or more nations; regulations are not successful to the relations of two or more nations; regulations are not successful to the relations of two or more nations; regulations are not successful to the relations of two or more nations; regulations are not successful to the relations of two or more nations; regulations are not successful to the relations of two or more nations. ating the intercourse between different nations.

internationalist (in-ter-nash-un-al-ist) n. an expounder or upholder of international law.

internationalize (in-ter-nash-un-al-īz) v.t. internationally (in-ter-nash-un-al-i) adv. in the manner affecting the mutual relations or interests of nations.

internecine, internecive (in-ter-ne' sīn, -siv) a. [L. inter, between, and necare, kill] mutually destructive; deadly; fatal.

internment (in-tern'-ment) n. the state of being confined in the interior of a country.

internodal (in-ter-nodal) a situated between nodes, joints, etc.
internode (in-ter-nod) n. [l. inter, between, and nodes or points of the stem from which the leaves arise.
internuncial (in-ter-nun-shal) n. of, or bis office.

internuncio (in-ter-nun'shi-ō) n. [L. inter-nuncius, messenger] a messenger between two parties; the pope's representative at republics and small courts—distinguished from the nuncio, or representative at the courts of kings or emperors. Also internuncius.

emperors. Also internuncius.

interoceanic (in-ter-ō-shē-an'ik) a. between
interocular (in-ter-ok'ū-lar) a. [L. inter and
oculus, eye] between the eyes.
interosculant (in-ter-os-kū-lant) a. [L. inter
and osculari, pp. osculatus, to
kiss] connecting two distinct groups.
interosculate (in-ter-os-kū-lāt) v.i. to form a
connecting link.

interpage (in-ter-paj') v.t. to insert intermediate pages, or between pages, or on intermediate pages.

intermediate pages.

interpellate (in-ter-pel-at) v.t. to address with a question; to question publicly.

interpellation (in-ter-pe-la-shun) n. [L. intermons; an earnest address; intercession; an interruption; a question put or raised in the course of a debate.

interpenetrate (in-ter-pen-e-trat) v.t. to penetrate mutually.

interpenetration (in-ter-pen-e-tra-shun) n. the act of interpenetration.

trating.

interplanetary (in-ter-plan'e-tar-i) a. situated between the planets. interplay (in-ter-pla) n. [L. inter and E. play] interchange of action and reaction. interplead (in-ter-pled) v.t. to discuss or try a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried [Law].

interpleader (in-ter-ple-der) n. one that inter-pleads; the discussion of an incidental point [Law].

interpledge (in-ter-plej') v.t. to give and take as a mutual pledge.
interpolate (in-ter-pu-lab) v.t. [L. inter, between, and nodire, to polish] to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; of matter that is new or foreign to the purpose of the author; [Math.] to fill up intermediate terms of, as of a series, according to the law of the series.

interpolation (in-ter-pu-la'shun) n. act of foisting a word or passage into a manuscript or book; a spurious word or passage into a manuscript or book; a spurious word or passage in the genuine writings of an author.

interpolator (in-ter-pu-lā-/tur) n. one that interposal (in-ter-po/zal) n. act of interposing; interposal interposition; interference; inter-

interpose (in-ter-pōz') v.t. [F. fr. L. inter, between, and F. poser, to place, cf. pose] to place between; to intrude, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience; to offer, as aid or services; v.i. to step in between parties at variance; to mediate; to put in by way of interruption.

interposer (in-ter-pō-zer) v. a mediator or agent between parties.

interposit (in-ter-poz-zit) v. a place of deposit (in-ter-poz-zit) v. a place of deposit another.

interposition (in-ter-pu-zish-un) n. a being, placing, or coming, between; intervention; mediation; agency between parties; anything interposed.

interpret (in-ter'pret) v.t. [L. interpres, interpreter preter] to explain the meaning of; to expound; to put in other words; to translate, as a foreign speech or writing; to decipher, as hieroglyphics; to give a solution to, as an enigma; to tell the meaning of, as dreams or visions; to put a meaning or construction on, as looks, signs, conduct; to explain by synonymous terms; to define.

interpretable (in-ter-pre-ta-bl) a. capable of being interpreted or explained. interpretation (in-ter-pre-tā-shun) n. the act of what is otherwise unintelligible, not understood, or not obvious; translation; version; construction; the sense given by an interpreter; exposition or explanation

rendered; meaning; sense; the power of explaining.

interpretative (in-ter-pre-tā-tiv) a. designed or fitted to explain; expository;

collected or known by interpretation.

interpretatively (in-ter-pre-tā-tiv-li) adv. by interpretation.

interpreter (in-ter-pre-ter) n. one that explains or expounds; an expositor; a translator; one that renders the words of one language in words of corresponding significance in another; formerly, an official attached to an embassy to a foreign court; a person sworn to translate the evidence of a foreign witness faithfully into the vernacular before a court or jury. court or jury.

interracial (in-ter-ra'shal) a. between races or members of different races.

interregnum (in-ter-regnum) n. [L. inter, reign] the time a throne is vacant between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor; any period during which the executive branch of a government is for non-constant. government is for any cause suspended or interrupted.

interrelation (in-ter-re-la-shun) n. reciprocal relation; interconnection. interrelationship (in-ter-re-la-shun-ship) n.

interrer (in-ter-er) n. one that inters or buries.

interrogate (in-ter-u-gāt) v.t. [1... inter, question formally; to examine by asking questions;—v.i. to ask a question; to put questions; to inquire. interrogation (in-ter-u-gāt-shun) n. act of questioning; examination by

questions; a question put; an inquiry; a point, mark, or sign, thus (i), indicating that the sentence immediately preceding it is a question.

preceding it is a question.

interrogative (in-te-rog-a-tiv) a. denoting a question;—n. a word used in asking questions.

interrogatively (in-te-rog-a-tiv-li) adv. in the form of a question.

interrogator (in-te-ru-ga-tur) n. one that asks questions; a questioner.

interrogatory (in-te-rog-a-tur-ri) n. a question or inquiry;—a. containing or expressing a question.

expressing a question.

interrupt (in-te-rupt) v.t. [L. inter, between, and rumpere, pp. ruptus, break] to break into or between; to stop or hinder the current, motion, or progress of; to divide; to separate; to destroy the continuity or succession of.

interrupted (in-te-rup'ted) pp. broken; in-termitted; irregular.

interruptedly (in-te-rup-ted-li) adv. with breaks or interruptions. interrupter (in-te-rup-ter) n. one that interrupter terrupts.

interruption (in-te-rup-shum) n. act of ininterruption (in-te-rup-shum) n. act of inintervention; hinderance; cessation; break.
interruptive (in-te-rup-tiv) a. tending to
interruptively (in-te-rup-tiv) adv. by ininterruptively (in-te-rup-tiv) vi. [L. inter and
intersecribe (in-ter-skit) vi. [L. inter and
intersecribe, write] to write between
intersect (in-ter-skit) vi. [L. inter and
scare,
pu. sectus, to cut to cut into, or
between; to divide into parts; to cut or cross mutually;
-v.i. to cut into one another; to meet and cross.
intersection (in-ter-sek'shun) n. act or state of
intersections cut each other.
intersectional (in-ter-sek'shun-al) a. relating

intersectional (in-ter-sek-shun-al) a. relating to, or formed by, an inter-

intersidereal (in-ter-si-de're-al) a. situated between, or among the stars.

1nterspace (in'ter-spās) n. an intervening space. intersperse (in-ter-spers') v.t.[L. inter, hetween, and spargere, scatter] to scatter or set here and there.

interspersion (in-ter-sper'shun) n. act of interspersing.

interspinal, interspinous (in-ter-spītal) interspinals

a lying between the processes of the spine.

interstate (in-ter-stat) a existing or taking place between different states.

interstellar (in-ter-stellar) a situated among the stars (applied to such bodies as are beyond our solar system). Also interstellary.

interstice (in-ter-stis) n. [L. inter, between, and sistere, stand] a small or narrow space between two bodies, or between the parts of a body.

interstitial (in-ter-stish-al) a pertaining to, or containing, interstices.

interstratification (in-ter-strat-i-fi-ka/shun) n. the state of lying between other strata.

interstratified (in-ter-strati-i-fid) a. stratified among other bodies.

intersubjective (in-ter-sub-jek-tiv) a. said of intercourse between differ-

ent consciousnesses at any stage of their development.

intertangle (in-ter-tang-q!) v.t. to tangle
intertexture (in-ter-teke-tūr) v.t. to tangle
intertexture (in-ter-teke-tūr) v.t. the act of
intertidal (in-ter-ti-dal) a. living between high
and low water mark.

intertie (in-ter-tī-dal) a. living between high
intertie (in-ter-tī) n. in carpentry, a short timber
framed between two upright posts, in
order to tie them together. Also called interduce.

intertribal (in-ter-trī-lah) a. existing or taking
place between tribes.

intertropical (in-ter-tropi-kal) a. situated between the tropics.

intertwine (in-ter-twin') v.t. to unite by twining one with another :-v.i. to be twined or twisted together.

or twisted together.

intertwiningly (in-ter-twi-ning-li) adv. by intertwining.

intertwist (in-ter-twist) v.t. to twist one with another.

interval (in-ter-twist) v.t. to twist one with another.

interval (in-ter-twist) n. [L. inter, between, and vallum, wall] orig. in a Roman camp, the space between the wall, or rampart, and the soldiers quarters; a space between things; space of time between any two points or events; space of time between two paroxysms of disease, pain, or delirium; remission; period of relaxation; difference in pitch between any two tones; a fertile tract of low or plain ground between hills, or along the banks of rivers (also called intervale).

interveined (in-ter-vānd) a. intersected with, or as if with, veins.

intervene (in-ter-vōn') v.i. [L. inter, between, and venire, come] to come or be between persons or things; to occur between points of time or events; to happen so as to disturb, cross, or interrupt; to interpose or undertake voluntarily for another.

intervener (in-ter-vō-ner) n. one that inter-

intervener (in-ter-ve-ner) n. one that inter-

intervention (in-ter-ven'shun) n. act of inter-vening; interposition; agency between persons; mediation; interference; act of one state meddling with the domestic affairs of another; influence or agency of natural causes, as death, birth, etc. interview (in-ter-vio). a mutual sight or view; a meeting for conference or mutual communication of thoughts, views, etc.; a formal or appointed meeting; -v.t. to visit for the purpose of publishing what is said.

interviewer (interviews; n. one that interviews; a reporter that intends to publish what is said.

interviewing (in'ter-vū-ing) n. the practice of seeking interviews.

intervisible (in-ter-viz-i-bl) a. mutually visible. intervital (in-ter-vi'tal) a. [L. inter and vita, life] between death and the resurrection. intervolve (in-ter-volv') v.t. [L. inter and volvere, roll] to wind, involve, or comprise,

one within the other. interweave (in-ter-wev') v.t. to weave together; to unite in texture or construction;

to intermix; to connect closely intestable (in-testa-bl) a. legally unqualified to make a will.

intestacy (in-tes-ta-si) n. the state of one dying without having made a valid will.
intestate (in-tes-ta-ta) a. [L. in, not, and testari, make a will dying without having made a valid will: not devised or bequeathed; not disposed of by will; -n. a person that dies without making a valid will.

intestinal (in-tes-ti-nal) a. pertaining to the intestinal (in-tes-tinal) a. pertaining to the intestine of an animal body.

intestine (in-tes-tin) a. [L. fr. intus, within] internal constitution; subjective; internal with regard to a state or country; domestic, not foreign;—n.pl. the canal or tube that extends from the right orifice of the strungly to the animal. stomach to the anus.

intextured (in-teks'tūrd) a. woven or worked in. inthral, etc. See enthral, etc.

intimacy (in'ti-ma-si) n. state of being intimate: close familiarity; friendly intercourse.
intimate (in'ti-mat) a. [L. intimus, innermost, fr. intus, within] innermost; inward; internal; near; close; close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar; -n. a familiar friend or associate; -(in'ti-mat)

familiar:—n. a familiar friend or associate;—(in-ti-māt)
v.t. to suggest obscurely, indirectly, or not very plainly;
to give slight notice of; to hint.

intimately (in-ti-mat-li) adv. closely; with
familiarly; particularly; thoroughly.

intimation (in-ti-ma-shun) n. a hint; an obscure
declaration; an indirect suggestion;
announcement of purpose or intention; notice; information; warning. tion; warning.

intimidate (in-tim'-i-dāt) v.t. [L. in and timidus, fearful] to make timid or fearful; to inspire with fear; to dishearten; to deter; to frighten.

intimidation (in-tim-i-dā-shun) n. act of threatening; state of being frightened; subjection to threats and fears.

intimidatory (in-tim'i-dā-tu-ri) a. causing intimidation.

intitule (in-tit-ul) v.t. to entitle; to give a title to. intituled (in-tit'ūld) pp. entitled; designated; headed.

into (in'too) prep. [in and to] noting entrance with respect to place; penetration from the outside to the inside; insertion of one thing into another; mixture; transition from one state or condition to inclusion;

intoed (in-tod') a. having the toes turned inwards.

intolerable (in-tol'e-ra-bl) a. [L. in and E. tolerable] not tolerable; not capable of being borne or endured; insufferable.

intolerableness (in-tole-ra-bl-nes) n. quality intolerableness (in-tole-ra-bl-nes) n. quality intolerably (in-tole-ra-bl) adv. to a degree beyond endurance; insufferably intolerance (in-tole-rans) n. state of being intolerance intolerant; refusal to allow to others the enjoyment of their opinions, chosen modes of working and the little village little intolerative.

worship, and the like; illiberality; bigotry.

intolerant (in tole-rant) a. not enduring difference of opinion or sentiment, esp. in religion; bigoted;—n. one that is intolerant;

intolerantly (in-tol-e-rant-li) adv. in an intolerant (in-tol-e-rai) v.t. (L. in, not, and E. tol-erate) not to tolerate or endure. intoleration (in-tol-e-rai-shun) n. want of intonate (in-to-nai-v.t. (L. in, in, on, and tonus, tone) to sound the tones of the musical scale; to read as in lituration; any incomplete in to read as in lituration.

scale; to read, as in liturgical services, in a musical manner; -v.t. to chant.

intonation (in-tō-nā'shun) n. act of sounding the tones of the musical scale; the peculiar quality of a voice or musical instrument as regards tone; a singing true or false; in speaking, the expressive modulation of the voice; the act of reading, as a liturgical service, with a musical accentuation and tone. intone (in-ton') r.t. [cf. intonute] to utter with a musical or prolonged note or tone; to chant;—n.i. to give forth a deep, protracted sound.
intorsion (in-tor-shun) n. [L. in and E. torsion] a bending, winding, or twisting in any

particular direction.

intoxicate (in-tok-si-kant) n. that which intoxicates: an intoxicating substance.
intoxicate (in-tok-si-kant) v.t. [L. in and toxicum, in the fr. G. toxikom, a poison in which arrows were dipped, fr. toxon, bow, arrow] to make drunk; to inebriate; to excite to a kind of defirium.

intoxicating (in-tok-si-kā-ting) a. tending to intoxicate; in-tok-si-kā-ting) a. tending to intoxicate; in-tok-si-kā-ting) n. state of intoxicate intoxicated; the act of making drunk; elation that rises to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.

intractability (in-trak-ta-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being ungovernable; obstinacy; perverseness; indocility; intractableness.
intractable (in-trak-ta-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. tractable] stubborn; refractory; not to be managed or governed; indocile; unteachable; violent; obstinate.

intractableness (in-trak'ta-bl-nes) n. quality intractably (in-trak'ta-bl) adv. in an intractable intractable intractable.

intrados (in-trados) n. [L. intra, in, within, and dorsum, the back] the under surface of an arch or vault (opposed to extrados) [Arch.].

intramural (in-tra-mū-rai) a. [L. intra, within, and E. mural] within the walls, as

of a city.

intranquillity (in-trang-kwiki-ti) n. unquietintransient (in-tran'shent) a. not transient;
intransigent (in-tran'shent) a. (in. transient);
intransigent (in-tran'si-jent) a. (in. in. not,
and transierer, transact retusing
to agree or come to a settlement; irreconcilable.
intransitive (in-tran'si-tiv) a. [L. in. not,
and E. transitive] not passing or
transferring; denoting such verbs as express an action
or state that is limited to the agent, or that does not
pass over to, or operate upon, an object.

pass over to, or operate upon, an object.

intransitively (in-transitiv-li) adv. without an object following, as an intransitive verb.

intransmissible (in-trans-mis-i-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. transmissible] not capable of being transmitted.

intransmutability (in-trans-mū-ta-bil'i-ti)
transmutable) quality of not being transmutable.

intransmutable (in-trans-mu'ta-bl) a. not capable of being transmuted or changed into another substance.

intrant (in trant) a. [L. intrare, ppr. intrans, -antis, enter] entering; penetrating.

intrench (in-trensh') See entrench.

intrenchment (in trensh' ment) See entrenchment.

intrepid (in-trep'id) a. [L. in, not, and trepidus, intrepid alarmed | fearless; bold; brave; undaunted. intrepidity (in-tre-pid'i-it) n. fearless bravery; undaunted boldness; daring. intrepidly (in-trep'id-li) adn. in an intrepid manner; fearlessly. intricacy (in-tri-ka-si) n. state of being intricate complication; complexity, intricate (in-tri-ka-si) n. state of being intricate complication; complexity. intricate (in-tri-ka-si) n. state of being intricate complication; complexity. intricate (in-tri-ka-si) n. state of being intricate complication; complexity.

complicated; obscure.

complicated; obscure.

intricately (in'tri-kāt-li) adv. in an intricate
manner.

intricateness (in'tri-kāt-nes) n. the state of
intrigante (in-tri-gānt') n. [F.] a woman given to
intrigue (in-trēg') n. [F. In intricare, to make
difficulties] a complicated plot or scheme
intended to effect some nurouse by secret artifices: the intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices; the plot of a play or romance; secret commerce of forbidden love between two persons of different sexes; amour;—
v.i. to form a plot or scheme, usually complicated, and intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices; to carry on a commerce of forbidden love.

intriguer (in-tre-ger) n. one that intrigues.

intriguing (in-trē'ging) ppr. forming secret plots or schemes.

intriguingly (in-trē-ging-li) adv. with intrigue.

intrinsic, intrinsical (in-trin'sik, -si-kal) and secus, following inward; internal—hence, true; genuine; real; essential; inherent.

intrinsically (in-trin'si-kal-i) adv. internally; in its nature; really; truly.

introcession (in-trin-si-kal-i) n. [L. intro, to go] a depression or sinking of parts inward; depression. introduce (in-trin-dis) v.t. [L. intro, within, and cedere, pp. cessus, to go] a depression or sinking of parts inward; depression. introduce (in-trin-dis) v.t. [L. intro, within, to conduct or usher in; to bring to be acquainted; to make known to each other; to import, as foreign goods; to bring into practice, as a new mode, fashion, etc.; to open to notice; to bring before the public.

introducer (in-tru-dū'ser) n. one that introduces. introduction (in-tru-duk'shun) n. act of introducing or bringing to notice; the act of making persons known to each other; act of importing into a country; act of bringing into use or practice; the preliminary part of a speech or discourse; the preface to a book; a formal treatise, introductory to other treatises, or to a course of study. introductive (in-tru-duk-tiv) a. serving to introductory. introductory. introductory. introductively (in-tru-duk-tiv-li) adv. so as to introductorily (in-tru-duk-ti-ri-li) adv. by introductory (in-tru-duk-ti-ri-li) adv. by introductory (in-tro-duk-tu-ri) a. serving to introduce something else;

previous; preliminary; prefatory.

introflection, introflexion (in-tru-flek'shun) n. [L. intro, within, and E. flexion] a bending inward or within.

introflexed (in-tru-flekst') a. flexed or bent inward.

introgression (in-tru-gresh-un) n. [L. intro, within, and graāi, pp. gressus, to step, to go] the act of going in; entrance.
introit (in-trō-it) n. [L. intro, within, and ire, appropriate to the opening of church services, or church service in general service in general.

intromission (in-trō-mish'un) n. the act of dealing with, or managing, the effects or property of another;—pl. the specific receipts or payments of an agent or factor on a trust or other estate.

intromit (in'tru-mit) v.t. [L. intro, within, and mittere, send] to send in; to let in; to

admit; to allow to enter

intromittent (in-tru-mit'ent) a. throwing or conveying into something.

intromitter (in-tru-mit-er), one that infromits; an intermeddler.
introrse (in-trors') n. [L. introrsus, toward the inside] turned inward; turned towards

the axis [Bot.]. introspect (in-tru-spekt') v.t. [L. intro, within, and specere, to look to look within; to consider one's own state or feelings.

introspection (in-tru-spek'shum) n. a view of introspection (in-tru-spek'shum) n. a view of introspective (in-tru-spek'shum) a. inspecting within; ceing inwardly.

introsusception (in-tru-su-sep'shum) n. [L. julion, within, and suscipere, the introsuscipere, introsuscip take in the act of receiving within.

introversible (in-tru-ver-si-bl) a. capable of being introverted.

introversion (in-tru-ver'shun) n. act of heing introverted.

introversive (in-tru-ver-siv) a. turning within.

introvert (in-tru-vert') v.t. [L. intro, within, and vertere, pp. versus, turn] to turn

intrude (in-trood) v.t. [L. in and trudere, pp. trusus, to thrust to thrust in, or cause to enter; to force into; -n.i. to thrust one's self in; to enter, unwelcome, or uninvited, into company; to go in without leave; to trespass; to encroach.

intruder (in-tròo'-der) n. one that intrudes.

intrudingly (in-troo-ding-li) adv. by intruding. intrusion (in-troo'zhun) n. act of intruding; welcome; encroachment or trespass on the property or possessions of another.

intrusionist (in-troo'-zhun-ist) n. one that intrudes:-p/. those that before the Scottish Disruption of 1843 maintained the right of a patron to force a minister upon an unwilling congregation.

intrusive (in-troo'siv) a apt to intrude; entering without right or welcome; forward, intrusively (in-troo'siv-in) adv. without intrusiveness (in-troo'siv-nes) n. the act of entering without permission or invitation; forward, impertinent spirit.

intrust (in-trust) v.t. to deliver in trust; to conside to the care of; to commit; to consign.
intue, intuit (in-tū, in-tū-ti) v.t. [L. in, into, intue, intuit and tueri, pp. tuitus, look] to know by intuition.

intuition (in-tū-ish'un) n. act of looking into; insight; immediate perception; the faculty of at once discerning or apprehending the true nature of an object, person, motive, etc., corresponding to instinct in animals; direct understanding or knowledge without the process of reasoning or inference; a simple idea or conception.

intuitional (in-tū-ish-un-al) a. based on intuition. intuitionalism (in-tū-ish-un-al-izm) n. the doctrine that the perception of truth is from intuition.

intuitionalist (in-tu-ish-un-al-ist) n. one that upholds the doctrine of intuitionalism.

intuitive (in-tū'i-tiv) a. seeing clearly; having an acquired by intuition without reasoning; formed in the mind naturally or unconsciously

intuitively (in-tū-1-tiv-li) adv. in an intuitive intuitively (in-tū-1-tiv-li) adv. in an intuitive intumesce (in-tū-mes) v.i. [L. in and tumere, swell] to enlarge or expand with heat; to swell up.

intumescence (in-tū-mes-ens) n. action of swelling; a tunid state.
intumulate (in-tū-mū-lāt) n.t. [L. in and humulats, mound] to bury; to inter

or inhume;—a. interred; buried.

intumulated (in-tū-mū-lā-ted) a. [L. in, not, and tunnulare, bury | not buried.

inturgescence (in-tur-jes-cus) n. [L. in and tunnulare, swell] a swelling; the action of swelling, or state of being swollen.

intussusception [L. intus, within, and suscipere, take up] the reception of one part within another part of the same organ; [Med.] the partial displacement of the bowel, in which one part is drawn into another. into another.

intwine (in-twin') v.t. to wine or twist into or to together; to wreathe.

intwist (in-twist') v.t. to twist into or together.

inulin, inuline (in-ū-lin) n. [G. helenion] a powder, extracted principally from the plant elecampane

inundate (in-un'dat, in'un-dat) v.t. [L. in and undere, inundate (in-un'dat, in'un-dat) v.t. [L. in and undere, inundate (in-un'dat, in'un-dat) v.t. [L. in and deluge; to flood; to fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity

inundation (in-un-dā'shun) n. act of inundating, or state of being inundated; a flood; an overflowing or superfluous abundance.

inurbane (in-ur-ban) a. [L. in, not and urbanus, civil] uncivil; unpolished.

inurbanely (in-ur-bān-li) adv. uncivilly.

inurbanity (in-ur-ban'i-ti) n. lack of courtesy; rude manners; incivility.

inure (in-ūr') v.t. [E. in and ure, use, practice, fr.

0.F. eure, overe, work] to apply or expose in use or practice; to harden; to habituate; to accustom;—

v.i. to take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of.

use or benefit of. (in-ūr-ment) n. act of inuring; use; inurement practice; habit; custom.
inurn (in-urn') n.t. to place in an urn; to bury; to inter; to intomb.
inutility (in-ū-li-li-ti) n. [L. in, not, and E. utility] uselessness; unprofitableness.
inutterable (in-ur-c-q-bl) a. that cannot be uttered.
invade (in-vād') n.t. [L. in, in, and vadere, go] to enter with hostile intentions; to attack; to assail; to infringe; to encroach on; to violate.
invader ussailant; an encroacher.
invaginate (in-vaj-li-nāt) n.t. [L. in and vagina, a sheath] to sheathe; to insert or receive as into a sheath; to introvert.
invagination (in-vaj-l-nār-shun) n. intus-susception.

invaletudinary (in-val-e-tū'di-na-ri) a. in feeble health.
invalid (in-val'id) a. [L. in and valere, be strong] of no weight or cogency; weak; having no force or efficacy; void; null;—(in-va-led') feeble; infirm;

invalid (in-va-lid, in-va-lēd') n. a person that is weak and infirm; a person sickly or indisposed;
—v.t. to enrol or register on the list of invalids in the military or naval service.

invalidate (in-vali-dat) v.t. to weaken; to lessen the strength; to destroy the validity or efficacy of; to make null and void, as a deed or contract; to overthrow; to show the weakness or futility of, as an argument

invalidation (in-val-i-da'shun) n. the act of invalidating.
invalidism (in'va-lid-izm) n. chronic poor health.

invalidity (in-va-lid'-i-ti) n. weakness; want of bodily strength; want of moral power or cogency; want of legal force or obligation; want of argumentative weight or relevancy.

invalidly (in-val'-id-i) adv. so as to be invalid; invaluable (in-val'-i-a-bi) a. [L. in, not, and E. totalinable valuable] incapable of being valued;

inestimable ; priceless.

invaluableness (in-val'ū-a-bl-nes) n. the

invaluably (in-val-ū-a-bli) adv. inestimably.

invariability (in-va-ri-a-bili-ti) n. invariable-ness.
invariable (in-va-ri-a-bi) a. [L. in, not, and E. variable] constant; immutable; unalterable; always uniform

invariableness (in-va-ri-a-bl-nes) n. conquality; immutability; unchangeableness.

quality; immutability; unchangeableness.

invariably (in-va-ri-a-bil) adv. without alteration or change; constantly; unchangeably.

invariant (in-va-ri-ant) a. not varying or changing.

invasion (in-va-zhun) n. act of encroaching upon the rights or possessions of another; violation; infringement; a warlike or hostile entrance into the possessions or domains of another; a raid; approach of anything hurtful; incursion; irruption.

invasive (in-va-vi) a tending to invade; aggressive; encroaching.

invective (in-va-vi) n. [inveigh] a severe or violent utterance of censure or reproach; a harsh or reproachful accusation: railing; sarcasm; satire;—a. satirical; abusive; railing.

invectively (in-vek-tiv-li) adv. abusively.

inveigh (in-va') v.v. [L. invehere, pp. invectus, rail against; to express reproach.

inveigher (in-valer) n. one that inveighs; a

inveigle (inveigl) v.t. [O. F. enveoglir, blind, fr. L. ab, from, and oculus, eye] to persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery; to entice; to seduce; to wheedle.

inveiglement (in-ve-gl-ment) n. act of inveigling; enticement; seduction. inveigler (in-ve-gler) n. one that inveigles.

invendible (in-ven'di-bi) a. not vendible; unsaleable.
invent (in-vent') v.t. [L. invenire, fr. in, upon,
and venire, come] to discover, commonly
by study or inquiry; to find out; to contrive or produce
something new; to devise; to frame by the imagination;
to construct, as plot, incidents, or characters; to forge;
to fabricate. to fabricate.

inventible (in-ven-ti-hl) a. capable of being invented; discoverable.

invention (in-ven-shun) m. act of finding out, or producing, something new; power of designing or contriving; that which is invented; discovery of a new power in nature, contrivance of a new mechanism, formation of a new design, and the applica-tion of such to the industrial arts; fabrication; forgery;

the artistic power of selecting and adapting materials to the proposed end or design.

inventive (in-ven-tiv) a. able to invent; quick at contrivance.

inventively (in-ven-tiv-li) adv. by the power of invention.

inventiveness (in-ven'tiv-nes) n. the faculty of inventing.

inventor, inventer (in-ven'tur, -ter) n. something new; a contriver.

something new; a contriver.

inventorial (in-ven-tō'-ri-al) \(\alpha \). of, or pertaining to, an inventory.

inventory (in-ven-tu-ri) \(n \). [L. inventorium, a property of which a person or estate is found to be possessed; any catalogue of movables, as the goods or wares of a mechant, and the like; \(-v \). to make a list, catalogue, or schedule of.

inventress (in-ven'tres) n. a female inventor.

inverse (in-vers') a. [1., invert] opposite in order or relation; reciprocal; inverted; having a position or mode of attachment the reverse of that which is usual. Inverse proportion, the application of the rule of three in a contrary order. Inverse ratio, the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities [Math.] inversely (in-versely) adv. in an inverted order or manner.

inversion (in-ver'shun) n. act of inverting; change of order or time, so that the last becomes first, and the first last; change of place, as in the terms of a logical proposition; [Math.] a change of the mode of operation, as proving multiplication by division; [Gram. a change of the natural arrangement of words; [Geol.] change of the position of strata by uphcaval or other agency.

inversive (in-ver'siv) a. pertaining to inversion; capable of causing inversion.

invert (in-vert') v.t. [L. in and vertere, pp. versus, to turn] to turn over; to put upside down; to place in a contrary order; to give a contrary direction to.

place in a contrary order; to give a contrary direction to.

invertebral (in-ver-te-bral) a. destitute of a vertebral column.

invertebrate (in-ver-te-brat) n. [L. in, not, and E. vertebrate] an animal having no vertebral column:—a. destitute of a backbone; having no vertebrae; invertebral.

[Invertebrate of (in-ver-tebrate) a. changed in order:

having no vertebræ; invertebral.

inverted (in-ver²ted) a. changed in order; reversed; situated apparently in reverse order, as strata by upheaval and the like.

invertedly (in-ver²ted-li) adv. in a contrary or reversed order.

invertible (in-ver²ti-bl) a. [invert and able] capable of being turned.

invertible (in-ver²ti-bl) a. [L. in, not, vertere, to turn, and able] incapable of being turned.

turned.

invest (in-vest') v.t. [L. in, in, and vestire, clothe] to put garments on; to clothe; to dress; to array; to endow—hence, to confer; to give; to clothe, as with office or authority; to grace; to bedeck; to inclose; to surround, so as to intercept succours of men and provisions; to lay siege to; to place or lay out, as money in the funds or property;—v.i. to make an investment

investigable (in-ves-ti-ga-bl) a. admitting of being investigated or searched out; discoverable by search.

investigate (in-ves'ti-gat) v.t. [L. in and vestigare, to track, of vestige] to follow up; to pursue; to search into; to inquire into; to examine.

investigation (in-ves-ti-gā'shun) n. act of investigating; research; study; inquiry; examination.

investigative (in-ves-ti-gā-tiv) a. given to investigation.
investigator (in-ves-ti-gā-tur) n. one that searches diligently into a subject investitive (in-vestitiv) a. of, or pertaining to, investiture.

investiture (in-vesti-tūr) n. the action of investing, giving possession, or livery of seizin; the right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

investive (in-vestiv) a. investing; clothing; encircling.
investment (in-vest-ment) n. action of investinvested; a vestment; act of besieging by an armed force; the laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property, usually of a permanent nature.

1nvestor (in-ves-tur) n. one that invests.

inveteracy (in-vet'e-ra-si) n. long continuance, or the firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time.
inveterate (in-vet'e-rat) a. [L. inveterare, to grow old, fr. in and vetus, old] firmly established by long continuance; obstinate; deep-rooted; having baltic firmly continuance; obstinate; deep-rooted; having lished by long continuance; obstinate; deep-rooted; having habits fixed by long continuance; confirmed; habitual. inveterately (in-vet-e-rat-li) adv. with obstininveterateness (in-vet-e-rat-nes) n. inveterateness (in-vet-e-rat-nes) n. invexed (in-vekst) a. shaped in a curve; arched (Her.).

invidious (in-vid'i-us) a. [L. invidia, envy] ill-will or hatred, or to provoke envy; hateful; envious. invidiously provoke envy or hatred; malignantly; enviously.

invidiousness (in-vid'i-us-nes) n. the quality of provoking envy or hatred.
invigilance (in-vij-i-lans) n. [L. in, not, and E. vigilance] lack of vigilance invigorate (in-vig-u-rab) v.t. [L. in, in, and vigor, force] to give vigour to; to strengthen;

to animate.

invigoration (in-vig-u-rl'shun) n. act of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.

invillaged (in-vil'ājd) a. turned into a village.

invincibility (in-vin-si-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being invincible; invincibleness. invincible (in-vin'si-bi) a. [L. in, not, and E. vincible] incapable of being conquered

inviolable incapable of being conquered or overcome; unconquerable; insuperable.

invincibleness of being invincible.

invincibly (in-vin'si-bl-nes) n. the quality invincibly (in-vin'si-bl) adv. unconquerably; insuperably.

inviolability (in-vi-u-la-bl'i-ti) n. quality of being inviolable: inviolableness.

inviolable (in-vi-u-la-bl) a. not to be profaned or polluted; sacred; not to be broken; obligatory; not to be tarnished; unspotted; not susceptible of wound or hurt.

inviolableness bility.
inviolably (in-vī-u-la-bl) adv. without profanation; without breach or failure;

sacredly; strictly.

inviolate, inviolated (in-vī'-u-lat, -lā-ted) ... [L. in, not, and violate, violate] unhurt; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken

inviolately (in-vī-u-lāt-li) adv. without violation.

inviolateness (in-vī-u-lāt-nes) n. the quality of being inviolate.
invious (in-vi-us) a. [L. invius, without a road] impassable; untrodden.

invisibility (in-viz-i-bil-i-ti) n. state of being invisible; that which is invisible. invisible (in-viz-i-bil) a. (L. in, not, and E. visible incapable of being seen; imperceptible by the sight.

invisibleness (in-viz-i-bl-nes) n. invisibility.

invisibly (in-viz'i-bli) adv. in a manner to escape the sight.

invitation (in-vi-tā'shun) n. act of inviting; the requesting of a person's company to visit, to dine, or to accompany one to any place; solicitation; personal request.

invitatory (in-vi-ta-tu-ri) a. using or containing invitations;—n. a form of invitation used in religious worship, as Psalm xcv.

invite (in-vit') v.t. [F. fr. L. inviture] to ask; to request; esp. to ask to an entertainment or visit; to allure; to tempt to come; to induce;—v.t. to ask or call to anything pleasing; to persuade to.

inviter (in-vī-ter) n. one that invites.

inviting (in-vī-ting) a. alluring; tempting.

invitingly (in-vi-ting-li) adv. in a manner to invite or allure; temptingly.

invitingness (in-vi-ting-nes) n. attractiveness.

invitingness (in-vī-ting-nes) n. attractiveness. invitrifiable (in-vī-ting-nes) n. attractiveness. invitrifiable (in-vī-ting-nes) n. attractiveness. invitrifiable (in-vī-kāt) v.t. [l.. in and vocare, to call fr. vox. vocis, voice] to invoke; to call on in supplication; to address in prayer.

Invocation (in-vō-kā-shun) n. act of addressing for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity; judicial call, demand, or order.

Invocatory (in-vō-ka-tu-ri) a. making invocation; invoking.

Invoice (in-vois) n. [F. envois, pl. of envoi, a written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, etc., with the value or prices, charges, and quantity annexed; -v.t. to make a written account of, as goods; to insert in a priced list. Invoice-book, a book in which invoices are copied.

Invoke (in-vō-k) v.t. [L. in, on, and vocare, to call] to call for, or ask; to invite earnestly or solemnly; to address in prayer; to beg for aid.

Invoker (in-vō-ker) n. one that invokes.

invoker (in-vo'ker) n. one that invokes.

involatile (in-vol-a-til) a. not volatile.

involucre (in-vo-lucker) n. [L. involvere, wrap up] any collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers.

involuntarily (in-vol'un-ta-ri-li) adv. not by choice; not spontaneously. involuntariness (in-vol'un-ta-ri-nes) n. quality of being involuntariness

tary; unwillingness.

involuntary (in-vol'un-ta-ri) a. [L. in, not, and E. voluntary] unwilling; not proceeding from choice; not done willingly; constrained; not affecting the will or choice; spontaneous; offnand. involute (in'vu-lūt) n. a curve traced by the end of a string wound upon another curve, or unwound from it; -a. rolled inward from the edges.

involuted, involutive (in-vu-lūted, -tiv) a. involute.

involution (in-vu-lūtenun) n. [involute] action of involving; state of being involved; complication; that in which anything is involved; envelope; the act or process of raising a quantity to any tary; unwillingness.

envelope; the act or process of raising a quantity to any power assigned; the act of multiplying a number or quantity by itself.

quantity by itself.

Involve (in-volv) v.t. [L. in, upon, and volvere, pp. volutins, to roll] to envelop; to envrap; to cover with any surrounding medium, as dust, mist, darkness, etc.; to comprise; to inply; to conjoin; to intwist—hence, to complicate; to entangle; to bring into difficulties or debt; to embarrass; to multiply a number or quantity any number of times by itself.

involvedness (in-vol-ved-nes) n. involvement. involvement (in-volv'-ment) n. act of involving; state of being involved.

invulnerability (in-vul-ne-ra-bili-ti)n. quality or state of being invulnerable. (in-vulne-ra-bil a. [L. in, not, and E. vulne-ra-bil a. incapable of

being wounded, or of receiving injury.

invulnerableness (in-vul'ne-ra-bl-nes) n.
invulnerability.

invulnerably (in-vul'ne-ra-bil) adv. in an in-vulnerable manner. invultuation (in-vul-ta-d-shun) n. [L. in, in, in-piercing a clay or wax image of a person, with the intention that the person may undergo pain and die. inwawl) v.t. to wall in; to fortify with a wall;—(in-wawl) n. an inner wall.

inward (in'ward) a. [A.S.] internai; interior; intimate; familiar; seated in the mind or soul;—n. that which is inward or within;—csp. in pl. the inner parts of the body; the viscera;—adv. toward the inside; into the mind or thoughts; also inwards. inwardly (in'ward-li) adv. in the inner parts; internally; in the heart; privately. inwardness (in'ward-nes) n. the state of being inward or internal.

inweave (in-wev') r.t. to weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.

inwork (in-wurk') v.t. to work in or within.

inworking (in-wur'king) n. internal operation;

inwrap (in-rap') See enwrap.

inwrapment, enwrapment (in . en en en entrap'ment) 2. the act of inwrapping; a covering.

inwreathe (in-reth') v.t. See enwreathe.

inwrought (in-rawt') a. wrought or worked in, or among, other things; decorated

with work or figures.

10 (1/3) n. [L.] an exclamation of joy or triumph, often used interjectionally.

10 (1/4) n. (1/4) n. an oily liquid got by treating iodine with alcohol and nitric acid.

10d1C (ī-od-ik) a. belonging to, or containing, iodine.

iodide (f'u-did) n, a non-acid compound of iodine with a metal or other substance.
iodine (f'u-din) n, [G. iocidēs, violet-like] a non-metallic elementary bluish-black shining solid, chiefly obtained from ashes of sea-weeds (it emits a heartiful violet and un without its paper. a beautiful violet colour—whence its name—on heating, and is used in medicine as a counter-irritant).

iodism (I'u-dizm) n. a morbid state caused by excessive use of iodine.

10d1ze (ī-u-dīz) v.t. to treat with iodine.

iodoform (i-od'o-form) n. a compound of carbon. iolite (i'u-lit) n. (G. ion, violet, and lithos, stone) a transparent or translucent genn which in one direction presents a violet-blue.

ion (i'on) n. [G. ion, vpr. of einat, to go] a substance due to electrolytic decomposition.

Ionian (i-on'-ap) a. relating to Ionia of the Ionians; n. a native of Ionia.

Ionic (i-on'-ik) a. pertaining to Ionia, in Greece, or to the dialect, music, or philosophy of Ionia, esp. denoting the second of the Grecian orders of architecture, distinguished by the plain concave moulding of the shaft, and the volute of the capital, which was probably suggested by the incurvation of an animal's Ion.

animal's horn. animal's horn.

iota (î-ō-ta) n. [C., the smallest letter of Greek alphabet=E. i]
a very small quantity or degree: a jot.

I. O. U. (î-ō-ū) n. [I owe you]
these letters, with a sum named, and duly signed, as an acknowledgment of debt (it must be holograph, addressed to some person, and dated).

ipecacuanha (ip-e-kak-ū-à-na) n. [Braz.] an emetic substance obtained from the roots of a plant of the same name.

the roots of a plant of the same name.

iracund (i-ra-kund) a. [L. ira, anger] angry;
irade (i-ra'de) n. [Turk.] a decree of the Sublime

Franian (i-ra'ni-an) a. [Per.] relating or pertaining
irascibility (i-ras-i-bili-ti) n. quality of being
irascible (i-ras-i-bil) a. [L. irasei, be angry, fr.
irascible ira, anger] easily provoked; irritable.

irascibleness (I-ras-i-bl-nes) n. irascibility.

irascibly (ī-ras-i-bli) adv. in an irascible manner.

irate (I-rat') a. [L. fr. irasci, pp. iratus, be angry] angry; incensed; enraged.

116 (îr) n. [L. ira] anger; wrath; keen resentment.

ireful (ir-fool) a. full of ire; angry; wroth.

irefully (irfool-i) adv. in a wrathful or angry

irefulness (irfoolnes) n. the condition of being ireful; wrath; fury.
irenic, irenical (i-renik, i-kal) a. [G. eirēnē, peace] peaceful; desirous of, (opposed to potemics).

1fenicon (ī-ren'-i-kon) n. See eirenicon.

Iricism (ī'ri-sizm) n. an Irishism.

iridal (i'ri-dal) a. belonging to, or resembling, the rainbow.

iridescence (ir-i-des'-ens) n. exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow. iridescent (iri-i-des-ent) n. [G. iris, iridos, rain-bow] having colours like the rainbow.

iridium (i-rid-i-um) n. [G. iris, rainbow] an elementary metallic substance, found in the ore of platinum, or combined with osmium.

iris (i-ris) n. [G.] the rainbow: an appearance resembling the rainbow; a coloured incembrane at the anterior part of the eye, and perforated by a circular opening called the pupil; a genus of bulbous or tuberous rooted plants.

rooted plants.

ifisated (i-ri-sa-ted) α. rainbow-coloured.

iriscope (f'ri-skōp) n. [G. iris, rainbow, and skop-cin, view] an instrument for showing prismatic or rainbow colours.

Irish (Frish) a. pertaining to, or produced in, Ireland; Irish (Frish) a. pertaining to, or produced in, Ireland; the language of the Irish. Irish-duck, a stout linen cloth. Irish-moss, Carrageen, a seaweed. Irish-stew, a hash made of vegetable and meat stewed together.

Irishism (Frish-izm) a. mode of speaking, phrase, or idiom, peculiar to the Irish.

Irishman (Frish.man) n. a man belonging to the Irish race.

Irishry (Frish.ri) n. the people of Ireland, or a body of Irish people.

irk (erk) v.t. [M.E. irken] to weary; to give pain to; to distress (used impersonally).

irksome (erk sum) a. wearisome; tiresome; giving uneasiness; tedious; troublesome; burdensome; annowing.

burdensome; annoying, irksomely (erk-sum-li) adv. in a wearisome irksomenes (erk-sum-nes) n. tediousness; wearisomeness.

iron (f-grn) n. [A.S. iren] one of the metallic elements (it is hard, and very malleable when hot, and oxidizes under moisture; it is very widely diffused, and the most useful of all the metals); an instrument or utensil made of iron; -pl. fetters; chains; manacles; hand-cuffs; -a. made of iron; resembling iron in colour; like iron in hardness, strength, etc.; hence, robust; vigorous; stern; severe; -v.t. to smooth with a heated flat-iron; to shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff; to furnish or arm with iron. Iron-sæe, a term with a heated flat-iron; to shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff: to furnish or arm with iron. Iron-age, a term indicating the third and last prehistoric age, when people began to use iron as the material for their weapons and cutting implements [Archæol]. Iron-bound, bound with iron; faced or surrounded with rocks. Iron-clad, a vessel prepared for naval warfare by having the parts above water plated with iron. Iron-cloth, chainmail. Iron-fisted, close-fisted; covetous. Iron-founder, one that makes castings from iron. Iron-founder, a place where iron is smelted, puddled, or cast. Iron-gray, the colour of freshly fractured iron. Iron-handed place where iron is smelted, puddled, or cast. Iron-gray
the colour of freshly fractured iron. Iron-handed
severe; unmerciful. Iron-hearted, hardhearted; un
feeling; cruel. Iron-liquor, iron acetate (used by dyers)
Iron-master, a manufacturer of iron. Iron-mould, a
spot on linen, or other like fabric, by contact of rusty iron
with the cloth when moist or damp. Iron-sand, sand
containing particles of iron ore; steel filings. Iron-saw,
a saw for cutting hot iron. Iron-sick, of a wooden ship,
having its bolts, etc., very much corroded. Iron-stain,
a stain on cloth made by iron-rust. Iron-witted, 476

stupid. Bessemer-iron, pig-iron for manufacturing into Bessemer steel. Cast-iron, iron melted and run into moulds. In irons, with fetters on. To have too many irons in the fire, to attempt to do too many things at the same time. To have the iron enter into one's soul, to suffer grievously. To rule with a rod of iron, to govern with severity. 1foner (I'-er-ner) n. one that, or that which, irons. ironic, ironical (I-ron'-ik, -i-ka) a pertain-pressing, trony; covertly sarcastic. ironically (i-ron'-i-kal-i) adv. by way of irony. ironing (Fer-ning) n. the act of smoothing with hot irons. Ironing-machine, a machine for hot-pressing cloth, lats, etc.
ironmonger (Fern-mung-ger) n. a dealer in iron wares or hardware. ironmongery (f-ern-mung-ger-i) n. trade of an ironmongery (f-ern-mung-ger-i) n. trade of an ironside (f-ern-sid) n. a person that has great endurance; one of Cronnwell's soldiers.
ironsmith (f-ern-smith) n. a worker in iron; a blacksmith; a locksmith, etc.
ironstone (f-ern-sidu) n. any ore of iron mixed with clay, etc.
ironware (f-ern-war) n. hardware; iron pots, kettles, etc.
ironwared (f-ern-wood) n. a species of hardironwood (fern-wood) n. a species of hardwooded trees. ironwork (i'ern-wurk) n. anything made of iron; **II OII WOI K** $\stackrel{\frown}{-pl}$ a furnace where iron is smelted, or a forge, rolling-mill, or foundry, where it is made into heavy work. irony (f'er-ni) a. made, or consisting, of iron; partaking of iron; resembling iron; hard.
irony (f'ru-ni) n. [L. ironia, fr. c. eironeia, fr. eironeia, fr. exposes the errors or faults of others by seeming to adopt a prepara or defend them. exposes the errors or faults of others by seeming to adopt, approve, or defend them.

irradiance, irradiancy (i-rā/di-ans, -ansor of rays of light; effulgence; beams of light emisted; lustre; splendour; dazzling light.

irradiate (i-rā/di-āt) v.t. |L. in, on, and radiare, radiate to cast a bright light upon; to brighten; to enlighten intellectually; to illuminate; to animate by light or heat; to decorate with glittering ornaments;—v.i. to emit rays; to shine upon;—a. adorned with brightness or glittering ornaments.

irradiation (i-rā-di-ā-shun) v. act of emitting heans of light; illumination; brightness; intellectual light; mental enlightenment.

irradicate (i-rad-i-kāt) v.t. [L. in, in, and radiar, root, cf. radicate| to fix firmly.

irrational (i-rash-un-a) v. [L. in, not, and E. rational] ont rational; void of reason or understanding; contrary to reason; absurd; foolish; unreasonable; [Math.] not expressible by a whole number or a vulgar fraction.

irrationally (i-rash-un-al-i) u.d.v. without reason; in a manner contrary to reason.

irrationalness (i-rash-un-al-i) u.d.v. without reason; in a manner contrary to reason.

irrationalness (i-rash-un-al-i) u.d.v. without reason; in a manner contrary to reason. adopt, approve, or defend them. irrationalness (i-rash'un-al-nes) n. irrationalness ality.
irrebuttable (ir-e-but'a-bl) a. incapable of being repelled. irreclaimable (ir-ekla'ma-bl) a. [L. in. not, and E. reclaimable) incapable of being reclaimed; lost beyond recovery; incapable of being recalled from sinful habits or vice; incornigible.

irreclaimably (ir-ekla'ma-bli) adv. in an irrecognizable (i-rek og-ni'za-bl) a. not recognizable. irreconcilability (i-rek-un-sī-la-bil'i-ti) n.

irreconcilable (i-rek-un-sī-la-bl) a. incapable of being reconciled or appeased; implacable; incapable of being made to agree or harmonize; incongruous; incompatible; inconsistent. irreconcilableness (i-rek-un-sī-la-bl-nes) irreconcilable; incongruity; incompatiblity.

irreconcilably (i-rek-un-si'-le-bli) adv. in a conciliation. irrecordable (ire-kor-da-bl) a not fit or possible to be recorded.
irrecoverable (ire-kuv-er-bl)a.notcapable of being recovered, remedied, or regained; irreparable; irretrievable; irremediable. irrecoverableness (ir-e-kuv'-or-a-bl-nes) of being irrecoverable. irrecoverably (ir-e-kuv'-er-a-bil) adv. in manner; beyond recovery. irrecusable (ir-e-kū-za-bl) a. [L. in, not, and recusare, to refuse] not to be rejected or set aside. irredeemable (ir-e-dē-ma-bl) a. not redeemable; not subject to be paid at the nominal value, as a note or bill of indebtedness. irredeemableness (ir-e-dc'ma-bl-nes) n. irredeemable. Also irredeemability irredeemably (ire-de-ma-bli) adv. so as not to be redeemable. irreducibility (ir-e-dū-si-bil-i-ti) n. the quality or state of being irreducible. irreducible (ir-e-dū-si-bil) a. incapable of being reduced, or brought into a different state or form of expression.

irreducibly (ire-du'si-bli) adv. so as to be irreducible. irreduction (ir-e-duk-shun) n. the state of being unreduced; failure to reduce. irreflection (ire-flek'shun) n. want or absence of reflection; thoughtlessness. irreflective (ire-flek'tiy n. [L. in, not, and E. reflective] not reflective; thoughtless. irreformable (ire-for-ing-bl) a not reformable; not subject to revision.
irrefragability (i-ref-ra-ga-bil-i-ti) n. the quality of being irrefragable (i-ref-ra-ga-bil - in, not, and francera, to break] incapable of being refuted or thrown; undeniable; incontrovertible; unanswerable; indisputable. irrefragableness (i-ref'ra-ga-bl-nes) n. irrefragably (i-ref'ra-ga-bl) adv. with certainty; irrefrangibility (irrefrangibility (irrefrangibility (irrefrangibility (irrefrangibility (irrefrangibility (irrefrangibility of being irrefrangible irrefrangible (irrefrangibile irrefrangible) a. not to be broken of refraction. or violated; [Opt.] not susceptible of refraction.

irrefrangibly (ir-e-fran'-ji-bil) adv. so as to be infrangible; fixedly.

irrefutability (ir-e-fran'-ji-bil)-in. the quality of being irrefutable.

irrefutable (ir-e-fran'-ji-bil)-in-fran'-in-poly able of being refuted or disproved.

irrefutably (ir-e-fran'-ji-bil)-in-fran-bil) adv. in an irrefutable manner.

irregular (ir-e-fran'-ji-bil)-in-fran-bil) adv. in the common form or rules; unsystematic; immethodical; not according to established principles or customs; anomalous; not conformable to the ordinary laws of nature; abnormal; not straight, as a line; crooked; eccentric; contrary to the rules of art; extravagant; deviating from moral law or principle; vicious; having no fixed principle or action; unsettled; changeable; deviating from the ordinary form in respect to the inflectional terminations of nouns and verbs; disorderly; wild; intemperate; inordinate;—n. a soldier that is not in the regular service or army.

irregularity (i-regulari-ti) n. state of being irregularity irregularity from estab. of refraction. irregularity (i-reg-ū-lar'i-ti) n. state of being irregular; deviation from established form, custom, or rule; deviation from moral rectitude; an act of vice. irregularly (i-reg-ti-lar-li) adv. without ruk. irrelative (i-ref-ti-la-tiv) a. not relative; without mutual relations; unconnected. irrelatively (i-ref-ti-li) adv. in an irrelative manner.

irrelevancy (i-rel'e-van-si)n.quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support. irrelevant (i-rel'e-vant) a. [L. in, not, applicable or pertinent; not bearing directly on the matter under discussion. matter under discussion.

irrelevantly (i-rel-e-vant-li) adv. in an irrelevantly (i-rel-i)-un) n. [L. in, not, and E. religion (i-e-li)-un) n. [L. in, not, and E. religion] want of religion, or contempt of it; ungodliness; worldliness; wickedness; inspiety.

irreligionist (i-e-li)-un-ist) n. one that contempt of the irremediable (ir-e-mēd-ya-bl) a. not to be remediable nemediad, cured, or redressed.

irremediableness (ir-e-mēd-ya-bl-nes) n.

remediable] the state of being irremediable.

irremediably (ir-e-mēd-ya-bl) adv. in a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure, or correction.

irremissible (ir-e-mis-i-bl) a. that can not be passed by or forgiven. irremissibleness (ir.c.mis-i-bl-nes) n. [L. remissible] the quality of being irremissible.

irremissibly (ir-e-mis-i-bli) adv. in an irremissibly (ir-e-mis-i-bli) n. the act of refusing to remit or pardon.

irremissive (ir-e-mis-iv) a. not remissive or remitting. irremovability (ir-e-móó-va-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being irremovable. irremovable (ir-e-móó-va-bi) a. that can not be moved or changed; fixed; unalterable; that can not be removed from office. irremovably (ir-e-móó-va-bil) adv. so as not to admit of removal. irreparability (i-rep-a-ra-bili-ti) n. quality or state of being irreparable.
irreparable (i-rep-a-ra-bl) n. [L. in, not, and E. reparable] that can not be repaired or mended; incurable; that can not be recovered or regained; irretrievable; irrecoverable. irreparableness (i-rep-a-ra-bl-nes) n. the state of being irreparable. irreparably (i-rep-a-ra-bli) adn. in an irreparable manner; beyond cure or recovery. irrepealable (ir-e-pc-la-bl) a. [L. in, not, and repealable] not copable of being repealed. irrepealableness (ir-c-pē'la-bl-nes) n. the quality of being irrepealirrepealably (ir-e-pë-la-bli) adv. beyond the irrepentance (ir-e-pentance) n. lack of repentance. (ir-e-plata-a-hl) a. [L. in, not, and E. replaceable] that cannot be replaced. irreprehensible (i-rep-re-hen'si-bl) a. [L. in, not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured; free from fault. irreprehensibleness (i-rep-re-hen'si-bl-nes) n. the state of being irreprehensible. irreprehensible, (i-rep-re-hen'si-bli) adv. so as to be irreprehensible, irrepressible (ir-e-pres'i-bl) a. not capable of being repressed or restrained. irrepressibly (ir-e-pres'i-bli) adv. in a manner that can not be repressed. irreproachable (ir-e-pro'cha-bl) a. incapable of being justly reproached; free from blame: upright: innocent. free from blame ; upright ; innocent.

irreproachableness (ir-e-pro-cha-bl-nes) state of being irreproachable. irreproachably (ir-e-pro-cha-bli) adv. in a deserve reproach; blamelessly. irreproducible (i-re-pru-du'si-bl) a. not re-irreproductive (i-re-pru-duk'tiv) a. not reproductive. irreprovable (ire-proo'va-bl) a. incapable of being justly reproved; blamcless. irreprovableness (ir-c-proo'va-bl-nes) n. the state of being irreirreprovably (ir-e-proof-va-bli) adv. so as not to be liable to reproof or blame. irresistance (ire-zis-tans) n. forbearance to resist; passive submission.

irresistibility (ire-zis-ti-bil-i-ti) n. quality of being irresistible (ire-zis-ti-bil) a. incapable of being successfully resisted (ire-zis-ti-bil) adv. [L. in, not, and successfully resisted or opposed.

irresoluble (i-rez-u-lū-bl) a. [L. in, not, and resolvere, to resolve] incapable of dissolution. dissolution. dissolution.

irresolute (i-rez-u-lūt) a. [L. in, not, and E. resolute] infirm or inconstant in purpose; undecided; undetermined; given to doubt; wanting decision; wavering; unstable; unsteady.

irresolutely (i-rez-u-lūt-li)adv. without firmness of mind; without decision.

irresoluteness (i-rez-u-lūt-nes) n. want of irresolution (i-rez-u-lūt-nes) n. want of firm determination or decision; fluctuation of mind; vacillation. tion of mind; vacillation. irresolvability (ire-zol-va-bil²i-ti) n. the state or quality of being irresolvable. irresolvable (ire-zol-va-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. resolvable incapable of being irresolved (ir-e-zolvd') a. not resolved; undetermined. irrespective (ire-spektiv) a. [L. in, not, and E. respective] not having respect or regard. irrespectively (ire-spek-tiv-li) adr. without regard; not taking circumstances into consideration.

irrespirable (ir-e-spīr'a-bl) a. unfit for respiration. irresponsibility (irc-spon-si-bili-ti) n. want of responsibility.
irresponsible (irre-spon-si-bil) a [L. in, not, and E. responsible] not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences.
irresponsibly (ir-c-spon-si-bil) adv. so as not to be responsible or accountable. irresponsive (ir-c-spon'siv) a. not responsive; irrestrainable (ir-c-strik'-na-bl) a. incapable of being held in check. irrestrantable being held in check.
irresuscitable (ir-e-susi-tq-h)) a. incapable of being resuscitated or revived.
irresuscitably (ir-e-susi-tq-h)) adv. so as not to be resuscitated.
irretention (ir-e-ten'shun) n. absence of retention.
irretentive (ir-e-ten'shun) a. not retentive or apt to retain.
irretrievable (ir-e-tre'-vq-h) a. [L. in, not, and E. retrievable] incapable of recovery or repair; incurable; irreparable; irrecoverable.
irretrievableness (ir-e-tre'-vq-h)-nes) n. the state of being trectrievable. irretrievable. irretrievably (ir-e-tre-va-bli) adv. in a manner not to be retrieved; irreparably. irrevealable (ir-e-ve-la-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. revealable] incapable of being revealed.

irreverence (i-rev-e-rens) n. want of due regard and holy fear toward the being, name, and laws of God; a careless, impious, scotling state of mind.

irreverent (i-reve-rent) a. [L. in, not, and E. taining or manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being; wanting in respect to superiors; proceeding from, or expressive of, irreverence.

irreverently (i-rev-e-rent-li) adv. in an irreverent rent manner.
irreversible (i-re-ver-si-bl) a. [L. in, not, and E. rever-si-ble] incapable of being reversed; irrevocable; unchangeable.

irreversibleness (ire-ver'si-bl-nes) n. the

irreversible.

irreversibly (ir-e-ver'si-hli) adv. in a manner that precludes reversal or repeal. irrevocable (i-rev-u-ka-hl) (a. incapable of being recalled or revoked.

irrevocableness (i-rev-u-ka-bl-nes) n. the state of being irrevocable. irrevocably (i-rev-u-ka-bl) adn. beyond recall; in a manner precluding recall or

irrigate (iri-gāt) v.t. [L. in, upon, and rigare, to water, as land, by causing a stream to flow upon and over it. irrigation (iri-gāt-shun) n. act of watering or moistening; esp. the operation of causing water to flow over lands for nourishing plants. irrigator (iri-gāt-up) n. one that, or that which, irrigates; an apparatus, as a syringe, for washing a wound.

1111 guous (i-rig'ū-us) a. watered; watery; moist. irrision (i-rizh-un) n. [L. in, against, and ridere, pp. risus, to laugh] the act of laughing at another; scorn; derision.

irritability (ir-i-a-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being easily irritated; a healthful vital susceptibility of the influence of natural, medicinal, and mechanical agents; a morbid or excessive susceptibility of the muscular tissues.

irritable (iritabl) a. capable of being irritated; easily inflamed or exasperated, as temper; susceptible of heat or action, as animal organism; susceptible of contraction, as the muscular

irritableness (ir'i-ta-bl-nes) n. the quality or state of being irritable.

irritably (ir-i-ta-bli) adv. in an irritable manner.

irritancy (ir-i-tan-si) n. the state of being irritant, or of exciting irritation.
irritancy (ir-i-tan-si) n. [L. irritus, harmless, void] the state of being irritant or of no force, or of being null or void [Scots Law].
irritant (ir-i-tant) a. irritating; conditionally making null and void;—n. that which

irritates.

irritate (iri-tat) v.t. [L. irritare, fr. irrire, to snarl] to excite heat and redness in, as the

skin or flesh of living animal bodies, as by friction; to increase the action or violence of; to excite anger in; to tease; to exasperate; to provoke.

irritating (ir-ita-ting) ppr. causing irritation; vexing; provoking; exasperating.

irritatingly (ir-ita-ting-li) adv. in an irritating manner or degree.

irritation (ir-i-ta-ting-li) adv. in an irritating excitement of anger or passion; provocation; exasperation; anger; the act of exciting heat, redness, action in the skin or flesh by friction or external stimulus; a morbid sensation or action, or both in conjunction, produced by natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents. mechanical agents.

irritative, irritatory (ir-i-tā-tiv, -tu-ri) a. serving to excite or irritate; accompanied with, or produced by, increased

irritatory (ir'i-tā-tu-ri) a. exciting; producing irritation.

irruption (i-rup'shun) n. [L. irrumpere, break in] a breaking, or sudden, violent rushing into a place; a sudden invasion or incursion.

irruptive (i-rup'tiv) a. rushing in or upon.

is (iz) n. [A.S.] the third person singular present indicative of the verb to be.
isabel (iz-u-bel) n. [Isabella, a proper name] a yellowish-gray colour; a kind of drab.

isagogic, isagogical (i-sa-goj-ik, -i-kal) agein, to lead] introductory; introductory to the study of theology.

isagogics (i-sa-goj'iks) n. preliminary study of the sacred books, previous to exegesis.
isatine (i-sa-in n. [G. rsatis, a colouring plant, woad] a compound obtained by oxidizing indigo, forming yellowish-red crystals of a brilliant lustre.

ischiadic (is-ki-ad'ik) a. [G. ischion, hip-joint] ischiatic.

ischuria (is-kū'ri-a) n. [G. ischein, to hold, and ouron, urine] a suppression of urine.

isentropic (ī-sen-trop'ik) a. of equal entropy.

Ishmaelite (ish-mā-cl-īt) n. a descendant of Ishmael, the son of Abraham. isinglass (izing-glas) n. [corruption of D. huizen-semi-transparent, whitish substance, chiefly prepared from air-bladders of various species of sturgeons.

Islam, Islamism (iz-lam, -izm) n. [A., obedience to God] the religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those that profess it throughout the world; Mohammedanism.

Islamite (iz-la-mīt) n. a Mohammedan.

Islamitic (iz-la-mit-ik) a. pertaining to Islam; Mohammedan.
Islamize (iz-la-miz) v.t. to conform to Islam; v.i. to convert to Islam.
island (i-land) n. [M. E. iland, fr. A.S. igland, fr. ig, island, and land] a tract of land surrounded by water; a large, floating mass resembling

islander (i-lan-der) n. an inhabitant of an island.

1Sle (il) n. [O.F. isle, fr. L. insula, island] an island.

islesman (ilz'man) n. an islander; a native of the Hebrides.

islet (i'-let) n. a little isle.

ismatic (iz-mat'ik) a. [suffix-ism] addicted to -isms or theories.
isobar (i'-su-bar) n. [G. isos, equal, and haros, weight a line on a map connecting places with the same mean harometric pressure.
isobaric (i-su-bar'ik) a. showing equal weight or pressure. Also isobarication of the control of the control

isocheim (1'su-kim) n. [G. isos, equal, and cheima, winter] a line on a map connecting places that have the same mean winter temperature.

isocheimal (i-su-kī'mal) a. having the same mean winter temperature. isochromatic (i-su-krō-mat'ik) a. [G. isos, equal, and chrōma, colour] having the same colour.

isochronal, isochronous (ī-sok'ru-nal, nus) a. [G.

isos, equal, and chronos, time) uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times.

isochronism (i-sok-ru-nizm) n. the state or quality of being uniform in time, or performed in equal times (said of a pendulum in its vibrations, etc.)

viorations, etc.).

isoclinal, isoclinic (ī-su-klī'nal, -klin'ik)

klinein, to bend having the same inclination or dip.

isodont (ī-su-dont) a. [G. isos, equal, and odous,
odontos, tooth having the teeth all alike.

isodynamic (ī-su-dī-nam'ik) a. [G. isos, equal,
and dunamis, power] having equal force or power.

isogeotherm (i-su-jë-u-therm) n. [G. isos, equal, gë, earth, and thermë, heat] an imaginary line passing beneath the earth's surface through points having the same mean temperature.

isogeothermal, isogeothermic (ī-su-jē-u-ther-mal, -mik) a. pertaining to an isogeotherm. isogonic (ī-su-gon-ik) a. [(ī-isos, equal, and gōnic, equal, and gōnic, laving equal angles; [[ī-isos, equal, and gonos, offspring] producing identical generative individuals from differing stocks [Biol.]. isography (i-sograph n. [G. isos, equal, and graphein, write] the imitation of

handwriting. isolate (f-su-lat) v.t. [It. fr. L. insula, island to place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate; to separate from other substances. isolated (i'su-la-ted) pp. placed by itself; standing detached from others.

isolation (ī-su-lā-shun) n. state of being isolated isomeric, isomerical (i-su-mer-ik, -i-kal) and meros, part of the same elements, and in the same proportions, but with different properties.

isomerism (1-som-e-rizm) n. an identity of elements and of atomic proportions, with a difference in the physical form or chemical qualities.

isometric, isometrical (i-su-met-rik, isos, equal, and metron, measure) pertaining to, or characterized by, equality of measure.

isomorphism (i-su-mor-fizm)n. [G. isos, equal, of crystalline form, with difference of composition or atomic proportion)

atomic proportion.

isonomia, isonomy (ī-su-nō'mi-a, i-son' u-mi) n. [G. nomos,

isoperimetry [i-su-pe-rim'e-tri) n. [G. nonos, isoperimetry (i-su-pe-rim'e-tri) n. [G. nonos, isoperimetry [i-su-pe-rim'e-tri) n. [G. nonos, isoperimetry [i-su-pe-rim'e-tri) n. [G. nonos, isos, isoperimetry [i-su-pe-rim'e-tri) n. [G. nonos, isos, isoperimetry [i-su-pe-rim'e-tri) n. [G. nonos, isos, science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.

isopod (ī'su-pod) n. (G. pous, podos, foot) a crustacean whose legs are alike on each side.

isopolity (ī-su-pol'i-ti) n. [G. isos, equal, and politës, citizen] equal rights of citizenship in different communities.

isosceles (ī-sos'e-lēz) a. [G. isos, equal, and skelos, leg] having two sides that are

equal (said of a triangle). isoseismal (i-so-sis'mal) n. [G. so-sis'mal) aline connecting points at which an earthquake shock is felt with equal in-

isotherm (f-su-therm) n. [G. isos, equal, and therme, heat] an imaginary line over the earth's surface, passing through points having the same mean annual temperature.

isothermal (i-su-ther-mal) a. having equal heat or uniform temperature.

Israelite (iz-ra-el-ti) n. a descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew.

Israelitish (iz-ra-el-ti)sh) a. pertaining to Israel; Jowish; Hebrew.

issuable (ish'ū-a-bl) a. capable of being issued.

issuaddle (ish-u-a-bl) a. capable of being issued.
issuance (ish-u-ans) a. the act of issuing or giving out.
issue (ish-u) a. [O.F. fr. L. extre, go out] act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place; egress; exit; means of passage; outlet; act of sending out; delivery; the whole number sent out at one time; edition; event; consequence; result; end; termination; conclusion; progeny; offspring; produce or profit of land or other property; a morbid discharge from the body; flux of blood; flow of pus; a fontanel; an artificial vent to promote the discharge of purulent matter; [Law] the specific point in a suit between two parties needing to be determined; a question of law determined by the court; a question of fact determined

by a jury;—v.t. to send out; to put into circulation, as notes; to deliver for use, as provisions from a store; to proclaim or set forth with authority, as an order or writ;—v.t. to pass or flow out; to go out; to rush out; to proceed, as from a source; to spring out of, as progeny; to be produced, as an effect; to result; to grow from; to accrue, as interest or rents; to come to a point in fact or law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause; to close; to end; to terminate. At issue, at variance. To join issue, to take opposite views on a point in debate.

issueless (ish'ū-les) a. having no issue or progeny; childless.

issuer (ish'ū-er) n. one that issues or emits.

isthmian (ist', is'mi-an) a. pertaining to an isthmus.

isthmus (ist, is'mus) n. [L. fr. G. isthmos] a neck or narrow strip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the mainland.

it (it) pron. [A.S. hit] one of the demonstrative pronouns.

itacolumite (it-a-kol'ū-mīt) n. [Itacolumi, a mountain in Brazil a laminated, granular, friable quartz rock, containing scales of mica, tale, and chlorite.

tale, and chlorite.

Itala (it-a-la) n. [L. Italus, Italian] a Latin version of the Scriptures.

Italian (i-tal-yan) a. of, or pertaining to, Italy, its inhabitants, or their language;—n. a native or naturalized inhabitant of Italy; the language used in Italy or by the Italians. Italian-iron, a laundress's iron for fitting frills. Italian-warehouseman, a vendor of fine oils, macaroni, dried fruits, etc.

Italianate (i-tal-yan-at) v.t. to render Italian;—t. like an Italian.

Italianism, Italicism (i-tal-i-sizm) n. a word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to the Italians.

word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to the Italians.

Italianize (i-tal-yan-iz) v.t. to play the Italian; to speak Italian.

Italic (i-tal-ik) a. relating to Italy. Italicize (i-tal'i-sīz) v.t. to write or print in Italic characters.

Italics (i-tal-iks) n. pl. Italic letters or characters, as the letters in which this line is printed.

itch (ich) n. [A.S. giccun, to itch] a sensation of uneasiness in the skin; a cutaneous disease, with a sense of irritation and tendency to scratch the part affected, generated by a parasitic animal; the sensation occasioned by the disease; a constant irritating desire for novelty;—v.i. to feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part; to have a constant desire or teasing inclination; to cover; to have a constant desire or teasing inclination; to covet; to desire, as bribe or gift. Itch-mite, a mite that burrows in the skin, causing the disease called the itch or scabies.

itchiness (ich'i-nes) n. state of being itchy.

itching (iching) n. the feeling caused by pricking or tickling the skin. An itching palm, a grasping disposition; greed of gain.

itchy (ich'i) a. infected with the itch.

1tem (i-tem) adv. [L.] also: likewise;—n. an article; a separate particular in an account;—n.t. to make a note or memorandum of.

itemize (item-īz) v.t. to state by items; to give particulars.
iterate (it-e-rāt) v.t. (L. iterum, again] to utter or do a second time; to repeat.
iteration (it-e-rāt-shun) v. recital or performance a second time; repetition.

iterative (it-e-rā-tiv) a. repeating.

itineracy (I-tini-e-ra-si) n. the practice or habit of travelling from place to place.
itinerancy (I-tini-e-ran-si) n. a passing from place to place.
itinerant (I-tini-e-rant) a. [L. iter. itineris, a journey] passing or travelling about a country; wandering;—n. one that travels from place to place, particularly a preacher; one that is unsettled.
itinerantly (I-tini-e-rant-li) adv. in an unsettled or wandering manner.

itinerary (i-tin'e-ra-ri) n. an account of travels, or a register of places and distances as a guide to travellers;—a. travelling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey.

itinerate [i-tin'e-rāt) v.i. [L. tinerare, make a journey] to travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching, lecturing, etc. itineration [i-tin-e-rā-shun] n. a journey from place to place.

1ts (its) the possessive case of the pronoun it.

itself (it-self) pron. the neuter reciprocal pronoun, or substitute applied to things; the reflective form of it. By itself, alone.

ivied (i-vid) a. covered or overgrown with ivy.

ivoried (1'vu-rid) a. coloured and finished to resemble ivory.

ivorist (ī-vu-rist) n. a worker in ivory.

ivory (f'vu-ri) n. [O.F. fr. L. chur, choris, ivory] the hard, white, opaque, line-grained substance constituting the tusks of the elephant; any white organic structure resembling ivory; the teeth;—a. made of ivory; hard and smooth, like ivory. Ivory-black, a kind of charcoal in powder, made by charring ivory or bones. Ivory-nut, the seed of a South American palm, resembling the finest ivory in texture and

Ivory-nut, the seed of a South Ar the finest ivory in texture and colour. Ivory-paper, a fine quality of hand-made paper.

Ivy (I-vi) n. [A.S. the] an epiphytic climbing plant, common in Europe (its feaves are dark, smooth, shining, and five-pointed, the flowers yellowish and small, the berries black or yellow). Ivy-gum, a resin that exudes from the stem of the ivy. Ivy-mantled, overgrown with ivy; covered with ivy.

with ivy.

ixolite (ik'su-līt) n. [G. lithos, stone] an amorphous mineral resin, of greasylustre, found in bituminous coal. izard (izard) n. [F.] the wild goat of the Pyrenean mountains; the ibex.

J, j is the tenth letter and seventh articulation or consonant of the English alphabet, to which it has been added in modern days, the letter i being written formerly in words where j is now used. The English sound of this letter, which is precisely the same as that of g soft, as in genius, may be very nearly expressed by dzh. jaal-goat (jā'al-gob) n. [Afr.] a species of goat or ibex found in the mountains of Abyssinia, Upper Egypt, and Mount Sinai.
jabber (jab'er) v. i. [gi. galbie] to chatter; to prate; to talk rapidly or indistinctly; -v. t. to utter rapidly or indistinctly; to blurt out confusedly or incoherently; -v. rapid talk, with indistinct utterance.

1abberer (jab-er-er) n. one that jabbers.

jabberingly (jab-cr-ing-li) adv. in a jabbering

jaborandi (jab-u-ran-di) n. [Braz.] a drug obtained from a Brazilian plant.
jacchus (jak-us) n. [G. lokchos, a name of Bacchus] the small, squirrel-like monkey

jacchus Bacchus, the small, squirrel-like monkey of South America.

jacinth (ja'sinth) n. [O.F. fr. G. huakinthos] a precious stone; the hyacinth.

Jack (jak) n. [F. Jacques, James] a nickname or diminutive of John: a saucy or paltry fellow; an upstart; a playing card marked with the figure of a servant; the knave; a sailor; a menial; a lad; an instrument to pull off boots, a boot-jack; a portable machine for raising heavy weights to a small height, consisting of an endless screw working into a worm wheel, and turned by a handle or winch; a small engine for turning a kitchen spit; the male of certain animals; a leathern cup or drinking-horn; a small bowl

thrown out as a mark to the bowlers; a tee; an ensign, pennon, or flag. Jack-block, a block for raising and lowering the top-gallant yards. Jack-boots, large boots reaching above the knee. Jack-fishing, fishing for pike. Jack-flag, a flag hoisted at the jack-staff. Jack in office, an official that puts on airs. Jack-in-the-box, a figure made to spring out of a hox. Jack that puts on airs. Jack-in-the-box, a figure made to spring out of a box. Jack Ketch, a public executioner or hangman. Jack-knife, a large, strong clasp-knife. Jack of all trades, one that can turn his hand to anything. Jack o' lantern, an ignis-fatuus; will o' the wisp. Jack out of office, a discharged official.



Jack out of office, a discharged olicial.

Jack-plane, a plane used by joiners for coarse work. Jack-rafter, a short rafter used in hip-roofs. Jack-screw, a screw for raising heavy weights. Jack-staff, a staff fixed on the bowsprit of a ship, on which the union jack is hoisted. Jack-tar, a sailor. Jack-towel, a coarse towel fitted on a roller. Jack-wood, the wood of the jack-tree, a cultivated tree of the bread-fruit family [Malay]. Union Jack, see union.

jack (jak) n. [O.F. jacque] a coat of mail; a jerkin or buff coat worn over armour.
jackal (jak-awl) n. [Per. shauhāt] a carnivorous animal of India and Persia, allied to the dog (it is gregarious and nocturnal in its habits, and remarkable for its piercing wail); one that does another's mean or dirty work.

jackanapes (jaka-nāps) n. [fr. Juck o' apes, a man that exhibited performing monkeys] a monkey; an ape; an impertinent fellow; a coxcomb.

coxcomb.

jackass (jak'as) n. [jack, the male, and ass] the male of the ass; a dolt; a blockhead.

jackdaw (jak'daw) n. a bird of the genus Corvus, extremely thievish and mischievous (it is easily tamed and taught to imitate sounds or words).

jacket (jak'et) n. [O.F. jaquette] a short, close garment, extending downward to the hips; —v.t. to cover with a jacket; to heat; to thrash.

jacketing (jak'et-ing) n. the material for making a jacket; a covering for a steam-pipe; a thrashing.

jackman (jak'nan) n. a soldier wearing a jack; a follower of a knight.

jackstraw (jak'straw) n. an effigy of a man stuffed with straw; a man without means; a dependent.

means; a dependent.

Jacobean (jak-u-bc-an) a. [L. Jacobus, James]

Jacobin (jak-u-bin) n. [F. fr. L. Jacobus] a French

Jacobin (jak-u-bin) n. [F. fr. L. Jacobus] a French

Jominican Friar (so named from their

monastery of St. Jacques, in Paris); one of a society of

revolutionists in France in 1789 (so named because their place of meeting was in the monastery of the Jacobins) -hence, a turbulent or factious demagogue; a variety of hooded pigeon.

Jacobinic (jak-u-bin'ik) a. pertaining to, or resembling, the Jacobins; turbulent; revolutionary.

Jacobinism (jak'u-bin-izm) n. the principles of the Jacobins.

Jacobinize (jak'u-bin-īz) vt. to taint with the Jacobine (jak'u-bit) n. [L. Jacobus, James] a partisan or adherent of James II., after the abdicated the throne, and of his descendants;—a. pertaining to the partisans of James II.

Jacobitic, Jacobitical (jak-u-bit'ik, ing to the British Jacobites.

Jacobitism (jak-u-bit-izm) n. Jacobite principles.

Jacob's-ladder (jā/kubz-lad-er) n. a plant having numerous flowers of a blue or white colour, somewhat drooping; [Naut.] a rope-ladder, with wooden steps, for going aloft.

Jacob's-staff (jā/kubz-staf) n. a pilgrim's staff; a staff concealing a dagger; a

kind of astrolabe

jacobus (ja-kō'-bus) n. [L. Jacobus] an English gold coin of the value of 25s. sterling, struck in the reign of James I.

jaconet (jak'-u-net) n. [F. jaconas] a thin muslin like.

jacquard (jak-ard) n. [fr. inventor, Jucquard] an appendage to a weaver's loom, for producing figured goods both in silk and cotton, and also for the weaving of carpets.

jactitation (jak-i-tāi-shun) n. [L. jactitare, boast] restlessness; vain boasting;

vaunting; a false pretension to marriage.

jaculator (jak-ū-lā-tur) n. one that throws or darts; the archer-lish.

jaculatory (jak-ū-lā-tu-ri) a. [L. jaculum, a dart, fr. jacere, to throw] darting out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out; ejaculatory.

jade (jād) n. [F. fr. L. ilia, flank, groin—this stone was supposed to cure pains in the side] a hard stone of a dark-green colour, used for ornamental purposes.

purposes.

purposes.

jade (jād) n. [Icel. jalda, mare] a mean or poor horse; a mean woman; a wench; a young woman (in contempt, or humorously);—v.t. to reduce to the condition of a jade; to tire out; to exhaust by excessive labour of any kind; to weary; to harass;—v.i. to become weary; to sink; to lose spirit.

jadedly (jā²ded-li) adv. in a jaded manner; jadery (jā²der-li n. the tricks of a jade or vicious horse.

jadish (jādish) a. worn out; vicious; bad; like a jade; unchaste (applied to woman).
jag (jag) n. [Etym. unknown] a notch; a ragged protuberance; [Bot.] a cleft or division; -v.t. to cut into notches or teeth, like those of a saw; to notch.
jagged (jag'ed) a. having notches or teeth; cleft; uneven.

jaggedness (jag'ed-nes) n. state of being jagged; unevenness.
jagger (jag'er) n. a wheel with a notched edge for ornamenting pastry.
jaggery (jag'er-i) n. [Hind.] in India, coarse, dark-

of various palm trees.

jaggy (jag-i) a. having jags or teeth; notched;
uneven.

jaguar (jag-war) n. [Braz.] a carnivorous animal of the genus Felis, marked with large, dark, circular spots, and closely resembling the ounce or panther in size and disposition (it is the largest feline quadruped in America, is found from Brazil to Texas, and is often called the American tiger).

ah (jà) n. [H.] the Living One; Jehovah.

jail (jāl) n. [O.F. fr. L. carus, hollow] a prison; a place for the confinement of persons arrested for crime; -r.t. to imprison. Jail-bird, a malefactor; one that has been in prison. Jail-delivery, the act of judging all persons awaiting trial. Jail-fever, typhus caused by overcrowding in jails.

12116 (jā-ler) n. the keeper of a jail or prison.

Jainism (ji'nizm) n. the faith of a Hindu sect akin to Buddhism.

jalap (jal'ap) n. [so called from Jalapa, whence it was first imported in 1610] the root of a plant found in Mexico (it is much used in powder as a cathartic).

jalousie (zha-loò-zē) n. [F. jalousie, jealousy] a
Venetiau window-blind.

jam (jam) n. [cf. champ] a mass of people crowded together; the pressure from a crowd; a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar;—v.t. to press; to crowd; to squeeze tight; to wedge in.
jamb (jam) n. [F. jambe, leg] a supporter or prop; the side-piece of a door, a fire-place, or other

aperture in a building.

1ane (jān) n. See jean

jangada (jan-ga'da) n. [Sp., a raft] a raft-boat used in northern Brazil.
jangle (jang-gl) v.t. [Imit. fr. O.F. jangler] to discordantly;—v.t. to sound harshly, inharmoniously, or discordantly, as bells out of tune; to bicker; to wrangle;—n. discordant sound; contention; prate; babble.

langler (jang-gler) n. a wrangling, noisy fellow.

janitor (jan'i-tur) n. [L. janua, a door] a door-keeper; a porter.
janizary (jan'i-za-ri) n. [Turk. yeñi, new, and military class, which formed the nucleus of the Turkish infantry, but was suppressed in 1826.

Jansenism (jan'sen-izm) n. the doctrine of Jansenism of the Jansenism and Jansenism of the Jansenism.

Jansenist (jan-sen-ist) n. a follower of Cornelius Ypres, in Flanders, who held views similar to those taught by Calvin respecting grace, limited atonement, and free-will.

January (jan-ū-a-ri) n. [L. Januarius, fr. Janus, a Roman deity to whom this month was sacred] the first month of the year.

japan (ja-pan') n. work varnished and figured in Japan; the manner practised by the natives of Japan; the peculiar varnish or lacquer used in japanning metallic or other articles; v.t. to cover with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish; to black and gloss, as in blacking shoes or boots. blacking shoes or boots.

Japanese (jap-u-nez') α. of, or pertaining to, or inhabitant of Japan; the people of Japan; the language of the people of Japan;

japanned (ja-pand) a covered or varnished with japan.
japanner (ja-pan-er) n. one that varnishes in the manner of the Japanese, or one skilled in the art.

skilled in the art. [O.F. japer, to jest] to deride; to jape (jap) v.t. [O.F. japer, to jest] to deride; to mock;—n. a joke; a jest; a gibe.

Japhetic (ja-fet-ik) n. pertaining to Japheth, one of Noah's sons.

japonica (ja-pon'i-ka) n. a garden shrub, Pyrus japonica, the Japanese quince.

jar (jar) v.t. [Init.] to cause to tremble; to shake;—sound; to vibrate harshly or discordartly; to clash; to interfere; to be inconsistent with; to disagree:—n. a rattling vibration of sound; a harsh noise; collision; state of a door half open.

jar (jar) n. [O.F. jare, fr. A. jarra, Per. jarrah, large belly and narrow mouth; the measure of what is contained in a jar.

contained in a jar.

jardinière (zhar-di-nyār') n. [F., flower-stand] an flowers

jargon (jår-gun) n. [F. fr. Per. zargun, gold-coloured) a colourless kind of zircon, found in Ceylon.

jargon (jargun) n. [F.] confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish; cant language; slang;—v.t. to chatter.

jargonelle (jar-gu-nel') n. [F.] a variety of pear that ripens early.

jarl (yarl, jarl) n. [Scand.] an earl; a noble; the

arrah (jar-a) n. a gum-tree of Australia.

jarring (jår-ing) a. harsh; discordant.

jarringly (jar-ing-li) adv. in a jarring manner.

jasey (jā-zi) n. [corruption of jersey] a kind of wig;

jashawk (jas-hawk) n. [corruption of eyas-hawk] jasmine, jessamine (jasmin, jesa-min)

plant, bearing flowers of a peculiarly fragrant odour.

jasper (jas-per) n. [A. yash] an opaque variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and other colours, easily polished, and manufactured into vases, seals, etc.

jasponyx (jas-po-niks) n. jasper marked like the human nail.

jataka (ja-ta-ka) n. [Skr.] one of a series of Buddha legends; a birth-story.

jaundice (jan-dis) n. [F. jaunisse, fr. jaune, yellow fr. L. galbus, yellow] a disease characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine, and caused by a suffusion of the biliary secretions.

jaundiced (ján'dist) a. affected with jaundice; prejudiced.
jaunt (ján') v.a. [Etym. doubtful] to ramble here and there; to make an excursion; to stroll;—n.
an excursion; a ramble; a short journey for pleasure.

jauntily (ján'ti-li) adv. in a jaunty manner.

jauntiness (jan'ti-nes) n. quality of being jaunty; showiness; airiness. jaunty (jan'ti) a. [L. gentilis] airy; showy; finical hence, affected or fantastical.

Javanese (jav.a-nez) n. a native or inhabitant of Java; the language of Java; -pl. the people of Java.

javelin (jave-lin) n. [F.] a sort of spear about five and a half feet long, thrown by the hand, anciently used by horse or foot-soldiers.

jaw (jaw) n. [N.l. gabata, bowl] the bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed—hence, also, the bound of the half of the half

mouth in which the teeth are fixed—hence, also, the bone with its teeth and covering; scolding; abusive clamour; anything resembling the jaw of an animal in form or action;—pt. the mouth. Jaw-bone, the bone of the jaw containing the teeth. Jaw-fall, depression of the jaw;—hence, depression of spirits. Jaw-lever, an instrument for opening the mouths of cattle to administer regulation. medicine. Jaw-tooth, a molar tooth; a grinder.

1awed (jawd) a. having jaws.

jay (jā) n. [O.F. jay, a jay] a chattering bird, with gay plumage, of the genus Garrulus, allied to the crow, common in Europe, of red-brown colour above, and a faint yellow below, and having a low, erectile crest of feathers; a common American bird having the larger part of the feathers of a brilliant sky-blue. Called also

jealous (jel-us) a. [O.F. fr. L. zelus, emulation] suspicious; apprehensive of rivalship; uneasy under the fear that another may engage, or has easy under the fear that another may engage, or has engaged, the affections of one we love; eager or anxious for one's rights or claims hence, watchful; solicitous for the name or character of; vindicating the honour of. jealously (jel-us-li) adv. with jealousy or suspicion; enulously. jealous (jel-us-nes) v. the state of being jealousness (jel-us-nes) v. quality of being jealous.

jealous jealous; suspicion.

jealousy (jel'us-) n. quality of being jealous; suspicious fear or apprehension of rivalship in cases nearly affecting one's happiness—hence, vigilance; watchful care; solicitude for the honour or good name of; holy indignation or displeasure with sin.

jean (jān) n. [lt. Genova, Genoa] a twilled cotton cloth; jane.

jears (jērz) n.pl. [cf. gear] tackles by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered.

jeer (jör) v.i. [Middle D. scheeren, jest) to make a scoffs or derision; to scoff; to deride; to flout; -n. a railing remark or reflection; a scoff; a taunt; a biting jest; a

remark or reflection; a scoff; a taunt; a biting jest; a flout; a jibe; a mock.

jeerer (jer'er) n. a scoffer; a railer; a scorner; a mocker.

jeering (jēr-ing) a. mocking;—n. derision.

jeeringly (jör-ing-li) adv. in a jeering manner; mockingly.

Jehovah (je-liō-va) n. [H. yahōvāh] the Living One; the "I am that I am."

Jehovistic (je-liō-viṣ-tik) a. relating to Jehovah, as a name of God.

Jehu (jō-liū) n. [H.] one of the kings of Israel, noted for his furious driving; a daring rider or driver; a coachman. a coachman.

jejune (je-joon') a. [L. jejunus, fasting, hungry] wanting contents; empty; vacant; barren; dry; uninteresting.

jejunely (je-joon-li) adv. in a jejune, barren

jejuneness (je-joon-nes) n. poverty; penury; want of interesting matter in literary composition; baldness or dryness of style. jellied (jel-id) a. brought to the consistence of jelly (jel-id) n. [F. gelde, fr. L. gelare, freeze] any viscous jelly or glutinous substance; a stiffened solution of gelatine, gum, or the like; the inspissated juice of fruits boiled with sugar; a transparent gelatinous substance,

obtained by decoction of animal bodies, usually calves' feet, seasoned with wine, lemon, etc., and stiffened with isinglass in a mould or shape for the table. Jelly-bag, a bag through which jelly is squeezed. Jelly-fish, one of a marine species of radiate animals that have a jelly-like appearance. Jelly-graph, an apparatus for duplicating or copying statements, which employs a sheet of jelly in a tray.

monts, which employs a sheet of felly in a tray.

jemmy (jimi) n. [fr. James] a short, stout crowhar used by housebreakers; a jimmy.

jennet (jeniet) n. [Sp. ginete, fr. A.] a small

jenneting (jeniet-ing) n. [fr. jenneton, St.

jenneting (jeniet-ing) n. [fr. jenneton, St.

jenny (jeniet) n. [corruption of gin, contr. of engine]

jenny a machine for spinning;—[fr. Jenny, Jane,
proper name] a female-ass; a female-bird.

jeopard (jepiard) v.t. [fr. jen parti, a divided or
copy to engame] to risk; to perti; to endanger; to
put in danger; to expose to loss or injury.

jeopardize (jepiardus) v.t. to put in danger; to
risk.

jeopardous (jep'ar-dus) a. exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.

jeopardously (jep-ar-dus-li) adv. with risk or danger.

jeopardy (jep-ar-di) n. exposure to death, loss, or injury; danger; peril; hazard; risk. jerboa (jer-bō-a) n. [A.] a small, jumping, rodent animal of the genus Dipus, having very long hind legs and a long tail (it burrows in the ground). jereed, jerid (jer-bd') n. [A. jarid] a blunt javelin used by the Turks, esp. in

their mock fights.

Jeremiad (jer-e-mi'ad) n. [fr. Jeremiah, the jeremiad prophet] a tale of grief, sorrow, or complaint; a doleful story; lamentation.

Jericho (jeri-kō) n. (2 Sam. x.) any place of waiting, obscurity, or indefinite distance.

Jerk (jerk) v.l. [Scot. yerk, to strike, gl. yard, a rod] notion; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push; to cut into thin slices or strips, and dry in the sun; v.i. to make a sudden motion; to start quickly; to move by starts; -n. a short, sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a motion suddenly arrested; a spring; a bound. Also yerk.

jerked (jerkt) a. [Peruv cohamous desired]

jerked (jerkt) a. [Peruv. ccharqui, dried beef] cut into long strips and dried in the sun. Jerked beef, beef treated in this way.

jerkin (jer'kin) n. [D., dim. of jurk, a frock] a jacket; a kind of short coat or close waistcoat.

jerkiness (jer'ki-nes) n. the state or quality of being jerky.

jerkingly (jer'king-li) adv. in a serking manner.

jerky (jer-ki) a. fitful; going or moving by starts.

jerry (jeri) n. [Jerry, proper name] a man that erects filmsy buildings. Jerry-builder, a jerry-building, a house that is jerry-built. Jerry-built, constructed hastily and with filmsy materials. Jerry-shop, a low dram-shop.

jersey (jeriz) n. [fr. the island Jersey] the finest of wool separated from the rest; also, fine yarn of wool; a kind of jacket of coarse woollen cloth. Jess or silk tied round the legs of a hawk, to fasten it to the wrist.

to the wrist.

1essamine (jes-a-min) n. See jasmine.

jessant (jes ant) a. [O.F.] shooting forth or spring-animals from a fesse (Her.] jessed (jest) a. having jesses on.

jest (jest) n. [M.E. geste, a tale, a deed, fr. O.F. fr. L. gerere, pp. gestus, to do] a joke; something done or said in order to amuse; something ludicrous meant to excite laughter; the object of laughter or sport; a laughing-stock; —v.i. to make merriment by words or actions; to joke; to utter what is not true, in sport; to play a part.



jester (jes'ter) n. one given to jesting, sportive talk, and merry pranks; a buffoon; a person formerly retained by princes to make sport for them.

1estful (jest-fool) a. given to jesting; full of jokes.

jesting (jest-1001) a. given to jesting; run of jokes.
jesting (jest-110g) n. joking; sportive wit;
jestingly (jest-110g-11) adv. in fun; not in earnest;
sportively.

Jesuit (jezt-1-th n. [Jesus] one of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola, in 1534, under the title of The Society of Jesus; a crafty person; an intriguer (an opprobrious use of the word). Jesuitsbark, Cinchona bark (so called because it was first brought to Europe by Jesuits).

Jesuitess (jezt-1-it-es) n. one of an order of nuns established on the principles of the

Jesuits.

jetsam, jetsom (jet-sam, jet-sum) n. [corruption of jettison] goods

thrown overboard to lighten a ship in danger.

jettage (jet-ij) n. [O.F. jetter, to throw, cast] dues levied on incoming vessels.

jettiness (jet'i-nes) n. the quality of being jetty;

jettison (jet-i-sun) n. [O.F. fr. L. jacere, to throw] the throwing overboard of goods to ease a vessel;—v.t. to throw goods overboard.
jetty (jet-i) n. [O.F. jettée, thrown out, cf. jet] a part of spailiding that jets or projects beyond the rest; a kind jier, mostly constructed of timber, with open spaces for the sea to play in.

1etty (jet-i) a. made of jet, or black as jet.

jettyhead (jet-i-hed) n. the projecting part at the end of a wharf.

Jew (joo) n. [O.F. fr. L. Judaeus, Jew] a Hebrew or defraud. Jev-baiting, persecution of the Jews. Jew's-ear, a kind of fungus like an ear. Jew's-harp, a musical instrument held between the lips, and services between the lips, and sounding by means of a steel tongue.

jewel 'joe'el' n. [O.F. jouet, fr. L.
joeus, play an ornament
of dress, in which the precious stones



form a principal part; a precious stones form a principal part; a precious stone; a gem; any object very highly valued; a precious thing; a name expressive of fondness;—v.t. to dress or adorn with jewels; to fit or provide with a jewel. Jewel-drawer, a drawer in a dressing-table for holding jewels. Jewel-house, the rooms in the Tower of London where the crown jewels are kept. Jewel-like, brilliant as a jewel.

jeweller (joo'el-er) n. one that makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.

jewellery, jewelry (jou-cl-ri) n. jewels in general; the art or trade of a jeweller.

Iewess (jóó-es) n. a Hebrew woman.

Jewish (jóó′ish) a. pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews; Israelitish.

Jewishly (joo'ish-li) adv. in the manner of the

Jewishness (jöó-ish-nes) n. the state of being Jewishness (jöó-ish-nes) n. the state of being Jewish; Jewish nature.

Jewry (jöó-ri) n. Judea; a district inhabited by jib (jib) n. [Dan.] a large, triangular stay-sail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom to the fore topmast-head;—[O.F.] the projecting beam of a crane;—[O.F. yiber, struggle] v.i. to move restively, as a horse. Jib-boom, a spar run out from the extremity of the bowsprit, that serves as a continuation of it. Jib-door, a door flush with the wall on both sides.

jibe, jib (jib) vib. [Dan.] to shift from one side to shift, as a boom-sail, from one side of a vessel to the other.

the other

jiffy (jif-i) n. [perhaps fr. gliff, a glance] a moment; an instant; a glance.
jig (jig) n. [O.F. give, gigue, a fiddle, a dance] a light, brisk, musical movement; a frolicsome, quick dance to such a movement; a piece of sport; a trick;—v.t. to sort or separate by shaking, as ore; to trick or cheat; to delude; -v.i. to move with a light or jolting carriage; to

jigger (jig'er) n. a miner that sorts or cleans ore by passing it through a wire sieve; a machine on which earthen vessels are shaped by rapid motion; a small tackle, consisting of a double and single block and the fall; [Print.] a leaden weight used by compositors to mark the place in the conv. mark the place in the copy.

jigger (jig'-er) n. [a corruption of chigoe] a West Indian flea; the chigoe.
jigging (jig'-ing) n. the act of sorting mineral ore by shaking it through a sieve.
jiggish (jig'-ish) a. light; frisky, wanton; suitable to a jig or dance.

jiggle (jig'l) v.i. to shake or wriggle about.

11got (jig-ut) n. Same as gigot.

jihad, jehad (jē-hàd', je-hàd') n. [A.] a holy war, proclaimed by Mussulmans against Christians.

against Christians.

jill (iil) n. [contr. for Gillian, Jillian, a common fem.

ilt (jill) n. [contr. for jillet, dim. of jill] a woman that
capriciously deceives and disappoints her lover; a
coquette; a flirt; -v.t. to encourage and then frustrate
the hopes of, as a lover; -w.t. to play the jilt; to practise
deception in love, and discard lovers.

jimmy (jim'i) n. Same as jemmy.

jimp (jimp) a. [Scot.] neat; handsome; elegant of shape; also, short in measure; scant.
jingle (jing'gl) v.t. [Innit.] to cause to give a sharp sound, as a little bell, or as pieces of metal;
-v.i. to sound with a fine sharp rattle; to clink;—n. a rattlin or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal; a bell; a rattle; correspondence of sound in

jingo (jing'gō) n. [Etym. doubtful; political sense due to the use made of the words of a music-hall song in a Daily News leader by the late Professor Minto, of Aberdeen a mild oath; one that favours a spirited foreign policy; a. relating to the jingoes. jingoism (jing-gō-izm) n. the views and policy of the jingoes.

11nnee (jin'ē) n.; pl. jinn (jin). Sce genie.

jinrikisha (jin-riki-sha) n. [Jap.] a small, two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or more men

job (job) n. [O.F. goh, a mouthful, ef. gobble] a piece of work; chance work; labour undertaken at a stated price, or paid for by the hour or day; a lucrative business or transaction; a good stroke or hit; any public work, contract, appointment, etc., used or turned



Jinrikishs.

to personal or private advantage; a selfish, mean, or dirty transaction;—v.t. to hire by the job, or period of use and service; to do by separate portions or lots; to buy and sell as a broker; -v.t. to perform pieces of

iob work; to work by the job; to seek private gain under the pretence of public service. Job-master, one that lets out horses and carriages for hire. Job-work, work done job (job) n. [Gael. qob, a beak] a stab or prick with a sharp or pointed instrument;—v.t. to strike or stab with a sharp point or instrument; to drive or thrust in.

Job (job) n. [Job, the patriarch in Scripture] a monument of patience. Job's-comforter, one that depresses while he appears to console.

Jobation (jo-ba-shun) n. [Job] a reprimand; a tedious homily. jobber (job'er) n. a worker by the job; a dealer in the public stocks or funds; one that purchases goods from importers, and sells to retailers; one that turns official actions to private advantage.

jobbery (job'er-i) n. the act or practice of jobbing; underhand means to secure private ends at public expense. jobbing (job-ing) a. working at small jobs. jockey (jok'i) n. [dim. of Jock, Jack] a man that rides horses in a race; a dealer in horses; one that cheats in trade; -v.t. to ride or manage a horse in a race; to jostle against in riding hence, to manœuvre; to trick; to cheat out of; to deceive; -v.t. to play or act the jockey. Jockey club, an association of those interested in horse-racing. jockeyism (jok'i-izm) n. the practice of jockeys; jockeyship (jok-i-ship) n. the art or practice of riding horses in a race; skilful riding or management of a horse—hence, artful practice; riding or management of a note included management of jocose (jō-kōs') a. [L. jocus, joke] given to jokes and jestings; containing a joke; facetious; witty; merry; waggish; sportive.

jocosely (jō-kōs'l) adv. in jest; for sport or game.

jocosely (jō-kōs'nes) n. the quality of being jocoseness (jō-kōs'nes) n. the quality of being jocose; merriment. **JOCOSITY** (jō-kos'i-ti) n. merriment; waggery. jocular (jok-ū-lar) a. [L. jocus, joke] given to jesting; containing jokes; sportive. **10cularity** (jok-ū-lar'i-ti) n. merriment; jesting. jocularly (jok'ū-lar-li) adv. in jest; for sport or mirth. joculator (jok-ü-lā-tur) n. a professional jester; a minstrel. jocund (jok-und) a. [L. jocus, jest] merry; gay; jocundity (jo-kun-di-ti) n. state of being merry; gaiety. 10Cundly (jok-und-li) adv. merrily; gaily. jog (jog) v.t. [W. gogi, shake, a form of shock] to push or shake with the elbow or hand; to urge gently or repeatedly; -v.i. to move by jogs like those of a slow trot; to walk or traved heavily or slowly; to move or get along; -n. a slight push; a shake or push to awaken attention; an irregularity of motion; obstruction; stop, a notch. Jog-trot, a slow kind of trot; slow routine. jogger (jog-cr) n. one that gives a sudden push. jogging (jog-ing) n. act of pushing or shaking; a take one's departure.

fellow; the nickname for the English people. John-Bullism, the typical English character, or an act expressive of it. John Company, a name for the East India Company. John Dory, see dory. Johnny-cake, a cake made of the meal of maize or Indian corn.

Johnsonian (jon-sôni-an) a. pertaining to Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-1784), or his Joint Schilari Samuel Johnson (1709-1784), or his style; pompous; inflated.

Join (join) v.t. [O.F. joindre, fr. L. jungere] to bring together; to place in contact; to connect; to combine; to unite in marriage; to couple; to league; to associate; to attach one's self to; to act in concert with; to unite or engage in together;—v.i. to be contiguous or in contact; to grow to; to adhere; to clash; to collide; to unite in marriage, partnership, league, church, society, etc. Join-hand, writing in which the letters are joined; running-hand. To join battle, to engage in battle. To join issue, to take different sides on a point in debate.

point in debate joinder (join-der) n. act of joining; conjunction; joinder (joining of parties, as plaintiffs or defendants in a suit, or of causes of action; acceptance of an issue tendered in law or fact.

joiner (joi-ner) n. one that joins; a mechanic that does the wood-work in the covering and finishing of buildings, or compacts pieces of wood into utensils or articles of furniture.

joinery (joiner-i) n. art of a joiner; the work of a

joining (joi-ning) n. a line of junction; a joint.

joint (joint) n. [F. joint, cf. join] the place or part in which two things are joined or united; junction; the joining of two or more bones in animal bodies; articulation; the commissure of parts of a plant; a knot; an internode; a hinge; juncture of parts, as in wood-work, to admit of motion; one of the limbs of an animal, or part of it cut have the hutcher for the table; a said or near to admit of motion; one of the limbs of an animal, or part of it, cut by the butcher for the table; a crack or seam transverse to the stratification;—a. joined; united; combined; concerted; united or sharing with another or with others; held in common;—v.t. to unite; to fit together; to provide with a joint or joints; to articulate; to separate the joints of; to cut up, as neat;—v.t. to fit perfectly; to coalesce as joints do. Joint-heir, an heir having an interest with another. Joint-racking, causing pain in the joints. Joint-stock, stock held in company. Joint-stock company, a mercantile, basing, or operative association, usually of a large number of partners, with a stock or canital made up of transferable partners, with a stock or capital made up of transferable shares that have been paid up in part or in full.

Joint-stool, a stool consisting of parts inserted in each other. Joint-tenancy, a tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession, under which the survivor takes the whole. Joint and several, each independently and jointly. Out of joint, dislocated;

Ointed (join'ted) a. furnished with joints.

jointedly (join'ted-li) adv. by joints; unitedly.

jointer (join-ter) n. the longest plane used by a joiner; a bent piece of iron used to secure the joints of a wall in order to strengthen it.

OINTIESS (joint-les) a. without joints; stiff.

jointly (joint'li) adv. in a joint manner; together; jointress (join'tres) n. a woman that has a jointres.

jointure (join-tūr) n. [L. junctura, a joining] an to enjoy after her husband's decease for her own life, and in satisfaction of dower: v.t. to settle a jointure upon.

101nty (join'ti) a. full of joints.

jointly (jointa) a. Unit of joints.

joist (jointa) n. [O.F. giste, fr. L. jacere, to lie] a beam or plank resting on the wall or girders, to which the boards of a floor or the lathes of ceiling are nailed;—v.t. to fit or furnish with joists.

joke (jök) n. [L. joous] something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; a jest; a witticism; what is not in earnest or actually meant;—v.t. to make merry with; wally; to banter;—v.i. to do something for sport, or to make sport; to jest. Practical joke, a joke played on a person to his annoyance or personal injury.

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10ker (jō'ker) n. a jester; a merry fellow.
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jokingly (jō'king-li) adv. in a jesting and mirthful way; in fun.

10le (jöl) n. Same as 10wl.

jollification (jol-i-fi-kā/shun) n. a merrymaking;

follily (jol'i-li) adv. with noisy mirth.

jolliness, jollity (jol'i-nes, -ti) n. noisy mirth; gaiety; merriment;

jollyboat a boat, and E. boat] a small boat

belonging to a ship; a yawl.

jolt [iolt] v.t. [E. joll, of. jole, jowl] to shake with sudden jerks;—v.i. to shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground -n. a shock or shake by a sudden jerk.

iolter (jöl'ter) n. one that jolts.

jolthead (jölt-hed) n. [jolt, cf. jowl] a stupid

joltingly (jölting-li) adv. in an unpleasant and jolting manner.
jonquil (jon-kwil) n. [F. jonquille, fr. L. juncus, a lijed to the daffodi (it has long, lily-like leaves, and spikes of yellow or white fragrant flowers).

jordan (jordan) n. a bottle in which pilgrims called jordan-bottle); a chamber-pot.

jorum (jörum) n. [Etym. unknown] a large drinking-vessel, and also its contents. Also

joseph (jō'sef) n. [see Gen. xxxvii. 3] a woman's riding-habit, buttoned down the front.

JOSS (jos) n. (corruption of Pg. deos, god) a Chinese god or idol. Joss-house, a Chinese temple. Joss-stick, a small cylinder, made of gum mixed with the dust of odoriferous woods, that the Chinese burn before their idols.

jostle (jos!) v.t. [joust] to run or strike against; to to force by running against;—v.i. to push; to drive; to force by running against;—n. a pushing or driving against; encounter; clash; bustle; confusion, as in a crowd.

jot (jot) n. [G. iōta, the letter i] an iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable; -v.t. to set down; to make a memorandum of.

jotter (jot er) n. one that makes brief notes; a book for notes.

jotting (jotting) n. a memorandum; a written note or extract in, or from, a book.

jougs (jóógz).n. [O.F. joug, a yoke, fr. L. jugum] an iron ring or collar, fastened by a chain to a wall, post, or tree, in which the neck of a criminal was inclosed as a punishment.

inclosed as a punishment.

journal (jur-nal) n. fr. L. diurnus, belonging to the day, fr. dies, a day a diary; a book an which every particular article or charge is fairly entered under the date of each day; a daily register of the ship's course and distance, etc.; a paper published daily; a periodical publication giving an account of passing events, the proceedings and memoirs of societies, etc.; the short, cylindrical portion of a shaft or other revolving piece that turns in some other piece, or in a journal-box; a bearing. Journal-box, the part of a machine in which the journal of a shaft, axle, or pin bears and moves.

bears and moves. journalism (jur-nal-izm) n. the keeping of a journal, the profession of editing,

or writing for, journals, journalist (jur-nal-ist) n. the writer of a diary; public journal.

journalistic (jur-na-lis'tik) a pertaining to journalistic (jur-na-liz) v.t. to enter in a journal an account of daily transactions;

-v.i. to be engaged in writing for a public journal.

journey (jur'-ni) n. [F. journée, a day's travel or work, fr. jour, a day] travel from one place

to another; passage: voyage; -v. i. to travel from place to place. Journey-work, work done by the day.

journeyman (jur-ni-man) n. a man hired to work by the day—hence, any mechanic hired to work for another, whether by the

mechanic hired to work for another, whether by the month, year, or other term.

joust joost n. [O.F. jouste, fr. L. juxta, near to] a tournament;—v.i. to engage in a mock fight on horseback; to tilt.

jovial jovial a. [L. Jovialis, fr. Jupiter, Jovis] under the happy influence of Jupiter the planet; gay; merry; airy; joyous; jolly.

jovialist jovial-ist) n. one that has a jovial disjoviality (jovial-ist) n. quality of being jovial; joviality (jovial-ist) adv. merrily; gaily; with noisy marth.

10V1alness (jō'vi-al-nes) n. noisy mirth; gaiety.

jowl (jöl) n. (M.E. chaul, fr. A.S. ccaft, jaw] the cheek. Cheek by jowl, having the cheeks close together; side by side. Also jole.
jowler (jöler) n. a hunting-dog, beagle, or other dog.
joy (joi) n. [F. joie, fr. L. gaudere, rejoice] the emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; cladness: exultation: exhibitantion of spirits: gaiety:

Joy excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; gladness; exultation; exhibitantion of spirits; gaiety; mirth; festivity; happiness; felicity; the prospect of eternal blessedness; the cause or source of happiness or rejoicing; a term of fondness;—v.t. to gladden; to enjoy; to congratulate;—v.t. to rejoice; to be glad; to exult. Joy-bells, bells rung on festive occasions.

joyful (joi-fool) a. full of joy; very glad; gay; exulting; joyous.

joyfully (joi'fool-i) adv. with joy; gladly.

10VIUINESS (joi-fool-nes) n. great gladness; joy. joyless (joi'les) a. destitute of joy; giving no joy or pleasure; unenjoyable.

joylessly (joiles-li) adv. without joy.

joylessness (joiles-nes) n. state of being joy-

joyous (joi-us) a. full of joy; joyful; glad; blithe; gleeful; gay; mirthful; blissful; charming;

10YOUSLY (joi'us-li) adv. with joy or gladness.

joyousness (joi'us-nes) n. the state of being joyous.
jubilant (joo'bi-lant) a. (L. jubilare, ppr. jubilans, to shout for joy) uttering songs of triumph;

jubilate (job-bi-lik) v.i. to rejoice; to exult; to triumph;—n. a canticle in the English Church service.

Church service.

jubilation (jöö-bi-lä'shun) n. act of declaring triumph.

jubilee (jöö'bi-lö) n. [F. jubile, fr. L. jubilaeus, fr. levery fiftieth year, at which time slaves were liberated, and lands that had been alienated reverted to their former owners; a church solemnity at Rome, at stated intervals, latterly of twenty-five years, at which plenary indulgence is given; a season of great public festivity and joy; joyfulness; exultation.

Judaic, Judaical (joo-da-ik, -j-kai) a. per-

Judaically (joo-dai-kal-i) adv. after the Jewish manner.

Judaism (joo-da-lzm) n. the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses; conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

Judaist (joo'dā-ist) n. one that conforms to, or believes in, Judaism.

Judaize (joo'dā-īz) v.i. to conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews; to reason

and interpret like a Jew.

Judaizer (joo'dā-ī-zer) n. one that conforms to the religion of the Jews.

Judas (joó-das) n. [after Judas, the apostle] a treacherous person; a small opening in the door or wall of a cell to enable the warders to overlook prisoners; a judas hole. Judas-coloured, red, from the supposed colour of the hair of Judas.

Judean (joo-de-an) n. a native of Judea; a Jew; a

judge (jui) n. [L. judex, fr. jus, law, and dicere, speak] a civil officer invested with authority to hear and determine causes civil or criminal; one that sits on the bench in police or other inferior courts; one to whom a question is referred; an arbitrator; a connoisseur; an expert; a chief magistrate, such as those who governed the Hebrew nation more than three hundred years; the Supreme Being;—pl. the tutle of the seventh book of the Old Testament;—v.t. to hear and determine, as a case; to decide; to try, as an accused person; to pass sentence on; to condemn as guilty; to absolve as innocent; to rule; to punish; to afflict; to reckon; to regard;—v.i. to hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence; to give the decision of the court; to compare, as facts, statements, or reasons; the court; to compare, as facts, statements, or reasons; to weigh or consider in the mind; to distinguish or discern between; to find the truth or right of; to form an opinion; to decide.

judger (juj-er) n. one that judges or forms an opinion.

iudgeship (juj'ship) n. the office of a judge.

judgment (juj-ment) n. the office of a judge.

judgment (juj-ment) n. act or process by which the mind forms an opinion or comes to a decision; faculty of comparing ideas or propositions to ascertain truth; discernment; faculty of deciding between different courses of action; wisdom; faculty of investigating facts and evidence in a case of justice; faculty of estimating the merits of, as a work of art; taste; a decision of the civil court; decree; order; sentence; doom; a remarkable calamity or special infliction of suffering or death; the final trial and doom of the world. Judgment-day, the day on which God will judge the world. Judgment-nall, a hall where a court of justice is held. Judgment-seat, the scat of a judge in a court; a tribunal.

court of justice is held. Judgment-seat, the seat of a judge in a court; a tribunal.

Judica (joo'di-ka) n. [L.] Passion Sunday, the fifth yellow county in Lent.

judicable (joo'di-ka-bl) a. capable of being tried and decided upon.

judicative (joo'di-ka-tiv) a. having ability to judge.

judicatory _n. a court of justice; a tribunal; distribution of justice. distribution of justice.

distribution of justice.

judicature (jóó-di-kā-tūr) n. power of distribution of justice; a tribunar; indicature (jóó-di-kā-tūr) n. power of distribution; indicature (joó-dish-al)a. [L. judicial; a court of justice; extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.

judicial judgment] pertaining, or appropriate, to courts of justice, or to a judge thereof; practised in the administration of justice; proceeding from a court of justice; inflicted as a penalty or in judgment.

judicially (jóó-dish-al-i) adn. in the forms of legal justice; ly way of penalty or judgment.

judiciary (jóó-dish-al-i) adn. in the forms of legal judiciary (jóó-dish-al-i) a. passing judgment or judicature;—n. that branch of government in which judicial power is vested; the judges taken collectively.

judicious (jóó-dish-us-li) adn. in a judicious judgment; prudent; rational; wise.

judiciousness (jóó-dish-us-nes) n. quality of being judicious.

[júó-dish-us-nes] n. quality of being judicious.

jug (jug) n. [Jug, a female name of H. origin] a vessel with a swelling belly and a narrow mouth; a large earthen or stone bottle; a pitcher; a ewer;—v.t. to boil

or stew, as in a jug.

jug (jug) v.i. [Imit.] to utter a note or call, as the
nightingale.

jugate, jugated (joo'gat, joo'ga-ted) a. [L. jugful (jug-fool) n. as much as a jug holds.

Juggernaut (dug'er-nawt) n. [Skr. Jagan-natha] the name of a god wor-

shipped by Hindus, whose temple is situated in Orlssa, and has a kind of pyramidal carriage 200 feet high (formerly pilgrims were believed to sacrifice themsalves by falling between its wheels when in motion). juggle (jug-l) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. joculari, to jest] to tricks by sleight of hand; to conjure; to practise artifice or imposture;—n. a trick by legerdemain; a deception. juggler (jug-ler-) n. one that practises or exhibits tricks by sleight of hand; a cheat. jugglery (jug-ler-) n. art or act of a juggler; legerdemain; trickery; imposture. juggling (jug-ling) n. practising tricks by legerjuggling (jug-ling) n. practising n. practising n. practising n. practising

jugular (jug-ū-lar) a. [L. jugulum, the collar-bone, to the neck or throat; in. one of the large veins by which the blood is returned from the head to the heart.

jugulation (jug-i-lā-shun)n. the sudden cutting short of a disease.
juice (joos) n. [F. fr. 1. jus, broth, juice] the sap; the fluid part of animal substances.

juiceless (joos'les) a. destitute of juice; dry.

juiciness (joo'si-nes) n. state of being juicy;

juicy (jóó-si) a abounding with juice; moist; succurent.
jujube (jóó-jóób) n. [F. fr. L. zizyphum, fr. Per.]
of a blood-red or saffron colour, and has a sweet, granular pulp, formerly decocted and used as an expectorant); a

pulp, formerly decocted and used as an expectoranto, a lozenge made from, or flavoured with, this fruit; any kind of mucilaginous fruity lozenge.

julep, julap (jóó lep, lap) n. [A. and Per. julap, julāb, jullāb, fr. gul, rose, and āb, water] a sweet drink, esp. a liquid, in which repulsive medicines are taken; a beverage composed of brandy or other softensystems. other spirituous liquor, with sugar, pounded ice, sprigs of mint

Julian (jool-yan) a belonging to, or derived from, Calendar as adjusted by Julius Casar, Julian calendar, the calendar as adjusted by Julius Casar, in 46 B.C., in which the year was made to consist of 365 days, 6 hours, instead of 365 days.

1111enne (jóó-li-en') n. [F], a clear kind of soup.

July (joo-lī') n. [fr. Julius, the surname of Caius Caesar, who was born in this month] the seventh month of the year.

jumart (jóó-mart) n. [F.] the supposed offspring of a bull and a mare.
jumble (jumbl) n.t. [jump] to mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order :- v.i. to meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner;

jumbler (jumble) n. one that mixes things confused mixture; orderless mass or collection.

jumblingly (jun-bling-li) adv. in a confused inamer.
jump (jump) v.t. [M. E. jumpen, e.f. Sw. gumpa, and M. H. Ger. gumpen, to jump] to pass by a leap; to pass over cagerly or hastily; to skip over; to risk;—v.t. to lift the feet wholly from the ground, and alight again upon them; to skip; to spring; to bound; to jolt; to agree with; to coincide;—n. act of jumping; a lean; a spring; a bound; the space or distance leaned a leap; a spring; a bound; the space or distance leaped over; a dislocation in a mineral stratum; a fault. To jump at, to embrace eagerly. To jump a claim, to take mining rights from another by force.

jump, jumper (jump, jumper) n. a loose kind of jacket; an overall. jumper (jumper) n. one that jumper a long iron one of a certain religious sect in America; a Shaker; a checse-mite.

jumping (jum'ping) n. the act of jumping; the seizing of a mining claim. Jumping-deer, the black-tailed deer of North America.
juncaceous (jung-kā'shus).a. [L. juncus, a rush] pertaining to plants like the rush.

iuncate (jung-kat) n. Same as junket.

junction (jungk-shun) n. [L. jungere, join] act of joining, or state of being joined; union; combination; coalition; place or point of union; specifically, the place where two lines of railway meet. juncture (jungk-tūr) n. the line or point at which two bodies are joined; a joint or articulation; a point of time; an exigency; an emergency. une (joon) n. [L.] the sixth month of the year.

jungle (jung-gl) n. [Skr. jangala, desert] land mostly covered with forest-trees, brushwood, etc., or coarse, reedy vegetation; a wooded, rank, and noxious swamp. Jungle-fever, a severe fever prevalent in the tropics. Jungle-fowl, Gallinus sonneratii, supposed to be the parent of the domestic hen. jungly (jung-gh) a. consisting of, or abounding with, jungles.

junior (joon-yur) a. [L. comp. of juvenis, young] less old; younger; belonging to a younger person, or to a junior;—n. a young person; the younger of two; one under age; a minor; one of a lower standing or position.

ing or position.

juniority (jóó-ni-or-i-ti) n. the state of being

juniorship (jóón-yur-ship) n. the state of being under age; juniority.
juniper (jöó-ni-per) n. [L.] an evergreen coniferous shrub or tree.

junk (jungk) n. [L. juncus, a rush; ropes were once made of rushes] pieces of old cable or old cordage; a thick piece; a chunk; hard and dry salted beef (the name given by sailors to the mess beef).

Junk-bottle, a thick, strong bottle.

junk (jungk) n. [P.g. junco, fr. Malay ajöng, fr. Chin. chwan, boat] a flat-bottomed Chinese vessel, with

three masts, and a short bowsprit running from the starboard bow.

junker (yoong ker) n. Gernan noble; one of the aristocratic party in Prussia.

junket (jung-ket) n. [It. giuncata] a sweet-meat; a stolen entertainment; -v.t. to feast; -v.i. to make a private entertainment; to feast; to banquet.

junketer (jung'ket-er) n. Junk.

junketing (jung-ket-ing) n. a private feast
junketing or entertainment; — pt. rich and Junk luxurious feastings.

Juno (jóó-nó) n. [L.] the sister and wife of Jupiter, and queen of heaven [Myth.]; the goddess of fertility or fruitfulness; an asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

junta (jun-ta) n. [Sp. fr. L. jungere, pp. junctus, join] a grand council of state in Spain or her

possessions.

junto (jun'tō) n. [Sp. junta] a select council or assembly that deliberates in secret on any affair of government; a faction; a calbal.

Jupiter (jōō-pi-ter) n. [L. Joris pater, heaven-the largest and, next to Venus, the brightest.

jural (jōō-rai) a. [L. jus, juris, right] pertaining to right.

jupon (jóó-pon') n. [F.] a sleeveless jacket or over-coat; a petticoat. jura-limestone (jóó-ra-līm-stōn) n. the group of rocks comprised in the

colitic period or formation.

jurassic (juo-ras-ik) a. oolitic, so called from belonging to that period or formation.

juridic, juridical (joò-rid-ik, -i-ka) a. [L. juridicus, fr. jus, juris, right, law, and dicere, speak, to pronounce] pertaining to a judge; acting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of the second of

causes; power of governing or legislating; the power or right of exercising authority; the limit within which power may be exercised.

jurisdictional (jóó-ris-dik-shun-al) a. pertaining to jurisdiction.
jurisprudence (jóó-ris-próó-dens) n. [L. jus, ledge of] the science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men, in a state or community.
jurisprudent (jóó-ris-próó-dent) a. understandjurisprudent (jóó-ris-pró-dent) a. understands, or is skilled in law

or is skilled in, law.

or is skilled in, law.

jurisprudential (jóó-ris-próó-den-shal) a.

jurisprudential (jóó-ris-próó-den-shal) a.

jurist (jóó-rist) n. [F. juriste, fr. L. jus, juris, law]

civil law; a civil lawyer; one versed in the law of nations; a writer on the theory or practice of law.

juror (jóó-riv) n. [F. fr. L. jurare, swear] one that serves on a jury; a juryman; one of a committee chosen to adjudge prizes at a public exhibition.

jury (jóó-ri) n. [F. jure, sworn] a body of men selected fact, and to declare the truth on the evidence given them in the case; a committee for adjudging prizes at a public exhibition. Jury-box, the place where the jury sit during the trial of a cause. the trial of a cause.

juryman (jöó'ri-man) n. one that is impanelled on a jury, or that serves as a juror.
jury-mast (jöó'ri-mást) n. [O.F. ajuirie, fr. L. adjutare, aid] a temporary mast crected in a ship, to supply the place of one carried away in a temporary or an engagement, etc. Jury-rudder, a

temporary rudder in case of accident.

just (just) a. [L. justus, fr. jus, right, law] straight; exact, as a line; full; complete, as a measure or exact, as a line; full; complete, as a measure or weight; true; correct, as an account; upright; righteous; innocent; blameless (said of persons); accurate, as ideas; fair, as dealings; doing justice; impartial; founded on truth or fact, as a charge; rightful; founded on right, as a claim;—adv. closely; near at hand; near in time; almost; nicely; exactly; accurately; merely; barely; only a moment age.

almost; nicely; exactly; accurately; merely; barely; only a moment ago.

justice (justis) n. [L. justitia, fr. justus, just] every one his due, right, or desert; conformity to truth and reality; fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit; impartiality; just treatment; merited reward or punishment; agreeableness to right; equity; justice; a person duly commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice. Justice of Peace, a local magistrate of limited jurisdiction.

justiceship (justis-ship) n. the office or dignity of a justice.

justiciath (justishi-ja-bl) a. proper to be examined in a court of justice.

justiciar, justiciary (justishi-ja-bl) n. a judge or justice; a lord chief justice. High Court of Justiciary, the highest criminal court in Scotland.

justiciarship (justishi-ja-ship) n. the office of

nignest criminal court in Scotland.

justiciarship (justish'i-ar-ship) n. the office of justiciar.

justifiable (justi-fi-a-bl) a. capable of being dicable: warrantable; excusable.

justifiableness (justi-fi-a-bl-nes) n. quality of being defended or vindicated.

justifiable, (justifi-a-bl) adv in a manner that

justifiably (justification) adv. in a manner that admits of vindication or justification; rightly; defensibly.

justification (jus-ti-fi-kā'shun) n. act of jus-tifying; vindication; defence; absolution; remission of sin, guilt, and punishment. justificatory (jus-ti-fi-kā'tu-ri) a. tending to justifier (jus-ti-fi-er) n. one that justifies; one that pardons and absolves from guilt and

punishment.

right, law, and dicere, speak, to pronounce] pertaining to a judge; acting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of law.

juridically (joo-rid'i-kal-i) adv. according to jurisdiction (joo-ris-dik'shun) n. [L. jus, law, free from blame or guilt; to absolve; to declare or pronounce] the legal power or authority of hearing and determining of, as type by proper spacing; to adjust.

Jute.

justle (just) v.t. and i. Same as jostle.

justly (just-1) v.t. and t. same as josate.

justly (just-1) adv. in a just manner; by right;
according to truth or fact, law or justice;
fairly; honestly; exactly; accurately.
justness (just-nes) n. quality of being just;
exactness; fitness; propriety; reasonableness.
jut (jut) v.i. [a form of jet] to shoot forward; to
project beyond the main body;—n. a shooting
forward; a projection.
jute (job) n. [Bengali] a substance resembling hemp,
mats, coarse carpets, cordage, and

mats, coarse carpets, cordage, and the like; also, the plant that produces it, largely cultivated in proqu India.

juttingly (jut'ing-li) adv. projecting manner.

juvenescence (jóó-venn. a growing young.

juvenescent (joo-ven-es-juvenescent (joo-ven-esppr. of juvenescere, to grow young, fr. juvenis, young becoming young.

juvenile (jöö-ve-nīl) a. juvenils, fr. juvenis, young) young; youthful; pertaining or suited, to youth:
n. a young person or youth (also juvenal); a book for young people; an actor that plays juvenile parts.

juvenilia (100-ve-nil4-a) n. pl. the writings or works produced in one's youth.
juvenility (100-ve-nil4-ti) n. youthfulness; the manners or the manners or customs of youth.

juxtapose, juxtaposit (juks-ta-pōz'i) v.l. [l., juxta, near, and ponere, pp. positus, to place] to place close together.

juxtaposition (juks-ta-pō-zish'un) n. a plac-juxtaposition (juks-ta-pō-zish'un) n. a plac-ing, or being placed, in nearness or contiguity.

K, the eleventh letter and eighth consonant of Greek kappa. Its sound is invariably like that of chard, as in call. Before n it is silent, as in know (no), knee (no). As a mediagval numeral it stands for 250, or with a dash over it (K), 250,000; [Chem.] the symbol for potassium; [Math.] generally a constant coefficient; abbreviation for knight, king, etc.

Kaaba (ká-a-ba) n. Same as Caaba.

kaama (ka-ma) n. the native name of the hartbeest.

kabob (ka-bob') n. and v. See cabob.

kaddish (kad'ish) n. [H.] a Jewish form of thanksgiving and prayer.

kadi See cadi.

Kaffir, Kafir (kul'-er) n. [A. Kāfir, an un-believer, infidel] an unbeliever;

one of a woolly-haired race one of a woolly-haired race inhabiting the eastern part of South Africa; the language of the Kafirs; an inhabitant of Kafirstan in N.E. Afghanistan.

Kago [Jap.] a basketwork palanquin slung from a pole, carried by two men.

Kagu (kag go) n. the native name of the Rhinochetus jubatus, a bird peculiar to New Caledonia.



kanikatea (kā-i-kā-tā-a) n. the Maori name of the white pine of Now Zealand. kain (kān) n. [Scot.] poultry, etc., payable by a tenant to his landlord as ront in kind. kaiser (ki'zer, kā'zer) n. [Ger. fr. L. Caesar] an emperor.

kaisership (kli', kli'-zer-ship) n. the office of kaisership (kli'-ka-pō) n. [Maori kaka parrot, po night] kakapo (kli'-ka-pō) n. [Maori kaka parrot, po night] kakapo (kui'-ka-pō) n. [Maori kaka parrot].

kale, kail (kāl) n. [A.S. cāwel, fr. L. caulis, stalk] cole-wort; cabbage; greens; broth in which cabbage or kale is a principal ingredient; a maritime plant, crambe. Kail-yard, n. a cabbage-garden; -a. applied to literature dealing with peasant life. kaleidoscope (ka-lī-du-skōp) n. [G. kalos, skopein, to view] an optical instrument that, by means of small mirrors in the end of a cylinder, multiplies an object into an endless variety of beautiful colours and symmetrical forms. symmetrical forms.

kaleidoscopic (kn-lī-du-skop'ik) a. relating to the kaleidoscope; variegated. kali (kā-li) n. [A. qali] a species of glasswort, the ashes of which are used in making glass; potash. kalif, etc. (kū'lif) n. See caliph, calif, etc.

kaliform (kū4i-form) a. resembling the kali or glasswort.

Kalmorm glasswort.

Kalmia (kal-mi-a) n. [fr. Professor Kalm, a pupil of Linnæus] a genus of North American evergreen flowering shrubs belonging to the heaths.

Kalmuck (kal-mik) n. [Russ.] one of a Mongolian, nomadic race, dwelling in Central Asia; the language spoken by the Kalmucks; a kind of rough cloth like bearskin.

Kalong (kal-ong) n. [E. Ind.] a general name for all hats belonging to the genus Pteropus.

Kalpa (kal-pa) n. [Skr.] a day or night of Brahma consisting of 4,320,000,000 ordinary years.

Kames (kämz) n.pl. [Scot.] Same as esker.

kami (ka'mi) n. [Jap., superior] a lord; a god; the term used by missionaries in Japan to designate the Supreme Being.

kamila (ka-me'la) n. [Hind.] an East Indian dyestuff.

kamptulicon (kamp-tū-li-kun) n. [G. kamptos, flexible, and oulos, thick] a kind of floor-cloth composed of ground cork, india-rubber, and

gutta-percha; cork-carpet.

Kanaka (ka-nak-a) n. [Hawaiian, a man] a
Sandwich Islander; a native labourer from the Pacific Islands.

kanari (ka-náři) n. [Javanese] the Java almond, which produces an oil known as kanari oil. kangaroo (kang-n-roi) n. the native name of a ruminating, marsupial animal found in Australia (he fore large representation).

tralia (the fore legs are very short, train (the fore legs are very short, useless in walking, but used for digging or bringing food to the mouth; it sits and moves upon its hind legs, which are very long, and is enabled to bound or leap a considerable distance, from the spring of its long powerful tail; it is gregarious, and feeds principally on grass and feeds principal grass and feeds principal grass and grass a

Kantian (kan-ti-an) a. of.
the German philosopher, Immanuel Kant, 1724-1804, or his school of philosophy.

Kantism (kantism) n. the system of Kant; the doctrine of the supremacy of pure reason over intellectual perception or logical under-

Kantist (kan'tist) n. a disciple or follower of Kant. kaolin (kā-u-lin) n. [Chin.] a fine kind of porcelain-clay resulting from the decomposition of felspar; china clay.

kapitia (ka-pit'-i-a) n. a resin obtained from the Croton aromaticus, a Ceylon tree.

kapnography (kap-nog-ra-fi) n. [G. kapnos, smoke, and graphein, to write]

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the art of producing pictures in a coating of carbon deposited from a fiame.

KAPOK (ka-pok') n. [E. Ind.] the wool that surrounds the seeds of a species of silk-cotton tree found in the East and West Indies.

karagan (karagan) n. [Russ.] a kind of gray fox found in Tartary.

karaite (kāratt) n. [H.] a member of a Jewish sect that adheres to the literal interpretation of the Scriptures, and rejects oral tradition.

karat-tree [karattre] n. [carat] an Abyssinian leguminous tree.

karite (kari-te) n. the native name of an African sanonaccous tree.

karina (kari-ma) n. [Skr.] the law of ethical causation; inevitable retribution.

Karmathian (kar-ma'-thi-an) n. one of a rationalistic sect of Mohammedans, named from Karmat, its founder (they flourished in the 9th and 10th centuries).

karob (kar-ob) n. with goldsmiths, the twenty-karoo, karroo (ka-roo')n. [Hottentot, karusa, karoo, karroo (ka-roo')n. [Hottentot, karusa, mense clayey table-lands in South Africa (they are barren,

mense clayey table-lands in South Africa (they are barren, except in the rainy seasons).

KATOSS (ka-ros) n. [S. Afr.] a skin garment worm by the natives of South Africa.

KATYOKINESIS a nut, and kinësis, movement in embryology, the changes in the nucleus of a living cell in the process of division.

cell in the process of division.

karyokinetic (ka-ri-ō-kī-net'ik) a. exhibiting, karyokinetic or resulting from, karyokinesis.

katydid (kā'ti-did) n. an orthopterous American insect, named from its note.

kauri-gum (kow'ri-gum)n. [Maori] the resinous gum obtained from the kauri-pine.

kauri-pine (kow'ri-pin) n. Apathis austratis, a coniferous tree of New Zealand.

kava (kā'va) n. [Hawaiian] the beverage derived from a Polynesian plant of the pepper family.

kavass (kā-vas) n. [Turk.] in Turkey, the name of an armed constable, or male attendant.

kayak (kā'yak) n. in Greenland, the native name for a light fishing-boat made of seal skins.

kavle (kāl) n. [D. kegel] a nine-pin; a kettle-pin.

kea (kë'a) n. [Maori] the native name of the sheep-keblah (keb'la) n. [A. qibla, that which is opposite] the point toward which Moham-medans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of

medans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of Mecca.

keck (kek) v.i. [Imit. of the sound] to retch, as in an effort to vomit; to feel disgust;—n. a retching or heaving of the stomach.

keckle (kek!) v.l. [cf. kink] to wind old rope round, as a cable, to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round to defend from the friction of a rocky bottom or from the ice.

keckling (kek!ing)n. the material used to keckle a cable.

kecksy (kek!s) n. [W.] the dry stalk of the hemlecksy (kek!s) n. [W.] a small anchor used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbour or river, and particularly at the turn of the tide, to keep her clear of her bower anchor—also used to move a ship from one place to another in shallow water, being carried out by a boat, and dropped with a cable attached, by hauling on which the ship is warped or kedged to the desired station;—v.t. to warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge.

kedge, kidge (kej, ki) a. [cf. Sw. kätja, to be kedger (kej'er) n. a kedge.

kedger (kej'-er) n. a kedge.

kedgeree (kej'e-rē) n. [Hind.] a stew of rice, eggs, butter, vegetables, etc.

keel (kēl) n. [Scand. or Icel. kgöt/r] the principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame—hence, a ship; a low, flat-bottomed vessel, used in the river Tyne to convey coals from Newcastle for loading the colliers; a broad, flat vessel used for cooling liquids: a keeler; -v.i. to plough with a keel; to navigate; to turn

up the keel; to show the bottom. Palse keel, a second keel under the main keel to preserve it from injury. Keel-block, one of a series of blocks of wood on which the keel of a ship rests when being constructed or repaired. To keel-over, to capsize.

Keelage (keeli) n. the right of demanding a duty or toll for the bottom of ships resting in a port or harbour; the duty so paid.

Keeler (keeler) n. a shallow tub for holding materials for calking ships or for other uses; one that manages a barge (also keelman).

Keelhaul (keelnam) v. t. to haul under the keel of a ship, as a punishment, by ropes attached to the yardarms on each side; to reprove severely.

Keeling (keeling) n. [Reck keile] a kind of small code.

Keelson (keelson) n. [Norw. kjölsvill, fr. kjöl,

keelson (kël-sun) n. [Norw. kjölsvill, fr. kjöl, a timber in a ship laid over the keel, and binding the floor timbers [] to the keel.

keen (kēn) a. [A.S. cēne, cf. (ser. kühn, bold] cager; having a fine, cutting edge; piercing; penetrating; severe; bitter; acrimonious; acute of mind; shrewd; deep or

keen (kën) n. [Ir.] a lamentation over the dead;—
keen (kën) n. [Ir.] a lamentation over the dead;—
keenly (kën'li) adv. in a keen manner; sharply;
keenly (kën'li) adv. in a keen manner; sharply;
keenness (kën'lis) n. quality of being keen;
keenness (kën'nes) n. quality of being keen;
keenness (kën'nes) n. quality of being keen;
keenness (kën'nes) n. quality of being keen;

keep (kep) v.t. [A.S. cepan] to hold in possession; to have in custody; to detain; to restrain; to hold nave in custody; to detain; to restrain; to note in safety; to preserve hence, to support; to protect; to have the care of; to watch, as a military post; to feed and pasture, as flocks; to entertain, as lodgers; to engage and employ, as an assistant, etc.; to continue in any state; to maintain; to use habitually; to practise; to obey; to hold or adhere to; to fulfil, as a promise or obey; to hold or adhere to; to fulfil, as a promise or engagement; to celebrate; to solemnize, as a rite; not to quit, as the hed or house in sickness—hence, to frequent; to conceal, as a secret;—r.i. to remain in any position or state; to endure; to dwell; to adhere to;—n. care; guardianship; custody; confinement; maintenance or entertainment of persons; board; charge or cost of boarding; food or fodder for cattle; that which keeps or protects; a stronghold; a castle; the donjon. To keep back, to restrain; to reserve: to withhold. To keep down, to repress. To keep from, to abstain from. To keep in, to detain after school hours; to curb. To keep under, to keep down. To keep one's feet, to maintain a footing. To keep one's hand in, to maintain skill by practice. To keep on foot, to maintain, as an army. To keep up, to keep from falling; to support; to maintain. to main**tain.**

keeper (ke'per) n. one that keeps or has possession of anything; a defender; a preserver; a guardian; a tutor; a jailor; a governor; a superintendent of a museum, park, or other public trust; that which keeps another thing in its place; a ring or guard.

keeperless (ke-per-les) a. without a keeper.

keepership (kë'per-ship) n. the office of a keeping (kë'ping) n. a holding; restraint; custody; portion; conformity: congruity.

keepsake (këp'sāk) n. anything kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver;

a token of friendship.

Reeve (kev) n. [A.S. cyf. cyfe, tub, vat] a large vat used in dressing ores:—r.t. to set in a keeve or tub for fermentation: to unload a cart by tilting it up.

keffieh (kef-i-e) n. [A.] an Arabian head-dross. keg (keg) n. [Icel. kaggri, cask] a small cask or

kei-apple, kai-apple (kl'ap-l) n. [8. Afr. shrub of South Africa; the fruit of this shrub. keir (kër) n. [Scand.] a large boiler used in bleaching establishments.

kelp (kelp) n. [Etym. unknown] the calcined ashes of seawced, formerly used in the manufacture of glass; the seawced from which kelp is produced.

kelpie, kelpy (kelpi) n. [Etym. doubtful] an imaginary spirit of the waters, which is vulgarly believed to warn those that are to be drowned, or to bring about their death.

kelt (kelt) n. [Celt.] a salmon spawning, or just having spawned; a spent fish.

Kelt, etc. See Celt, etc.

kemp (kemp) n. coarse, rough hair in wool, injuring its quality.

ken (ken) v.t. [M.E. kennen, to know, fr. Icel. kennen, to know to know; to understand; to recognize; to descry;—n. cognisance; view; esp. reach of sold to know to know; to subject to the complete to the of sight or knowledge.

or signt or knowledge.

Kendal-green (ken'dal-gren) n. a species of green cloth made at Kendal, in Westmoreland, England.

kennel (ken'el) n. [O.F. chenil, fr. Late L. canile, a house for a dog, fr. L. canis, a dog a house or cot for dogs; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox or other beast:—v.t. to keep or confine in a kennel; -v.t. to lodge; to lie; to dwell, as a dog or a fox.

kennel (ken'el) n. [A.F. canel, canal] a canal or channel; a gutter.

kennel-coal See cannel-coal.

kenosis (ke-nö'sis) n. [4.] the self-limitation of the Son of (God in the incarnation [Theel.].

Kentish (ken'tish) a. of, or pertaining to, the county of Kent. Kentish-fire, vigorous and continuous cheering (fr. cheering of the opponents of the Catholic Relief Bill, 1828, at meetings held in Kenti. Kentish-glory, a beautiful moth. Kentish-rag,

kentledge (kentlej) n. [Etym. doubtful] pigs of kentledge ironforballastlaidonthefloorofaship. kepi (kepi) n. [F.] a kind of flat-topped cap with a straight peak, first worn by French troops in

keraunograph (ker-aw'-no-graf) n. [G. ker-aw'-no-graf) n. [G. ker-aw'-no-graf)

kerb, kerbstone (kerb, kerbstön) n. See curb. kerchief (ker-chif) n. [contr. fr. M.E. concerches, fr. O.F. corrier, cover, and ches, the head) a square of fine linen used by women to cover the nead hence, any cloth used in dress, esp. on the head. kerchiefed (kerchift) a. covered with a kerchief; hooded.

kerf (kerf) n. [A.S. eyrf, a cutting off, fr. ecorfun, cut, carve] the cut of an axe, a saw, or other instrument; the notch or slit made in wood by cutting.

kermes (ker-me) n. [A.] the bodies of the females of Coccus ilicis, insects that yield a red dye.

kern (kern) n. [Ir. eathermach, a soldier] an Irish foot-soldier of the lowest rank; any kind of bor or churl; a vagabond.

Kern (kern) n. [a form of quern]. See quern.

kern (kern) v.i. [a form of corn] to harden, as corn in ripening; to granulate. Kern-baby, an image decorated with stalks of corn carried before reapers at their harvest home.

kernel (ker-nel) n. [A.S. cyrnel, fr. corn, grain, seed, and dim. -el, cf. corn] a little grain or corn—hence, anything included in a shell, husk, or integument; the seed of pulpy fruit, as the apple; the edible part of a nut; a small mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus; the central part of anything; -n.i. to harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.

kerosene (ker-u-sēn) n. [F. fr. G. kēros, wax] refined petroleum.

kerril (ker-il) n. [E. Ind.] a venomous sea-snake.

kersey (ker'zi) n. [probably fr. Kersey, in Suffolk] a species of coarse woollen cloth, usually ribbed, woven from long wool.

kerseymere (ker'zi-mēr) n. [corruption of cassimere, cashmere] a thin woollen cloth, generally woven from the finest wool.

kerseynette (ker'zi-net) n. [corruption of cassinette] a thin woollen stuff.

kestrel (kes'trel) n. [O.F. querceretle] a small slender hawk, of a reddish fawn colour, streaked and spotted with white and black.

ketch (kech) n. [Etym. doubtful] a vessel with two masts, supposed to have been a yacht, probably a privateer; afterwards a floating battery called a bomb-ketch.

ketchup (kech'up) n. See catchup.

kettle (ket'l) n. [Iccl. ketill, fr. L. catillus, a mouth, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor. Kettle-moraine, a moraine characterized by kettle-shaped depressions. Kettle-pins, nine-pins; skittles. A pretty kettle of fish, a bungled affair; an awkward

kettledrum (ket'l-drum) n. a drum made of a copper vessel, usually hemispherical or shaped like a kettle, covered with parchment or skin; an evening enter-

tainment in fashionable life; a rout. kettledrummer (Ket - 1-

TEL

Rettledrummer

**n.* one that beats the kettledrum.*

Revel

(kev-el) n. [Seand.] a piece

**kettledrum.*

**Rettledrum.*

kevel

(kev-el) n. [Seand.] a piece

**(kev) n. [Sp. cayo, a low island] a low island near the coast, used esp. of Spain's former possessions.*

Rey

**(kev) n. [A.S. cayo] an instrument that serves to shut or open a lock, by turning its bolt one way or the other; an instrument by which anything is screwed and turned, as a watch-key, bed-key, etc.; a piece of wood let into another across the grain to prevent warping; the highest central stone of an arch; a piece of wood let into another across the grain to prevent warping; the highest central stone of an arch; a piece of wood, ivory, or metal, in an organ, pianoforte, etc., struck or pressed by the fingers in playing the instrument; the fundamental tone of a movement; key-note; the index or letters interpreting a cypher hence, that which serves to explain anything difficult or obscure; solution; a book of answers to questions in arithmetical or other school books; a translation; -v.t. to fasten with keys or wedge-shaped pieces of wood or iron. Key-board, the whole range of keys on a keyed instrument. Key-bugle a keyed bugle. Key-colour, a leading colour in a picture. Key-hole, a hole in a door or lock for receiving a key; an excavation in beams intended to be joined together, to receive the key that fastens them. Key-note, the first Acy-noise, a note in a door or nock for receiving a key; an excavation in beams intended to be joined together, to receive the key that fastens them. Key-note, the first tone of the scale in which a piece or passage is written. Key-ring, a ring used for keeping a number of keys together. Key-stone, the wedge-shaped stone on the top or middle

of an arch or vault, which binds the or an arch or vant, which minds the work. Key of a position, a point, the occupation of which gives one control over a position. False key, a key that may be used as a pick-lock. House of Keys, the parliament of the Isle of Man (fr. Manx for 24). Power of the keys, the authority said to be conferred on Peter by Christ (Matt. xvi. 19).

Kev (kē) n. See quay.

keyaki (kā-yai'ki) n. [Jap.] a valuable timber tree

keyed (ked) a. furnished with keys; set to a key, as a tune.

khair-tree (kārātrē) n. [Ind.] an Indian tree, from the bark of which a gum can be extracted.

khakan (kā-kān') n. [Turk.] an emperor or king.

khaki (ka'kē) a. [E. Ind. khākī, dusty, earthy] dust-coloured, or gray;—n. a cloth of this colour, used for the uniforms of soldiers on active or foreign service.

khamsin (kam'sin) n. [A.] a hot south-east wind that blows regularly in Egypt for about fifty days, commencing about the middle of March.

khan (kan) n. [Per. khāna, house, tent, inn] an Eastern inn or caravansary.

khan (kau) n. [Per. khān] a prince; a king; a chief; a governor.

khanate (ka-nāt) n. the dominion of a khan.

khanjee (kan'jē) n. the person in charge of a khan or inn. khedival (ke-dē'val) n. of, or pertaining to, the khedivel

khedive (ke-dev) n. [F. fr. Per. khadīw, prince] kibble (kibl) n. [Bret.] a large bucket for raising ore out of mines.

kibble (kibl) v.t. [Prov. E.] to bruise or grind closely; to clip roughly.

kibe (kibl) n. [W. cibust, fr. cib, cup, and gwst, a disease] an ulcerated chilblain, as in the heels; a chap or crack in the skin.

kibed (kibd) a. affected with kibes.

kibitka (ki-bit'ka) n. [Russ.] a Tartar tent; a Russian cart or waggon with a rounded top. kiblah (kib/la) n. [A.]. See keblah.

kick (kik) v.t. [M.E. kiken, cf. W. cicio, to kick, fr. cic, foot] to strike, thrust, or hit violently with the foot; -v.i. to practise striking with the foot or feet; to thrust out the foot or feet with violence; to manifest opposition; to recoil (said of a musket, etc.);—n. a blow with the foot or feet; the recoil of a musket or other firearm when discharged. Kick-up, disturbance. To kick off, to give the football the first kick that starts the play.

kicker (kik-er) n. one that kicks.

kickshaw (kik'shaw) n. [corrupted fr. F. quelque chose, something] something fantastical or uncommon, or that has no particular name; a fanciful dressed dish; a light ragout.

kid (kid) n. [cf. kit] a small tub or vessel in which scannen receive their food.

kid (kid) n. [v. vidys, fagots] a faggot; a bundle of sticks, or brush; -v.t. to bind up, as a faggot.

kid (kid) n. [v. vidys, fagots] a faggot; leather made from the skin of a kid, or in imitation of it; -pt. gloves made of kid leather; -n. made of kid leather; -n.t. and i. to bring forth, as young.

Kidderminster (kid'er-min-ster) n. a kind or ingrain, formerly chiefly made at Kidderminster.

kiddle (kid'l) n. [O.F.] a fence of stakes and twigs set in a stream to catch fish.

kidling (kid'ling) n. [dim. of kid] a young kid.

kidnap (kid-nap) v.t. [E. kid, slang for child, and nab, steal, seize, grasp] to steal and carry away or secrete, as a human being, man, woman, or child. kidnapper (kid-nap-er) n. one that steals or foreibly carries away a human being, kidnapping (kid-nap-ing) n. the act of stealing or foreibly carrying off a human

kidney (kid-ni) n. [M. E. kidneer, fr. Icel. kvithr, the belly, and nyra. kidney] one of two oblong, flattened glands, situated at each side of the lumbar vertebræ, and surrounded with an abundant fatty tissue (they constitute the secretory organs of the urine); habit; disposition; sort; kind. Kidney-bean, a sort of bean (they constitute the secretory organs of the urine); habit; disposition; sort; kind. Kidney-bean, a sort of bean so named from its resemblance in shape to the kidney. Kidney-potato, a variety of potato shaped like a kidney. Kidney-potato, a variety of potato shaped like a kidney. Kidney-potato, a variety of potato shaped like a kidney. Kidney-potato, a variety of potato shaped like a kidney. Kidney-potato, a variety of potato shaped like a kidney. Kidney-potato of its leaves to a kidney. Kief (kēf) n. [Moorish] dried hemp-leaves in Morocco, used as fobacco.

Kie-kie (kī'kī, kē'kē) n. the native name of a New Zealand elimbing shrub.

kiffekill, keffekill, keffekil (kif-, kef-n. [Per. kaf, scum, and gil.elay] a meerschaum; a kind of clay.

kilderkin (kilder-kin) n. [O.D. kindeken, a small barrel; a liquid measure containing 16 or 18 gallons.

kill (kil) v.t. [M.E. kilden, of Icel. kolla, to hit on the head] to deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner, or by any means; to put to death; to slay; to slaughter for food; to quell; to calm; to still. To kill off, to exterminate. To kill time, to pass the time agreeably with amusements, etc.

killdee (killde) n. [Imit., fr. its ery] a small aquatic bird found in America, allied to the plover. Called also killdeer.

killer (kil'er) n. one that kills.

killing (kiling) a. deadly; irresistible; irresistibly fascinating; severe; exhausting.

killingly (kil'ing-li) n. in a killing manner.

killow (kil'ō) n. an earth of a blackish colour.

kiln (kil) n. [A.S. cyln, fr. L. culina, a kitchen] a large stove or oven that may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying anything; a pile of brick constructed for burning or hardening. Kiln-dry, to dry in a kiln. Kiln-hole, the opening of a kiln.

kilogram, kilogramme (kil² u -gram) r. [F. fr. G. chilioi, 1000, and gramma, a weight, cf. gram] a French measure of weight, being 1000 grammes, equal to 2-67951 lbs. troy, or 2-20485 lbs. avoirdupois (15.14-24) gramps. (15142.12 grains).

kilolitre (kil'u-lē-ter) n. [F. fr. C. chilioi, 1000, and litra, a pound, cf. litre] a French measure of capacity equivalent to 1000 litres, to 35:31472 cubic feet, and to 220:0967 imperial gallons.

kilometre (kilu-më-ter) n. [F. fr. G. chilion, metre] a French measure of length, equal to 1000 metres, to 3280-899 English feet, or nearly five-cighths of a mile.

kilostere (kil-n-ster) n. [F. fr. G. chilioi, 1000, and stereos, solid] a French measure of solidity or volume, containing 1000 steres or cubic metres, and equivalent to 35314-72 cubic feet. kilowatt (kil-n-wot) n. [G. chilioi and E. Watt] 1000 watts.

kilt (kilt) n. [Dan. kille, to tuck up] a kind of short petticoat, deeply plaited, that reaches from the waist nearly to the knees, forming part of the Highland dress;—v.t. to tuck up; to lay in plaits, in the fashion of a Highland kilt.

Kilted (kilted) a. dressed with, or wearing, a kilt.

kimono (ki-mō'nō) n. [Jap.] a loose, wide-sleeved Japanese robe, fastened with a sash; a European dressing-gown or wrap in this stylo.

sash; a European dressing-gown or wrap in this stylo. **kin** (kin) n. [A.S. cynn, cf. L. genus, G. genos, birth, race, cf. genus, kindard] relationship, consanguinity, or affinity; relatives; kindred; a relative; a relation; the same generic class; a thing related; a termination to some words, with the sense of diminution or contempt;—a. of the same nature or kind; kindred; akin. **Next of** kin, nearest relatives. **kincob** (kin(kol)) n. [Hind.] an Indian fabric made of silk, enriched with gold and silver threads. **kind** (kind) n. [A.S. cynd, gecynd, nature] race; genus; particular nature; quality; claracter; natural produce or commodity, as opposed to money; way; manner; variety; one of the two elements in the cucliarist; a. having feelings befitting a common nature; showing tenderness or goodness; active in doing good cucharist; a. having feelings befitting a common nature; showing tenderness or goodness; active in doing good and conferring happiness; obliging; sympathetic; bounteous; gracious; indulgent; tender; mild; gentle; friendly; affectionate; loving. In kind, payment in goods instead of in money.

kindergarten (kin'der-gar-tn) n. [Ger., garden of children] a system of education for very young children, in which instruction is given by means of toys, games, songs, etc., initiated by Frederick Froebel in Germany.

kindergartner (kin'der-gart-ner) n. a teacher kindle (kin'dl) n.t. (Iccl. kyndill, a torch, cf. candle) to set on fire; to light; to inflame, as the passions; to exasperate; to rouse; to provoke; -v.i. to take fire; to begin to be excited; to grow warm or excitent.

kindler (kindler) n. one that, or that which, kindles. (kindliness) n. quality of being kindly; benevolence; gentleness; affectionate nature.

kindling (kin'dling) n. act of setting on fire, or of inflaming or exciting.

kindly (kind'li) a. belonging to the kind or species; natural; homogeneal; kindred; sympathetic; congenial; gracious; favourable; mild; gentle;—adv. in a kind manner; with good-will; benevolenily; favourably. Kindness (kind'nes) n. quality of being kind; compassionateness; any good or kindly act; beneficence; charity; hespitality; favour; attention; sympathy. kindred birth; consanguinity; relation by marriage; affinity; connection in kind; relatives by blood or marriage; esp. relations from a common ancestor or stock;—a. related; congenial; cognate. kine (kin) n.pl. [M.E. kyen, double pl., fr. A.S. cp, pl. of cū, cow] cows.

kinematic, kinematical ik. i-kal) a. [kinēma, -atos, movement] of, or pertaining to, kinematics.

kinematics (kin-e-mat-iks) n. the science that treats of motions considered in themselves or apart from their causes.

kinematograph (kine-mat'u-graf) n. [G. kinematograph (kine-mat'u-graf) n. [G. kinema, atos, notion, and graphein, to write, record] an instrument by means of which a series of photographs taken in rapid succession can be projected so as to reproduce to the eye the movements of the original (the pictures may be looked at direct or received on a screen).

at direct or received on a screen).

kinematographic (kin-e-mat-u-graf-ik) a. kinematographic pertuining to a kinematographic amera, the photographic apparatus used to produce the pictures for the kinematograph.

kinesis (ki-nēt-ik) n. [G.] physical movement a kinetic (ki-nēt-ik) a. [G. kinet, to move] causing motion; force actually exerted.

kinetics (ki-net-iks) n. that branch of dynamics that treats of forces causing or changing motion in bodies.

motion in bodies.

motion in bodies.

King (king) n. [A.S. cyning, fr. cyn, tribe, and -ing, son of-hence, chief] a sovereign; a monarch; a playing card having the picture of a king; the chief piece in the game of chess; -v.t. to supply with a king; to make royal. King-apple, a superior variety of apple. King-at-arms, an officer that directs the heralds and has the jurisdiction of armoury. King-bird, the tyrant fly-catcher. King-crab, a kind of crab with a shell of horse-shoe shape (so called from its great size—length, 1 to 2 feet). King-devil, a species of lawk-weed. King-killer, one that kills a king; a regicide. King's-bench, a high court of law. King's counsel, an honorary rank of barrister. King's, or queen's evidence, the evidence of a high court of law. King's counsel, an honorary rank of barrister. King's, or queen's evidence, the evidence of an accomplice; the accomplice that gives such evidence. King's-evil, a disease of the scrofulous kind, formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king. King's-evil, a pigment (arsenious oxide and a pigment). Three kings of Cologne, the three wise men of the East. kingcraft (king-kraft) n. the craft of kings; art kingcraft (king-kraft) n. the craft of kings; art kingdom (dom) quality and attributes of a king; royal authority; monarchy; the territory or country subject to a king; the inhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; the inhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; the cinhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; the cinhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; the cinhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; the cinhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; the cinhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; the cinhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; the cinhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; the cinhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; the cinhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; the cinhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; the cinhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; the cinhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; the cinhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; the cinhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; the cinhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; the cinhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; the cinhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king; the cinhabitants or population of a king subject to a king; the cinhabitants o

by leading or ruling character-

kingfisher (king-fish-er)
the genus Alcedo n. a bird-of
the genus Alcedo n. has a gay
plumage, and lives on fish, which
it takes by darting down into the water).

Kingfisher.

kingless (king-les) a. without a king; having no king. (king-let) n. an insignificant king; the golden-crested wren.

kingliness (king-li-nes) n. state of being kingly. kingly (king-li) a. directed or administered by a king; mya; becoming a king; noble; —adv. with an air of royalty; in a king-like manner. king-post (king-post) n. a beam in the frame of pound girder rising from the tie-beam to the ridge. kingship (king'ship) n. state, office, or dignity of

a king; royalty.

kink (kingk) n. [Sw. kink, a bend r turn] a twist of a rope c. King-post or thread spontaneously formed; a crotchet; a whim; v.i. to twist spontaneously.

Kinless (kin'-les) a. without kin or relations.

kinnikinic (kin-i-ki-nik') n. native name for the leaves or bark of several plants smoked by the American Indians.

kino (kë-nō, ki-nō) n. [E. Ind.] an astringent gum obtained from several tropical trees.

kinsfolk (kin-tōk) n. relations; kindred; persons of the same family.

kinship (kin'ship) n. relationship.

kinship (kin'ship) n. relationship.

kinsman (kinz'man) n. a man of the same race or family; one related by blood.

kinswoman (kinz'woom-an) n. a female relation.

kiosk (ki-osk) n. [Turk. fr. Per. kushk] an open pavilion or summer-house supported by pillars; a street news-vendor's stand, like a sentry-box.

kip (kip) n. [leel. kippa, pull] the skin of a young beast. kip-skin, leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calf-skin and cow-hide.

kipper (kip'er) n. [A.S. cupera, a kipper-salmon] ing season; a kelt; a salmon, haddock, herring, etc., split open, salted, and dried or smoked;—n.b. to cure, as fish, by salting and smoking or drying.

kirk (kerk) n. [A.S. circe, of. church] a church; [Scot.] one of the religious bodies or churches in Scotland. Kirk-session, the lowest court in Presbyterian churches, consisting of the minister and elders of a congregation, and charged with the rule, discipline, and general welfare of its members and adherents. Kirk-yard, church-yard.

kirsch-wasser (kērsh-vis-or) n. [Ger., cherry-distilled from the fermented juice of the black cherry.

kirtle (kerti) n. [A.S. cyrted] an upper garment; s. short jacket; a petticoat; a 'antle: a cloak:-

kirtle (ker'tl) n. [A.S. cyrtel] an upper garment; t short jacket; a petticoat; a antle; a cloak; -v.t. to dispose in the manner of a kirtle; to dress in a kirtle.

kirtled (ker-tld) a. wearing a kirtle.

kismet (kis-met) n. [A.] an oriental term for fate or lot in life; destiny.

kiss (kis) vt. [A.S. cyssan, to kiss] to salute with the lips; to caress; to touch gently; v.t. to salute with the lips; to caress; to touch gently; v.t. to salute with the lips; to cares; to touch gently; v.t. to salute with the lips; m. a salute made by touching with the lips pressed closely together and suddenly parting them; a small piece of confectionery. To kiss hands, to kiss the hand of the sovereign on accepting high office. To kiss the book, in England, to kiss the New Testament after taking a legal outh. To kiss the dust, to die, to be slain. To kiss the rod, to accept punishment submissively. Kissing-crust, that part of the upper crust of a loaf that touches another loaf.

KISSET(kis'-er) n. one that kisses.

kit (kit) n. [O.D. kit, kitte, a beaker, decanter] a vessel of various kinds and uses; esp. a wooden tub or pail; that which contains or comprises a complete outfit, tools, necessaries, etc.

kit (kit) n. a contr. of kitten.

kit (kit) n. [G. kithara, a kind of lyre] a small violin or fiddle.

Kit-cat, kit-kat (kit-kat) n. a portrait 36 × 28 Kit-cat, kit-kat (kit-kat) n. a portrait 36 × 28 Kneller for portraits of members of the Kit-Kat Club, which met at a house kept by Christopher (Kit) Kat. kitchen (kich-en) n. [A.S. cycene, fr. L. coquina, fr. coquina, fr. coquina, in cook the room of a house appropriated to cookery; a utensil for roasting meat; [Soot] anything eaten along with bread; a relish. Kitchen-garden, a garden appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table. Kitchen-knave, a scullion. Kitchen-maid, a woman employed in the

kitchen. Kitchen-range, a long grate with apparatus for roasting, baking, and boiling, etc., all heated by a central fire. Kitchen-wench, a kitchen-maid. Kitchen-

work work done in the kitchen.

kitchenmidden (kich'en-mid-n) n. [Dan.

kitchenmidden (kich'en-mid-n) n. [Dan.

kitchenmidden (kich'en-mid-n) n. [Dan.

kitchen et al. (kith'en-mid-n) n. [Dan.

kittenish (kith'en-mid-n) n. [Dan.

kittiwake (kith'en-mid-n) n. [Dan.

[Dan.

kittiwake (kith'en-mid-n) n. [Dan.

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kitchen-mid-n

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kitchen-mid-n

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kitchen-mid-n

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kitchen

[Dan.

kitchen-mid-n

kitchen

[Dan.

kittiwake (kiti-wak) n. [Imit., fr. its cry] a gull common on British coasts.

kittle (kiti1) n.t. [A.S. citetian] to tickle; -a. difficult to manage; vexatious.

kitty (kiti1) n. [dim. of cat] a pet name for a cat; a

kitty-wren (kit'-i-ren) n. the common wren.

kiwi-kiwi (kč'wi-kč'wi) n. [Imit., fr. its cry]

klepht (kleft) n. [G. kleptein, to steal] a Greek

klephtic (klef-tik) a. relating to the klephts.

kleptomania (klep-tu-mā'ni-a) n. [G. kleptein, to steal, and manid, madness] a morbid impulse to steal; propensity to thievishness. kleptomaniac (klep-tu-mā'ni-ak) n. one affected by kleptomania.

klick (klik) Same as click.

klipdas (klip'das) n. [D.] the rock-badger: the Dutch name for the hyrax of Cape Colony. klip'springer (klip'spring-er) n. [S. Afr. D.] a small antelope of Cape Colony.

kloof (klóóf) n. [S. Afr. D.] a ravine; a gully.

knack (nak) v.i. [cf. Ger. knacken, to crack, break] to crack; to make a sharp noise;—n. a sharp sound; a trick or feat requiring skilful or neat performance; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; acroitness; a toy.

knacker (nak'er) n. a maker of toys; anything that knocks; -pl. castanets, clappers.

knacker (nak'er) n. [Icel. knukkr, a saddle] one that slaughters diseased or useless horses; one that deals in such horses.

knackish (nak'ish) a. trickish; artful; handy; dexterous. Also knacky.

knag (nag) n. [M. E. knagge, a peg, a knot in wood] a knot in wood, or a protuberant knot; a peg for hanging things on; a shoot of deer's horn; a knoll; a hillock.

knagginess (nag'i-nes) n. the state of being knaggy.

knaggy (nag'i) n. knotty; full of knots; rough with knots—hence, rough in temper.

knap (nap) n. (ef. knoth, knop) a protuberance; a knob or button; rising ground; a summit.

knap (nap) v.t. [D. knappen, to chew, bite, crack] to bite; to bite off; to strike with a loud noise; to break in pieces;—v.i. to make a short, sharp, sound; to snap.

knapbottle (nap'bot-1) n. the bladder-campion (Silene inflata).

Knapper (nap-er) n. a stone-breaker.

knapsack (nap'sak) n. [D. knapzak, fr. knappen, to cat, and zak, sack] a case for containing necessaries of food and clothing, borne on the back by soldiers, travellers, etc.

knapweed (nap'wed) n. [knob] a plant of the genus Centaurea, common in

meadows.

knar, knarl (når, nårl) n. a knot in wood.

knarled, knarred (nårld, nård) a. knotted.

knave (nåv) n. [A.8. cnaja, cnaya, a youth, cf.

knave (nåv) n. [A.8. cnaja, cnaya, a youth, cf.

cler. knabe, a boyl a dishonest person; a

rascal; a villain; one of a set of playing-cards marked

with the figure of a servant or soldier; a jack.

knavery (nä-veri) n. dishonesty; petty villainy;

knavery (nä-vish) a. fraudulent; villainous; dis
knavish (nä-vish) a. fraudulent; villainous; dis
knavishly (nä-vish-li) adv. in a knavish manner;

knavishness (nä-vish-nes) n. quality or habit

of knavery; dishonesty.

knead (nēd) v.t. [A.8. cnedan, et. Ger. kneten] to

work and press into a mass; esp. to work

into a well mixed mass, as the materials of bread or paste.

kneadable (nē-da-bi) a. capable of being

kneader (nē-da-bi) n. one that, or that which,

kneading (nē-dig) n. the act of mixing and work.

kneading (ne-ding) n. the act of mixing and work. kneading (ne-ding) n. the act of mixing and work. a large, shallow vessel, usually of wood, in which the materials for bread or pastry are mixed and worked. knee (ne-ne-large the two principal parts of the leg;

a piece of timber or metal with an angle somewhat in the shape of the luman knee when bent; anything resembling a knee; a genuflection. Breeches, breeches reaching just below the knee; knick-rbockers. Knee-cap, the patella, a flattened, heart-snaped, sesamoid hone on the front part of the knee-joint, a covering for the knee. Knee-deep, rising to the knees; sunk to the knees. Knee-joint, the joint of the knee. Knee-pan, the knee-spen, lever, as in the organ, operated by the knee, for working the stops and regulating the wind supply.

kneeholly, kneeholm [A.S.] the plant

Ruscus aculeatus; butcher's broom.

kneel (nel) v.i. [knee] to bend the knee; to fall on the knees.

kneeler (nē'ler) n. one that kneels.

knell (ncl) n. [A.S. enyllan, to clap, beat with a funeral, or at the death of a person hence, a death-signal:—v.i. to sound as a knell; to toll, as a funeral be il—hence, to sound as a warning of evil omen;—v.t. to summon as by a bell.

knickerbockers (nik-er-bok-ers) n.pl. [D.] at the knees

knick-knack (nik-nak) n. [knack] a trifle or toy.

knife (nīt) n.; pl. knives (nīvz) [A.S. onlf] a cutting instrument, consisting of a thin sharp-edged blade of steel sunk in, or fastened to, a handle, of various blade of steel sunk in, or fastened to, a handle, of various forms and names, according to its purpose and use, as pocket or pen-knife, table or carving knife, paper knife, guiliotine, etc.; a dagger; a poniard; any kiling instrument—hence, death by slaughter;—v.t. to stab or kill with a knife. Knife-blade, the cutting part of a knife. Knife-board, a board covered with leather for cleaning knives. Knife-boy, a boy that cleans knives. Knife-edge, a steel edge on which a horizontal surface is made to rest as in a balance.

edge, a steel edge on which a horizontal surface is made to rest, as in a balance, so as to decrease friction. Knife-edged, tapering to a thin edge like a knife blade. Knife-grinder, an itinerant sharpener of knives, scissors, etc. Knife-rest, a metal bar between two supports on which the carving knife rests.

Knight (nit) n. [A.S. craiht, boy, servant] a young arms; one admitted, in feudal times, to a certain military rank, with appropriate ceremonics; one on whom knighthood is conferred by the sovereign, entitling him to be addressed as Sir; a piece used in the game of chess, usually bearing a horse's head;—n.t. to dub or create a knight. Knight-baronet, a hereditary knight; a laronet. Knight-errant, a knight that travelled in search of

adventures for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess, and generosity. Knight-errantry, the practice of wandering in quest of adventures. Knight-marshal formerly an officer having jurisdiction over the royal household. Knight-service, military service due by knights for lands held. Knight of the pestle, an apothecary. Knight of the road, a highwayman. knight of the shire, formerly the representative of a county in parliament. Knights of labour, a society formed for the protection of the working people, skilled and unskilled (U.S.A.).

knightage (nīt-ij) n. the whole body of knights. knighthood (nīt-hood) n. character, dignity, or condition, of a knight; the whole body of knights at a particular time.

knightly (nīt-li) a. pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight;—adv. in a manner

becoming a knight.

knightship (nit'ship) n. knighthood; the honour or dignity of a knight.

knit (nit) v.t. (A.S. cnyttan, fr. cnotta, a knot] to form into a knot; to tie; to fasten; to form by the interlooping of varn or thread in a scries of connected knots by means of needles; to cause to grow together, as a fractured bone; to contract, as the brows; to unite closely;—v.i. to unite or weave anything by making knots; to be united closely.

knittable (nit'a-bl) a. that may be knitted or knit.

knitter (nit-er) n. one that knits.

knitting (niting) n. the work of a knitter; the net-work formed by knitting. Knitting-machine, a machine for knitting. Knitting-needle, knitting-pin, a long needle used for knitting threads into stockings and the like.

knittle (nit-1) n. [dim. of knit] a string that draws together a purse; a small line for fixing up

a hammock

knob (nob) n. [a variant of knop] a hard protuberance; a bunch; a round ball at the end of anything;—n.i. to grow into knobs; to bunch. **knob-stick**, a workman that refuses to join a tradesunion, or continues working during a strike; blackleg.

knobbed (nobd) a. having a knob or knobs.

knobbiness (nobi-nes) n. quality of having knobs or protuberances.

knobby (nobi) a. full of knobs or hard protuberances—hence, hard.

knock (nob) v.i. [A.S. cnucian, cf. knack, crack] to strike or beat with something hard or heavy;

knock strike or beat with something hard or heavy; to strike against; to clash; -v.t. to strike; to drive against; to strike for admittance; to rap upon, as a door; -n. a stroke with something thick or heavy; a stroke on a door; a rap. Knock-down, such as to knock down; irresistible. Knock-kneed, having the knees bent inward. To knock about, v.t. to treat harshly; -v.i to wander about. To knock down, in auctions, to signify the sale of a thing by a knock with a hammer. To knock off, to stop work. To knock under, to acknowledge one's self heaten. To knock under, to acknowledge one's self heaten. To knock under, to hocker. To knock off, to stop work. To knock under, to acknowledge one's self heaten. To knock under, to acknowledge one self heaten.

Knoll (nöl) Same as knell.

knoll (nöl) n. [A.S. cnol, lump, knob] the top or crown of a hill, csp. a little round hill or mount; a small elevation of earth.

knop (nop) n. [A.S. cnot, knob; a tufted top; a bud; a round bunch of flowers or leaves.

knot (not) n. [A.S. cnotta, cf. knit] a complication of threads, cords, or ropes, formed by tying, knitting, or entangling; a tie; bond of union; nuptial knot—hence, confederacy; clique; a collection; a cluster; a group: a joint in the stem of a plant; a hard protuberagroup; a joint in the stem of a plant; a hard protuberance in wood; a knob: an epaulet; a shoulder knot; a pad for supporting burdens on the head; a porter's knot; figuratively, something not easily solved; a difficulty; a division of the log-line; a nautical mile of 6080 ft.: -v.t. to form a knot; to unite closely; to entangle; to perplex—v.i. to form knots or joints; to knit knots for france.

Knot-grass, a weed-like plant of several species, so called from the joints of its stem (also called knot-wort). Knot-work, ornamental work made with knots as in some kinds of fringes in painting, carving, etc.

knotless (not-les) a. free from knots; without
knots.

knotted (not'ed) a. full of knots; knotty.

knottiness (not-i-nes) n. quality of being knotty; difficulty of solution; intricacy.

knotty (not-i) a. having many knots; hard; rugged; difficult; intricate; perplexed.

knout (nout) n. [Russ. knute] an instrument of punishment like a whip, formerly used in Russia, with which stripes are inflicted on the bare back; the numishment itself

the punishment itself.

know (no) v.t. [A.S. cnāwan, cf. L. noscere, (moscere, know) to know) to be aware of as true or actual; to perceive or apprehend clearly; to learn; to have knowledge or experience of; to recognize; to distinguish; to be acquainted or familiar with; to have knowledge extensive with; to acknowledge;—c.s. to have knowledge or information; to be persuaded or assured of; to take cognizance of. To know how, to understand the way. To know the ropes, to have an intimate knowledge of anything.

knowable (no-q-bl) a. capable of being known, ascertained, or understood. knowableness (no-q-bl-nes) n. the quality of being knowable.

knower (nö'-er) n. one that knows.

knower (nö'er) n. one that knows.

knowing (nō'-ing) n. knowledge; means of ascertaining;—a. skilful; well informed; intelligent; self-conscious; shrewd; cunning.

knowingly (nō-ing-li) adr. with knowledge; means of the knowledge; intelligently; deliberately.

knowingness (nō-ing-li) adr. with knowledge; intelligent; shrewdness; skilfulness.

knowledge (nol-in) n. [M. E. knowlege, knaugift, ef. lock in wedlock] act of knowing; direct perception; apprehension; cognition; comprehension; understanding; mental enlightenment; learning; emdition; science; acquaintance with; cognizance; familiarity acquired by experience—hence, practical skill; in a general sense, notice; information.

known (nōn) past participle of the verb know; perceived; understood.

knubs (nules) n.ph. [knob] waste silk formed in winding off the threads from a cocoon.

knuckle (nuk-i) n. [M.E. knokil, ef. W. enwe, those information, ef. knack, knock; the joint of a finger, particularly when made protuberant by the closing of the fingers; the knee-joint, esp. of a cali; v.t. to beat or strike with the knuckles. Knuckle-duster

closing of the fingers; the knee-joint, esp. of a calf; v.t. to beat or strike with the knuckles. Knuckle-duster an iron or brass instrument fitted to the fingers when

closed (used principally for assault by thieves and burglars). To knuckle down, or under, to yield.

knur, knurl (nur, nurl) n. [Middle D. knorre] a knur, knurl (knot; a hard substance; a wooden ball.

koa (ko'a) n. the native name of a valuable forest-tree of the Sandwich Islands.

koala (kō-â-la) n. the native Australian name of a marsupial mammal (it is an arboreal animal). kob (kob) n. [Afr.] an African antelope; the waterbuck.

kobalt Sec cobalt.

kobaoba (kō-ha-ō-ha) n. [Afr.] the long-horned, white rhinoceros of Africa.

kobold (kō-ha-ō-ha) n. [Ger.]a German house spirit; a goblin.

kodak (kō-dak) n. [an arbitrary trade-mark name] a kind of hand photographic camera for taking instantaneous pictures.

koff (kof) n. [D.] a small two-masted Dutch trading vessel.

kohl (köl) n. [A.] a fine powder of antimony used in the East to darken the orbits of the eyes. kohlrabi (köl rá-bi) n. [Ccr.] the turnip-stemmed cabbage (Brassica oleracea).

kola (köla) a. an African tree whose seeds or nuts having stimulating properties are used in preparations of chocolate, aerated waters, etc.; an aerated water.

koodoo (kôó'-dôó) n. [Afr.] the striped antetwisted horns.

koorbash (kóór'-bash) n. [A.] a whip of hippopotamus or rhinoceros hide, used in Africa;—n.t. to beat with a koorbash.

kopeck (kö'-pek) n. See copeck.

kopje (ko⁷-i) n. [Anglo-Afr.] a small hill; a hillock.

Koran (kō-rān', kō'-ran) n. [A., the book] the secret scriptures of the Mohammedans.

kos (kos) n. [H.] a Jewish measure of capacity about 4 cubic inches.

kosher (kō'-sher) n. [H.] lawful; pure; clean, as of meat killed and prepared by the

kow-tow, kotow (kew-tow', ko-tow') v.i.

(hinese ceremony of prostration.

kraal (král) n. [D. fr. L. currere, to run] a

Hottentot village; a collection of huts; sometimes a single hut.

kraken (krá'-ken) n. [Scand.] a

fabled sea animal of enor-

mous size.

kremlin (krem'-lin) n. [F. fr. Russ. kremli, fortress] the citadel of a town or city, esp. the citadel of Moscow.

Kraal. kreutzer, kreuzer (kroit'- kraal. zer) n. [Ger. kreuz, a cross; so called because once stamped with a cross] an old German and modern Austrian coin. krypton (krip'-tun) n. [G. kruptein, to conceal] one of the inert constituents of the

atmosphere. (k½ó'-ker-i) n. the native name of a kukeri (k½ó'-ker-i) n. the native name of a sword used by the Goorkhas of India. kummel (kim'-l) n. [Ger.] a beverage made in Germany, Russia, etc., flavoured with

cumin or caraway seeds.

Kuomintang (kôô-ō-min-tang') n. [Chin.]

the Canton Nationalist Party in China.

Kurd (koord) n. [A.] a native of Kurdistan in W. Asia. (koor-sal') n. [Ger.] a public room for the use of visitors at German health

kyanize (ki'-an-īz) v.t. [fr. Kyan, 1774-1830, inventor of the process] to render proof against decay, as wood, by subjecting it for a time to a solution of corrosive sublimate, or other appropriate agents.

kylin (ki'-lin) n. [Chin, chi, male, lin, female] a figure, in bronze, pottery, etc., of a monstrous animal, half male, half female.

kyloes (kī'-lōz) n. pl. [Gael.] Highland cattle. Kyrie eleison (ki'-ri-ō el-ē'-i-son, kir-i-ō el-e'son, Lord have mercy!) Lord have mercy ly Lord have mercy on us! (a form of invocation that is used in the R.C. liturgy)

L, 1 the twelfth letter of the English language, is denominated a liquid semivowel or imperfect articulation, and has only one sound, as in like, canal. In words terminating in le, the e is silent, and l forms a syllable by itself, as in able, caple, pronounced abl. cal. As a numeral, L stands for 50, and with a dash over it (L), 50,000. It also stands for libra, a pound in money, and lb. a pound in weight. in weight.

la (ia) n. a syllable applied to the sixth tone of the scale in music for the purpose of solmization.

la (law) int. [A.S. la] look! see! behold! indeed! laager (là'-ger) n. [D., form of leger, a camp] in South Africa, an encampment: an inclosure for defence of wagous set close together in a ring ;-r.t. to arrange so as to form a laager ;r.i. to encamp.

labarum (lab'-a-rum) n. [L.] the standard of of X P, the Greek letters for Chr = Christ; a similar banner borne in R.C. processions.

labefaction (lab--fak'-shun) n. [L. labare, to totter, and facere, to make] act of making weak; state of being weakened; decay; downfall.

label (lā'-bel) n. [O.F.] a narrow slip of paper, annexed to a will by way of addition, as a codicl; a projecting tablet or moulding over doorways, etc.; dripstone; [Her.] a fillet with pendants or points, usually three; v.t. to affix a label to.

labial (lā'-bi-ql) a. [F. fr. L. labium, lip) pertaining to the lips; uttered principally with the lips;—n. a letter representing a sound formed chiefly with the lips, as b, m, p.

labialism (lā'-bi-ql-izm) n. a tendency to labialism (lā'-bi-ql-izm) n. a tendency to labially (lā'-bi-ql-i) adv. by means of the lips.

labially (lā'-bi-al-i) adv. by means of the lips. labiated (lā'-bi-ā-ted) a. (L. labium, lip] lipped; having the limb of a tubular corolla or calyx divided into two unequal parts, one projecting over the other like the lips of a mouth [Bot.]. Also labiate.

labiodental (lā-bi-u-den'-tal) a. [L. labium, lip, and dens, tooth] formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and tech, as f and v;—n. a letter so made.

laboratory (lab'-ur-a-tu-ri, la-bor'-a-tu-ri) n. [L. laboratorium, fr. laborare, to labour] a place for operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, otc.; a place where anything is prepared for use; a place where military arms are manufactured or repaired.

laborious (la-bō'-ri-us) a. requiring or employing labour, perseverance, or sacrilices; toilsome; tiresome; dilig-nt.

laboriousness (la-bō'-ri-us-nes) n. quality of being laborious; toil-somenoss. labially (la'-bi-al-i) alv. by means of the lips.

someness.

labour (la'-bur) n. [O.F. fr. L. labor] physical toil or bodily exertion, esp. when fatiguing, irksome, or unavoidable; mental effort; undertoil or bodily exertion, rsp. when fatiguing, iksome, or unavoidable; mental effort; undertaking; csp. hard or difficult work; travail; the pains or time of childbirth; the action of a ship in a heavy sea;—pl. heroic achievements; the trials and sufferings of life; Labour, n. 1. Polit. Econ. one of the three factors, Land, Labour, and Capital, in the production of wealth; 2. name applied collectively to those personally engaged in production, csp. in manual labour; 3. (popularly) active subscribers to Socialist theories.—r.l. to work at—hence to attain by labour; to form or fabricate with toil, exertion, or care; to finish or prosecute with effort; to cultivate; v.i. to exert muscular strength; to work; to toil; to exert one's powers of mind in the prosecution of any design; to take pains; to be oppressed with difficulties; to be burdened; to be in travail; to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea. Labour Exchange, a local office, established and controlled by the state, for adjusting the supply of labour to the demand. Labour Party, the unpresentative of the political and reveal interval interva market, the supply of unemployed labour considered with reference to the demand for it. Labour Party, the representatives of the political and social interests of Labour. Labour-saving, calculated to lesson or diminish manual labour. Hard labour, compulsory employment imposed on certain criminals during time of imprisonment.

Laboured (la-burq) a. cultivated; formed with labour; hard or constrained in style, as artistic or literary productions.

Labourer (da-burq) n. one that labours in a tollsome occupation, or on work that requires little skill, as distinguished from an artisan.

artisan.

artisan.

laboursome (la'-bur-sum) a. made with toil to reffort; laborious; inclined to roll or pitch, as a ship in a heavy sea.

labradorite (lab'-ra-dōr-it) n. a lune-soda folspar found in Labrador.

labret (lāb'-ret) n. [L.] a piece of hard material inserted into the lip by many savages.

labrose (lab'-rōs) a. [L. labrum, the lip] having thick lips.

laburnin (la-bur-nin) n. an alkaloid found in the unripe seeds of the laburnum.

laburnum (la-bur-num) n. [L.] a tree of the genus Cytisus, native of the Alps, bearing pendulous yellow pea-shaped flowers (the wood is extensively used by cabinet-makers and turners).

labyrinth (labi-rinth) n. [C.] an edifice or place full of intricacies, or formed with winding passages; an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens; a complicated part in the cavity of the ear; entanglement; complication; inexplicable difficulty.

labyrinthian (labi-rinth) a. winding; intricate; labyrinthine.

Labyrinthic labyrinthical (labi-rinth)

labyrinthic, labyrinthical (lab-i-rinth)

like a labyrinth.

labyrinthiform (lab-i-rinth'i-form) a. having the form of a labyrinth. labyrinthine (lab-i-rinth'in) a. pertaining to, or like, a labyrinth. labyrinthodont (lab-i-rinth'u-dont) n. [G. tooth] a member of a genus of gigantie fossil amphibians, in the tooth of which labyrinthine wirdings are seen.

lac, lakh (lak) n. [Hind. luk] one hundred thousand, lac (lak) n. [Per.] a resinous substance produced by an insect, mainly upon the banyan tree. [lak-sin) n. a substance obtainable from lac.

lace (las) n. [O.F. las, fr. L. laqueus, noose, snare] a string or cord; a fabric of fine threads of linen, silk, or cotton, interwoven in a net; a tissue of silver or gilt thread used as a trimming to military and official or gift thread used as a brimming to initially and one as dress; --v.t. to fasten with a lace or string; to adorn or deck with lace; to add spirits to; to beat; to lash. Lace-fern, a small elegant fern found in western North America. Lace-frame, a machine used in the manufacture of lace. Lace-maker, one that makes lace. Lace-man, a man that deals in lace. Lace-pillow, a cushion used in lace-making. Lace-winged, having wings resembling lace. lace-a-bl a. capable of being lacerated.

lacerate (las'er-at) v.t. [L. lacer, mangled, lacerated] to tear; to rend -honce, to

injure or afflict ;-a. lacerated. lacerated (las-er-a-ted) a. rent; torn; [Bot.] having the edge in irregular segments, as if torn.

laceration (las-er-a'shun) n. act of tearing or rending; the breach made by rending.

lacerative (las'er-ā-tiv) a. tending to lacerate.

Lacerta (la-ser-ta) n. [L., a lizard] a genus of

Lacerta (la-ser-ta) n. [L., a lizard] a genus or lacertian (la-ser-shan) a. [L. lacerta, a lizard] resembling a lizard;—n. a lizard. laches (lash-ez) n. [O. F., cf. (lax] negligence; remissions in eglect to do a thing at the proper time. lachrymal (lak-ri-mal) a. generating or secreting tears;—n. one of the bones of the face. lachrymatory (lak-ri-ma-tu-ri) n. [L. fr. glass vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved. lachrymose (lak-ri-mōs) a. generating or shedding tears; mournful. lachrymosely (lak-ri-mōs-li) adv. in a tearful manner; sadly. lacing (la-sing) n. a fastening with a string or cord tight or fastening.

laciniate, laciniated (la-sin'i-āt, -ā-ted)

adorned with fringes; [Bot.] jagged.

lack (lak) v.t. and i. [fr. O. Low Ger., cf. Icel. lakr, defective] to be destitute of; to be in need of; to want;—n. want; destitution; failure.

lackadaisical (lak-n-dū-zi-kal) a. affectedly pensive; sentimental.

lackadaisically (lak-n-dū-zi-kal) adv. [fr. dack-a-day] in a lackadaisical pensive; sentimental.

cal manner.

lack-a-day (lak-a-dā') int. [for alack-a-day] exclamation of sorrow or regret.
lackey (lak-i) n. [0.F.] an attending servant; a footwait upon; to attend servilely.
lac-lake (lak-lak) n. a lake, a crimson or scarlet clake clouring matter, prepared from gumlac.
laconic, laconical (la-kon-ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to Lacedemonia, Sparta, or to the Lacones, its inhabitants; expressing much in few words; brief; concise; sententious; pithy; pointed. pointed.

laconically (la-kon'i-kal-i) adv. briefly; concisely.

laconism, laconicism (lak'a-nizm, lakon'i-sizm) lacquer, lacker (laker) n. If. torre, ir. Per. lacker (laker) n. If. torre, ir. Per. lack as a varnish, consisting of a solution of shell-lac in alcohol, coloured by camboge, saffron, and the like;—n.t. to varnish with lacquer. Lacquer-ware, articles that have been coated with lacquer. concise manner of expression; a brief, sententious phrase.

lacquerer (lak'er-er) n. a person that varnishes with lacquer.

lacquering (lak'er-ing) n. act of putting on lacquer. the covering of lacquer. lacrosse (lak'ros') n. [F.] a game of ball introduced into England from Canada, resembling football, but played with a bat. Lacrosse-stick or the Cross, the bat used in the game of lacrosse, a bent stick 5 or 6 feet long, with a shallow net at the end.

lacrymal, etc. See lachrymal, etc.

lactarene, lactarine (lak'ta-rēn) n. a casein of milk, used in calico printing.
lactation (lak-tā-shun) n. act of giving suck, or time of suckling.
lacteal (lak'te-al) n. pertaming to, or resembling, milk; milky; coaveying chyle; n. an absorbent vessel of the mesentery, for conveying chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct.
lactean, lacteous (lak'te-an, -us) a. [L. lactis, milk) resembling milk.

lactis, milk) resembling milk.

lactescence (lak-tes'-ens) n. tendency to milk; milkiness, or milky colour; the juice, commonly white, which flows from a plant when wounded.

lactescent (lak-tes-ent) a. [L. lac, lactis, milk] producing milk or white juice; abounding with a thick, coloured juice.

lactic (lak-tik) a. pertaining to milk, or procured from sour milk or whey.

lactiferous (lak-tif-cr-us) a. [L. ferre, to hear] bearing or conveying milk or white juice; producing a thick, coloured juice, as a plant.

lactometer (lac-tom-c-ter) n. [L. lac and G. metron, measure] an instrument for agertaining the proportion of creen in wilk.

for ascertaining the proportion of cream in milk; a galactometer.

lactoscope (lak'tu-sköp) n. [L. lac and G. skopein, to view] an instrument for determining the quality of nilk by its opacity.

lactose (lak'tōs) n. mik-sugar, separated from the casein on treating milk with rennet.

actuca (lak-tū'-ka) n. [L., the lettuce] the lettuce; a genus of annual garden herbs useful as salad and culinary plants (the juice of the several species is usually milky).

lactucic (lak-tū'sik) a. pertaining to the Lactuca. lacuna (la-kū-na) n.; pl. lacunæ (la-kū-nē) [L. lacunar (la-kū-ne) n. one of the sunk compartments in ceilings formed of beams crossing one another; a ceiling with such compartments, or compartments resembling them.

lacunose, lacunous (la-kū-nōs, -nus) a.

lacustral, lacustrine (la-kus-tral, -trin)

pertaining to lakes or swamps.

lad (lad) n. [M.E. ladde, servant, perhaps fr. led, pp. of lead] a young man or boy; a stripling.

ladanum (lad'a-num) n. [L. fr. Per. lādan, of. laudanum] a gum-resin of a dark colour and pungent odour, exuded from a species of cistus that grows in Syria, Crete, etc.
ladder (lad'er) n. [A.S. hlāder, cf. Ger. leiter] a frame of wood, rope, etc., consisting of two side-pieces connected by rounds, thus forming steps by which persons may ascend a building, etc.; that which resembles a ladder in form or use—hence, that by means of which one attains to eminence; a gradual rise.
lade (lād) v.t. [A.S. hladan, to load, to draw out water] to load; to put on or in, as a burden or freight; to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle; to dip;—n. a watercourse; a ditch; a mill-race; the mouth of a river.

laden (la'dn) past participle of the verb lade.

lading (la'ding) n. the act of lading; that which lades, or constitutes a load or cargo; freight. ladino (la-de-no) n. [L. Latinns] the old Castilian tongue; a Spanish-Portuguese dialect; a Central American of mixed white and Indian blood. ladle (la'dl) n. [A.S. hledel, fr. hledlen, to load, drain] a cup with a long handle, used in laving or dipping; the float of a mill-wheel; an instrument for drawing the churge of a cannon ---- to use a ladle for

drawing the charge of a cannon;—v.t. to use a ladle for dipping or drawing out.

ladleful (ladl-fool) n. the quantity contained in a ladle.

ladrone (la-dron') n. [Sp. fr. L. latro, -onis, robber] a robber; a pirate; a rogue.
lady (la-di) n. [A.S. hläg/d-ge, fr. hläß, a loaf, and dige, kneader] a gentle or noble woman; a woman of social distinction or position; the feminine corresponding to lord; a woman of gentle or refined manners; a wife; a spouse; the mistress of a household; the owner of a manor or estate; a chatclaine. Ladies? manners; a wife; a spouse: the mistress of a household; the owner of a manor or estate; a chatclaine. Ladies' companion, a small reticule or bag to hold implements for women's work. Ladies' man, a man that is fond of the society of ladies. Lady-bird, a small beetle of various brilliant colours, feeding on plant-lice (also ladying, lady-cow, lady-fly) Lady-chapel, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Lady-day, the day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25. Lady-fern. Asplenium filix feemina, an elegant fern. Lady-love, a sweetheart or mistress. Lady's-maid, a female that attends on or dresses a lady. Lady's-stipper, any orchid of the genus Cypripedium. Lady's-tresses, any orchid of the genus Cypripedium. Lady's-tresses, any orchid of the genus Spiranthes. Our Lady, the Virgin Mary, ladylike (la'di-lik) a. becoming a lady; soft; delicate; elegant; refined; effeminate. ladyship, used in speaking of, or to, a woman of title. laemmergeier (lem'er-gi-er) See lammerlag slow; tardy; hast; long-delayed;—n. one that lags: that which comes in last;—hence, the lowest class;—v.i. to walk or move slowly; to stay behind. lageniform (la-jen-i-form) a. [L. lagena, a flask, and forma, form] shaped like a Florence-flask [Bot. and Zool.]

lager-beer (la-ger-ber) n. [Ger. lager, a store-house, and bier, beer] a light German beer, so called from its being laid up or stored for some months before use.

laggard (lag'ard) a. [lag] slow; sluggish; backward;—n. one that lags; a loiterer.

lagger (lag-er) n. a laggard; a loiterer; an idler.

lagging (lag-ing) n, the act of lagging or falling behind. Lagging of the tides, a retardation of the tides between first quarter and full moon, and between last quarter and new moon.

laggingly (lag-ing-li) adv. in a lagging manner.

lagoon, lagune (la-goon') n. [It. and Sp. lake] a marsh, shallow pond, or lake esp. one into which the sea flows; a lake in a coral island.

the sea nows; a lake in a coral island.

lagophthalmia (lag-of-thal-mi-a)n. [G. lagōs, a liarc, and ophthalmos, the eye] a disease of the eyes, which prevents them from being closed at any time, even during sleep (from the supposition that the hare always sleeps with its eyes open).

lagophthalmic (lag-of-thal-mik) a. affected with lagophthalmia. lagostoma (la-gos-tu-ma) n. [G. lugōs and stoma, the mouth] hare-lip. laic (lā-ik) a. [G. lutkos, of, or from, the people, luos, the people, ef. luy] lay;—n. a layman. laically (la-i-kal-i) adv. after the manner of a laicize (lā-i-sīz) v.t. to render lay or laic; to deprive of clerical character or relation.

laid (lad) past tense and past participle of the verb lay. Laid on, fastened on, as a moulding. Laid paper, paper with a slightly ribbed surface, showing, in its fabric, the marks of the close wires on which the pulp is laid. Laid up, unfit for work by reason of illness; [Naut.] dismantled.

1a1n (lan) past participle of the verb lie.

lain (lān) past participle of the verb lie.

lair (lār) n. [A.S. leger, a bed, fr. liegan, to lie down, cf. Ger. lager] the place where an animal lies down and rests; the bed of a bear or wild beast; a covered shed for cattle; the narrow strip of earth allotted in a public cemetery to a coffined body.

laird (lārd) n. [a form of lord] a landed proprietor; a landlord [Scot.].

laissez-faire (lās-ā-fār') n. [F.] a letting alone; non-interference on the part of a government with individual freedom of action.

laity (lā'-i-ti) n. [lay] the people, as distinguished from the clergy.

lake (lāk) n. [A.F. lac, fr. L. lacus] a large sheet or body of water within land (the water may be cither fresh or brackish). Lake-dweller, an inhabitant of a lake-dwelling. Lake-dwelling, a term first applied to prehistoric dwellings built on piles over water, now applied to all such dwellings. The Lake School, a name given to a group of poets, including Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, from their connection with the lake district of England.

lake [tāk] n. [F. laque, fr. Per. lak, gum-lac] a deeparth and cochineal or other red substance.

lakelet (tāk'let) n. a little lake.

lakelet (lāk'let) n. a little lake.

lallation (la-la-shun) n. [L. lallare, sing lullaby] an imperfect pronunciation of the letter r, in which it sounds like l, as among the Chinese in

speaking a foreign language.

lama (la-ma) n. [Thibetan llama, spiritual teacher] a Buddhist priest in Thibet. Dalai-Lama or Grand Lama, the chief of the lamas.

lama See llama.

Lamaism (lá-ma-izm) n. the form of Euddhism prevailing in Thibet and Mongolia.

lamaist (la'ma-ist) n. one that believes in Lamaism. lamarchy (lá/mar-ki) n. the hierarchy of the lamas.

lamasery, lamaserai (lama-seri, i) n. serāi, palace] a Buddhist monastery of nunnery presided over by a chief lama.

lamb (lam) n. [A.S.] the young of the sheep kind; any person that is innocent and gentle as a lamb; v.i. to bring forth a lamb or lambs, as sheep; to yean. Lamb-like, meek; gentle; mild; humble. Lamb of God, the Saviour Jesus Christ, typified by the paschal lamb. Lamb's wool, fine wool; a mixture of ale, rousted apples, sugar, and spices.

lambative (lam-bu-tiv) a. (L. lambere, to lick] taken by licking;—n. a medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

lambdacism (lam-da-sizm) n. [G. lamlda. the

lambdacism (lam-da-sizm) n. [G. lamlda, the letter lin writing or speaking: lallation.

lambdoid, lamdoidal (lam-doid, lam-doid, lam-doid, lambdoid, lamdoidal) a. having the

shape of the Greek capital letter lambda (A).

lambency (lamben-si) n. the quality of being lambent; that which is lambent.

lambent (lam' bent) a. [L. lambere, ppr. lambens, to lick] playing on the surface; gliding over; twinkling or gleaming around, as a flame.

lambkin (lam'kin) n. [dim. of lamb] a small (2mb.

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lambling (lam'ling) n. [dim. of lamb] a young or small lamb.

lambrequin (lam'ber-kin) n. [F.] a covering worn over the helmet in the middle ages; a kind of curtain covering the upper part of a door or window; a short curtain suspended from a reacted chelf mantel-shelf.

mantel-shelf.

lambskin (lam'skin) n. the skin of a lamb dressed for mats, etc.; leather made from the skin of lambs.

lame (lam) a. [A.S. lama, lame] crippled or disabled unsound and impaired in strength; imperfect; not satisfactory, as an excuse; hobbling; not smooth, as verse or rhythm; -v.t. to make lame; to render imperfect and unsound; to disable. Lame duck a bankrupt.

lamella (la-mel'a) n; pt. lamellæ (la-mel'a) [L., dim. of lambina] a thin plate or scale.

lamellar (la-mel'ar) a. composed of, or disposed in, thin plates, layers, or scales.

lamellarly (la-mel'ar-ii) adv. in the form of lamellar.

lamellate, lamellated (lam'e-lat, -la-ted) or covered with, thin plates or scales.

lamellibranch, lamellibranchiate (la-meli-i-brangk, la-meli-brang'ki-āt) a. [L. lamellibranchiate] lamellibranchiate (la-meli-i-brangk, la-meli-i-brang'ki-āt) a. [L. lamellis; -n. a molluse that has lamellar gills, as the oyster. lamellicorn (la-meli-i-korn) a. [L. lamella and cornu, horn] having lamellar antennæ, as an insect; -n. an insect having such. lamelliferous (lame-life-rus) a. [L. iamella and ferre, to bear] producing lamellæ; provided with lamellæ; composed of lamellæ.

lamelliform (la-mel-i-form) a. [L. lumella and forma, form] having the shape of

a lamella; lamellar in arrangement or structure.

lamelliped (la-mel-i-ped) a. [L. lamella and pes, the foot] having a lamelliform foot. lamellirostral (la-mel-i-ros-tral) a. [L. lamella and rostrum, beak] having a beak furnished with lamellæ;—n. a bird with such a beak. lamellose (lam'e-lōs) a. full of lamellæ.

lamely (lam'li) adv. in a lame, disabled, or imperfect manner; weakly; unsteadily.

lameness (lam'nes)n the condition of being lame; disability; weakness; imperfection.

lament (lament') v.t. [F. lamenter, fr. L.] to mourn for; to bemoan; to deplore; to bewail;—
v.i. to weep or wail; to mourn; to feel deep regret or sorrow;—n. grief or sorrow expressed in complaints or cries; lamentation; an elegy or mournful ballad.

lamentation; an elegy or mournful ballad lamentable (lam-en-tu-bl) a. mourning; sorrowawaken lament; pitiable; miscrable; pitiful; low; poor. lamentableness (lam-en-tu-bl) n. the state of being lamentable. lamentably (lam-en-tu-bli) adv. in a manner to cause or express sorrow; pitifully, lamentation (lam-en-ta-sunn) n. act of bewailing; expression of sorrow. lamenter (la-men'ter) n. one that laments.

lamentingly (la-men'ting-li) adv. in a lamenting ly ing manner.

lameter (la-me-ter) n. [fr. lame] a crippie. Also lamitov.
lamitov.
lamitov.
lamitov.
lamina (lami-na) n.; nl. laminæ (lami-nē) [L.] a lone, or part of a bone, resembling a thin plate; the blade of a leaf.

laminability (lam-i-na-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of laminability (lam-i-na-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of laminable. (lam'i-na-bil) n. capable of being made into lamine. (lam'i-nar) n. consisting of thin plates or layers.

laminate (lam'i-nāt) v.t. to form into laminæ;—n. laminated n. consisting of plates.

laminated (lam'i-nā-ted) a. consisting of plates, scales, or layers, one over another.

lamination (lam-i-nā/shun)n. lamellar structure; condition which allows of cleavage in one direction only.

laminiferous (lami-nife-rus) a. [L. lamino and ferre, to hear] producing lamine; having a laminar structure or arrangement.

laminiform (lami-ni-form) a. having a laminar form.

lamish (lām'ish) a. somewhat lame; halting;

Lamish limping.

Lammas (lam-mas) n. [A.S. hlū/mæsse, fr. hlū/, lammas (lam-mas) n. [A.S. hlū/mæsse, fr. hlū/, lammas (lam-mas) n. [A.S. hlū/mæsse, fr. hlū/, fruits; the first day of August. Lammas-day, Lammas-tide, Lammas. Latter Lammas, a Lammas that does not exist; a time that will never come.

lammergeier (lam-er-gi-er) n. [Ger.] the bearded vulture, inhabiting the Swiss and German Alps, and forming a link between the eagle and the vulture, seeking living prey like the one, and feeding on corrion like the other.

lamp (lamp) n. [F. lampe, fr. G. lampas, torch, fr. lamp (lampein, to shine) a contrivance for producing artificial light; a torch; a link; a lantern: a vessel containing combustible oil

a lantern; a vessel containing combustible oil to be burned by a wick, or inflammable gas to be burned by a wick, or limitating purposes; the outward configuration of such; a chandelier, gasalier, etc.; figuratively, spiritual light; direction; a guide; a beacon.

Lamp-black, a fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning

condensation of the smoke of burning resinous substances. Lamp-chimney, lamp-glass, a tube or funnel of glass surrounding the flame. Lamp-globe, a lamp glass of a globular form. Lamp-post, a post on the top of which a lamp is fixed. Lamp-shade, a shade or screen placed around the flame of a lamp. Safety-lamp, a contrivance of Sir H. Davy's for lighting mines safely (the result to the lamp shade) are safely of the safety safely in the safely contributed in the safely of the safely safely in the safely contributed in the safely contributed in the safely safely safely safely in the safely safe vessel holding the oil and wick is inclosed in a cylinder vessel nothing the oil and wick is inclosed in a cylinder of wire gauze, which permits the transmission of the light, but prevents the access of the fire-damp to the flame until it has been reduced below the point at which it explodes. Spirit-lamp, a lamp for burning alcohol. To smell of the lamp, to show traces of great labour or study (said of literary work or oratory).

lamplight (lamp-lit) n. light shed by a lamp or lamps.

lamplighter (lamp-li-ter) n, a man employed to light the public lamps.

lampoon (lam-poon') n. (O.F. lumpon, orig. a drinking song with refrain lampons, let us drink] a bitter personal satire, usually printed, and in verse; any malicious attack, as on public character or private reputation; abusive or scurrilous publication; -v.t. to abuse in written satire; to libel; to defame; to calumniste to satirize calumniate; to satirize.

lampooner (lam-pôo'ner) n. the writer of a

lamprey (lam'pri) n. [O.F. fr. Low L. lampetra, fr. lambere, to lick, and petra, rock] an eel-like fish, having a round, sucking mouth set with numerous minute teeth.

lanary (la-na-ri) n. [L. lana, wool] a store-place for wool.

lanate, lanated (la'nāt, -nāt-ed) a. [L. lana, wool] woolly; covered with

something resembling wool.

lance (lans) n. [F. fr. L. Lancea] a weapon of war, lance consisting of a long shaft or handle and metal point; a spear; a soldier armed with a spear;— .t. to pierce with a lance or sharp-pointed weapon; to open, as with a lancet; to cut into. Lance-corporal, a private soldier performing the duties of, and having the temporary rank of, a corporal.

lancelet (lanslet) n. a small worm-like translance of the lancet of the

lanceolate, lanceolated (lán'sē-u-lāt, la-ted) a. [L. lanceola, dim. of lancea, lance] oblong and gradually

lancer (lan'ser) n. on timeea, nance polong and gradually tapering toward the outer extremity.

lancer (lan'ser) n. one that lances; one that carries a lance; -pt. a kind of light cavalry armed with lances; a kind of quadrille dance.

lancet (lan'set) n. [F.] a surgical instrument sharp-pointed and two-edged, used in

opening veins, tumours, abscesses, etc.

lancet-window (lan'set-win-dō) n. a very high, straight, and narrow

window, terminating in a peak or curve in the form of a lancet (it is almost in the form of a lancet ut is almost peculiar to English architecture of the lirst half of the 13th century, and is found single, double, three, or five-fold).

ancewood (lanc-wood) a tree wood of a tree

that grows in the West Indies, possessing great toughness and elasticity.

lanciform (lan'si-form) a. lance-shaped; lanceolate.
lancinate (lan-si-nāt) n.t. [L.] to lance-window.
land (land) n. [A.S.] earth, or the lancetwindow.



solid matter that constitutes the nxeu part or the surface of the globe; any portion of the solid surface of the globe, considered as set apart or belonging to an individual or a people; ground; soil, or the earth, in respect to its nature or quality; the inhabitants of a country or region; the main land, in distinction from an adjacent island; the ground or floor; any earth whatsoever; real estate; in Scotland, a group of dwellings under one roof, and having a common entry; a tenement; —nt. to set on shore: to delark:—v.t. to go on shore soever; real estate; in Scotland, a group of dwellings under one roof, and having a common entry; a tenement; -v.t. to set on shore; to debark; -v.t. to go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark. Land-agent, a person employed by the proprietor of an estate to collect rents, let farms, etc. Land-breeze, a current of air from the land towards the sea. Land-crab, a crab that lives mainly on land. Land-flood, an overflowing of land by water; a freshet. Land-force, a military force serving on land. Land-grabber, one that grais or seizes land; in Ireland, one that takes land from which another has been evicted. Land-grabbing, a ready to buy land from which another has been evicted: -n. the act of taking land from which another has been evicted. Land-holder, a holder, owner, or proprietor of land. Land-lobber, one that speculates in land. Land Land-jobber, one that speculates in land-land land in favour of Home Rule. Land-measure, a line, or chain, applied to the survey and measurement of lands; an arithmetical table to facilitate calculations in land-surveying. Land-measurer, one that professionally surveys and measures land. Land-measuring, the act, or art, of measuring and computing the superficial contents of portions of land, as of fields, farms, etc. Land-owner, the owner, possessor, or proprietor, of land. Land-rail, a native bird of the genus lallidæ; the corn-crake. I-and-raeve, an assistant to a land-steward. Land-slip, the sliding down of a considerable tract of land from a mountain; the land that slips down (also land-slide). Land-spring, a spring that appears sacward. Land-ship, the shifting town of a considerance tract of land from a mountain; the land that slips down (also land-slide). Land-spring, a spring that appears only after rain. Land-steward, a person that has the care of an estate. Land-surveying, the business of fixing the boundaries and superficial extent of portions lixing the boundaries and superficial extent of portions of land. Land-surveyor, one that professionally determines the boundaries, and measures the areas, of fields, farms, estates, etc., and draws plans or maps of the same. Land-tax, a tax assessed on land and buildings. Land-waiter, a custom-house officer that superintends the landing of goods, to levy the proper duties and prevent smuggling. Land-wehr, (tier.) that portion of the army of some European nations, of which continuous service is not required except in time of war continuous service is not required except in time of war.

Land-wind, a wind blowing from the land. The land
of the leal, heaven.

landau (lan-law) n. a kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back (first made in Landau, a town in Germany).

landaulet (lan-law-let) n. [dim. of landau] a small landau.

lande n. [F.] a heathy or sandy plain.

landed (lan'ded) a. having an estate in land; consisting in real estate or land.
landfall (land'fawl) n. a landslip; an approach to land grave (land'grāv) n. [Ger.] a German nobleman of a rank corresponding to that of an earl in England, and of a count in France.
landgraviate (land-grāv) a. lider. In the territory held by a landgrave; the jurisdiction or authority of a landgrave.

landgravine (land'graven) n. the wife of a

landing shore; the level part of a staircase, connecting one selting on shore; the level part of a staircase, connecting one slight with another. Landing-net, a bag-net used to land a fish that has been caught. Landing-place, a place for the landing of persons or goods from a vessel. Landing-stage, a stage or platform, frequently so constructed as to rise and fall with the tide, for the convenience of landing and shipping passengers and goods. Landing-waiter, see land-waiter. landiady (land-la-di) n. a woman that has tenants inn or lodging-house.

inn or lodging house.

landless (land-les) a. having no property in

landlock (land-lok) v.t. to inclose or encompass by land.

landloper, landlouper, land-

leaper (land'lö-per, -lou-per, -lö-per) n. [D.] one that wanders about the country; a vagrant : a vagabond.

vagrant; a vagabond.

landlord (land-lord) n. [A.S. land-hlūford] the landlord of a manor; the owner of land or houses that has tenants under him; the master of an inn or lodging-house; host; the giver of an entertainment.

landlordism (land-lord-izm) n. the action or opinion of landlords as a body; the principle of the supremacy of landed interests.

landlubber (land-lub-er) n. a landsman; any contemps among sailors)

contempt among sailors). landman (land-man) n. a man that lives on land.

landmark (land/mark) n. a mark to designate the boundary of land; any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to scamen-hence,

object on land that serves as a guide to scamen—hence, any fixed mark, point, or station.

landscape (land-skäp) n. [D. landschap] a portion of land or territory that the eye can comprehend in a single view; a picture exhibiting some real or fancied inland scene in nature.

Landscape-gardening, the art of laying out grounds and disposing vegetation so as to produce a picturesque effect. Landscape-painter, a painter of landscapes.

landsman (landz-man) n. one that lives on the land (opposed to scaman); one that has little experience of the sca.

has little experience of the sea.

landward (land-v.grd) adv. toward the land.

lane (lān) n. [A.S.] a narrow passage; a narrow way between hedges, etc.; a narrow street; an alley; a passage between lines of men, or people, standing on each side.

language (lang'gwij)n. [F. fr. L. lingua] speech: tongue; expression of ideas by words or written characters; mode of speech or expression peculiar to a nation; dialect; mode peculiar to an individual; diction; style; inarticulate expression of feeling, as of the eye, or of irrational animals; a nation, as distinguished by its speech. Dead language, a language that is no longer spoken. Language-master, a teacher of languages. a teacher of languages.

languid (lang-gwid) a. [F. fr. L. languere, to be weak; cf. laq] feeble; weak; drooping or flagging from exhaustion; indisposed to exertion; dull; inanimate; listless; weary; heartless. languidly (lang-gwid-li) adv. weakly; feebly; slowly. languidness (lang-gwid-nes) n. weakness from exhaustion of strength; sloggishness; dulpass; languer, begyings; slowless; dulpass; languer, begyings; slowless;

languish (lang' gwish) v.i. [F. languir, of. languish languish (lang' gwish) v.i. [F. languir, of. languish languid to become languid or weak; to suffer, as from heat or drought; to fade; to droop; to faint; to look with softness or tenderness.

languishing (lang' gwish-ing) n. act of becoming ing weak; pining;—a. drooping; fainting; beaming softly; melting, as the eye.

languishingly (lang' gwish-ing. li) adv. weakly; languishingly (lang' gwish-ing. li) adv. weakly; languishment (lang' gwish-ment) n. state of languishing; softness or tenderness of look or mien. tenderness of look or mien.

languor (lang-gwer) n. [L.] state of being languid; lassitude; feebleness; enervation; dulness

faming or spirit; listlessness; softness; laxity.

languorous (lang-gwer-us) a. languid; dull; tedious.

laniary (la-ni-a-ri) a. [L. laniare, to tear in pieces] laniation (la-ni-a-shun) n. the act of tearing, rending, or lacerating.

laniferous (la-ni-a-ru) a. [L. lana, wool, and ferret, to bear] bearing wool.

laniform (lan-i-form) a. consisting of fibres like wool.

laniferous (la-ni-fe-rus) a. [L. lana and gerere.

lanigerous (la-nij'e-rus) a. [L. lana and gerere, to bear] laniferous.

lank (langk) a. [A.S. hlane] loose or lax, and easily yielding to pressure; weak and slender; thin; meagre; drooping; long and straight, as hair.

lankly (langk'li) adv. in a lank manner; weakly; thinly; loosely, thinly; loosely.

lankness (langk'nes) n. flabbiness; softness; laxity; leanness; slenderness.

lanky (lang'ki) a. somewhat lank; slender; slim.

lanner (lan'er) n. [F. lanier] a kind of falcon, the female of *Falco lanarius*.

lanneret (lan'er-et) n. [F.] Falco lanarius, which is smaller than the female.

lanoline, lanolin (lan-u-lin) n. [L. l.ina, wool, and oleum, oil] an

oily substance obtained from wool.

1ansquenet (lans ke-net) n. [F. fr. Ger. lans ke-net) n. [F. fr. Ger. landsknecht, a foot-soldier] a French and German pikeman of the 16th and 17th

French and German pikeman of the 16th and 17th centuries; a game at cards.

Lantern (lantern) n. [L. lanterna. fr. G. lamptër, lantern (tantern) n. [L. lanterna. fr. G. lamptër, to give light] something inclosing a light, and protecting it from wind, rain, etc., sometimes portable, and sometimes fixed; a little dome over the roof of a building, to give light; a square turret placed over the junction of the cross in a cathedral, and having windows in all sides of it; -c.t. to furnish with a lantern or lanterns. Lantern-fly any insect of the genus Fulgoride. Lantern-jawed, having lantern jaws; having a long, thin face. Lantern-jaws, long, thin jaws. Lantern-wheel, a kind of pinion with cylindrical bars, spindles, or trundles, on which the teeth of the main wheel act. Chinese lantern, see Chinese. Dark lantern, a land-lantern that may be closed so as to hide the light. Feast of lanterns, a Chinese festival held on the 1st of each month. Magic lantern, an instrument by means of which magnified images of small objects or pictures are projected on to a screen in a small objects or pictures are projected on to a screen in a dark room.

lanthanum (lan'tha-num) n. [4. lanthanein, to conceal] a metal found in cerite.
lanthorn (lan'tern) n. an obsolete form of lantern, q.n.
lanuginous [tla-nij'i-nus) a. [L. lunugo, down, fr. lanu, wool] covered with down or

fine, soft hair; downy.

lanyard, laniard (lan'yard) n. [F. laniere] line for fastening something in ships; a piece of strong twine, with an iron hook at one end, used in firing country with a first state. cannon with a friction-tube.

cannon with a friction-tube.

Laodicean (la-u-di-sē-an) a. like Christians of Laodicean; lukewarm in religion.

Laodiceanism (la-u-di-sē-an-izm) n. luke-lap (lap) n. [A.S. leppin, a loosely hauping part] the lies on the knees when one sits down; that part of the body thus covered; that part of any substance or fixture that extends over, or lies upon, another; a course or round, as in bicycle-racing, etc.;—v.t. to lay over or on:
v.t. to be spread or laid on or over; to be turned over or upon. Lap-dog, a small dog fondled in the lap. Lap-lointed, joined so that edges lap over. Lap-stone, a stone used by shoemakers for hammering leather on. Lapround, as in bicycle-racing, etc.;—v.t. to lay over or on:—
v.t. to be spread or laid on or over; to be turned over or
upon. Lap-dog, a small dog fondled in the lap. Lapjointed, joined so that edges lap over. Lap-stone, a stone
used by shoemakers for hammering leather on. Lapstreak, made with boards whose edges lap one over another.
Lap-work, work in which one part overlaps another.
Lap-work, work in which one part overlaps another.
Lap-work, work in which one part overlaps another.
Lap-work work in which one stands with one's face to the bow; now
called the port, to save confusion with starboard.

larcenist (larse-nist) n. one that commits larceny;
a thief.

larcenous (larse-nus-li) adv. in a larcenous
larcenously (larse-nus-li) adv. in a larcenous
larceny (larse-nus-li) now.

larcenously (larse-nus-li) adv. in a larcenous
larceny (larse-nus-li) now, in a larcenous
larceny (larse-nus-li) adv. in a larcenous
larceny;
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larcenously (larse-nus-li) adv. in a larcenous larcenously (larse-nus-li) adv. in a larcenou

by taking up drink with the tongue;—v.t. to lick up; to wash or flow against.

lapel (la-pel) n. [dim. of lap] that part of a coat that laps over the facing.

lapelled (la-peld') a. furnished with lapels.

lapful (lapfool) n. as much as the lap can contain.

lapidarian (lap-i-dā/ri-an) a. inscribed on stone.

lapidary (lapi-dari) n. [L. lapidarius, fr. lapis, lapids, a stone] an artificer that cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones; a dealer in precious stones; a virtuoso skilled in gems or precious stones;—a. pertaining to the art of cutting stones; pertaining to inscriptions and monuments.

lapidation (lapi-da'shun) n. act of stoning to death; death by stoning.
lapidescence (lapi-desens) n. a hardening into a stony substance.
lapidescent (lapi-desent) n. turning to stone; n. any substance that has the

quality of petrifying a body.

quality of petrifying a body.

(la-pid-i-fi-kā-shun) n. the operation of forming or con-

verting into a stony substance.

lapidify (|a-pid-i-fi) n.t. to form into stone; to petrify;—n.t. to become stone or stony.

lapidist (|a-pid-i-fi|) n.t. to become stone or stony.

lapidist or genns; a lapidary.

lapidose (|api-i-dos) n. [l. lupis, lapidis, a stone] growing in stony soil [Bot, |.]

lapillus (|a-pid-i|) n. [l.] a small stone;—pl. lapilli (|a-pid-i|) regimentary material ejected from volcances in crustion.

volcanoes in eruption.

volcanoes in cruption.

lapis (iā-nis), [L.] astone (used only in composition).

fernalis, Lapis-causticus, caustic potash. Lapis-infernalis, lunar caustic. Lapis-lazuli, a silicate of sodium, calcium, and aluminium, with a deep blue colour. Lapis-pumex, punnec stone.

Laplander (hap-lan-der) n. a native or inhabitant of Lapland.

Lapp (lap) n. a Laplander.

lapper (hip-er) n. one that wraps or folds; one that takes up with his tongue.
lappet (hip-et) n. [di.a. of hip-] a part of a garment or dress that hangs loose.

lapsable (lap'sa-bl) a. capable of lapsing or lapse (laps) a. [Lubi, pp. lapsus, to slide, to fall] a smooth flow, course, or descent; a slipping or falling; a saling in duty; a deviation from truth and rectitude; apostasy; omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within six months after it becomes void;—n.t. to pass slowly, silently, or by degrees; to deviate from rectitude; to commit a fault by inadvertence or mistake; to fall or pass from one proprietor to another by the omission, negligence, or failure of some one; to become ineffectual or void.

lapsided (lap'sī-ded) a. having one side heavier than the other, as a ship; loosided.

lapwing (lap'wing) n. [A.S. hleape-wince, fr. wince, one that turns] a native grallatorial bird, of the genus Vanelius, with loud, flapping wings, and a necessary of the second state of the genus vanelius when convoluents have a surface of the second state of

and a peculiar sharp cry (whence sometimes called "peewit"), found on the borders of rivers and lakes and marshes.

larboard dar burd) n. [Etym. doubtful] former name for the left-hand side of a

Lapwing. ship when one stands with one's face to the how; now

larch (larch) n. [L. fr. G. larix] a coniferous tree having deciduous leaves in whorls or clusters (its wood is

in whorls or clusters (its wood is durable and extensively used).

lard (tard) n. [L.] the fat of swine after being melted and separated from the flesh;—
v.t. to smear or mix with lard; to mix with something by way of improvement; to interlard.

Lard-oil oil made from hog's lard.

lardaceous (lar-da-shus)



of, or resembling, lard.

larder (lar-der) n. [0.F. Lardum, lard] a room where meat and other articles of food are heafter they are cooked; a pantry. Larder-beetle, kept before they are cooked; a pantry. Larder-beetle, the bacon beetle, *Dermestes lardarius*. larderer (larder-er) n. one that has charge of a larder.

larderer (lar-der-er) n. one that has charge of a larden (lar-den) n. one that has charge of a larden (lar-den) n. [F.] a strip of bacon used for larden (lar-don) n. [F.] a strip of bacon used for larden (lar-don) n. [F.] the tutelary Roman deities of a house; the household gods.

large (lar) n. [F. fr. L.] being of great size; wide; extensive; abundant; numerous; populous; bulky; huge; diffuse; full; liberal; generous; noble (of the heart or affections). Large-hearted, having a liberal disposition, broad sympathies, generous feelings. Large-heartedness, the quality of being large-hearted. At large, at liberty; without restraint; at length. largely (larj-li) adv. widely; extensively; fully; amply; copiously; diffusely; liberally; bounteously; abundantly; plentifully. largeness (larj-nes) n. magnitude; wideness; extensiveness; breadth; comprehensiveness; greatness; vastness; liberality; generosity. largess (larjes) n. [F. largesse, fr. L. largiri, to largess (larjes) n. [F. largesse, fr. L. largiri, to large sive freely] a present; a git or donation. larghetto (lar-gel-tō) a. [It.] somewhat slow, but movement to be performed in this manner. largo (lar-go) a. [It.] slow; -n. [Mus.] a movement to be performed in this manner. largo (lar-go) a. [It.] slow; -n. [Mus.] a movement to be performed slowly and with dignity. lariat (lar-i-ut) n. [Sp. larcata, the rope] the lasso, a long cord or thong of leather, with a noose, for catching wild horses, etc.

lark (lark) n. [same word as lark below] a folic; a lolly time:--v.i. to folic; to make sport.

lark (lark) n. [same word as lark below] a folic; a terrized by having along straight, hind claw, and a rather long bill (it is generally crested);-v.i. to catch larks.

nind claw, and a rather long our it is generally crested);—v.é. to catch larks. Lark's-heel, the Indian cress. Lark-spur, any plant of the genus Delphinium (so called from the spur-shaped calyx and petals of the fluorers). of its flowers).



Lark.

larmier (lar'mi-er) n. [F. Lark. fr. larme, a tear] the eave or drip of a house; a membranous pouch at or below the inner corner

of the eye in the deer and antelope.

larrikin, larakin (lar-i-kin) n. [lark, a frolic]
in Australia, a rough; a disorderly person; -a. rowdy.

larrikinism (lar-i-kin-ism) n. rowdy conduct.

larry See lorry.

larum (lar'um) n. [contr. of alarum, atarm] anything used for giving an alarm or notice.

larva (lar'un) n.: pl. larvæ (lar'u) [L., mask] an insect in the first stage after leaving the egg; a caterpillar, grub, or maggot.

larval (larval) a. of, or pertaining to, a larva or larva.

larvate, larvated (lår vat, -va-ted) a.

larviform (lar-vi-form) a. resembling a larva.

larviparous (lar-vip'a-rus) a. producing their young in the state of larve.

laryngeal, laryngean (la-rin-je-al, -an) a. of, or pertaining to, the larynx.

laryngismus (lar-in-jis'mus) n. a disease of the glottis, causing contraction

or closing of the opening.

laryngitis (lar-in-jī-tis) n. inflammation of the laryng.

laryngophony (lar-ing-gof-u-ni) n. [G. phōnē, sound] the sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope over the larynx.

as heard through the stethoscope over the larynx.

laryngoscope (lu-ring-gu-sköp) n. [G. larungx and skopein, view] an instrument with a reflecting mirror for examining the larynx.

laryngotomy and tomos, a cutting the operation of making an incision into the larynx.

larynx (lar-ingks) n. [C.] the upper part of the throat; a cartilaginous cavity serving to modulate the sound of the voice.

lascar (las-kar) n. [Per. lashkari, a soldier] a native East Indian sailor employed in European vessels; a camp follower.

lascivious (le-siv-i-us) u. [L.

lascivious (la-siv-i-us) a. [L. Larynx. loose; wanton; lewd; lustful; tending to produce voluptuous emotions; luxurious.

lasciviously (la-siv-i-us-li) adv. in a lascivious manner; lewdly; wantonly. lasciviousness (la-siv-i-us-nes) n. state or quality of being lascivious;

wantonness; lustfulness.

laserwort [laser-wurt] n. [L. laser, juice of laserwort] laserpitium] a plant of the genus

laserphum. (M.E. lasshe, cf. Ger. lasche, a flap] the thong of a whip; a cord; a string; a stroke with a whip or anything similar; a stroke of satire or sarcasm; a cut; an cyclash:—n.t. to strike with a lash; to whip or scourge, as a horse; to dash against, as waves; to tie or bind with a rope or cord; to satirize; to censure with severity;—v.t. to ply the whip; to strike at; to break out; to become unruly or extravagant. To lash out, to kick out, as a horse; to become extravagant.

lasher (lash-er) n. one that whips or lashes; a piece of rope for binding or making fast one thing

lashing (lash-ing) n. the act or process of flogging; lashing (lash-ing) n. the act or process of flogging; a rope for making things fast.

lass (las) n. (perhaps Scand.) a young woman; a girl; a sweetheart.

lassie (lasi) n. [dim. of lass] a little lass; a young girl.

lassitude (las-i-tūd) n. [L. lassus, faint] state of being relaxed or weak; languor of body

or mind; dulness; heaviness; weariness.

1asso (lasso) n. [Sp. lazo, fr. l. laqueus, a noose] a long rope or cord with a noose, used for catching wild horses, etc.;—v.t. to catch with the lasso.

1ast (last) a. [contr. of latest] following all the rest; final; closing; hindmost; next before the present;

incapable of being increased or surpassed; utmost; most unlikely; lowest; meanest;—adv. the last time; the others in order of time. On one's last legs, in a state of exhaustion; on the verge of ruin. The last day, the day of judgment. To the last, to the end; till death.

1ast footmark] a mould or form of the human foot,

last footmark] a mould or form of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed.

last (last) v. [A.S. léstan, to observe, last] to continue in time; to endure; to keep fresh, as fruits; to retain colour, as fabrics; to hold out, as a stock or store; to serve for the required time or purpose.

last (last) n. [A.S. hlæst, fr. hladan, to load] a weight or measure, generally estimated at 4000 lbs., but varying exceedingly as to different articles.

lastage (last-ij) n. charge for freight or carriage of goods; a duty on goods sold by the last.

laster (last-ter) n. in bootmaking, one that, or that which, fits the parts of a boot to the last.

lasting (last-time) n. continuing; enduring; durable; lasting long-standing; that may continue or endure; permanent; undecaying; -n. endurance.

lasting (las'ting) n. a species of very durable woollen stuff.

lastingly (lasting-li) adv. durably; with continuance.
lastingness (lasting-nes) n. the quality of lasting lasting.
lastly (lastli) adv. in the last place; in conclusion; at length; at last; finally.
latakia (latake'a) n. a superior quality of Turkish tobacco from Latakia in Syria.

latakia tobacco from Latakia in Syria.

latch (lach) n. [A.S. læccan, to catch] a small piece of iron or wood used to fasten a door; a catch:—pl. [Naut.] loops on the headline of a bonnet, by which it is fastened to the foot of a course, jib, or staysail (also latchings); —v.t. to catch or fasten by means of a latch. Latch-key, a key used for ruising the latch of a door; pass-key; check-key.

latchet (lach-et) n. [O.F. luchet, fr. L. luguens, a noose, snare] the string that fastens a shoc. late (lāt) a. [A.S. læt, slow] coming after others, or the end or close; existing not long ago, but not now; deceased; happening not long ago; last in any place, office, or character; coming after the usual season;—adv. after the usual time or the time appointed; not long after the usual time or the time appointed; not long after the usual time or the time appointed; not long

after the usual time or the time appointed; not long ago; lately; far in the night, day, week, or other particular period. Of late, in recent times; lately.

Latebricole (la-teb-ri-kol) a. [L. latebra, a hiding-place, fr. latebra, to lie hid, and colere, to dwell] living or dwelling in holes.

Lateen (la-ten) a. [F. fr. lations, latin] applied to a triangular sail, extended by a long yard, that hoists obliquely common in the Mediterranean.

that hoists obliquely, common in the Mediterranean. lately (lat'li) adv. not long ago; recently.

latence, latency (lättens, ten-si)n. the state of being latent.

lateness (lättens) n. state of being late or tardy, or of coming after the usual or appointed

time; time far advanced in any particular period.

latent (lattent) a. [L. latere, to lie hid or concealed] not visible or apparent; hid; concealed; secret. Latent heat, heat that is absorbed in changing a body from solid to liquid, or liquid to gas, without

laterally (late-ral-li) adv. by the side; sidewise; in the direction of the side.

Lateran (late-ran) n. the principal church in Rome (so called because the ground on

which it is built belonged to the family Lateranus).

latericeous (lat-e-rish/us) a. [L. later, a brick] like bricks; of the colour of bricks.

laterifolious (lat-e-ri-foli-us) a. [L. laters, side, and folium, leaf] growing by the side of a leaf [Bot.].

laterite (later-it) n. [L. htter, a brick] a brick coloured rock found in India.

lateritious See latericeous.

latescence (la-tes-ens)n. the quality or condition of being latescent.

latescent (la-tes-ent) a. [l..., ppr. of latescere, to lie hidden) becoming latent or obscure. latest (lattest) a. [supert. of late] longest after the usual time; tardiest.

latex (la-teks) n. [L.] the vital sap or fluid of plants. lath, lathe (lath) n. [A.S. læth, a district] a several hundreds (the term is used now only in Kent). lath (lath) n. [A.S. lætt, ef. Ger. latte, thin plate, lath] a thin, narrow board or slip of wood to support plastering, etc.;—v.t. to cover or line with laths. lathe (lāth) n. [Scand. ef. Icel. löth, a smith's lathe] a machine-tool for turning or shaping articles of wood, metal, or other material.

lather (lath-er) n. one that puts up laths for plaster work. lather (latif'er) n. [A.S. leāthor] foam or froth made by soap moistened with water; froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse;—v.s. to form a foam with water and soap;—v.t. to spread over with lather. lathing (lath-ing) n. a covering of laths on a wall; the act or process of covering with laths.

lathwork (lath-wurk) n. lathing.

lathy (lath'i) a. thin as a lath; long and slender.

laticiferous (lat-i-sif-e-rus) a. hearing or containing latex or sap [Bot.].

laticlave (lati-klav) n. [L. latus, broad, and clavus, a purple stripe on the tunic of a Roman senator.

latidentate (lat-i-den'tāt) a. [l..] broad-toothed.

latifolious (lat-i-fō-li-us) a. [L.] broad-leaved.

Latin (latin) a pertaining to the people of Latium, in Italy; Roman; composed in the language used by the Romans;—n. a native or inhabitant of ancient Latium; the language of the ancient Romans. Latin church, the Western, or R.C. church. Classical Latin, the Latin in use from 75 B.C. to 200 A.D., as in Catullus, Cesar, Vergil, Horace, Tacitus, etc. Late Latin, from about 200 to 6000 A.D., as in Claudian, Jerome, Augustine. Low, Mediaeval, or Middle Latin, from 600 to 1500 A.D. New or Modern Latin, Latin from 1500, as written by modern writers. Old Latin, the Latin in use before the classical period, as in the writings of Plautus and Cato.

Latinism (latinizm) n. a Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins. latinist (latinist) n. one skilled in Latin; a Latin scholar. latinity (latinist) n. the Latin tongue: specifically, purity of the Latin style or idiom. Latinize (latiniz) v.t. to give Latin terminations or forms to; to translate into Latin.

latish (la-tish) a. [late] somewhat late.

a body from solid to liquid, or liquid to gas, without increasing its temperature. Latent period, time elapsing between a stimulus and the beginning of a reaction.

latently (lat-i-ster-nal) a. [L.] having a broad, between a stimulus and the beginning of a reaction.

latently (lat-i-ster-nal) a. [L.] having a broad, between a stimulus and the beginning of a reaction.

latently (lat-i-ster-nal) a. [L.] having a broad, from a stimulus or breast-bone.

latitude (lat-i-tid in [L. ft. latus, broad] extent from a given side to side, or distance sidewise space—lone, looseness; laxity; breadth of signification; application, etc.; extent of deviation from a standard, as ide-| real-i-tid in at-i-tid in

latitudinarian (lat-i-tū-di-nā-ri-an) a. free; broad; liberal, csp. in religious principles or views;—n. one that exercises freedom in thinking; one that departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy.

latitudinarianism $\binom{\text{lat-i-tū-di-ne'ri-an-izm}}{n}$, freedom of opinion in matters pertaining to religious belief—hence, in a bad

in matters pertaining to religious belief—nence, in a bad sense, indulerence to religion.

latria (latri-a) n. [G. latreuein, to serve] the highest kind of worship, or that paid to God, distinguished from dulia, or worship of saints.[R.C.].

latrine (latren, latrin) n. [F. fr. L. lavare, to barracks, bospitals, etc.

latrobite (latro-bit) n. [named after Latrobe] a found in Labrador.

found in Labrador.

latten (latten) n. [O.F. laton, latten] a kind of brass or bronze; shect-tin; iron-plate covered with tin; milled brass reduced to different thicknesses. dold latten, very thin sheet gold, or brass, etc., gilded.

latter (later) a. [a variant of later] more late atter or recent; mentioned the last of two; later-day, belonging to recent times. Latter-day, Saints, Fifth Monarchy Men; Mormons. Latter-math, the aftermath.

latterly (lat'er-li) adv. in time not long past;

lattice (lat'is) n. [F. lattis, fr. (ler. latte, lath) any forming a net-work; esp. a window or window-blind;—a. consisting of cross pieces or net-work; furnished with a lattice; —v.t. to form into open work; to furnish with a lattice. Lattice-work, the arrangement of lathes, etc., forming a lattice.

laud (lawd) n. [L. laus, laudis, praise] a culogy; praise; commendation; that part of divine worship that consists in praise; music or singing in honour of anyone;—v.t. to praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to extol; to celebrate.

laudability (law-da-bil'-i-ti) n. landableness.

laudable [law'da-bl) a. worthy of being lauded; praiseworthy; commendable.
laudableness [law'da-bl-nes) n. quality of being laudable praiseworthiness.
laudably [law'da-bli) adv. in a manner deserving praise.
laudanum [law'da-num] n. [a variant of laudanum] [laudanum] a preparation of opium in spirit of wine: tineture of onum

spirit of wine; tincture of opium

laudation (law-da-shun) n. praise; commenda-

laudatory (law'da-tu-ri) a. containing praise; laudatory (law'da-tu-ri) a. containing praise; laugh (laf) v.t. [lmit., A.S. hlihan, to laugh] to ridicule or deride; to scorn; v.t. to give expression to pleasure, mirth, or sense of the ludicrous, by a twinkling of the eyes, contortion of the features, convolsive catching of the breath, and heaving or shaking of the sides; to smile or grin; to chuckle; to titter; to be merry or gay; to seem favourable, pleasant, or fertile; to shout for joy; —n. an expression of mirth peculiar to the human species; laughter. To laugh in one's sleeve, to laugh inwardly while maintaining a scrious countenance. To laugh off, to make light of. To laugh on the other side, or corner, of the mouth, to laugh on the wrong side of the mouth, or face, to be made to feel regret, vexation, or disappointment, esp. made to feel regret, vexation, or disappointment, espeature after exhibiting an exultant spirit. To laugh to scorn, to treat with contempt; to deride. Laughing-gas, nitrous oxide, so called because when inhaled it produces violent oxide, so called because when inhaled it produces violent exhilaration, which is followed by insensibility (used as an anesthetic). Laughing-hyena, Hyerne strict, so called from its cry. Laughing-jackass, the great king-fisher of Australia (Incelo gigas). Laughing-stock, an object of ridicule; a butt.

laughable (la'fa-bl) a. fitted to excite laughter; droll; indicrous; comical.

laughableness (la'fa-bl-nes) n. quality of being laughable.

laughably (la'fa-bl) adv. in a manner to excite laughter.

laugher (latfer) n. one that laughs, or that is fond of merriment.

laughingly (lating-li) adv. in a laughing or merry way.

laughter (lating-li) n an involuntary movement of the muscles of the face, or a peculiar expression of the eyes, indicating merriment or satisfaction, and usually attended by a sonorous and interrupted expulsion of air from the lungs.

laughterless (låf-ter-les) a. without laughter.

laumontite, laumonite (law'mon-tīt, laumonite, 1747-1834, the discoverer) a hydrous silicate

Laumont, 1747-1834, the discoverer] a hydrous silicate of aluminium and potassium; efflorescent zeolite.

launch, lanch (lansh) v.t. [O.F. lanchier, et. launch, lanch lanch (lansh) v.t. [O.F. lanchier, et. let fly; to dart; to send forth; to despatch; to lower or cause to slide into the water, as a boat or ship;—v.t. to go into the water; to push from the land, or out to sea—hence, to go forth, as into the world; to expatiate, as in talk or discussion; to plunge into, as expense;—a the sliding of a ship from the land into the water.

launch (lansh) n. [Sp. lancha] the largest size of boat belonging to a ship.

launder (lân-der) n. one that washes; a long, hollow trough that miners use for receiving the powdered ore from the box where it is bruised.

laundress (lân-ders) n. a female whose employment is to wash clothes; a washerwoman.

washerwoman.

laundry (lan-dri) n. [O.F. lavandier, fr. L. lavare, to wash] the place where clothes are washed; the morn where clothes are dried, mangled, and ironed. Laundry-maid, -man, a worker in a laundry. laura (law-ra) n. [C. an alley, lane] an aggregation of separate cells tenanted by monks. laureate (law-rc-at) v.t. to confer a university degree on formerly symbolized by crowning with a wreath of laurel: -a. (law-re-at) crowned with laurel; publicly honoured; -n. a poet (called the Poetlaureate) attached to the royal household, and composing verses for state or festive occasions (the office now is verses for state or festive occasions (the office now is practically a sinecure).

laureateship (law're-at-ship) n. office of the laureation (law-re-at-ship) n. the act of laureating or conferring a degree.

laurel (lor'el) n. [L. lauras] an evergreen shrub, having aromatic leaves of a lanceolate shape, with clusters of small, yellowish-white flowers in their axils; a consisting of laurel.

Laurentian (law-ren'shi-an) a. [fr. the river St. Lawrence] applied to a series of rocks north of the St. Lawrence river.

laurestine (lor-es-tin) n. an evergreen shrub of the south of Europe, with pinkish white flowers. Also laurustinus (lor-us-ti-nus).

lauriferous (law-rif-e-rus) a. [L. laurus and ferre, to bear] producing laurels. [la.va] n. [lt. lava, a stream, fr. L. lavare, to wash] the melted rock ejected by a volcano that

flows down its sides; this, when cooled.

lavatic (ke-vat-ik) a. consisting of, or resembling, lava.

lavation (la-va'shun) n. a washing or cleansing.

lavatory (lav'a-tu-ri) a [L. lavare, to wash] washing, or cleansing by washing; -n. a place for washing; a wash or lotion for a diseased part; a place where gold is obtained by washing

a place where gold is obtained by washing.

lave (lav) v.t. [L. lavare] to wash; to bathe; -v.i. to bathe; to wash one's self.

lave (lav) v.t. [A.S. laftan, to pour out water] to pour or throw out; to bale.

lavender (lav-en-der) n. [L. lavare, wash] an used in medicine and perfumery; a pale lilize colour; -v.t. to sprinkle with lavender. Lavender-water, a perfume composed of spirits of wine, ambergris, and the essential oil of lavender.

laver (laver) n. [L. lavare, to wash] a vessel for of the Jewish tabernacle; an edible purple seaweed, or

of the Jewish tabernacle; an edible purple seaweed, or

the dish made from it.

laverock (lav-er-ok) n. [M.E., cf. lark] a lark.

lavic (là-vik) a. pertaining to, or resembling, lava.

lavish (lav'ish) c. [E. lave, to throw out] prodigal; wastefui; extravagant; scattered in waste; profuse; immoderate; excessive; wild; unrestrained; -v.t. to expend or bestow with profusion; to squander. lavisher (lav'ish-er) n. one that lavishes; a spend-thrift.

lavishly (lav'ish-li) adv. with profuse expense; wastefully.

lavishness (lav'ish-nes) n. profusion; prodigality.

law (daw) n. [A.S. lanu, law, fr. Scand.] a rule of order or conduct established by authority: the appointed rules of a community or state for the control of its inhabitants, whether unwritten or enacted by formal statute; the regular method or sequence by which certain phenomena or effects follow certain conditions or causes etc.; one of the rules or principles by which any thing is regulated; any force, tendency, propension, or instinct, whether natural or acquired; the will of God, as the supreme moral ruler, concerning the character and conduct of all responsible beings; established usage; a rule, principle, or maxim of science or art; the Jewish or Mosaic code, in distinction from the Gospel; judicial process; litigation; legal science; jurisprudence. Law-abiding, obedient to law. Law-book, a book dealing with law and law cases. Law-burrows, a writ commanding one to give security against offering violence to another [Scots Law]. Law-giver, -maker, one that makes or enacts a law; a legislator. Law-giving, making or passing laws; legislative. Law-list, an annual publication containing lists of judges, etc., and other legal information. Law-lord, a peer that holds, or has held, high judicial office. Law Latin, the debased Latin used in legal documents. Law-maker, a legislator; a law-giver. Law-stationer, a stationer that sells the articles required by lawyers. Law of the land, the established law of a country. Sumptuary law, a law made to regulate apparel, food, and other things of a similar nature. To have the law of, or on, to go to law against. To lay down the law, to of, or on, to go to law against. To lay down the law, to

of, or on, to go to law against. To lay down the law, to speak as one having authority.

lawful (law-fool) a. conformable to law; legal, as a transaction; allowed by law; constituted or confirmed by law; rightful, as a claim.

lawfully (law-fool-i) adv. in accordance with law; without violating law; legally.

lawfulness (law-fool-nes) n. quality of being conformable to law; legality.

lawless (law-fool-nes) to law; legality.

lawless (law-fool-nes) regardless of moral or social restraints or requirements; self-willed; reckless; wild.

lawlessly (law-les-li) adv. in a lawless manner.

lawlessness (law-les-nes) n. quality or state of being lawless.

lawn (lawn) n. [M.E. luund, fr. O. F. lande, a plain, fr. Bret. lann, a bushy shrub] an open space between woods; a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of, or around, a house or mansion.

Lawn-mower, a machine for mowing a lawn. Lawn-tennis an out-less representations a lawn with problem. tennis, an outdoor game played on a lawn, with rackets

and a small ball, by two or four persons.

1awn (lawn, n. IF., fr. Luon, a town near Rheims)

1ertain parts of the official robes of a bishop—hence,

the official dress itself.

lawny (law'ni) a. level, as a plain; like a lawn; made of lawn.

lawsuit (law-sui) n. a process in law for the recovery to fa supposed right; an action instituted by anyone to compel another to do him justice.

lawyer (law-yer) n. one versed in the laws, or a prehending attorneys, counsellors, solicitors, harristers, sergeants, and advocates; in Scripture, an expounder of the Messic law. the Mosaic law.

lawyerly (law-yer-li) a. judicial; legal; formal.

lax (laks) a. [L. laxus] loose; wide; not firm; flabby; soft; loose in texture; vague in meaning; inexact; loose in morals or discipline; unrestrained; unconfined; having too frequent alvine discharges.

laxation (lak-sä-shun) n. [L. laxare, to loosen] act of loosening or slackening, or the

state of being loose or slackened.

tate of being loose or slackened.

laxative (lak'sa-tiv. a. having the power of loosenrelaxes the bowels; a gentle purgative.

laxativeness (lak'sa-tiv.nes) n. the quality of
being laxative.

laxist (lak'sist) n. a theologian who held that
slightly probable opinions might be held.

(lak'si-ti) n. [L.] quality of being lax or loose;
slackness; want of exactness; vagueness;
licentiousness; dissoluteness. Also laxness.

laxly (laks'li) adv. in a lax or loose manner; loosely.

laxly (laks-li) adv. in a lax or loose manner; loosely. lay (lā) v.t. [A.S. legan, causative form of liegum, to lie] to put or place; to set down or upon; to place along; to place in order; to dispose; to beat down, as corn; to settle, as dust by rain; to fix, as stones in building; to still, as wind; to appease, as passion; to exorcise, as an evil spirit; to spread on a surface, as colour; to set in order; to prepare, as the table; to put in the earth; to plant; to turn to; to apply, as the hand; to impose, as a tax; to impute, as blame; to inflict, as punishment; to enjoin, as duty; to exhibit as an indictment; to wager or stake, as a bet; to bring forth and drop, as eggs; to bury; to station, as an ambush; to form, as a scheme or plot; to state; to allege;—v.i. to bring or produce eggs; to take a position. To lay a cable, to twist the strands. To lay about one, to strike on all sides. To lay aside, to put on one side; to abandon. To lay

away, to lay by for preservation. To lay before, to submit to: to bring to the notice of. To lay by, to discard; to put aside for future use. To lay down, to resign; to relinquish. To lay hold of, to grasp; to seize. To lay in, to store up. To lay it on, to be extravagant, to charge exorbitantly. To lay on, to supply, as water, gas, etc.; to apply with force; to strike; to prepare for printing. To lay open, to expose. To lay out, to expend; to plan; to dispose in order. To lay siege to, to besiege. To lay to, to apply with vigour; to bring a ship to rest. To lay to heart, to feel strongly or deeply. To lay up, to store up; to confine to bed or room, as by illness. To lay waste, to devastate.

1ay (la) n. [Ger. lane] a row; a stratum; a layer; a wager; a bet; a venture; an undertaking.

1ay (la) n. [O.F.] pertaining to the laity, as distinct from the clergy; unprofessional, not belonging to, or proceeding from, the profession concerned. Lay brother, a man that serves the monks in a monastery, but is exempt from their studies and religious duties. Lay sister, a woman that occupies a similar position in a nunnery. Lay lord, a civil lord of the Admiralty.

lay (la) past tense of the verb lie.

layer (la'er) n. one that, or that which, lays:—[M.E. over another; a course, as of bricks, stones, and the like; a shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation;—v.t. to propagate by bending a living stem into the soil, the shoot striking root while being fed by the parent plant. Layer-on, one that lays on; one that feeds sheets to a printing machine. a printing machine.

layette (lā-yet') n. [F.] a complete outfit for a new-born infant.

lay-figure (la-figur) n. [D.] a jointed figure used by painters, sculptors, etc., in imitation of the human body.

laying (laking) n. the first coat on laths, of plasterers' two-coat work; act or period of laying eggs; the eggs laid.

layman (la'man) n. [E. lay and man] one of the people, in distinction from the clergy; a lay clerk; a lay-figure.

lay clerk; a lay-figure.

1azar (fil-zkr, laz-ar) n. [F. lazare, fr. Lazarus, the beggar in the parable, Luke xvi. 20] a person infected with a foul and pestilential disease. Lazar-house, a lazaretto. Lazar-like, like a lazar; full of sores. Lazar-man, a sick beggar; a lazar.

1azaretto (laz-a-ret-trò) n. [It.] a public hospital or pest-house for the reception of diseased

persons; a hospital for quarantine.

azarists, Lazarites (lazarist, -īt) n. for the Congregation of the Mission, a religious order in the R.C. church, founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1624. lazily (lāzili) adv. in a lazy sluggishly; idly; heavily.

laziness (lazines) n. indolence; sluggishness; habitual sloth; slowness; tardiness.

lazuli (laz-u-lī) n. Same as lapis-lazuli

12ZUII (laz-ū-lī) n. Same as lapis-lazuli.

12ZY (lā-zi) a. [Low Ger. lasich, losich, languid, idle] disinclined to action or exertion; naturally or habitually slothful; idle; indolent; moving slowly, or apparently with labour; sluggish; tedious. Lazy-bones, a lazy fellow; an idler. Lazy-tongs, a kind of composite tongs by which one can pick up an object at a distance.

12ZZATONE (daz-u-rône) n. [It fr. Lazarus] one by begging and doing odd jobs now and again.

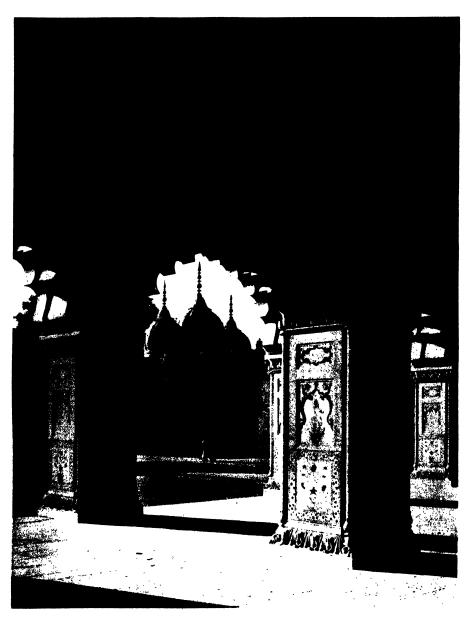
12a (lē) n. [A.S. leāh] a meadow or sward land; in rotation of crops, land under grass or clover.

12a (lēch) v. [A.S. leacan, to moisten] to wash, as ashes, by causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali:—v.t. to pass through by percolation;—n. a quantity of wood-ashes through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali; a tub in which ashes are leached.

12d (led) n. [A.S. leād] a well known metal of a dull

lead (led) n. [A.S. leid] a well known metal of a dull white colour with a cast of blue; an article made of lead, as a plumnet, used in sounding at sea; in printing, a thin plate of type metal, used to separate lines; sheets of lead used as a covering for roofs; a small cylinder of





THE PEARL MOSQUE AT DELHI.

The Pearl Mosque, of which the domes are seen here, is one of the loveliest architectural remains of Moghul times. The Moghul Emperors ruled from the Palace inside this fort.

black lead or plumbago, used in pencils:—v.t. to cover with lead; to fit with lead; [Print.] to widen, as the space between lines, by inserting a lead or leads. Lead-line, line used for sounding. Lead-pencil, an instrument for writing or drawing, made of plumbago or black lead. lead (led) v.t. [A.S. lædan, to lead] to show the way to; to conduct; to guide by the hand, as a child or animal; to direct, as a chief or commander; to govern; to introduce by going first; to precede; to draw; to entice:

or animal; to direct, as a chief or commander; to govern; to introduce by going first; to precede; to draw; to entice; to allure; to influence; to pass; to spend;—v.i. to go before and show the way; to conduct, as a chief or commander; to tend to; to draw towards; to exercise influence or authority;—z. precedence; guidance. To lead apos in hell, is said to be the lot of old maids there. To lead astray, to lead into error. To lead by the nose, to cause to follow submissively, as a bear is led by a ring through its nose. To lead off to reake a start. a ring through its nose. To lead off, to make a start. To lead up to, to bring about or introduce by degrees. leaded (led'ed) a. fitted with lead; set in lead; separated by leads, as the lines of a page. (led'n) a. made of lead; heavy; indisposed to action; dull.

leader (lê-der) n. a guide; a conductor; a chief; a commander; the chież of a party or faction; the editorial article in a newspaper; a horse placed in advance of others, or one of a forward pair; [Mus.] a performer that leads a band or choir; pl. a row of dots used in tables of contents, etc., to lead the eye to the end of a line. Leader-writer one that writes leaders. Leader-writer, one that writes leaders or of a line. editorial articles.

leaderette (le-der-et') n. a short editorial article.

leadership (fëder-ship) n. the state, condition, or office, of a leader.

leading (fëding) a. chief; principal; most important or influential; showing the way by going first;—n. the act of conducting; leadership; ability to lead; guidance; direction. Leading-strings, strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk—bayers a state of dependence.

strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk—hence, a state of dependence.

leading (led-ing) n. lead, or sheets or articles of lead collectively.

leadsman (ledz-inan) n. the sailor that heaves the lead in sounding.

leaf (lef) n. [A.S.] a deciduous shoot from the stem or branch of a plant or tree, thin and palmated in shape, and reticulated in texture for the claboration of the sap; figuratively, promise or hope; part the sap; figuratively, promise or hope; part of a book containing two pages; side or division, as of a double door, shutter, etc.; movable side of a table, or one of the parts movable side of a table, or one of the parts of a telescope table; a foliated or thinly beaten plate, as of gold, silver, etc.;—r.t. to shoot out leaves; to produce leaves. Leaf-beetle, a becele of the family Chrysomelide. Leaf-bud, the rudiment of a young branch, or a growing point covered with rudimentary leaves called scales. Leaf-metal, Dutch gold. Leaf-mould, leaves tole, foot-walk, decayed and reduced to mould, used as or lent-stalk; c. manure. Leaf-stalk, the petiole or stalk that supports a leaf. To take a leaf out of one's book, to follow one's example; to imitate. To turn over a

to follow one's example; to imitate. To turn over a new leaf, to change one's manner of life for the better.

leatage (le'fij) n. leaves collectively; foliage.

leafed (left) a. having leaves.

leafiness (le'fi-nes) n. a state of being full of leaves.

leafless (lef'les) a. destitute of leaves.

leaflessness (lef-les-nes) n. the state of being leafless.

leaflet (leff-let) n. a little leaf; one of the divisions of a compound leaf.

leafy (le'fi) a. full of leaves.

league (leg) n. [O.F. legue, fr. Celt.] an old measure of length or distance, equal, in Britain and the United States, to three geographical miles (used chiefly at sea).

league (lēg) n. [It. lega, fr. L. ligare, to bind] a combination of two or more parties for promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design

in concert; a national contract or compact; confederacy; coalition; combination; -v.i. to unite in a league or confederacy; to confederate.

leaguer (16-ger) n. one that unites in a league; a confederate.

leaguer (16-ger) n. [D., cf. beleaguer] a camp; investment of a town or fort; siege.

leak (lēk) n. [Icel. lēka, to drip] a crack, crevice, fissure, or hole in a vessel, that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape; the oozing or passing of water, or other fluid or liquor, through a crack, fissure, or aperture in a vessel, either into it or out of it;—v. to let water or other liquid into or out of a vessel through a hole, crevice, or other defect. To leak out, to become known or public in an irregular or underhand way. To spring a leak, to open or crack, so as to admit water.

leakage (lē-kij) n. a leaking, or the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking; an allowance of a certain rate per cent, for the leaking

an allowance of a certain rate per cent, for the leaking of casks.

leakiness (le-ki-nes) n. the state of being leaky.

leaky (le-ki) a. letting water or other liquor leak in or out.

leal (lel) a. [O.F., cf. loyal] faithful; loyal; true.

lean (len) v.t. [A.S. hlænan, to make to lean] to cause to lean; to incline; to support or rest:—v.i. to deviate or move from a perpendicular position or line; to bend; to incline; to rest upon; to depend on; to rely; to tend towards; to have a propensity or inclination in favour of. in favour of

lean (len) a. [A.S. hlæne] wanting in flesh; slender; spare; thin; meagre;—n. that part of flesh that consists of muscle without the fat.

leaning (le-ning) n. inclination; bias.

leanness (le-ning) n. inclination; blas.

leanness (len-nes) n. condition of being lean; thinness; want of flesh; meagreness.

leap (lep) v.t. [A.S. hleāpan] to pass over by leaping; to copulate with; to cover;—v.t. to spring from the ground; to vault; to make a sudden jump; to bound; to skip; to fly out; to start; to spring upon with sudden violence; to dance for joy;—n. act of leaping; a jump; space passed by leaping; a hazardous of venturesome act; copulation. Leap-frog, a play among hoys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him. Leap-year, a year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which leaps over a day more than a common year, giving to February 29 days. A leap in the dark, a step of which the consequences cannot be foreseen.

leaper (le-per) n. one that leaps.

leaping [6:ping) n. the act of jumping or passing by a leap.

learn (10:ping) n.t. [10:ping) n. the act of jumping or passing learn (10:ping) n.t. [10:ping) n.t. [10:ping) to acquire new knowledge or ideas from or concerning; to acquire skill in anything:—n.t. to receive information or intelligence; to gain or acquire knowledge; to take pattern or example from.

learnable (ler-na-bl) a, that may be learned.

learned (ler-ned) a. versed in literature or science; well acquainted with arts; knowing; skilful, containing or exhibiting learning; versed in scholastic, as distinct from other, knowledge.

learnedly (ler-ned-li) adv. with learning or erudition.

learnedness (ler-ned-nes) n. state of being learnedness (ler-ner) n. one that acquires knowledge, as learner by instruction, or by personal observation or study; a scholar; a disciple; a pupil; a student. learning (ler-ning) n. the knowledge of principles knowledge acquired by experience or observation—hence, practical acquaintance with, or skill in; the matter or subjects of instruction; letters; science; literature.

leasable (le-sa-bl) a. that may be leased.

lease (les) n. [F. laisser, to let, relinquish, fr. L. lawre, to loose] a letting of lands or tenements to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, for a rent or compensation reserved; the contract for such letting; any tenure by grant or permission; the time for which such a tenure holds good:—v.t. to grant the

temporary possession of lands, tenements, or heredita-

nents, to another, for a rent reserved; to let.

leasehold (les-hold) a. held by lease;—n. a tenure held by lease.

leaseholder (les-hold-der) n. a tenant under a lease.

leash (lēsh) n. [O.F. lesse, fr. L. laxus, loose] a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser his dog; a brace and a half; three creatures of any kind, esp. greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares:—v.t. to bind; to hold by a string. least (löst) a. [A.S. læst, supert. of little] smallest; most diminutive in size, strength, degree, etc.; feeblest; faintest; minutest; most insignificant;—udv. in the smallest or lowest degree. At least, at the least; at any rate. at any rate.

leastways, leastwise (lest waz, wiz) least;

however.

leather (letn'er) n. [A.S. lether] the skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use; dressed hides collectively;—n. made of leather; leathern;—v.t. to thrash, as with a strap of leather. Leather-back, a turtle of the family Dermochelydide. Leather-carp, a scaleless kind of carp. Leather-cloth, a fabric covered with a waterproof composition like leather. Leather-coat, anything with a tough coat, as an apple or potato. Leather-dresser, one that dresses or finishes leather. Leather-wood, a North American shruh of the genus Direa. or finishes leather. Leashrub of the genus Dirca.

leathern (letti-ern) a. made of leather; consisting of leather.

leathery (leth-er-i) a. resembling leather; tough. leave (lev) n. [A.S. leāf] liberty granted; permission; licence; a formal parting of friends; farewell; adieu. Leave-taking, parting salutation. To take leave

adieu. Leave-taking, parting salutation. To take leave of, to bid farewell to.

[leave] (lev) v.t. [A.S. läfin, to leave a heritage] to quit; to forsake; to relinquish; to suffer to remain; to have remaining at death—hence, to give by will; to bequeath; to commit to, as a deposit; to intrust; to permit or allow; to refer; to cease from; to forbear;—v.t. to cease; to desist; to depart from; to withdraw. To leave alone, to let alone; to suffer to remain undisturbed. To leave off, to desist from; to cease to wear. To leave out, to omit. to wear. To leave out, to omit.

leave (lev) v.i. [E. leuf] to send out leaves; to come into leaf; to leaf.

leaved (levd) a. furnished with foliage or leaves; having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds, as a table, gate, etc.

leaven (lev-n) n. [F. levain, fr. L. levare, to raise] a larger quantity, produces fermentation in it, and renders it light; anything that makes a general change in the mass; -v.t. to excite fermentation in; to raise and make light, as dough; to taint; to imbue.

light, as dough; to taint; to imbue.

leavening (levining) n. act of making light by means of leaven; that which leavens.

leaves (levz) n.pl. of lew; the foliage of trees; the pages of a book; the teeth of a pinion.

leavings (levings) n.pl. things left; remnant; relius; refuse; offal.

lecher (lechier) n. [0.F. lecher, to lick, cf. lick] a man given to lewdness; -v. to practise lewdness; to indulge in carnal desires.

lecherous (lechier-us) a. addicted to lewdness; lecherous (lechier-us) a. addicted to lewdness; lecherously (lechier-us) a. addicted to lewdness; lewd; provoking lust; lascious.

lecherousness (lech'er-us-nes) n. strong propensity to indulge the sexual appetite.

sexual appetite.

lechery (lech'eri) n. free indulgence of sensual desire; lewdness; lust.

lectern (lek'tern) n. [corruption for Low L. lectrinum] a book-stand for holding the volumes from which the church service is read (usually of brass or highly polished wood, and often in the form of a bird with expanded wings); a reading desk of wood, stone, or marble, of various construction.



lection (lek'shun) n. [L. legere, pp. lectus, to read] book; a reading; a portion of Scripture read in divine

lectionary (lek-shun-a-ri) n. a book containing portions of Scripture to be read for particular days.

lectisternium (lek-ti-ster-ni-um) n. [l.] a sacrifice to the gods in the

nature of a feast.

lector (lek-tur) n. a reader; an ecclesiastic in minor orders in the early church.

lectual (lek-tū-al) u. [L. lectus, bed] that confines to bed.

lecture (lek-tur) n. [L. legere, pp. lectus, to read] a discourse on any subject, esp. a formal or methodical discourse intended for instruction; a magisterial reprinand; a formal reproof; -v.t. to instruct by discourses; to instruct authoritatively; to reprove; v.z. to read or deliver a formal discourse; to practise reading lectures for instruction. Lecture-room, a room in which lectures are delivered.

lecturer (lek-tur-er) n. one that reads or pronounces the parish to assist the rector, vicar, or curate.

lectureship (lek'tūr-ship) n. the office of a

led (led) past tense and past participle of the verb lead. Led horse, a spare horse led by a groom or servant; a pack-horse.

ledge (lej) n. [cf. Sw. lang, the rim of a cask] a part; a shelf; a ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea; a small moulding.

ledged (lejd) a. furnished with, or like, ledges.

ledger (lej'cr) n. [cf. D. legger, one that lies down] a book lying open for record or inspection; specifically, the principal account-book among merchants, into which entries from the journal, cash-book, etc., are transferred in brief form; a large, flat stone, such as is frequently laid over a tomb; one of the pieces of timber

used in forming a scaffolding.

1ee (lē) n. [feel. hlē, lee (of a ship)] a place defended from the wind—hence, that part of the hemisphere toward which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds:—a. of, or pertaining to, the part or side opposite to that against which the wind blows. Lee-board, a board lowered on the side of a flat-bottomed vessel to prevent its drifting to leeward. Lee-shove, the shore towards which the wind blows. Lee-side, side of a vessel opposite to the direction from which the wind is blowing. Lee-tide, a tide flowing in the same direction as the wind. Under the lee, on the side sheltered from

leech (lech) n. [A.S. liec, one that heals] a used for the local abstraction of blood; n.t. to treat with medicine; to heal; to bleed by the use of leeches. Leech-craft, the art of healing; skill in treating or curing disease.

leech (lech) n. [Scand.] the border or edge of a sail

leech (lek) n. [A.S. leāc, a leek, plant, ql. hem-lock] a garden plant allied to the onion, having a cylindrical body of succulent leaves which are eatable (the national emblem of the Welsh). To eat the leek, to be compelled to retract offensive statements.

leer (ler) n. [A.S. hlaār, the cheek, or face] an oblique amorousness, or triumph;—v.i. to look with a leer.

leer (ler) n. [lie, to be placed] a chamber in which glass is slowly cooled and annealed.

lees (lez) n.pl. [F. lie] the coarser parts of a liquor that settle at its bottom: sediment; dregs.

leet (let) n. [A.S.] an assembly or convention of the people; an ancient English court.

leet division, or share; a list of candidates nominated for election to office. A short leet, a selected list of candidates.

candidates.

leeward (leeward, loo'ard) a. [lee] pertaining to, or in the direction of, the part toward which the wind blows;—adv. toward the lee, or that part toward which the wind blows (opposed to windward).

leeway (le wa) n. the lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course; loss of progress. To make up leeway, to make up for lost time.

progress. To make up leeway, to make up for lost time.

left (left) a. [A.S. left, lyft, worthless] in the direction, or on the side of, the part opposed to the right of the body;—n. the side opposite to the right; in legislative assemblies, the left side of the speaker's chair, where the opposition usually sit. Left-hand, the hand on the loft side. Left-handed, having the left hand or arm more strong and dexterous than the right-hence, clumsy; awkward; sinister; malicious. Left-handed marriage, see morganatic. Left-handeness, the quality of being left-handed. Left-hander, a blow with the left hand; a sudden unexpected blow or attack. Left-off, cast off.

leg (leg) n. [Icel. leggr, leg, shin] the limb of an animal used in supporting the body; esp. that part of the limb from the knee to the foot; any long and slender support on which any object rests. On one's last legs, standing, esp. to speak. To be on one's last legs, see last. To find one's legs, to acquire ease in. To give a leg to, to help; assist by supporting the leg. To stand on one's own legs, to depend on one's self. legacy leg-a-si) n. [L. legacy, to bequeath] a gift legacy duty, a duty imposed on legacies, increasing as relationship becomes more distant. Legacy hunter, one that seeks to obtain a legacy by flattery or servility. legal (lê-gal) a. [L. lex, legis, law] according to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace; governed by the rules of law, as distinguished from free grace; governed by the rules of law, as distinguished from the rules of equity; constitutional; legitimate. Legal tender, that may be lawfully used in paying a debt. legalism (lê-gal-izin) n. strictness in adhering to law, or trusting to conformity to the law. legalist (lê-gal-izin) n. strictness in adhering to law, without the inward principle.

or apply in a legal spirit.

legally (16-gal-i) adv. lawfully; according to law; in a manner permitted by law.

legalness (legal-nes) n. legality.

legate (legat) n. [L. legatus, fr. legare, to send with a commission] an ambassador or envoy; the pope's ambassador (a cardinal or bishop) to

a foreign prince or state.

legatee (leg-a-te) n. one to whom a legacy is hequeathed.

legateship (leg'at-ship) n. the office of a legate.

legatine (lega-tin) a. pertaining to a legate; made by, or proceeding from, a legate.
legation (le-ga-shun) n. the commissioning one person to act for another; a legate and the persons associated with him in his mission; the official residence of a diplomatic minister at a foreign court.

legato (le-ga'tō) adv. [It.] in a smooth and gliding manner (opposed to staccato) [Mus.];—n. a smooth, gliding manner, or a piece of music performed in this way.

legator (leg-a-tor', le-ga-tur) n. a testator.

legend (lej'end) n. [L. legere, to read] a chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins or refections; any marvellous story or incident respecting the saints—hence, any ancient tale; unauthentic fable; family tradition; an inscription or motto, as on a shield, medal, coin, etc. Golden legend, a collection of lives of the saints and histories of festivals (popular in the middle ages, but now discredited).

legendary (lej-en-da-ri) a. consisting of legends; strange; fabulous;—n. a book of legends or romantic tales; a relater of legends.

legendist (lej'en-dist) n. a writer of legends.

leger (lej'er) a. [O.F.] small, light. Leger-line, a extent beyond the usual five lines [Mus.]

legerdemain (lej-er-de-mān') n. [F. léger, trick performed with such art and advoitness that the manner or art eludes observation; sleight of hand. legged (legd) a. (legl) having legs (used in composition, as a two-legged animal). legging (leg-ing) n. [leg] a cover for the leg, legging (leg-ing) a. [leg] a cover for the leg, legging (leg-ing) a. [leg] a cover for the leg, legging (leg-ing) a. [leg] a cover for the leg, legging (leg-ing) a. [leg] a cover for the leg, legging (leg-ing) a.

leggy (leg-i) a. having unusually long legs.

leghorn (leg-horn) n. a kind of straw used for bonnets and hats, so called because it was originally imported from Leghorn, in Italy; a hat made of this material:—a. made of, or relating to, leghorn straw. legiblity (lej-i-bil-t-li) n. quality or state of being legible.

legible (leji-bil-ti) a. [L. legere, to read] capable of being read; capable of being discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications.

legibleness (lej-i-bl-nes) n. quality or state of being legible; legibility.

legibly (lej-i-bli) adv. in such a manner as may be read.

legion (le-j-i) n. [L. legere, to gather, to levy] in ancient Rome a body of infantry, consisting of from four thousand two hundred to six thousand men; a military force a great number: multitude. Legion of or from four housand two hundred to six thousand men; a military force; a great number; multitude. Legion of Honour, a French order of merit, founded by Napoleon I., as a reward for civil and military services.

legionary (ic-jun-ri) a. relating to, or consisting of, a legion, or of legions; containing a great number;—n. one of a legion.

legislate (lej-is-lat) n.t. [L. lex, legis, law, and ferre, pp. latus, to bear] to make or enact a law or laws.

enact a law or laws.

legislation (lej-is-lā/shun) n. the act of legis-legislation, legislation affecting the interests of a particular class.

particular class.

legislative (lej-is-lā-tiv) a. making or giving laws; having power to enact, as a council or legal body; enacted by authority; prescribed, as a law or rule; constitutional; legal.

legislatively (lej-is-lā-tiv-li) adv. by legislations (lej-is-lā-tiv-li) adv. by legislaties legislator (lej-is-lā-tiv) n. a lawgiver; one that makes laws for a state or community; a member of a legislative assembly.

legislature (lej-is-lā-tūr) n. the body of men in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws.

power to make and repeal laws.

legist (le-jist) n. [F. fr. L. lex, law] one skilled in the laws.

legitimacy (le-jit-i-ma-si) n. accordance with law; legitimacy lawfulness of birth; genuineness or reality; logical sequence or validity; the accordance of an action or measure with established law.

legitimate (le-jit-i-māt) v.t. [I. legitimats, lawful; to legalize; to render legitimate; to communicate the rights of a legitimate child to one that is illegitimate;—a. (le-jit-i-māt) accordant with law; lawfully begotten or born; genuine; real; following by natural sequence; in accordance with established usage.

legitimately (le-jit-i-mat-li) adv. in a legitimately (le-jit-i-mat-li) adv. the state legitimateness (le-jit-i-mat-nes) n. the state legitimation (le-jit-i-māt-lun) n. the act of privileges of lawful birth.

privileges of lawful birth.

legitimatist (le-jit-i-ma-tist) n. a legitimist.

legitimism (le-jit-i-mizm) n. the princip'es of legitimists. (le-jit-i-mizm) n. the princip'es of legitimists. (le-jit-i-mist) n. one that upholds hereditary monarchical government and divine right; csp. a supporter of the claim of the elder branch of the Bourbon family (descended from Louis XIV.) to the French crown, in opposition to that of the Orleans family (descended from Louis XIV.'s brother, the Duke of Orleans).

legitimization (le-jit-i-mizā-shun) n. legitilegitimize (le-jit-i-miz)v.t. to legitimate or make lawful.

legless (leg-les) a. having no legs.

legume, legumen (leg-um, le-gu-men) n.; pt. legumens, legumina (le-gu-mens, -gu-mina) [L. legumen, fr. legere, dehiscent into two

valves, and having the seeds attached at one suture, as the pea.



legumine (le-gū'min) n. a substance like casein,

Legume of pea obtained from the seeds of most leguminous plants. leguminous (le-gū'-mi-nus) a. pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse; bearing

legumes as seed-vessels. legumes as seed-vessels.

leiotrichous (li-otri-kus) a. [G. leios, smooth, and thrix, trichos, hair] having smooth hair; belonging to the smooth-haired races.

Leipoa (li-pō'a) n. [native name] a genus of Australian mound-birds of the family

Megapodidæ.

leisure (lezh'ur, le'zhur) n. [M.E. leyser, fr. L. leisure licere, to be permitted freedom from occupation or business; vacant time; spare or unemployed time; also convenient time; convenience; ease; -a. unoccupied; idle. At leisure, free from occupation. At one's leisure, at one's convenience; at any time otherwise unoccupied.

leisured (fezh'urd, lê'zhurd) a. having ample leisure.

leisurely (lezh-ur-li, lö-zhur-li) a. exhibiting or employing leisure; deliberate; slow;—adv. in a deliberate manner; slowly.

leman (le-man, lem-an) n. [A.S. leof, loved, and mann, man, woman] a sweetheart; a gallant or mistress; a paramour.

lemma (len-a) n. (G. lēmma, a thing taken, fr. lemma (len-a) n. (G. lēmma, a thing taken, fr. lemma (len-a) n. (G. lēmma) a sumption or premise taken for granted; a preliminary proposition assumed or proved, to aid in the demonstration of another

remarkable for its periodic migrations,

in great swarms southward.

lemniscate (lem-nis-kat) n. form of the figure 8.

form of the figure 8.

lemon (lem'un) n. [F. limon, fr. Lemning. Pers. limān] an oval or roundish fruit resembling the orange, and containing an intensely acid pulp; the tree that produces lemons. Lemon-grass, a sweet-scented Indian grass. Lemon-kall, an effervescing drink made by mixing potassium bicarbonate with lemon juice. Lemon-squassh, sodawater, lemon-juice, and ice. Lemon-squassh, sodawater, lemon, binoxalate of potash.

lemonade (lem-un-ād) n. lemon juice mixed with lemon de (lem-un-ād) n. lemon juice mixed with lemon its nocturnal habits) one of a family of nocturnal mammals allied to the monkeys, but of small size, and having a sharp, fox-like muzzle (they are natives of Madagascar and the neighbouring islands). lemures (lem-un-contain the size) and having a sharp, fox-like muzzle (they are natives of Madagascar and the neighbouring islands). lemures the Romans to the spirits of the departed. lend (lend) v.t. [A.S. læman, fr. læn, a loan] to grant the temporary use of, on condition of return, or receiving an equivalent in money or kind; to afford or give in general; to furnish or supply, as aid; to permit the use of, as one's name to a bill; to let for hire or compensation. compensation.

iendable (len'da-bl) a. capable of being lent. lender (len'der) n. one that lends; esp. one that makes a business of lending money on interest

length (length) n. [A.S. length, fr. lang, long the extent of a body from end to end, or the longest linear measure parallel to its sides; extension;

longitude, as opposed to latitude; a certain portion or extent of space; space of time; duration; esp. continuance or long duration; extent; reach; intervening distances, as in racing; -nt. measures of fabric for ladies dresses. At full length, fully extended. At length, to, or in, the full extent; after a time; at last.

lengthen (lengthn) v.t. to extend in length; to elongate; to extend in time; to protract; to occupy time with; to expand; to draw out in pronunciation; -v.t. to grow longer; to extend in length.

lengthily (leng'thi-li) adv. at great length.

lengthiness (leng-thi-nes) n. state of being lengthy; prolixity.
length-wiz adv. in the direction of the length.

lengthy (leng-thi) a. having length; immoderately long; prolix.

lenience, leniency (lēn² yens, -yen-si)
lenient (lēn²-yent) a. [L. lenier, ppr. leniens, entis,
to soften] softening; mitigating; acting
without rigour or severity; mild; element; merciful.

leniently (len'yent-li) adv. in a lenient manner.

lenitive (leni-tiv) a. softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; encollent; assuasive;

—n. a medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain; a mild purgative; a laxative; that which tends to allay passion or excitement; a palliative.

lenity (leni-ti) n. [L. lenis, soft, mild] mildness of temper; tendercross; softness; clemency.

leno (lö-nö) n. [lt.] a t...n linen cloth made in imitation of muslin

lens (lenz) n. [L., a lentil, so called from its shape]
a piece of glass or other
transparent substance, ground with

two opposite regular surfaces, either both curved, or one curved and the other plane, used, either singly or combined, in optical instruments, for changing the direction of the rays of light, and thus magnifying objects, or otherwise modifying vision; the crystalline humour.

Lent (lent) n. [A.S. lencten, spring, lent] a fast of forty days, beginning with Ash Wednesday and continuing till Easter, commemorative of the fast of our Saviour. Lent-lily, the daffold!

lenten (len'ten) a. pertaining to Lent: used in Lent -

hence, spare, plain. lenticular (len-tik'ū-lar) a. [L. lenticularis, fr. lens, lentil] resembling a lentil in size or form; having the form of a double convex lens; lentiform.

there are six varieties, as shown in section in the figures, viz., a, double-convex; b, plano-convex; c, double-concave; d plano-concave; a meniscus; f, concave-

Lenses.

Of suberical lenses

lenticularly (len-tik-ū-lar-li) adv. in a lenticularly (len-tik-ū-lar-li) adv. in a lenticular manner.

lentiform (len-ti-form) a, having the form of a lens; lenticular.

lentiginose, lentiginous (len - tij'i-

scurfy; freckled; covered with minute dots.

lentigo (len-ti-go) n. [L. lens, a lentil] a freckle; a freckly eruption or condition.

lentil (len-til) n. (0. F. lentille, fr. L. lens, lentis] a for fodder, and for its quals which we a clibb.

for fodder, and for its seeds, which are edible. lento (len-tō) adv. [It.] slowly and gently in music.

Leo (18-6) n. [L.] the lion, the fifth sign of the

leonine (13'u-nīn) n. [L.] [Etym. doubtful] said of a kind of Latin verse rhyming at the middle and end.

leoninely (le'-u-nîn-li)

leonine manner. leopard (lep'ard) n. [O.F. fr. L. fr. (l. leān, lion, and nardos, pard] a carnivorous digitigrade mammal of the genus Felis (it is of a yellow or fawn colour, with black spots along the back and sides; it is found in India and Λ frica).

leopardess (lep-ard-es) n. a female leopard.

leopardess (lep-ard-es) n. a female leopard.

leper (lep-er) n. [G. lepra, leprosy, fr. lepein, to peel]

lepidodendron (lep-i-dō-den-dron) n. [G. lepis, a scale, and dendron, tree] a gigantic fossil clul-moss frequently found in coal.

Lepidoptera (lep-i-do-to-ra) n. pl. [G. lepis, a order of insects having four wings covered with fine gossamer scales, as moths, butterflies, etc.

lepidopterist (lep-i-do-te-rist) n. one that lepidopteras (lep-i-do-te-rist) n. one that lepidopterous (lep-i-do-te-rist) n. scale-pidopterous (lep-i-do-te-rist) n. [G. lepis, lepidosauria (lep-i-do-saw-ri-a) n. [G. lepis, lepidosauria (lep-i-dō-saw-ri-a) n. [G. lepis, lepidosauria group of reptiles covered with scales or plates.

lepidosiren (lep-i-dō-sī-ren) n. [G. lepis, a scale, and E. siren] a South American

nud-fish, found in the Amazon.

leporine (lep-u-rin) a. [L. lepus, leporis, hare]
pertaining to a hare; having the nature

or qualities of the harc.

lepra (lep-ra) n. [G., leprosy] a variety of psoriasis.

leprosy (lep'ru-si) n. [leper] a cutaneous disease characterized by tubercles on the face, cars, and extremities, thickening of the skin, ulceration and death of parts.

leprous (lep-rus) a. infected with leprosy.

leprousness (lep-rus-nes) n. the state of being leprous. leptocephalic (lep-tō-sef-a-lik) a. [G. leptos, thin, narrow, and kephalē, the head] having an extremely narrow skull. leptocephaly (lep-tō-sef-a-li) n. narrowness of skull.

leptodactyl, leptodactile (lep-tō-dak' ientos, narrow, and daktulos, a finger or toe) an animal that has slender toes.

leptology (lep-tol-ō-ji) n. [G. leptos, thin, and logos, discourse] minute description.

Lepus (lep-us) n. [L., a hare] a genus of rodent animals, including the hare and the rabbit;

a southern constellation.

Lesbian (Lesbos, the birthplace of the lyric poets

Alcaeus and Sappho; amatory.

Alcaeus and Sappho; amatory.

lese-majesty (lēz-maj-es-ti) n. [O.F. fr. L. and majestas, majesty) a crime committed against the sovereign, or sovereign power, of a state; treason.

lesion (lēz-lnun) n. [L. lacelere, to hurt] any morbid change in the texture of organs.

less (lēs) a. [A.S. lēssa, lēs] reduced or diminished; smaller in size or bulk; not equal to in comparison or contrast; lower in height, position, rank, etc., inferior;—adv. not so much; in a smaller or lower degree;—n. a smaller portion; the inferior; the younger. younger.

lessee (le-se') n. [O.F. lesser, up. lesse, to let go; cf. lease] one to whom a lease is given, or that

takes an estate by lease.

takes an estate by lease.

lesseeship (le-sē'ship) n. the condition or state of being a lessee.

lessen (les'n) v.t. to make less or smaller; to reduce in size, quantity, number, or amount; to diminish in quality, state, or degree:—v.t. to contract in bulk, quantity, or amount; to be diminished; to become less in degree, quality, or intensity; to decrease.

lesser (les'er) α . less; smaller; inferior.

lesson (lesn) n. [F. lecon, fr. L. lectio, a reading] a reading or recitation; a piece of instruction; that which has to be learned and repeated by scholars; that which is explained and enforced by teachers; the particular portion, as of a text book, prescribed or gone over at one time; the portion of Scripture prescribed for the day; instruction or truth gained by experience; reproof; rebuke;—v.t. to teach; to instruct.

lessor (les-or') n. one that leases, or gives a lease.

lest (lest) conj. [A.S.] that not; for fear that.

let (let) v.t. [A.S. lætan] to give leave or power by a positive act; negatively, not to prevent; to permit; to allow; to suffer; to grant possession and use for a compensation; to lease. Let alone, leaving out of the question. To let alone, to leave to himself, or itself, without disturbance. To let blood, to open a vein and allow the blood to flow. To let down, to allow to descend; to lower. To let allow, to discharge with force or violence. To let fall, to drop; to allow to escape one, as an expression. To let go, to cease holding. To let in, to allow to enter. To let off, to suffer to escape; to divalge, as a gun. To let out, to suffer to escape; to divalge.

let (let) v.t. [A.S. lettan, to delay, to hinder, fr. læt, hinderance; an obstacle; an impediment.

late, slow to retard to hinder; to impede;—n. a hinderance; an obstacle; an impediment.

lethal (lethal) a. [L. lethalis, mortal, fr. letum, death] deadly; mortal; fatal.

lethargic, lethargical (lethar-jik, -ji-lethargy; preternaturally inclined to sleep; drowsy; pertaining to lethargy.

pertaining to lethargy.

lethargically (lethar',ji-kal-i) adv. in a lethargicalness (lethar',ji-kal-i) adv. in a lethargicalness (lethar',ji-kal-i) adv. lethargicalness (lethar',ji-kal-nes) n. lethargic to induce a morbid drowsiness.

lethargy (leth'ar-ji) n. [F. fr. L. fr. G. lethargic; to induce a morbid drowsiness; dutiess; inaction; inattention.

lethargy (leth'ar-ji) n. [F. fr. fr. dethargia, morbid drowsiness; dutiess; inaction; inattention.

Lethe (lethe) n. [G. lethe, a forgetting] one of the rivers of Hades, said to cause those that drank of its waters to forget their former existence; oblivion.

lethean (lethe-on) a. inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

letheon (lethe-on) n. [G. lethe] ethyl ether when used as an anæsthetic.
letheonize (lethe-un-iz) v.t. to subject to the influence of letheon.
lethiferous (lethife-rus) a. [L. letum, death, and ferre, to bear] deadly; fatal.

Lett (let) n. a native of Livonia.

letter (let'er) n. a native of Livonia.

letter (let'er) n. [F. lettre, fr. L. litera, letter] a mark or character used as the representative of an articulate elementary sound; a written or printed message; an epistle; mere verbal expression; the literal statement; a character formed of metal or wood, and used in printing; type; the quantity of type in the printing office, with reference to its abundance or scarcity for the job;—pl. learning; erudition;—pl. to impress or form letters on; to stamp in gilt, as the title of a book on the back or side of the binding. Letter-balance, a machine for weighing letters or small packages for postage. Letterboard, a board on which type is placed for distribution. Letter-book, a book in which copies of letters are kept. Letter-box, a box for receiving letters; a post-office box. Letter-carrier, a postman; one that carries and delivers Letter-box. a box for receiving letters; a post-office box. Letter-carrier, a postman; one that carries and delivers letters. Letter-case, a case for holding and preserving letters. Letter-file, a device for holding letters for reference. Letter-priect, having a perfect memory. Letter-rack, a rack for holding letters. Letter-paper, paper for writing letters on. Letter-priect, having a perfect memory. Letter-rack, a rack for holding letters. Letter-writer, one that writes letters; an instrument for copying letters. Letters patent, a document under the seal of the state, granting some property, privilege, or authority, granting the exclusive right to use an invention or design.

lettered (let'erd) a. literate; educated; versed in literature or science: cultivated; marked or registered; stamped with name or title, as a book.

letterer (let'er-er) n. one that letters.

lettering (letter-ing) n. the act of impressing letters; the letters impressed.

letterless (let'-er-les) a. illiterate; ignorant.

letterpress (let'er-pres) n. print; the reading from plates or engravings; a copying-press;—a. pertain ing to type-printing.

Lettic, Lettish (let-ik, -ish) a. pertaining to the Letts or Lithuanians or their language; the language of the Letts.

lettuce (let-is) n. [0.F. fr. L. lactuca, fr. lac, milk] a common garden plant of the order Composite, cultivated chiefly for use as a salad.

leucin, leucine (lu-sin) n. [G. Leukos, white] obtained from muscular fibre a white pulverulent substance obtained from from moular fibre leucite (lu-sit) n. [G.] a dull, glassy mineral found leucite (lu-sit) n. [G.]

leucitic (lū-sit-ik) a. containing, or like, leucite.

leucopathy (lū-kop'a-thi) n. [G. leukos, white, and pathos, affection] albinism. leucophlegmacy (lū-kō-fleg-ina-si) n. [G. leukos, white, and

phlegma, phlegm] a tendency to dropsy.

leucorrhea (lu-ko-rë-a) n. (d. leukos, white, and hrein, to flow) a discharge of mucus peculiar to females: fluor albus; the whites.

Levant (le-vant) n. [ltal. levante, E. wind, eastern country where the sun rises, fr. L. levare, to raise] the countries washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters:—a. eastern.

raise] the countries washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters;—a. eastern. levant (le-vant) v. i. [Sp. leanthy, to move, raise, fr. levanter]. Levanter] n. one that levants; one that bets at a horse race, and decamps without paying the wagers he has lost.

levanter (le-van-ter) n. one that levants; one that bets at a horse race, and decamps without paying the wagers he has lost.

levanter (le-van-ter) n. a strong easterly wind in the eastern part of the Mediterranean.

Levantine (le-van-tan) a. pertaining, or belonging, to the Levant; n. a native or inhabitant of the Levant; a particular kind of silk cloth. levator (le-vă-tur) n. [L. Levare, to raise] a levator raises any part, as the cyclid, lips, etc.; a surgical instrument used in trepanning, etc.

levee (lev-e) n. [F. fr. lever, to raise] the time of rising; concourse of persons that visit a prince or great man in the morning; a public reception by the sovereign, of the distinguished or privileged classes. level (lev-el) n. [M.E. level, fr. O.F. livel, fr. L. livella, plane that is everywhere parallel to the horizon; a smooth or even line, plane, or surface; equal elevation with something else; a state of equality; degree of energy, intensity, or attainment; rate; standard; fixed or quiet condition; a section of a canal from lock to lock; line of direction in which a missile weapon is aimed; a horizontal, or nearly horizontal, passage in a mine; an instrument to find or draw a true horizontal line, and thence to determine and adjust the relative heights or positions of adjacent surfaces or bodies: a not having one part higher than another; even; flat; smooth; horizontal; of the same height; equal in rank or degree: —n.t. to make smooth or even; to make horizontal; to reduce to the same height with equal in rank or degree; -v.t. to make smooth or even; to make horizontal; to reduce to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to reduce to an even surface or plane; to reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree; to point in taking aim; to aim; to direct; to utter; to adapt to the capacity of; to sait; to proportion;—v.t. to point a gun or an arrow to the mark; to direct the view or purpose; to aim (usually with at).

leveller (level-er) n. one that levels or makes destroy, distinctions, and reduce to equality.

levelling (level-ing) n. the reduction of uneven operation of ascertaining the different elevations of the earth's surface included in a survey.

levelness (lev-elnes) n. condition of being level; equality.

lever (16-ver) n. [M. l. levour, fr. F. leveur, a raiser, fr. L. levare, to raise]
a bar of metal, wood, or other substance, used to exert a pressure or sustain a weight at one point of its length by receiving a force or newer at a second.

ing a force or power at a second, and turning at a third on a fixed point called a fulcrum.

leverage (letyer-ij) n. Lever.

Lever. per the action of a lever; mechanical advantage gained by the use or operation of the lever.

leveret (lev-er-et) n. [O.F. levrault, leveret, a young hare, fr. L. lepus, a hare] a hare in the first year of its age.

leviable (lev-i-a-bl) a. fit to be levied; capable of being assessed and collected.

leviathan (le-vi-a-thun) n. [II. livydithān] a huge aquatic animal described in Job xli., and mentioned in other passages of Scripture; serpent; dragon; whale; any sea-monster; anything of huge size. levigable (lev-i-ga-bl) a. capable of neing levigated.

levigate (levi-gat) v.t. [L. levigare, fr. levis, smooth] to rub or grind to a fine, impalpable powder; to make fine; to polish. levigation (levi-gai-shum) n. act or operation of levigating.

levin (lev-in) n. [Scand.] lightning.

levirate (lev-i-rat) n. [L. levir, brother-in-law] the institution of marriage between a man and the childless widow of his brother.

leviratic, leviratical (lev-i-rat/ik, -i-kal)

in accordance with, the levirate.

leviration (lev-i-rā-shun) n. marriage under the levirate.

levitate (levi-tāt) n.t. [L. levis, light] to cause to become light or buoyant; -v.i. to overcome the force of gravity by spiritual means.

levitation (lev-i-tā-shun) n. lightness or buoyaney; the alleged phenomenon of bodies heavier than air being rendered buoyant by spiritual means.

spiritual means.

Levite (leˈvīt) n. one of the tribe or family of l.evi;
a subordinate to the priests or descendants
of Aaron; an official employed in manual service connected with the tabernacle or the temple; a player or
singer in the temple service.

Levitical (le-vit-kal) a belonging or relating to
the Levites—hence, sacerdotal; priestly.

Levitically (le-vit-kal-i) adv. after the manner
of the Levites.

Leviticals (le-vit-kal-i) the third book of the

Leviticus (de-viti-kus) n. the third book of the

levity (levi-it) n. [l. levitas, lightness] want of seriousness; inconstancy; fickleness; want of seriousness; trifling disposition; frivolity; thoughtlessness; want of consideration.

levulose (lev-ū-lōs) n. [l. lacrus, left] a sugar sacciarine substances; it occurs with destrose, with which it is isomeric, but from which it differs by turning the plane of nodarisation to the left.

the plane of polarisation to the left.

levy (lev-i) v.t. [F. lever, fr. L. levare, to raise] to raise; to collect (said of troops); to form into an army by enrolment, conscription, etc.; to raise or collect by assessment; to take or seize on execution;—n, the act of levying or taking by authority or force for public service, as troops, taxes, etc.; that which is levied or taken by authority, as an army, tribute, etc.; the seizure of property on executions to satisfy judgments, or on warrants for the collection of taxes. Levy in mass, a military levy of all the able-bodied men of a district.

lew (lū) a. [A.S. hleöwe, warm] tepid.

lewd (lad) a. [M.E. lewed, fr. A.S. lawede, ignorant lay belonging to the laity] given to unlawful indulgence; incontinent; unchaste; proceeding from unlawful desires; profligate, dissolute; lascivious. lewdly [lad4]) adv. with unlawful indulgence; lewdness (lad4nes) n, the unlawful indulgence of lust; fornication or adultery; unchastity; delayabery, leeberg.

chastity; debauchery; lecher; lewis (hi-s) n. [Etym. doubtful] an ron clamp dove-tailed into a large stone to lift it by.

lexical (lek-si-kal) a. pertaining to a lexicon.

lexically (lek'si-kal-i) adv. in a lexical manner.

lexicographer (lek-si-kog'[G. Lenkon, dictionary, and graphein,
to write] the author or compiler of a
lexicon or dictionary lexicon or dictionary.



Lewis.

lexicographic, lexicographical (lek-si-kō-graf-ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to the writing or compilation of a lexicon or dictionary.

lexicographically (lek-si-kō-graf-i-kal-i) adv. in a lexicographical

manner
lexicography (lek-si-kog-ra-fi)n. act of writing a lexicon or dictionary, or the art of composing dictionaries.
lexicological (lek-si-kō-loj-i-kal) α. pertaining to lexicology.
lexicology (lek-si-kō-loj-i-kal) α. pertaining to lexicology (lek-si-koj-ō-ji) n. [G. lexikos, belonging to words, and logos, discourse] the science of the derivation and signification of words. lexicon (lek-si-kun) n, G. lexikos, of, or belonging speak] a vocabulary or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the defini-

tion of each; a dictionary.

lexigraphy (lek-sig-ra-fi) n. [G. graphein, write]

lexigraphy (he art of defining words.

Leyden-jar (hi-dn-jar) n. a glass jar or bottle used to accumulate electricity (so used to accumulate electricity (so the second properties of the seco named from having been invented in Leyden, Holland). 11 (lē) n. [Chin.] a Chinese measure and weight.

11 (lē) n. [Chin.] a Chinese measure and weight.

liability obliged in law or justice; responsibility; tendency; a state of being subject or exposed to;—pl. that which one is under obligation to pay; debts.

liable (li-a-bl) a. [F. fr. L. lipare, to bind] obliged in law or equity; answerable; responsible; subject; exposed (used with reference to evils).

liableness (li-a-bl-nes) a. the state of being liable (li-a-bl-nes) a. the state of being liable; liability.

liaison (li-a-zong) n. [F.] union; connection; an intimacy; esp. a secret, illieit intimacy between a man and a woman.

liana (li-an-a, le-a-an) n. [F. fr. L. ligamen, bandage] and climbing tropical plant.

liar ([far) n. [E. lic] a person that knowingly utters falsehood; one that lies.

liard (lī-ard) a. [O.F.] hoary; roan; gray.

lias (lī-as) n. [F.] an argillaceous limestone [Geol.].

liassic (lī-as'-ik) a. belonging to the lias formation

lib (lib) v.t. [D. lubben] to castrate.

libament (lib-a-ment) n. a libation.

libate (libat) v.i. [L. libare. pp. libatus, to taste, pour out] to make a libation.

libation (li-bat-shun) n. [L. lact of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim, in sacrifice, in honour of some deity; the wine or other liquor poured out in honour of a deity.

libatory (li-ba-tu-ri) a. of, or pertaining to, libation.

libel (li-bel) n. [M.E. libel, a brief piece of writing, fr. published defamation; a lampoon; a satire; a written declaration or statement by the plaintiff, of his cause of action, and of the relief he seeks; the crime of publishing a defamatory writing; —v.t. to defame or expose to public action, and or the relief he seeks, the crime of publishing a defamatory writing;—v.t. to defame or expose to public hatred and contempt by a writing, picture, and the like; to satirize; to lampoon; to proceed against by filing a libel, particularly against a ship or goods; to exhibit the ground of charge.

libeller (lī-bel-er) n. one that libels or defames.

libellous (li-bel-us) a. defamatory; containing that which exposes a person to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule.

libellulid (If-bel-us-li) adv. in a defamatory manner.

libellulid (If-bel-us-lid) n. any member of the group of insects Libellulidæ, which includes the dragon-fly.

liber (liber) n. [L.] the inner bark of plants; a book, or division of a book.

liberal(libe-ral)a. [O.F. fr. L. liber, free] free by birth; refined; befitting a freeman or gentleman; bestowing with a free hand; open-hearted; bountiful;

generous; enlarged; catholic; not narrow or bigoted; unselfish; not mean or miserly; open; candid; general; extensive; ample; large; profuse; denoting or evincing the spirit of freedom in political or religious philosophy; friendly to great freedom in the forms of government;—n. one that advocates greater freedom of thought or action in political or religious matters. Liberal party, one of the two great political parties of Great Britain. Liberal-Unionism, the principles of Liberal-Unionists. Liberal-Unionist, a member of that section of the Liberal party which seceded and acted with the Conservative party on the introduction of the Home Rule for Ireland bill, in 1886. liberalism (lib'e-ral-izm) n. liberal principles; freedom from narrowness or bigotry, esp. in matters of religion or politics.

liberalist (lib-c-ral-ist) n. a liberal.

liberality (lib-e-ral'i-ti) n. munificence; bounty; a particular act of generosity; a donation; a gratuity; largeness of mind; catholicism; candour. liberalization (libe-ral-i-zā-shun) n. the act or process of liberalizing. liberalize (libe-ral-iz) v.t. to render liberal or catholic; to free from narrow views or

prejudices; to enlarge.

liberally (libe-ral-i) adv. in a liberal manner; bounteously; bountifully; munificently; freely; copiously; not meanly; magnanimously; nobly; unselfishly; not strictly or exactly; not literally.

liberate (libe-rat) v.t. (L. liberare, fr. liber, freel to release from restraint or bondage.

liberation (libe-riishun) v. act of delivering, or state of being delivered, from restraint, explication (libe-riishun) v. act of delivering, or state of being delivered, from restraint,

confinement, or slavery.

liberator (libe-rā-tur) n. one that liberates or sets free; a deliverer.

libertarian (liber-tā'-ri-un)n. pertaining to liberty, libertarian or to the doctrine of the freedom of that of necessity:—n. one that

the will as opposed to that of necessity:—n. one that maintains the doctrine of the freedom of the will. libertarianism (liberta'ri-an-izm) n. the principles or doctrines of

libertarians.

liberticide (li-her-ti-sid) n. [L. libertas, liberty, and caedere, kill] destruction of liberty; a destroyer of liberty.

libertinage (lib-er-tin-ij) n. [F.] the state or conduct of a libertine; debauchery.

libertine (lib-er-tin) n. [L. libertinus, a freed man, freel a person set free from servitude; one free from restraint; one that leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee;—a. free from restraint; uncontrolled; dissolute; licentious.

libertinism (lib-er-tin-izm) n. the conduct of a libertine; debauchery; lewdness; licentiousness of principle or opinion.

licentiousness of principle or opinion.

liberty (liber-ti) n. [L. liberdas, fr. liber, free]

liberty (liber-ti) n. [L. liberdas, fr. liber, free]

unconfined, as the body, or uncontrolled, as the mind;

power to act according to one's inclination, subject
only to the laws of nature, called natural liberty; the
same power abridged by civil law, called civil liberty;
right to worship God, in private or in public, in any
form, system, or organization, subject only to the law of
civil liberty, called religious liberty; any specific act
or instance of freedom; permission; leave; privilege;
immunity; exemption; the place or limit within which
any particular freedom or privilege is allowed; freedom
of act or speech unduly taken in social intercourse; the
power of choice. At liberty, free; disengaged. To setat of act or speech unduly taken in social intercourse; the power of choice. At liberty, free; disengaged. To set at liberty, to set free from confinement or restraint. To take the liberty, to venture; to do a thing for which specific permission has not been given. Cap of liberty, a cap of the shape known as Phrygian, used as a symbol of liberty (in ancient times the name was applied to the cap worn by a slave that had been set free; a similar cap was worn by the French revolutionists).

libethenite (li-beth-en-ib)n. phosphate of copper, first found at Libethen. in Hungary.

libidinous (li-bid-in-us) a. [L. libido, libidinis, desire, lust] lewd; lustful; lascivious; unchaste; impure; licentious.

libidinously (li-bid-in-us-li) adv. with lewd libidinously (li-bid-in-us-li) adv. with lewd libidinousness or quality of being lustful.

Libra (11-bra) n. [L.] the balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal sun equinox in September.

librarian (li-brā'ri-an) n. [L. liber, book] one that has the care of a library

or collection of books. Libra. librarianship (li - bra ' Libra.
ri - an - ship) n. the office of a librarian.

library (li-bra-ri) n. [L.] a collection of books belonging to a private person or to a public institution or a company; an edifice or an apartment for holding a collection of books.

librate (li-brit) nt. [L. librare, fr. libra, a balance] to poise; to balance; to hold in or bring to an equipose; —n.i. to move as a balance; to be poised.

libration (li-bris-slum) n. act of balancing; act of oscillating, as a balance before coming

to rest; state of being balanced; equipoise.

libratory (li-bra-tn-ri) a. balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise. librettist (li-bret-ist) n. one that writes librettos.

libretto (li-bret-5) n. [It., dim. of libro, fr. L. liber, book] the book of words of an opera or an oratorio; the text; a book containing the words and music of an opera.

lice (lis) n.pl. of louse.

licence, license (lī-sens) n. [F. fr. L. licere, to be permitted] authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act; leave; permission; csp. the lawful warrant to practise, as in medicine, surgery, etc.. or to preach the gospel, or to deal in intoxicating liquors, the document granting permission; a certificate; a permit: excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom (in literature or art, intentional);—v.t. to permit by grant of authority; to authorize to act in a particular character

licensable (li-sens-a-bl) a. that may be allowed licensee (li-sens-a-bl) a. to whom a licence is given.

licenser (li-sen-ser) n. one that grants permission.

licentiate (li-sen-ser) n. one that grants permission. licentiate (li-sen-shi-āt) n. one that has a licence to exercise a profession, as in medicine or theology; the condition of having a licence. licentiation (li-sen-shi-ās-shun) n. the act of licentiation (li-sen-shi-ās-shun) n. the act of licentiation (li-sen-shi-ās-shun) n. the act of licentiations (li-sen-shi shus) a. [F. licencieux] using lisence; indulging freedom; loose; dissolute; exceeding the limits of law, morality, or propriety; unrestrained; riotous; wanton; profligate; sensual; impure; lascivious; immoral. licentiously (li-sen-shus-li) adv. in a licentious licentiousness (li-sen-shus-li) adv. in a licentious licentiousness (li-sen-shus-nes) n. state of liberty; dissoluteness.

liberty; dissoluteness.

lichen (liken, lich/en) n. [L. fr. G.] one of an order of cellular, flowerless plants, usually of scaly, expanded, frond-like forms; an eruption on the skin.

lichenic (liken-ik, lich-en-ik) a. pertaining to, or derived from, lichens.

method to (from the ancient notion that the young bear is born shapeless, and is licked into shape by its mother). To lick the dust, to be killed; to perish in battle; to act in an abject and servile manner. To lick up, to take up or remove by licking; to remove entirely.

licker (lik-er) n. one that licks.

lickerish (lik-er-ish) a. [lechcrous] nice in the choice of food; dainty; eager or greedy to swallow or taste; tempting the appetite. lickerishly (lik-er-ish-li) actv. in a lickerish manner:

licking (lik-ing) n. a lapping with the tongue; a lickspittle (lik-spit-l) n. an abject flatterer or parasite.

licorice, liquorice (lik'u-ris) n. [O.F. liquorice, fr. L. fr. G. glukus, sweet, and hriza, root] a plant, the root of which abounds with a sweet juice, and is much used in demulcent compositions; the inspissated juice obtained from the root of this plant, much used as a remedy for coughs or colds.

lictor (lik-fur) n. [L. fr. ligare, to bind] an officer attending a Roman consul or magistrate, who bore an axe and fasces or rods, as ensigns of office.

lid (lid) n. [A.S. hid] a cover of a vessel or box; the cover of the eye; the eyeiid.

lidded (lid-ed) a. having a lid.

lidless (lid-les) a. without a lid; having no eyelids; sleepless.

lie (II) v.i. [A.S. leogan] to utter an untrue statement knowingly; to misrepresent; to give an unjust idea of; to make an erroneous declaration regarding; a. a criminal falsehood; an intentional violation of truth; anything that misleads or disappoints, as false doctrine and the like; untruth; falsehood; fiction; deception. To give the lie to, to charge with falsehood. White lie, an untruth uttered without evil intent; a conventional saving not strictly true.

conventional saying not strictly true.

conventional saying not strictly true.

11e (II) v.i. [M.E. lyen, fr. A.S. lieyan, cf. L. lectus, hed] to be low; to rest extended on the ground, or on a bed or couch; to be in a horizontal position or nearly so; to lean; to press on; to be placed, with respect to situation or direction; to be at rest; to remain; to lodge; to sleep; to rest in the grave; to consist in; to belong to; to be recorded or sustained, as an action at law;—n. manner of lying; relative position. To lie along, to be extended at full length. To lie at one's heart, to be an object of solicitude, affection, or desire to one. To lie by, to be with or near. To lie down, to go to rest. To lie hard, or heavy, on, to oppress; to burden. To lie in, to be in childbed. To lie in the way, to be a hindrance or obstacle. To lie in wait, to wait for in ambush or concealment. To lie on, or upon, to be incumbent upon; to depend upon. To lie on hand, to remain unsold. To lie over, to remain unpaid; to be deferred to some future occasion. To lie to, to come to a comparatively stationary

lie over, to remain unpaid; to be deferred to some future occasion. To lie to, to come to a comparatively stationary position at sea. To lie under, to be subject to; to suffer. To lie with, to lodge with; to have sexual intercourse with; to depend on.

lief (lef) adv. [A.S. lcūf, loved, cf. love] gladly; willingly; freely
liege (lei) a. [O.F. line, free, fr. O. H. Ger.—confused tenure; subject; enforcing allegiance; sovereign;—n. one that owes allegiance; a vassal holding a fee by which he is bound to perform certain services to his lord or superior; a lord or superior; a sovereign. licheniform (li-ken-, lich-en-i-form) a. resembling a lichen.

licheniform (li-ken-, lich-en-i-form) a. resembling a lichen.

lichenin (li-ken-in) n. a variety of starch occurring in Iceland moss, etc.

lichenography (li-ke-, lich-en-op-ra-fi) n. [G. lichenology of locany treating of lichens.

lichenology (li-ke-, lich-en-op-ra-fi) n. [G. lichenology of botany treating of lichens.

lich-gate (lich-gate) a churchyard gate, with a porch in which the bier may stand while the introductory part of the burial service is read.

licit (lis-it) a. [L.] lawful; allowable (opposed to lick (lis-it) a. [L.] lawful; allowable (opposed to lick) (lis-it) a. [L.] lawful; allowable (opposed to lice) (lis-it) a. [L.] lawful; allow

of a superior in his absence; a commissioned officer in the British army next below a captain; a commissioned officer in the British navy next in rank below commander. Lieutenant-colonel, an officer next in rank below a colonel. Lieutenant-commander, an officer in the United States navy ranking between commander and lieutenant. Lieutenant-general, an officer next in rank below a general.

below a general.

lieutenantship (lef-ten ant-ship) n. the state or office of lieutenant.

life (lif) n. [A.S. lif; cf. Icel. lif, and E live] state of being; existence; animation; vitality; condition of organized bodies, as plants or animals, in which they exercise functional, active, and reproductive powers; in man, the union of a living soul with the body; the time from birth to death; manner of living; conduct; condition; course, as of prosperity or misery; blood, as the supposed source of animation; animal being; the living form, as opposed to a copy; exact resemblance; general state of man or of society; position in society; common occurrences; course of daily events; spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution; a quickening principle or power; narrative of a person's history; biography; Christ, the author and giver of life; a term of endearment; darling;—pl. lives, men; human beings; persons. Life-annuity, pl. lives, men; human beings; persons. Life-annuity, claim to, or payment of, an annual sum, from interest in an estate or property, or from money invested and insured on the life or lives of the annuitants. Life-belt, a light, thin on the life or lives of the annutants. Life-belt, a light, thin belt, inflated with air, used to support one in the water. Life-blood, the blood necessary to life; vital blood; that which gives strength and energy. Life-boat, a boat so constructed as to have great strength and buoyanory, for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck or other casualty at sea. Life-buoy, a buoy for throwing to a person in danger of drowning. Life-estate, an estate the tenure of which is measured by the duration of a life. Life-giving, giving life or spirit; inspiriting; invigorating. Life-guard, a guard that attends the person of a prince or other high oflicer; a body-guard. Life-insurance, a contract for the payment of a certain sum of money on a person's death, on condition of an annual payment of a sum fixed by a table of rates according to the age of the person by a table of rates according to the age of the person insuring. Life-interest, an interest in an estate or business that continues during one's life (also life-rent). business that continues during one's life (also life-rent). Life-line, a rope stretched anywhere on a vessel as a safeguard; a line attached to: life-buoy or life-boat. Life-long, livelong. Life-preseaver, any apparatus for preserving or rescuing life, as in shipwreck, fire, etc.; a loaded stick or cane. Life-renter, a rent which one is entitled to receive for life. Life-renter, a person that enjoys a life-rent. Life-saving, designed to save life. Life-size, of the same size as the living object represented. Life-spring, the source or spring of life—hence, the animating power or spicit, as of a social, political, or other movement. Life-string, nerve or string supposed essential to life: anything vital or essential. Life-time, the time that life continues; duration of life. Life-work, the employment to which one's life is devoted. A matter of life and death, a very pressing matter; a matter in

that life continues; duration of life. Life-work, the employment to which one's life is devoted. A matter of life and death, a very pressing matter; a matter in which life is at stake. To bring to life, to revive; to resuscitate. To come to life, to be reanimated. To the life, closely resembling the original; exactly.

Lifeless (life) a. dead; deprived of life, as a body; destitute of life; inanimate, as matter; wanting force or vigour; inactive; sluggish; wanting wirt; dull; heavy; listless; insipid; vapid, as liquors. Lifelessly (life) adv. in a lifeless manner; lifelessly (life) adv. in a lifeless manner; lifelessly (life) a. resembling life; giving the impression of real life.

Lift (lift) v.t. [M.E. liften, fr. Icel. lypta, to lift, exalt in air, fr. [a)t. air] to raise; to elevate; to exalt; to improve in estimation or rank; to cause to swell, as with pride; to elate; to take and carry away; to remove by stealing:—n.to try to raise something heavy; to rise; to be raised; to seem to rise;—n. act of raising or lifting; assistance in lifting—hence, assistance in general; an elevator; a lifter; a rise; a degree of elevation. Lift-pump, a pump in which the piston raises the water without atmospheric pressure. Dead lift, a lift made in difficult circumstances, as of a dead body. To lift up the eyes, to look up; to raise the eyes. To lift up the head, to rejoice; to exult; to raise from a low condition.

liftable (lif-ta-bl) a. capable of being lifted.

lifter (lifter) n. one that, or that which, lifts or lifting-bridge (lifting-brij) n. a sort of draw bridge which may be raised to allow ships to pass.

ligament (lig'a-ment) n. [F., a tie, fr. L. ligare, one thing or part to another; a bond; a strong, compact substance serving to bind one bone to another

ligamental, ligamentous (ligamental, -tus) a.

composing a ligament; of the nature of a ligament.

ligan (li'gan) n. [contr. of L. ligamen, a band] goods
sunk at sea, but having a buoy attached that they may be recovered.

ligate (lī'gāt) v.t. to bind with a ligature.

ligature (lig-a-tūr) n. [F. fr. L. ligare, to bind] anything that binds; a band or bandage; act of binding; a band or line connecting notes; a double

anything that binds; a band or bandage; act of binding; a band or line connecting notes; a double character, or a type consisting of two or more letters united; a string for tying blood-vessels.

1ight (lit) n. (A.S. Leink) that form of radiant energy which, acting on the retina, excites the sensation of vision; day; the dawn; anything that gives light; a candle; a lamp; a taper; a lighthouse, etc.; medium of light; a glass pane; a window; manner in which the light falls; the illuminated part of a scene or picture, as opposed to shade; explanation; illustration; mental or spiritual enlightenment; instruction; information; point of view; aspect; the source of spiritual or saving knowledge; a spiritual teacher, guide, or example;—a. not dark or obscure; bright; clear; white or whitish; not intense or very marked;—v.t. to set fire to; to kindle; to inflame (sometimes with up); to give light to; to illuminate; to attend or conduct with a light. Light-dues, shipping dues levied for the purpose of maintaining lighthouses, buoys, etc. Light-keeper, the person that has charge of a light in a lighthouse or light-ship. Light of nature, perception by natural means or intellectual ability; man's capacity to discern religious truth without supernatural revelation. Lightroom, a small room next to the powder-magazine in a manofewer with windows from which light can be shed room, a small room next to the powder-magazine in a man-of-war, with windows from which light can be shed

religious truth without supernatural revelation. Lightroom, a small room next to the powder-magazine in a man-of-war, with windows from which light can be shed into the magazine; the room in a lighthouse containing the lighting apparatus. Light-ship, a vessel riding at anchor, and carrying a light to give warning of some danger. Light-wood, any wood used in kindling a tire; pine-wood. To bring to light, to discover; to detect. To come to the light, to become known. To see the light, to come into view; to be made public. To stand in one's own light, to frustrate one's own purposes or wishes. Iight (lit) v.i. A.S. liehtm, to alight from, to make light jto come to by chance; to happen to find; to stoop from flight; to settle; to rest; to alight.

Iight (lit) a. [A.S. leiht] having little weight; not heavy; easy to be lifted, borne, or carried; easy to be suffered or performed, as duty; easy to be digested, as food; armed with weapons of little weight, as troops; clear of impediments; active: nimble; not deeply laden; not sufficiently ballasted, as a ship; slight; trifling, as error; not dense; not gross, as vapour; inconsiderable; not copious, as a rainfall; not strong; moderate, as wind; unsteady; unsettled; volatile, as character; wanting dignity; trifling; airy; wanton; unchaste; not of legal weight; clipped, as a coin; lose; sandy, as soil. Light-armed, armed with light weapons. Light-fingered, dexterous in taking away; addicted to petty thefts. Light-footed, light of foot; stepping lightly or nimbly. Light-headed, not having a full complement of men. Light-headed, or having a full complement of men. Light-headed, disordered in the head; dizzy; delirious; thoughtless; heedless; volatile. Light-heared (light early; na light-hearted; cheerfulness. Light-horse, light canaly; volatile. Light-hearted, ree from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry. Light-hearted manner. Light-hearted, free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry. Light-hearted or performent of being light-minded. Light-hearted or performent of the rules of sport; a person of little importance.

lightable (lī-ta-bl) a. capable of being lighted.

lighten (II-tn) v.i. [fr. light, n.] to burst forth or dart, as lightning; to shine like lightning; to flash; to grow lighter; to become less dark or lowering; -v.i. to make light or clear; to illuminate; to enlighten; to illuminate with knowledge; to free from trouble, and fill with joy.

lighten (li'tn) v.t. [fr. light, a.] to make lighter or less burdensome or afflictive; to alleviate; to cheer; to exhilarate.

lighter (liter) n. one that, or that which, lights; a large open boat or barge, used in loading or unloading ships.

lighterage (II ter-ij) n. the price paid for unloading ships by lighters or boats; the act of unloading into the lighters.

lighterman (litter-man) n. a man that manages a lighter.

lighthouse (litthous) n. a tower with a powerful light at the top, erected at the entrance of a port, or at some important mint on a coast to

erected at the entrance of a port, or at some important point on a coast, to serve as a guide to mariners at night, distinguishable from the number, position, or colour of the lights, or from the periods of time in which a revolving light becomes visible or obscured.

lighthouseman (litt housman) n. a

keeper of a lighthouse.

lightly (lit-li) adv. with little weight; without deep impression; without dejection; cheerfully;

easily; readily; without reason, or for reasons of little weight; wantonly; nimbly; with agility; with levity; without heed or care

Lighthouse

without heed or care.

lightness (lithnes) n. want of weight; inconness; leviness; levity; wantonness; lewdness; agility; nimbleness.

lightning (lithning) n. [M.E. lightnen, to flash] a discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a vivid flash of light. Lightning-bug, a firefly. Lightning-rod, a metallic rod erected on the top of a building or a chimney, and serving, by a connected line or wire (called the lightning-conductor), to protect it against lightning, by carrying the electric current into the carth or water. lightning-conductor), to protect it against lightning, by carrying the electric current into the carth or water. lights (lits) n.pl. [fr. their lightness] the lungs; the organs of breathing in animals. lightsome (litsum) a. luminous; not dark; gay; airy; cheering; exhilarating. lightsomely (litsum-li) adv. in a lightsome lightsomeness (litsum-nes) n. luminous-lightsomeness (litsum-nes) n. luminous-lightsomeness (litsum-nes) n. luminous-lightsomeness (litsum-nes) aloes-wood or agallochum. ligneous (litsum-us) a. [L. lignum, wood] made of wood; wood; producing or yielding wood. lignescent (litsum-lightness) a. tending to be, or to become, ligneous.

ligniferous (lig-nif-e-rus) a. producing wood.

lignification (lig-ni-fi-kā-shun) n. the process of becoming, or of converting into, wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable.
ligniform (lig-ni-form) a. [L. lignum, wood, and forma, form] like or resembling wood.
lignify (lig-ni-fi) v.t. [L. lignum, wood, and facere, to make] to convert or change into wood; v.i. to become wood.

lignin, lignine (lig-nin) n. an organic subacteristic part of all woody fibres.
ligniperdous (lig-ni-per-dus) a. [L. lignum,
wood-destroying (said of certain insects).
lignite (lig-nit) n. [L. lignum, wood] coal retaining
the texture of wood; brown coal.
lignitic (lig-nit-ik) a. containing lignite; resembling
lignite.

lignum-crucis (lig-num-króć/sis) n. a preten

lignum-vitæ (lig-num-vi-tē) n. [L., wood of tropical trees having wood of extreme hardness. ligula, ligule (lig-ū-la, -ūl) n. [L., dim. of lingua, a tongue] a strap-shaped

petal of composite flowers; the membrane at the top of the sheath beneath a blade of grass [Bot.].

ligular (lig-u-lar) a. pertaining to, or resembling, a ligula.

ligulate (lig-ū-lāt) a. strap-shaped.

ligure (lig-ur) n. [G.] a kind of precious stone.

ligurite (lig-ū-rīt) n. [fr. Liguria, a district of Italy] a green variety of sphene.

like (līk) a. [M.E. lyk, lik, fr. A.S. gelīc] equal in quantity, quality, or degree; having resemblance; similar; probable—hence, credible;—n. an equal; a person similar; probable—hence, credible;—n. an equal; a person or thing resembling another—hence, a counterpart; an exact resemblance; a copy;—adv. in the same manner; to an equal degree; probably. Like-minded, having a like purpose or disposition.

like (lik) v.t. (A.S. lician, to please to be pleased with in a moderate degree; to enjoy; to choose with preference; to approve;—v.i. to be pleased; to choose;—n. a liking; fancy or inclination.

likeable (li¹-ka-bl) a. capable of being liked; loyable.

likeableness (lika-bl-nes) n. the quality of being likeable.

likelihood (lik'li-hood) n. appearance of truth or reality; probability; versimilitude. likeliness (lik'li-nes) n. probability; the qualities that please.

likeliness (lik-lines) n. probability; the qualities that please.

likely (lik-li) a. [like-like] worthy of belief; probable; credible; having or giving reason to expect (followed by an infinitive); such as may be liked; of honourable or excellent qualities; agreeable; suitable; convenient; seemingly adapted;—adn, probably; reasonably.

liken (lik-lines) n. to represent as like or similar; to compare.

likeness (lik-nes) n. state of being like; resemblance; external appearance; outward form; a copy; a counterpart; an image, picture, or statue of a person, animal, or object.

likewise (lik-wiz) conj. and adn. in like manner; a likewise also; moreover; too.

liking (lik-lik) n. [Sp. fr. A. liluk, fr. nīl, blue] a shrub of the genus Syringa, a native of Persia, yielding fragrant flowers, either purple or white; the colours of the lilac blossom;—a. of lilac colour. Lilac-gray, a very pale violet colour.

gray, a very pale violet colour.

liliaceous (lil-i-52shus) a. pertaining to lilies;
lily-like.

lilied (lil'id) a. cmbellished with lilies.

Lilliputian (ili-i-pū-shan) a. of, or pertaining to the imaginary island of Lilliput, described by Swift in his Gulliver's Travels, or to its pigmy inhabitants—hence, diminutive; dwarfed;—n. an inhabitant of Lilliput; a person of diminutive size.

Lilt (ilit) n. [Now. tilla, to sing, cf. tull] a light or lively tune; a song; a homely ballad;—v.t. and i. to sing. Illy (ili-i) n. [Li. Lilium, fr. G. Leirion] an endogenous ballous plant, having a regular perianth of six coloured pieces, six stamens, and a superior three-celled ovary (the flowers

and a superior three-celled ovary (the flowers are generally very show, and some are very fragrant;—a. resembling a white lily; pure. Lily-faced, pale-faced. Lily-handed, having white, delicate hands; effeminate. Lily-livered, white-livered; cowardly. Lilywhite, white as a lily. Lily of the valley, the genus Convallaria



the genus Convallaria.

limb (lim) n. [L. limbus, a border, edge] the edge of the disk of a heavenly body, esp. of the sun and moon; the edge of the graduated circle in an instrument; [Bot.] the expanded portion of a monopetalous corolla.

limb (lim) n. [A.S. lim] extremity; an extremity of the human body, as the arm or leg; a member; the branch of a tree larger than a twig:—n.t. to supply with limbs; to dismember; to tear off the limbs of. Limb of the law, a lawyer.

limbate (lim'bāt) a. [L.] bordered [Bot.]; having

limbed (limd) a. having limos (used in composition, as large limbed, etc.)
limber (limber) a. [limp] easily bent; flexible;

limber plant. 1: [Etym. unknown, to attach to a qun-carriage;—n. the forward part of a gun-carriage to which the horses are attached;—pt. holes

gun-carriage to which the horses are attached ;—pl. holes cut through the floor timbers of a ship to afford a passage for water to the pump-well.

limberness (limber-nes) n. quality of being limber, flexibleness; pliancy.

limbo, limbus (limber-nes) n. [L. in limbo, dimbus, border, ablative case of limbus, border, edgel an imaginary region into which the souls of unbaptized children, heathens, idiots, etc., pass at death—hence, a place of restraint or confinement.

lime (lim) n. [a corruption of A.S. lind, the linden tree] the linden tree:—a. of, or pertaining to,

tree inc inden tree;—a. oi, or pertaining so, the lime or linden tree.

lime (lim) n. [F. fr. Pers. līmū, citron; cf. lemon] a kind of lemon; the fruit itself. Limejuice, the juice of the lime, containing citric acid, and used at sea as a specific against scurvy.

lime (līm) n. [A.S. līm, cement; cf. loum] a viscous substance laid on twigs for catching birds; bird-lime; oxide of calcium; the white, caustic substance

obtained from limestone, shells, etc., by heat;—r.t. to smear with a viscous substance; to entangle; to ensmare; to manure with lime; to cement. Lime-burner, one that burns limestone to form lime. Lime-light, a powerful light produced by projecting an oxyhydrogen flame on a ball of lime. Lime-sink, a round hole or depression in the ground in limestone districts. Lime-twig, a twig smeared over with bird-lime for catching birds. Lime-wash, a coating given with a solution of lime. Limewater, water impregnated with lime.

limekiln (līm'kil) n. a kiln or furnace in which limestone is burnt to make lime.

limestone $(\overline{\lim} \cdot \overline{\text{ston}})$ n. any rock consisting $\overline{\text{largely or chiefly of carbonate of lime.}}$ liming (lī-ming) n. the act of manuring with lime. limits (lim-it) n. ft. fr. L. limes, -itis, a boundary] that which terminates, circumscribes, or confines; bound, border, or edge; utmost extent; boundary;-v.t. to bound; to confine within certain bounds; to restrain or restrict the signification of.

limitable (lim-i-ta-bl) a. capable of being limited, restricted, or restrained.

limitarian (lim-i-ta-ri-an) n. one that holds the deviation of particular redemption (opposed to universatist); -a. tending to limit.

limitary (lim-i-ta-ri) a. limiting; restrictive; circumscribed; manufacture of sense, meaning, or import, to words or expressions; implied condition or quality.

limited (lim-i-ta-ta) a. narrow; restricted. Limited

expressions; implied condition or quality.

Iimited (limi-ted) a narrow; restricted. Limited liability, a term used to describe the liability of shareholders or partners, where it is limited to the amount, or some multiple of the amount, of their shares. Limited monarchy, a monarchy in which the power of the sovereign is limited.

limitedly (limi-ted-li) adv. with limitation; narrowly; strictly.

limitedness (limi-ted-nes) n. state of being restrained within limits.

limiter (limi-ted-nes) n. one that, or that which, limits or confines.

limitles (lim'it-les) a. having no limits; un-limitless (lim'er)n. [O.F. liemier] a mongrel hound; limmer (lim'er)n. [O.F. liemier] a mongrel hound; limn (lim) v.t. (O.F. enluminer, to illuminate] to draw or paint; esp. to paint in water colours; to illumine, as books or parchments. limner (lim'ner) n. one that decorates books with initial pictures; a portrait-painter.

limning (lim'ning) n. drawing; painting; painting in water colours.
limonite (li-mo-nit) n. [F. fr. G. Leimön, a marshy meadow] an important iron ore, also called bog-iron, brown hematite, and brown iron ore.
limonitic (li-mo-nit'ik) a. containing or resembling limonite.
limosis (li-mi-sis) n. [G. Limos, hunger] a ravenous appetite caused by disease.
limous (li-mus) a. [L. Limus, mud, slime] muddy; thick.

limp (limp) v.i. [cf. A.S. lemp-healt, halting] to halt; to walk lamely;—n. a halt; act of limping. limp (limp) a. [cf. Bav. lampecht, flaccid] lacking stiffness; flexible; pliant.

limper (lim'per) n. one that limps.

limpet (lim'pet) n. [A.S. lempedu, a lamprey, fr. L. lampreda, lamprey] a small univalve shell-fish of the genus Patella, found adhering to rocks; a certain fresh-water mollusc.

a certain fresh-water molluse.

limpid (lim'pid) a. [F. fr. L. limpidus, clear] clear; transparent; pellucid; pure; crystal.

limpidity, limpidness 'lim-pidi-i-ti, lim'pid-i-ti, lim'pi

lin, linn (lin) n. [Gael. linne] a waterfall; a pool.

lin, linn (lin) n. [Gael. linne] a waterfall; a pool. linament (lin-a-ment) [L.] n. a tent for a wound; lint. lint. (linsh) n. [A.S. hline, a ridge] a ledge; a right-angled projection. linchpin (linsh-pin) n. [orig. lins-pin, fr. A.S. linchpin (linsh-pin) n. [orig. lins-pin, fr. A.S. wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree. lind, linden (lind, lin-den) n. [A.S. lind] the lime-tree, a handsome tree, having panicles of light yellow flowers, and large cordate leaves. line (lin) n. [L. linum, flax, lint] a linen thread or string; a slender cord; a thread-like mark of the pen; an extended stroke, whether straight or crooked; that which has length, but not breadth or thickness; the exterior limit of a figure; boundary; contour; outline; a mark upon the face or hand; lineament; a straight row; a continued series or rank; a short letter; a note; a verse; course of conduct, thought, lineament; a straight row; a continued series or rank; a short letter; a note; a verse; course of conduct, thought, occupation, or policy, conceived or directed toward an end or object; department; a succession of progeny from a common progenitor; a connected series of public conveyances, as steamers; a railroad; telegraph wire; an order to a traveller for goods; any class of goods; the regular infantry of an army; a trench or rampart; the 12th of an inch;—pl. a certificate of church membership, or of marriage;—v.t. to mark out or cover with lines; to add a covering to, esp. to cover the inside of; to place along the side of for security or defence; to extend a body of soldiers in a line or row; to dress; to read or repeat line by line; to impregnate, as a bitch. Line of battle, the arrangement of troops or ships in time of battle. Line of battle ship, a ship large enough to have a place in the line of battle. Line of beauty, a graceful, wavy line, to which different forms have been given. The line, the equator. Fraunhofer lines, dark lines in the solar spectrum indicating the presence of certain substances in the sun's atmosphere, first investigated by Fraunhofer, a Bayarian optician. Hard lines, unfortunate circumstances.

lineage (lin-e-i) n. [F. lignage, fr. ligne, line, fr. L. line from a common progenitor.

lineal (lin-e-al) a. [L. linealis, fr. linea, line] composed of lines; descending in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; derived from ancestors; in the direction of a line.

in the direction of a line.

lineally (lin'e-al-i) adv. in a direct line.

lineament (lin'é-a-ment) n. [F. fr. L. lineamentum, a drawing, fr. lineare, to draw a line, fr. linea, a line] feature; form; make; the outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face.

linear (lin'e-ar) a. [L. linearis, fr. linea, line] pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction.

lineate, lineated (lin'e-at, -ā-ted) a. marked with lines.
lineation (lin-e-ā's shun) n. disposition or arrangement of lines; delineation.
linen (lin'en) n. [A S. lin, fr. L. linum, flax] thread or cloth made of flax or hemp; the under part of dress, as being chiefly made of linen;—a. made of linen; resembling linen cloth. Linen-draper, one that deals in linen goods.

liner (li-ner) n. a vessel belonging to a regular line of packets: a line of battleships.

linesman (linz-man) n. a soldier in a regiment of infantry.

ling (ling) n. [A.S. length, length, of long] a marine fish something like the cod, but more slender, and having only two dorsel fine found in

only two dorsal fins, found in northern seas.

lingam (ling-gam) n. [Skr.] the phallus, sacred, as representing the god Siva, and the generative power of nature [Hind. Myth.] linger (ling-gen) v.i. [M.E. lengen, to tarry, fr. A.S. lang, long] to delay; to loiter; to be in suspense; to hesitate; to remain long in any state.

lingerer (ling-ger-er) n. one that lingers.

lingerie (lang-zhe-rō') n. [F. fr. L. linum, flax] linen articles of dress collectively. lingering (ling-ger-ing) n. a delaying; tardiness; protraction.

lingeringly (ling-ger-ing-li) adv. tediously; slowly; with delay.

Lingism (ling-izm)». [fr. P. H. Linn, the inventor] the Swedish movement cure for obesity.

lingo (ling-gō) n. [corruption of l. lingua, tongue] language: speech; slang.
lingua dental (ling-gwa-den-tal) a. [L. lingua, tongue] language tongue, and dens, dentis, tooth) formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth, or of the tongue and that part of the gum just above the front teeth;—n. an articulation pronounced by aid of the tongue and teeth.
lingual (ling-gwal) u. [L. lingua, tongue] pertainwith the tongue as l.

with the tongue, as l.

linguiform (ling-gwi-form) a. having the form of a tongue.
linguist (ling-gwist) n. [L. lingua, tongue, speech, language] one skilled in languages.
linguistic (ling-gwistik) a. relating to linguistics, or to the affinities of languages.

linguistics (ling-gwi-tiks) n. the science of languages.

(ling-gwi-tiks) n. the science of linguages, or of the origin, signification, and application of words; comparative grammar.

lingula (ling-gwi-la) n. [1. dim. of lingua] a little lingular (ling-gwi-lar) a. of, or pertaining to, a lingular (ling-gwi-lar) a. of, or pertaining to, a lingular (ling-gwi-lar) a. of, or pertaining to, a lingular (lingular) a. of, or pertaining to, a lingular (

lingy (lin'ji) u. [Prov. E.] limber; flexible; tall; strong.
linhay (lin'ha) n. [Etym. doubtful] an open shed attached to a farm-yard.
liniment (lin'i-inent) n. [L. linire, to anoint] a species of soft ointment; an embrocation.

lining (li-ning) n. [fr. line, to cover with line, i.e., linen] the covering of an inner surface.

link (lingk) v. i. [Etym. doubtful] to go smartly; to do anything quickly.

link (lingk) n. [Scand.] a single ring or division of anything quibed and closed like a link; any intermediate rod or piece transmitting motive power from one part of a machine to another; anything connecting—hence, any constituent part of a connected series; a measure of 7.92 inches, the 1-100th part of a chain;—v.l. to unite or connected.

Linné (1707-78), the Swedish botanist. Linnean system, the artificial or sexual system of classification in Botany introduced by Linneus.

linnet (lin'et) n. (O.F. linette, fr. L. linum, flax, so called from feeding on flax-seed) a small bird of the genus Fringilla, allied to the finches, frequenting heaths and commons, and noted for its sweet and cheerful song.

commons, and noted for its sweet and cheerful song.

linoleum (li-no-le-um) n.

linoleum (li-linum, flax, linnet.

and oleum, oil] a kind of floor-cloth in the manufacture of which linseed oil is largely used.

linseed (lin-sed) n. [A.S. lin, flax, and E. seed] flax-seed (it yields an oil). Linseed-oil, extensively used in the arts and in the preparation of liniments; when ground, it forms linseed meal, which makes the most soothing kind of poultice. Linseed-cake, the solid mass that remains when the oil is expressed from flax-seed.

linsey, linsey-woolsey (lin'si, -wool'si) and wool-hence, of different and unsuitable parts; vile: mean ;-n. stuff made of linen and wool mixed.

linstock (lin-stok) n. [lint, or bunt, fr. D. lont, a match, and stok, a stick | a pointed staff, with a fork at one end, to hold a match used in firing

lint (lint) n. [L. linteum, a linen cloth, fr. linum] that; linen ravelled or scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.

lintel (lintel) n. [O.F. fr. Low L. dim. of limes, a border] a horizontal piece of timber or stone placed over a door, window, or other opening.

lintwhite (lint-hwit) n. [A.S.] a linnet.

lion (lī-un) n. [L. leo, leonis] a carnivorous mammal of the genus Felis, noted for its great size and strength, and its terrific roar (found in Asia, and all over Africa); a sign in the zodiac (Leo); an object of interest and curiosity. Lion-heart, a person of great courage. Lion-hearted, having a lion's heart or gourage. Lion-hunter, one that hunts lions; one that runs after celebrities. Lion-like, resem-

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as a lion. Lion's provider, a popular name for the jackal; a sycophant; a cat's-paw. Lion's share, the largest share; an unduly large share. British lion, the lion, used as the national emblem of Great Britain. Mountain lion, the cougar. To put one's head into the lion's mouth, to go into a position of great danger; to put one's self into the power of an enemy.

110ness (li'un-es) n. the female of the lion kind.

lionism (li'un-izm) n. the practice of lionizing.

lionize (li-un-izm) n. the practice of itonizing.

lionize (li-un-iz) v.t. to treat as a lion or object of interest.

lip (lip) n. [A.S. lippa; allied to L. labium, lip] one of the two fleshy parts composing the exterior of the mouth in man and many other animals; the edge of anything; border; brim;—pl. the organs of speech as represented by the lips;—nl. to touch with the lips; to kiss. Lip-comfort, words of comfort or consolation unaccompanied by any practical assistance. Lip-comforter, one that comforts or consoles with words merely. Lip-devotion, prayers uttered by the lips only; mouth-honour. Lip-homage, homage rendered by the lips only; insincere professions of devotion. Liplanguage, oral or articulate language understood by the deaf and dumb by watching the motion of the lips, as language, oral or articulate language understood by the deaf and dumb by watching the motion of the lips, as opposed to the language of signs. Lip-salve, an unctuous application to chapped lips; cold cream, glycerine, etc. Lip-service, service with the lips only; merely verbal profession of service. Lip-wisdom, wisdom in talk without wisdom in action. To hang the lip, to be sullen or sulky. To make a lip, to pout the under-lip in sullenges or contents. chain;—v.t. to unite or connect by means of something intervening;—v.i. to be connected.

link (lingk) n. [corruption of D. lont, of. linstock] a link (lingk) n. [corruption of D. lont, of. linstock] a profession of service. Lip-wisdom, wisdom in talk without wisdom in action. To hang the lip, to be sullen or sulky. To make a lip, to pout the under-lip in sullenness or contempt.

Linnæan, Linnean (lin-në-an)a. pertaining to Linnæas, or of fatty matter in the blood.

lipogram (lip-u-gram) n. [G. leipein, to leave, and gramma, a letter] a writing in which a certain letter has been left out.

lipogrammatic (li-pu-gra-mat-ik) a. pertain-lipped (lipt) a. having lips; having a raised or rounded edge resembling a lip.
lippitude (lip-i-tud) n. [L. lippus, blear-eyed] soreness of eyes; blearedness. liquable (lik-wa-bl) a. [L.] capable of being liquefied.

liquate (lī'kwāt) v.t. [L.] to melt; to liquefy.

liquation (lī-kwā/shun) n. act or operation of melting; capacity of being melted.
liquefacient (lik-we-fak-shi-ent) n. that which liquefaction (lik-we-fak-shun) n. [L.] act or operation of melting or dissolving,

etc.; the state of being melted.

liquefy (lik-we-fi) v.t. [L. liquere, to be liqued and facere, to make] to melt; to dissolve; technically, to melt by the sole agency of heat;—v.i. to become liquid.

liquefier (lik-we-fi-er) n. that which melts or liquescency (li-kwes-en-si) n. state of being liquescent; aptness to melt. liquescent (li-kwes-ent) a. [L. liquescere, to become liquid] tending to become liquid; inclined to melt.

liquid; inclined to melt.

liqueur (ii-ker') n. [F., of. liquor] a delicate preparation of distilled spirits, usually flavoured with fruits and aromatic substances.

liquid (lik-wid) a. [L. liquere, to be fluid) fluid; not fixed or solid; flowing smoothly or easily; sounding agreeably to the ear; pronounced without any jar or harshness;—n. a substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and, therefore, retain no definite form; a fluid that is not aeriform; a letter that has a smooth, flowing sound, or that flows smoothly after a mute; as, l, m, n, r.

liquidambar [lik-wid-am-har] n. [L. liquidus, liquid, and Low L. ambar, amber] a genus of balsamiferous tropical trees.

agenus of balsamiferous tropical trees.

liquidate (lik-wi-dix) v.t. [L. Liquidus, liquid, and Low L. ambar, amber]

liquidate (lear] to bring, as debts and obligations, under one head, and determine the precise amount of; to adjust; to discharge; to satisfy in full.

liquidation (lik-wi-diz-shun) n. act of settling and adjusting debts.

liquidator (lik-wi-diz-tur) n. one that adjusts and settles; esp. a professional man appointed to wind up the affairs of a company.

liquidity (lik-wi-diz-tur) n. state or condition of heigh liquid; fluidity.

liquidize (lik-wi-diz) v.t. to reduce to the liquid state.

liquidators (lik-wi-diz) v.t. to reduce to the liquid state.

liquidators (lik-wi-diz) v.t. to reduce to state

liquidness (lik'wid-nes) n. the quality or state of being liquid.
liquor (lik'ur) n. [A.F. licur, fr. L. liquere, to be liquid any liquid or fluid substance: esp. alcoholic or spirituous fluid, either distilled or fermented: a decoction, solution, or tincture; -v.t. to moisten; to treat with liquor; -v.i. to drink. Liquor laws, legislation to restrict the trade in alcoholic drinks.

ilquorice (lik-u-ris) n. See licorice.

lira (16'-ra) n. [It.] an Italian silver coin equal in value to a franc.
lirella (1i-rel'a) n. [L. lira, a furrow] a furrowed apothecium characteristic of some lichens.

Lisbon (liz'bun) n. a kind of white wine imported from Lisbon.
lisp (lisp) v.i. [M. E. lispen, fr. A.S. wlisp, stammersound of th in then, and z that of th in this; to speak imperfectly—hence, to make feeble beginnings or imperfect efforts;—v.t. to pronounce with a lisp;—n. habit or act of lisping, as in uttering the for s, and th for z.

lisper (lis-per) n. one that lisps.

lispingly (lis-ping-li) adv. with a lisp; imperfectly. lissom, lissome (lis-um) a. [fr. lithesome] supple; elastic; free. list (list) n. [A.S. līst, a list of cloth] the outer edge or selvage of cloth; a strip of cloth forming the border; a limit or boundary; a border; a row or line; a little square moulding; a fillet; a listel; [O. H. Ger. līsta] a roll; a catalogue; a register; an inventory;—v.t. to sew together, as strips of cloth, so as to make a party-coloured show, or to form a border; to enrol; to enlist; to engage in the public service, as soldiers;—v.t. to engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist.

list (list) n. [O.F. lisse, c.J. Late L. liciae, barriers] a line inclosing a field of combat—hence, in pl., the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat;—v.t. to inclose for combat.

inclose for combat.

list (list) v.i. [A.S. lystan, to desire, fr. lust, pleasure] to lean or incline—hence, to desire or choose; to please;—n. an inclination to one side, as of a ship.

IIST (list) v.i. to listen.

listel (lis'tel) n. a list or fillet.

listen (lis-n) v.i. [A.S. hlystan, fr. hlyst, hearing] to attend closely with a view to hear; to hearken; to yield to advice; to obey.

listener (lis'ner) n. one that listens; a hearkener.

Listener (lis-ner) n. one that listener; a hearkener.

Listerism (lis-ter-izm) n. the antiseptic method of carrying out surgical operations introduced by Lord Lister (it was designed to effect the exclusion of all living germs from wounds).

listless (list-les) a. [As. lust, pleasure] not attend-listless (list-les-li) adv. without attention; headlessly.

listlessness (list-les-nes) n. the state of being listlessness (list-les-nes) n. the state of being listless, indifference; inattention.

litany (lit-a-ni) n. [O.F. letanie, fr. L. fr. G. lituneia, a prayer] a solemn form of supplications for mercy and deliverance, used in public worship.

literal (lit-e-ral) a. [O.F. fr. L. litera, a letter, cf. not figurative or metaphorical; exact; rendered word for word, as a translation; consisting of letters; expressed by letters, as an equation.

literalism (lit-e-ral-izm) a mode of interpreting literalism (lit-e-ral-izm), a mode of interpreting literalism (lit-e-ral-izm), a mode of interpreting literalism (literalism).

literalism (lite-ral-izm) n. a mode of interpreting literalism (lite-ral-izm) n. a mode of interpreting literally—hence, narrow, formal, or unimaginative interpretation.

literalist (lite-ral-iz) n. one that adheres to the literalist (literal-iz) v.t. to render literal; to interpret literally.

literally (lite-ral-i) adv. according to the primary and natural import of words; word by word; not figuratively; without exaggeration; actually. literalness (lite-ral-i) adv. according to the primary of the words; original import. Also literality. literalness (lite-ra-ri)a. [L. litera, a letter] pertaining literal; exact interpretation of the words; original import. Also literality. literary to letters or literature; versed in, or acquainted with, literature; consisting in letters or written or printed compositions.

literate (lite-rat) a. [L. linstructed in learning and

literate (lit-e-rat) a. [L.] instructed in learning and science; learned; lettered. literati (lit-er-a-ti)m.pl. men of learning or erudition; learned men.

literatim (lit-e-rā-tim) adv. [L.] letter by letter.

literature (lit'e-ra-tūr) n. [F. fr. L.] learning; skill, art, or grace in composition; literary style: the body of literary productions in a country or nation, or in a particular age or period; esp. such literary compositions as depend for their effect largely on style and diction; belles lettres; critical essays, poetry, etc., as opposed to scientific productions.

scientific productions.

1ithanthrax (ii-than'thraks) n. [G. lithos, stone, anthracite (opposed to xylanthrax, wood-coal).

1itharge (lith'ar) n. [G. lithos, stone, and arguros, silver] protoxide of lead, produced by exposing melted lead to a current of air.

1ithe (lith) a. [A.S. lithe, lith, gentle, soft] capable of being easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber.

lithely (lith-li) adv. in a lithe manner; flexibly.

litheness (littl'nes) n. state of being lithe; limberness.

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lithesome (lith'sum) a. pliant; limber; nimble. lithesomeness (lith'sum-nes) n. the state or quality of being lithesome.

lithia (lith'i-a) n. oxide of lithium.

lithic (lith'ik) a. pertaining to, or consisting of, stone; pertaining to stone in the bladder.

lithium (lith'i-um) n. [L. fr. G. lithos, stone] one obtained from a mineral (it is the lightest metal known).

lithocarp (lith'u-karp) n. [G. lithos, stone, and karpos, fruit a fossil fruit.

lithochromatics (lith-u-krō-mat-iks) n. [G. lithos, stone, and chrōmu, colour the art of painting in oil on stone and taking

colour] the art of painting in oil on stone and taking impressions on canvas.

lithodome (lith'u-dōm) n. [G. lithos, stone, and domos, a house] a kind of shell-fish which lives in a hole scooped out by itself in a rock.

lithofracteur (lith-u-frak-ter) n. [F.] a powerful explosive mixture, used princi-

pally in blasting.

lithoglyph (lith'u-glif) n. [G. lithos, stone, and gluphein, to carve] a carving on a precious stone; an engraved stone.

lithograph (lith'u-graf) v.t. [G. lithos, stone, and graphein, to write, engrave] to trace on stone, and transfer to paper by printing;—n. a

print from a drawing on stone.

lithographer (li-thog'ra-fer) n. one that practises lithography.

lithographic (lith-u-graf-ik) a. pertaining to lithography; engraved upon, or printed from, stone.

lithographically (lith-u-graf-i-kal-i) adv. by lithography (li-thog-ra-fi) n. the art by which designs are drawn or traced on stone and impressions or prints are obtained from them. lithoid, lithoidal (lith-oid, li-thoi-dal) a. restant structure.

stony structure.

lithological (lith-u-loj'i-kal) a. of, or pertaining to, lithology.

lithologist (li-thol'ō-ji) n. one that is versed in lithology.

lithology (li-thol'ō-ji) n. one that is versed in lithology.

lithology (li-thol'ō-ji) n. [G. lithos, stone, and logos, discourse) the science that treats of the characteristics and classification of rocks.

lithomarge (lith'u-marj) n. [L. marqa, marl] a hydrous silicate of alumina.

lithophagous (li-thof'a-gus) a. [G. phagein, to eat] eating or swallowing stones; perforating stones, as certain molluses.

lithophane (lith'u-fan) n. [G. phainesthai, to appear] ornamental porcelain adapted for lamps, windows, and other transparencies.

lithophyte (lith'u-fit) n. [G. lithos, stone, and phant, as the corals and sea-fans; stone coral; madepore.

lithotint (lith'u-tint) n. [G. lithos and E. tint] the process of producing coloured pictures by lithography; a picture produced by this process.

lithotome (lith'u-tom) n. a stone resembling a cut gem; a bistoury used in lithotomy.

lithotomic (lith'u-tom) n. a tone resembling a cut gem; a bistoury used in lithotomy.

lithotomic (lith'u-tom) n. ne that performs the operation of cutting for stone in the bladder.

lithotomy (li-thot'u-mist) n. one that performs the operation of cutting for stone in the bladder.

in the bladder.

in the bladder.

lithotomy (li-thot-u-mi) n. [G. lithos, stone, and temnein, to cut] the operation, art, or practice of cutting for stone in the bladder.

lithotripsy, lithotrity (lith 'u -trip -si, -u -trī -ti) n. [G. lithos and tripsis, a rubbing, grinding] the operation of crushing stone in the bladder.

lithotype (lith'u-tīp) n. [G. lithos and tupos, impression] a kind of stereotype plate. lithotypy stereotyping by using a composition that hardens into a stony substance.

litigable (liti-ga-bl) a. capable of being made the subject of a suit at law.

litigant (liti-gant) a. [L., ppr. of litigare, to dispute] disposed to litigate; engaged in a lawsuit;—n. a person engaged in a lawsuit.

litigate (liti-gait) v.t. [L. lit, litis, dispute, strife, and agere, to carry on 10 contest in law; to prosecute or defend by legal process;—v.i. to carry on a suit by judicial process; to dispute.

litigation (liti-gaishun) n. act or process of litigation (liti-gaishun) n. act or process of litigation (liti-gaishun) n. the character of being litigious (li-tij-us) a. [L. litigium, dispute, quarrel] quarrelsome; contentious; fond of litigation; subject to contention; disputable.

litigiously (li-tij-us-li) adv. in a litigious manner.

litigiously (strij-us-nes) n. disposition to

litigiousness (li-tij'us-nes) n. disposition to engage in lawsuits; a wrangling

or quarrelsome disposition.

limus (lit-inus) n. [corruption of D. lukmoes, a blue dye stuff] purple dye obtained from a lichen, and from a kind of spurge common in the south of Europe (it turns blue with alkalis and red with acids). Lithnus-paper, unsized paper stained with lithnus, used to test the acidity or alkalinity of a solution.

Litotes (lit-u-tex) n. [G.] a weaker expression meant to suggest a stronger, c.y., a citizen of no

meun city.

mean city.

litre (leter) n. [F. fr. G. bitra, a pound] a French measure of capacity being a cubic decimetre, equal to 61 '027 cubic inches, or 1'76 English pints.

litter (litter) n. [O.F. bitrer, fr. L. bectus, couch, bed] a bed so furnished with supports that it may be easily carried about with a person in it; a coarse bed of straw or hay for animals to rest upon; a covering of straw for plants; a confused mass of objects little valued; rubbish; a confusion of disorder or confusion; the number of pigs a condition of disorder or confusion; the number of pigs or other small animals born at once;—v.t. to bring forth young, as swine and other beasts; to scatter or throw about, as shreds, fragments, etc.; to supply or cover with litter.

littérateur (lit-er-a-ter') n. [F.] a literary man.

little (lit-u-q-u-ter) n. [F.] a literary man.

little (lit-u) a. [A.S. lytel] small in size or extent; diminutive; short in duration; brief; small in quantity or amount; small in dignity, power, or importance: insignificant; contemptible; small in force or efficiency; weak; slight; inconsiderable; small in generosity; mean;—n. a small quantity, amount, space, and the like;—adv. in a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly. A little, somewhat; to a limited extent; for a short time. In little, on a small scale. Little Go, a preliminary examination at Cambridge University.

littleness (lit-l-nes) n. the state or quality of being little.

littoral (lit-u-ral) a. [L. littus, the sea-shore] belonging to the interval on a sea-coast, between high and low water mark; situated on a shore.

littoral (littural) a. [L. littus, the sca-shore] belonging to the interval on a sca-coast, between high and low water mark; situated on a shore. lituate, lituiform (lit-a-āt, -i-form) a. [L. curved end] forked with the points turned outward. liturgical (li-tur-ji-kal) a. pertaining to a liturgy, or to public prayer and worship. liturgically (li-tur-ji-kal-i) adv. in a liturgical manner. liturgically (li-tur-ji-kal-i) adv. in a liturgical manner. liturgicologist (li-tur-ji-lol-ā-ji) n. one versed liturgiologist (li-tur-ji-lol-ā-ji) n. the science or system of liturgics. liturgist (lit-ur-ji-sit) n. one that favours or adheres liturgy (lit-ur-ji) n. [O.F. liturgic, fr. G. leitos, public, and ergon, work the established formulas or ritual for public worship in those churches which use prescribed forms. live (liv) n. [M.B. liuen, fr. A.S. libban, to exist; to be in a particular form or state of being; to subsist; to have an organic structure for growth and reproduction, as a plant or animal; to have in union therewith an indwelling immortal soul, as man-hence, to be sentient or conscious; to be in a state of happiness, affluence, etc.; to be in a state of miscry, etc.; to continue: to endure; to dwell in; to reside; to be nourished by; to feed on, as animals; to be supported or maintained mine; nöte; tune; moon.

by; to keep one's self, as by wages, income, etc.; to float; not to founder, as a ship in a storm; to appear real, as an image or description; in Scripture, to be freed from the doom and bondage of sin; to be inwardly quickened, and actuated by faith;—v.t. to spend, as one's life; to lead; to pass; to continue; to act habitually in conformity to. To live down, to disprove by one's life and conduct; to efface by one's after life the recollection of a mistake. To live out, to continue alive to the end of. To live up to, to order one's life in accordance with.

To live out, to continue alive to the end of. To live up to, to order one's life in accordance with.

live (liv) a. [contr. for alive=A.S. on life, in life] having life; quick; not dead, as a plant or animal; ignited; not extinguished, as a coal; active; earnest; vivid; glowing, as colour. Live hair, hair from a living animal. Live stock, horses, cattle, and other domestic animals stocking a farm.

1.2.—1.4 (livi) a. existing: having life (used in composi-

lived (livd) a. existing; having life (used in composition with a qualifying adjective, as long-lived).

livelihood (līv-li-hood) n. [M.E. linelode, fr. A.S. līf, life, and lād, a leading, way, of lode] means of maintaining existence; suppost of life; maintenance.

life; maintenance.

liveliness (liv-li-nes) n. quality or state of being lively or animated; spirit; vivacity; sprightliness; appearance of life, as in a portrait or description; brightness of delineation or expression; briskness; effervescence, as of liquors.

livelong (liv-long) a. [livelong] long in passing; the city-lip a. [M.E. lift, life-like] animated; active; gay; light; airy; expressive; strong; energetic; spirited; vivid; glowing; brisk;—adv. with strong resemblance of life; briskly.

liver (liv-cr) n. one that lives; a resident; a dweller. liver (liv'er) n. [A.S. lifer] the largest gland of the body, situated immediately beneath the diaphragm (it secretes the bile). Liver-colour, of the colour of liver; dark red. Liver-complaint, disease of the liver. Liver-fluke, a parasitic worm. Liver-wort, any plant of the cryptogamic family Hepaticæ.

liveried (liv-er-id) a. wearing a livery, as servants.

livery (liv-cr-i) n. [A.F. liveree, fr. L. liberare, to give freely] the peculiar dress by which the servants of a nobleman or gentleman are distinguished; the garb appropriated by any association or body of persons to their own use; the body or company wearing persons to their own use; the body or company wearing such a garb; an allowance of food statedly given out, as to servants, to horses, etc.; the body of liverymen in London;—v.t. to clothe in livery. Livery-servant, a servant that wears a livery. Livery-stable, a stable where horses are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided.

Liveryman (liv-qr-i-man) n. one that wears a livery of the company to which he belongs.

or livery of the company to which he belongs.

livid (livid) a. [F. fr. L. lividus, bluish] black and blue; of a lead colour; discoloured, as flesh, by

contusion

lividity, lividness (li-vid-i-ti, liv-id-nes) n. colour, like that of bruised flesh.

colour, like that of bruised fiesh.

living (liv-ing) a. having life; active; lively; issuing continually from the earth, as water; flowing; producing action, animation, and vigour; quickening; life-giving:—n. means of subsistence; livelihood; the benefice of a clergyman; one that is alive, or those that are alive. Living-room, a family sitting-room.

livraison (li-vra-zong) n. [F.] a number of a book published in parts.

livre (le-ver) n. [F. fr. L. libra, a pound] an old French silver coin equal to 20 sous or 94d.

lixivial, lixivious (lik-sivi-al, -us) a. [L. lix-al, -us) a. [

from wood-ashes.

lizard (lizard) n. [F. fr. L. lacerta, a lizard] a ing an elongate, round body, a very long round tail, a head covered with polygonal plates, and a tongue more or less divided at the end, found in most of the warm parts of the world. Lizard-stone, a serpentine marble stone found in Cornwall.

llama (lama) n. [Peruv.] an ungulate ruminating

kind, about 4 ft. high and 5 feet long when at full growth (it is a native of South America, is used as a beast of burden, and prized

for its light, woolly hair).

11ano (lá-nō, lyá-nō) n. [Sp. fr. L. planus, plain) one of the vast grassy plains in the north of South America.

Lloyd's (loidz) n. a part Exchange in London appropriated



cnange in London appropriated to the use of ship-owners, underwriters, and insurance brokers (so called from Edward Lloyd, in whose coffee-house the first meetings were held in the 17th century). Lloyd's-list, a London daily publication giving full and early intelligence of shipping matters.

10 (lō) int. [M.E. lo, fr. A.S. la] look; see; behold; observe.

loach, loche (loch) n. [F. loche] a small fish, small, clear streams, and esteemed dainty food.

load (lod) n. [M.E. lade, a course, a load, fr. A.S. lad, lad, lode, carriage] a burden; the amount or quantity that can be imposed and conveyed at one time, as by a porter, horse, cart, van, waggon, truck, etc.—hence, a certain measure for articles conveyed in carts, trucks, etc.; any depending or heavy weight; figuratively, pressure; encumbrance; accumulated weight; as of debts, difficulties, crimes, etc.; the quantity of food or drink that fills or oppresses the stomach; the charge of a fire-arm;—v.t. to lay a burden on; to put upon, for carriage or conveyance, as on a cart, etc.; to put on board of, as cargo; to freight; to charge, as a gun, with powder, ball, shot, etc.; to burden unfairly or oppressively; to encumber; to give additional weight or force to, by something appended or annexed. Load-line, or Plimsoll's mark, a line on the side of a vessel to show the depth beyond which she will not sink without being overloaded.

loader (lo'der) n. one that, or that which, loads. loading (15'ding) n. the act of putting on a load :

loadstar, lodestar (lod'star) n. [qr. lode] the star that leads; the polestar; often used figuratively.

loadstone, lodestone (lod'ston) n. [cf. name lode] a piece of magnetic iron ore possessing polarity, like a magnetic

magnetic iron ore possessing polarity, like a magnetic needle; a natural magnet.

loaf (löf) n.; pl. loaves (lövz) [A.S. hlāf] any thick lump or mass; esp. a large, regularly shaped mass, as of bread, sugar, or cake. Loaf-sugar, sugar refined and moulded in a conical shape. Loaves and fishes, temporal benefits, as money or office.

loaf (löf) v.i. [Ger. lau/en, to run about] to spend time in idleness; to lounge; to loiter.

loafer (löfer) n. one that loafs or idles away his time.

loan (lom) n. [A.S. lām; af. lime] a rich friable soil chiefly composed of silicious sand, clay, oxide of iron, and carbonate of lime;—v.t. to cover with loam.

loany (lom) a. consisting of loam, or resembling it; clayey and marly.

loan (lon) n. [A.S. lām] act of lending; that which is specific thing shall be returned, or its equivalent in kind; a permission to use; grant of the use;—v.t. to lend;—v.t. to lend money or other valuable property. Loanoffice, an office where money is lent; a pawnbroker's place of business. Loan-word, an adopted word.

loan (lon) n. [Scot., af. lane] a narrow, inclosed way, usually between hedges. Also loaning.

loanable (lō'-nạ-bl) a. that may be lent.

loath doth) a. [A.S. Lath, hateful, odious] filled with aversion; unwilling; backward; reluctant. loathe (lorn) v.t. to have an extreme aversion of the appetite to food or drink; to detest.

loather (lotther) n. one that loathes

loathful (löth-fool) a. full of loathing; awakening or exciting loathing or disgust; disgusting. loathing (lö-Thing) n. extreme disgust; abhormence; detestation.

loathingly (lo-THing-li) adv. with loathing.

loathsome (loth-sum) a. causing to loathe; exciting disgust; detestable. loathsomely (loth-sum-li) adv. in a loathsome manner.

loathsomeness (lot H'sum-nes) n. the quality of exciting extreme disgust.

lob (lob) n. [W. Uob, cf. Lubber] a dull fellow; a lout; anything thick and heavy; a slow, underhand ball at cricket;—v.t. to let fall heavily; to bowl slowly; at lawn-tennis, to drive the ball high over an opponent's head;—v.t. to bowl lobs. Lob-worm, a large earth-worm used by anglers for bait used by anglers for bait.

lobar (lō-bar) α. of, or pertaining to, a lobe.

lobate, lobated (lô-bāt, bā-ted) a. consisting of lobes.

lobby (lob-i) n. [Late L. lobia, a gallery, covered way, fr. M. H. Ger. loube, arbour] a narrow passage or vestibule, forming the principal entrance into a building, with doors leading to the chief apartments; an antechamber; a waiting-room; an open passage or room, usually unfurnished, attached to the Houses of. Parliament, into which members retire for freedom of conversation, etc., and also in voting; a similar room attached to law and other courts attached to law and other courts.

lobying (lob-ing) n. frequenting the lobby to collect news or influence members.

lobe (lob) n. [F. L. fr. G. Lobos, lobe of the ear] any projection or division, esp. of a somewhat rounded form; the thick, soft termination of the human ear; a part of the lungs or liver; the division of a simple leaf; the cotyledon of a seed. Lobe-footed, having lobate feet [Zool.]

lobed (lobd) a. having lobes; lobate.

lobelet (löb'let) n. a little lobe.

Lobelia (lō-bē'li-a) n. [called after Matthew Lobel., pathopathous plants used in medicine.

lobiped (lo'bi-ped) a. [L.] lobe-footed, as a bird.

loblolly (lob-lol-i) n. [fr. lob and loll] water-gruel or spoon-meat (so called among seamen). Loblolly-boy, a ship surgeon's attendant.

lobscouse (lob-skous) n. [fr. lob and course] a hash of meat with juggetables of

various kinds; an olio.

lobster (lob/ster) n. [A.S. loppestre lopust, a grup-lobster] a large, long-tailed crustacean used for food.

cean used for food.

10bule (löb'ūl) n. [L. dim. o'd.

10cal (löb'kal) n. [L. locus, place]

10cal (lö'kal) n. [L. locus, place]

10cal (locus, place) n. [locus, p to a definite position on an organ or elsewhere in space.

locale (10-ka) n [F. Docality.

localism (16-ka) in state of being local; attachment to a place; a local idiom.

phrase, or custom.

locality (lō-kal'i-ti) n. existence in a place, or in a certain portion of space; position; situation; place; limitation to a county, district, or place.

localization (lō-kal'i-za'-shun) n. the act of fixing in a spot or position.

localize (lockal-iz) v.t. [L. locus, place] to fix in, or assign to, a definite place.

locally (lockal-i) adv. with respect to place; in locate (lockal-i) adv. with respect to place; in locate (lockal-i) v.t. to place; to set in a particular spot or position.

location (lockal-iv) a. act of placing or graphical position; a leasing on rent.

locative (lockal-iv) a. indicating place;—n. the case-form that denotes place.

loch (loh) n. [Gael.] a lake; a bay or arm of the

loch (loh) n. [Gael.] a lake; a bay or arm of the sea [Scot.]. Lochaber-axe (lon-à'ber-aks) n. a formidable battle-axe formerly used by

the Scottish Highlanders.

lochia (löki-a) n.pl. [G.] the evacuations from the lock (löki-a) n.pl. [G.] the evacuations from the lock (lok) n. [A.S. loce] a tuft or tress of hair; pl. hair collectively.

lock (lok) n. [A.S. loc, a fastening] anything that fastens; specifically, a fastening, as for a door, a lid, a trunk, and the like, in which a movable holt is projected or withdrawn by the action of a separate piece called a key; a fastening together; a state of being fixed or immovable; a grappling or wrestling; the barrier or works that confine the water of a stream or canal; an inclosure in a canal with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level an inclosure in a canal with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another; the firing apparatus of a gun;—v.t. to fasten with a lock and key; to shut up or confine; to close fast; to encircle or inclose; to furnish with locks, as a canal;—v.i. to become fast; to unite closely by mutual insertion. Lock-gates, the framed gates employed on rivers and canals for penning back the water and forming locks. Lock-hospital, a hospital for the treatment of venereal disease. Lock-law, a violent contraction of the muscles of the jaw, by which its motion is suspended; a variety of tetanus. Lock-weeper, one that attends to a canal or river lock. Lock-out, the discharge of workmen by employers, to bring them to that attends to a canal or river lock. Lock-out, the discharge of workmen by employers, to bring them to terms. Lock-smith, an artificer whose occupation is to make or mend locks. Lock-stitch, a sewing-machine stitch in which the threads are locked together. Lock-up, a place in which persons under arrest are temporarily confined. To lock out, to discharge workmen in order to bring them to the employers' terms. To lock up, to close or fasten; to confine; to secure.

lockage (lok-ip) n. materials for locks in a canal; to lock of the property of the locks.

locker (lok-er) n. a close place, as a drawer or an apartment in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.

locket (lok'et) n. [F. loquet, a door latch, fr. O.F. loc, lock] a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament; a little gold case worn as an ornament; that part of a sword-scabbard where the hook is fastened.

lockram (lok-ram) n. [F. locrenan, fr. Loc-Renan, in Brittany, where it is made] a fabric of very coarse linen.

locksman (loke-man) n. a person that has care of locks and keys.

[Comotion (lo-ku-mo's)nun) n. [L. locus, place, and E. motion] act or power of

moving from place to place; or hover of moving from place to place; or location, or in moving from place; occupied in producing mition, or in moving from place to place; —n. a wheel-carring supporting and driven by a steam-engine,

producing minesuporting and driven by a steam-engine, a wheel-carriage, railway carriages.

and used to draw (lok-ū-la-ment) n. [L.] one of the loculament colls of a seed-vessel [Bot.].

loculate (lok-ū-lat) a. [L. loculus, dim. of locus, a place.] loculose, loculose divided into loculi or cells.

loculose, loculous divided into loculi.

loculus a number of mall compartments or cells locum-tenens (kum-to-nens) n. [L. loculus hold] one that hold the following of another; a substitute.

locus (loculus) of tenere, ppr. tenens, to follow (loculus) a place of substitute in cells (loculus) a place of the cells (loculus) a place of the points; a place of the exclusion of all other points; a place of the exclusion of all other points; a place of the exclusion of all other points; a place of the exclusion of all other points; a place of the exclusion of all other points; a place of the exclusion of all other points; a place of the exclusion of all other points; a place of the exclusion of all other points; a place of the exclusion of all other points; a place of the exclusion of all other points; a place of the exclusion of all other points; a place of the exclusion of all other points; a place of the exclusion of all other points; a place of the exclusion of all other points; a place of the exclusion of all other points; and the place of the exclusion of all other points; and the place of the p

Fate, far, ado; mē, her; mine: nôte; tune;

locust (164kust) n. [L. locusta] a jumping, orthop-

terous insect, closely resembling the grasshopper (in Africa and Asia they fly in vast clouds, and are destructive to vegetation). Locust-bean, the fruit of the carob tree. Locust-tree, the carob tree (Ceratonia siliqua); a tree of the U.S. (Robinia pseudaratia).



Locust.

locution (lockieshun) n. [L. loqui, speak] speech; mode of speaking; phraseology; phrases. lode (lod) n. [A.S. lūd, course; c! lūdun, to lead] a metallic vein, or any regular vein or course, whether metallic or not; a reach of water; a water-course.

lodestar (löd-står) n. Same as loadstar.

lodestone (löd'stön) n. Same as loadstwne.

lodge (loj) v.t. [M.E. loyle, loyge, fr. O.F.] to lay or deposit for keeping or preservation; to infix; to throw in; to place; to plant; to furnish with a temporary habitation hence, to harbour; to cover; to throw down; to lay flat, as grain;—v.t. to settle in or upon; to rest; to dwell in; to reside; to take a temporary residence in; to be laid flat;—n. a place in which one may lodge or find shelter; a small house in a park or forest; the house of the gatekeeper on a gentleman's estate; a secret association, as of the Freemasons, etc.; also, the place in which they assemble.

lodger (loj-er) n. one that lives at board, or in a house for a night; one that resides in any place for a time. Lodger franchise, a right to vote conferred on

time. Lodger franchise, a right to vote conferred on certain lodgers by British law.

lodging (loj-ing) n. a place of rest for a night, apartments (generally pl.); rooms let or hired for the night, week, or longer period. Lodging-house, a house in which apartments are let.

in which apartments are let.

lodgment (loj-ment) n. act of lodging, or state of being lodged; accumulation of something deposited or remaining at rest; occupation of a position by a besieging party, and the formation of an entrenchment thereon to maintain it.

loess (lo-es) n. [Ger.] a loamy deposit in the valley of the Rhine; any similar deposit.

loft (loft) n. [M.E. Loft, air, fr. Leel. loft, air, sky, upper room] an elevation of one floor or story above another; an upper room or flat; the top room; the space under the roof; any upper room used for storage, as of hay, grain, etc.; the gallery in a church or hall; -v.t. in golf, to strike the ball high by means of a club called the lofter.

loftily (loft-i-ii) adv. on high; in an elevated attitude; loftiness (loft-i-nes) n. condition of being lofty; clevation; height; grandeur; sublimity; haughtiness; arrogance.

loftiness clevation; height; grandeur; sublimity; haughtiness; arrogance.

lofty (lofti) n. lifted high up; much clevated in position; towering; elevated in character or rank; elevated in language or style; noble; exalted; stately; dignified: elevated in sentiment or diction; sublime; proud; haughty.

log (log) n. [Scand.; cf. Icel. lāg, a felled tree] a bulky piece or stick of wood or timber; an apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water—hence, the record of the rate of a ship's velocity; a log-book;—a constructed of logs. Log-book, a book in which is entered the daily progress of a ship at sea as indicated by the log, with notes on the weather, etc.; a book in which the master of a school enters certain parindicated by the log, with notes on the weather, etc.; a book in which the master of a school enters certain particulars. Log-cabin, log-house, log-hut, a house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on one another. Log-line, a line or cord, about 150 fathoms in length, used for ascertaining the speed of a vessel. Log-reel, a reel carried near the stern of a ship, on which the log-line is wound. Log-rolling, mutual help in carrying legislative measures; mutual help in carrying legislative measures; mutual commendation of each others' works by authors.

log (log) n. [H. Lögh.] a Jewish liquid measure about five-sixths of a pint.

log five-sixths of a pint

logan, loggan (logan) n. [Scand.] a large stone balanced so as to be easily moved; a rocking stone. Also called logging-rock. logarithm (loga-rithm) n. [G. logos, a word, ratio, and artithmos, number] one of a class of auxiliary numbers designed to abridge arithmetical

calculations, by the use of addition and subtraction in place of multiplication and division.

logarithmic (log-a-rith/mik) a. pertaining logarithms; consisting of logarithms. Also logarithmical.

logarithms. Also logarithmically (log-a-rith'mi-kal-i) adv. loggerhead (log-er-hed) a. [fr. Loy and head] a blockhead; a dunce; a spherical mass of iron with a long handle, used to heat tar. At loggerheads, quarrelling. To fall, or come, to loggerheads, to come to blows.

loggerheaded (log-cr-hed-ed) a. dull; stupid.

loggia (loj-a) n.: pl. loggie (loj-a) [It.] a kind of open, elevated callery in a building.
logging (log-ing) n. the business of cutting down and preparing timber for transport.
logic (loj-ik) n. [G. logikė (sc. technė, logic art), fr. logikos, reasonable, fr. legein, to speak] the science of pure and formal thought, or of the laws according to which the process of pure thinking should be conducted be conducted.

logical (loj'-i-kal) o. pertaining to logic; used in logic; according to the rules of logic; skilled in logic; discriminating.

logicality, logicalness (loj-i-kal-i-ti, the quality or condition of being logical.

logically (loj'i-kal-i) adv. in a logical manner.

logician (lo-jish'an) n. one skilled in legic.

logistic, logistical (lo-jis-tik, -ti-kal) a. logogram (log-u-gram) n. [G. logos. word, and gramma, a letter] a word-sign; a puzzle, in verse, containing synonyme of words derived from a single word, by re-arranging its letters.

logographic, logographical graft

ik, i-kal) a, pertaining to logography.

logography (lo-gog-ra-fi) n. [G. logos, word, speech, and graphein, to write] a method of printing in which whole words, east in a single type, are used instead of single letters.

logomachist (lo-gom'a-kist) n. one that contends about words.

logomachy (lo-gom'a-kist) n. [G. logos, word, and mache, fight, battle, contest) contention in words merely; a war of words.

logomania (log-u-mā'ni-a) n. [G. logos, word, and mania, madness] a disease affecting the organs of speech; aphasia.

logometer (lo-gom-c-ter) n. [G. logos and metron, a measure] a scale for measuring chemical equivalents.

chemical equivalents.

logometric, logometrical (log-u-metrical rik, -ri-kal) a. of, or pertaining to, a logometer.

OGOS (log-os) n. [G.] reason; the Son of God.

Logos (log-os) n. [G.] reason; the Son of God.

logotype (log-u-tip) n. [G. logos, word, and tupos, type] a single piece, or type, containing two or more letters, as x, b, d, ll, and the like.

logwood (log-wood) n. a South American tree, of a deep red colour internally; the heartwood of this tree (used extensively in dyeing).

loin (loin) n. [M. E. loine, fr. O. F. logne, fr. L. lumlus, bone, on either side of the spinal column, extending upward to the false ribs; the ribs of a sheep or lamb cut by the butcher for the table; -pl. a corresponding part of the human body; the reims.

loiter (loi-ter) v. c. [M. E. loitren, fr. D. leuteren] to be slow in moving; to be dilatory; to spend time idly; to linger; to delay; to tarry.

loiterer (loi-ter) one that loiters; an idler; loiterer (loi-ter-er) none that loiters; an idler; loiteringly (loi-ter-ing-li) adv. in a loitering manner.

Lolium grasses, esp. the common rye-grass and darnel.

darnel. 1011 (lol) v.t. [cf. Icel. lolla, to act lazily] to thrust out, as the tongue;—v.i. to act lazily or indolently—hence,

to throw one's self down; to lie at ease; to hang extended from the mouth, as the tongue of a dog.

Lollard (lol'ard) n. (O.D. bollen, to sing] one of a sect of early reformers in Germany; one of the followers of Wycliffe in England.

Lollardism (lol'ar-dizm) n. the principles of the Lollardis.

Lollardis.

Lollardism (lol'1-pop) n. | loll and pop=pap. infants' food) a kind of coarse sweetmeat

Lombard (lom'bard) n. a native of Lombardy; a money-lender or banker (which profession was first exercised in London by the Lombards). Toment, lomentum (16-ment, 16-mentum, 18-mentum, 18-men single seed.

lomentaceous (lō-men-tā'shus) a. resembling, loments.

London-clay (lun'dun-klā) n. a geological formation of the lower division of the Eocene age, found at and near London.

Londoner (lun-dun-er) n. a native or inhabitant of London.

Londonese (lun-dun-ex) a. pertaining to Londonese (lun-dun-ex) a. pertaining to Londonism (lun-dun-izm)n. a mode of speaking supposed to be peculiar to London.

lone (lon) a. [contr. of alone] having no company; solitary; retired; unfrequented; standing by itself; single; unmarried or in widowhood.

loneliness (lon-li-nes) n. condition of being lonely; love of retirement.

lonely (lon-li) a. sequestered from company or neighbours; alone or in want of company; solitary; retired; unfrequented.

solitary; retired; unfrequented.

lonesome (lôn-sum) a. secluded from society; solitary, lonesomely (lôn-sum-li) adv. in a lonesome manner.

lonesomeness solitary; solitude.

long (long) a. [A.S. Lung, long] drawn out in a line; protracted; extended in time; slow in coming; dilatory; continued to a great length, as a look, a story, a line of ancestors, and the like; tedious; far-reaching; extensive;—adv. to a great extent in time; at a point of duration far distant, either prior or protection; through the whole extensive duration. extent in time; at a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior; through the whole extent or duration. Long-boat, the largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship. Long-firm, swindlers that, pretending to be in business, obtain goods, and by shifting their place of operations, avoid paying for them. Long-headed, farseeing; having an acute or penetrating intellect. Long-lived, living long; lasting; enduring. Long measure, lineal measure; the measure of length. Long-primer, a kind of type, in size between small pic and bourgeois. Long-range, able to carry shot and shell to a very great distance. Long-run, the final result. Long-sighted, able to see at a great distance—hence, sagacious. Long-spun, distance. Long-run, the final result. Long-sighted, able to see at a great distance—hence, sagacious. Long-spun, spun to a great length. Long-stop, the fielder at cricket directly behind the wicket-keeper. Long-suffering, patient; not easily provoked; long endurance; patience of offence. Long-Tom, a name given to a modern long-range gun. Long-ways, in the direction of the length; lengthwise. Long-winded, long-breathed—hence, tedious in speaking, argument, or narration. A long chalk, a great deal. A long face, a face with a sad or solenn expression. A long head, a sagacious mind. A long tongue, a tongue given to chattering.

long (long) v.i. [A.S. languan, to long after, desire] to desire earnestly or eagerly; to have an eager, preternatural, or craving, appetite.

preternatural, or craving, appetite.

longbow (long-bo) 2. a how used in medieval was made of yew or ash, from 51 to 6 feet long, and discharged an arrow about half its length). To draw

discharged an arrow about half its length). To draw the long-bow, to exaggerate.

longevity (lon-jevi-ti) n. [L. longus, long, and exitas, atas, age] length of life, esp. uncommonly long duration of life.

longhand (long-hand) n. ordinary writing, as opposed to shorthand.

longicorns (lon-ji-kornz) n.pl. [L. longus, long, and cornu, a horn] a tribe of coleopterous beetles, so named from their long antennes.

longilingual (lon-ji-ling'gwal) a. having a long

longimanous hand having long hands.
longimanous hand having long hands.
longing (long'ing) n. an eager desire; a craving or preternatural appetite; an earnest wish.
longingly (long'ing-li) adv. with intense desire; with eager or anxious expectation.
longipennate (lon-ji-pen'at) a. [L. penna, a longipenset (lon-ji-pen'at) a. [L. penna, a longiroster (lon-ji-ros-ter) n. [L. longus, long of grallatory birds having long, slender beaks, which they thrust into the mud in search of food, as the snipes, etc. longirostral (lon-ji-ros-tral) a. having a long

longish (long-gish) a. somewhat long; moderately long.

longitude (lon-ji-tūd) n. [F. fr. L. longitudo, fr. west of a given meridian; in astronomy, the angular distance castwards from the first point of Aries measured along the ecliptic.

longitudinal (lon-ji-tū'di-nal) a. pertaining to longitude or length; running

longitudinally (lon-ji-tū'di-nal-i) adv. in the

longshoreman (long'shor-man)n, a workman (long'shor-man)n, a workman employed in loading or discharging the cargoes of vessels; a dock labourer.

longsome (long'sum) a. tedious; tiresome; long-spun.

loo (loo) n. [F. lanturelu, lanturlu] a game at carls; v.t. to beat in the game of loo, by winning again.

-v.t. to beat in the game of loo, by winning every trick at the game.

looby (lòỏ-bì) n. [cf. lob] an awkward, clumsy fellow. 100f (loof) n. [M.E. lāf, a large paddle once used to assist the helm, cf. Scot. loof. Go. lāfa, palm of the hand, cf. luff the afterpart of a ship's bow. 100fa (loofa) n. [A.] the fibrous network containing the seeds of a kind of gourd; it is used as a flesh lived.

flesh-brush.

flesh-brush.

100k (look) v.t. [A.S. lòcian] to influence, overawe, or subdue by looks or presence; to express or manifest by a look;—v.t. to direct the eye toward an object so as to see it; to direct the attention to; to consider; to direct the gaze in all directions; to be circumspect; to watch; to observe narrowly; to examine: to scrutinize; to seem; to appear; to face; to front; in the imperative, see; behold; take notice; observe;—n. cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect; act of looking or seeing; view; watch. To look about one, to be on the watch. To look after, to take care of; to consider. To look alive, to be alert. To look down on, to despise. To look for, to seek; to anticipate. To look in, to make a brief visit. To look in the face, to meet with boldness. To look on, to be a mere spectator. To look on, or upon, to consider. To look to, or unto, to give heed to; to depend upon. To look up, to search for, as a word in a dictionary; to visit.

looker (look'er) n. one that looks. Looker-on, one that looks on; a spectator. looking-glass (look'ing-glas) n. a glass that reflects the form of the person

who looks on it; a mirror.

lookout (look'out) n. a careful looking for any object or event; the place from which such observation is made; a person engaged in watching.

loom (doom) n. [A.S. getoma, tool] a frame or machine of wood or other material in which a weaver forms cloth out of thread; anything held in the hand or of fraquent use. hand, or of frequent use

hand, or of frequent use.

100m (lôôm) v.i. [Etym. doubtful] to appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear larger than the real dimensions, and indistinctly, as a distant object, a ship at sea, or a mountain; to rise and to be eminent; to stand out prominent in the future.

100m-gale, a gentle gale.

100ming (lôôming) n the indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere; mirage.

loon (lóón) n. [M.E. lown, fr. O. Low Ger.] a sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal.
loon (lóón) n. [Scand. corruption of Shetland name loom] a swimming and diving bird, allied to the grebe, but having toes fully webbed (it is found in worthern ages parties.

found in northern seas, particularly about the Faroe Islands);

the ember-grose.

100p (loop) n. [Scand.] a doubling of a string through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening; a small, narrow opening; a loop-hole;—v.t. to fasten, secure, or ornament, by means of a loop or of loops. Loop-light, a small narrow window or aperture for the admission of light. Loop-line, a line of railway running out of the main line and running into it naviar.

out of the main line and running into it again.

loophole (loop-hol) n. [O.F. loop] a small opening in the walls of a

fortification, or in the bulkhead of a ship, through which small arms are discharged at an enemy; a hole or aperture that gives the means of

loopholed (lóóp²höld) a. furnished with

loopholes.

loopholes.

loose (loos) v.t. [M.E. lous, fr. Icel. lauss] to untie or unbind; to free from any fastening; to relieve; to release from anything obligatory or burdensone—hence, to absolve; to renit; to relax; to loosen; to unfasten; to undo;—v.t. to set sai; to leave a nort or harbour.

to leave a port or harbour;—a. Loopholes. free; at liberty; disenthralled; unsewed; unbound, as printed sheets; not close or tight; flowing, as a garment; not compact or dense, as texture; not concise; diffuse, as style; vague; indeterminate, as meaning; unconnected; as style; vague; indecernmate, as meaning, unconnected; rambling, as remarks; desultory; intermittent, as mental efforts; not strict or rigid; careless, as observance; lax of body; not costive; dissolute; wanton; licentious; n. liberty; freedom from restraint; the action of a bow and string in discharging an arrow. Loose-box, a stable, or an inclosed part of a stable for unbuttered because

CASTLE SHOWING LOOPHOLES.

string in discharging an arrow. Loose-box, a stable, or an inclosed part of a stable, for unhaltered horses. loosely (loosel) adv. not fast; not firmly; without confinement; without order, union, or connection; wantonly; unchastely; negligently; heedlessly. loosel (loose) to make loose; to free from tightness, firmness, or fixedness; to render less dense or compact; to free from restraint; to remove costiveness from; -v.i. to become loose; to become less tight, firm, or compact.

less tight, firm, or compact.

100Sener (lóos-ner) n. one that, or that which, loosener (lóos-ner) n. one that, or that which, loosenes; a laxative.

100Seness (lóos-nes) n. want of tension. compactness, fixedness, as of material bodies; levity or irregularity of conduct or life; laxity of principles or morals; deviation from strict rules; lewdness; unclastity; alvine flux; diarrhoes.

100Sestrife (lóos-stríf) n. a name given to various plants.

100t (lóot) n. [Hind. lūt, plunder, fr. Skr.] act of plundering in a conquered city: booty;—n.t. and r. to carry off as plunder or prize lawfully obtained by war.

i, to carry off as plunder or prize lawfully obtained by war.

looter (lóo'ter) n. one that loots.

lop (lop) v.t. [M.D. luppen, to maim, castrate, cf. lib] to cut off, as the top or extreme part of anything; to curtail by cutting away superfluous parts;—n. that

which is cut off, as from trees.

lop (lop) n.t. [cf. lap] to hang down loosely, said esp. of the ears of animals. Lop-eared, having pendulous cars

lopper (lop'er) v.i. [Prov. R.] to turn sour and coagulate from too long standing, as milk. lopping (lop'ing) n. a cutting off, as of branches; that which is cut off; leavings. lopsided (lop'sī-ded) a. [lop, to hang down] heavier on one side than the other,

loquacious (15-kwa'shus) a. [L. loqui, to speak] given to continual talking; noisy; talkative; babbling.

loquaciously (16-kwa'shus-1i) adv. in a loquacity (16-kwas'-1-ti) n. the habit or practice of talking continually or excessively; talkativeness; babbling. Also loquaciousness.

lorate (16'rat) a. [L. lorum, a thong] shaped like a thong; ligulate [Bot.].

lorcha (10-cha) n. [Pg.] a light, Chinese sailing vessel, of European build, rigged as a junk.

lord (lord) n. [A.S. hāā/ord, for hlā/weard, the loaf-keeper, of. loaf] a master; a superior; a ruler; a king; a proprietor of a manor; any peer of the realm; esp. a baron; a spiritual peer or bishop; by courtesy, the son of a duke or marquis, and the eldest son of an earl; the holder of certain high governmental offices, as chancellor, etc., or of judicial position, as Chief Justice, etc., and of municipal offices, as mayor, provost, etc.; the Supreme Being; a name applied to Christ; v.t. to raise to the pecrage; v.t. to play the lord; to domineer. Lord-lieutenant, in Ireland, the title of the Viceroy; in the United Kingdom, the principal official of a county. Lord-like, betitting a lord; haughty; proud; insolent. Lord of misrule, one that directed the games and revels at Christmas. Lord's day, the first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath. Lord's prayer, the prayer given by our Lord (Matt. vi. 9-13, and Luke xi. 2-4). Lords spiritual, the church of England dignitaries that have seats in the House of Lords. Lord's Supper, the Eucharist, or Holy Communion. Lords temporal, lay peers having seats in the House of Lords. House of Lords, the upper branch of the British legislature, consisting of the lords spiritual and temporal. Lords. House of Lords, the upper branch of the British legislature, consisting of the lords spiritual and temporal. lordliness (lord-lines) n. dignity; high station; pride; haughtiness.

lordling (lord-ling) n. a little or diminutive lord.

lordly (lord-li) a. [fr. lord and termination ly] becoming a lord; pertaining to a lord; proud; haughty; imperious;—adv. proudly; imperiously.

lordosis (lor-do'sis) n. [G.] abnormal curvature of a bone, esp. of the spinal column.

lordship (lord-ship) n. state or quality of being a lord-hence (with his, your, or their), a title applied to a lord; also to judges on the bench; territory of a lord, over which he holds jurisdiction; a manor; dominion; power; authority.

lore (lör) n. [A.S. lär, lore) erudition; knowledge gained from reading or study.

IOTETTE (lo-ret') n. [F.] a woman of loose character.

lorgnette (lor-nyet') n. [F.] an opera-glass.
lorica (lo-ri-kā) n. [I. fr. lorum, a thong a cuirass; [Zool.] a protective case or covering likened to a cuirass.
loricate (lor-i-kāt) v.t. [L.] to clothe in mail; to plate over; to cover with continuo contin

a coating or crust, as a chemical vessel, for resisting fire;—(lor'i-kat) a. covered or plated over.

lorication (lor-i-kā'shun) n. act of lorication; a surface covered with

olates like mail. lorikeet (lor'i-ket) n. [dim. of lory] a small, straight-billed parrot found

in India and the Malay Archipelago.

IOTIOL (lor-i-ut) n. [F.] the oriole.

loris (15-ris) n. [native name] a species of quadrumanous animals allied to the lemurs.

lofts (16-18) 10. Interve liabile a species of land of manous animals allied to the lemurs.

loft (16-18) 10. [M.E. Lēsen, pp. loren, to lose, cf. lose] lost; forsaken; lonely.

lory (16-19) 10. [Etym. doubtful] a long waggon, without sides, set on four wheels.

Lory (16-19) 10. [Malay, lūrē] a subordinate genus of the parrot family.

lose (16-20) 11. [M.E. lesen, fr. A.S. leōsan] to mislay; to put away unintentionally; to forfeit by unsuccessful contest; to part with; to be deprived of; to throw away; to waste; to squander; to wander from; to miss, so as not to be able to find; to perplex or bewilder; to ruin; to destroy; to cease to view; to fail to obtain; v.i. to forfeit anything in contest; to suffer loss by comparison; to fail; to decline. To lose one's self, to lose one's way; to be bewildered; to fail into a reverie.

loser (16-20-20) 10. one that loses or is deprived of anything by defeat, forfeiture, or the like.

losing (löö'zing) a. suffering, or causing, loss.

losing (los) n. [A.S. los] act of losing; privation; dimination or detriment; harm; injury; damage; ruin; waste by escape; leakage; useless expenditure, as of time, etc.; defeat, as in lattle—hence, the number of kilfed, wounded, and captured persons, or the amount of property captured by the enemy. At a loss, in a difficulty; so as to lose money.

105; (lost) a. [fr. lose] mislaid; let go or parted from our hold or view; that cannot be found; inissing; for field in an unsuccessful contest; deprived of; thrown way; wasted; squandered; bewildered; perplexed; nined or destroye!, either physically or morally; not perceptible to the senses; not visible.

10t (lot) n. [A.S. klot, share] that which happens without moral design or forethought; chance; accident; bazard; fortune; a contrivance to determine a question

onthuman design or forethought; chance; accident; Inzard; fortune; a contrivance to determine a question by chance; the part or fate that falls to one by chance; a distinct parcel; a separate part; a proportion or share of taxes; an assemblage or set of men; a large number or quantity; abundance;—n.t. to allot; to separate into lots or parcels. To cast lots, by the throw of a die, or some other contrivance, to settle a dispute. To draw lots, to settle a matter by drawing one or more things from an urn, or some similar place of concealment.

loth (loth) a. See loath

lothario (lo-thā'ri-ō) n. [name of a character in Rowe's Fair Penitent] a seducer of

Nowe's Fuir Penitent] a seducer or women; a gay deceiver.

lotion (lö-shlun) n. [L. lavare, np. lotus, to wash] of rendering it fair; a liquid preparation for washing some part of the body; a healing application in a fluid form, to be applied externally to the body.

Lotophagi (lo-tof-a-ji) n.pl. [G. lötas, lotus, and phagein, to eat) lotus-eaters; the name of a people that ate the fruit of th' lotus.

lottery (lot-er-j) n. [F. lot, a lot, prize] a distribution of prizes by lot or chance.

lotto, loto (lot-o) n. [L. la game of chance played with numbered cards and discs.

lotus, lotos (lotus, tos) n. [G.] a native plant of the order

Leguminosse, akin to trefoil and

Leguminosæ, akin to trefoil and clover plants; the Egyptian lotus, an aquatic plant something like the water-hily; the lotus of the lotus-caters, a tree in northern Africa, the fruit of which was falled to make the same and the lotus of the fabled to make strangers that ate



Lotus.

falled to make strangers that abe
of it forget their native country; an ornament in the
form of the Egyptian water-lily. Lotus-eater, one of
the Lotophagi; one that lives in dreamy case.
loud (loud) a. [A.S. hlād] making a great sound;
high in tone or pitch; noisy; clamorous;
boisterous; emphatical; impressive; ostentatious; showy;
—adv. with loudness; loudly.
loudly (loud-li) adv. in a loud manner; clamorously;
noisily; with vehement complaint.
loudness (loud-ness) n. great sound or noise;
clamour; turbulence; uproar.

lough (loH) n. [Celt. loch] the Irish form of loch.

louis d'or (1004 dor) n. [F., a louis of gold] a louis d'or (1004 dor) n. [F., a louis of gold] a lounge (loun) r. [F. longis, an idle, stupid fellow] to recline at ease; to loll:—n. an idle gait or stroll; act of reclining at ease; a place for lounging; a kind of soft. lounger (loun'jer) n. an idler; one that loiters

lounging (loun-jing) n. idle; hanging or loitering about; made for reclining or rolling on, as a chair.

louse (lous) n.; pl. lice (līs) [A.S. lūs, pl. līss] a wingless, hemipterous insect having a sucking mouth (it is found parasitic upon mammals);—(louz) v.t. to cleanse from lice.

lousily (lou'zi-li) adv. in a lousy manner.

lousiness (lou'zi-nes) n. the state of abounding with lice.

lousy (lou'zi) a. swarming with lice; infested with lice; mean; low; contemptible.

lout (lout) n. [A.S. lutan, to bow, lie hid] a mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin;—v.t. to bend; to bow (generally in an awkward manner).

loutish (lou'tish) a. clownish; rude; awkward.

loutishly (lou'tish-li) adv. like a clown; in a rude, clumsy, awkward manner.

loutishness (lou'tish-nes) n. clownishness.

louvre (166'vr) n. [M.E. lover, fr. O.F. lovier] an opening in the roof of ancient buildings for the escape of smoke or for ventilation, often in the form of a turret or small lantern. Louvre-window, a window partially closed by outward sloping boards, called louvre or luffer boards, which are so placed as to exclude rain, while allowing the free passage of air.

lovable (luv'a-bl) a. worthy of love; amiable.

lovableness (luv'a-bl-nes) n. the quality of being lovable.
lovage (luv'ij) n. [M.E. lovache, fr. O.F. levesche, fr. L. liquisticium, a plant indigenous to Liquinia, a country of Cisalpine Gaul] an umbelliferous plant, sometimes used as an aromatic stimulant [Med.].

love (luv) n. [A.S. lufu] affection; strong liking; warm admiration and regard for; ardent attachment to a person, object, or pursuit; as between individuals, mutual sympathy and good-will; as between relatives, parental fondness and care; filial regard and relatives, parental fondness and care; fillal regard and dutifulness; brotherly kindness, etc.; towards mankind, benevolence; charity; a marked preference for, and devoted attachment to, one of the opposite sex; passion; courtship; towards one's country, patriotism; towards God, a reverent esteem and adoration, with an earnest desire to serve Him; in a general sense, kindness; concord; union; an object loved; sweetheart; mistress; a term of conderment. (Insid the god of love; -ast to be

cord; union; an object loved; sweetheart; mistress; a term of endearment; Cupid, the god of love;—v.t. to be pleased or delighted with; to be fond of; to like; to have benevolence or good-will toward; to regard with preeminent or exclusive allection; to be enamoured of;—v.t. to delight; to take pleasure; to be in love. Lovebird, a bird of beautiful plumage, belonging to the genera Agapornis and Psittacula (so called from the great attachment these birds have for each other). Love-charm, a charm by which love was said to be excited. Love-child, an illegitimate child. Love-favour, something given to be worn in token of love. Love-feast, a religious festival held quarterly by some religious denominations in imitation of the agapæ of the early Christians. Loveagapæ of the early Christians. Love-



Love-bird.

agapse of the early Christians, Lovegod, Cupid. Love-in-idleness, the plant heart's-case
(Viola tricolor). Love-knot, an intricate kind of knot,
used as a token of love, or as representing mutual
affection. Love-letter, a letter professing love; a letter
of courtship. Love-lies-bleeding, a plant with crimson
cribes and small small route (Assertation) and small s of courtship. Love-lies-bleeding, a plant with crimson spikes and small annual roots (Amarunihus candatus). Love-lock, a curl or lock of hair plaited and tied with ribbon, and hanging at the ear. Love-lorn, pining or suffering from love; love-sick; forsaken by one's love. Love-match, a marriage for the sake of love. Love-sick, sick or languishing with love; expressive of languishing love. Love-sickness, state of being love-sick; languishing and amorous desire. Love-song, a song expressing love. Love-token, a present in token of love. For love, from affection; without payment. In love with, enamoured of. There's no love lost between them, they have no love for each other. To make love to, to woo. loveless (luv-les) a. void of love; not attracting love-liness (luv-lines), a. state of being lovely;

loveliness love.

loveliness (luv-li-nes) n. state of being lovely; qualities of body or mind that may excite love; beauty; amiableness.

lovely (luv-li) a. fitted to excite, or worthy of, love beautiful; pleasing; charming; delightful.

lover (luv-ler) n. one that loves; a friend; esp. one that is in love with a person of the opposite sex; one that likes or is pleased.

loving (luv-ling) a. kind; affectionate; fond (said of persons); expressing love or kindness, as words. Loving-cup, a cup passed from hand to hand, from which wine is drunk at parting. Loving-kindness, tender regard; mercy; favour.

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lovingly (luv-ing-li) adv. fondly; with affection and kindness. lovingly (luv-ing-li) adv. fondly; with affection and kindness.

10W (lô) a. [M.E. loub, fr. Icel. lāgr, low] near to the ground; not high or elevated, as place or position; beneath the common height; small, as stature; depressed below the adjacent surface; sunken; at or near the level of the ocean, as the tide; not deep; shallow, as a stream; near the equator; not loud; subdued; grave; base; depressed; dejected, as spirits; humble; mean; hase; dishonourable, as a trick; dissolute; licentious, as companions; feeble; weak, as the pulse; slow; not active, as fever; cold, as temperature; cheap, as price; moderate; reasonable, as a charge or offer; poor; impoverished; plain; simple, as diet; late in chronology; not lofty or noble; vulgar; commonplace, as style; submissive; chastened;—adv. in a low position or manner; under the usual price; cheaply; near the ground; humbly; meanly; in time approaching our own; with a depressed voice; in a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace. Low-church, denoting a powerful section or party in the church of England (also called evangelical), that attaches little importance to church authority, constitutions, and forms (opposed to high-church). Low-churchman, a member of the low-church party. Low German, the language of the inhabitants of north German, the language of the inhabitants of north German, the language of the unaspiring; mean; debased. Low-necked, cut low in the neck, as a garment. Low-pressure, having only a small expansive force (less than 50 lbs. to the square incl), said of steam and steam-engines. Low-rated, despised. Low-spirited, not having anmation and courage; dejected; depressed; wanting liveliness or vivacity; dull. Low Sunday. and steam-engines. Low-rated, despised. Low-spirited, not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed; wanting liveliness or vivacity; dull. Low Sunday, Sunday after Easter. Low-tide, low-water, state of the tidal water when at full ebb; the lowest point to which the tide recedes or ebbs. Low wine, first distillation liquor product of alcohol. Lower-case, pertaining to, or kept in, a lower case - used to denote the small letters in distinction from capitals [Print.]. To lie low, to keep hidden or mict

distinction from capitals [Print.]. To lie low, to keep hidden or quiet.

low (lō) v.i. [A.S. ldōwan] to bellow as an ox or cow;
—n. the noise made by a bull, ox, cow, etc.
lowbell (lō-bel) n. a kind of bell used in fowling;
a bell hung on the neck of an animal.

lower (lō-cr) v.t. [E. lower, comp. of low] to cause to descend; to let down; to take down; to bring down; to humble; to reduce in value, amount, etc.;—r.i. to fall; to grow less; to diminish; to decrease.

lower (lou-cr) v.i. [M.E. lowera, to frown] to be look sullen.

lowering (lou'er-ing) a. threatening; gloomy;

loweringly (lowering-li) adv. in a lowering manner.
lowermost (löter-möst) a. (irregular supert. of lowering lowest.

lowery (lou'er-i) a. cloudy; gloomy.

lowing (loing) n. the bellowing or cry of cattle.

lowing (lō-land) n. the bellowing or cry of cattle.

lowland (lō-land) n. a low or level country;—a. pertaining to a lowland or lowlands;—p? a name applied to the southern division of Scotland.

Lowlander (lō-lan-der) n. one that lives in the Lowlands.

lowly (lō-li) a. (E. low and like) humble; having a low estimate of one's self; free from pride; meek; modest; wanting rank; low-born; mean; servile; not lofty or sublime; low in situation or position;—adv. in a low manner; humbly; in a low condition; meanly.

lowness (lō-lan-s) n. atte of being low or depressed; in a low condition; meanly.

lowness (lō-mes) n. state of being low or depressed; meanness of condition; meanness of mind or character; modesty; humility; want of fortitude; dejection; a state of poverty; depression in strength or intensity; depression in cost or worth; greveness of sound; gentleness of utterance.

lowia (lok-si-a) n. [G. lowos. slanting) wyvneck.

lox1a (lok'si-a) n. [G. loxos, slanting] wryneck.

loxodromics (lok-su-drom-iks) n. [G. loxos, slanting, and dromos, course] the art or method of oblique sailing by the rhumb line.

loyal (loi'ai) a. [F. fr. L. legalis, fr. lea, legis, law] devoted to the maintenance of law; faithful to

the lawful government; faithful to the sovereign; faithful to a lover or friend, esp. under trying circumstances.

loyalist (loi'al-ist) n. one that adheres to authority especially in times of revolution.

lovally (loi-al-i) adv. in a loyal manner; faithfully. loyally (loi-al-i) adv. in a loyal manner; faithfully.
loyalty (loi-al-ti) n. state or quality of being loyal;
fidelity to the sovereign, the state, or to
one's country; fidelity to law, duty, marriage vow, etc.
lozenge [lox-en])n. [O.F. losenge, probably fr. O.F.
four equal sides, having two acute and two
obtuse angles; a rhomb; a small cake of sugar,
etc., often medicated, orig. in the form of
a lozenge, but now usually round.
lubber (lub-er) n. [M. E. lobre, lobur] a heavy.
lubber (lub-er) a. [lat-er-li-nes) n. the state of being
lubberly (lub-er-li) a. like a lubber; clumsy;
lubricant (loo-bri-kant) n. [L.] that which
lubricate (loo-bri-kant) n. [L.] that which

lubricate (hôó-bri-kāt) v.t. [L. /ubricare, to make slippery] to make smooth or slippery. lubrication (hôó-bri-kāt-shun) n. act of lubricating or making slippery. lubricator (hôó-bri-kāt-shun) n. one that, or that which, lubricates. lubricity (hóó-bri-kāt-tur) n. smoothness of surface—hence, slipperiness; uncertainty; instability; aptness to glide over anything, or to facilitate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction; lewiness: incontinency. lewdness; incontinency

lubrifaction, lubrification (loo brifak-shun.

-fi-kā'shun) n. the act or operation of lubricating.

lucarne (lóó-kārn) n. [F. fr. L. lucerna, a lamp] a dormer or roof window; a garret window. luce (lóós) n. [O.F. lus, fr. G. lukos, a wolf, a ravenous) fish] a pike when full grown. lucent (lóó-sent) n. [L. lux, lucis, light] shining; bright; resplendent.

lucern, lucerne (100-sern') n. [F. luzerne] a for fodder in the chalky districts of England and France.

lucernal (hoo-ser-nal)a. [L. lucerna, lamp, fr. lucere, to shine] of, or pertaining to, a lamp. Lucernal microscope, a microscope in which the object

is illuminated by a lamp.

lucid (lóó-sid) a. [L. lucidus, bright, fr. lux, lucis, light] shining; bright; clear; transparen. casily understood; distinct; bright with the radiance of intellect.

lucidity (loo-sid'it-i) n. brightness; transparency; clearness of statement or argumentative exposition.

lucidly (löö'sid-li) adv. clearly; brightly; obviously.

lucidness (1606-sid-nes) n. the quality or state of being lucid.

Lucifer (1606-si-fer) n. [L., fr. lux, lucis, light, and appearing as the morning star; Satan; (lucifer) a match of wood tipped with a combustible substance, which is ignited by friction. ignited by friction.

lucifugal, lucifugous (lóó-sif-ü-gal, gus) and fugere, flee] shunning or avoiding the light, as bats. lucigen (lóó-si-jen) n. [L.] a modern light of very graat power, produced by the mixture of compressed air and oil at a high temperature.

lucimeter (lóó-sim-e-ter) n. [L. lux, light, and G. metron, a measure] a photometer, or instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

luck (luk) n. [D. luk] fortune; fate; that which happens to a person; that which one gets in life, good or evil; chance; hap; hazard; casualty; accident; good fortune; success. Luck-penny, a trifling sum returned by the seller to the buyer.

luckily (luk'i-li) adv. in a lucky manner; by good luckiless (luk'i-nes) n. state or quality of being.

luckiness (luk'i-nes) n. state or quality of being fortunate; good fortune.

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luckless (lukles) a. without luck; unfortunate; meeting with ill-success.

lucklessly (luk-les-li) adv. in a luckless manner.

lucklessness (luk'les-nes) n. the state of being luckless.
lucky (luk'i) a. favoured by luck; fortunate; successful; prosperous (said of persons); gainful, as an adventure; happy, as a hit; propitious; favourable, as some fancied day; auspicious, as an

lucrative (loo-kra-tiv) a. [L. lucrum, gain] yielding lucratively (loo-kra-tiv-i) adv. in a lucrative manner.

lucre (loo-kra-tiv-ii) adv. in a lucrative manner.

lucre (loo-kra-tiv-ii) adv. in a lucrative manner.

lucre (loo-kra-tiv-ii) adv. in a lucrative manner.

lucure (loo-kra-tiv-ii) adv. in a lucrative manner.

lucubrate (loo-kra-tiv-ii) v.i. [L. lucrum at lucubrate (loo-kra-tiv-shun) n. act of study by lamp or candle light, or at night.

lucubration (loo-kra-tiv-shun) n. act of studying by lamp light; nocturnal study; that which is composed by night; nocturnal study; that which is composed by night; nocturnal study; that which is composed by night; nocturnal study; lucubrator (loo-kra-tiv) n. one that lucubrate (loo-kra-tiv) n. one that lucubrate (loo-kra-tiv) n. [L. lux, light] lucid;

luculent (loo kū-lent) a. [L. lux. light] lucid; as thought or diction; evident, as testimony.

luculently (lóó-kű-lent-li) adv. in a luculent manner.
ludicrous (lóó-di-krus) a. [L. ludicrus, fr. ludus, sport, fr. ludere, to play] adapted to raise laughter; that serves for sport; burlesque; comic; droll; ridiculous.

ludicrously (lóó/di-krus-li) adv. in a ludicrous ludicrousness (lóó/di-krus-nes) n. quality or state of being ludicrous.

lues (lū'ēs) n. [L.] a plague or pestilence.

1uff (luf) v.i. [M. E. löf, cf. loof] to turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind;—n. the side of a ship toward the wind; act of sailing a ship close to the wind; the roundest part of a ship's how; the forward or weather leech of a sail. Luff-tackle, a large tackle, composed of a double and single block, variously

tackle, composed of a double and single block, variously used as occasion requires.

1ug (lug) vt. [Sw. lugga, to pull by the hair] to pull guith force; to haul; to drag; to carry or convey with labour; —n. the ear, esp. its lobe; the handle of a picher; a projecting piece in machinery, to communicate motion, etc.; esp. a short flange by, or to, which something is fastened. Lug-sail, a square sail bent upon a yard that haugs obliquely to the mast. Lug-worm, a worm that burrows in the sand of the sea-shore, used as bait (also called lob-worm). To lug in, to bring into discussion without any apparent relevancy.

1uggage (lugsi) n. [fr. lug, and F. suffix, c/. luggage (lugsi) n. [fr. lug, shaded or carried with difficulty; esp. a traveller's trunks, baggage, etc.

with difficulty; esp. a traveller's trunks, baggage, etc. Luggage-van, a carriage for holding luggage.

Lugger (lug'er) n. [E. lug] a small vessel carrying three masts, with a running bowsprit and lug-sails.

lugubrious (hôo-gu'bri-lugere, to mourn] mournful; indicating sorrow.

lugubriously (lòò-gū²adv. in a lugubrious manner.

lugubriousness (100) bri-us-nes) n. the state or quality

of being lugubrious.

lukewarm (look-wawrm)

luke warm a. [M.E. /cuk,

luke, tepid] moderately warm; neither cold nor het;
tepid; not ardent; not zealous; indifferent.

1- (look-wawrm-li) adv. in a luke-

lukewarmly (löök'wawrm-lie) adv. in a luke-lukewarmly (löök'wawrm-nes) n. state of lukewarmness (löök'wawrm-nes) n. state of being mild or moderate in heat; want of zeal or ardour; coldness.

lull (lul) v.t. [M.E. lullen, of. D. lullen, to sing in a humming voice; Imit. fr. repetition of lu, lu] to cause to rest by soothing influences; to quiet; to compose; to put to sleep;—v.i. to become gradually calm; to subside;—n. power or quality of soothing; a season of temporary quiet after storm or confusion. lullaby (lul'a-bi) n. [fr. lull] a song to quiet babies; lumbaginous or afflicted with, lumbago. lumbago (lum-bai-i-nus) a. pertaining to, or afflicted with, lumbago. lumbago (lum-bai-gō) n. [L. fr. lumbus, loin] a rheumatism or rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back.

loins and small of the back.

lumbal, lumbar (lum/bal, -bar) a. [L. lumbus, lumbal, pertaining to, or near,

lumber (lum-ber) n. [lombor. fr. Lombard-room. the room of a Lombard, a banker, or pawnbroker] anything useless and cumbrous, or things bulky and thrown aside as of no use; timber sawed or split for use;—v.t. to heap together in disorder;—v.t. to move heavily, as if burdened with bulk; to rumble; (U.S.) to cut timber and prepare it for market. Lumber-room, a room for lumber or useless things.

lumberer, lumberman (lumberer, man) n, a person em-

ployed in cutting and preparing lumber or timber.

luminary (100-111-na-ri) n. [O.F. luminurie, fr. L. luminurie, fr. L. lumen, light] any body that gives light, esp. one of the heavenly bodies; one that illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind.

luminiferous (loo-mi-nif-e-rus) a. [L. humen, and jerre, to bear producing light; serving as a medium for conveying light. producing

luminous (loo-mi-nus) a. shining; emitting light; made bright, or illuminated, as by the sun's rays; brilliant; vivid, as colour; clear; obvious, as an argument; throwing light on; illustrating.

luminously (loo-mi-nus-li) adv. in a luminous manner.

luminousness (loo'mi-nus-nes) n. quality of having, emitting, or imparting,

light; brightness; clearness; vividness; perspicuity.

1 ump (lump) n. [M. E. Lompe, lumpe, fr. Norw. Lump, a block] a small mass of matter of no definite shape; a mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction; a cluster; the whole bulk or mass; the gross; totality;—v.t. to throw into a mass; to take in the gross; to speak collectively. Lump-fish, lump-sucker, a certain sca-fish (its head and body are deep, thick, and short; the pectoral fins unite under the throat, and, with the ventral fins, form a single disk). Lump-sugar, loaf-sugar cut into small cubes.

1 umpish (lum-pish) a. like a lump; bulky; gross; dull; inactive; stupid.

1 umpishly (lum-pish-li) adv. in a lumpish manner.

1 umpishness (lum-pish-nes) n. the state of

lumpishness (lum'pish-nes) n. the state of being lumpish.
lumpy (lum'pi) a. full of lumps or small, compact masses.

lunacy (1606-ma-si) n. a species of insanity or madness, lunacy (1606-ma-si) n. a species of insanity or madness, formerly supposed to be influenced by the changes of the moon; derangement; craziness; mania.

lunar, lunary (1606-mar. na-ri) a. [L. lunaris, lunar, lunary fr. luna, the moon] pertaining to the moon; resembling the moon; pertaining to the moon; resembling the moon. Lunar caustic, nitrate of silver. Lunar distance, the distance of the moon from the sun a fixed star or a planet by which the from the sun, a fixed star, or a planet, by which the longitude of a ship at sea is calculated. Lunar month, the time during which the moon completes a revolution about the earth. Lunar year, the period of twelve synodic lunar months, being 3544 days.

lunary (loo'na-ri) n. the moonwort.

lunarian (lóó-nā'ri-an) m. an inhabitant of the moon; a student of lunar phenomena. lunate, lunated (lóó-nāt., -nā-ted) a. [L. huna, resembling that of the half-moon; crescent-shaped. lunately (lóó-nāt-i) aav. in the form of a crescent.

lunatic (lóó-na-tik) a. [F. fr. L. lunatious, mad-affected by the moon, fr. L. luna, the moon] affected by lunacy: insane; mad: exhibiting

lunacy;-n. a person affected by lunacy; a madman; a person of unsound mind.

person of unsound mind.

lunation (bo-nā'shun) n. the time from one new moon to the next.

lunch (lunsh) n. (connected with hump] a large piece of bread; a slight repast between breakfast and dinner; luncheon:—v.t. to take lunch.

luncheon (lun'shun) n. a slight repast; lunch. Luncheon-bar, a part of an inn or public-house where luncheon can be had.

public-house where luncheon can be had.

lune (icon) n. [L. Luna, moon] anything in the shape
of a half-moon; a figure in the form of a
crescent; a fit of frenzy; a freak.

lunette (ico-net) n. [F. fr. L. luna] a little moon;
a half horse-shoe, consisting of only the front part; a
kind of watch-crystal more than ordinarily flattened in the centre; a convexo-concave lens for spectacles; [Fort.] a detached bastion.

lung (lung) n. [A.S. lungen] one of the two organs of respiration in an air-breathing animal. lunge (lunj) n [F. allonger, to lengthen, i.e. extend the body] in fencing, a sudden thrust;—v.i.

to make such a thrust.

lunged (lungd) a. having lungs; drawing or emitting air by the lungs.

lungless (lung'les) a. having no lungs.

lungwort (lung'wurt) n. [A.S. wurt, a plant] a lichen growing on the trunks of trees; also a garden flower having leaves spotted like lungs.

luniform (loo'ni-form) a. [L. luna, moon, and forma, shape] resembling the moon.

lunisolar (loo'ni-so-lar) a. [L. luna and so/, the sun] depending on, or pertaining to, the sun and the moon. the joint motion of the sun and the moon.

lunitidal (loo'ni-ti-dal) a. relating to that part of the tidal movement caused by the moon. lunular, lunulate, lunulated

(lòù nũ-lạr, -lāt, lā-ted) a. [L. lunuta, dim. of luna, the moon] having a form like that of the new moon; shaped liked a crescent.

Lupercalia, (lóó-per-kā-li-a) n. [L.] a feast of the Romans in honour of Pan, or Lupercus, the patron of shepherds and the god of fertility. lupine (lóó-pin) n. [L. lupinus] a leguninous plant having showy racemes of flowers. (lóó-pin) a. [L. lupinus, wolfish, fr. lupus, a wolf] like a wolf.

lupuline lupulin, (lóo'-pū-lin) n. [L.] an alkaloid found in hops; the fine yellow powder that contains this principle.

Lupus (hôó-pus) n. [L] the Wolf, one of the southern constellations, situated on the south of Scorpio; [Path.] a tuberculous inflammation of the skin.

lurch (lurch) n. [allied to burk] a sudden roll of a ship to one side; -v.t. to defeat expectation; to disappoint; -v.t. to lie in ambush; to lurk; to dodge; to play tricks;

to roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea.

lurch (lurch) n. [F.] an old game of cards; a name for an unlucky position in the game of cribbage.

To leave in the lurch, to leave unexpectedly in a difficult

lurcher (lur'cher) n. one that lurches or lies in wait; esp. a dog that lies in wait for game.

lurdan (lur'dan) n. [O.F. lourdein, dull] stupid;

lure (lūr) n. [O.F. loure, loerre] an object, not unlike
a fowl, held out by the falconer to call a hawk;
any enticement; a decoy; a bait; -v.t. to draw to the
lure—hence, to entice; to attract; -v.t. to call a hawk or
other animal other animal

lurid (lū'rid) a. [L. luridus, pale yellow] ghastly pale; gloomy; dismal.

luridly (lū'rid-li) adv. in a lurid manner.

lurk (lurk) v.i. [M.E. lurken, lorken, fr. Scand.] to lie hid; to lie in wait; to keep out of sight. Lurking-place, a place in which one lurks; a hiding-place. lurker sight.

luscious (lush'us) a. [perhaps a form of delicious] sweet; delicious; sweet or rich so as to cloy-hence, fulsome.

lusciously (lush'us-li) adv. in a luscious

lusciousness (lichicus or sweetness that cloys. IUSh (lush) n. [luscious] fresh; succulent; juicy.

lust (lust) n. [A.S. Inst. pleasure] longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy; any strong or inordinate appetite or affection; evil propensity; sinful concupiscence; covetousness: greed of gain; sensuality; lasciviousness; -v.i. to desire eagerly; to long; to desire eagerly the gratification of carnal appetite; to have irregular or inordinate desires.

luster (lus'ter) n. one that lusts.

lustful (lust'fool) a. sensual; lewd; libidinous; lascivious; suggesting sensuality; provoking animal appetite; licentious; lecherous.

lustfully (lust-fool-i) adv. in a lustful manner.

lustfulness (lust'fool-nes) n. the state of being lustful.

lustily (lus-ti-li) adv. in a vigorous manner; stoutly; energetically.

lustiness, lustihood (lus'ti-nes, -hood) n. of body; robustness; hardihood.

lustral (lustrat) a. [L.] used in purification; lustrate (lustrat) v.t. [L. lustrare, to purify, cf. lustrate [lustrate] to make clear or pure; to purify,

to go over or survey.

lustration (lus-trā/shun) n. act of purifying; a sacrifice or ceremony by which cities, fields, armics, or people, defiled by crimes, were purified lustre (lus-ter) n. [F. fr. lt. fr. Late L. lustrum, window, fr. L. lustrare, to shine] clearness; glitter; brilliancy; splendour; brightness; renown; distinction; a candlestick ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass.

lustring (lustring) n. [E. lustre] a species of glossy silk.

IUSTIOUS (lus-trus) a. bright; shining; luminous. lustrously (lus'trus-li) adv. in a brilliant or shining manner.

lustrum, lustre (lus-trum, -ter) n. [L. fr. quinquennial purification in Rome; a space of five years. lusty (lus-ti) a. [A.S. lust, pleasure] strong in body vigorous; robust; healthy; full-sized; corpulent hearty; jocund.

hearty; jocund.

lutanist(loo'ta-nist)n.[Low L. lutanista, fr. lutana
lutanist a lute] a person that plays on the lute.

lutarious (loo'ta-ri-us) a. [L. fr. lutum, mud that has been washed down] pertaining to, living in, or of the colour of, mud; muddy.

lutation (loo'ta-shun) n. the act or process of luting.

lute (loot) n. [M.E. fr. O.F. lut, fr. Pg. alaude fr. A. al, the, and 'ald, harp] a stringed instrument resembling a guitar, formerly

resembling a guitar, formerly much in use (the strings are struck with the right hand, and with the left the stops are pressed). Lute-string, the string of a lute. lute, luting (loot, loo' ting) n. [L.

lutum, mud, clay, fr. lutere, to wash! a composition of clay or other tenacious substance, used for making joints air-tight; —v.t. to close or coat with lute.

luteous (lôo'te-us) a. [L. luteus] of a golden or orange-yellow colour.

Lutetian (loo'te'ahan) n. [L. Lutetia, an ancient Gallic settlement] Parisian.



Lutheran (loc-ther-an) a. pertaining to Luther, the reformer, or to his doctrines;—n. a follower of Luther.

Lutheranism, Lutherism (1000/theranism, Lutherism) izm) n. the doctrines of religion as taught by Luther.

Lutra (lôc-tra) n. [L. lutra, the otter] a genus of carnivorous digitigrade animals.

luxate (luk-sit) v.t. [L. luxure, fr. luxus, dislocated, fr. t. loxus, slanting, oblique] to put out of joint; to dislocate.

luxuriance (lug-zhôc-ri-ans) n. state of being luxuriant (lug-zhôc-ri-ans) n. state of being luxuriant (lug-zhôc-ri-ant) a. exuberance in growth; in great abundance.

luxuriantly (lug-zhôc-ri-aut-li) adv. in always and luxuriantly (lug-zhôc-ri-aut-li) adv. in always as by a mob. Lynch law, punishment by unauthorized persons without a legal trial. joint; to dislocate.

luxuriance (lug-zhôó-ri-ans) n. state of being luxuriant; exuberance.

luxuriant (lug-zhôó-ri-ant) a. exuberant in growth; in great abundance.

luxuriantly (lug-zhôó-ri-ant-li) adv. in a luxuriantly (lug-zhôó-ri-ant-li) adv. in a luxuriate to exceed the ordinary limits; to be wanton; to feed or live luxuriously; to revel in the possession and expenditure of wealth; to indulge in freely, as an intellectual pursuit.

luxuriation (lug-zhóó-ri-ä/shun) n. the act or state of luxuriating.
luxurious (lug-zhóó-ri-us) a, voluptuous; sensual; self-indulgent in appetite, love of dress, display, etc.; administering to luxury, as wealth; furnished with dainties or costly viands, as a table;

softening or enervating by indulgence, as ease.

luxuriously (lug-zhōō'ri-us-li) adv. in a luxurious
manner.

luxuriousness (lug-zhóó'ri-us-nes) n. the state of being luxurious.
luxury (luk'zhu-ri) n. [O.F. luzurie, fr. L. luzuria, luxury, fr. L. luzus, ecces, luxury] a free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures which wealth can procure; gratification of desire; anything delightful to the senses; indulgence of the palate; anything to tempt a nice or fastidious appetite; a dainty; a delicacy;

to the senses; induscince of the phase; anything extempt a nice or fastidious appetite; a dainty; a delicacy; indulgence in costly dress, equipage, etc.

lycanthrope (li-kan-throp) n. [G. lnkos, wolf, man; a were-wolf; a person affected with lycanthropy.

lycanthropy (li-kan-throp) n. the belief that time into wolves; a kind of madness, in which the patient believes himself to be a wolf, and acts accordingly.

lyceum (li-se-um) n. [L.] a place near Athens, in the extreme of the liverse of disquisitions; an association for literary improvement.

lychnis (lik-nis) n. [L. lychnis, a bright-red rose, lychnis fr. G. luchnos, a lamp] the campion.

Lycoperdon (li-ku-per-don) n. [G. lukos, wolf, and yerdesthai, to break wind] a genus of sporadic fungi, which, when ripe, burst and scatter their seed in the form of dust.

genus of sporadic fungi, which, when ripe, burst and scatter their seed in the form of dust.

lycopod (li-ku-pod) n. [c]. lukos, wolf, and pous, foot) a plant belonging to an order midway between mosses and ferns.

lycopode (li-ku-pod) n. an inflammable yellow pods; vegetable brimstone.

lyddite (lid-it) n. [fr. Lydd, near Romney, in Kent, where it is made] a military explosive.

Lydian (lid-i-an) a. pertaining to Lydia, or to its of the ancient Greek keys, the music in which was of a soft, pathetic character); applied also to a kind of flintstone used in the assaying of the precious metals, basanite, or touchstone.

hintstone used in the assaying of the precious metals, basanite, or touchstone.

lye (ii) n. [A.S. leūh) water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood.

lying (if-ing) a. [lie] aiddicted to telling lies;—n. the habit of telling lies.

lying-in (if-ing-in) n. act or state of being confined, or of bearing a child.

lyingly (lī-ing-li) adv. in a lying manner.

lying-to (lī-ing-tôô) n. state of a vessel when the forward and aftward sails are braced into contrary directions, so as to counteract each other, and keep the ship nearly at rest. lymph (limf) n. [L. lympha, lumpa, water] a colourless fluid in animal bodies, contained

in certain vessels called lymphatics.

lymphatic (lim-fat-ik) a. pertaining to, containing, or conveying, lymph;—n. a. vem-like, valved vessel in vertebrate animals, that contains a transparent fluid.

lynx (lingks) n. [G.] a carnivorous quadruped of the genus Felis. Lynx-eyed, having acute sight.

yon-court n = [0, F]

Lynx lyon, lion] the Scottish heraldic court. Lyon is or of, arms, the chief of the Scottish heralds.

Lyra (lifta)n. [G.]a northern constellation; a cropus callosum, the band uniting the cerebral hemispheres of the mammals.

Lyrate, lyrated (liftat, -rā-ted) a.

Lyrate, lyrated (liftat, -rā-ted) a. Lyon king at.

the lyre; musical and emotional; pertaining to lyric poetry; n. a lyric poem; a verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry. Lyric poetry, poetry that expresses feeling, passion, emotion, and sentiment.

Lyrist (liFrist) n. one that plays on the lyre; a composer

of lyrics.

lysis (li-sis) n. [G. lusis, a loosen-ing] a gradual abatement of a disease [Med]; a plinth above the cornice of the podium in an ancient temple [Arch.].



M, m, the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, is scarcely ever silent, and its sound is always the same, as in man, num, rim. As a numeral it stands for 1000; with a dash over it (M), for a million.

ma. (mà) n. a contr. of mamma.

ma'am (mam) n. a contr. of madam.

Mab (mab) n. [W.] the queen of the fairies.

macaco (ma-kā-kō) n. [Madagascar] one of various lenurs.

Macacus (ma-kā-kus) n. [F.] a genus of catarhine monkeys.

macadamize (ma-kad'am-īz) v.t. [fr. John Macadam (1756-1836), the inventor] to cover, as a road, with small, broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.

macarize (mak'a-rīz) v.t. [G. makar, happy] to pronounce happy.

macaroni (mak-a-rō²ni) n. [Old It. fr. L. macerare, macerate] a paste of wheat flour made into long, sleuder tubes : a medley: something extrava-

into long, slender tubes; a medley; something extravagant to please an idle fancy; a sort of droll or fool; a fop, macaronic (mak-a-ron-ik) a. pertaining to, or like, a macaroni; trifling; voin; consisting of, or employing, a ludicrous jumble of two different languages:—n. a medley; macaronic verse.

macaroon (mak-a-roon) n. [F. fr. It.] a small, sweet cake, composed chiefly of almonds and sugar.

amonds and sugar.

macartney described by Lord Macartney.

Macassar oil (ma-kas'ar
Macussar, Celebes an oil for the hair.

macaw (ma-kaw' n. [Braz.

mucao] a large, showy,

south A merican parryt. Macaw tree South American parrot. Macaw-tree, a South American palm.

Maccabean (mak-a-be-an) a. pertaining to the Maccabees, a Jewish dynasty.

Maccabees (mak-a-bez) n. pl.
books of the Old Testament, which
give an account of Jewish affairs in the time of the
Maceweal

maccouba, macouba, macco-

boy, maccaboy (mak-66-ba, -6-boi, -a-boi)
Martinique] rose-scented snuff.

mace (mās) n. [O.F. fr. Low L. mattea, mallet, a be etle] a heavy club of metal; a club-shaped staff, used as a symbol of authority; a mace-bearer; a beauteman used in billiard bining.

heavy cue used in billiard-playing

mace (mas) n. [F. fr. G. maker] an aromatic spice, the dried membranous covering (arillode) of the nutmeg seed. Mace-ale, ale spiced with mace.

macer (masser) n. a mace-bearer; [Scots Law] a court officer.

macerate (mas-e-rat) v.t. [I. macerare, to steen] to make lean; to mortify; to worry; to soften and separate the parts of by steeping, or by the digestive process.

maceration (mas-e-rā/shun) n. the act of soften-of the body by severity of living.

of the body by severity of living.

machete (ma-cha'tā) n. [Sp.] a heavy knife or cleaver, used as a tool to cut down sugar-canes, etc., and as a weapon.

Machiavelian (mak-i-a-vē-li-an)a. pertaining writer, or to his principles; politically cunning; crafty;—n. one that adopts the principles of Machiavelli.

Machiavelianism, Machiavel-

ism (mak-i-a-ve-li-an-ism, mak-i-a-vel-ism) n. political cunning and artifice.
machicolate (ma-chik-u-lat) v.t. [machicoulis] to form with machicolations.

machicolation (ma-chik-u-lā'-shun) n. an opening between the corbels supporting a projecting parapet, for pouring molten lead,

machicoulis (ma-shē-koo-lē') n. [F. fr. mache, mash, and coulis, a flowing, fr. L. colare, to filter aloop-holed projecting parapet, etc. [Fort.] machinal (mak-i-nal, ma-shē-nal) a. pertaining to machines.

machinate (mak-i-nāt) v.t. to plan; to contrive. machination (mak-i-nā'shun) n. the act of scheming or plotting; a plan, device, scheme, or plot.

device, scheme, or plot.

machinator (maki-nā-tur) n. one that plots with evil designs.

machine (ma-shēn') n. [F. fr. L. fr. G. mēchanē, a device] any instrument for the conversion of motion; a vehicle or conveyance; a person that acts mechanically, or at the will of another; supernatural agency in a poem; -v.t. to apply machinery to:-v.t. to be employed upon, or in, machinery. Machine-gun, a gun provided with a mechanism that enables a continuous fire of projectiles to be discharged. Machine-ruler, a machine-shop, a workshop where machines are made.

machine-shop, a workshop where machines are made.

machine-y (ma-shē-ne-ri)n. machines in general corollectively; the parts of a machine; any combination of mechanical (or non-mechanical) means for achieving a given end; the extraordinary or supernatural means by which the action of a poetic or fictitious work is carried on.

machinist (ma-shē-nist) n. a constructor of machines; one versed in the principles of machines; one that tends or works a

mackerel (mak'e-rel) n. [O.F. makerel, fr. Late L.]
of the genus Scomber. Mackerel scales, angular cirro-cumulus cloudlets. Mackerel sky, a variety of cirro-cumulus cloud formation, consisting of same descriptions.

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formation, consisting of round, isolated patches with an airy, fleecy texture.

mackintosh, macintosh (mak'in-tosh) mackintosh, macintosh (mak'in-tosh)

proof outer garment (so called from the inventor).

mackle (makl) n. [L. macula, spot] a spot;

[Print.] a blur causing a part of the impression to appear double.

macle (mak-l) n. a twin crystal; a mackle; a

macled (mak'ld) a. spotted [Min.].

Macmillanite (mak-millan-it) n. a member of the Scottish sect of Cameronians (fr. the name of their first ordained elergyman).

macrocephalous (mak-rō-sef-a-lus) a. [G. mak-rō-sef-a-lus) a. [G. mak-ro-sef-a-lus) a. [G. ma

world; the universe.

macrodactylous (mak-rō-dak'ti-lus) a. [G.] having long toes.
macrometer (mak-rom'e-ter) n. [G. makros, long, great, and metron, measure] an instrument like a sextant for measuring distant objects

by means of two telescopes.

macron (mak'ron) n. a short line over a vowel, to mark it as long.

macroscian (mak-rosi-an) a. [G. nacros, long, and skia, shadow; casting a long shadow; -n. one that casts a long shadow; an inhabitant of the polar regions.

macroscopic (mak-rō-skop-ik) a. [G. skopein, view] visible to the naked eye.

macrotone (mak-rō-tōn) n. a macron

mactation (mak-tā/shun) n. [L. macture, sacrifice] the act of killing a victim for sacrifice.

macula (mak-ū-la) n.; pl. maculæ (mak-ū-lē) [L., spot] a spot, as on the skin, the surface of the sun, etc.

maculate (mak-ū-lāt) v.t. to spot; to stain;—a. spotted; impure. maculation (mak-ū-lāt-shun) n. the act of spotting; a spot; a blemish.

macule (mak'ūl) n. See mackle.

mad (mad) n. [A.S. gemāta] disordered in intellect; crazy; insane: frenzied; delirious; inflamed with desire or anger; infatuated.

madam (mad'am) n. [L. mea domina, my lady] a complimentary title given to ladies of every rank, esp. to married and elderly ladies; a proud, overbearing woman.

madarosis (mad-a-rū'sis) n. [G.] loss of the hair, particularly of the eyebrows.

madcap (mad'kap) n. a person of wild or flighty behaviour;—a. wild; harum-scarum.

madden (mad'n) v.t. to make mad; to enrage;—
v.i. to become mad.

madder (mad'er) n. [A.S. mederu] a plant of the genus Rubia, whose root yields a dyestuff of a red colour.

stuff of a red colour.

Madeira (ma-de'ra) n. a rich wine of the sherry class, made on the isle of Madeira. Madeira-nut, a thin-shelled walnut.

mademoiselle (mad-mwaw-zel) n. [F.] young woman; miss (used esp. in address)

madhouse (madhous) n. a house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint.

madia (mā'di-a)n. [Chilian madī] a plant, cultivated for the oil yielded by its seeds.

madly (mad'li) adv. in a mad manner.

madman (mad'man) n. a man that is mad.

madness (mad-nes) n. condition of being mad.

madonna (ma-don'a) n. [It. fr. L. mea domina, my lady, of madam, dame] the Virgin Mary; a pictorial representation of the Virgin. madoqua (mad-u-kwa) n. [Abyssinian] a tiny antelope of Abyssinia, about as large

Madrasa (ma-drasa) n. [Arabic] a Moslem seminary or college.

madreperl (mad-re-perl) n. [It.] mother-of-pearl.

madrepore (mad-re-per) n. [E. fr. It. fr. L. stone) literally, mother-stone; coral.

madreporite (mad-re-pōr-īt) n. fossil madreporite (mad-re-pōr-īt) n. fossil madreporite (mad-re-pōr-īt) n. fossil madremater] a heavy beam or plank [Mil.].

madrigal (mad-ri-gal) n. [It., a pastoral ditty, fr. I. fr. C. mandra, a stable, a fold] a little amorous poem, containing some tender and delicate, though simple thought; a vocal composition in five or six parks.

Maelstrom (mäl'strom) n. [Dan.] a celebrated whiripool on the coast of Norway. mænad (më'nad)n. [G. mainas, -ados] a bacchante; a frenzied woman.

maestoso (mi-es-tő-ső) adv. [It.] majestically [Mus.].

maestro (ma-es-trō) n. [It. fr. L. magister, master] a master in any art.

Mafia (ma-fi-a) n. [Sicilian] a secret society of Sicily.

magazine (mag-a-zēn') n. [O.F. magazin, fr. It. fr. A. makhzun, storehouse] a warehouse; a house for military stores; a building or room for storing gunpowder; the cartridge-chamber in a magazine or repeating rifle; a pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous compositions.

magdalen (mag-da-len) n. [fr. Mary Magda-lene, traditionally identified with the woman of Luke vii. 37-50] a reformed prostitute.

mage (māj) n. [G. magos] a magician.

Magellanic (mag., maj-e-lan-ik) a. pertain-ing to the Portuguese navigator, Magellan. Magellanic clouds, two cloudy, oval masses of light in the southern hemisphere.

magenta (ma-jen-ta) n. [Magenta, Italy, the colour having been discovered in the year (1859) of the battle of Magenta] a coal-tar blue-red dye-stuff.

maggot (mag-ut) n. [cf. W. magiad, breeding] a grub; a worm; an odd fancy: a whim. maggotiness (mag-ut-i-nes) n. maggoty condition.

maggoty (mag-ut-i) a. full of maggots; whimsical. magi (ma-ji) n.pl. of mage; holy men or sages of the East; the learned and priestly caste of the Medes and ancient Persians.

magian (ma-ji-an) a pertaining to the magi; -n. one of the priestcraft of ancient Persia.

magianism (ma-ji-an-izm) n. the doctrines, etc. of the magi.

magic (maj'ik) n. the pretended act of evoking and employing supernatural or diabolic agency, or of raising departed spirits of men; sorcery; necro-ا مُ

mancy; legerdemain; power or influence similar to that of enchantment;
—a. relating to, performed by, or proceeding from, magic; imposing or startling in performance. Magicstartling in performance. Magic-lantern, an instrument for projecting images, figures, or pictures, in a magnified and intensely bright form on a wall or screen. Magic square, a series of numbers so arranged in a square that their sum, taken vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, is the same.

magical (maj-i-kal) a. magic.

magically (maj-i-kal-i) adv. by magic.

magician (ma-jish'an) n. one skilled in magic.

magilp (ma-gilp') n. a gelatinous compound of artists as a vehicle for colours.

magisterial (maj-is-te'-ri-al) a. [L. magister] pertaining, or appropriate, to a magisterially (maj-is-te'-ri-al-i) adv. in a magisterially (maj-is-te'-ri-al-i) adv. in a magisterially (maj-is-te'-ri-al-i) adv. in the magisterialness (maj-is-te'-ri-al-ines) n. the character of being magisterial m

magistracy (maj'is-tra-si) n. the office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.

magistral (maj-is-tral) a. authoritative; having magistral (maj-is-tral) a. authoritative; having magistral (maj-is-tral) a. [Med.] prescriptive, or prepared for the occasion.

magistrate (maj-is-tral) a. [F. fr. L. magistratus, magistracy, fr. magistratus, a person clothed with public civil authority; a justice of the peace.

magma (mag'ma) n. [G.] a thick residuum; the glassy base of an igneous rock; any crude mixture in the form of a thin paste.

Magna Charta (mag-na kar-ta) n. [L. great charter obtained by the English barons from King John, A.D. 1215; a fundamental constitution which guarantees rights and privileges.

and privileges.

magnanimity (mag-m-nim'i-ti) n. the quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind; elevation or dignity of soul; generosity.

magnanimous (mag-nan'i-mus) a. [L. magnalimous magnas, great, and animas, mind] great of mind; generous; of lofty spirit; exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal and honourable; disinterested.

magnanimously (mag-nan'i-mus-li) adv. magnanimously (mag-nan'i-mus-li) adv. magnanimousmanner.

magnate (mag-nāt) n. [L. magnas, great] a person of note or distinction, magnesia (mag-nē-shi-a) n. [Magnasia, in Asia Minor] magnesium oxide, a white, tasteless, alkaline substance.

tasteless, alkaline substance.

magnesian (magneshi-an) a pertaining to, containing, or resembling magnesia. Magnesian limestone, dolomite.

magnesite (mag-ne-sit) n. carbonate of magnesium.

magnesium (mag-ne'shi-um) n. the metallic base of magnesia. Magnesium light, a brilliant light produced by burning magnesium. magnet (mag-net) n. [O. F. magnete, fr. Magnesian. the boadstone, a species of iron ore which has the property of attracting iron, etc., and, when freely suspended, of pointing to, or approximately to, the poles; a magnetized steel or iron bar; a person or thing that exercises strong attraction exercises strong attraction.

exercises strong attraction.

magnetic (magnetisk) a. pertaining to the magnetic (magnet or magnetism; possessing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties; attractive. Magnetie axis, the straight line joining the poles of a magnet. Magnetic battery, a combination of magnets with their poles similarly disposed. Magnetic elements (of a place), the intensity of the earth's attraction, the dip and the declination of the magnetic needle at that place. Magnetic equator, a wavy line round the earth where the magnetic needle has no dip. Magnetic induction, the power of a magnet to excite magnetism in magnetic bodies near it. Magnetic meridian, the direction indicated by a magnetic needle free to move in direction indicated by a magnetic needle free to move in a horizontal plane. Magnetic needle, a small mag-netized steel rod turning on a pivot. Magnetic poles, the points on the earth's surface where the dipping needle

magnetically (mag-net'i-kal-i) adv. by magnetics (mag-net'iks) n. the science or principles of magnetism (magnetism) n. the unknown cause of magnetic force; the science that treats of the magnet or loadstone, and the

phenomena of attraction and polarity; the power of attraction. Animal magnetism, mesmerism.

magnetist (magnetist) n. one versed in magnetite (magnetism.

magnetite (magnetism. n. magnetic oxide of iron.

magnetization (mag-ne-tī-zā'shun) n. the act of magnetizing, or the state of being magnetized.

magnetize (mag-ne-tiz) v.t. to communicate magnetize (mag-ne-tiz) v.t. to communicate magnetic properties to; to attract as if by a magnet; to influence; v.t. to become magnetic.

magnetizer (mag-ne-ti-zer) v. one that, or that which, imparts magnetism which, imparts magnetism that the communication of the communication of

magneto-electricity (mag'ne-tō-e-lek-tris-i-ti) n. electricity evolved by magnets; that science which treats of such electricity.

magnetograph (mag-net'u-graf) n. [G. magnetographein, write] an instrument for automatically recording the magnetic elements.

magnetometer (mag-ne-tom'e-ter) n. [G. metron, measure] an instrument used to ressure pagnetic intrastruments.

ment used to measure magnetic intensity.

magnetoscope (magnet²u-sköp) n. [G. skopein, view] an arrangement that indicates the presence of magnetic force, but not

ment that indicates the presence of magnetic force, but not its intensity; a clairvoyant, or a clairvoyant's apparatus.

magnetotherapy [(i. therapeucein, cure] a method of treating disease by applying magnets.

magnifiable (magni-fi-a-bl)a. capable of being magnific (mag-ni-fi-a-bl)a. capable of being magnific and facere, make] grand; splendid; illustrious: magnificent. illustrious; magnificent.

Magnificat (mag-nif-i-kat) n. [L.] the song of the Virgin Mary (Luke i. 46-55).

magnificence (mag-nif-i-sens) n. grandeur of appearance: pomp.

magnificent (mag-nif-i-sent) a. grand in appearance; fond of splendour;

brilliant; imposing.

magnificently (mag-nif-i-sent-ii) adv. in a magnificently (magnificent manner. magnifico (mag-nif-i-kō) n. a grandee of Venice; a lordly personage.

magnifier (mag-nif-i-er) n. one that, or that which, magnifies.

nlagnify (mag-nif-i) v.t. to make greater; to magnify increase the apparent dimensions of; to availify to evid

amplify; to extol.

magniloquence (mag-nil'u-kwens) n. lofti-magniloquent (mag-nil'u-kwent) n. lofti-magniloquent (mag-nil'u-kwent) n. [L. magniloquent) n. [L. speak] speaking loftily or pompously; bombastic. magniloquently (mag-nil'u-kwent-li) adv.

niloquent manner.

magnitude (mag'ni-tūd) n. size; something of measurable extent; greatness; importance; [Astr.] the brightness of a star.

magnolia (mag-nō-li-a) n. French botanist, died A.D. 1715) a genus of ornamental trees or shrubs.

magnum (mag'num) n. [L. a. great] a. wine-bottle of twice the usual size, or the quantity it holds.

magnum bonum (mag-num bō-num) n. [L

a great good] a large plum.

magpie (mag ² pi) n. [F.

Margaret, and pie, fr. L. piea,
magpie] a chattering bird allied to the crow, but smaller, and snowy white below.

magra (mag'ra) n. [Austral.] aboriginal mothers to carry their infants on their backs.



Magnolia laurel.

Mahabharata (ms-hà-bà-ra-ta) n. [Skr.] one of two great epic poems.

maharajah (ma-hà-rà-ja) n. [Skr.] the title of some Indian princes.

mahatma (ms-hà-t-ma) n. [Skr., high-souled one] one skilled in mysteries.

Mahdi (ma-lai) n. [A. mahdi, the guided one] the Mohammedan Messiah.

mahlstick (ma-laik) n. [Ger.] a shaft used by painters to support the right hand (it is held in the left hand).

mahocapy (ma-log-a-ni)n. [S. Amer. la largutrea.

mahogany (ma-log/a-ni)n. [S. Amer.]alarge tree mahogany found in tropical America; the wood of this tree; a dining table.

Mahomedan, Mahometan

(ma-horn'e-dan, -tan). See Mohammedan, etc.

mahout (ma-hoot)
mahout n. [Hind.
mahwat] an elephant
driver and keeper.
maid (mad) n. [A.S.
mæyden] an un-

married woman; a virgin; a female servant.



Mahogany.

maiden (mād'n) n. a maid; an instrument for maiden (mād'n) n. a maid; an instrument for machine for washing linen; in cricket, an over in which no runs are scored;—a. pertaining to a maiden; consisting of maids; fresh; pure; unused; unpolluted. Maiden assize, one at which there are no criminal cases. Maiden speech, one's first speech.

maidenhair (mād in a fern of the genus Adiantum.

maidenhead, maidenhood (mād' -hood) n. state of being a virgin; virginity; the virginal membrane; freshness.

maidenliness (mād' maidennair.

maidenly (mād'n-li) a. becoming a maid; maidenlike. maid-servant (mād-ser-vant) n. a female ser-

maieutic (mā-ū'tik) a. [G. fr. maia, midwife] ideas and truths on the Socratic method.

mail (māl) n. [O.F. maile, mail, fr. L. macula, a spot, a mesh) defensive armour composed of steel rings or plates: defensive covering; -v.t. to put a coat of mail or armour upon. Mail-clad, clad with a coat of mail.

mail (māl) n. [M.E. male, fr. O.F. male, a hag, fr. O. H. Ger. malaha, a leathern wallet) a bag for the conveyance of letters, etc.; the contents of such a bag; the person by whom, or the conveyance by which, the mail is carried; -v.t. to send by

which, the mail is carried;—n.t. to send by mail; to post. Mail-boat, mail-coach, mail-train, a boat, a coach, or train, that conveys the mails.

mailable (māil-a-bl) a. capable of being sens by mail.

mailed (māld) a. mail-clad; protected by scales or hard substances; spotted; speckled.

maim (mām) v.t. (O.F. mehaing] to deprive of the use of a limb; to cripple; to disable;—n. a disabling wound; mutilation; injury.

maimedness (mā-med-nes) n. a state of being maimed.

main (man) n. [A.S. mægen] strength; force.

main (mān) a. [L. magnus] mighty; first in size, rank, importance, etc.; chief; leading; cardinal; sheer;—n. the chief part; the bulk; the gross; the ocean; the mainland; a principal pipe. Main-boom, the spar on which a fore-and-aft main-sail is extended. Main chance, self-interest. Main-deck, the gun-deck; in merchant

ships, the middle part of the upper deck.

principal mast in a ship or other vessel.

Main-sail, the principal sail in a ship. Main-sheet, the rope that secures the main-sail when set. Main-spring, the principal spring in a piece of mechanism; the chief motive. Main-stay, the stay from the foot of the foremast to the main-top; main support. Main-top, a platform at the head of the main-mast.

Main-yard, the yard on which the main-sail is extended.

Main-sail is extended.

main (man) n. [L. manus, hand] in cock-fighting; a shovel for coin.

mainland (man-land) n. the continent.



mainland (man-land) n. the Main-top.

mainly (mān-li) udv. chiefly; principally; greatly; mightily.

mainprize (mān-prīz) n. [O.F. fr. L. manus, hand, and prehendere, grasp] a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take surcties, called mainpernors, for the prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large; deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day.

maintain (mān-tān') v.t. [L. manus, hand, and tenere, hold] to hold or keep in any state; to sustain; to preserve; to keep up; to continue; to uphold by payment or subsidy; to support by assertion or argument;—v.t. to affirm a position; to assert.

maintainable (mān-tā-na-bl) a. capable of being maintained.

maintenance (mān-ta-na-bl) a. act of maintainable in a suit in which the meddler has no interest.

maize (māx) n. [Sp. maiz, fr. Haytian mahiz, mahis]

maize (māz) n. [Sp. m. iz, fr. Haytian mahiz, mahis]

majestic (ma-jes-tik) a possessing majesty; splendid; sublime; dignified.

majestic or exhibiting majesty; splendid; sublime: dignified.

majestically (ma-jes-ti-kal-i) adv. with majesty.

majesty (maj-es-ti) n. [l. majestas] stateliness: the quality of inspiring reverence or awe; royal state; the title of a king, queen, emperor, or empress.

majolica (ma-jol-i-kg) n. [Majorca] majolica (ma-jol-i-kg) n. [Majorca] major (ma-jur) n. [L. comp. of magnus, major (ma-jur) n. [L. comp. of magnus, major (ma-jur) n. [Major-domo, on extent; n. an officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; a person of full age (21 years); the first proposition of a regular syllogism; -v.i. to talk big.

Major-domo, one that superintends a household: a steward: a chief minister. Major-general, an officer that commands a division, the next in rank below a lieutenant-general. Major premise, in logic, the premise containing the major term.

majority (ma-jor-i-ti) n. [L. major, greater] the excess of one number over another; plurality; full age; the rank or commission of a major in the army. The majority, or the great majority, the dead.

majority, or the great majority, the dead.

majuscule (ma-jus-kūl) n. [L. major, greater] in palæography, a capital or uncial letter.

make (māk) v.t. [A.S. macian] to cause to be or to do; to compel; to create; to construct; to fashion; to produce; to constitute; to ordain; to appoint; fashion; to produce; to constitute; to ordain; to appoint; to acquire; to secure, as gain; to score; to approach; to arrive at; to travel over; to provide, as a feast; to put in order, as a bed; to dry and cure, as hay; to write, as verse; to find the sum or total by calculation;—v.t. to act; to tend; to contribute; to proceed; to appear; to rise; to flow towards land;—n. structure; texture; form. Make-believe, a. sham;—n. as ham. To make account of, to esteem. To make against, to tend to injure. To make as if, to pretend. To make away with, to destroy; to kill. To make for, to move toward; to favour. To make good, to defend; to accomplish; to make compensation for. To make light of, to belittle. To make merry, to be jolly. To make much of, to treat as of great value. To make no bones, not to hesitate. To make out, to understand; to prove. To make over, to transfer. To make sall, to set more sails. To make sure, to consider as certain. To

To make up, to collect make the land, to reach land. make the land, to reach land. To make up, to collect into one; to compose from elements or ingredients; to shape; to compensate; to complete; to adjust; to arrange type in pages; to dress, as an actor. To make water, to void urine; to leak. To make way, to progress. To make words, to nultiply words; to dispute.

makebate (māk+bāt) n. [debate] one that excites quarrels.

makepeace (māk'pēs) n. a peacemaker.

maker (mā'ker) n. one that makes; a poet; the

makeshift (māk'shift) n. a temporary expedient. makeweight (mak'-wat) n. that which is thrown into a scale to make

making (mā king) n. the act of making; making (mā king) n. the act of making; making-up, the reduction of spirits to standard strength; Print. The arrangement of type in pages.

malachite (mak-kit) n. [U. mudachē, a mallow] a green basic carbonate of copper, much used for inlaid work (so called from its resemblance to the adders of mullow leaves).

to the colour of mallow leaves).

malacolite (mal-a-kō-līt) n. [G. mulachē and lithos, stone] a variety of pyroxene. malacologist (mal-a-kol-a-jist) n. one versed in malacology (mal-a-kol-a-ji) n. [G. malakos, soft, and logos, discourse] the

science of molluses.

malacoptemalacopterygian,

rygious (mal-a-kop-te-rij-i-an, -us) a. (G. mulakos, soft, and plerux, pterugos, wing) having the rays of the fins soft.

malacostracan (mal-a-kes/tra-kan) n. [G. ostrakon, shell] a member of a group of crustaceans which includes shrimps, lobsters, etc.

maladjustment (mal-ad-just-ment) n. a bad or wrong adjustment.

maladministration (mal-ad-min-is-traf shun) n. faulty ad-

maladroit (mal-a-droit') a. [F.] clumsy;

maladroitly (mal-u-droit'li) adv. clumsily;

maladroitness (mal-a-droitnes) n. clumsiness (mal-a-dro) n. [c. awkwardness. malady (mal-a-di) n. [c. fr. L. nude, tadly, and (mala-a-di) n. [c. fr. L. nude, tadly, and table n. awkwardness. malady (mala-a-di) n. [c. fr. L. nude, tadly, and constant number of the number of the number of the number of table number of the number of table number of ta

Malaga (mal'a-ga) n. a wine from Malaga,

malaise (ma-laz') n. [F.] uncasiness; discomfort.

malambo bark (ma-lam' bō bark) n. a medicinal bark from New

malanders (mal-an-derz) n. [L. malandria] a dry scale on the hock, and at the bend of the knee, of the forc leg of a horse.

malapert (mal-a-pert) a. [O.F. mal apert, badly open] savey; beld; forward: -n. a pert, savey person.

malapertly (mal-a-pert-li) adv. in a malapert manner.

malapertly (mal-a-pert-li) adv. in a malapert manner.

malapertly manner.

malapertness (malapertnes) n. sauciness; impudence.

malapropism (malapertnes) n. [Mrs. misapplication of fine words; a word so misapplied.

malapropos (malapertnes) n. [Ir.] unsalapropos (malapertnes) n. [Ir.] unmalar (mālap) n. [L. mala, the cheek] pertaining to the cheek;—n. the cheek-lone.

malaria (malaria) n. [Ir. f. L. malus, bad, swamps, etc., which generate malarial fever.

malarial, malarian (malarial, an) n. a. with, or of the nature of, malaria.

with, or of the nature of, malaria.

malarious (ma-la-ri-us) a. containing malaria; causing malaria] disease.

malate (mal'ūt) n. a salt of malic acid.

malaxate (mal'ak-sāt) v.t. [L. malaxare] to soften by kneading.

malconformation (mal-kon-for-ma/shun)
n. imperfect or disproportionate formation.

malcontent (mal'kun-tent) a. discontented, esp. with the existing order of things;—n. one so discontented.

things;—n. one so discontented.

malcontentedly (mal-kun-ten'ted-li) adv.
malcontentedness (mal-kun-ten'ted-lenes)
male (māl) a. [O.F. masle, male, fr. L. mas, male]
pertaining to the sex that begets; staminate;
composed of males;—n. an animal of the male sex; a
plant that bears only staminate flowers. Male fern,
Nephrodium Feliz-Mas. Male rhymes, those in
which only the final syllables correspond. Male screw,
a screw whose threads correspond to the grooves of a
corresponding or female screw.

malediction (mal-e-dik'shun) n. [L. male, cells'shun) n. [L. male, cells'shun) n. [L. male, cells'shun] n. [L. male, speaking; a curse; an imprecation; execration.

malefactor (mal-e-fak-tur) n. [L. male and facere, todo] an evil-doer; a criminal.

maleficence (mal-ef-i-sens) n. the doing of cells.

maleficent (ma-left-sent) a. [L.] harmful; mischievous.
malevolence (ma-lev-u-lens) n. ill-will;
malevolent (ma-lev-u-lent) n. [L. male and volon t [m-lev-u-lent] n. [L. male and to injure others; spiteful; malicious; rancorous.

malevolently (ma-lev-u-lent-li) adv. with malevolence. malfeasance (mal-fc-2ms) n. [F. fr. L. male, badly, and facere, do] evil-doing;

wrongful conduct. malformation (mal-for-mā/shun) n. irregular or anomalous formation. malic (mālik) a. [L. mulum, apple] pertaining to apples; derived from fruit. Malic acid, an acid found in the apple and other fruits.

malice (malis) n. [F. fr. L. mulus, bad] a disposition to injure others; ill-will; bitterness; [Law]

a design to injure another.

malicious (ma-lish-us) a. harbouring enmity spiteful; proceeding from malice.

maliciously (ma-lish'-us-li) adv. with malice.

maliciousness (ma-lish-us-nes) n. quality of being malicious.

malign (ma-līn') a. [O.F. muliua, muliane, fr. L. muliane, fr. L. muliane, muliane, fr. L. muliane, muliane, fr. L. to traduce; to vilify.

malignancy (ma-līn-nan-si) n. quality of being malignancy inalignant; virulence; tendency to a fatal issue.

to a fatal issue.

malignant (ma-lig-nant) a extremely disposed to hurt or injure; unpropitious; virulent; threatening life; heinous;—n. a malevolent person; in the language of the Puritans, a cavalier. malignantly (ma-lig-nant-li) adv. with malignity.

maligner (ma-li'-ner) n. one that maligns.

malignity (ma-lig-ni-ti) n. extreme malevolence. malinger (ma-ling ger) v. i. [F. mal, ill, and O.F. haingre, lean, fr. Ger. hager, thin] to feign illness in order to avoid duty.

malingerer (ma-ling ger-er) n. one that malingers.

malingery (ma-ling/agr-i) n. a feigning of illness malison (mali-zun) n. [A.F. maleison, fr. O.F.] malkin (maw-kin) n. [dim. of Mald or Maud] a kitchen servant; a slattern; a scarecrow;

a mop.

mall (mawl) n. See maul.

mall (mal, mel) n. [orig. a place where pall-mall was played, fr. It. palla, ball, and maylio, mallet] a level, shaded public walk.

mallard (mal-ard) n. [O.F. malard, fr. male, male]
mallard (mal-ard) n. [O.F. malard, fr. male, male]
malleability (mal-e-a-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being
malleable; malleableness.
malleable (mal-e-a-bi) u. capable of being drawn
out and extended by beating.
malleate (mal-e-at) v.t. [L. malleus, hammer]
by beating by beating.

malleation (mal-e-ā/shun) n. the act of malleating.

mallenders (mal-en-derz) n. malanders.

malleolar (mal'ē-ō-lar, ma-lē-ō-lar) a. [L. malleus] mallet (mal'et) n. [F. muillet, fr. L. mulleus] a wooden hammer.

malleus (mal's-us) n. one of the small bones of the middle ear.

mallow, mallows (mal've, fr. L. malva, a mallow] a plant of the genus Malva.

malm (mam) n. [A.S. neadna] earth containing malm much chalk in fine particles.
malmsey (main-z) n. [M.E. nathesie, fr. O.F. fr. malmsey (main-z) n. [M.E. nathesie, fr. O.F. fr. Malvasia, in the Moreal a sort of

grape: a strong, sweet wine.

malodorous (mal-6-dur-ns) a. having an offensive odour.

malodour (mal-ō'-dur) n. an offensive odour.

malpractice (mal-prak'tis) n. evil practice; fessional misconduct of a physician.

malt (mawlt) n. [A.S. meatt] barley or other grain steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried in a kiln;—v.t. to make into malt;—v.t. to become malt. Malt-dust, refuse or spent malt. Malt-floor, a floor for drying malt. Malt-horse, a horse used in grinding malt; a dolt. Malt-kiln, a heated chamber for drying malt to cheek germination. Malt-liquor, beer. Malt-worm, a tippler.

Malta-worm, a tippler.

Malta Maltese cross, a cross with eight points. Maltese dog, a small spaniel with long, silky hair.

maitha (mal'tha) n. [G.] a thick, mineral pitch.

Malthusian (mal-thū'-zi-an) a. [Rev. T. R. scheme for checking overgrowth of population;—n. a follower of Malthus.

maltose (mawl-tōz)n. a sugar produced from starch paste by the action of diastase.

maltreat (mal-trēt') r.t. [F. maltraiter, to treat ill, fr. L. male, ill, and tructure, to handle] to treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly, radely, or with publishees or with unkindness.

or with unkindness.

maltreatment (mal-trēt-ment) n. ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.

maltster (mawlt-ster) n. a man whose occupation.

malvaceous (mal-vā-shus) a. pertaining to the maltwan.

malversation (mal-ver-sā-shun) n. [F. fr. L. engaged in] corruption or extortion in office; fraudulent tricks.

mamaluke, mameluke (mam'a -lūk, n. [A. mamlük, slave] one of the former mounted soldiery of Egypt, orig. composed of slaves.

mamelon (mam'e-lon) n. [F. fr. l. mamma breast] a small hill or mound.

mamma, mama (ma-ma) n. [fr. the infan-tine ma] mother. mammal (mam-ql) n. [L. mamma, breast] one of the mammalia.

mammalia (ma-māl-ya)n. pl. the class of animals that suckle their young, forming the highest class of the vertebrates.

mammalian (ma-māl-yan) a. pertaining to the mammalia.

mammaliferous (mam-a-life-rus) a. [N.L. mammal, and L. ferre, to bear] containing mammalian fossils [Geol.]. mammalogist (ma-mal-0-jist) n. [G. loyos, discourse] one versed in maminalogy, or the scientific knowledge of mammals mammary (mam'a-ri) a. pertaining to the breasts.

mammee (ma-mö) n. [Central Amer.] a large, tropical, American fruit tree, or its fruit.

mammellière (manne-lyar') n. [F. fr. L. mammellière nummu, breast] one of two steel plates side by side, attached to the hauberk, to protect the breast; a circular piece on the breastplate, to which was fastened the ends of the chains securing the sword, discussions of the chains securing the sword,

dagger, helmet, etc. [Archeol.].

mammer (main-er) r.i. [A.S. mamrian, think out] to hesitate.

mammet (mam'et) n. [Mahomet] an idol; a puppet.

mammetry (main'et-ri) n. idolatry.

mammifer (mam'-i-fer) n. [L. mumma, breast, and jerre, bear] a mammal.
mammiferous (ma-nii'-e-rus) a. having breasts and suckling the young.
mammiform (mam'-i-form) a. having the form of paps.

mammillary, mamillary (mam-i-la-ri, ma-mil-a-ri) a. pertaining to the paps; esembling a pap; having rounded projections.

mammillate, mammillated

mamiliate, manilary.

(mani-lat, -la-ted) a. manilary.

mammock (mami-uk) n. [Etym.doubtful] ashapemammock [less piece; --v.t. to tear in fragments.

mammodis (mani-u-dis) n. [Hind.] plain East

mammon (mami-an) n. [Syr.] the god of riches;

the spirit of avarice; wealth.

mammonist (mami-un-ist) n. a person devoted to the acquisition of wealth; a

mammoth (mam tuth) n. [Russ. fr. Tartar mamma, earth] an extinct species of

elephant;—a. very large; gigantic.

(man) n.; pl. men (men)[A.S.] a human being;
an adult male person; the human race; one an aunt mate person; the numan race; one of manly qualities; any person; a male servant or attendant; a vassal; a tenant; a husband; a familiar term of address; a piece with which a game, as chess or draughts, is played;—v.t. to supply with men; to strengthen. Man-bound, detained by lack of men. Man-engine, a lift for miners. Man Friday, a factotum. Man-hole, a hole through which a man may enter a drain, essuand steam-holier, etc. to inspect clean, or repair cesspool, steam-boiler, etc., to inspect, clean, or repair.

Man of straw, a man of no substance; a fictitious
antagonist. Man-of-war, a ship of war. Man-rope, a
rope serving as a hand-rail, as on a gangway. Man-trap,

manacle (man-a), as on a gangway. man-trap, a contrivance to catch trespassers.

manacle (man-a-kl) n. [F. fr. L. manus, hand] a handcuff; -v.t. to put handcuffs on.

manage (man-ij) n. [O. F. fr. L. manus, hand] manège; treatment; management; -v.t. to direct; to conduct; to carry on; to govern; to train; to control; to have in hand and use; to wield; to influence; to husband; to treat with caution or skill; influence; to husband; to treat with caution or skill;-

v.i. to direct affairs

manageability (man-ij-a-bil'i-ti) n. manage-

manageable (man'ij-a-bl) a. capable of being managed.

manageableness (man'ij-a-bl-nes) n.

manageably (nan-ij-a-bi) adv. in a manage management (man-ij-ment) n. conduct; akiiful treat-administration; skiiful treat-

ment; governing body.

manager (man-ij-er) n. one that manages; a conmanager (ductor or director; a good economist.

manakin (man-i-kin) n. [D.] a small, tropical,
American bird; a manikin.

manatee (man-a-tē') n. [Sp. manati, fr. W. Ind.]

manche (mansh) n. [O.F. fr. kind of sleeve; [Her.] the representation of a sleeve used as a bearing

manchet (man' chet) n. [Etym. doubtful] a small loaf of fine bread; [Her.] the representation of such a loaf. manchineel (man-chinel) n. [F. fr. L. Matius, name of a Roman

gens la West Indian tree possessing



poisonous properties. mandamus (man-dā-inus) n. [L., we command] a writ issued by a superior court, and directed to some inferior tribunal, or to some corporation or person exercising public authority, commanding the performance of some specified duty.

mandarin (man-di-rén') n. [Pg. fr. Skr. mantra, advice | a civi!

or military official in China; a Chinese variety of orange.

mandatary, mandatory (man'da tar i, tur i) n. [L. mandare, commit to one's charge] one to whom a com-

charge one to whom a command or charge is given; one to whom the pope has given a mandate or order for his benefice; [Law] one that is authorized and undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another in respect to the thing bailed to him.

mandate (man'dat) u. a command; a rescript of the pope; a precept; an injunction; a commission.

mandatory (man'da-tur-i) a. containing a command; preceptive; directory. mandible (man'di-bl) n. [L. fr. mandere, chew] the lower jaw of vertebrates, the upper and lower of birds, and the anterior pair of invertebrates. mandibular (man-dib'ū-lar) a. belonging to the

mandibulate (man-dib'ū-lāt) a. having mandibles;—n. a mandibulate insect. mandlestone (man² dl - stōn) n. [Ger.] amygdaloid.

mandolin, mandoline (man'du-lin) n.

dolino, dim. of mandolu] a kind of guitar.

mandrake (man-drak) n. [G. mundragoras] a
plant with narcotic qualities. mandrel, mandril (mandrel, dril) n. [G. shaft or spindle on which an object may be fixed for

rotation.

mandrill (man'dril) n. [F.] a large West African manducable (man'dū-ka-bl)a. [L. manducare, chew] capable of being chewed; fit to be eaten.

manducate (man'dū-kāt) v.t. to chew; to eat. manducation (man-du-ka'shun) n. the act of chewing or eating.

manducatory (man-du-ka'shun) n. the act of chewing or eating.

mane (mān) n. S. manu, fr. Scand.] the lors hair on the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse, the lion, etc. Mane-sheet, a covering for the neck and the top of the head of a horse.

manège (ma-nāsh) n. [F. fr. L. manus, hand, of training horses; a school for teaching horsemanship or of training horses.

manegum (man-e-kin) n. [O.F. fr. D. lan extinti-

manequin (man'e-kin) n. [O.F. fr. D.] an artist's model of the human figure.

manes (mā-nēz) n.pl. [L.] the infernal deities; the shades of the dead.

manful (man-fool) a. showing manliness or manly spirit; brave; courageous; noble.

manfully (man'-fool-i) adv. in a manful manner.

manfulness (man'fool-nes) n. quality of being manful.
mangabey (mang'ga-bā) n. [Mangabey, in Mangabey mangabey mangabey mangabey mangabey mangabey.

mangal (mang'gal) n. [Turk.] in Turkey and the Levant, a brazier for burning charcoal.

manganate, manganesate (manganate, manganate) -nē-sāt) n. a salt of manganic acid.

manganese (mang-ga-nēz, mang-ga-nēz) n. [F. manganese fr. It. fr. G.] a metallic element of a dusky white or whitish-gray colour.

manganesian (mang-ga-nē/zi-an) a pertaining manganesian to, or consisting of, manganese. manganesic, manganic (mang-ga-nē/zi-k, -gan-ik) a. obtained from manganese.

a. obtained from manganese.

manganite (mang-ga-nīt) n. an ore of manganite (mang-ga-nīt) n. an ore of manganese.

mangcorn (mang-korn) n. [A.S. gemang, mixture] a crop of mixed grain.

mange (mānj) n. [F. mange, eaten, fed on, fr. mange, eaten, fed on, fr. mange, eaten, fed on, fr. manger, to eat, fr. L. mandere, chew] a skin-disease in cattle, dogs, and other beasts.

mangel-wurzel (mang-gk-wurze) n. [corruption of Ger. mangold, beet, and wurzel, root] a plant, a variety of the ordinary beet.

manger (māh-jer) n. [O.F. mangeure, fr. manger, box in which fodder is laid for cattle in a barn or stable.

manginess (māh-ji-nes) n. the condition of manginess (māh-ji-nes) n. the condition of mangle (mang-gl) v.t. [O.F. mehaing, a maim] to cut in a bungling manner, as flesh; to hack to mutilate; to destroy the beauty, form, or effect, of mangle (mang-gl) n. [D. fr. Late L. fr. G. mangangel n. [D. fr. Late L. fr. G. mangangel n. and gler (mang-gler) n. one that mangles.

mangler (mang-gler) n, one that mangles.

mango (mangʻgō) n. [Malay manggā] the fruit of the mango-tree; a green musk-melon pickled. Mango-fish, a fish of a golden colour, found in the Bay of Bengai.

mangonel (mang-gō-nel) n. [O.F. fr. Late L. fr. (i. manyanon) a war-engine formerly used for throwing stones, etc.

mangosteen (mang gō-stēn) n. [Malay mang-fruit, which is about the size of an apple, and has a sweet, juicy pulp.

mangrove (man-grov) n. [Malay manggi-manggi manggi-manggi a tree of the East and West Indies, the bark of which is used for tanning.

mangy (mān'-ji) a. infected with the mange.

Manheim gold (man'hīm gold) n. [Manheim, in Baden] an alloy of copper, zinc, and tin.

manhood (man'hood) n. the state of being a man, as distinguished from a woman or a boy; maniliness.

mania (mān'ya) n. [G.] madness; delirium uninordinate desire or propensity.

maniac (mā-ni-ak) a. raving with madness; maniac (mā-ni-ak) a. raving with madness;

maniacal (ma-nī'a-kal) a. affected with madness.

Manichean, Manichæan (man-i-kë-an) n. a follower of Mani, Manes, or Manichæus, a Persian of Echatana who maintained that there are two supreme principles—light, the author of all good, and darkness, the author of all evil.

Manichee (man'i-kē) n. a Manichean.

Manicheism, Manichæism (man'i-kō-izm) n. the doctrine of the Manicheans. manicure (man'i-kūr) n. [L. manus, hand, and oura, care] the care of the hands, nails, etc.

manifest (man-i-fest) a. [F. fr. L. manifestus, evident] clearly visible to the eye; obvious to the understanding;—n. an invoice of a ship's cargo, to be exhibited at the custom-house;—v.t. to make manifest; to exhibit the manifest.

manifestable (man-i-fes-ta-bl) a. capable of being manifested.

manifestation (man-i-fes-ta-shun) n. the act of manifesting; exhibition; display; revelation.

manifestly (man'i-fest-li) adv. in a manifest

manifestness (man'i-fest-nes) n. obviousness. manifesto (man-i-fes'to) n. [It.] a public declaration, making known certain

intentions, or proclaiming certain opinions and motives in reference to some act done or contemplated.

manifold (man-i-fold) a. [E. many and fold] various in kind or quality; numerous; multiplied; complicated;—v.t. to make manifold; to take many copies of ;—adv. many times. Manifold-writer, a contrivance for taking several copies of a letter, etc. at once. on thin paper.

manifoldly (man'i-föld-li) adv. in a manifold manner.

manifoldness (man-i-föld-nes) n. manifold state.
maniglion (ma-nil-yun) n. [It. fr. L. manus, hand] a handle, or one of two handles,

formerly cast on a cannon.

manikin, mannikin (man'i-kin) n. [F. p., dim. of man] a little man; a model to exhibit the different parts and organs of the human body.

Manila, Manilla (ma-nil'a) n. a cheroot made in Manila in the Philippines. Manilla-hemp, a fibrous material obtained from Musa textilis, a plant of the Philippines (from it are made Manilla-paper and Manilla-rope).

manilla, manillo (ma-nilla, -yō) n. [Sp. fr. L. manus, hand] a ring worn in Africa on the arm or leg; a ring, or horseshoeshaped piece of copper or iron, used till recently as money among West African tribes.

manille (ma-nēl') n. [F. fr. L. manus, hand] the highest card but one in the game of ombre

and quadrille.

and quadrille.

manioc (mani-ok) n. [Pg. mandioca, fr. Braz. manioc] the tropical American plant from which cassava and tapioca are prepared. Other forms, manihoc, manihot, manioca.

maniple (mani-i-pl) n. [L. manipulus, handful] a handful; [R. Antiu-] a subdivision of the legion; [Eccl.] a kind of scarf worn on the left arm.

manipular (ma-nip-u-lar) a. pertaining to manipulat or operate, with the hands; to manage; to falsify:—v.i. to use the hands.

manipulation (ma-nip-u-lai-shun) n. the act

manipulation (ma-nip-u-la'shun) n. the act

manipulative, manipulatory (ma-nip'ū-lā-tiv, -tur-i) a. pertaining to, or performed by

manipulation.

manipulation.

manipulator (ma-nip'ū-lā-tur) n. one that manipulates.

manito, manitou (man'i-tō, -tóð) n. [Algoncan Indians, a spirit or spiritual being; any person or object revarded with awe or reverence.

manitrunk (man'i-trungk) n. [L. manus, hand, and truncus, trunk] the anterior segment of the thorax in insects.

mankind (man-kind') n. the human race.

manliness (man-li-nes) n. the quality of being manly.

manly (man-li) n. having qualities becoming a man; firm; brave; strong;—adv. like a man.

manna (man-la) n. [G. fr. H. mān] a substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness; a sweetish secretion from many trees, as the ash, larch, etc. Manna-croup, a granular preparation of wheat separated

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from the flour by bolting; semolina; the prepared seed of manna-grass (Hyceria fluitans).

manner (man'er) n. [O.F. maniere, habit, fr. L. manner manus, hand] way of performing; custom; habitual practice; sort; a certain degree or measure; peculiar way or carriage; characteristic mode; habit, the style or diction peculiar to an author; the arrangement or disposition of light, shade, colour, etc., peculiar to a painter; the general or leading features in any school of artists;—p.b. conduct; behaviour; deportment; morals.

mannerism (man'er-izm) n. adherence to a peculiar style or manner; a characteristic mode of action, or treatment, carried to excess.

teristic mode of action, or treatment, carried to excess.

mannerist man'cr-ist) n. one addicted to mannerism.

mannerliness (man'er-li-nes) n. the quality of being mannerly.

mannerly (man'er-li) a. showing good manners; civil; respectful; complaisant;—adv. civilly; respectfully; ceremoniously.

mannish (man'ish) a. masculine; bold.

mannishly (man-ish-li) adv. in a mannish way.

mannite (man'īt) n. sugar obtained from manna.

manœuvre (ma-noo'ver, -nū'ver) n. [F. fr. I. manns, hand, and opera, work] management with address; artful design; dexterous movement in military or naval tactics; stratagem;—v.t. to move or change the positions of, as troops or ships, for attack or defence; to march and countermarch, as troops in a review;—v.i. to manage with address; to scheme artfully.

manœuvrer (ma-noo'-vrer, -nū'-vrer) n. one that manœuvres.

manometer (ma-nom'e-ter) n. [G. manos, rare, and metron, measure] an instrument for determining the elastic pressure of gases, or the

ment for determining the chashe pressure of blood in the vessels.

manor (man'ur) n. [O.F. fr. L. munere, dwell] the land belonging to a lord or nobleman; the district over which a fendal chief or lord exercised jurisdiction. Manor-house, the house attached to a manor.

manorial (ma-no-ri-al) a. pertaining to a manor.

manoscope (man'u-skōp) n. [G. manos, rare, and skopein, view] a manometer. mansard roof (man'sard roof) n. [Mansard, a french architect] a form of curb-roof, in which the lower slope is nearly vertical, while the upper is much inclined.

manse (mans) n. [Late L. manse, dwelling, fr. L. manse, dwelling, fr. L. manse, dwell] a Scotch Presbyterian minister's house.

mansion (man-shun) n. [O.F. fr. L. manere, by mansus, dwell] a house of some size or pretension; a manor-house. Mansion-house, a manor-house, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London or Dublin.

manslaughter (man'slaw-ter) n. the slaying manslaughter of a man or of men; the unlawful killing of a man without malice.

mantel (man'tl) n. lmuntlel the facing above a fire-place. Mantel-piece, mantel-shelf, the shelf forming the usual part of a mantel. Mantel-tree the listed of a fore-place.

tree, the lintel of a fire-place. mantelet, mantlet (mantlet) mantlet, mantlet) n. a small mantle; a shelter against bullets.

mantian, mantic (man'ti-an, -tik) a. [G. ing to prophety or a prophet; prophetic.

manticore, mantiger (man'ti-kôr, -ti-fabulous monster with a human head, a lion's body, and a scorpion's tail; an unidentified monkey.

mantilla (man-til-a) n. [Sp., dim. of manto, a cloak, veil a short mantle; a lady's cloak of silk or velvet; a kind of veil covering the head, and falling down upon the shoulders

falling down upon the shoulders

mantissa (man-tis-a) n. [L.] the decimal part of mantissa (man-tis-a) n. [L.] the decimal part of mantle (man-ti) n. [O.F. fr. L. mantellum, a cloak; a covering; in the incandescent gas-light, a tube

that becomes luminous on being heated from within; the outer soft membrane of the body of a mollusc; any free outer membrane; a mantel; -v.t. to cover; to hide; -v.t. to rise and spread; to expand; to become covered, as a liquid on the surface; to flush; to spread the wings for case

mantra (man-tra) n. [Skr.] a Vedic hymn ; a charm. mantua (man'tū-a) n. [It. manto, fr. L. mantel-lum, mantle] a woman's gown. Mantuamaker, a dressmaker.

maker, a dressmaker.

manual (man-ū-al) a. [F. fr. L. manus, hand) pertaining to, or performed by, the hand;

n. a small book; a hand-book; the service-book of the R.C. church; the key-board of an organ; a fise-engine worked by hand. Manual exercise, military drill in the correct handling of rifles, etc.

manually (man'ū-al-i) adv. by hand.

manucaptor (man-ū-kap'tur) n. [L.] a surety.

manufactory (man-ū-fak-tur-i) n. [L. manus, hand, and fucere, make] a place where anything is manufactured; a factory.

manufacture (man-ū-fak-tūr) n. the operation of manufacturing; anything manufactured;—v.t. to make or fabricate from raw materials; to work, as raw materials, into suitable forms for use—v.t. to learning any manufacturing. for use :-v.t. to be engaged in manufacturing.

manufacturer (man-ū-fak'-tūr-er) n. one that manufactures; the owner of a manufactory.

manumission (man-ū-mish'un) n. emancipa-

manumit (man-ū-mit) v.t. [L. manus, hand, and mittere, send to release from slavery.

manumotor (man-ū-nō-tur) n. [L. manus, hand, and motor] a wheel-carriage driven by the hands of the occupant.

manure (manur) v.t. [contr. of mananure] orig.
substances;—n. a fertilizing substance; dung.

manurial (ma-nū-ri-al) a. serving for manure.

manuscript (man'ū-skript) a. [L. manus, hand, and scribere, pp. scriptus, to write] written by the hand; not printed;—n. a book or paper written by the hand.

Manx (mangks) a. belonging to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants; n. the native language of the Islc of Man.

the Isle of Man.

many (men'i) a. [A.S. manig] comprising a great
many (men'i) a. [A.S. manig] comprising a great
number; numerous;—n. a numerous company; a multitude. Many-sided, having many sides,
aspects, qualities, or capabilities. The many, the crowd.

manyplies (men'i-plix) n. [many and ply, a fold]
the third stomach of a runninant.

Maori (mou'ri) n. an aborigine of New Zealand;—a.

pertaining to the aborigines of New Zealand.

maormor (mar'mor) n. [Gael.] in early Scotland, the hereditary head of a defined area.

map (map) n. [L. mappa, napkin, a painted cloth] a representation on a plane of a part or the whole of the surface of the earth, or the heavens; any delineation of the surface of the earth, or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material; a chart;—n.t. to draw in, or as in, a map; to delineate or describe well.

maple (mār) n. [A.S.] a tree of the genus Acer.

Maple-sugar, sugar from the rock-maple.

mar (mār) n.t. [A.S. merran] to injure; to spoil; to disfigure:—n. a mark or blemish.

marabou (mar-a-boo) n. [F. fr. A. morābit, a of silk.

marabout (mar'a-bóót) n. [F. fr. A. morābit, quiet, still, a hermit] a Mohammedan devotee and sorcerer of the north of Africa.

maracan (mar-a-kan) n. [Braz.] a macaw.

maramba (ma-ram'ba) n. [Afr.] a sweet wine made from a species of banana.
maranatha (mar-a-na'tha, -nath'a) n. [Syr.] the Lord cometh.
maraschino (mar-as-kē'nō) n. [It. fr. L. amarus, bitter] a delicate spirit

distilled from cherries.

Topical

H.M. THE KING EMPEROR'S INDIAN GUARD.

marasmus (ma-raz-mus) n. [G.] atrophy. maraud (ma-rawd') v.i. [F. maraud, rogue] to rove in quest of plunder; to plunder. marauder (ma-raw-der) n. one that marauds.

maravedi (mar-a-va²di) n. [Sp. fr. A. Almoravides, a Moorish dynasty in Spain (A.D. 1094-1144)] a Spanish gold coin worth about 14s.; a Spanish copper coin worth less than a farthing. marble (marbl) n. [O.F. marbre, fr. L. marmor] a thing made of marble; a little ball of marble, or other hard substance, used as a plaything by children;—a. consisting of marble; veined or stained like marble; hard and cold; insensible;—v.t. to stain or vein like marble. Marble-edged, having marbled edges. Marble-hearted, pittless; cruel.

pitiless; cruel.

marbler (mar-bler) n. one that marbles.

marbling (marbling) n. the art or practice of variegating like marble; any marking resembling variegated marble.

marbrinus (mar-bri-nus, -bre-nus) n. a cloth of the 15th and 16th centuries re-

sembling marble in appearance.

marc (mark) n. [F.] the refuse left after the pressing of fruit.

marcasite (mar's ka - sīt) n. [F.] white iron

marceline (mar-se-lin) n. [F.] a thin silk fabric.

marceline (mar-sc-lin) n. [F.] a thin silk fabric.
marcescent (mar-ses-eint) a. [L.] withering;
March (march) n. [Mars, the god of war] the third
month of the year.
march (march) r.t. [F. nurreher] to cause to move
in order, as soldiers; to walk in a grave, deliberate, and
stately manner; n. military progress; the signal to
advance; a musical composition to accompany marching,
or to initate a march movement; a grave and solemn
walk; stendy progress; the distance passed over.
march (march) n. [A.S. mearc, boundary] a
frontier of a territory: r.i. to border,
march-treason, the betrayal of a border or march, or
any of its interests, to an enemy. To ride the marches,
to traverse the border lines.

to traverse the border lines.

marcher (mar-cher) n. the warder of the marches. marchioness (mar-shun-es) n. [Low. L. fr. gr., the wife or widow of a

marconigram (mar-kōn'i-gram) n. [fr. Marconi, a person name] a

... "age by wireless telegraphy.

mare (mar) n. [A.S. mere] the female of the horse.
Mare's-nest, a discovery of imaginary or
evaggerated importance. Mare's-fall, a long, streaky
cloud; a plant of the genus Hippuris.

maremma (ma-rem'a) n. [It.] a portion of Italy affected with malaria; malaria.

mareschal (mar-e-shal) n. [F.] a marshal.

margarate (mar/ga-rat) n. a salt of margaric

margaric (margaric acid, a fatty compound (C₁₇H₃₄O₂).

margarine (mar-ga-rin) n. a peculiar pearl-like substance extracted from vegetable oils, and from the fat of animals; artificial butter.

margarite (mar-ga-rīt) n. [G. margaritēs, pearl] margaron (mar'ga-ron) n. a fatty matter obtained by distilling margaric acid with an

excess of lime.

margay (mar'gā) n. [Braz.] a South American tiger-cat.

marge (marj) n. [F.] a margin.

margin (mar-jin) n. [L. margo, marginis] a border; edge; the blank part of a page at the edge; scope or range; allowance made, or security given, for contingencies;—v.t. to furnish with a margin; to enter on the margin.

marginal (mar-ji-nal) a. pertaining to a margin; written or printed on the margin. marginalia (mar-ji-nā/li-a)n.pl. marginal notes. marginally (mar-ji-nal-i) adv. upon the margin. marginate, marginated (mar'ji-net, -nā-ted) a. having a margin.

margosa (mār-gō/za) n. an East Indian tree.

margravate (mar-gra-vāt) n. the territory of a margrave. (mar-grav) n. [D. mark, boundary. and grauf, a count] orig, a lord of the marches; a German title equivalent to the English marquis.

margravine (mar-gra-ven) n. the wife of a marguerite (mar-ge-ret) n. [G. margarites, pearl] one of several flowers, the common garden daisy, the ox-eye daisy, etc.

Marian (mā'ri-an) a. pertaining to Mary.

marid (mari-iq)n. [A.]in Mohammedan mythology, an evil spirit of the most powerful class.

marigold (mari-igold) n. [fr. Mary and gold] a plant bearing a yellow flower.

marigot (mari-igot) n. [L. mare, sea] a small lake fed by the overflow of a river.

marigraph (mari-igraf) n. [L. mare, sea, and graphein, write] a recording tide-

marinate, marinade (mar'i - nāt, - nād) to niekle as tiele - a a bind of siele v.t. [L. mare, sea]

marine that the with [L. mare, sea] to pickle. as fish: n. a kind of pickle.

marine (ma-rên') a. [F. murin, fr. L. mare, the sea] pertaining to, or found in, the sea; naval: formed by the sea: -n. a soldier serving on shipboard; the naval force of a country: the whole economy of naval affairs or interests. Marine acid, hydrochloric acid. Marine engine, a steam-engine for propelling a steam-vessel. Marine soap, a soap adapted for washing with sea-water. Marine store, a place where old ships' stores are bought and sold. Tell that to the marines, an expression of disbelief.

mariner (mar'i-ner) n. a seaman or sailor.

Marinism (ma-rē'nizm) n. [Marini, Italian poet] extravagance in the use of metaphors, antitheses, and conceits.

Mariolatry (mā-ri-ol-a-tri) n. [G. Maria, Mary, and latreia, worship] the worship of the Virgin Mary.

marionette (mar-i-u-net) n. [F.] a puppet moved marionette by strings.

marish fr. L. mare] a marsh; -a. marshy.

marital (mar-i-tal) a. [I. marius, a husband] pertaining to a husband.

maritime (mar-i-tim) a. [F. fr. L. mare, sea] having a navy or commerce by sea.

marjoram (mar'jō-ram) n. [F. fr. G. amarakos] a plant of the genus Origanum (the mark, marque (mirk) n. [A.S. marc] a silver mark, mark, marque (mirk) n. [A.S. mark] a voice.

of varying value.

marker (mar'ker) n. one that marks or takes notice: a counter used in card-playing; one that marks the score at billiards.

market (mar'ket) n. [F. fr. L. mercotus, traffic, fr. mercari, to trade] a meeting for buying and selling: a market-place; the assemblage of people in a market; a town, region, country, etc., where an

article is, or may be, bought or sold; demand; sale; price; -v.i. to buy or sell; to make bargains. Market-bell, a bell rung at the beginning and close of market hours. Market-cross, a cross set up where a market is held.
Market-garden, a garden where fruits and vegetables are raised for market. Market-maid, a female servant who attends a market, or offers herself for hire in a market. Market-man, a man that attends a market. Market-town, a town that has a stated public market.

marketable (market-a-bl) a. saleable

marketing (market; that which is bought or sold marking-ink (marking-ingk) n. an indelible marking-ink ink used for marking linen, etc. marksman (marks-man) n. one that is skilful to hit a mark; one that shoots well.

marl (marl) n. [F. fr. Low L. margua] a mixture of carbonate of lime and clay; -v.t. to manure

marlaceous (mar-la-shus) a. marly.

marline (mar'lin) n. [D.] a small cord composed of two strands a little twisted; -v.t. to wind marline around. Marline-spike, an iron tool tapering to a point, used to separate the strands of a rope in splicing.

marlite (mar'lit) n. a variety of marl.

marlotte (marlot) n. [Sp.] a loose gown worm by women in the 16th

marlpit (marl-pit) n. a pit where marl is

maristone (mariston) n. the middle spike. ferruginous limestone.

marly (mar'li) a. consisting of, or resembling,

marmalade (mar ma - lad) n. [O.F. fr. G. made of the pulp of the quince, pear, orange, apricot, etc., boiled with sugar.

marmarosis (mar-ma-rō'sis) n. [G. marmaros, marble] conversion of limestone into marble by metamorphism.

marmatite (mar-ina-tit) n. [Marmato, Colombia] a variety of blende.
marmolite (mar-ina-tit) n. [G. marmaros, marble, and lithos, stone] a variety of scrpentine.

marmoraceous (mar-mu-ra'shus) n. [L. marmor, marble] pertaining to, or like, marble.

marmoratum (mar-mu-rā/tum) n. a cement of pounded marble and lime. marmoreal, marmorean (mar-mō'rō-al, -an) a.

pertaining to, or resembling, marble; made of marble.

marmose (mar-mos) n. [F] one of several small, pouchless, South American opossums.

marmoset (mar-mu-zet) n. [O.F. fr. L. marmor, marble] a small, South American monkey, resembling a squirrel.

marmot (marmot) n. [F. fr. It. fr. L. mus, mouse, and mons, mon-

tis, a mountain] a rodent, about the size of the rabbit.

Maronites (mar'u-nits) n.pl. [Maron, a Syrian monk] a body of Syrian Christians of Mount Lebanon.

maroon (ma-roon') n. Marmot.

maroon [F. marron, fugitive, fr. Sp. cimarron, wild, savage] a fugitive slave in the West Indies:—v.t. to put ashore on a desolate isle;—v.t. to camp out [U.S.] a. [F. murron, a chestnut] brownish-crimson; n. a loud explosive firework, used esp. as a general warning.

HYMYN

maroquin (mar-o-kwin) n. [F.] morocco leather. marplot (mar-plot) n. one that, by his officious interference, mars a design or plot.

marque (mark) n. [O.F. fr. M. H. Ger. marke, boundary] a licence to engage in priva-

teering (letters of marque).

marquee (mar-kē') n. [orig. marquees, fr. F. marquetry (mar-ket-ri) n. [F. marqueter, to marquetry (mar-ket-ri) n. [F. marqueter, to work inlaid with pieces of coloured wood, shells, etc. marquis, marques, (mar-kwis, -kwes) n. [O. H. Ger. marcha, borderl in Great Britain a poblemen of a really next.

border] in Great Britain, a nobleman of a rank next below that of duke; orig, a warder of the marches, marquisate (mar'kwis-āt) n. the seigniory, dignity, or lordship, of a marquis. marquise (mar-ker') n. a marchioness; a kind of parasol in use about 1850.

marrer (mar-er) n. one that mars.

marriage (marij) n. [F. fr. L. mas, maris, and wife; wedlock; a marriage ceremony or feast; close union. Marriage articles, antenuptial contract.
Marriage favours, white ribbons or flowers worn at a
wedding. Marriage licence, licence to marry without
the proclamation of banns. Marriage lines, certificate of marriage.

marriageable (mar-ij-a-bl) a. fit for, or capable of, union by marriage.

marrow (mar-o) n. a mate; one of a pair.

marrow (mar-0) n. [A.S. mearh] a soft, oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of the bones; the essence; the best part; a vegetable marrow. Marrow-bone, a bone containing marrow;—pl. the knees. Marrow-fat, a rich variety of pea.

marrowless (mar'-i-les) a. destitute of marrow.

marrowy (mar-ō-i) a. abounding in marrow, pithy.

marry (mar-i) v.t. [L. mas, marris, male] to unite in wedlock; to give away as wife; to take for husband or wife; to unite in the closest connection; —v.t. to enter into the conjugal state.

marry (mar-i) int. [Virgin Mary] indeed; formarry (mar-i) int. [Virgin Mary]

Mars (marz) n. [L.] the Roman god of war; one of the planets of the solar system, the next beyond the earth.

marsala (mar-sa'la) n. a wine from Marsala. Sicily.

Marseillaise (mar-se-läz', -lyāz') n. the hymn of the French Revolution of the 18th century (first heard in Paris as sung by a band of patriots from Marseilles).

marseilles (mar-salz) n. [Murseilles] a heavy cotton fabric with raised pattern.

marsh (marsh) n. [A.S. merse] a tract of low land, usually or occasionally covered with water.

Marsh-gas, light carburetted hydrogen. Marsh-mallow, a shrubby herb growing in marshy places; a confection made from its root.

mate from its root.

marshal (marshal) n. [O. H. Ger. marascalh, grade; a field-marshal; formerly the chief officer of arms, who regulated combats in the lists or tournaments; a larbinger; a herald or pursuivant; one that regulates a feast or other assembly, directs the order of procession, and the like; [U.S.] a civil officer corresponding to a sheriff: v.t. to dispose in order, as the coats in a shield [Her.]; to arrange in a suitable manner. [Her.]; to arrange in a suitable manner.

marshaller (mar'shal-er) n. one that marshals.

marshalsea (mar-shal-sē) n. [see, seat] a former prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the royal household.

marshalship (mar-shal-ship) n. the office or dignity of a marshal.

marshiness (mar-shi-nes) n. the state of being marshy.
marshy (mar-shi) a. boggy; fenny; produced in marshes.

marshes.

marsoon (mar-soon) n. [O. H. Ger. meri, sea, and swin, hog] the white whale.

marsupial (mar-su-pi-al) a. [G. marsupos, hag] having a pouch for carrying the immature young; pertaining to the marsupials;—n. one of a class of mammal quadrupeds having a pouch in which the female retains the young for some time after high.

marsupite (már'sū-pīt) n. a fossil, purse-like

marsupium (mar-sū'pi-um) n. an external receptacle for the eggs or young.
mart (mart) n. [contr. of market] a place of sale or traffic; a market; purchase and sale; -v.t. to traffic.

martello (marteleo) n. [It. martello, hammer, martello (marteleo) n. [It. martello, hammer, fr. L.] a small, round fort, erected to defend the coast (so called because the alarm was given by beating a bell with a hammer).

marten (marten) n. [F. martre] a carnivorous animal allied to the wease!

martext (martekst) n. a blundering or ignorant preacher.

martial (mar-shal) a. [F. fr. L. fr. Mars, the god of war] pertaining, or suited, to war; military; warlike; belonging to the army and navy. Martial law, law imposed by the military authorities.

martialism (mar-shal-izm) n. warlike spirit.

martin (martin) v. [F.] a bird of the swallow

martinet (mar'-ti-net) n. [so called fr. a F. officer, Martinet, under Louis XIV.] a strict disciplinarian.

martingale (mar'tina strap fastened to a horse's girth to keep its head down; a lower stay for a jib-boom or flying iib-boom



Martin.

Martinmas (mar'-tin-mas) n. the feast of St. Martin (November 11).
martlet (mart'-let) n. [F. fr. L.] a martin; [Her.] a bird without feet.

martyr (marter) n. [G. martur, witness] one that milet Lyr sacrifices life, or whatever is of great value to him, for the sake of any principle or cause;—n.t. to put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth; to torture.

martyrdom (marter-dum) n. the condition of a martyr; the death of a martyr. martyrologist (marter-ol-o-jist) n. a historian of martyrology (marter-ol-o-ji) n. [G. martur and logos, discourse] a history or account of martyrs, with their sufferings.

marvel (marter) n. [F. merveille, fr. L. mirus, astonishment: v.i. to wonder.

astonishment; v.i. to wonder.

marvellous (mar-ve-lus) n. exciting wonder;

marvellously (marve-lus-li) adv. in a marvellous manner.

marvellously (mar-ve-ms-n) and an in a marrnarvellousness (mar-ve-lus-nes) n. quality
mascaro (mas-ka-rō) n. [mask] a paint used by
actors for the eyebrows, etc.
mascaron (mas-ka-run) n. a grotesque face employed in decorative art.
mascle (mas-kl)n. [O.F. mucle, mesh, fr. L. mucula,
lozenge-shaped armour plate.
mascot (mas-ku) n. [F.] some person, animal, or
thing, regarded as bringing good luck.
masculine (mas-kū-lin) a. [F. fr. L. mas, male]
coarse; denoting the male; strong; powerful; bold; brave;
mash (mash) v.t. [E.] to crush by beating or
pressure; to flirt with; to mix malt and water
together in brewing; n. a mixture; a mixture of bran
and water for horses, or of boiled turnips, etc., for
cattle; a mixture of ground malt and warm water; a
sweetheart. sweetheart.

masher (mash'-er) n. a fop.

mashing (mash'ing) n. a crushing into a mass; the process of mingling ground malt in heated water, and extracting the saccharine matter.

Mashing-tub, a tub for containing the mash in breweries.

mashy (mash'i) a. produced by crushing or bruising.

masjid (mas-jid) n. [A.] a mosque.

mask (mask) n. [F. fr. A. maskharat, buffoon] a cover for the face; a visor;

a disguise; a pretext or subterfuge; a festive entertainment in which the company all wear masks; a kind of drama; a masquerade; a revel; a piece of mummery;—v.t. to conceal with a mask; to disguise; to cover; to hide;—v.t. to revel; to be disguised in any way. Masked-ball, a ball at

to hide;—v.i. to revel; to be disguised in any way. Masked-ball, a ball at which each one wears a mask.

masker (masker) n one that wears a mask.

maslin (mas-lin) n. [L. miscere, mix] mixel grain.

mason (mis-n) n. [O.F. masson, fr. Low L. macio] a builder in stone; a freemason. Masonlodge, a meeting-place, or a society, of freemasons.

masonic (ma-son-ik)a. pertaining to free masonry. masonry (mā'sn-ri) n. the art or occupation of a mason; work of a mason; free-

masonry. Masora, Massorah (ma-sō'ra) n. [H., tradition] a critical rabbinical work on the text of the Hebrew Scriptures

masoretic, massoretic (mass-retik) a. relating to the Masora, or to its authors. Masoretic points, vowel points and accents added to the Hebrew text of the Bible by the Masorites.

masorite, massorite of the writers of the Masora.

masque (mask) n. See mask

masquerade (mas-ke-rād') n. an assembly of persons wearing masks; disguise;

-v.i. to assemble in masks; to go in disguise.

inasquerader (mas-ke-rā'-der) n. one that masquerades; a person wearing

a mask; one disguised.

mass n. [F. fr. L. fr. (1. massein, knead] a body
of matter assembled or formed into a lump; a great quantity collected; a heap; an assemblage; bulk; magnitude; chief component portion; the quantity of matter a body contains;—pl. the people; the lower classes;—v.t. to form into a mass. Mass-meeting, a general meeting.

mass (mas) n. [A.S. mæsse, fr. L. mittere, pp. missus, dismiss] the communion service, or the consecration and oblation of the host, in the R.C. church; a musical setting of certain parts of the littrgy, usually rendered in connection with the mass. Mass. Mass.

usually rendered in connection with the mass. Mass-book, the missal. High mass, a mass accompanied by music and incense, and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and subdeacon. Low mass, the ordinary form of mass said without music.

massacre (mas-a-ker) n. [F.] indiscriminate slaughter; cold-blooded destruction of life ;- v.t. to murder with circumstances of cruelty; to

butcher; to slaughter.

massage (mas-ij, ma-sazh') n. [F. fr. G. massein, to knead] external manipulation employed to affect the muscular and nervous system, and the general circulation;—v.t. to treat by massage [Med.].

masseter (mas-e-ter, ma-seiter) n. [G.] the muscle that raises the under jaw.

masseur (ma-ser') n. a man that practises massage. masseuse (ma-sez') n. a woman that practises massage.

massiness (mas-i-nes) n. massiveness.

massive (mas'iv) a. forming, or consisting of, a mass; heavy; ponderous; [Min.] without definite crystalline form.

massively (mas-iv-li) adv. in a mass.

massiveness (massivenes) n. state or quality of being massive.

massy (mas-i) a. massive.

mast (mast) n. [A.S.] a pole, or an iron or steel tube, set upright in a boat or vessel to sustain the sails, yards, rigging, etc.;—v.t. to supply with masts.

mast (mast) n. [A.S.] the fruit of the oak and beech or other forest trees; nuts; acorns.

master (master) n. [O.F. maistre, fr. L. magnister] one that has servants under him, or that

directs or manages men or business; an owner; a proprietor; a chief; a principal; a director; a chief manager; a head; one having exclusive right to, or uncontrolled authority over; an absolute lord; a teacher; an instructor; the commander of a merchant ship; in ships of war, an the commander of a merchant ship; in ships of war, an officer that navigates the ship; an expert; a title in the universities, as Master of Arts; a judicial title, as Master in Chancery, etc.; a title of respect, written Mr.; an appellation given to lads or inferiors:—v.t. to become the master of; to overcome the difficulties of; to execute with power or skill;—a. having mastery; chief; principal. Master-at-arms, a petty officer on a man-of-war who does police duty. Master-builder, the chief builder; a builder that employs workmen. Master-hand, an expert. Master-key, a key that opens many locks; a general clue. Master-passion, a ruling or predominant passion. Master-spring, the spring that sets in motion or regulates the whole. Master-stroke, a masterly action.

masterdom (mås'ter-dum) n. dominion; rule.

masterful (mas-ter-fool) n. expressing mastery; domineering.
masterless (mas-ter-les) a. destitute of a master; ungovernable.

masterliness (más ter-li-nes) n. masterly skill.
masterly (más ter-li) a. indicating thorough knowledge or superior skill.
masterpiece (más ter-pes) n. a capital performance.

mastership (mastership) n. the state or office of a master; headship; superiority.

mastery (master-i) n. supremacy; pre-eminence; victory in war; eminent skill.

masthead (mast-hed) n. the top or head of a punishment), to the masthead or a consistency to the masthead.

mastic (mastrie) n. [F. fr. G. mastichē, a sweet (mastic gum] a low, shrubby tree growing upon the coasts of the Mediterranean, and producing a valuable resin; a resin used as an ingredient in varnishes; a kind of cement used for plastering walls, etc.

masticable (mastria-ka-bl) a. capable of being masticated.

masticador (mas-ti-kā/dur) n. a slavering bit.

masticador (mas-ti-kā'dur) n. a slavering bit.

masticate (mas-ti-kāt) v.t. [L. masticare, to chew, of. mastic) to grind with the teeth, and prepare for swallowing and digestion; to chew. mastication (mas-ti-kā'shun) n. the act of mastication (mas-ti-kā-tur) n. a mineing machine.

masticator (mas-ti-kā-tur) n. a mineing machine.

masticatory (mas-ti-kā-tur-i) a. adapted to chew food.

masticin (mas-ti-sin) n. the portion of mastic insoluble in alcohol.

mastiff (mas-ti-sin) n. [O.F. mastin, mastiff, fr. L. miscere, pp. mixtus, mix] a large variety of dog, remarkable for strength and courage.

mastitis (mas-ti-tis) n. [G. mastos, the female breast inflammation of the breast.

mastodon (mas-tu-don) n. [G. mastos, breast, mastodon (mas-tu-don) n. [G. mastos, mastodon (mas-tu-don) n. [G. mastos, breast, mastodon (mas-tu-don

mastodon (mas-tu-don) n. [G. mastos, breast, and odons, odon-

tos, tooth] an extinct mammal resembling the elephant.

mastoid mastoid o. [G. disastos, brank, and eidos, form] resembling the breast;

—n. the pointed portion of the temporal bone behind the organ of hearing.

masturbation (mas-tur-bā/shun) n. [L.] self-abuse; onanism.

mat (mat) n. [L. matta] a texture of sedge, rushes, husks, straw, or other material; a web of rope-yarn used to protect the rigging from chafing, etc.;—n.t. to cover or lay with mats; to twist together;—n.t. to become interwoven.

fr. matar, to slay, fr. L. mactare, kill) the man appointed to kill the bull in Spanish bull-fights; one of the three principal cards in ombre and quadrille.

principal cards in ombre and quadrille.

match (mach) n. [G. muxu, nozzle of a lamp] anymatch (thing that takes fire readily and is used for retaining, conveying, or communicating, fire.

match (mach) n. [A.S. mawa, a comrade, cf. mate] a person or thing equal or similar to another; one able to cope with another; union in marriage; is suitable or desirable object of courtship; a trial of skill, force, ctc.;—n.t. to be a match for; to bring a mate, match, or equal, against; to make equal, proportionate, or suitable;—n.t. be united in marriage; to tally: to or suitable ; -v.i. to be united in marriage; to tally; to correspond.

matchable (mach-a-bl) a. fit to be matched;

matchless (mach'les) a. having no equal.

matchlessly (mach-les-li) adv. in a matchless

matchlessness (mach'les-nes) n. peerlessness ness.
matchlock (mach'lok) n. the lock of a musket containing a match for tiring it; a musket thus fired.

matchmaker (mach'mā-ker) n. one that makes matches for burning; one that contrives a union by marriage.

matchmaking (mach-macking) n. the act of making matches; -a. tending, or anxious, to make marriages.

mate (mat) n. [A.S. nuca, companion] a companion, a compa officer in a merchant vessel ranking next below the captain; an assistant; the male or female of animals that pair in breeding; r.t. to match; to marry; to

compete with: v.t. to pair.

mate (mat) v.t. [F. fr. A.] to checkmate; to compound.

mate, maté (má'te) n. [Sp.] a Brazilian holly (a tea-like beverage is made from its leaves).

mateless (māt-les) a. having no mate or commater (māt-les) a. having no mate or commater (māt-les) a. L., mother] one of two membranes that cover the brain and spinal cord, distinguished as dura mater and pia mater.

materia (materia) a. [L.] matter. Materia materia medica, all substances used as curative agents in medicine; that branch of medical science which treats of the nature and properties of the sub-

agents in medicine; that branch of medical science which treats of the nature and properties of the substances used for the cure of diseases.

material (ma-terral) a consisting of matter; corporal; bedfily; important: momentous; essential; not formal: a supthing composed of matter; the substance or matter from which anything is made.

materialism (ma-terralism) h, the doctrine give undue importance to material interests.

give undue importance to material interests.

materialist (ma-te'ri-al-list) n. one that denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that the soul of man is the result of a particular organization of matter in the body.

materialistic (materialism. d. pertaining to materialism.

materiality (ma-te-ri-al-i-ti) n. materialness.

materialize (ma-tô-ri-al-iz) v.t. to reduce to a state of matter; to give a material character to; v.t. to assume a material form.

materially (material-i) adv. in a material manner.

materialness (ma-tē'ri-al-nes) n. state of being material (ma-te'ri-al) n. materials collectively (opposed to personnel, persons).

maternal (ma-ter'-nal) a. [L. mater, mother] pertaining to a mother.

maternally (mater nul-i) udv. in a motherly manner. maternity (ma-ter-ni-ti) n. state, character, or relation, of a mother. Maternity hospital, a lying-in hospital.

mathematical (mathematicina, learning) pertainmatador, matadore (mat/a-dor) n. [Sp. infactife inactical mathé na. learning] pertainmatador, the slayer, ing to mathematics; theoretically precise; demonstrable.

Mastodon.

mathematically (math-e-mat'i-kal-i) adv. mathematical manner. mathematician (math-e-ma-tish'an) n. one versed in mathematics.

mathematics (math-ematics) n. the science that treats of quantity. Applied mathematics applies to practical purposes the abstruse investigations of pure mathematics.

matico (mat-in) n. [Sp.] a Peruvian plant with styptic properties.

matin (mat-in) n. [F., morning, fr. L.] morning; a morning song; -pl. morning worship; morning prayers or songs; time of morning service in the R.C. church; -a. pertaining to the morning.

matinal (matinal) a. pertaining to the morning.
matinal (matinal) a. pertaining to the morning,
matinee (matina) a. a reception or entertainment
held in the daytime.
matrass (matina) a. (F.) a chemical vessel,
with a tapering neck open at the top,
serving the purposes of digestion, evaporation, etc.;

matriarch (ma'tri-ark) n. [L. mater, mother, and (i. archos, ruler] the wife of a patriarch; a woman in a position analogous to a patriarch.

matriarchy (mā'tri-ar-ki) n. descent or inheritance in the female line.

matricidal (mat'ri-sī-dal) a. pertaining to matricide (mat'ri-sī-dal) a. pertaining to matricide.

matricide (mat'ri-sīd) n. [L.] the murder of a mother; the murderer of his mother.

matriculate (mat'ri-sīd) v.t. [L. matricula, a register] to enter or admit to membership in a body or society, esp. in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register; v.t. to be so admitted; a. matriculated.

matriculation (matrix-d-la'shun) n. the act matriculation (matrix-d-la'shun) n. the act matrimonial (matrix-mo-la'-la') a. pertaining to, or derived from, marriage.

matrimonially (matrix-mo-la-la') adv. according to the manner or

matrimony (matri-mu-ni) n. [L. mater, mother] the nuptial state; marriage.

matrix (matriks) n. [L., a breeding animal, the womb) the womb; that which gives origin to anything; a mould; the substance in which a mineral is found.

matron (ma'trun) n. an elderly married woman; the female head of an institution.
matronage (ma'trun-ij)n. the state of a matron; the collective body of matrons.

matronal (mä/trun-al) a. pertaining to a matron. matronhood (mā'trun-hood) n. state of a matronize (mā'trun-īz) v.t. to make matron-like; matronly (mā'trun-īl) a. elderly; matron-like; selate.

mattamore (mata-mor) n. [A. netmur] in the East, a subterranean place for storing grain.

storing grain.

matter (mat'er) n. [L. materia] that which gives the experience called force; material: the thing treated of; subject; affair: business; event; incident; the substance of what is said; importance; moment; an indefinite amount or quantity: [Law] statement or allegation; [Print.] copy, or type set up; [Med.] pus; purulent discharge from an abscess:—n.i. to be of importance; to signify; to form pus. Matter of course, n. a natural sequence;—a. following naturally; indifferent.

Matter of frant n. a reality:—a. alleging to facts.

Matter of fact, n. a reality :—a. adhering to facts.

mattery (mat'er-i) a. generating pus; full of matter.

matting (mating) n. matwork; materials for mats; a coarse texture made of straw, rushes, etc., and used generally in the packing of goods.

mattock (matuk) n. [A.S. mattuc, of, W. matog] a kind of pickaxe having one end broad instead of pointed.

mattress (mat-res) n. [O.F. fr. Sp. fr. A. matrak] a bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other soft material and quilted; a mat woven of brushwood, poles, etc., used to protect embankments, and in making dikes, jetties, etc.

maturate (mat'ū-rāt) v.t. to bring to maturity; to promote suppuration in;—v.i. to suppurate; to come to maturity.

mature (maturity). [L. maturus, ripe] complete in natural growth or development; ripe; ripened; completely worked out; come to suppuration; ready; now payable; -v.t. to bring to maturity; to perfect; -v.t. to become mature.

maturely (ma-tur-li) adv. in a mature manner.

matureness, maturity (ma-tūr'nes, i-tij) n. state of being mature.

matutinal (mat-ū-tī'nal) a. [L.] pertaining to the morning. maud (mawd) n. a wrapping plaid or shawl made of undyed wool.

maudlin (mawd-lin) a. [Mary Magdalen, O.F. maudlin (mawd-lin) a. [Mary Magdalen, o.F. maudlin (mawd-lin) are for may deletine, represented by artists as weeping | tearful; fuddled; sickly sentimental. maugre (maw-ger) prep. [O.F. fr. L. male gratum, maul (mawl) n. [M.E. mallen, to beat with a malle, wooden hammer;—v.t. to beat and bruise with, a naul.

with, a maul.

maulstick (mawl-stik) n. See mahlstick.

maunder (mawn'der) v.i. [O.F. fr. L. mendicure, beg] to mutter; to murmur; to grumble. maundril (mawn'dril) n. [G. mandru, stall] a pick with two prongs used in coal-mining.

Maundy Thursday (mawn'di-therz-da) a command] the Thursday before Good Friday.

mauresque (maw-resk') n. See moresque.

mausolean (maw-sō-lē'an) a. pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental. mausoleum (maw-sō-lē'um) n. [Mausolus king of Caria] a magnificent tomb,

or stately sepulchral monument.

mauve (mawy) n. [F. fr. l. madua, mallow] a purple dye; the colour it produces.

mavis (mavis) n. [F. fr. Celt.]

the song-thrush.

maw (maw) n. [A.S. maga]

lower animals: in birds. the craw:

lower animals; in birds, the craw; the human stomach (in contempt).

Maw-seed, poppy-seed (given to cage-birds).

Maw-worm, any intestinal worm.

mawkish (maw'kish) a.
maggot, fr. Scand | literally,
maggoty—hence, loathsome; apt to cause satiety or
loathing; squamish.

mawkishly (maw'kish-li) adv. in a mawkish manner.

mawkishness (mawkish-nes) n. mawkish maxillar, maxillary (makkislar, i) n. [L. maxillar, jaw-bone]

pertaining to the jaw :—n. a jaw-hone.

maxilliform (mak-sil'i-form) a. having the form of a cheek-hone.

maxim (mak-sim) n. [L. maximus, greatest] an established principle; an aphorism; an adage; a proverb. Maxim-monger, one that deals in maxims.

maxim-gun (mak-sim-gun) n. [Hiram Maxim, the inventor] a light, rapid-firing machine-gun.

machine-gun. (mak'si-mum) n. [L.] the greatest Maximum thermometer, one so constructed as to register the highest temperature since its last adjustment. may (mā) v. [A.S. muyan, he able; present tense, menter is a verb expressing permission, contingency, concession, etc.

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May (mā) n. [L. Maius] the fifth month of the year; the early part of life; the hawthorn; -v.2. to celebrate the festivities of May. May-apple, the fruit of a North American plant. May-bloom, hawthorn-bloom. May-day, the first day of May. May-duke, a kind of cherry. May-flower, a flower that appears in May, as the hawthorn, the trailing arbutus (U.S.), etc. May-lady, May-queen, a young woman crowned with flowers, as queen at the celebration of May-day. May-lily, lily of the valley. May-morn, vigour, freshness. May-pole, a pole to dance around in May-day festivities.

may (mā) n. [A.S. mæg] a maiden.

maybe (mā-bē) adv. possibly;—a. possible;—n. a possiblity or probability.

mayhap (mā/hap) adv. perhaps.

mayhem (mā-hem) n. [maim] the maiming of a person.
mayor (mā-ur) n. [F. nairc, fr. L. naior, greater] the chief magistrate of a city or borough. mayoralty (ma'ur-al-ti) n. the office of a mayor; the period of his service.

mayoress ($m\bar{a}$ -ur-es) n. the wife of a mayor.

mazagan (maz'a-gan) n. an early variety of bean brought from Mazagan, in Alorocco.

mazard (maz'ard) n. [Scand. mazer, a large goblet] the head or skull; a kind of small, black cherry;—v.t. to knock on the head.

mazarine (maz-a-rên') n. [Cardinal Mazarin] a deep-blue colour; a mode of dressing poultry:—q. of a deep blue colour.

Mazdeism (mazde-izm) n. [Ahura Mazda, the supreme god] Zoroastrianism.

maze (maz) n. [Scand.] a labyroth; a place full of windings and turnings; confused state or condition; intricacy;—v.t. to amaze; to be bewildered.

mazily (mā/zi-li) adv. in a mazy manner.

maziness (mā-'zi-nes) n. astonishment; per-plexity. (mā-zol-ō-ji) n. [G. mazos, breast, and logos, discourse] manmalogy.

mazurka, mazourka (nazoor'ka) n.
Polish dance, or the music that accompanies it.

mazy (mā'zi) a. intricate; confusing.

me (mē) pron. [A.S.] the objective case of I.

mead (mēd) n. [A.S. medu] a drink made of honey and water.

mead (mēd) n. [A.S. mēdu] a drink made of honey mead (med) n. [A.S. mēd, ef. Swiss matt, a meadow] a meadow.

meadow (med!ē) n. [A.S. mēd] a low, level tract mown annually, or oftener, for hay. Meadow-foxtail, a valuable pasture-grass resembling timothy. Meadow-sweet the plant meen of the meadow.

sweet, the plant queen of the meadow.

meadowy (mcd²o-i) a. pertaining to, resembling,
or consisting of, meadow.

meagre (mc²ger) a. [F. nunigre, fr. L. nuager,
thin] having little flesh; lean; destitute of richness, fertility, strength, or the like; scanty; poor; barren; -v.t. to make lean.

meagrely (me'ger-li) adv. in a meagre manner.

meagreness (me-ger-nes) n. quality of being meagre.
meal (mel) n. [A.S. novl | a portion of food taken at one time; a repast. Meal-time, the usual

time for a meal.

meal (mcl) n. [A.S. mclu] the edible part of grain or pulse ground into flour;—v.t. to sprinkle with meal; to grind coarsely. Meal-man, meal-monger, one that deals in meal

mealie (meli) n. [S. Afr.] an ear of maize;—pl.

mealiness (më-li-nes) n. the quality of being mealy.

mealy (më-li) a. having the qualities of meal; soft; smooth; overspread with, or as with, meal. Mealy-mouthed, unwilling to speak plainly.

mean (men) a. [A.S. mæne] low in birth or station; low-minded; base; ungenerous; of little value;

mean jow-minded; base; ungenerous; of little value; despicable; niggardly.

mean ing a middle position; intervening; average; moderate:—n. middle point, place, rate, or degree; medium; intervening time; a quantity having an intermediate value between several others;—pl. resources; property, revenue, or the like; agency or instrument. By all means, certainly. By no means, on no account. mean (men) n.t. [A.S. mēnun] to have in view or to have a sense or meaning; to be disposed.

meander (me ander) n. [G. Makandros, a winding maze; a labyrinth;—v.t. and i. to wind or flow about.

meandrina (mē-an-drī-na) n. brain-coral.

meaning (me-ning) n. that which is meant. meaningless (meaning. les) a. having no

meaningly (me-ning-li) adv. significantly.

meanly (mēn-li) adr. in a mean manner.

meanness (mēn'nes) n. quality of being mean.

meantime, meanwhile (mēn'-tīm, -hwīl) adv. in the intervening time.

mease, maze (mez, mes, maz) n. [O.F.]

measled, measly (mō-zld, mōz-ll)a. infected measles (mō-zlz) n.pl. [M.E. nurseles fr. A.S. nursele, a spot, cf. O. H. Ger. nuīsa, a spot] a contagious febrile disorder, marked by the appearance of an eruption of distinct red circular spots; a disease of swine; a disease of fruit-bearing trees.

swine; a disease of fruit-bearing trees.

measurable (mexh-ur-a-bl) a. capable of being measurable (mexh-ur-a-bl) a. capable of being measurable measured; moderate.

measurableness (mexh-ur-a-bl) actr. in a measurable manner.

measure (mexh-ur) a. [O. F. measure, fr. L. metivi, pp. measurs, to measure] dimensions of anything reckoned according to some standard; limit; allotted share, as of action, influence, ability, or the like; moderation; due restraint; a rule by which anything is adjusted or judged; a vessel by which quantity is measured; undefined quantity; extent; degree; a grave dance, with slow and measured steps; division of the time in music; meter; rhythm; an act, step, or proceeding, in music; metre; rhythm; an act, step, or proceeding, designed for the accomplishment of an object; a law; an act of pariament; -pl, beds or strata; -vt, to take the dimensions of; to ascertain the quantity or degree of; to serve as the measure of; to estimate; to pass through, or over; to allot or distribute by measure; -v. to have an

measured (mexh'urd) a. definitely ascertained; measured (mexh'urd) a. definitely ascertained; uniform; stately; thythmic; limited. measureless (mexh'ur-les) a. without measure; limitless.

measurement (mezh'ur-ment) n. the act dimension. Measurement-goods, light goods which are charged for carriage by bulk, not weight.

measurer (mexh-ur-er) n. one that, or that which, measures.

meat (mēt) n. [A.S. metc] food; flesh used as food.

meat (mēt) n. [A.S. metc] food; flesh used as food.

with meal, and baked. Meat-offering, an offering of
fine flour or first-fruits. Meat-safe, a receptacle for
storing meat. Meat-salesman, an agent for the sale of
carcases to butchers.

meatus (mē-ā/tus) n. [L.] a passage or opening
[Anat.].

meaty (me-ti) a. abounding in, or resembling, meaty (me-ti) a. abounding in, or resembling, mechanic (me-kan-ik) n. [(1. mēchanē, machine] one that works with machines or instruments; a skilled workman: an artificer.

mechanical (me-kan-i-kal) a. pertaining to, governed by, or in accordance

with, the principles of mechanics; depending upon mechanism or machinery; made by mechanical means, and not by chemical action; acting without thought or design; pertaining to artizans or mechanics. Mechanical philosophy, a purely physical explanation of the universe. Mechanical powers, the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, inclined plane, wedge, and screw.

mechanically (me-kan'i-kal-i) adv. in a mechanical manner.

mechanician (mek-a-nish-an) n. one skilled in mechanics.

mechanics (me-kan-iks) n. the science that treats of the laws of rest and motion of matter; the theory of mechanics.

mechanism (mek'a-nizm) n. the construcmechanical action.

mechanist (mek'a-nist) n. a mechanician; an admechanist vocate of the mechanical philosophy. mechanize (mek'a-niz) v.t. to render mechanical.

mechanography (mek-a-nogra-fi) n. [G. graphein, write] the art of multiplying copies of a writing, etc., by a machine.

mechlin (mek-lin) n. a beautiful kind of lace, made at Mechlin (Malines), in Belgium. meconate (mek'u-nāt) n. a salt of meconic acid.

meconic (me-kon'ik) a. [4. mēkān, poppy] per-taining to, or derived from, the poppy. Meconic acid, an acid found in opium.

meconium (me-kō²ni-um) n. poppy-juice; the first faces of infants.

meconophagist (mek-u-nof²a-jist) n. [(t. meconophagist, mekon, poppy, and phagein, eat] an opium-eater

medal (medal) n. [O.F. medaille, fr. Low 1. medalla coin struck with a device, intended as a memento of any event or person.

medallic (me-dal'ik) a. pertaining to medals.

medallion (me-dal'-yun) n. a large antique medal;

bearing figures, heads, etc., in relief.

medallist (med-al-ist) n. medals; one that has gained a medal as the reward of merit; one

that makes medals.

meddle (med-1) v.i. [A.F. medler, fr. O.F. mesler, to mix, fr. L. miscere, mix] to interfere officiously or intru-

meddler (meddler) n. one that meddles; a busy-

Medallion

meddlesome (med'l-sum) a. given to meddling. meddlesomeness (med'1-sum-nes) n. officious interference. mediacy (mc-di-a-si) n. [L. mcdius, middle] the state of being mediate.

mediæval See medieval.

mediævalism Sec medievalism.

medial (mēd'yal) α. [L. medius, middle] pertaining to a mean or average.

median (mēd'yan) α. situated in the middle; dividing the body longitudinally into two equal parts.

equal parts.

mediastinum (mē-di-as-tī-num)n. a membranous septum or cavity situated between two principal portions of an organ.

mediate (mē-di-at) a. being between the two mediate; effected by, or acting as, a medium;—(mē-di-āt) v.t. to effect by mediation or interposition;—v.t. to interpose between parties as the equal friend of cach.

mediately (mē-di-at-li) adv. in a mediate manner.

(mē-di-āt-li) adv. in a mediating.

mediation (mē-di-ā'shun) n. act of mediating; intervention; intercession.

mediatize (me'di-a-tīz) v.t. to reduce from a direct to a mediate relation. mediator (me'di-a-tru) n. one that interposes hetween parties at variance, for the

purpose of reconciling them.

mediatorial, mediatory (mē-di-a-tō'ri-mediatory al, mē'di-atur-i) a. belonging to a mediator.

mediatorially (mē-di-a-tō'ri-al-i) adv. as a mediatorship (mē-di-ā-tur-ship) n. the office of a mediator.

mediatress, mediatrix (mē'di-a-tres, n. a

female mediator.

medicable (med'i-ku-hl) a. [L. mederi, to heal]
medicable (med'i-ku-hl) a. [L. medicus, a physician,
medical (med'i-ku) a. [L. medicus, a physician,
medical to heal] pertaining to medicine;
tending to cure; medicinal; adapted, or instituted, to teach medical science. Medical jurisprudence, medical science as related to the administration of justice.

medically (med-i-kal-i) udv. in a medical manner.

medicament (medi-ka-ment) n. a healing application.

medicaster (med'i-kas-ter) n. a quack.

medicate (med-i-kāt) r.t. to tincture with anything medicinal; to heal with medicine. medication (med-i-kā-shun) n. act of medicating; use or application of medicine. medicative (med'i-kā-tiv) a. tending to cure.

medicinal (me-dis'i-nal) a. remedial; pertaining to medicine.

medicinally (me-dis-i-nal-i) adv. in a medicinal manner; with medicinal qualities. medicine (med-i-sin, med-sin) n. [O.F. medecine, fr. L. medicinal any substance administered in the treatment of disease; that branch of science which relates to the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease. Medicine man, among savage races, a man supposed to possess supernatural powers.

mediciner (med'i-si-ner) n. a physician.

medico-chirurgical (med-i-kō-ki-rer'ji-kō-ki-rer'jiqia, surgery] relating to medicine and surgery.

medieval (med-i-e-val) a. [L. mcdius, middle, and aerum, age] belonging to the Middle Ages.

Middle Ages.

medievalism (med-i-ē-val-izm) n. medieval
tendencies, practices, or methods.

mediocre (mē-di-ō-ker) n. [F. fr. l. medius,
middle] indifferent; ordinary.

mediocrity (mē-di-ok-ri-ti)n. a moderate degree:
one of moderate capacity.

meditate (med-i-ti)n. t. [L. meditari, pp. meditatus, to ponder lo dwell on in thought;
to plan; to intend;—r.i. to contemplate; to study.

meditation (med-i-tā-slum) n. the act of meditating.

(med-i-tā-ti-val, a addicted to meditar(med-i-tā-ti-val) n. a addicted to meditar(med-i-tā-ti-val) n. a addicted to meditar-

meditative (med-i-tā-tiv) a. addicted to medita-

meditative tion.

meditatively (med'i-tā-tiv-li) adv. in a meditativeness (med'i-tā-tiv-nes)n.thought-meditativeness (med'i-tē-rā'nē-an) a. [L. land] inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land; inland; pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea.

medium (mē'di-um) n.: pl. medius, medium; middle that which lies in the middle; a mean; the mean or middle that of a syllogism; an intervening or pervading substance; instrumentality: agency; a person that claims to be a channel for communication from a spirit world; in painting, any liquid vehicle for dry pigments; in bacteriology, ing, any liquid vehicle for dry pigments; in bacteriology, a sterilized nutritive substance in which germs are developed; a size of paper between demy and royal;—a. middle; middling.

medlar (med-lar) n. [O.F. fr. G. mcspilon] a kind of tree and its fruit (which is eaten only

when in a state of decay).

medley (med'li) n. [O.F. medle, mesle, confusion, fr. L. miscere, mix] a mixture; a jumble; a hodge-podge; a composition that consists of detached passages from several different compositions.

Médoc (me-dok') n. a red wine from Medoc, Gironde, France.

medulla (me-dul-q) n. [L.] marrow [Anat.]; pith [Bot.]. Medulla oblongata, the continuation of the spinal cord within the cranium. Medulla spinalis, the spinal cord.

spinalis, the spinal cord.

medullary (medul'ar-i) a. pertaining to, confilled with spongy pith; pithy.

medullin (medul'ain) n. cellulose obtained from the pith of certain plants.

medusa (medul'as) n. (i.); a (dorgon whose head turned all beholders into

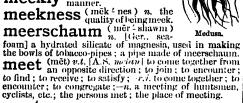
stone [Myth.]; a jelly-fish.

meed (mēd) n. [A.S. mēd] reward;
recompense.

meek (meek) u. [Scand.] submissive;
gentle: mild; humble.

meekly (mēk-li) odv. in a meek
manner.

(mēk l nes.) n. the



meet (met) a. [A.S. gemet] fit; suitable; proper.

meeting (me'ting) n. a coming together; an interview; a convention; a religious assembly; a conflux. Meeting-house, a place of worship for dissenters.

meetly (met'li) adv. fitly; suitably; properly.

meetness (mēt-nes) n. fitness; suitableness; propriety.

megabacteria (meg-a-bak-tē-ri-a) n.pl. [G. meg-abacteria, meg-as, large, and baktērion, little stick] the largest kind of bacteria.

megacephalous (meg - a - sef ' a - lus) a.

megacerous (me-gas-e-rus) a. [G. keras, horn] large-horned.
megalesian (meg-a-lē-zhan) a. [G. megas, megudē, great| pertaining to Cybele, the great mother.

megalithic (meg-a-lith/ik) a. [G. lithos, stone] consisting of megaliths, or huge

megalomania (meg-a-lō-mā-ni-a)n. [G. megas, the delusion of exaggeration.

megalosaurus (meg-a-lō-sawr'us) n. [G. megus, great, and sauros, lizard] a gigantic saurian or lizard, whose fossil remains

megaphone (meg'a-fōn) n. [G. phōnō, sound] a contrivance for enabling persons to converse at a great distance without a connecting wire.

megascope (meg'a-skōp) n. [G. skopein, view] a form of solar microscope for throwing enlarged images on a screen.

megass, megasse time-gas') n. See bainegatherium (meg-a-thé-ri-um) n. [G. megas, and therion, beastl an action

and therion, beast] an extinct and gigantic mammiferous qua-druped allied to the ant-caters and sloths.

and stoths.

megrim fr. G. hēmi, half,
and kranion, skull] a vehement
pain affecting one side of the
head;—pl. depression of spirits; in horses, congestion of
the brain, producing giddiness and unconsciousness.



meiosis (mī-ō'sis) n. [G.] a figure by which a thing is represented as less than it really is; litotes [Rhct.].

meizoseismal (mī-zō-sīs-mal) a. [G. mcidsōn, greater, and seismos, earthquake denoting the greatest overturning power of an earthquake shock.

melæna (me-læna) n. [G. melæs, black] black melæna (me-læna) n. [G. melæs, black] black melancholia (mel-an-ko-li-a) n. [G.] a form of mental disorder accompanied by profound depression.

melancholic (mel-an-kol'ik) a. given to mel-ancholy; depressed in spirits; expressing melancholy.

melancholious (mel-an-kō-'li-us) a. melancholious (mel-an-kō-'li-us) a. melancholy (mel-an-kō-'li-us) n. [G. melas, black, and cholē, bile] a gloomy state of mind; depression of spirits; melancholia;—a. depressed; depressed; gloomy; calamitous.

mélange (mū-langzh') n. [F. fr. L. miscere, mix]
mélange (mū-langzh') n. [G. melas, black]
melanism (mcl'a-nizm) n. [G. melas, black]
excess of colouring matter in the skin. melanite (mel'a-nīt) n. a black variety of garnet.

melanochroic (mel-a-nō-krō-ik) a. [G. melas, black, and ehroa, skin] dark-coloured (a term applied to the dark-white races).

melanosis (mel-a-nō-sis) n. [G.] a disease marked by a black deposit in the tissues. melanuria (mel-a-nō-ri-a) n. [G. melas, black, and ouron, urine] the presence of a dark pigment in the urine.

melasma (inc-laz-ina) n. [G.] a black spot on the lower extremities, esp. of old people. mêlée (ina-lā') n. [F. fr. L. miscerc, mix] a confused hand-to-hand conflict.

melibean, melibœan (mel-i-hē'-an) a. [fr. Meliboeus, in

Virgil's first Eclogue] alternately responsive.

melic (mcl-lik) a. [U. melos, song, melody] intended to be sung.

melinite (mal-lin-t) n. an explosive of French invention (the composition is a secret).

meliorate (mcl-yu-rāt) v.t. [L. mul.or, better] to make better; -v.t. to grow better.

melioration (mel-yu-rā-shun) n. improvement. meliorism (mel'yu-rizm) n. the doctrine that the world is capable of, or moving towards, improvement.

meliphagan (mc-lif-a-gan) n. [G. meli, honey,

gein, eat] a honey-cater. mellay, melley (mel'ā)

melliferous (me-lif'e-rus) honey, and ferre, to carry] producing honey.

mellification (mel-i-fi-kā-shun) n. [L. facere, make] the production of honey.

Meliphagan. mellifluence (me - lif 'melphagan.

flow] a sweet, smooth flow.

flow] a sweet, smooth flow.

flow is a. flowing like mellifluous (me-lif-loo-us) a. flowing like honey; smooth; sweetly flowing. melligo (me-lī-gō) n. [L.] honey-dew.

mellit (mel'it) n. [L. mel, honey] a dry scab on a horse's heel.

mellite (mel'īt) n. honey-stone.

mellow (mel-0) a. [M.E. melwe, soft, pulpy] soft with ripeness; ripe; well broken, and lying lightly, as soil; not hard, coarse, or rough to the senses; well matured; genial; jovial; slightly intoxicated; -v.t. to ripen; to soften; to pulverize; -v.t. to become soft: to be ripened, matured, or brought to perfection.

mellowly (mel-ō-li) adv. in a mellow manner.

mellowness (mel-ō-nes) n. mellow quality or state.

mellowy (mel'ō-i) a. soft; mellow.

melodeon (me-lō'de-un) n. [G. melōdia, a sing-ing] a small reed organ or harmonium. melodious (me-lo-di-us) a. containing melody.

melodiously (me-lo-di-us) u. containing melody.
melodiously (me-lo-di-us-li) adv. in a melodious manner.
melodiousness of being melodious.
melodist (mel'u-dist) u. a composer or singer of melodies; a collection of melodies; to melodious; to melodize (mel'u-diz) v.t. to make melodious; to to make melody or melodies.

melodize (mel'u-diz) v.t. to make melody; —v.i.

melodrama (mel-u-drà-ma) n. [F mélodrame, fr. Cl. melos, song, and drama, drama] a dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed; a play in which effect is sought by startling, exaggerated, or unnatural sentiments or situations.

melodramatic (inel-u-dra-mat'ik) a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, melodrama.

melodramatist (mel-u-dram'a-tist) n. a writer of melodramas.

melody (mel'u-di) n. [G. meloditia, a singing, fr. melody melos, a song, and ödē, an ode, song a rhythmical succession of single tones, so related together as to form a musical whole; the air or tune of a musical piece; music.

melomania (mel-u-ma'ni-a) n. [G. melos and mania, madness] a mania for music. melon (mel'-un) n. [G. molon, apple] a trailing plant of the gourd family, or its

melopiano (mel-u-pi-a'nō) n. [G. melos, song, and It. mano] a form of pianoforte in which,

melter (mel'ter) n. one that melts.

melting (mel'ting) a. softening; subduing; tender.

member (mem-ber) n. [L. nembrum] a part of an distinct office; a vital organ; a limb; a part of a whole; one of the persons composing a society, or the like; one that represents a constituency in parliament.

membership (mem-ber-ship) n. state of being a member; the collective body

of members.

membranaceous (mem-bra-nā'shus) a. membranous.

membrane (mem'bran) n. [L. membrana] a thin, sheet-like structure, lining or covering some part or organ, or connecting other structures [Biol.]

membraneous (mem-brā'nē-us) a. mem-branous.

membraniferous (mem-bra-nif'e-rus) a. (L. membrana, membrane, and ferre, to bear] having or producing membranes.

membraniform (mem-bra-ni-form) a. having the form of a membrane.

membranous (mem'bra-nus) a. pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling,

memento (me-men'tō) n. [L., remember, fr. meminder; a souvenir. Memento mori, an emblem of mortality.

memoir (mem-wor, -oir) n. [O.F. fr. L. memor, mindful] a record of one's investigations a communication to a learned society; a biography; -pl. a

record of transactions written from personal observation and recollection; an autobiography.

memoirism (mem'oir-ism) n. the art of writing memoirs.

memoirist (mem'oir-ist) n. a writer of memoirs. memorabilia (mem-u-ra-bil'-i-a) n.pl. things worthy of remembrance or record. memorability (mem-u-ra-bil'-i-ti) n. the state or quality of being memorable;

memorableness memorable (mem'u-ra-bl) a. worthy to be remembered; signal; remarkable. memorably (mem'u-ra-bli) adv. in a memorable manner.

memorandum (memoranda, memorandums n.; pl. (mem u-ran'da, -dumz) a note to help the memory; a brief record; a summary.

memorative (mem'u-rā-tiv) a. of, pertaining to, or assisting, the memory.

memorial (me-mō'-ri-al) a. preservative of memory; retained in memory;—n.

anything intended to preserve the memory of a person; a written representation of facts; a memorandum; an informal diplomatic paper.

memorialist (me-mō'ri-al-ist) n. one that writes or presents a memorial. memorialize (me-mō'ri-al-iz) v.t. to petition by memorial

memoriae (mem-u-riz)v.t. to commit to memory; to keep in memory; to record.

memory (mem-u-ri) v. [M.E. memorie, fr. O.F., fr. L. memoria, fr. memori, fr. C.F., fr. Unifully the faculty of the mind by which it retains and recalls the knowledge of previous thoughts or events : remembrance;

knowledge of previous thoughts or events: remembrance; recollection; the time within which past events can be remembred; remembrance of a person or event preserved to after-times; exemption from oblivion; monumental record; reminiscence.

Memphian plus: Egyptian; very dark.

Menace (men-as) n. [O.F. fr. L. (e)minere, project] a threat or threatening;—n.t. to threaten. menacingly (men-as-ing-il) adv. in a threatenmenacy (me-nazh) n. [F. fr. L. manere, to stay] a household; household management.

menagerie (me-nazh-e-ri) n. [F. menager, to keep house, ef, mansion) orig, a place for keeping house-hold animals; a place where wild animals are kept; a collection of wild or exotic animals kept for exhibition. exhibition.

menagogue (men'a-gog) n. [G. mēn, month, and agein, to lead] a medicine that promotes the menstrual flow.

mend (mend) v.t. [short for amend] to repair; to set right; to correct; to improve upon; -v.i. to grow better; to improve; -n. amendment; improvement; way to recovery

mendable (men'-da-bl) a. capable of being mended.

mendacious (men-da'shus) a. [L. mendax, with mendacity (men-das'i-ti) n. a habit of lying; a lie.

mender (men'der) n. one that mends or repairs.

mender (men'der) n. one that mends or repairs.

mendicancy (men'di-kan-sı) n. act or practice of begging; beggary; poverty.

mendicant (men'di-kant) a. [1]. mendicare, ppr. mendicans, -endis, to beg, fr. mendicats, loc beggar; one of the begging; practising beggary; n. a. beggar; one of the begging fraternity of the R.C. church.

mendicity (men-dis'i-ti) n. state of begging; life of a beggar.

menhir (men'hir) n. [Celt.] a tall, massive, rude monumental stone.

menial (men'yal) a. [O.F. mesnee, household, fr. or domestic service; servile; mean; belonging to a retinue of servants; —n. a domestic servant.

menilite (men'i-lit) n. a variety of opal found at menilite (men'i-lit) n. a variety of opal found at meningeal (me-nin'jē-al) a. of, or pertaining to, the meninges.

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meninges (me-nin'jēz) n.pl. [G.] the three meningitis (men-in-jī'tis) n. inflammation of the meninges.

meningocele (me-ning-gō-sēl) n. [G. mēn-tumour] hernia of the meninges.

tumour] hernia of the meninges.
meniscal (me-nis-kal) a. pertaining to, or shaped like, a meniscus.

meniscus (me-nis-kus) n. [G.] a lens meniscus (convex on one side and
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concave on the other.

menispermate (men-i-sper'māt) n. a salt of menispermic

menispermic (men - i - sper' mik) a. obtained from the seeds of Menispermum cocculus.

menispermine (men-i-spermin) n. Meniscus. sperma, seed] an alkaloid obtained from the fruit of Menispermum cocculus.

meniver (men'i-ver) n. See miniver.

menology (me-nol/ō-ji) n. [G. mōn, month, and logos, account] a register of months; a calendar of martyrs.

menopause (men'u-pawz, n. [G. m"n, month, and pausis, cessation] final cessation of the menses.

menorrhagia (men-u-rā'-ji-a) n. [G. mēn, month, and rhēgnunai, to break] excessive menstrual discharge.

mensal (men'sal) a. [L. mensis, month] monthly. menses (men'sēz) n.pl. the catamental or men-strual discharges.

menstrual (men'stroo-al) a. monthly; pertainmaking a complete cycle of changes in a month.

menstruant (men-stroo-ant) a. that men-

menstruate (men'stroo-āt) v.i. to discharge the menses.

menstruation (men-stroo-ā/shun) n. the act, or the period, of menstruating.
menstruous (men/stroo-us) n. having, or pertaining to, the menses.
menstruum (men/stroo-un) n.; pl. menstrua, menstruum; (men/stroo-a, -umz)

any fluid that dissolves a solid; a solvent.

mensual (men'shū-al) a. monthly.

mensurability (men-shū-ra-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being mensurable.

mensurable (men'shū-ra-bl) a. [L. mensurare, measuration (men-shū-ra-shun) n. act, process, or art, of measuring.

mentagra (men-stug'ra) n. [L. mensuring.

mentagra (men-stug'ra) n. [L. mensuring.

mental (men'tal) a. [L. mens, mentis, mind] permentally (men'tal-i) active in the mind; intellectual.

mentally (men'tal-i) active in the mind; intellecmentation (men'tal-i) active in the mind; intellecmentation (men'tal-i) active in idea.

menthol (men'thol) n. [L. mentha, mint, and
olcum, oil] a solid substance obtained
from oil of peppermint.

from oil of peppermint.

mention (men'shun) n. [L. fr. mens, mentis, mind] a brief notice or remark; cursory or incidental allusion; —v.t. to speak of; to name.

mentionable (men'shun-a-bl) a. capable of being mentioned.

mentor (men'tur) n. [Mentūr, the counsellor of Telemachus] a wise and faithful counsellor

menu (men'ū) n. [L. minutus, small] a bill of fare.

Mephistophelean, Mephisto-

phelian (mef-is-tu-fë-le-an, -fë-lyan) n. resembling in character the spirit Mephistopheles; sardonic; cynical; scoffing.

mephitic (me-fit-ik) a. foul; noxious; pestilent. mephitis, mephitism (me-fi-tis, mef-it-foul, n. [L.] foul, noxious, or pestilential exhalations.

meracious (me-rā'shus) a. [L. merus, pure] strong, racy.
mercantile (mer'kan-tīl) a. [L. mercari, to traific] commercial.

Mercator's-chart (mer-ka-turs-chart) n. a chart or map of the

carth's surface upon a plane projection.

mercenarily (mer-sc-nar-i-li) adv. in a mercenary manner.

mercenariness (merse-nar-i-nes) n. mercenary (merse-nar-i) a. [L. merces, wages, reward] acting for reward; serving for pay; venal; moved by the greed of gain:—n. one that is hired; a soldier hired into foreign service.

mercer (mer'ser) n. | L. merx, mercis, merchandise] one that deals in silk, woollen, linen, and cotton goods.

mercership (mer'ser-ship) n. the business of a mercership (mer'ser-ship) n. the business of a mercery (mer'ser-i) n. the trade of mercers; the merchandise (mer'schan-diz) n. whatever is usually bought or sold in trade. merchant (mer'schant) n. [L. mercere', to traffic] one that carries on trade, esp. on a large scale, or with foreign countries; a trader:—a. commercial. Merchant service, the mercantile marine. Merchant tailor, a tailor that supplies the materials for the clothes he makes. the clothes he makes.

merchantable (mer'chant-a-bl) a. fit for market; saleable.
merchantman (mer'chant-man) n. a trading vessel.

Mercian (mersh-yan) a. of, or pertaining to Mercia, an ancient kingdom in central England; -n. a native or an inhabitant of Mercia.

merciful (mer'si-fool) a. full of mercy; having, or exercising, mercy; disposed to pity and forgive; compassionate; tender.

mercifully (mer'si-fool-i) adv. in a merciful manner.

mercifulness (iner'si-fool-nes) n. merciful quality.
merciless (iner'si-les) a. destitute of mercy;
unsparing; pitiless.

mercilessly (mer-si-les-li) adv. without mercy.

mercilessness (mer-si-les-nes) n. want of mercurial (mer-kū/ri-ul) a. pertaining to the god Mercury: active: sprightly; pertaining to, containing, consisting of, or caused by, mercury: —n. a person of a mercurial disposition; a tricky person; a cheat or thief; -pt. preparations of mercury.

mercurialist (mer-kū'ri-al-ist) n. a person of a mercurial disposition; a physician

much given to using mercury.

mercurialize (mer-kū'ri-al-r) v.t. to affect vapour of mercury; -v.t. to be capricious.

mercurially (mer-kū'ri-al-i) adv. in a mercurial manner.

Mercurian (mer-kū'-ri-an) a. pertaining to Mercury (mer-kū-ri) n. [L. Mercurius, Mercury]

Roman divinity; quicksilver: the planet nearest the sun; a messen-

mercy (mer'si) n. [L. merces, reward] clemency; unwillingness to punish; pity; compassion; grace; favour; any act of kindness or mercy. Mercy-seat, the covering of the ark of the covenant, among the Jews.

merdivorous (mer-div-u-rus) a. [L. merda, dung, and vorare, devour] feeding on dung.



Mercury (the god).

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mere (mēr) a. [L. merus] pure; entire; absolute; only this, and nothing else; simple; bare.

mere (mēr) n. [A.S. mere] a pool or lake.

mere (mēr) a. [A.S. mære] a boundary; a boundary.

meregoutte (mār-goot) n. [L. merus, pure, and gutta, drop] the first juice or oil of

merely (mer'li) adv. purely; simply; solely.

meretricious (mere-trish'us) a. [L. meretrix, prostitute, fr. merere, to receive hire] pertaining to prostitutes; lustful; resembling the arts of a harlot; gaudily and deceitfully ornamental; showy. meretriciously (mere-trish'us-li) adv. in a meretricious manner.

meretriciousness (mer-e-trishi-us-nes) n. meretricious quality. merganser (mer-gan-ser) n. [L. mergus, diver, and anser.

goose] a duck-like bird, the goos-

merge (merj) v.t. [L. mergere] to cause to be swallowed up; to immerse; to sink;—v.t. to be sunk, swallowed up, or lost.

neridian (me-rid'yan)n. [L. meridian (me-rid'yan)n. [L. medius, mid, and dies, day] midday; noon; the highest point; culmination; a great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of the spectator; an imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place;—a. pertaining to the meridian or to midday; pertaining to the highest point or culmination. or culmination.

meridional (me-rid'yu-nal) a. pertaining to the meridian; southerly.

meridionality (me-rid-yu-nal'i-ti) n. state of being on the meridian; aspect toward the south.

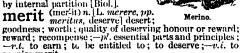
meringue (me-rang') n. [Mehringen, Germany] a mixture of white of eggs and sugar,

slightly browned.

merino (me-re-nō) n. [Sp.] a Spanish breed of sheep, prized for the fineness of the wool; a fabric of this wool;—a. pertaining to this breed of sheep; made of their wool.

merismatic (meris-matik) a. (G. merizein, to divide, fr. meros, part) dividing by internal partition (Biol.).

merit (merit) n. [L. merere, pp. meritus, deserve] desert; goodness: worth: musiky of deserving.



acquire merit. meritedly (mer'i-ted-li) adv. deservedly.

meritorious (mer-i-tō'ri-us) a. possessing merit; deserving of reward or honour. meritoriously (mer-i-tō'ri-us-li) adv. in a meritoriously meritorious manner.

meritoriousness (mer-i-tō-ri-us-nes) n. the state or quality of being meritorious.

merk (merk) n. [mark] an old Scottish silver coin,
worth 134d. in English money.
merkin (merkin) n. [O.F. merque, tuft] a wig; a
mon for cleaning

merle (merl) n. [L. merula] merlin (mer-lin) n. [L. mer-nula] a kind of hawk.
merlon (mer-lun) n. [L. mer-nula] a kind of hawk.
merlon (fr. L. murris, wall)
that part of a parapet which lies
between two embrasures.
mermaid (mer 'mād)
n. [A.S. mere,
lake, and mæyden, maiden] a
fabled marine animal having



the upper part like that of a woman, and the lower like a lish. Also mermaiden.

merman (mer-man) n. the male of the mermaid.

meroblast (mer-u-blast) n. [G. meros, part, and blastos, germ] an ovum containing a

germinal and a nutritive part.

merops (mer'ops) n. [C.] a genus of birds containing the bee-cater.

merosome (mer'u-som) nart, and soma, body] one of the segments composing the body [Zool.].

Merovingian (mer-u-vin-taining to the earliest dynasty of French kings;—n. a member of this dynasty.

merrily (mer'i-li) adv. in a merry manner.

Merops. merriment, merriness (mer'i-ment,

with laughter or noise; hilarity; frolic; glee.

Merry (mer'i) a. [M.E. meric, fr. A.S. myrge, good-humour and good spirits; cheerful; pleasant; jovial; nitribrul; jocund: sportive. Merry-andrew, a buffoon: a zany. Merry-dancers, the aurora borealis. Merry-go-round, a revolving arrangement of wooden horses or carriage-seats, on which persons ride at fairs, etc. Merry-making, a festival; a meeting for mirth. Merry-man, a buffoon. Merry-quilts, cotton fabrics for arras. Merry-thought, the forked bone of a fowl's breast, which is broken in sport by two persons. To make merry, to be jovial. make merry, to be jovial.

Merry (mer'i) n. [F. merise] the wild cherry.

merycism (mer'i-sizm) n. [G.] rumination in the human species.

mesaraic (mes-a-rā-ik) a. [G.] mesenteric.

meseems (mē-sēmz') v. impersonal, it seems to

mesembryanthemum (mes-em-bri-an-the-mum) n. [G. mesos, middle, hēmera, day, and anthos, flower a genus of very succulent plants.

mesenteric (mes-en-ter-ik) a. pertaining to the mesenteric (mes-en-ter-i'tis) n. inflammation of the mesentery.

mesentery (mes-en-ter-i'tis) n. inflammation of the mesentery.

mesentery (mes-en-ter-i) n. [4] a membrane in the cavity of the abdomen which retains the intestines and their appendences in position.

mesh (mesh) n. [A.S. ma.r] the opening or space inclosed by the threads of a net between knot and knot; -pl. a snare; -v.t. to catch in a mesh; to insnare. Mesh-work, net-work.

mesh (mesh) n. mash; brewers' grains.

mesial (mē'-zi-al) a. [G. mesos, middle] middle.

Mesmeree (mez-mer- \ddot{e}) n, one mesmerized.

mesmeric (mez-mer'ik) a. pertaining to mes-merism, or being under its influence.

Mesmeric lucidity, clairvoyance; and influence. Mesmeric lucidity, clairvoyance; in [Mesmer, a (mez-mer-izm) n. [Mesmer, a (mex-mer)] in [Mesmer, a (mex-mex)] inducing an abnormal state of the nervous system, in which the actor claims to control the actions, and communicate directly with the mind of the recipient, usually in a trance or sleep; animal magnetism; hypnotism.

mesmerist (mez-mer-ist) n. one that practises, or believes in, mesmerism.

mesmerization (mez-mer-i-zū-shun) n. the actof mesmerizing; the state

of being mesmerized.

or being mesmerized. (mez'mer- \bar{z}) v.t. to bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.

mesne (men) a. [O.F. fr. L. med ins. middle] middle; [Law] intermediate. Mesne lord, a feudal lord that had granted a third person part of land held of a superior. Mesne process, one intervening between the original process and the final issue. Mesne

letter m.

profits, the rents and profits of lands received by one wrongfully in possession, between his entry and his ejectment.

mesocarp (mes-u-karp) n. [G. mesos, middle, and karpos, fruit] the middle layer of a pericarp [Bot.]

mesocolon (mes-u-kō'lon) n. [G.] the mesentery of the colon.

mesogastrium (mes-u-gas'tri-um) n. [G. mesos, middle, and gastēr,

belly] the umbilical region.

mesolabe (mes'-u-lāb) n. [G.] a mechanical contrivance by which the roots of quantities may be ascertained.

quantities may be ascertained.

mesophlœum (mes-u-flé-um) n. [G. mesos, middle layer of bark [Bot.].

mesozoic (mes-u-zō-lk) a. [G. mesos, middle, and phloios, bark] the mesozoic (mes-u-zō-lk) a. [G. mesos, middle, and zō-lk] mesos (mes) n. [corruption of mesh for mash] a disorderly mixture; a state of dirt and disorder; a muddle; a difficulty; -nt. to dirty.

mess (mes) n. [O. F. mes, a dish of food, fr. L. mittere, set on a table at one time; a number of persons who eat together, and for whom food is prepared in common; -nt. to supply with a mess; -nt. to eat; to eat in company. Mess-room, eating room of the mess in harracks or in ships of war. Mess-table, a table at which a mess eat together.

message (mes-li) n. [F. fr. L. mittere, pp. missus, too, writtenor verbal, sent from one person to another-

tion, written or verbal, sent from one person to anotherhence, an official communication.

messenger (messen-jer) n. one that bears a message; a harbinger; a hawser wound round the capstan, and used for heaving in the

Messiah (me-sī-a)n. [H., the anointed, fr. māshakh, to anointel Christ, the Anointed One. Messiahship (me.si'a-ship) n. the office of the Messiah.

Messianic (mes-1-an1-ik) a. relating to the

Messidor (mes-si-dör') n. [F. fr. L. messis, harvest, and döron, gift] the 10th month of the first French Republic, 1794.

messieurs (messyerz) n.pl. [F., pl. of monsicur] sirs; gentlemen (abbreviated to Messrs., and used as the plural of Mr.).

messmate (messmat) n. one that cats ordinarily at the same table; an associate;

[Zool.] a commensal.

inessuage (mes.wi) n. [O.F. fr. L. manere, to remain, cf. mansion] a dwelling-house, with the adjacent buildings and the adjoining lands, appropriated to the use of the household.

mestee (mes.te') n. [Sp. mastizo, mongrel, fr. L. miscere, mix] the offspring of a white and

mestizo, mestino (mes-tē'-zō, -nō) n. the offspring of a Spaniard and an American Indian.

mesymnion (mes-im'ni-on) n. [G.] a short, mesymnion (mes-im'ni-on) n. [G.] a short, metabasis (me-tab'a-sis) n. [G.] transition [Rhet.]; change [Med.]. metabolic (met-a-hol'ik) a. [G.] undergoing change; [Biol.] exhibiting, or affected

by, metabolism.

metabolism (metab'u-lizm) n, the sum of the processes of assimilation and decomposition [Biol.].

metacarpal (met-a-kār-pal) a. belonging to the metacarpus (met-a-kār-pal) a. [G. meta, be-metacarpus (met-a-kār-pas) n. [G. meta, be-yond, and karpos, wrist] the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.

metacentre (net-a-sen-ter) n. the point in a metacentre floating body slightly displaced from equilibrium, through which the noward thrust of the fluid passes.

metachronism (me-tak/ra-nizm) n. [G. meta, beyond, and chronos, time] an error committed in chronology by placing an event after its real time.

metachrosis (met-a-krō'sis) n. [G.] the power of changing colour at will. metacism (met'a-sizm) n. [G.] a mispronunciation or two frequent repetition of the

metage (me'tij) n. [mete] measurement of coal; metagenesis (metagenesis) n. [G.] alternation of generations.

metagrammatism (met-a-gram'-a-tizm) n. [G.] anagraminatism. metal (met-al) n. [G. metallon, a cave, mine, metal a substance having a peculiar lustre, insoluble in water, a good conductor of heat and electricity, and usually solid at ordinary temperatures; the effective power or calibre of guns carried by a vessel of war; the materials of which glass, pottery, type, etc., are made; small or broken stones used in macadamizing roads; v.t. to cover with metal.

metalepsis (met-a-lep'sis) n. [G.] the union of two or more different tropes in one

metaleptic (met-a-lep'tik) a. translative; metaleptically (met-a-lep'ti-kul-i) adv. by metallic (me-tal-ik) a. pertaining to a metal or metal; partaking of the nature of metals. metalliferous (met-a-lif'e-rus) a. [L.] prometalliform (me-tal-i-form) a. having the form of metals.

metalline (met'-al-ïn) a. metallic.

metalling (met'a-ling) n. broken stones, etc., metallist (met'a-list) n. a worker, or one skilled, in metals.

metallization (met-al-i-zā/shun) n. the act or process of forming into a metal.

metallize (met-al-iz) n.t. to form into metal; to give its proper metallic properties to.

metallography (met-a-log² ra-fi) n. [G.
metallographein, write] the science of metals; an account of metals.

metalloid (meta-loid)n. (3. metallon, metal, and edos, form a non-metallic element; the metallic base of a fixed alkali or alkaline earth;—a. like metal; pertaining to the metalloids.

metallurgic (met-a-lur-jik) a. pertaining to metallurgic (met-a-lur-jik) a. pertaining to metallurgy.

metallurgist (met-a-lur-jist) n. one skilled in metallurgy (met-a-lur-ji) n. [O.F. metallurgie, fr. Late L. fr. G. metallurgie, and ergon, work] the art of working metals; the operation of obtaining metals from their cress.

of obtaining metals from their ores.

metamere (met-a-mēr) n. [G. meta, after, and meros, a part] one of a series of similar parts [Zool.].

metamerism (met'a-me-rizm) n. isomerism.

metamorphic (met-a-mor'fik) a. producing or exhibiting metamorphosis. Metamorphic rocks, rocks that have undergone change in structure or in chemical composition.

metamorphism (met-a-mor fizm) n. the process of metamorphosing; changed condition.

metamorphose (met-a-mor-foz) n.t. to change into a different form: to transform; to transmute.

metamorphosis (met-a-morfō-sis) n. [G. meta, denoting change, and morphē, form] change of form or structure; transformation, as of a chrysalis into a winged insect.

metaphor (met'a-fur) n. [G. metapherein, to single word.

single word

metaphoric, metaphorical for ik. -i-kal) a. pertaining to, or comprising, a metaphor; figurative.

metaphorically (met-a-for'i-kal-i) adv. in a metaphorical manner.

metaphrase (met'...frāz) n. [G.] a literal translation; a repartee.

metaphrast (met'a-frast) n. a literal translator.

metaphrastic (meta-fras/tik) a. close, or literal, in translation.
metaphysical (meta-ph/sics) according to rules or principles of metaphysics; abstract; general.
metaphysically (meta-fiz-i-kal-i) adv. in the manner of metaphysical

methodical (me-thod'sik) tematic; orderly; precise.

methodically (me-thod'sik) a systemet or inind, as opposed to matter; psychology, methodically (me-thod'sik) a systemetor of mind, as opposed to matter; psychology, methodically (me-thod'sik) a methodically (me-thod'sik) a systemetor of mind, as opposed to matter; psychology, methodically (me-thod'sik) a systemethodically (me-thodically (me-thodically) a systemethodically (me-thodical

metathesis (metath-e-sis) n. [G. meta, denoting change, and thesis, a placing) transposition of the letters of a word [Gram.]; the removal of a morbific agent [Surg.].

metathorax (met-a-tho-raks) n. [G. meta and thorax, chest | the last segment of the thorax [Entom.].

metatome (met-a-tōm) n. [G. meta and tomē. a cutting] the space between two

rnetayer (me-ta-yer) n. [F fr. L. medius, middle] condition of receiving a share of the produce.

mete (met) r.t. [A.S. metan) to measure; -n. measure; limit; boundary metempirical (met-em-piri-kal) a. [G. meta. beyond, and E. empirical]

metempsychosis (me-tem-si-kō'sis) n. [G. meta, change, en, in, and psuchi, the soul] the passing of the soul of a man, after death, into some other animal body; transmigration.

metemptosis (met-em-tō'sis) n. [G. meta. upon, fr. en, in, and piptein, to fall] the solar equation necessary to prevent the calendar new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years. bissextile once in 134 years.

meteograph, meteorograph (meteorograph te-ugraf, me-te-ur-u-graf) n. [G.] an instrument by which the variations in several meteorological elements are recorded in combination.

meteor (mc-10-ur) n. [G. mcteoron, raised above carth] any atmospheric phenomenon; a transient fiery or luminous body seen in the atmosphere. meteoric iron, iron found in siderics.

Meteoric iron, iron found in siderics.

Meteoric iron, iron found in siderics.

Meteoric shower, a shower of shooting stars.

meteorite (meteoric iron a mineral or metallic mass that has fallen upon the earth

meteoritic (më-te-ur-it'ik) a. of, or pertaining meteorography (më-te-ur-og'-ra-fi) n. [G.] meteorography

meteorolite (më te-ur-u-lit) n. [G. metroron and meteorological (më-te-ur-u-loj'-l-kal) a. per-uneteorological (më-te-ur-u-lit) n. [G. metroron and meteorological (më-te-ur-u-loj'-l-kal) a. per-uneteorological (më-te-ur-u-loj'-l-kal) a

and to its phenomena, or to its meteorology.

meteorologist (me-te-ur-ol-o-jist) n. a person skilled in meteorology.

meteorology (mo-te-ur-ol'o-ji) n. [G.] the science that treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena.

meter (meter) n. one who, or that which, metes or measures; an instrument for measuring the consumption of gas or water.

meteyard (metyard) n. a measuring-rod, a yard in length.

metheglin (me-theg'lin) n. [W.] mead.

methinks (mc-thingks') v.impersonal [A.S. me thynceth, it seems to me, fr. thyncan, to seem] it seems to me.

method (method) n. [G. methodos, fr. meta, after, and hodos, a way] system; course of procedure; classification; logical arrangement.

Methodistically (meth-u-dis'ti-kal-i) adv. Methodists.

methodize (meth'ud-īz) n.t. to reduce to method; to arrange in a convenient manner. methodology (meth-u-doi'-ō-ji) n. [G. methodos and logos, discourse] the science of method or classification.

methomania (meth-u-mā-ni-a) n. [G. methē, strong drink, and mania, madness] dipsomania.

methought (mē-thawt) preterite of the verb methought (methinks.
methyl (methil) n. [6]. meta, by means of, and hulē, wood] the supposed radical of wood

methylated (meth'i-lā-ted) a. mixed with methyl. Methylated spirit, spirit of wine mixed with 10 per cent. of crude we od spirit, methylene, methene (meth'i-lēn, meth' methylene, methene (in) n. an organic

radical (CH2), known only in combination. methylic (me-thil'ik) a. derived from methyl.

Metonic (me-ton-ik) a. of, or pertaining to. Metonic cycle, see cycle.

metonymic (met-u-nim'ik) a. used by way of metonymy.

metonymy (me-ton-u-mi) n. [G. meto, change, and onoma, name] a figure of speech in which a thing is named by some accompaniment.

metope (met-u-pe) n. [G.] the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze.

metoposcopy (net-u-pos-ku-pi) n. [G. meto-poscopy pon, forehead, and skopein, to view] the study of physiognomy.

metre, meter (meter) n. [F. fr. L. fr. G. metron] rhythmical arrangement of syllables in verse; verse; a French measure of length, equal to 3937 English inches, the standard linear measure.

metric (met'rik) a. pertaining to the system of weights and measures of which the metre

is the fundamental unit.

metrical (metri-kal) a pertaining to measure,
metrically (metri-kal-i) adv. in a metrical
manner.

metrician, metricist, metrist (me-trish-an, met-ri-sist, mē-trist) n. a metrical writer; one skilled in metres.

metrics (met-riks) n. the art of versification.

metrocracy (me-trok-ra-si)n. [G. mētēr, mother, and kratein, to rule] rule of the mother of the family.

metrograph (met'ru-graf) n. [G. metron, measure, and graphein, write] an apparatus for recording the speed of a railway train, together with the number and the duration of the stoppages.

metronome (met'ru-nōm) n. [G. metron, measure, and nomos, law, division an instrument to measure the length or time of a musical note or bar.

metronomy (me-tron'u-mi) n. measurement of musical time by an instrument. (me-tropolis (me-tropu-lis) n. [G. mētēr, mother, and polis, city] the mother city; the chief city or cipital of a country; the see or seat of a metropolitan bishop.

metropolitan (met-ru-poli-tan) a. belonging to a metropolis;—n. a bishop resident in a capital city; an archbishop.

mettle (met'l) n. [a variant of metal] spirit;
contrage; constitutional ardour.

mettled (met'ld) a. having mettle; high-spirited;

mettlesome (met'l-sum) a. full of spirit.

mettlesomely (met'-l-sum-li) adv. in a mettle-some manner.

mettlesomeness (met'l-sum-nes) n. state of being mettlesome.

mew (mā) n. [A.S. mēw] a sea-gull.

mew (mu) v.t. [F. fr. L. mutare] to shed or east; to shut up; to confine; -v.t. to east the feathers: -n, a cage for birds, esp, while moulting; a place of confinement: -pt, stables for carriage horses in towns (so called because stables were built in 1534 on the ground where the royal falcons had been kept).

mew (mū) v.i. [Imit.] to ery as a cat;—n. the ery of a cat.

mew1 (mil) v.i. [F. miauler, ci. mew] to cry, as a child; to squall.

mezzanine (mez-a-nīn) n. (It. mezzo, middle) a low story between two higher

stories; a window in such a story netween two ingle-stories; a window in such a story.

mezzo (med²zō) a. [It. fr. I. medius, middle]
middle; mean. Mezzo-soprano, a voice
intermediate in compass between soprano and contratto.

mezzo-rilievo (med²zō-rō-lyā²vō) n. [It.]
middle relief.

mezzotint (mod zō-, mez-ō-tint) n. [It.] a particular manner of engraving on copper, in imitation of painting in Indian-link.

miasm, miasma (mī-azm', mī-az-ma) n. : pt. miasmata (mī-az-ma-ta) [G. miasma, a stain] infectious matter floating in the air; noxious emanations; malaria.

miasmal, miasmatic (mī-az-mal, mī-az-mal, mī-az-matik) a. pertaining to, or partaking of, the qualities of miasma.

mica (mī-ka) n. [L. mica, crumb) a mineral capable of being cleaved into elastic plates of extreme thinness.

thinness. Mica-schist, mica-slate, a schistose rock made up of quartz and mica.

micaceous (mī-kā-shus) a. pertaining to, containing, or like, mica.

Michaelmas (mik-el-mas) a. [Michael and mass] the feast of St. Michael, November 2 to 25, inclusive.

miche (mich) v.i. [O.F.] to skulk; to sneak.

mickle (mik'l) a. [M.E. mikel, michel, fr. A.S. microbe (mi'krōb) n. [G. mikros, small, and bios, life] a minute organism.

microbial (mi-kro-bi-al) a. of, pertaining to, or caused by, microbes.

microcosm (mi-kru-kozm) n. [G. mikros, small, and kosmos, the world a little world—hence, man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world. universe or great world.

microcosmic, microcosmical (mī-kru-koz-mik, -mi-kal) a. pertaining to the microcosm.

Microcosmic salt, a salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid.

microcosmography (mi-kru-koz-mog-ra-mos and graphein, write] the description of man as a little world.

microcoustic (mī-kru-kous'tik) a. [G. mikros, small, and akouein, hear, cf. acoustic] serving to augment weak sounds;—n. an aural instrument for collecting and augmenting weak sounds.

microcrystalline (mī-kru-kris-'ta-līn) a. microlithic (mī-kru-lith-'ik)a. [G. mikros, small, and lithos, stone] consisting of

small stones.

micrometer (mī-krom'e-ter) n. [G. mikros and metron, measure] an instrument for measuring very small distances or angles.

micrometric, micrometrical

(mī-kru-met-rik, -ri-kal) a. pertaining to, or made by, the micrometer.

micro-organism (mī-kru-or-gan-izm) n. a micropantograph (mi-kru-pan-tu-graf) n. [d. nikros, small, and E. pantograph] an instrument for executing very minute writing and engraving.

microphone (mī/kru-fōn) n. [G. mikros and phōnē, voice] an instrument for augmenting small sounds.

microphotograph (mī-kru-fō-tu-grāf) n. a photograph of an object made so small as to require a microscope for its examination.

examination.

microphyte photon, plant a microscopic plant, micropsia (mi-krop-si-a) n. [G. mikros and opsis, a view] an affection of the eye, in which objects appear less than their real size [Path.].

micropyle (mi-kru-pil) n. [G. mikros and pule gate] the nearly closed foramen m a ripe seed [Bot.]; a minute pore [Zoot.].

microsclere (mi-kru-shier) n. [G. mikros and spronge.

microscope (mi-kru-sköp) n. [G. mikros and a magnifying optical instrument.

microscopic (m)-kru-skopthe aid of a microscope : pertaining to a microscope; visible only by the aid of a microscope.

kal-i) adv. by the microscope; with minute inspection.

microscopist (mī'kru-skō-pist, mī-kros' ku-pist) n. one skilled in microscopy.

microscopy (mi-kros'ku-pi) Microscope the microscope:

microscopic investigation.

microseism (mi-kru-sīzm) n. [G. mikros, small, and seismos, a shaking] a slight carthquake tremor.

microspectroscope (mī - kru - spek ' trō-skōp) n. a combina-

tion of the spectroscope with the microscope.

microspore (mikru-spōr) n. [ti. mikros and sporos, seed] a small or sexually produced spore [Bot.].

microtome (mi'kru-tom) n. [G. mikros and tomo, a cutting] an instrument for making very thin sections for microscopic examination.

microzyme (mi'kru-tom) n. [G. mikros and zumo, leaven] a minute organism, the germ of zymotic disease.

micturition (mik-tū-rish-un) n. [L. micturire, urinate] the passing of urine.

mid (mid) a. [A.S. mid, midd] situated between extremes; middle; intervening. Mid-stream, middle of the stream.

mid, middy (mid, mid-i) n. a midshipman.



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mida (mī'da) n. [G. midas, a destructive insect in pulse] the larva of the bean-fly.

midday (mid'dā) a. pertaining to noon; meridional;

n. the middle of the day; noon. midden (mid'n) n. [Dan.] a dunghill

middle (mid-n) n. [Dan.] a dunghill.

middle (mid-l) a. [A.S. middel, fr. midd] equally distant from the extremes; intermediate;

—n. the point or part equally distant from the extremities; midst; centre; waist. Middle-aged, being about the middle of the ordinary age of man. Middle Ages, a period of European history extending from the 5th to the 15th century, inclusive. Middle-deck, the deck below the main-deck in three-deckers. Middle-English, English from 1150 to 1580 A.D. Middle-ground, the central part of a picture. Middle-man, an agent between two parties; one that comes between the producer and the consumer. Middle term, the term of a syllogism that appears twice in the premises, and is eliminated in the conclusion.

middlemost (middl-möst) a. in the middle, or middling (middling) a. of middle rank, state, size, or quality; moderate; mediocre.

middlingly (mid-ling-li)adv. passably; tolerably. middlings (mid-lingz) n.pl. the coarser part of flour.
midgard (mid-gard) n. [Icel.] the abode of the human race [Scand. Myth.].

midge (mij) n. [A.S. micg, mycg] a gnat.

midland (mid-land) a. being in the interior; surrounded by the land; -n. the interior

Midlenting (mid-len-ting) n. visiting parents at Mid-lent.

midmost (mid-must) a. middle; central.

midnight (mid-nit) n. twelve o'clock at night;—
u. being in the middle of the night; very dark.

mid-off (mid-of') n. in cricket, a fielder that stands on the right of the striking batsman, and at a moderate distance from him (the corresponding fielder on the reft is mid-on).

midrash (mid-rash) n. [H.] the ancient Jewish exposition of the Old Testament.

midrib (mid-rib) n. a continuation of the petiole [Bot.].

midriff (mid-rif) n. [A.S.] the diaphragm.

midship (mid'ship) a. [for amidship] being in the middle of a ship. midshipman (mid'ship-man) n. in the British navy, an officer

next in rank above a naval cadet.

midships (midships) adv. in the middle of a ship.

 \mathbf{midst} (midst) n. [M.E.] the middle ;—prep, amidst.

midsummer (mid'sum er) n. the summer day, the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist (June 24). Midsummer-eve, St. John's Eve. midway (mid'wi) n. a middle way; -a. and adv. in the middle of the way. midwife (mid'wif) n. [A.S. mid, with, and wif, woman a woman that assists women in childbirth; -v.t. to assist in childbirth; -v.t. to assist in childbirth; -v.t. to exercise the office of a midwife.

midwifery, midwifry (midwif-ri, -wif-ri) n, the act or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetries.

midwinter (midwin-ter) n, the winter solstice (December 22).

mien (mēn) n. [F. mine, the look, fr. It. mina, deportment, fr. I. minari, to threaten] air; look; carriage; demeanour.

mif (mif) n. [Ger. muffen, sulk] a slight quarrel.

might (mit) preterite of the verb may.

might (mit) n. [A.S. miht] power; strength; energy. with might and main, with all one's strength.

mightily (mī'ti-li) adv. powerfully; vigorously; mightiness (mī'ti-nes) n. quality of being mighty; greatness; a title of dignity.

mighty (mī'ti) a. strong; powerful; huge; extenday, in a great degree adv. in a great degree.

mignonette (min-yu-net') n. [F.] a sweet-

Migraine (mi-grān') Sec megrim. migrant (mi-grant') a. migratory; -n. a migratory animal.

migrate (mi'grat) v. i. L. nugrare] to change one's place of residence; to pass from a colder to a warmer climate in the autumn, returning again in the spring.

migration (mī-grā'shun) n. act of migrating.
migratory (mī'grā-tur-i) a. re. Mignonette.
migratory moving from one state or country to

another; roving; wandering.

mikado (mi-kai-dō) n. [Jap.] the emperor of Japan.

milch (milsh) a. [milk] giving milk.

mild (mild) a. [A.S.] tender and gentle; kind; soothing; pleasant; placid; not harsh or sour; moderate; operating gently.

mildew (mil-dū) n. [A.S. mildeāw] a thin, whitish, powdery coating, consisting of minute fungi, found on various diseased or decaying substances: -v.t. to taint with mildew ;--v.i. to become mildewed.

mildly (mīld-li) adr. in a mild manner.

mildness (mīld-nes) n. quality of being mild.

mile (mil) n. [A.S. mil, fr. L. milliu, pl. of mille, a thousand] a measure of distance. Mile-post, mile-stone, a post or stone set to mark the miles. Geographical or nautical mile, 6080 feet. Statute mile, 5280 feet.

mileage (mīl'ij) n. distance in miles; expenses

Milesian (mi-lezh-yan) n. | Milesius, a legendary king of Spain, whose two sons conquered Ireland, 1300 B.C. | an Irishman: -a. Irish.

milfoil (milf-foil) n. [L. mille, thousand, and folium. leaf | an berb. Also called yarrow.

miliary (milf-yar-i) a. [L. milium, millet like mille seeds; marked by formations of this size.

militancy (milf-tan-si) n. [L. miles, militis, militancy soldier] warfare; militarism.

militant (milf-tant) n. lighting; serving as a soldier. The Church Militant, see church.

militarism (mil'i-tar-izm) n. military spirit or

militarist (mili-tar-ist) n. an advocate of military (mili-tar-ism; one devoted to military affairs.

military (mili-tar-i) n. pertaining to soldiers, to arms, or to war; warlike; becoming a soldier;—n. the whole body of soldiers; the army.

Military tenure, a tenure of land conditional on per-

military tenure, a tenure of land conditional on performing military service.

militate (mili-tat) v.i. to stand opposed to; to be inconsistent with; to tight against.

militia (milish'a) v. L. warfare, fr. miles, soldiers] a body of citizens enrolled and disciplined, but not permanently serving in time of peace, and not liable to serve out of the country even in time of war.

Militia-man, one that belongs to the militia.

milk (milk) v. [A.S. meole] a white fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young; the white juice of certain plants; an emulsion made by bruising seeds; anything resembling milk;—v.t. to draw milk from; to supply with milk. Milk-fever, the fever that accompanies the beginning of lactation after childbirth. Milk-leg, a swelling of the leg common in puerperal women. Milk-punch, a drink made of milk, spirits, sugar, and nutmeg. Milk-sickness, a malignant fever affecting both men and animals. Milk-sugar, lactose. Milk-tooth, a temporary or deciduous tooth; the fore-tooth of a foal. Milk-walk, the district served by one milkman. Bristol milk, a mixture of

sherry and other ingredients. Condensed milk, milk evaporated to a thick consistency, or to dryness, and preserved by the addition of sugar. Fairy's milk, a secretion from the mammary glands of infants, occurring for a few days after birth.

milker (mil'ker) n. one that milks, or gives milk; milker (mil'ker) n. one that milks, or gives milk; milkiness (mil'ki-nes) n. qualities like those of milk; softness.

milkmaid (milk-mäd) n. a woman that milks, or is employed in the dairy.

milkman (nilk'inau) n. one that sells milk, or carries it to market.
milksop (milk'sop) n. a piece of bread sopped in milk; a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded

milky (mil'ki) a. relating to, or made of, milk; gentle; timorous. Milky Way, a broad, irregular, luminous zone in the heavens, the blended light of

innumerable stars.

innumerable stars.

mill (mil) n. [A.S. mylen, fr. L. molu] a machine for grinding any substance, as grain, etc.; a factory; a pugilistic fight;—v.t. to grind; to make a raised border or impression around the edges of, or to cut fine grooves or indentations across the edges of; to full, as cloth: to beat severely. Mill-cog, the cog of a mill-wheel. Mill-dam, a dam to obstruct a water-course, and raise the water to a height sufficient to turn a mill-wheel; a mill-pond. Mill-eye, an opening in the case of a millstone at which the meal, etc., is let out. Mill-horse, a horse that turns a mill. Mill-pond, a reservoir of water for the purpose of driving a mill-wheel. Mill-race, the current of water that drives a mill-wheel, or the water for the purpose of driving a mill-wheel, or the carnal in which it is conveyed. Mill-sixpence, an old English coin. Mill-tail, the current of water from a mill. Mill-tooth, a molar tooth. Mill-wright, a mechanic that makes and repairs the machinery of mills. To mill chocolate, to cause it to froth.

mill (mil) n. [L. mille, a thousand] the 1000th part of a dollar.

millboard (mil'bord) n. a stout kind of paste-

milled (mild) a. fulled, as cloth; stamped or grained on the edge, as a coin.
millenarian (mil-e-nā-ri-au) a. [L. mille, a thousand] consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium;—n. one that believes in the millennium.

millenarianism (mil-e-nā-ri-an-izm) n. the millenarians. millenary (mil'e-nar-i) a. millenarian ;—n. the space of a thousand years; a millenarian. millennial (mi-len'i-al) a. pertaining to the millennium.

millennialist (mi-len'i-al-ist) n. a millenarian. millennium (mi-len'i-um) n. [L. mille, a thousand, and annus, a year] a thousand, and during which Satan will be bound, and Christ reign on earth.

milleped, millipede (mille-ped, -i-pēd) n. [L. mille and pes,

pedis, foot] an insect having many feet.

millepore (millepore) n. [L. mille and porus, passage] a kind of coral.

milleporite (mil'e-pōr-īt) n. a fossil millepore.

miller (miller) n. the owner or worker of a grist mill; a moth or winged insect (so called white dust). Miller's-thumb, a small native river fish; the bull-head.

millesimal (milles'-i-mal) a. [L. mille, thousand] consisting of a

thousand parts.

millet (mil'et) n. [F. fr. L. milium, millet]
one of several grasses. Milletgrass, a hardy grass of several species.

milliard (mil'yard) n. [F. fr. L.
millet, thousand] a thousand

millions. milligram, milligramme (milli-gram) part of a gram, '0154 of a grain.

millilitre (mil'i-lē-ter) n. the 1000th part of a litre, 106102 of a cubic inch.

millimetre (mili-mö-ter) n. the 1000th part of a millimetre (mili-mö-ter) n. the 1000th part of a milliner from Alian] a person that makes and sells head-dresses, hats, or bonnets, etc., for women. millinery (mili-ner-i) n. the articles made or sold by milliners.

milling (mili-ng) n. the act of grinding; the process milling of fulling cloth; the act of indenting coin. million (mili-yun) n. [F. fr. L. mille, thousand] a number. The millions, the masses.

number. The millions, the masses.

millionaire (mil'yun-ār) n. one whose wealth is counted by millions; a very rich person.

millionary (mil-yun-ar-i) a. pertaining to, or consisting of, millions.
millionth (mil-yunth) a. constituting one of a million;—n. one of a million equal

millstone (mil'ston) n. a stone used for grinding grain. Millstone-grit, a coarse-grained sandstone. To see through a millstone, to be keenwitted.

milreis (milres) n. [Pg.] a Portuguese coin, worth about 5s.

milsey (mil'si) n. [milk-sieve] a sieve for straining milk (milt) n. [A.S. miltc] the spleen;—[corruption of milk] the spermatic glands of the male fish (often called soft roe);—v.t. to impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

milter (militer) n. a male fish.

mimbar (mimbar) n. [A.] a pulpit in a mosque.

mime (mim) n. [G. mimos] a mimic actor; a kind of farce.

mimeograph (mim'e-ō-graf)n. [G. mimeisthus, initiate, and graphein, write] an apparatus for producing stencils of written matter, from which copies may be obtained.

mimesis (mi-me-sis) n. [G.] imitation of the speech, bearing, or gestures of another [Rhet.]; mimicry [Biol.]

mimetic, mimetical (mi-met-ik, -i-kal)

mimic (min' ik) a. [(1.] inclined to imitate; imitative; -n. one that mimics; -v.t. to imitate; to ridicule by imitation.

mimicker (mim'i-ker) n. a mimic.

mimicry (mim'ik-ri) n. the act of imitating; mockery by imitation; [Biol.] close likeness to something else in appearance, colour, etc.

mimographer (mi-mogra-fep) n. [G.] a writer of mimes.

Mimosa (mi-mogsa) n. [G. mimos, mimic] a genus of leguminous plants, which includes the

sensitive plant.

mimotype (mim'-u-tip) n. a form of animal life that mimics another found in a different country.

mimulus (mim'-ū-lus) n. a genus of showy garden mima (mi-na) n. [H.] an ancient unit of weight, and of value.

minacious (mi-nā'shus) a. [L. minux, minacis, fr. minari, to threaten] threatening: full of menaces.

minar (mi-nar') n. [A., lamp, lighthouse] a turret; Arch.].

minaret (min'a-ret) n. [Sp. fr. A.]

Mohammedan mosques,
minatory (min'a tur i) a. [L.
minatory minari, pp. minutus, threaten] threatening.

mince (mins) v.t. [A.S. minsian, fr. min, small to cut into very small pieces; to diminish in speaking; to clip, as words or expressions; to



extenuate in representation; -v.i. to walk with short steps; to walk with affected nicety; to speak softly or with affected nicety. Mince-meat, meat chopped small. Mince-pie, a pie made with mince-meat and other ingredients.

mincingly (mins'ing-li) adv. in a mincing manner.

mind (mind) n. [A.S. gemynd] the intellectual or rational faculty in man; the understanding; the soul; opinion; choice; intent; purpose; memory; v.t. to attend to; to obey. Mind-man, one that professes to treat disease by directly influencing the mind of the patient. To mind one's P's and Q's, to be circumspect.

minded (min'ded) a. disposed; inclined; having a mind.

mindful (mind'fool) a. attentive; heedful.

mindfully (mindfool-i) udv. attentively; heedfully.

mindfulness (mind'fool-nes) n. attention; regard; heedfulness.
mindless (mind'les) a. without mind; stupid; negligent; careless.

mine (min) pron. [A.S. min] my; belonging to me.

mine (min) n. [L. minari, to threaten] a pit or excavation in the earth, from which mineral substances are dug; a cavity filled with powder, or other explosive, formed under a fortification or other work, so as to destroy it when fired; a rich source of wealth or other good;—v.t. to lay a mine under; to sap; to undermine; to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret means; -i.i. to dig a mine or pit in the earth; to burrow; to work in secret. Mine-captain, the overseer of a mine. miner (miner) n. one that mines; a digger of mines.

mineral (min'e-ral) n. [Low L. minera, a mine] an inorganic substance having a definite chemical composition; a pertaining to, or consisting of, minerals; impregnated with minerals. Mineral acids, sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids. Mineral alkali, soda. Mineral black, oxide of carbon. Mineral caoutchouc, a variety of bitumen. Mineral green, carbonate of copper. Mineral kingdom, the collection of inorganic substances. Mineral salt, salt found native. Mineral waters, waters impregnated with mineral substances.

mineralization (min-e-ral-ī-zā/shun) n. pro-cess of mineralizing. mineralize (min/e-ral-īz) v.t. to make mineral; to communicate the properties of a mineral to:-v.i to go on an excursion for observing and

collecting minerals.

mineralizer (min'e-ral-ī-zer) n. a substance that combines with a metal in an ore. mineralogic, mineralogical

(min-e-ra-loj-ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to mineralogy.

mineralogically (min-e-ra-loj-i-kal-i) adv.
according to the principles of mineralogy.

mineralogist (min-e-ral^cō-jist) n. one that is versed in the science of minerals.
mineralogy (min-e-ral^cō-ji) n. [mineral and cl. Logos, discourse] the science of

Minerva (mi-ner'va) n. [L.] the goddess of wisdom, war, and the liberal arts. Minerva press, ultra-sentimental novels.

mingle (mingled) r.t. [A.S. mengan] to blend; to mingle (mix: to join irregularly or promiscuously; -v.i. to be united with. Mingle-mangle, a medley.

mingledly (ming-gld-li) adv. confusedly.

mingler (ming-gler) n. one that mingles.

miniate (mini-tat) r.t. [L. minium, red lead] to miniature (mini-tar) n. [lt. miniare, to dye, to paint] small-sized painting or portrait done on ivery and its minimum or the results of trait done on ivory, etc.; a painting or other representation on a reduced scale:—a. done on a small scale.

minibus (min'i-bus) a. [L. minor, less, and E. omnibus]

minify (min'i-fi) v.t. to lessen.

minikin (min'i-kin) n. [D. dim. of M.D. minne, love] a pet; the smallest kind of pin; the second size of match-splint;—a. small; delicate.

minim (min'im) n. [O.F. minime, very small, fr. minimus, least] anything

very minute; a short poem; a single drop; a note equal in time to two crotchets; one of an order of monks founded by St. Francis of Paola in the 15th century. minimal (min'i-mal) a. of minimum amount.

Minim.

minimize (min'i-miz) v.t. to reduce to the smallest part.

minimum (min'i-mum) n. the least quantity assignable in a given case;—a. least. Minimum thermometer, one so constructed as to register the lowest temperature since its last adjustment.

mining (mining) n. the art of making mines;

a. connected with mines; burrowing: insidious.

minion (min'yun) n. [F. mignon, a favourite] a favourite; a darling; a servile flatterer; a small kind of printing type between brevier and nonparell minious (mini-us) a. [L. minium, red lead]

minish (min'ish) v.t. [L. minutus, small] to reduce; w.i. to become less.

minister (min'is-ter) n. [L.] a servant; a subminister of ordinate; an assistant of inferior rank; a medium or instrument; one intrusted with the directions. a medium or instrument; one intrusted with the direction of adhairs of state; the representative of a sovereign or government at a foreign court; one that serves at the altar; the pastor of a church;—n.t. to furnish; to afford; to administer;—n.t. to act as a servant, attendant, or agent; to give things needful; to give remedies.

ministerial (min-is-te-ri-al) a. pertaining to service, or of executive office; attendant; pertaining to the office of a minister.

the office of a minister.

ministerialist (min - is - tē'-ri-al - ist) n. an adherent of the government. ministerially (min-is-te-ri-al-i) adv. in a ministerial manner or character. ministrant (mini-is-trant) a. ministering;—n. ministration (mini-is-trait) n. act of performing service as a subordinate agent; ministry; agent.

ministry (mini-is-tri) n. act of ministering; the ministry office, duties, or functions of a minister; the clergy; the ministers of state.

minium (min'i-um) n. [L.] red oxide of lead.

miniver (min'i-ver) n. [O.F. fr. L. minutus, small, and varius, variegated] the Siberian squirrel or its fur. Also called meniver.

mink (mingk) n. [Sw. mänk] a carnivorous quadruped burrows on the side of a river or pond,

and affords a valuable fur. minnesinger (min'e-sing-er) n. [Ger. minne, love] one of a class of German lyric poets and singers of the 12th and 13th

poets and singers of the 12th and 13th centuries, whose main theme was love.

Minnow (min-5) n. [A.S. myne, fish. of several species; minim; pink.

Minor (mi-nur) n. [L.] inferior in bulk, degree, importance, etc.; less; smaller; less or lower by a semitone;—n. a person of either sex under age; the minor term; a Minorite; a Franciscan friar. Minor kev. a kev characterized by a

Franciscan friar.

Minor key, a key characterized by a minor third, and often by a minor sixth, and even a minor seventh.

Minor premiss, that which contains the minor term.

Minor prophets, the twelve Old Testament books. Hosea to Malachi inclusive, or their authors. Minor term, the subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism.

minoress (mī'nur-es) n. a female under age; a nun under the rule of St. Clare. minorite (mī-nur-īt) n. a Franciscan friar.

minority (mī-nor'i-ti) n. state of being under age; the smaller number.

minorship (mi-nur-ship) n. the state of being a minor.

minotaur (min'u-tawr) n. [G.] a fabled monster, minotaur (min'ster) n. [A.S. mynster, fr. G. minster (min'ster) n. [A.S. mynster, fr. G. monastery; a cathedral church.

minstrel (min'strel) n. [O.F. fr. L. minister] one of an order of men of the Middle Ages, the new years convexed by themselves or who sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others; a bard; a singer and harper; a musician.

minstrelsy of minstrels; a number of musicians;

a collection of ballads.

a concetion of Dahmas.

mint (mint) n. [A.S. mynet, fr. L. moneta, a mint, money] the place where money is coined; a place of invention, fabrication, or production; a source of unlimited supply;—v.t. to make by stamping, as money; to coin; to invent; to forge; to fabricate. Mintmaster, the superintendent of a mint; one that forges or fabricates. or fabricates.

mint (mint) n. [A.S. minte, fr. L. fr. G. mintha] an mint aromatic plant of various species, producing a highly odoriferous and pungent essential oil. Mint-julep, a drink consisting of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, flavoured with sprigs of mint. Mint-sauce, mint chopped

up with vinegar and sugar.

mintage (min'tij) n. that which is minted; the duty paid for coining.

minter (min'ter) n. one that mints; a coiner.

minuend (min'-ū-end) n. [L. minuere, lessen] the number from which another number is to be subtracted.

minuet, minuette of M.F. menu, small, fr. L. minutus, small] a slow, graceful dance (so called from the small steps taken in it); a tune or air to regulate the movements in the dance.

minus (mi-nus) a. [L.] less; negative, indicated by the sign -

minuscule (mi-nus'kūl) a. small;—n. a concise monastic script in use from the 9th

minute (mi-nūt) a. [L. minutus] very small; slight; particular; critical; exact; circumstantial.

minute (mi-ft) n. [M. Efr. L. minutum, a small minute (mi-ft) n. [M. Efr. L. minutum, a small part] the 60th part of an hour or degree; a note to preserve the memory of anything; -v.t. to make a note of; to jot down. Minute-book, a book in which minutes are recorded. Minute-glass, a glass the sand of which measures a minute in running Minute-gun, a gun discharged every minute as a signal of distress or mourning. Minute-hand, the hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch. Minute-man,

a man ready at a minute's notice.

minutely (mi-nūt'li) adv. exactly; nicely; to the least point or degree.

minutely (min'it-li) a. occurring every minute.

minuteness (mi-nu-n) a. occurring every minute.

minuteness (mi-nut-ness) n. extreme smallness or fineness; exactness, as of details; closeness and nicety, as of observation.

minutiæ (mi-nu-shi-e) n. pl. [L.] trifles; particulars or precise details.

minx (mingks) n. [a corruption of minikin] a pert girl.

miny (mi-ni) a. abounding with mines; subterraneous.

miocene (mi-o-sen)a. [G. meion, less, and kuinos, middle tertiary strata.

mir (mër) n. [Russ.] a Russian commune.

miracle (mira-kl) n. [F. fr. L. mirus, wonderful] a wonder; prodigy; anything extraordinary or supernatural. Miracle-monger, a wonder-worker. Miracle-play, a dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints.

miraculous (mir-ak'ū-lus) a. of the nature of a miracle; supernatural; extraordinary; wonderful.

miraculously (mir-ak'ū-lus-li) adv. in a miraculousness (mir-ak'ū-lus-nes) n. miraculous quality.

mirador (mir-a-dor) n.; pl. miradores (mir-a-dor res) [Sp. fr. L. mirus, wonderful] a

belvedere; a balcony or oriel.

mirage (mi-razh') n. [F. mirer, to look at, fr. L. mirus] an optical illusion causing remote objects to be seen double, as if reflected in a mirror, or to appear as if suspended in the air.

miraman (mir'a-man) n. a temporary Turkish

mire (mir) n. [Icel. myri, a bog] wet, slimy soil; deep mud; -r.t. to plunge and fix in mire; to soil with mud; -r.i. to sink in mud. Mire-crow, the pewit or laughing-

gull; the sea-crow. Mire-drum, the bittern.

miriness (mī'ri-nes) n. miry quality.

mirk (merk) See murk.

mirror (mir'ur) n. [O.F. miroir, fr. L. mirus, wonderful] a looking glass; a pattern; an exemplar: r.t. to reflect, as in a mirror. Mirror-writing, reversed handwriting, as seen when ordinary handwriting is held before a mirror.

mirth (merth) n. [A.S. myrath, fr. myrae, merry] noisy gaiety; merriment; joyousness.

mirthful (merth-fool) a. merry; jovial; festive.

mirthfully (merth'fool-i) adv. in a mirthful mirthfulness (merth 'fool - nes) n. mirth.

mirthless (merth-les) a. joyless.

mirv (mī-ri) a. abounding with, or full of, mire.

mirza (mer-za) n. a Persian title, placed before a name to denote a scholar, and after one to denote a prince. Vision of Mirza, an allegorical tale by Addison (Spectator, No. 159).

Addison (Spectator, No. 159).

misadventure (mis-ad-ven-tūr) n. [O.F. mes, adventure] unlucky accident; misfortune; mischance.

misadvertence (mis-ad-ver-tens) n. inadvertence.

misadvised (mis-ad-vizid) a. ill advised; ill directed.

misalliance (mis-d-li-ans) n. improper association or alliance.

misanthrope, misanthropist (mis-an-throp, mis-an thro-pist) n. [G. miscin, to hate,

and anthropos, man | a hater of mankind. misanthropic, misanthropical

(mis-an-throp-ik, -i-kal) a. hating mankind.

misanthropy (mis-an-thro-pi) n. hatred of mankind.

misapplication (mis-ap-li-kā/shun) n. wrong application.
misapply (mis-a-pli') v.t. [A.S. mis, denoting wrong, and E. apply] to apply wrongly.
misappreciate (mis-a-pre-shi-at) v.t. to misapple (mis-a-pre-shi-at) v.t. to misapple (mis-a-pre-shi-at)

misapprehend (mis-ap re-hend') v.t. to take in a wrong sense; to mis-

misapprehension (mis-ap-rē-hen'shun) n. misunderstanding; misconception.

misappropriate (mis-a-prō-'pri-āt) v.t. to appropriate wrongly; to put to a wrong use.

misappropriation (mis-a-prō-pri-ā/shun)n. misarrange (mis-a-rānj') v.t. to arrange wrongly.

misarrangement (mis-a-rānj' ment) n. wrong arrangement.

misarray (mis-a-ra') n. disorder.

misbecome (mis-be-kum') v.t. to suit ill.

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misbecoming (mis-be-kum'ing) a. unseemly; unsuitable; indecorous. misbecomingly (mis-be-kum'ing-li) adv. in an unsuitable or unworthy
 misbecomingness (mis-be-kum'ing-nes) n. unsuitableness.
misbegotten (mis-be-got'n) a. unlawfully or irregularly begotten.
misbehave (mis-be-hāv') v. i. to behave ill or misbehaviour (mis-be-hāv'yur) n. improper, rude, or uncivil behaviour.
misbelief (mis-be-lēt') n. erroneous belief; false religion.
  misbelieve (mis-be-lev') v.t. to believe erroneously.
misbeliever (mis-be-lever) n. one that believes wrongly.
   misbirth (mis'berth) n. an abortion.
   misborn (mis-born') a. born to evil.
   miscalculate or reckon wrongly.

miscalculation (mis-kal-ku-lāt'shun) n.
erroneous calculation.
   miscall (mis-kawl') v.t. to name improperly.
  miscarriage (mis-kar'ij) n. unfortunate event ofan undertaking; misdemeanour;
  premature birth.
  miscarry effect; to fail to reach its destination; to bring forth young before the proper time.

miscast (mis-kist) r.t. and i.to reckon erroneously;
miscast (mis-kist) r.t. and i.to reckon erroneously;
miscegenation (mis-se-je-nā-shun) n. [L. miscere, mix, and genus,
  race amalgamation of races.

miscellanarian (mis-e-la-nā'ri-an) a. per-
taining to miscellanies; n.
  a writer of miscellanies.
  miscellanea (mis-e-lā-nē-a) n.pl. a collection of miscellaneous matters.

miscellaneous (mis-e-lā-nē-ns) a. [L. fr. miscellaneous, miscere, mix] mixed; con-
  sisting of several kinds.
 miscellaneously (mis-e-lā²nē-us-li) adv. with mixture or variety.
 miscellaneousness (mis-e-lā-nē-us-nes)n.
 laneous.
miscellanist (miscel-a-nist, mi-sel'a-nist) n. a miscellany (miscel-a-ni, mi-sel'a-ni) n. a mixture of various kinds; a medley; a collection of compositions on various subjects.
mischance (mis-chans) n. misfortune; mishap; disaster; —n.i. to fall out adversely.

mischarge (mis-charj) v.t. to charge wrongly; —n. a wrong charge
mischief (mischif) n. [O.F. meschef, fr. mes, bad, and chef, head] harn; hurt; damage; injury; vexations affair; the cause of annoyance, trouble, or vexation. Mischief-maker, one that makes mischief; an instigator of enmity or strife.
mischievous (mis-chi-vus)a. hurtful; injurious; mischievous (mis-chi-vus)a. hurtful; injurious; mischievously (mis-chi-vus-li) adv. in a mischievousnesses (mis-chi-vus-nes) n. quality of being mis-
miscibility (mis-i-bil'i-ti) n. capability of being mixed miscible (misi-bl) a. [L. miscere, mix] capable of being mixed.
miscitation (mis-sī-tā/shun) n. wrong quota-
miscite (mis-sīt') v.t. to misquote.
miscollocation (mis-kol-u-kā'shun) n. faulty arrangement.
miscolour (mis-kul'-ur) v.t. to misrepresent.
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misconceive (mis-kun-sēv') v.t. to misappre-
hend; to misunderstand; to
  mistake.
 misconception (mis-kun-sep'shun) n. misconduct (mis-kon'dukt) n. wrong conduct; mismanagement;—(mis-kun-dukt) v.t. to mismanage; reflexively, to behave ill.

misconjecture (mis-kun-jekt'ūr) n. a wrong conjecture; v.t. and i. to
  form a wrong conjecture.
  misconsecration (mis-kon-se-krā-shun) n. wrong consecration. (mis-kun-struk-shun) n. (mis-kun-struk-shun) n. wrong interpretation of
  misconstrue (mis-kon-stroo') v.t. to interpret erroneously.
miscount (mis-kount) v.t. to count erroneously:

-v.i. to make a wrong reckoning;
-n.
  an erroneous counting.
  miscreant (mis-kre-ant) n. [L. minus, less, and credere, believe] an infidel, a vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow.
  miscreate, miscreated (mis-kre-at, a-tilegi-
  timate: deformed.
  miscreation (mis-kre-ā'shun) n. a defective or unnatural creation.
  miscreative (mis-kre-ā-tiv) a. forming amiss.
  miscreed (mis-krēd') n. a false creed.
  misdate (mis-dāt') v.t. to date erroneously :- n. a wrong date.
misdeal (mis-dēl') n. a wrong deal :- v.t. to make
  a misdeal.
  misdeed (mis-dēd') n. an evil deed; a wicked action.
  misdeem (mis-dēm') r.t. to misjudge.
  misdemeanant (mis-de-mē-nant) n. one guilty of a misdemeanour. misdemeanour (mis-de-mē-nur) n. ill behaviour; mismanagement;
  any indictable offence less grave than a felony.
  misderive (mis-de-rīv') v.t. to derive wrongly.
 misdirect (mis-di-rekt') r.t. to direct wrongly.
 misdirection (mis-di-rek'shun) n. act of directing wrongly; an error of a judge in charging the jury.
 misdo (mis-dóó') v.t. and i. to do wrongly.
 misdoer (mis-doo'er) n. one that commits a fault or crime.
 misdoing (mis-doo'ing) n. a wrong done; a
 misdoubt (mis-dout') v.t. to suspect.
mise (mez) n. [O.F. fr. I. mittere, send) outlay; expenditure; issue in a rent action; settlement or agreement. Mise of Lewis (1264), the agreement between Henry III. of England and his rebellious barons.
misemploy (mis-em-ploi) v.t. to employ to no misemployment (mis-em-ploi) n.t. to employ to no misemployment (mis-em-ploi) ment) n. misemployment (mis-em-ploi) ment) n.
 of time or talents.
 misenter (mis-en'ter) v.t. to enter wrongly.
 misentry (mis-en'tri) n. a wrong entry.
miser (mizer) n. [L. miser, wretched] an extremely miser (mizer) n. [L. miser, wretched] an extremely a low wretch; an instrument used in sinking wells.

miserable (mizer-a-bl) a. very unhappy; wretched; causing evil or distress; very poor; mean; worthless; despicable.

miserably (mizer-a-bl) adn. [L. miserari, to pity] in a miserable manner.

miserere (mize-re-re) n. [L.] Psalm li., which in the Vulgate begins with this word; a musical setting of this psalm; a lamentation; a bracket
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so attached to the under side of a hinged seat in a church stall that it affords a rest for one standing up.

misericorde (miz-er-kord) n. [L.] mercy; a small dagger used by a knight to put a wounded man out of misery; [Arch.] a miserere.

miserly (miz-er) n. [L. miser, wretched] great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind; calamity; misfortune.
                                                                                    mislay (mis-là') v.t. to lay in a wrong place; to lay in a place not recollected; to lose.

mislead (mis-làd') v.t. to lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to deceive.
                                                                                     mislic (mis-l\bar{i}) v.i. to lie awkwardly.
                                                                                     mislight (mis-līt') v.t. to mislead by a light.
                                                                                     mislike (mis-lik') v.t. and i. to dislike;—n. dislike.
                                                                                    mismanage (mis-man4j) v.t. and i. to manage ill.
   misfaith (mis-fath') n. distrust.
   misfeasance (mis-fē'zans) n. [O.F. fr. L. minus, less, and facere, do] a trespass; a wrong done; a misuse of lawful authority.
                                                                                     mismanagement (mis-man<sup>1</sup>ij-ment) n. mismanagem (mis-man<sup>1</sup>i-jer) n. one that mismanages
    misfit (mis-fit') n. a bad fit.
                                                                                     mismatch (mis-mach') v.t. to match unsuitably.
   misform (mis-form') v.t. to put into an ill shape.
                                                                                    MISMetre (mis-më-ter) v.t. to spoil the metre of.
  misfortune (mis-for-tūn) n. ill fortune; mishap; mischance.
                                                                                    misname (mis-nām') v.t. to call by the wrong name.
  misgive (mis-giv') v.t. to fill with doubt.
                                                                                   misnomer (mis-no'mer) n. [O.F. mes, hadly, and nommer, to name] a wrong or inapplicable name or title.

misogamist (mis-sog-a-mist) n. [G. miscin, to hate, and numos, marriage] a
  misgiving (mis-giv-ing) n. a failing of confidence; distrust.
  misgo (mis-gô') v.i. to miscarry.
  misgovern (mis-guv'ern) v.t. to govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.
                                                                                   hater of marriage.
                                                                                   misogamy (mi-sog-a-mi) n. hatred of marriage.
 misgovernment (mis-guy-eru-ment) n. ill administration of public or
                                                                                  misogynist (mi-sog-i-nist, mi-sog-i-nist) n. [G. gan-7, woman] a woman-hater, misogyny (mi-sog-i-n, mi-soj-i-ni) n. hatred of the female sex.
 misgrowth (mis-groth') n. unnatural growth.
                                                                                   misologist (mi-sol-o-jist) n. [G. miseen, to hate, and logos, reason] a hater of reason, misology (mi-sol-o-ji) n. hatred and despair of reason.
 misguidance (mis-gī²dans) n. bad direction or advice.
 misguide (mis-gid') v.t. to direct ill.
                                                                                  misoneism (mis-ō-nē'zizm) n. [G. neos, new]
 mishallowed (mis-hal'ōd) a. devoted to bad uses.
                                                                                   misperception (mis-per-sep-shun) n. defective perception.
 mishandle (mis-han'dl) v.t. to maltreat.
                                                                                  mispersuasion (mis-per-swa/zhun) n. a false persuasion; wrong opinion. mispickel (mis-pik-el) n. [Ger.] arsenical iron pyrites.
 mishap (mis-hap') n. ill chance; accident; mis-
fortune.
 mishappen (mis-hap-n) v.i. to happen ill.
                                                                                  misplace (mis-plas) r.t. to place wrongly; to
 mishmash (mish-mash) n. [mash, a mixture] a medley.

Mishna (mish-na) n. [H.] a collection of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture.
                                                                                  misplacement (misplacing.) n. the act of misplacing.
                                                                                  mispleading (mispleading) n. an error in pleading.
 Mishnic (mish-nik) a. pertaining to the Mishna.
                                                                                   mispoint (mis-point') v.t. to punctuate wrongly.
 misimprove (mis-im-proov') v.t. to misapply.
 misinfer (mis-in-fer') v.t. to infer wrongly.
                                                                                   mispractice (mis-prak-tis) n. bad practice.
misinform (mis-in-form') n.t. to give erroneous information to.
misinformation (mis-in-for-mā'shun) n. wrong information; false
                                                                                  misprint (mis-print') v.t. to print wrong ;-n. an error in printing.
                                                                                  misprision (mis-prish un) n. [O.F. fr. mis and L. prehamlere, take] concealment of
                                                                                  a treasonable or telenious act without consenting to it;
                                                                                 misprize (mis-priz) v.t. [O.F. fr. ms. and L. pretium, price] to slight; to despise.

mispronounce (mis-pri-nouns) v.t. and i. to pronounce erroneously, mispronunciation (mis-pri-nouns) i.t. and i. to pronounce erroneously, mispronunciation (mis-pri-nouns-si-ai-shun) n. wrong or improper
misinformer (mis-in-for-mer) n. one that
misintelligence (mis-in-i 1-jens) n. wrong information.
misinterpret (mis-in-ter-pret) v.t. to interpret erroneously.
misinterpretable (mis-in-ter-pre ta-bl) a. liable to be misunder-
                                                                                  pronunciation.
                                                                                  misproportion (mis-pru-por'shun) v.t. to proportion badly.
misquotation (mis-kwō-tā'shun) n. an erroneous quotation; act of
stood.
misinterpretation (mis-in-ter-pre-tā-shun)
misinterpreter (mis-in-ter-pre-ter) n. one that interprets wrongly.

misjoinder (mis-join-ter) n. a joining in one suit or action, of parties that should
                                                                                  citing incorrectly.
                                                                                  misquote (mis-kwōt') v.t. to cite incorrectly.
                                                                                  misrate (mis-rāt') v.t. to put a wrong value on.
not be joined [Law].
misjudge (mis-juj') v.t. and i. to judge wrongly.
                                                                                  misread (mis-red') v.t. to misinterpret.
misjudgment (mis-juj-ment) n. a wrong or unjust determination.
                                                                                  misreckon (mis-rek'n) v.t. to reckon or compute wrongly.
                                                                                  misreckoning (mis-rek-n-ing)n. an erroneous misrelate (mis-re-lāt) v.t. to relate falsely or inaccurately.
miskin (mis'kin) n. a small bagpipe.
misknow (mis-no') v.t. to know imperfectly.
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misrelation (mis-re-la'shun) n. erroneous relation.

misreport (mis-re-port) v.t. and i. to report incorrectly;—n. an erroneous report. misrepresent (mis-rep-re-zent') v.t. to represent falsely.

misrepresentation (mis-rep-re-zen-tā' shun) n. a false or erroneous representation.

misrepute (mis - re - pūt') v.t. to estimate wrongly.

misrule (mis-rooi) n. disorder; misgovernment; unjust domination; -v.t. and i. to rule

badly. Lord of misrule, see lord.

miss (mis) n. [contr. of mistress] a young woman or girl; a title of address for an unmarried

miss (mis) v.t. [A.S. missan] to fail of hitting, reaching, attaining, or finding; to do without; to pass by; to feel the want of;—v.i. to fail to hit;—n. loss; want; failure to hit of reach.
missal (mis-al) n. [Late L. missale, a mass-book, fr. missa, mass] the R.C. mass-book.

MISSAV (mis-sā') v.t. to utter amiss; to slander.

missel (mis'1) n. [A.S. mistel, mistletoe] the missel-thrush, the largest European thrush. missend (mis-send') v.t. to send amiss or incorrectly.

misserve (mis-serv') v.t. to serve unfaithfully.

misshape (mis-shap') v.t. to shape ill; to deform.

missile (mis-il) a. [L. fr. mittere, pp. missus, send] capable of being thrown;—n. a weapon thrown, or intended to be thrown.

missing (mis-ing) a. lost; absent: wanting. Missing-link, a form of life supposed to have existed between two types assumed to be related.

mission send act of sending, or state of being sent; commission; errand; duty; persons sent; a station, residence, or organization of missionaries.

missionary (mish-un-ar-i) n. one sent on a religion;—a. pertaining to missions.

missioner (mish-un-er)n. an envoy; a missionary; one in charge of special religious or

mission services.

mission services.

missishness (mis'ish-nes) n. silly affectation; primness.

missive (mis'iy) a. (L. mittere, pp. missus, send] intended to be sent; missile;—n. that which is sent; a message; (Scots Law) a letter respecting a hargain, purchase, or lease, interchanged between two parties, one offering and the other accepting, which constitutes a valid contract.

misspell (mis-spel') v.t. to spell wrong.

misspelling (mis-spelling) n. a wrong spelling. misspend (mis-spend') v.t. to spend amiss; to sounder.

misstate (mis-stat') v.t. to state wrongly; to give an erroneous account of. misstatement (mis-stat/ment) n. an incorrect statement.

misstav (mis-stā') v.i. to miss stays [Naut.].

missuit (mis-sūt') v.t. to become ill.

missy (mis-i) a. like a miss; sentimental;—n. a dim. of miss, a young girl.

mist (mist) n. [A.S., gloom, darkness] visible watery vapour at or near the surface of the earth; that which dims or darkens;—v.t. to cloud; to cover with mist;—v.i. to rain in very fine drops. Mist-bow, a white rainhow seen in mist. Mist-rick, a dense mist. Scotch mist, a heavy mist; rain.

mistakable (mis-tāk') v.t. [Tel. mis, wrongly, and take one person or thing for another:—v.i. to err in opinion or judgment;—n. an error in opinion, judgment, conduct, etc.

conduct, etc.

mistaken (mis-tāk'n) a. guilty of a mistake; erroneous; incorrect.

mistakenly (mis-tāk-n-li) adv. by mistake.

mister (mis-ter) n. sir; master, a title of any adult male, written in the abbreviated form Mr.

misterm (mis-term') v.t. to designate wrongly.

mistful (mist-fool) a. dimmed with, or as with, mist.

mistic (mistik) n. [Sp. fr. A. mestah, a plane] a coasting vessel between a xebec and a felucca, used in the Mediterranean.

mistily (mis'ti-li) adv. darkly; obscurely; vaguely. mistimed (mis-tīmd') a. unreasonable; inappropriate.

mistiness (mis'ti-nes) n. misty state.

mistitle (mis-ti-tl) v.t. to call by a wrong title or name.

mistletoe (mis-l-tō, miz-l-tō) n. [A.S. mistletlān] plant of the genus Viscum, bearing small yellow-green flowers, and white glutinous berries.

mistlike (mist'lik) adv. in the manner of a mist.
mistral (mistral) n. [L. magister, north-west wind that blows over the

Gulf of Lions. mistranslate (mis-trans-lāt')

mistranslation (mis-trans-la'shun) n. an erroneous translation.

mistress (mis'-tres) n. [O.F. maistresse, fr. authority; the female head of a family, a school, etc.; a female owner; a woman loved and courted: a sweetheart; a concubine: a title of address, pronounced Mis'is and written Mrs. erroneously.

mistrial (mis-trī-al) n. a false or crroneous trial.

mistrust (mis-trust') n. want of confidence; -v.t. to suspect; to doubt. mistrustful (mis-trust'fool) a. wanting confidence.

mistrustfully (mis-trust'fool-i) adv. with suspicion or doubt. mistrustfulness (mis-trust'-fool-nes) n.

mistrustless (mis-trust-les) α. unsuspicious.

mistryst (mis-trīst') v.t. to disappoint by failing to keep an engagement.

mistune (mis-tūn') v.t. to tune erroneously.

mistutor (mis-tū-tur) v.t. to instruct amiss.

misty (mis'ti) a. overspread with mist; dim;

misunderstand (mis-un-der-stand) v.t. to misconceive; to mistake. misunderstanding (mis-un-der-stan-ding)
n. mistake of meaning;

disagreement ; slight quarrel.

misusage (mis-ū-zij) n. ill usage; abuse.

misuse (mis-uz') v.t. to use improperly; to treat ill. misuse (mis-ūs') n. improper use; evil or cruel

misventure (mis-ven'tūr) n. a misadventure.

misworship (mis-wur-ship) n. false worship.

miswrite (mis-rīt') v.t. to write incorrectly.

miswrought (mis-rawt') a. badly constructed. misy (mis-i, mi-si) n. [F. fr. G. misu] a hydrons sulphate of iron.

MISVOKE (mis-yōk') v.t. to yoke improperly.

mite (mīt) n. [A.S. mīte] a minute insect; -[O.D.] a very small coin, one-twelfth of a penny; anything very small

Mithra, Mithras (mithira, ras) n. [Old Per.] the Persian god of light. mitigable (mitigable alleviated.

mitigant (mit'i-gant) a. tending to mitigate;

mitigate (mit²-i-gāt) v.t. (L. mitis, mild, and mitigate (mit²-i-gāt) v.t. (L. mitis, mild, and mitigate; to make less rigorous; to reduce in amount, as a penalty; to allay. mitigation (mit-i-gā²-shun) n. alleviation; abatement.

mitigative (mit-i-gā-tiv) a. lenitive.

mitigator (mit'i-gā-tur) n. one who, or that which, mitigates.

mitrailleuse (me-tra-yaz) n. [F. fr. O.D. mite, a small coin] a breech-loading machine-gun for the rapid discharge of numerous small missiles.

mitral (mī'tral) a. pertaining to, or like, a mitre.

mitre (mī-ter) n. [G. mitra, head-band] a head-dress worn by bishops, cardinals, etc.; the dignity of a bishop, abbot, etc.; an angle of 45; -v.t. to adorn with a mitre; to unite at an angle of 45. ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

Mitre-wheels, a pair of bevel wheels, of equal diameter, working into each other, usually at right angles, and serving to transfer motion from one plane to another

mitred (mī²terd) a. wearing a mitre; joined or cut at an angle of 45°.

mitriform (mi'tri-form) a. conical [Bot.].

mitten, mitt (mit'n, mit) n. Mitre-wheels. [10.F. mittaine] a cover for the hand, without divisions for the fingers, the thumb alone having a separate division; a covering for the wrist and Mitre-wheels.

mittimus (mit-i-mus) n. [L., we send] a warrant remove a suit or record from one court to another.

mitu (mit-tū, mit-ū) n. [Braz.] a bird of the turkey species, found in South America.

mity (mī'-ti) a. having, or abounding with, mites.

mix (miks) v.t. [A.S. miscian] to unite; to blend in a mass; to mingle; to join; to associate; -v.t. to become united or blended promiscuously; to be joined.

mixable (mik'sa-bl) a. capable of being mixed.

mixedly (mik'sed-li) adv. in a mixed manner.

mixen (mik'sn) n. [A.S.] a dunghill.

mixtilineal, mixtilinear (miks-ti-lin' E-al, -ar) u. [L. mixtus, mingled, and linea, line] consisting of lines partly straight, partly curved.

mixture (miks-tur) n. art of mixing, or state of being mixed; that which is mixed or

mizzen, mizen (miz-n) n. [F. fr. L. medius, middle] the hindmost of the fore-and-aft sails of a vessel. Mizzen-mast, the aftermost mast in a three-masted vessel. Mizzen-rigging,

the rigging of the mizzen-mast.

mizzle (miz-l) v.i. [mist] to rain in very fine drops;
to steal away; n. fine rain.

mizzly (miz-li) a. drizzling; misty.

mizzy (miz-i) n. a quagmire.

mnemonic (nē-mon'ik) a. [G. mnēmōn, mindful] assisting the memory.

mnemonics (nē-mon'iks) n. a system of precepts and rules to assist the memory.

moa (mō'a) n. [Maori] a bird of the genus Dinarius.

moan (mon) n. [A.S. mann, to moan] a low groan or audible expression of pain, suffering, or grief;—v.t. to lament;—v.i. to utter moans.

moanful (mon'fool) a. expressing sorrow.

moanfully (mon'fool-i) adv. with lamentation.

moat (mot) n. [O.F. mote, a dike, trench] a deep trench round a castle or other fortified place;

mob (mob) n. [D.] a mob-cap; a cap worn by women, which conceals all the hair and passes under the chin.

mob (mob) n. [contr. of L. mobile vulgus, the fickle common people a gathering or concourse of people (often with the sense of unlawful, disorderly, or riotous); the populace; a rabble;—v.t. to attack in a disorderly crowd; to follow with a crowd. **Mob law**, lynch law.

mobbish (mob'ish) a. like a mob; tumultuous.

mobby (mol'si) n. [W. Ind.] the juice of apples and peaches distilled to make apple or peach

mobile (mō'bil) a. [L. mobilis, movable, fickle, fr. movere, move] easily moved.
mobility (mō-bil-i-ti) n. readiness to move or change.

mobilization (mobilizing. n. the act of mobilizing.

mobilize (mobi-i-līz) v.t. and i. to prepare for active service.

mobocracy (mob-ok-ra-si) n. [E. mob and G. kratein, to rule] rule or ascendancy of the mob.

moccasin (mok'a-sin) n. [a N. Amer. Indian word] a shoe or cover for the foot, made of deer-skin or other soft leather; venomous serpent of the

United States.

United States.

mock (mok) r.t. [O.F. mocquer] to deride; to laugh at; to imitate in contempt; to elude; to disappoint; -r.i to make sport; to jeer; -n. ridicule; derision; -a. imitating reality, but not real; false; counterfeit. Mock lead, or mock ore, blende. Mock moon, a paraselene. Mock nightingale, the black-cap. Mock sun, a parhelion. Mock turtle, a soup made of calf's head, yeal, etc.

mocker (mok'er) n. one that mocks; a scoffer.

mockery (mok'er-i) n. the act of mocking; derision; ridicule; scorning or scoffing; an object of sport; a counterfeit action or profession; deception.

mocking (moking) n derision; insult. Mockingof N. America, remarkable for its
exact imitations of the notes of other

birds.

mockingly (moking-li) adv. derision.

modal (nodal) a. relating to the modal mode or form. Modal proposition, one that affirms or denies under some qualification.

modalism (m6 dal - izm) notalism the doctrine of

modalist (modal-ist) n. one that regards the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost as different manifestations of the same Being.

Mocking-bird.

modality (mō-dal'-i-ti) n. quality of being modal.

mode (mod) n. [L. modus, measure, manner] manner; method; plan; way; custom.
model (mod-el) n. a miniature form or likeness; anything to be imitated; a pattern; an example; a standard of comparison; one that poses for a sculptor or painter; -v.t. to plan or form after a pattern; to form in model; -v.i. to make a model.

modeller (mod'el-er) n. one that models.

modelling (mod-el-ing) n. the making of a model for a work of art.

modena (mo-de-na) n. [Modena, Italy] a shade of crimson.

Fate, far, ado; mē, her; mīne; nūte; tūne; moon.

moderate (mod'e-rat) a. [L. modus, measure] restrained; temperate; holding a mean or middle place; not violent or excessive; nuclium; average:—n. one moderate in opinion or action;—(mod-e-rāt) v.t. to restrain from excess of any kind; to keep within bounds; to qualify;—v.i. to become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense; to preside as moderator.

moderately (mod'e-rat-li) udv. in a moderate

moderateness (mod'e-rat-nes) n. modera-

moderation (moderating; state or quality of being moderate; freedom from excess; frugality; $-\nu L$ the first public examination for degrees at Oxford University.

moderatism (mod'e-ra-tizm) n. moderate in opinion.
moderato (mod'e-ra-tizm) n. moderate in opinion.
moderato (mod'e-ra-tizm) n. moderate time [Mus.].
moderator (mod'e-ra-tur) n. one that, or that which, moderates; one that presides over a meeting, esp. a Presbyterian church court; one that superintends university examinations for degrees and honours. Moderator-lamp, one in which there is a contrivance for regulating the supply of oil to the wick.

moderatorship (moderator.) n. the office of a moderator. (modern for the present time; not ancient; recent; novel;—n. a person of modern times.

modernism (mod'er-nizm) n. modern practice; a thing of recent date.

modernist (mod'er-nist) n. one that admires the modernness (mod'er-nes) n. modern quality; recentness.

modernization (mod-er-ni-zā'-shun) n. act of modernization (mod-er-ni-zā'-shun) n. act of modernize (mod'-er-niz) v.t. to cause to conform to recent or present usage or taste.

modernizer (mod'-er-ni-zer) n. one that modest (mod'-er-ni-zer) n.

due limits of propriety or decency; not forward or bold; not boastful or arrogant; decent; chaste; virtuous; moderate.

modestly (mod-est-li) adv. in a modest manner. modesty (mod-est-i) n. quality of being modest; absence of self-confidence, arrogance, and presumption; purity of conduct or thought. Modestypiece, narrow face formerly worn over the bosom. modicum (mod-i-kum) n. [L.] a little; a small quantity.

modifiable (mod-i-fi-a-bl) a. admitting of being modified.

modification (mod-i-fi-ku-shun) n. act of manner; modified shape or condition.

modificatory (mod-i-fi-kā-tur-i) a. modifying.

modifier (modifies, modify (modifies, modify (modifies, modify (modifies, modify to change the form of; to vary; to moderate; to qualify.

modilion (mo-dil'yun) n. [L. modulus] the enriched bracket generally found under the corona of the Corinthian and composite orders.

modiolar (mo-di'u-lar) a. [L. modius, bushel] shaped like a bushel measure.

modiolus (mo-di²u-lus) n. the central pillar round which the cochlea of the ear winds. modish (mo'dish) a. according to the mode; fashionable.

modishly (mo'dish-li) adv. fashionably.

modishness (modish-nes) n. state or quality of being modish; affectation of the fashion.

modist (mō'dist) n. one that follows the mode or fashion.

modiste (mô-dēst') n. a milliner or dressmaker.

modulate (mod'ū-lāt) v.t. [L. modulus, measure] to adjust; to adapt; to regulate; to yary or inflect in a natural, customary, or musical manner; to change the key of;—v.i. to pass from one key into another.

modulation (mod it lateshum) n. the act of modulating; the state of being modulated; modulated sound.

modulator (mod²-lā-tur) n. one that, or that which, modulates; a chart of the modulation in the tonic sol-fa system.

module (modul) n. a model: [Arch.] the size of some one part, as the diameter or semi-diameter of the base of a shaft, taken as a unit of measure by which the proportions of other parts of the

composition are regulated.

modulus (mod'ū-lus) n. a number, coefficient, or quantity, that measures a force, function, or effect.

modus (mô-dus) n. [L.] a compensation in lieu of tithes.

moellon (mô-el-lon) n. [L. medius, middle]
rubble-stone set in mortar, used in mason work for filling-in.

Mæsogothic (më-sö-goth-ik) a. rertaining to the Mæsogoths or their language;

n. their language.
n. (mo-fet') n. [L. mephitis, noxious exhalamofette (mo-fet') n. [L. mephitis] n. [L. me

moff (mof) n. a thin silk fabric from the Caucasus.

Mogul (mō-gul') n. a Mongolian. The Great Mogul, the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols in the 16th century.

mohair (mō/hār) n. [A.] the hair of the Angora goat; a fabric made from this material, or in imitation of it.

Mohammedan (mo-ham'e-dar) a. pertain-mg to Mohammed or to Mohammedanism:—n. a follower of Mohammed; an adherent of Mohammedanism.

Mohammedanism n the religion of n. Mohammed.

Mohammedanize (mō-ham'-e-dan-īz) v.t. medanism.

Mohawks, Mohocks $(m\tilde{o}'$ hawks,-hoks) North American Indians: ruflians that infested the streets of London in the 17th century.

mohr (mor) n. [A.] a West African antelope.

mohur (mo'hur) n. [Per.] a gold coin of British India (15 rupees).

moider (moi-der) v.t. [Old Low Ger.] to confuse; to spend in toil — v.i. to drudge.

moidore (moi-dor) n. [Pg. fr. I. moneta, money] a gold coin of Portugal, valued at £1 78.

sterling.

moiety (moi'e-ti) n. [F. fr. L. medius, middle] the moil (moil) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. modlis, soft] to moisten; moil (moil) v.t. [o.F. fr. L. modlis, soft] to moisten; to fatigue;—v.i. to labour; to

toil; to drudge.

moineau (moi'nō) n. [F. fr. L. musca, fly] a small, flat hastion [Fort.].

moire (mwar) n. [F. fr. A.] watered silk; a clouded or watered appearance on metals or textile fabrics. Moire antique, a watered silk of conventional antique pattern.

moist (moist) a. [O.F. fr. L. musetus, new] moderately wet; damp; humid.

moisten (mois-n) v.t. to make damp; to wet slightly.
moistener (mois-ner) n. one that, or that which, moistener.

moistness (moist-nes) n. dampness; humidity.

moisture (mois'tūr) n. moistness.

moistureless (mois 'tūr - les) a. destitute of moisture.

molar (moʻlar) n. [L. mola, mill] a grinding tooth;
—a. having power to grind.
molar (moʻlar) a. [L. moles, great mass] pertaining to a mass.

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molasse (mu-las') n. [L. mollis, soft] a soft, tertiary sandstone.

molasses (mu-las'ex) n. [Pg. fr. L. mel, honey] the viscid, uncrystallizable syrup which drains from sugar in the process of manufacture.

mole (möl) n. [A.S. māl] a spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the human body.

mole (möl) n. [L. moles] a mound or massive work formed of large stones at the mouth of a port, to defend it from the violence of the waves.

mole (möl) n. [A.S. molde, soil] a small, insect-eating manmal with minute eyes and very soft fur (from its burrowing habits it is called a mouldwarp or mouldturner). Mole-cast, a little elevation of earth thrown up by a mole. Mole-cricket, a burrowing insect. Mole-eyed, having small or had eyes. Mole-rat, a burrowing rodent. burrowing rodent.

molecular (mō-lek-ū-lar) a. belonging to, or consisting of, molecules; resulting

molecularity (mo-lek-u-lar-i-ti) n. molecular condition or character.

molecular (mol'e-ka) n. [L. moles, mass, heap] the smallest portion of a substance that can exist in a free state and manifest all the properties of the substance.

molendinaceous (mo-len-di-nā'-shus) a. [L. molere, grind] like the sails of a windmill.

molendinary (mo-len-di-na-ri) a. relating to a moleskin (mol'skin) n. a kind of fustian with a smooth surface.

molest (mu-lest') v.t. [L. molestus, troublesome, of. molar] to trouble; to render uneasy; to annoy

molestation (mol-es-tā/shun) n. act of molesting; disturbance; annoyance.

molester (mu-les'ter) n. one that molests.

Molinism (moli-nizm) n. the doctrine of Luis Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, that the efficacy of divine grace depends on the consent of the will. mollah (mol-a) n. [A. maulā, judge, master, patron] one of the higher order of Turkish ecclesiastical judges; a Turkish title of respect given to various religious dignitaries.

mollifiable (moli-fi-qu) a. (L. mollire, ppr. molliens, soften] emollient.

mollifiable (moli-fi-q-ld) a. capable of being softened.

mollification (moli-fi-kā'-shun) n. act of mollifier (moli-fi-qu) n. one that, or that which, mollifies.

mollify (mol-1-fi) v.t. [L. mollis, soft, and facere, make] to make soft or tender; to assuage;

to appease; to pacify,
mollusc (mol'usk) n. [L. molluscus, soft] an
invertebrate animal, having a soft, fleshy, body,
molluscan (moluskan)
a, pertaining

molluscous (mo - lus' kus)a. moluscan.

Molluses.

Moluscan.

Moloch (mō'lok) n. [H., king] the deity of the Mumonites, to when human sacrifices were offered; an Australian lizard.

molten (mōl'to) pp. of the verb melt;—a. made of melted metal.

molto (mol'to) udv. [It. fr. L. multus, much] very [Mus.].

moly (mō'li) n. [G. mōlu] wild garlic; a fabulous of Cirec.

molybdate (mu-lib'dat) n. a salt of molybdic acid.

molybdenite (mu-lib'de-nīt) n. [G. molubdos, lead-like ore consisting of molybdenum and sulphur.

molybdenous (mu-lib'de-nus) a. pertaining to molybdenum. (mu-lib'de-num) n. a rare molybdenum (mu-lib'de-num) n. a rare

molybdic (mu-lib-dik) a. pertaining to, or derived from, molybdenum.

moment (mo'ment) n. [L. momentum, fr. movere, mover] a minute portion of time; an instant; importance; an essential element; the measure of a force by its effect in causing rotation.

momentarily (mo'men-tu-ri-li) adv. for momentarily a moment; from moment to

moment.

momentariness (mō-men-ta-ri-nes) n. state of being momentary.
momentary (mō-men-ta-ri) n. done in a moment ; continuing only a moment. momently (mo-ment-li) adv. for a moment; in a moment; every moment.

momentous (mo-men-tus) a. of consequence; important.

momentously (mo-men'-tus-li) adv. to a momentous degree.

momentousness (mō-men-tus-nes) n. importance; weight.
momentum (mō-men-tum) n. the quantity of the mass by the velocity of a body; moving force; impetus; essential element.

momier (moni-ier) n. [F., a mummer] a term of reproach applied to the seceders from the Swiss national church in 1818.

monachal (mon'a-kal) a. [G. monos, alone] monachism (mon'a-kizm) n. the system of monastic life; monastic characteristics.

monad (mon'ad) n. an ultimate atom; an unextended, indivisible, indestructible unit; an elementary organism; an atom, radicle, or element, with a combining power of one.

monadelphous (mon-a-del-fus) a. [G. monos, having the stamens united by the filaments into one bundle [Bot.]

monadic, monadical (mu-nad-ik, -i-kal)a. a monad.

monadism (mon'a-dizm) n. a theory of monads, or a philosophical system based on such a theory; the application in physical science of the conception of the monad.

monandrian, monandrous (mo-nan' dri - an. -drus) a. [G. monos, single, and aner, andros, man] having one stamen [Bot.]; having one male or husband.

monandry (monandri) n. the practice of having only one husband.

monarch (monark) n. [G. monos, alone, and archein, to rule a sole ruler; a sovereign; an emperor, king, prince, or chief; one superior to all others of the same kind; -a. supreme.

monarchal (mu-nar-kal) a. suiting a monarch; imperial. monarchic, monarchical (mu nar kik, -ki-

kal) a. vested in a single ruler; pertaining to monarchy or a monarch. monarchism (mon'ar-kizm) n. the principles of monarchy; preference for

monarchy.

monarchy:
monarchist (mon'ar-kist) n. an advocate of monarchy (mon'ar-ki) n. government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a single person; a kingdom; an empire.
Limited or constitutional monarchy, one in which the monarch is addicated a constitution, which may be may be a the monarch is subject to a constitution, which may be written or unwritten

monasterial (mon-as-tē'ri-al) a. pertaining to a monastery.

monastery (mon'as-tē-ri) n. [G. monastēs, a monk, fr. monos, alone] a house of religious retirement.

monastic, monastical (mu - nas 'tik, di) a. pertaining to monasteries, or to monks and nuns; recluse.

monastically (mu-nas-ti-kal-i) adv. in a retired manner; in the manner of monks.

monasticism (mu-nas'ti-sizm) n. monachism. monastikon (mu-nas'ti-kon) n. a book relating to monasteries.

monaul (mu-naw') n. [E. Ind.] the Impeyan pheasant.

monaulos (mu-naw-los) n. [G.] the Greek single-reeded flute.

Monday (mun-dib) n. [A.S. mönan daeg, day of the moon] the second day of the week.

monetary (nun'e-ta-ri) a. [L. moneta, money pertaining to, or consisting of, money.

monetization (mun-e-ti-zā'shun) n. the act of nunctizing.

monetize (nun'e-tiz'v n.t. to recognize as money; to form into coin.

money (mun'i) n. [O.F. moneic, fr. L. moneta money, cf. mint] coin; stamped metal used as the medium of commerce; paper currency; bank notes; bills, etc.; wealth; riches. Money-broker, money-changer, a broker that deals in money. Money-making, prolitable; lucrative. Money-market, the transactions of the Stock Exchange. Money-order, an order for money, issued at one post-office and payable at transactions of the Stock Exchange. Money-order, an order for money, issued at one post-office and payable at another. Money-scrivener, a money-broker. Money-spinner, a small spider. Money's-worth, anything valuable; full value. Value of money the interest charged for the use of loanable capital; the purchasing power of money.

moneyed, monied (mun'id) a. having of money; consisting of

monever (mun'i-cr) n. a minter; a banker.

moneyless (mun'i-les) a. destitute of money.

moneywort (mun'i-wurt) n. an evergreen trailing plant, named from its

monger (mung'ger) n. [A.S. mangere, a merchant, monger fr. L. mange, dealer] a trader; a dealer. Mongol, Mongolian (mongeol, mongol, mongolian) a. relating to Mongolia or the Mongols; -n. a native of Mongolia. mongoose, mungoose (mong 1 goos, mung-goos) n.

[Marathi] an ichneumon of India.

mongrel (mung grel) a. [A.S. mang, mixture, cf.

mingle] of a mixed breed; hybrid;—n.

anything of a mixed breed.

mongrelism (mung-grel-izm) n. mixture of different breeds.

mongrelize (mung greel iz) v.t. to make moniliform (mo-nil-i-form) a. [L. monile, neeklace, and forma, form] re-

sembling a string of beads.

monism (monism) n. [G. monos, single] any theory that seeks to explain varied phenomena by a single principle; monogenesis.

MONISTIC (mo-nis'tik) a. pertaining to monism.

monition (mo-nish'un) n. [Fr. fr. L. monere, warning; information; notice.

monitive (mon'i-tiv) a. admonitory.

monitor (mon'i-tur) n. one that admonishes; a pupil appointed to look after other pupils; a heavily armoured ironclad; a genus of lizards.

monitorial (mon-i-to-ri-qi) n. pertaining to a monitorial (monitor; conducted or taught by

monitors

monitorially (mon-i-tō'ri-al-i) adv. in a monitory (mon'i-tu-ri) a giving admonition; warning;—n. warning; admonition.

monitress (mon'i-tres) n. a female monitor.

monk (mungk) n. [G. monos, alone] one of a religious community inhabiting a monastery, and bound by vows to a life of cellbacy and religious exercises; impression from types that have received too much ink.

monkery (mung'ker-i) n. monastic usage or customs.

monkey (mungki) n. [It. monna (a contr. of madonna), fr.

L. mea domina, my lady] an ape, baboon, marmoset, etc.; a name of contempt or of slight kindness; a small pile-driv-ing machine; a sum of ±500. Monkey-block, a small single



Monkey-Dock, a small single
block strapped with a swivel.

Monkey-boat, a small boat
used in the London docks.

Monkey-jacket, a thick
pea-jacket. Monkey-puzzle, the Chili pine. Monkeywrench, a wrench or spanner
having a movable jaw.

monkeyism (mung'ki-izm) n. resemblance to a monkey in

Monkey-wrench.

disposition or actions. monkhood (mungk-hood) n. character or habits of a monk.

monkish (mung-kish) a. like a monk; monastic. monk's-hood (mungks'hood) n. a herbaceous plant of the genus Aconitum,

extremely poisonous. monobasic (mon-u-bā'sik) a. [G. monos, single, and basis, base] having one equiva-

lent of base [Chem.].

monoblepsis (mon-u-blep'sis) n. [G. monos, single, and biepsis, sight] a condition of vision in which it is more distinct when only one eye is used [Path.].

monocarpous (mon-u-kar-pus) a. [G. karpos, and dying after fructification, as wheat.

monocephalous (mon-sef-a-lus) a. [G. karpos, and dying after fructification, as wheat.

monocephalous (mon-sef-a-lus) a. [G. karpos, head] having only

one head.

monoceros (mu-nos'e-ros) n. [G. monos, single, and keras, horn] a one-horned animal.

monochlamydeous (mon-u-kla-mid'e-us) a. [G. chlamus, cloak]

having a single perianth [Bot.] a. [G. chordē, string] monochord (mon-u-kord) n. [G. chordē, string] an instrument consisting of one string only, for experimenting upon the mathematical relations of musical sounds.

monochromatic (mon - u - krō - mat'ik) a. presenting rays of light of one colour only.

monochrome (mon'u-krōm) n. [G. monos, single, and chrōma, colour] a painting with a single colour.

monocle (mon-u-kl) n. [G. monos, single, and L. coulus, eye] a single eye glass.
monoclinal (mon-u-kli-nal) n. [G. monos, single, and klinein, to bend] dipping in

one direction [Geol.].

one direction [Geol.].

monoclinic (mon-u-klin'-ik) a. having one of the axes obliquely inclined [Min.].

monocotyledon (mon-u-kot-i-le'dun) n. a monocotyledonous plant.

monocotyledonous (mon-u-kot-i-le'dun) monocotyledonous plant.

monocotyledonous (mon-u-kot-i-le'dun) monocotyledonous (mon-u-klin'-i-le'dun) monocotyledonous (mon-u-klin

one cotyledon.

monocracy (mu-nok-ra-si) n. [G. monos, single, and kratein, to rule] government by a single person.

monocrat (mon-u-krat) n. an autocrat.

monocular, monoculous (mu-nok-u-lar, -lus) a. [L. oculus, eye] having one eye only; adapted to be used with one eye with one eye

monodactylous (mon-u-dak'ti-lus) c. [G. having only one fugation daktulos, a finger or toe] having only one finger or toe

monodist (mon'u-dist) n. one that writes or sings a monody.

monodon (mon-u-don) n. [G. odous, odontos, tooth] the narwhal.

monodrama (mon-u-dri-ma) n. a dramatic piece for a single performer. monodramatic (mon-u-dra-mat-ik)a. pertainmonodramatic (ing to a monodrama.

monody (mon'-u-di) n. [G. monos, single, and ode, song] a mournful poem in which

monouy ode, song a mournful poem in which a single mourner expresses lamentation.

monœcious (mu-ne'-shus) a. [G. oikos, house] having the staunens and pistils in different flowers on the same plant [Bot.]; hermaphrodite [Zool.].

monogamist (mu-nog'-a-mist) n. one that disallows second marriages.

monogamous (mu-nog'-a-mis) a. practising or supporting monogamy; [Zool.] having only one male. [Zool.] having only one male.

[Zool.] having only one male.

monogamy (mu-nog-a-mi) n. [G. monos, single, and gamos, marriage] the principle or practice of marrying only once: the condition of being married to only one person at a time: [Zool.] the habit of living in pairs.

monogenesis (mon-u-jen'-a-sis) n. [G. monogenesis (mon-u-jen'-a-sis) n. [G. monogenesis (mon-u-jen') n. [G. monogenesis (mon-u-glot) n. [G. glötta, tongue] using only one language.

monogram (mon'-u-gram) n. [G. monos, single, and gramma, letter] a character or

gramma, letter] a character or cipher composed of two or more letters interwoven; a picture drawn in lines without colour. monograph(mon'-n-graf)
writing a written account or
description of a single thing or

class of things.

monographer, mo-Monogram.

nographist (mu-nog'-ra-fer, -fist) n. one that writes a monograph.
monographic (mon-u-graf'-ik) n. drawn in lines without colours; pertaining to a monograph. Also monographical.
monography (mu-nog'-ra-fi) n. an outline drawing; a monograph.
monogynian (mon-u-jin'-i-an) n. [G. gunā, or stigma [Bot.].

or stigma [Bot.].

monogyny (mu-noj'-i-ni) n. a mating with only one female.
monolatry (mu-noj'-i-ri) n. [G. monos, single, and latreia, worship]

worship of one among the gods.

monolith (non'-u-lith) n. [G. lithos, stone] a pillar, column, or the like, consisting of a single stone.

mg of a single stone.

monolithic (mon-u-lith'-ik) a. formed of a monologue (mon'-5-log) n. (G. momos, single and logos, speech) a soliloquy: a poem, song, or scene composed for a single performer.

monology (mu-nol'-5-ji) n. the habit of monology (mu-nol'-5-ji) n. the habit of monology in propolegue.

dulgence in monologue.

monomania (mon-u-mā'-ni-a) n. derangement of the mind with regard

to a particular subject only.

monomaniac (non-u-mā'-ni-ak) n. a person affected by monomania; a. affected with monomania.

monomark (mon'-ō-mark) n. |G. monos, ombination of letters and numbers, serving to identify the property or products of the allottee. (Protected Trade name.)

monometallism (mon-u-met'-al-izm) n. a coinage; the economic theory that advocates such a single standard.

a single standard.

monometer (mu-nom'-e-ter) n. [G. monos, single, and metron, measure] a metre consisting of a single measure.

monometric (mon-u-net'-rik) a. having the monomial (mu-no'-ni-al) a. [G. monos, single, and L. nomen, name] consisting of a single term. n. a quantity expressed by one term only [Alg.] one term only [Alg.]

monomorphic, monomorphous (mon-u-mor'-fic, -fus) a. [G. monos, single, and morphē, form] having but a single form.

monoousious (mon-ō-ōós'-i-us) a. [G. monos, composed of a single substance.

monoparesis (mon-u-par'-c-sis) n. [G. paresis, paralysis] paresis of a single part [Path.].

monopetalous (mon-u-pet/-a-lus) a. having the petals united by their edges, so as to form a

single piece.

monophobia (mon-u-fō'-bi-a) n. and phobia, fear] morbid fear of being loft alone [l'ath.].

monophthong (mon'-of-thong) monos, alone, and phthongos, sound a single uncompounded vowel sound; a vowel digraph.

monophyllous (mu-nof'-i-lus) a. [G. phul-lon, leaf] having only one

Monopetalous

leaf; formed of one leaf.

monoplane (mon'-5-plan) n. [G. monos, single and F. plane, flat] a flying meachine supported by one plane surface; i.e. having one pair of wings.

monopolist, monopolizer (mu-nop'-n-list, -li-

zer) n. one that monopolizes

zer) n. one that monopolizes.

monopolize (mu-nop'-u-liz) v.t. to obtain possession of the whole of; to engross; to exercise an exclusive right.

monopoly (mu-nop'-u-li) n. [G. momos, alone, and polein, sell] the sole permission and power of dealing in any species of goods, or of dealing with a country or market; the subject of a monopoly; exclusive possession.

monops (mon'-ops) n. [G. momos, single, alone, and ops, an ops, an ops, a one-eyed person.

monopteral (mu-nop'-te-ral) a. shaped like

monopteron, monopteros (mu-nop'-te-ron -ros) n. [G. monos, single, and picros, wing a temple constructed of columns arranged in a circle and

constructed of columns arranged in a circle supporting a conical roof.

monorail (mon'-ō-rā) n. [G. menos, single monorail and E. ruil) a railway having cars suspended from a single rail, or running on a single rail and supported by gyroscopic balancing.

monorchism (mo-nor'-kizm) n. [G. orchis, testicle] the condition of

having only one testicle.

monorime, monorhyme $\binom{\text{mon'-u-rim}}{n}$ a set of verses, each of which has the same terminal

monosepalous (mon-u-sep'-a-lus) a. having the sepals united by their edges.

monospermous (mon-u-sper'-none) a. one seeded [Bot.].

monostich (mon'-u-stik) n. [G. monos, single, and stirlus, line, verse] a composition of one verse; a single verse.

monostrophic (mon-u-strof'-ik) a. having one strophe only; not varied in measure. monostyle (mon-'u-stil) a. conshaft; having the same style throughout [Arch.].

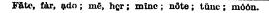
monosyllabic (mon-u-si-lab'-ik) a. con-syllable; of one syllable; monosyllable (mon'-u-sil-a-bl) n. a word of one syllable.

monotessaron (mon-u-tes'-q-ron) n. [G. monos, single, and tessares, four] a harmony of the four gospels.

monotheism (mon'-u-the-izm) n. the dooten or belief that there is

but one God.

monotheist (mon'-u-thē-ist) n. a bollover monotheistic (mon-u-thē'-is-tik) a. permonotheistic taining to monotheism.



monotocous (mu-not'-u-kus) a. [G. tokos, birth] producing one at a birth; laying

one egg [Zool.]; fruiting only once [Bot.].

monotone (mon'u-tōn) n. sameness of tone or style; a single unvaried tone or sound; the utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key or line of pitch; a composition in one strain.

monotonous (mu-not'u-nus) a. uttered in one tone or key; unvaried; uniform; dull: tiresome.

monotonously (mu-not'u-nus-li) adv. with monotony.

monotonousness (mu-not'u-nus-nes) n. monotony; sameness. monotony (mu-not-u-ni) n. [G. monos, single, and tonos, tone] uniformity of tone or sound; want of inflection or cadence in vocal utter-

or sound; want of inflection or cadence in vocal utterance; want of variety; sameness; uniformity; dull, wearisome quality or influence.

monotype (mon'o-tip) n. a machine for casting and setting printing type in individual letters; distinguished from Linotype.

Monroe doctrine (mun'ro dok'trin) n. the doctrine of the non-intervention of European powers in American affairs, announced by President Monroe, December 2, 1823.

monseigneur (mon - se - nyer') n.; pl. messeigneurs (me-se-nyer')

ff. fr. L. mens. my, and senior, elderla title of a person

[F. fr. L. meus, my, and senior, elder a title of a person of high birth or rank.

of high birth or rank.

monsieur (mo-sye') n.; pl. messieurs (me-sye') sir

monsieur (mo-sye') n.; pl. messieurs (me-sye') sir

frenchman. Monsieur de Paris, the public executioner.

monsignor (mon-sé-nyor) n. a title given to

prelates of the It.C. church, and to

certain priests attached to the papal court.

monsoon (mon-séon') n. [A. mavosim, season] a

direction, and the other half in the opposite direction.

monster (mon-ster) n. [L. monerc. warn]

quality; a prodigy; an enormity; a person of unnatural

wickedness, cruelty, and the like; e. very large.

monstrance (mon-strans) n. [L. monstrare,

show] a transparent receptacle in

which the consecrated host is shown to the people.

monstricide (mon-strisid) n. [L. monstrum

and cuedere, kill] the slaughter of

a monster.

monstrosity (mon-stros-i-ti) n. state of being monstrous; an unnatural production.

monstrous (mon'strus) a. having the qualities of a monster; abnormal; enormous;

monstrously (mon'strus-li)adv. in a monstrous manner.

monstrousness (mon'strus-nes) n. state of being monstrous.

Montanism (montanism) a Christian sect of the 2nd century, founded by Montanus, of Phrygia (it taught the near approach of Christ's second coming, and the permanence of prophecy in the church).

montant (mon-tant) n. [F. fr. L. mons, montis, hill] a thrust or pass in fencing; an upright piece or stanchion.

montefiasco (m.n-te-fi-as'kō) n. a fine wine made near Montefiascone, Italy.

Monteith (mon-tēth') n. [fr. the inventor] an ornamental punch-bowl of the 18th century.

montem (mon'tem) n. [Processus ad montem] a custom formerly observed at Eton College of going every third year to a hillock near the Bath road, and collecting salt-money from passers-by to defray the university expenses of the senior scholar.

montero (mon'tā(¬n) n. [Sp. fr. L. mons, montis, montis) a huntsman's cap, having a round

month (munth) n. [A.S. monath] one of the twelve portions into which the year is divided; the time of the revolution of the moon. A month of sundays, an indefinitely long time.

monthly (munth-li) a. continued a month, or performed in a month; done or happening

once a month, or every month;—n. a publication issued once a month;—pl. the menses;—adv. once a month. Monthly nurse, a nurse (hired usually by the month) to attend in cases of childbirth.

montmartrite (mont-mar'trīt) n. a variety of gypsum, containing calcium carbonate, found at Montmartre, in Paris.

montoir (mon-twar') n. [F. fr. L. mons, montis, hill] a stone used for aiding to mount a

horse; a horse-block.

monton (interest a mass undergoing the process of amalgamation.

monument (mon'ū-ment) n. [L. monumentum, a memorial, fr. monere, remind] anything intended to preserve the remembrance of a person, event, action, etc.; a conspicuous example.

monumental (mon-ū-men-tal) a, of, pertaining to, inscribed upon, or suitable for, a monument; serving as a monument; conspicuous. monumentally (mon-ū-men-tal-i) adv. by way of memorial; by means of monuments.

moo (moo) v.i. [Imit.] to make the noise of a cow; n. a lowing.

mood (mood) n. [L. modus] mode: [Mus.] the arrangement of the intervals in a scale; [Logic] the form of a syllogism in quantity, as universal or particular, or in quality, as affirmative or negative; [Gram. | the inflection of a verb designating the manner of our conception of an event or fact :- [A.S. mod] frame of mind; temporary state of feeling or passion; humour; morbid state of mind.

moodily (môo'di-li) adv. in a moody manner.

moodiness (móó-di-nes) n. the quality of being moody; peevishness; sullenness.

moody (móó-di) n. [A.S. mödiy] sullen; out of humour; peevish; fretful; sad; melancholy.

moon (móó-di) n. [A.S. mônu] the satellite that revolves round the carth; any secondary planet or satellite; a month; a crescent-formed outwork;—n.t. to gaze or wander about as if moonstruck. Moon-calf, a deformed creature; a dolt; a fleshy mass in the uterus. a deformed creature; a dolt; a fleshy mass in the uterus. Moon-eyed, dim-eyed. Moon-face, a full, round face. Moon-flower, white ox-eye. Moon-knife, a crescent-shaped knife used by leather-workers. Moon-seed, a plant of the genus Menispermum. Moon-stone, a nearly pellucid variety of felspar. Moon-trefoil, an evergreen shrub, a native of Italy. Moon-wort, a species of fern. Blue moon, an impossibility. moonbeam (moon-beam) n. a ray of light from the moon.

moonet (môô-net') n. a satellite.

moonglade (môôn'glàd) n. the track of moon-light on the water.

moonish (mòo'nish) α. like the moon; variable.

moonless (môon less) a. wanting, or not illumined by the moon.

moonlight (môon-lit) n. the light afforded by the moon; a. illumined by the moon; occurring during, or by, moonlight. A moonlight fitting, a tenant's quiet departure, to cheat the landlord of his rent.

moonlighter (moon-li-ter) n. one of a band agrarian outrages by night.

moonlit (móón-lit) a, illumined by the moon.

moonrise (moon-rīz) n, the rising of the moon.

moonset (moon-set) n. the setting of the moon.

moonshee, munshi (moon'she) n. [A. munshi, secretary,

tutor] an interpreter; a teacher of languages.

moonshine (moon'shin) n. the light of the moon; show without substance or reality: smuggled spirits.

moonshiner (moon shiner) n. one that pursues moonshiner (illicit traffic, as smuggling, by

moonshinv (môon'shī-ni) a. moonlight.

moonstruck (moon'struk) a. affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic.

moony (môó-nì) a. pertaining to, or resembling, the moon; bearing a crescent; silly; tipsy.

moor (môó-n) a. [A.S. mōr] an extensive waste covered with heath, and having a poor. light soil, but sometimes marshy, and abounding in peat; a heath; a fen. Moor-cock, moor-fowl the red grouse. m peat; a heath; a feh. Moor-cock, moor-fowl, the red grouse. Moor-game, grouse. Moor-hen, the water-hen; the female of the moor-cock.

Moor (môor) n. [F. more, fr. L. Moor-cock.

Moor (môor) v.t. [D.] to confine or secure, as a ship, by cables and anchors:

n.i. to be confined by cables or

v.i. to be confined by cables or

moorage (móór-ij) n. a place for mooring. mooring (mooring.) n. act of securing a ship, as by cables and anchors;—pl. the ropes, chains, cables, and anchors so employed the place where a vessel lies at anchor.



moorish (moorish) a. marshy; fenny: (Moorish) pertaining to Morocco or the Moors. moorland (moorland) n. a moor;—a. consisting of moorland.

moorstone (móor-stōn) n. granite.

moory (mòor-i) a. marshy.

moose (móós) n. [a native Indian name] an animal of the deer kind.

moot (móót) v.t. [A.S. möt, meting] to argue; to debate;—v.i. to argue or plead on a supposed cause;—a. undeceided; debatable;—n. a discussion of fictions causes by way of practice.



debatable:—n. a discussion of fictitious causes by way of practice.

Moot case, moot point, a disputable case. Moot court, a meeting to discuss a supposed case.

Mooter (moo'ter) n. a moot.

mop (mop) n. [1. mappna, napkin] a piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums, fastened to a handle, used for washing floors; a hiring-fair:—[D.] a grimace; a pouting person; a young girl; a moppet;—v.t. to rub or wipe with a mop; v.i. to make wry mouths; to fidget.

mope (mop) v.t. [D.] to make spiritless or stupid: v.t. to be dull or listless:—n. a dull, stupid person; a drone. Mope-eyed, purblind; strpid.

mopingly (mo-ping-li) adv. in a spiritless or drawny manner.

mopish (mo-pish) a. dull; spiritless; stupid.

mopish (mō'pish) a. dull; spiritless; stupid.

mopishness (mō'pish-nes) n. dulness; stupidity; dejection.
moppet (mop'et) n. [mop, a grimace] a puppet or doll made of rags; a fondling; a dear little girl.

modsey (mop'si) n. a moppet,

mopus (mō'pus) n. a mope; a drone.

mopus (mō-pus) n. a mope; a drone.

moquette (mō-ket') n. [F.] a carpet with a long loose, velvety pile.

mora (mō-ra) n. [L. mora. delay] an Italian game (it consists in guessing the number of fingers extended by one or more of the players).

moraine (mu-rān') n. [F. fr. Ger. mur. stones brought down by a glacier.

moral (mor-al) a. [L. mos, moris, manner, custom] relating to the manners, conduct, or duties of men towards each other; just; virtuous; responsible, as a being or agent; done in conformity with law, or from sense of duty, as an act; highly probable; n. the meaning or significance of a fable, a narrative, an occurrence, experience, etc.:—pl. conduct; behaviour.

Moral law, the law of conscience or duty. Moral philosophy, the science of morality. Moral sense,

Moral victory, a defeat regarded as a conscience. victory.

morale (mo-ral') n. the moral or mental condition, as of a body of men, an army, and the like.

moralist (moralist) n. a moralizer; a writer
on moral or ethical subjects; one that practises moral duties.

morality (mu-ral-i-ti) n. the doctrine or practice morality of moral duties; ethics; virtue; the quality of an action which renders it right or wrong; a kind of allegorical play in which the virtues and the vices were personified.

moralization (mor-al-ī-zā'shun) n. act of moralize (mor-al-īz) v.t. to apply to a moral purpose; to explain in a moral sense; to render moral;—v.i. to make moral reflections; to influence morals.

moralizer (mor-al- \bar{i} -zer) n, one that moralizes.

morally (mor'al-i) adv. in a moral or ethical sense; according to moral rules; virtually.

morass (moras') n. [D.] a tract of soft, wet ground; a marsh; a fen.

morat (mo'rat) n. [It. fr. I. morum, mulberry] a drink made of honey flavoured with mulberry

Moravian (mō-rā-vi-an) n. one of a religious sect called the United Brethren; a native of Moravia;—a. belonging to Moravia or the Moravians. morbid (mor-bid) a. [L. morlus, disease] not sound and healthful; diseased; siekly; relating to disease.

morbidezza (mor-bi-det-sa) n. [It.] life-like treatment of flesh in painting, engraving, or sculpture.

morbidity (mor-bid'i-ti) n. morbidness; the

morbidly (morbid-li) adv. in a morbid manner.

morbidness (mor-bid-nes) n. morbid condition.

morbiferal (mor-bif-e-ral)a. [L. morbus, disease, and ferre, to bear] bringing disease, morbific (mor-bif-ik) a. [L. morbus, disease, and facere, make] causing disease, morceau (mor-so) n. [F. fr. L. mordere, pp. morsus, to bite] a bit; a morsel; a short and simple literary or musical composition; an

extract.

morcellement (mor/scl-ment) n. compulsory division of a heritage.
mordacious (mor-da/shus) n. | L. mordere,
to bite] biting; sarcastic.
mordant (mor/dant) n. biting; serving to fix
colours;—n. any substance that serves to give fixity to dyes; any sticky matter by which gold leaf is made to adhere.

leaf is made to adhere.

mordantly (mor'dant-li) adv. in a mordant manner.

more (mor) a. [M.E. mo, more in number, fr. A.S. mara, greater] greater in amount, degree, quality, number, or the like: additional;—adv. in a greater quantity, extent, or degree; in addition; further; besides; again; n. a greater quantity, amount, or number; semething additional. To be no more, to be dead.

moreen (mu-rên') n. [F. moire, mohair] a stout woollen stuff, used for curtains, etc.

morel, morello [L. Maurus, Moor] a variety of cherry, much used for pies and preserves.

of cherry, much used for pies and preserves.

morel, moril (mo-rel, unorel, il) n. [O. H. Ger.]
an edible fungus.

morel (mu-rel') n. [L. Maurus, Moor] the common and the deadly nightshade.

moreover (mor-a-ver) adr. beyond what has been said; further: also.

morepork (mor-pork) n. [Imit. fr. its cry] a kind of owl (New Zealand).

Moresque (mor-esk') a. [F. fr. L. Maurus, Moor] Moorish; Arabesque; -n. Arabesque ornamentation.

ornamentation.

morganatic (mor-ga-nat'ik) a. [Low L. fr. Ger.]

any claim to his rank or property.

morgue (morg) w. [F.] a place where the bodies of presons found dead are exposed, that they may be claimed by their friends.

moribund (nor-i-bund) a. [L. moriri, die] at the point of death; dying.

morinel (mor-i-nel) n. [F. fr. G. mōros, silly] the dotterel.

morion (mo-ri un) n. [F.] a kind of helmet without visor or beaver.

morioplasty (mori-u-plas-ti) n. (G. moros, part, and plassein, to form restoration of lost parts [Surg.].

Morisco (mo-ris'kō) n. [Sp.] a Moorish language; the morris-dance; a morrisdancer.

Morisonianism (mor-i-sō' ni-an-izm)

n. [fr. the founder] the doctrines of the Scotch Evangelical Union.

morkin (morkin) n. [L. mors, death] an animal that has died of disease or accident. morling, mortling (morling, mortling) n. [L. mors, death] as heep

dead by disease; wool from such a sheep.

mormaer (mor-mar) n. See maormor.

Mormon (mor-mun) n. one of a sect in the United States, followers of one Joseph Smith, who claimed to work miracles, and to have found an addition to the Bible, engraved on golden plates, called the Book of Mormon.

Mormonism (mor-mun-izm) n. the doctrines, practices (esp. polygamy), etc., of the Mormons.

Wormonite (mor-mun-it) n. a Mormon.

morn (morn) n. [A.S. morgen] the first part of the day; the morning.

morning (morning) n. the early part of the day, variously understood as the earliest hours of light, the time from midnight to noon, from nours of figure, the time from manight to noon, from rising till dinner, etc.; the first or early part: a. pertaining to, or being in, the first or early part of the day. Morning-gift, a gift made to a woman by her husband the morning after marriage. Morning-land, the East. Morning-stax, the planet Venus when it shines in the morning; a weapon consisting of a spiked ball attached by a chain to a staff.

morocco (mo-rok'ō) n. [Morocco, in N. Africa] a goat or sheep skin, and tanned with sumach.

morone (no-ron) n. [L. morus, mulberry-tree] a deep crimson colour.

morose (mu-rōs') a. [L. morosus, self-willed] of a sour temper; sullen; churlish; gloomy.

morosely (mu-rōs'li) adv. in a morose manner.

moroseness (mu-rös'nes) n. morose temper.

moroxite (mu-rok-sit) n. [4. moroxos, pipe-clay] a variety of apatite.
morphean (mor-fc-qm)a, pertaining to Morpheus, the god of sleep and dreams.

morphetic (mor-fet'ik) a. relating to sleep.

morphia, morphine (mer:fi-a,-fin) n. [G. Mor, heus. the god of sleep] a vegetable alkaloid extracted from opium.

morphinism (mor-fin-izm) n. a morbid state caused by the use of morphia.

morphogenesis (mor-fo-jen-'e-sis) n. [G. morphē, ferm, and genesis,

origin] the genesis of form.

morphological (mor-fo-loj-i-kal)a. pertaining morphology (mor-fo-lo-i-j)n. [G. morphology and logos, discourse] the science

of organic form. morris, morrice (mor'is) n. [Sp. Morisco, Moorish] a dance in imitation of the Moors, performed with castanets or rattles

also left-handed) between a man of high rank and a woman of lower station, neither she nor her issue having any claim to his rank or property.

Horris-dance, a morris-dance, a morris-dance, a morris-dance, a morris-dance.

Morris-pike, a Moorish pike.

MOFFOW (mor-5) n. [A.S. morgen] morning; the next following day. **To-morrow**, the morrow: on the morrow.

MOTSE (mors) n. [Finnish] the walrus.

morse (mors) n. [L. mordere, pp. morsus, to bite] the clasp of a cope.

morsel (morsel) n. a bite; a mouthful; a small quantity; a little piece; a fragment.

mort (mort) n. (L. mors, mortis, death] a note sounded at the death of game; the skin of a sheep dead from disease.

MOS (mort) n. a salmon in its third year; a woman.

mortal (mortal) a. [L.] subject to death; human, causing death; deadly; implacable; bringing death; not venial, as $\sin ; -n$, a being subject to death; man.

mortality (mortal; death; frequency of death; death-rate; human nature.

mortalize (mortal-iz) v.t. to make mortal.

mortally (mor'tal-i) adv. in a mortal manner; in the manner of a mortal.

mortar (mortar) n. [L. mortarium.] a wide-mouthed vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance with a large bore, for throwing bombs, shells, etc., at high angles of elevation; a mix-ture of lime and sand with high angles of elevation; a mix-ture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in Mortar, used by masons to hold mortar; a water covered sundaming or

walls. Mortar-board, a board, generally square, used by masons to hold mortar; a square-crowned academic cap. mortgage (mortgaj) n. [O.F. fr. L. mortaus, of an estate in fee, granted in security of money borrowed, but redeemable on condition of repayment within a certain time;—n.t. to convey for the security of a debt; to give in security of. Mortgage-deed, a deed given by way of mortana. way of mortgage.

mortgagee (mor-gū-jē') n. one to whom a mort-

mortgager (mortgajer) n. the person that con-mortification (mortification) n. act of mortification (mortification) n. act of mortifying, or the condition of being mortified; the death of one part of an animal body while the rest continues to live; gangrene; subjection of the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body; humiliation; vexation; [Scots Law] lands given for religious or charitable purposes.

mortifier (mortifies, one that, or that which,

mortify (mortife) v.t. [L. mors, mortis, death, and facere, to make] to destroy the organic texture and vital functions of: to subdue or keep in subjection by discipline as the badily appetites, or wondly desires: to affect with vexation, chaptin, or humiliation—v.t. to lose vitality, as flesh: to practise severities and penance, from relicious motives: to be subdued.

mortise (mortis) v. [E.] a hole in a piece of timber to receive the end

of another piece made to fit it, called a tenon :- v.t. to cut or make a mortise in;

mortmain (mort-nan) n. [6].
mortmain (mort-nan) n. [6].
morus, hand) possession of lands or tenements in dead lands, or hands that can not alienate.

mortorio (mor-tō'-ri-ō) n. a sculp-tured group representing the dead Christ.

Mertise and tenon.

mortuary (mor'tū-ar-i) n. a customary gift claimed by, and due to, the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner; a burial-place;

a place for the reception of dead bodies to await burial or identification;—a. belonging to the burial of the dead.

mosaic (mō-zā-ik) n. [G. mousa, a Muse] inlaid work in which the effect of painting is produced by the use of pieces of coloured stone or other hard subcoloured stone of other hard substance;—a. pertaining to the style of work called mosaic; composed of various materials or ingredients.

Mosaic gold, bisulphide of tin.



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Mosaic.

Mosaic, Mosaical (mō-zā/ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to Moses, or to the writings and institutions ascribed to him.

mosaically (niō-zā'i-kāl-i) adv. after the manner of mosaic work.

Mosaism (mō'zā-izm) n. the Mosaic system.

mosasaurus (mō-za-saw'rus) n. [L. Mosa, the Meuse, and G. sauros, lizard] a huge marine extinct reptile of the upper chalk, found in the Maestricht beds.

moschatel (mos'ka-tel) n. [L. muscus, musk] a low glabrous herb, of a light green colour.

moschus (mos'kus) n. the musk-deer.

moselle (mō-zel') n. [F.] a light wine from the Moselle district.

Moslem (moz-lem) n. [A.] a Mohammedan;—a. moslings (moz-lings) n. pl. [norset] shawings cut moslings (moz-lings) n. pl. [norset] shawings cut off by curriers in dressing leather.

mosque (mosk) n. [A. masjid, a place of prayer] a Mohammedan place of worship. mosquito, musquito (mus ke to) n. [L. musoa, fly] a small

insect of several species, having a sharp-pointed proboscis, by which it punctures the skins of animals and sucks their blood. Mosquito-bar, mosquito-curtain, mosquito-net, most is to keep of mosquitoes.

moss (mos) n. [A.S. mees]
an acrogenous cryptogamous plant of a cellular structure, with leaves and a distinct root;—[A.S. mos, swamp] a bog: a place where neet is found:—nt to cover with



swamp a bog. a passement is found;—n.t. to cover with moss. Moss-basket, a fancy basket covered with moss. Moss-clad, moss-grown, covered or overgrown with moss. Moss-land, land abounding in peat-moss, but drier than a bog or morass. Moss-rose, a variety of rose having a moss-like unbescence on the calvx. Moss-trooper, a moss-like pubescence on the calyx. Moss-troc marauder of the English and Scottish borderland.

mossiness (mos-i-nes) n. state of being overgrown with moss.
mossy (mos-i) a. overgrown, abounding with, or like, moss.

most (nost)... [A.S. mæst] consisting of the greatest number or quantity; greatest:—adv. in the greatest or highest degree:—n. the greatest number, quantity, etc. At most, at the utmost extent.

mostly (most-li) adv. for the greatest part.

mot (mō, mot) n. [F. fr. L. muttum, a word, a mutter] a pithy or witty saying.

motacil (mot-g-sil) n. [L. movere, pp. motus, to move] a wagtail.

mote (mōt) n. [A.S. mot] a small particle; a spot; a speck.

moted (mö'ted) a. abounding in motes.

motet, motett (mö-tet') n. dim. of motto] a musical composition

moth (moth) n. [A.S.]a lepidopter-ous insect, having antenna that taper regularly to a point; that Moth. which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes, anything. Moth-eat, to eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment.



mother (muth'er) n. [A.S. mōder] a female parent; esp. a female parent of the human race; that which has produced anything; a familiar term of address to elderly women; the superior of a convent;—a. received by birth or from ancestors; natural; native; vernacular;—v.t. to adopt as a son or daughter. Mother Carey's chickens, stormy petrels. Mother-church, the church, as a good and wise teacher and guide; the church of one's choice or adoption; a parent church, from which other churches have been organized. Mother-coal, coal in which the vegetable structure is visible. Mother - country, the parent country, so called by its colonies and dependencies; the land of one's birth. Mother Hubbard, a loose, full gown worn by women. Mother-in-law, the mother of one's husband or wife. Mother-wit, sative wit; common sense.

Mother-wit, native wit; common sense.

mother (murl-er) n. (orig. mendder, fr. M.D. modder, mud] a thick, slimy substance concreted in liquids:—v.i. to become concreted, so the thick matter of liquids. Mother-liquor, mother-water, that portion of a solution which remains after certain of the dissolved substances have been precipitated.

water, that portion of a solution which remains after certain of the dissolved substances have been precipitated motherhood (murni-cr-hood) n. the state of being a mother.

mothering (muth-er-ing) n. Midlenting.

motherless (muth-er-les) a. destitute of a mother.

motherliness (murnt-gr-li-nes) n. motherly quality.
motherly (murnt-gr-li) n. pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; tender.
mothery (murnt-gr-l) n. resembling, or partaking of the nature of, mother.

mothy (moth-i) a. full of moths; eaten by moths. motif (mö^ttif) n. [F., a moving reason] a motion; a subject; a theme.
motile (mö^ttil) a. [L. movere, μμ. motus, move] capable of spontaneous motion;—u. one in

whose mind motor representations are predominant.

motility (mō-til-i-ti) n. capability of moving.

motinty (mō-til'i-ti) n. capability of moving.

motion (mō-shun) n. [F. fr. L. movere, pp. motus, movement, as opposed to rest; power to move; gait; impulse; inclination; will: evacuation of the bowels; a proposal made in a deliberative assembly or public meeting;—r.t. to guide by such a gesture;—r.t. to make a significant movement or gesture. Accelerated motion, motion whose velocity is continually increasing. Angular motion, motion as projected on a distant sphere by an observer whose eye is at the centre. Direct motion, [Astr.] motion from left to right, or from east to west. Motion in court, an application to a court in a case before it, to obtain some rule or order necessary to the progress of the action.

motionless (mō-shun-les) a. wanting motion; heing at rest.

motive (mō-tiv) a. [L. movere] causing motion; having power to move, or tending to move;—n. that which incites to action; anything moving the will; reason; cause; constraining influence; prevailing design. Motive force, force that produces motion.

motiveless (mō-tiv-les) a. having no motive.

motiveless (mō²tiv-les) a. having no motive.

motivity (mō-tiv'i-ti) n. power of producing motion; motive; energy.

motley (mot'il) a. [Bav. matte. curds] variegated in colour; diversified; heterogeneous;—n. a parti-coloured dress; a jester; a fool; a mixture. Motley-minded, having the mind of a fool or jester, or showing incoherence of thought.

motion: neoherence of thought.

motion (mot/mot) n. [Imit.] the sawbill, a South
American bird.

motor (mot/sur) n. [L. movere, pp. motus, move] one
that, or that which, imparts motion; a source
or originator of mechanical power, etc.;—a. giving
motion: pertaining to motor nerves. Motor car, a car that carries its own motor. Motor nerve, one that carries unpulses to the muscles.

motory (mō'tur-i) a. imparting motion.

mottle (mot'l) v.t. [motley] to mark with spots of different colours; to spot;—n. the appearance of a mottled surface.

mottled (mot'ld) a. spotted; variegated.

motto (mot'6) n. [It., a saying, fr. L. muttum, a murmur] a sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay, chapter, poem, and the like, or added to a device on a shield, ring, or other armorial bearing. Motto-kisses,

a smead, ring, or other armorian learing. Motto-kisses, sweetmeats wrapped in fancy paper bearing mottoes.

mouchard (moo-shar) n. [F.] a French police spy.

mouchoir (moo-shwar) n. [F.] a pocket hand-kerchief.

mouillé (mööl-lyä') a. [F.] sounded in a liquid manner.
mould (möld) n. [A.S. molde] fine, soft earth, or earth easily pulverized; constituent material;

the earth; v.t. to cover with mould, Mould-board, the curved part of a plough which turns up the furrow.

mould (mold) n. [L. modulus] the matrix in which anything is cast; cast; form; shape; to fashion. Mould-loft, a room in a dockyard in which the various parts of a ship are drawn in full size.

mould (mold) v.t. [leel. muggae, mist] to make mouldy; -v.i. to become mouldy; -v. a substance like down that forms on bodies that he long in warm and damp air.

in warm and damp air.

mouldable $(m\delta l' da - bl)$ a. capable of being moulded.

moulder (mol'der) n. one that moulds or casts.

moulder (möl'der) v.t. to turn to dust; v.i. to turn to dust turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble. mouldiness (mol'di-nes) n. mouldy state.

moulding (möl'ding) n. anything cast in a mould, or which appears to be so; a projection beyond the wall, column, wainscot, etc.

mouldwarp (möld-worp) n. See mole.

mouldy (môl'di) a. overgrown with mould.

moulin (moo-lang') n. [F. fr. L. mola, a mill] a glacier; a nearly vertical shaft in a glacier, produced by

moulinage (moo'lin-ij) n. [F.] the process of twisting and doubling raw silk.

mouline, moulinet (moo'lin, -li-net) n. capstan, crane, etc.; a kind of turnstile; the circular swing of a sword.

capitan, crane, etc.; a kind of turnstine; the chemial swing of a sword.

moult (molt) v.t. [L. mutare, to change] to cast, or shed;—v.i. to shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, and the like, as an animal;—n. a moulting.

moulting (molting) n. the shedding of hair, feathers, etc.

mound (mound) n. [A.S. mund, a protection] an artificial hill or elevation of earth; a natural hill, hillock, or knoll;—v.t. to fortify with a mound.

mound (mound) n. [F. fr. L. mundus, world] a gilt ball or globe borne by the sovereign, as an emblem of authority [Her.]

mount (mount) n. [L. mons, montis] a mountain; mount a mound; a bulwark; a horse; a horse-block; a bicycle; a signal to mount; cardboard, etc., on which a drawing is placed; [Her.] a green hillock in the base of a shield;—v.t. to raise up: to ascend; to get upon; to bestride, as a horse; to furnish with horses, as a troop; to carry, as a ship mounting guns; to put upon a carriage, as a gun; to paste upon paper or cloth, as a map; to set in an ornamental case or covering, as as a map; to set in an ornamental case or covering, as jewels, or a sword;—v.t. to rise on high; to get on horseback; to rise in value. To mount guard, to take post as sentinel. To mount the high horse, to assume a lofty tone or manner.

mountable (mountabl) a. capable of being mounted.

mountain (mountain) n. [O.F. montaine, fr. L.]
a large mass of earth and rock rising
above the common level of the earth or adjacent land;
something very large; a kind of wine; the extreme

democratic party in the first French Revolution, who occupied the highest seat in the National Convention;—a pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains; vast. a. pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains; vast. Mountain-ash, the rowan-tree. Mountain-blue, a native carbonate of copper. Mountain-cork, mountain-leather, a variety of asbestos. Mountain-dew, Scotch whisky. Mountain-green, green malachite. Mountain-limestone, carboniferous limestone. Mountain-milk, a soft variety of calcium carbonate. Mountain-soap, a clay-like mineral. Mountain-sorrel, the plant Oxygrae conference Mountain-sology, a mineral substance. reniformis. Mountain-tallow, a mineral substance resembling tallow. Mountain-wind, a breeze that blows reniformis. up a hill during the hot part of the day.

up a hill during the hot part of the day.

mountaineer (moun-ti-nēr) n. an inhabitant, or a climber, of mountains.

mountaineering (moun-ti-nēr-ing) n. the practice of climbing hills.

mountainous (moun-ti-nus) a. full of mountains; huge.

mountebank (moun-te-bangk) n. [It. montains in the mountains in the mounts a bench or bank to proclaim his wares] a quack doctor; any boastful and false pretender; a charlatan;—v.t. to cheat by boastful and false pretences.

mountebankery (mountebanker) n. the practices of a mountebank.

mounter (moun'ter) n. one that mounts.

mounting (moun'ting) n. act of raising and fitting for use; act of setting off to advantage, or embellishing; ornament; setting; embellishment.

mourn (morn) v.t. [A.S. murnan] to grieve for; to
utter in a sorrowful manner;—v.t. to express
grief or sorrow; to wear the customary habit of sorrow.

mourner (mor'ner) n. one that mourns.

mournful (morn'fool) a. expressing sorrow; causing sorrow; sad; sorrowful. mournfully (morn'fool-i) adv. in a mournful manuer.

mournfulness (morn-fool-nes) n. appearance or expression of grief.
mourning (mor ining) n. act of sorrowing;
lamentation; sorrow; the dress or

customary habit worn by mourners; -a. sorrowing;

mouse (mous) n. pl. mice (mīs) [A.S. mūs, pl. mīgs] houses and fields;—(mouz) v.t. to tear, as a cat does a mouse;—v.t. to catch mice.

mouser (mou'zer) n. an animal that catches

mousing (mou'zing) a. and n. mouse-catching. moustache (mus-tash') n. [G. mustax] that part of the beard which grows on the

upper lip.

Mouth (mouth) n. [A.S. mātk] the aperture between the lips; the cavity within the lips, containing the jaws, teeth, and tongue; an opening; an orifice; an aperture, as of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied, or a cave, well, or den; the opening through which the waters of any body or collection of water are discharged into another; a principal speaker; a mouthpiece; cry; voice; a wry face; a grimace. Mouth-riend, a false friend. Mouth-honour, insincere respect. Mouth-made, hypocritical. Mouth-organ, Pan's pipes. Mouth-piece, the piece of a musical instrument to which the mouth is applied; a tube by which a cigar or cigarette is held; a spokesman. Down in the mouth, dejected. upper lip. dejected.

mouth (mouth) v.t. to utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; to touch or seize with the mouth; to lick; to insult;—v.t. to speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant; to make grimaces

mouthed (mouthd) a. having, or furnished with, a mouth.

mouther (mouther) n. one that mouths; a bombastic declaimer.
mouthful (mouth fool) n. as much as the mouth contains at once; a small quantity.
mouthing (mouthing) n. slow, bombastic utterance.

mouthless (mouth-les) n. having no mouth.

movable, moveable (móó'va-bl) a. capwares or goods; generally, in pl. goods; wares; furniture.

movableness quality of being movable.

movably (môô'va-bli) adv. in a movable manner or condition.

move (môô'va-bli) adv. in a movable manner or condition.

move (môô'va-bli) adv. in a movable manner or condition.

move (môô'va-bli) adv. in a movable manner or condition.

move (môô'va-bli) convey to expite to cause to change place or posture in any manner; to set in motion; to carry, to convey to expite to action.

set in motion; to carry; to convey; to excite to action; to arouse, as the passions; to influence; to determine, as the will: to prevail on; to persuade, as the judgment; to awaken pity or tenderness in; to affect, as the heart; to shake; to agitate; to irritate; to provoke; to propose; to offer for consideration in a public to propose; to offer for consideration in a puone assembly; —v.i. to change place; to go in any manner from one place to another; to walk; to march; to change residence; to bring forward a motion in an organized assembly; to make a proposal;—n. act of moving; a movement; right to move; line of conduct.

moving; a movement; right to move; line of conduct.

movement (moo'v'ment) n. act of moving; progressive, flowing, winding, or vibratory motion; excitement; agitation; emotion; one of the parts of a sonata, or other instrumental composition; advance or retreat of troops; the wheel-work of a time-piece. Movement-maker, one that makes the wheel-work of time-pieces.

maker, one that makes the wheel-work of time-pieces.

Mover (moo'ver) n. a person or thing that moves; a motor; motive power; a proposer.

Moving (moo'ving) a. causing to change place or position; in motion; tending to awaken pity; pathetic; persuading. Moving-plant, an East Indian plant (Desmodium gyrans), the telegraph plant.

Movingly (moo'ving-li) adv. in a moving manner.

movingness (móó-ving-nes) n. the power of producing emotion.

mow (mó) n. [A.S. mūga] a heap of hay or corn ;--

v.t. to put in a mow.

mow (mö) n.t. [A.S. makwan] to cut down with a indiscriminately, or in great numbers; -n.t. to cut grass to perform the business of mowing. Mow-yard, a stackvard.

mow (mō, mou) n. [F. mone, fr. Middle D. monwe, the protruded under-lip in making a grimace] a grimace; a mock;—v.i. to make grimaces.

mowburn (mō-burn) v.i. to heat and ferment in the mow.

mower (mō-burn) v.i. to heat and serment in mower (mō-cer) n. one that mows; a mowing-machine.

mowing (moing) n. the act of cutting with a scythe; land from which the grass is

cut. Mowing-machine, a lawn mower.

moxa (mok'sa) n. (Chin. | any substance burnt on a diseased part as a cautery.

moxibustion (mok-si-bus-tyun) n. cauterizing by moxa.

mova (moi-a) n. [S. Amer.] mud-lava.

moyenau (moi'e-naw) n. [L. medius, middle] a very long curtain [Fort.].

mozarab (moi-zur'ab) n. [A.] a Christian in Spain who lived among, and adopted many of

the customs of, the Moslems.

much (much) a. [M.E. muchel, michel, fr. A.S.

micel] great in quantity or amount; abundant; long in duration;—n. a great quantity; an uncommon thing;—adv. to a great degree or extent: almost. To make much of, to value; to fondle. Too much for, more than a match for.

mucic (mū'sik) a. [I. mucus] pertaining to, or derived from, gums.

mucid (mū'sid) a. slimy; mouldy.

mucilage (mū'si-lij) n. [L. mucus, slime] one of the proximate elements of vegetables; an aqueous solution of gum.

mucilaginous (mū-si-laj'-i-nus) a. partaking of the nature of mucilage.

mucilaginousness (mū-si-laji-nus-nes) n. mucin (mū'sin) n. an alkaline glutinous fluid secreted by mucous membranes.

muciparous (mū-sip'a-rus) a. [L. mucus and parere, bring forth) secreting or producing mucus.

mucitis (mu-si'tis) n. inflammation of a mucous

mucivorous (mu-siv-u-rus) a. [L. mucus and vorare, devour] feeding upon the juices of plants.

muck (muk) n. See amuck.

muck (muk) n. [Icel. myki] dung in a moist state; a mess; something mean, vile, or filthy;—v.t. to manure with muck; to remove muck from. Muck-heap, muck-hill, a heap of muck. Muck-rake, a rake for scraping muck together. Muck-sweat, profuse perspiration. Muck-worm, a worm that lives in muck; a miser.

muckiness (muk-i-nes) n. filthiness.

mucky (muk-i) a. filthy.

mucor (mū'kur) n. [L.] mouldiness; a genus of fungi; mneus.
mucous (mū'kus) n. pertaining to, or resembling, mucous slimy; secreting mucus. Mucous membrane, the membrane lining the canals and cavitics of the body

mucousness (mū'kus-nes) n. the state of being mucous.

mucro (mū'krō) n.; pl. mucrones (mū-krō'nez)

mucronate, mucronated (mū kru·nāt, nā - ted) a.

having a mucro [Anat.].

mucronately (mū'kru-nāt-li) adv. in a mucronate manner.

mucus (mū'kus) n. [L.] a viseid fluid secreted by mucous membrane; [Bot.] gummy

mutter soluble in water.

mud (mud) n. [Low Ger. mudde] soft, moist earth;
mud (mud) n. [Low Ger. mudde] soft, moist earth;
mire;—r.t. to make turbid or foul with dirt; to
muddy; to bury in slime. Mud-flat, a low, level stretch of
muddy, alluvial soil. Mud-hole, a hole filled with mud; a
hole in the bottom of a boiler for the removal of sediment.
Mud-lark, one that cleans out sewers, or that fishes un
small articles from the mud of tidal rivers: a street arab.
Mud-marks, hardened flowings of mud [Geol.]. Mudsill, the lowest sill of a structure. Mud-volcano, a
conical hill of mud due to volcanic action.

muddify (mud'i-fī) v.t. to make muddy.

muddily (mud'i-li) adv. turbidly; obscurely.

muddiness (mud'i-nes) n. turbidness; obscurity;

muddiness (unner-mess, therminess; onsentry; dulness.)

muddle make turbid or muddy; to cloud or superfy; to squander; to make a mess of: to stir; v.i. to become foul or confused : to follow about; n. a mess; bewiderment. Muddle-headed, stupid; confused.

muddy (mudd-) n. besmeared with mud; consisting of muddy of mud or earth; gross; interior; cloudy in mind; dull; heavy; stupid; r.t. to make muddy; to soil with mud; to confuse. Muddy-braned, muddy-headed, stupid; dull. Muddy-mettled, dull-spirited.

muezzin (moo-edizin) n. [A. mu-a.zin] a Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.

muff (mun) n. (Walloon mon@e) a warm, soft cover for the hands.

muff (muf) n. [cf. D. muffen, to dote] a simpleton; a bungling action;—v.t. to do badly; to fail to hold;—v.i. to bungle.

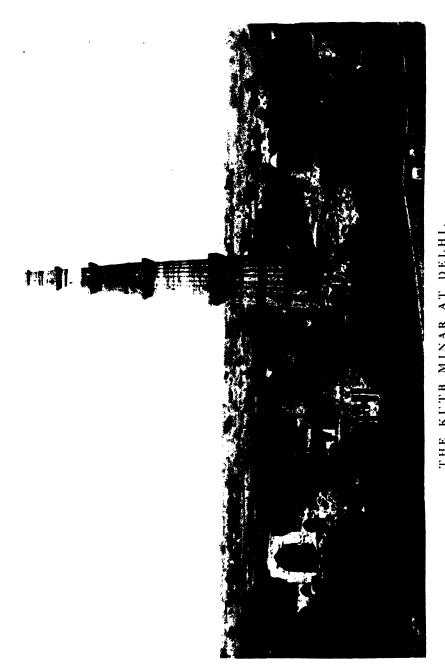
muffettee (muf-e-te") n. a muff for the wrist.

muffin (muf'in) n. [mnf' a coverl a light, spongy cake. circular and flat. Muffin-cap, a round, flat cap. Muffin-man, a seller of muftins.

muffineer (muf'i-ner) n. a dish for keeping toasted muffine shot.

muffle (muf') v.t. [mnf', a cover] to wrap up in something that conceals, or protects from the weather; to deaden the sound of; to blindfold; to conceal:—v.t. to speak indistinctly:—n. a muffler; a boxing-glove; an oven-shaped vessel used in assaying.

muffler (muf'ler) n. a cover for the face; a wrapper enveloping the head or neck; a mitten.



THE KUTB MINAR AT DELHI.
One of the most impressive buildings in India, this tower was founded about A.D. 1199 by Qutb-ud-din Aibak.

mufti (muf-ti) n. [A.] an expounder of Mohammedan law; a civilian dress worn by officers off duty. mug (mug) n. [Ir. mugan] a kind of earthenware or metal cup; the face.

muggar (mug'ar) n. [Ind.] a kind of crocodile. muggard (mug'ard) a. [muy] sullen; displeased.

Muggletonians (mug-l-tō-ni-ans) n.pl. a sect founded by Ludowick Muggleton and John Reeve about 1651 (these two claimed to be the witnesses mentioned in Rev. xl. 3-6 muggy (nug4) a. [Icel. mugga, mist] warm an hunid; damp; moist; mouldy. mugwort (mug4wurt) n. [A.S.] the plant Artemista rulgaris.

mugwump (mugwump) n. [Amer. Ind.] an Indian leader; a leader; a self-important man; in U.S. politics, an Independent.

Muhammadan (mohamma-dan) a. See

Muharram (moo-har ann) n. [A.] the name of the first Mohammedan month, held sacred on account of the martyrdom of Husain, grandson of Mohammed.

mulatto (mū-latō) n. [Sp. fr. L. mulus, mule] the offspring of a white and a negro.

mulberry (mul-ber-i) n. [L. morus, a mulberry tree] a tree (or its fruit) of the genus Morus.

mulch (mulsh) n. [E.] half-rotten straw; decayed leaves, or the like, strewn over the roots of plants to protect from heat

roots of plants to protect from heat

or cold, to keep moist, etc.

mulct (mulkt) n. [L. mulcta] a

mulctuary (mulkt-n-qr-i) a.

frame foresteen to fine.

fine or forfeiture.

mule (mul) n. [L. mulus] a Mulberry. breed, generated between an ass and a mare; a hybrid; a machine used in spinning cotton. Mule-spinner, one that spins with a mule. Mule-wort, a fern of the genus Hemionitis.

mulette (mū-let') n. [Pg.] a Portuguese vessel with three lateen sails.

muleteer (mū-le-tēr') n. [F. muletier] a muledriver.

muliebrity (mū-li-eb²ri-ti) n. [L. mulier, woman] womanhood; effeminacy.
mulier (mū-li-er) n. a woman; a wife; a legitimate son [Law].
mulierose (mū-li-e-rōs) a. excessively fond of women.

mulish (mū'lish) a. like a mule; sullen; stubborn.

mulishly (mū'lish-li) adv. stubbornly.

mulishness (mū'lish-nes) n. stubbornness.

mull (mul) v.t. [A.S. molde, earth] to heat, sweeten, and enrich with spices; to dispirit or deaden; —v.i. to work steadily and accomplish little.

mull (mul) n. [Gael.] a cape; a headland or promontory [Scot.]; a snuff-hox made of the point of a horn [Scot.];—[A.S. myl. dust] dust; rubbish; a blunder; a mess;—[Hind.] a thin, soft muslin. mullah (mool'a) n. See Mollah.

mullagatawny, mulligatawny (mul-a-, mul-i-ga-taw-ni) n. [Tamil] a soup made of meat or fowl and curry powder.
mulled (muld) a. [M.E. mold-ale, funeral ale] See Mull, to heat, etc.

mullein (mul'en) n. [A.S.] a tall, woolly weed.

muller (mul'er) n. a vessel in which wine is mulled; -[L. molere, grind] an implement of stone or glass for grinding pigments.

Müller's glass (mül'erz glas) n. hyalite. mullet (mul'et) n. [L. mullus] a fish that frequents the shore, and roots in the sand.

mullet (mul'et) n. [L. mola, mill] a star-shaped figure of 5 or 6 points [Her.].

mulligrubs (mul'i-grubz) n. a pain in the intestines; colic; the sulks.

mullion (mul'yun) n. [L. mancus, maimed] a division between the lights of windows, screens, etc.; one of the divisions between panels in wainscoting; -v.t. to shape into divisions by mullions.

mullock (mul'uk) n. [mull, dust] rubbish; dirt. mulse (inuls) n. [L. mulsum, honey-wine] sweet

multangular (mul-tang'gū-lar) a. [L. multus, many, and angulus, angle] having many angles; polygonal.

multangularly (mul-tang-gū-lar-li) adv. with many angles or corners.
multanimous (mul-tani-mus) a. [L. multus and animus, mind] many-sided.
multeity (mul-tē-l-ti) n. numerousness; manimultiarties.

multicative foldness.

multicative foldness.

multicapsular (mul-ti-far-tik'-ū-lāt) a. multicapsular (mul-ti-kap'sū-lar) a. having many capsules.

multicarinate (mul-ti-kap'-tūt) a. [L. carina, keel] having keel-like ridges.

multicipital (mul-ti-sip'-tal) a. [L. caput, capitis, head] many-headed.

multicostate (mul-ti-kos'-tūt) a. [L. costa, rib] multicycle (mul-ti-si-kos'-tūt) a. [L. costa, rib] multicycle (mul-ti-si-kos'-tūt) a. [L. costa, rib] multicycle (mul-ti-den'-tūt) a. [L. dens, dentis, teeth] having many teeth or tooth-like processes.

or tooth-like processes. multidigitate (mul-ti-dij'i-tat, a. having many fingers, toes, or digitate

multifarious (mul-ti-fā/ri-us) a. [L.] having multifarious (multi-fā/ri-us) a. [L.] having multifariously (mul-ti-fā/ri-us-li) adv. with great diversity.

multifariousness (mul-ti-fā/ri-us-nes) n. multifariousness (multi-fā/ri-us-nes) n.

multifid, multifidous (multifiding) a. [L.] having many divisions.

multiflorous (mul-ti-florus) a. having many flowers.
multifoil (mul-ti-foil) a. [L. folium, leaf] having multifoil more than five foils;—n. multifoil

decoration

multiform (mul'ti-form) a. having many forms. multiformity (multi-for'mi-ti) n. diversity of forms.

multiganglionate (mul-ti-gang/gli-un-āt)
multijugous (mul-ti-joó/gus) a. [L.] having
many pairs of leaflets [Bot.].
multilateral (mul-ti-lat-e-ral) a. [L. multus,
many, and latus, lateris, side]

having many sides.

having many sides.

multilineal (mul-ti-lin'ē-al) a. [L. linea, line]

multilocular (mul-ti-lok-ū-lar) a. [L. loculus,
cell] having many chambers.

multinomial (mul-ti-nō-mi-al) a. [L. nomen,
name] having many names or
algebraical terms:—a. a quantity of more than three
terms connected by the sign plus or minus [Math.].

Multinomial theorem, an extension of the binomial
theorem. theorem.

multinucleate (mul-ti-nū-klē-āt) a. having multiparous (mul-tip-a-rus) a. (L. parere, bear) many-bearing—said of a several-

branched cyme [Bot.].

multiphase (mul'ti-fāz) a. having components multiphase of various phase [Elec.]. multipinnate (mul-ti-pin-fāt) a. many times pinnate [Bot.]. multiple (mul-ti-pi) a. [Low L.] containing more of multiple (mul-ti-pi) a. [Low L.] containing more multiple (multiple (mult

times without a remainder. Multiple fruit, the fructification of a flower-cluster when confluent into one mass. multiple star, a system of three or more stars which, to the unaided eye, appear as one star. Multiple values, symbols that fulfil the conditions of a problem when several different values are assigned to them. [Alg.] Common Multiple, a number divisible by each of several other numbers without a remainder (the smallest number of which this is true least Common Multiple.

multiplex (multi-pleks) a. [L.] manifold; multiple; [Bot.] having the petals lying over each other in folds.

over each other in folds.

multipliable (multiplied.

multiplicand (multiplied.)

multiplicand (multiplied.)

candus, fr. multiplicare, multiplied.

multiplicate (multiplied.)

multiplication (nul-ti-pli-kā-shun) n. the act ing number; a rule or operation by which any given number or quantity may be added to itself any number of times proposed.

of times proposed.

multiplicator (mul-ti-pli-kāt-ur) n. a multiplicity (mul-ti-plis-i-ti) n. [L. multiplex]
multiplicity (mul-ti-plis-i-ti) n. [L. multiplex]
various; a collection of many objects.

multiplier (mul-ti-pli-er) n. one that, or that
which, multiplies; the number by
which another is multiplied.

multiply (mul-ti-pli) v.t. [L. multiplex] to into add to itself any given number of times; -v.t. to grow
in number; to increase in extent. Multiplying-glass, to add to itself any given number of times:—v.t. to grow in number; to increase in extent. Multiplying-glass, an arrangement of small mirrors to multiply reflections. Multiplying-lens, a lens having several facets and showing several images of one object. Multiplying-wheel, a wheel driving another at a higher rate of speed than its own.

multiradiate (mul-ti-rā'di-āt) a. having many rays.
multisect (mul'ti-sekt) a. [L. secare, pp. sectus, etc.] having many segments.
multiseptate (mul-ti-sep-tāt) a. [L. septum, partition] having many parti-

tions [Zool. and Bot.].

multiserial (multi-seri-al) a. having many series.

multisonous (inul-tis-co-nus) a. having many sounds, as the sea.

multistriate (inul-ti-stri-at) a. having many striae or streaks.

multitude (inul-ti-tūd) n. [L.] a great number; a crowd; an assembly; assemblage.

multitudinous (inul-ti-tūd) n. [h.] a great number; a crowd; an assembly assemblage. of, a multitude; manifold.

multitudinously (mul-ti-tū'di-nus-li) adv. in multitudinous manner. multivalve (mul'ti-valv) a. having many valves; -n. a mollusc with a shell of many valves or pieces.

multivalvular (mul-ti-val-vū-lar)a. multivalve. Multoca (mul-tō'ka) n. [Turk. fr. A.] the Turkish code of law.

multocular (mul-tok-ū-lar) a. [L. multus, many, and oculus, eye] having many eyes. multum (mul-tum) n. [L., much] an adulterant multum (mul-tum) prewers (it is a compound extract of quassia and liquorice). Multum in parvo, much in small compass.

multungulate (multungʻgū-lāt)a.[L. multus many, and ungulus, hoof] having more than two functional hoofs.
multure (multūr)n.[L. molitura, a grinding] the fee for grinding grain; a grist or grinding the grist or grinding grain; a grist or grinding the grain g

ing; the grain ground. ing; the grain ground.

(mum) a. [Imit.] silent;—int. be silent;
hush. Mum-budget, an expression enjoining
silence and secrecy. Mum-chance, a game with cards
or dice, demanding strict silence; a fool; silence.

(mum) n. [fr. Mumme, who first brewed it in
1492] a sort of strong beer.

mumble (mum'bl) v.t. [mum, silent] to utter with a low, inarticulate voice; to chew gently;—v.t. to speak indistinctly; to mutter; to eat with the lips closed. Mumble-news, a talebearer.

mumbler (mum'bler) n. one that mumbles.

mumblingly (mumbling-li) adv. in a mumblingly (mumbling-li) adv. in a mumbling manner.

mumbo-jumbo (mumb-ō-jum²bō) n. [Afr.]
object of superstitious homage or popular idolatry.

mumm (mum) v.t. [D.] to sport or make diversion in a mask; to mask.

mummer (mum'-er) n. a masker; a buffoon.

mummery (mum'er-i) n. masking; buffoonery; farcical show.

mummification (mum-i-fi-kā'shun) n. act of making into a mummy.

mummiform (mum'i-form) a. resembling a mummify (mum'i-fi) v.t. [E. mummy and L. jucere, make] to embalm and dry, as a mummy.

as a mummy.

mummock (mum'uk) n. [D.] an old coat fit to put on a scarcerow.

mummy (num'i) n. [Per.] a dead body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; a body preserved by any means in a dry state; a brown pigment; a species of gum; gardener's wax used in the grafting of trees. Mummywheat, a species of wheat cultivated in the countries along the Nile. To beat to a mummy, to beat soundly.

Mummy and case. mummy, to beat soundly.



mump (mump) v.t. [D.] to chew; to utter in a low, quick tone; to cheat; -v.i. to mumble; to chew; to grin; to play the beggar; to deceive.

mumper (mum'-per) n. a beggar.

mumping (mum'ping) n. the tricks of a beggar. mumpish (mum'pish) a. dull; heavy; sullen;

mumps (mumps) n. [D.] a peculiar unsuppurative inflammation of the parotid glands;

sullenness; a fit of ill-humour.

munch (munsh) v.t. and i. [E.] to chew noisily with closed lips.

muncher (mun'sher) n. one that munches.

mundane (mun'dān) a. [L. fr. mundus, world] belonging to this world. Mundaneegs, the egg from which the world is fabled to have come. mundanely (mun'dān-li) adv. in a mundane manner; with reference to the world. mundanity (mun-dan'i-ti) n. worldliness.

mundatory (mun'da-tur-i) a. [L. mu'dus, clean] mundic (mun'dik) n. [Corn.] iron or arsenical pyrites.

mundification (mun-di-fi-kā'shun) n. [L. mundus, clean and facere, make] the act or operation of cleansing any body from

dross or extraneous matter.

mundificative (mun-dif-i-kā-tiv) a. cleansing;

mundificative -n. a cleansing medicine.

mundify (mun'di-fī) v.t. to cleanse.

mundil (mun'dil) n. [Hind.] a richly ornamented turban.

mundungus (mun-dung-gus) n. a black mal-odorous tobacco. mungo (mung-gō) n. wool formed by teasing old woollen fabrics.

municipal (mu-nisi-pl) a. [L. fr. munus, duty, and capere, take] pertaining to a corporation or city; self-governing; pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation. Municipal law, the common law of a country or city.

municipality (mū-nis-i-pal-i-ti) n. a municipal

municipally (mū-nis'i-pal-i) adv. in a municipal manner.

munificence (mū-nif'i-sens) n. liberality; bounty.

munificent (mū-nif'i-sent) a. [L. munus, muneris, gift, and facere, make] liberal; bounteous; bountiful; generous.

munificently (mū-nif'i-sent-li) adv. liberally; generously.

muniment (mū-niment) n. [L. munire, fortify] a stronghold; a place or means of defence; a record; title deeds and papers. Muniment-room, muniment-house, a strong fire-proof room or building in which charters, deeds, and the like, are kept.

munition (mū-nish'un) n. materials used in war; military stores of all kinds.

munitioner (mu-nish'un-re) n. a worker

munitioner (mu-nish ton-er) n. a worker occupied in making ammunition and other war material.

munjeet (mun-jet') n. [Hind.] a variety of Indian madder-plant.

munsiff (mun'sif) n. [Arabic] an Indian judge. muntjak (munt-jak) n. [Javanese] a small deer

Muntz's metal (muntz'ez met'al) n. [fr. the inventor] an alloy of 6 parts of copper and 4 of zinc.

Muræna (mū-re-na) n. [L.] a genus of eel-like

murage (mú'rij) n. [L. murus, wall] money paid for keeping the walls of a town in repair.

mural (mú'ril) a. pertaining to a wall; placed in a wall; steep. Mural circle, an instrument, now superseded by the transit circle, used to determine the declination of heavenly bodies (it consists of a oradusted)

bodies (it consists of a graduated circle fastened to a wall in the plane of the meridian). Mural crown, a golden crown, indented and embattled, given to the Roman soldier who first mounted the wall of a besieged place.



Mural circle.

muratorian frag-

ment (mū-ra-tō-ri-an frag-ment) n. a list of the New Testament writings edited about A.D. 170, by L. A. Muratori (1672-1750), an Italian scholar. murchisonite (mur-chi-sun-īt) n. [fr. Sir Roderick Murchison] a felspar. murder (mur-der) n. [A.S. morthor] homicide with premeditated malice: -v.t. to kill with premeditated malice; to destroy; to mangle.

murderer (mur-der-er) n. one guilty of murder. murderess (murder-es) n. a woman that commits murder.

murderous (mur-der-us) a. guilty of, consisting in, or accompanied with, murder-murderously (mur-der-us-li) adv. in a murderously ons manner.

murdress (mur-dres) n. [O.F.] a battlement with loopholes for firing through.

Murex (mur-dres) n. [L.] a genus of marine carnivorous mollusca (from one of the species the ancients obtained their famous purple dye).

murex an got from decomposed murexide.

murexide (mū-rek'sīd) n. purpurate of ammonia. muriacite (mū-ri-a-sīt) n. [L. muria, brine]

muriatiferous (mu-ri-a-tif-e-rus) a. [L. muria and ferre, bear] producing muriatic substances.

muriate (mū²ri-āt) n. chloride; salt:—v.t. to put into brinc. Muriate of ammonia, sal-

ammoniac. Muriate of sods, common salt.

muriatic (mū-ri-at-ik) a. pertaining to, or obtained from, sea-salt. Muriatic acid, an acid consisting of one equivalent of hydrogen and one of chlorine; hydrochloric acid.

Muficalcite (mū-ri-kal'sīt) n. rhomb-spar.

muricate, muricated (mū'ri-kāt, -kā-ted) n, [L. mwex. pointed rock] formed with sharp points.

muriform (muri-form) a. [L. murus, wall, and forma, form] like bricks in a wall.
murine (murin) a. [L.] pertaining to a mouse or mice;—n. a mouse or a rat.

murk (murk) a. [A.S.] dark ;—n. darkness.

murkily (mur-ki-li) adv. in a murky manner.

murkiness (murki-nes) n. murky state.

murky (murki) a. dark; obscure; gloomy.

murmur (mur-mur) n. [L.] a low, confused, and indistinct sound, like that of running water; a half-suppressed complaint;—v.i. to make a low, continued noise, like the hum of bees; to utter complaints; to grumble.

murmurer (mur-mur-er) n. one that murmurs.

murmuring (murmur-ing) n. utterance of a low noise; act of complaining; grumbling.

noise; act of complaining; grumbling.

murmuringly (murmur-ing-li) adv. with a
murmurish (mur-mur-ish) a. resembling a
murmur [Path.]

murmurous (mur'mur-us) a. murmuring;
exciting or uttering complaint.

murrain (mur'in) n. [L. mori, die] an infectious
affected with murrain
and fatal disease among cattle;—a.

affected with murrain.

murrey (mur'i) a. [L. morus, mulberry] of a darkmurshid (moortshed) n. [A.] a Muslim spiritual

murza (murza) n. the hereditary nobility among the Tartars.

Musa (mū'sa) n. [A.] a genus of tropical plants including the banana and plantain.

Musca (muska) n. [L., fty] a genus of dipterous insects including the common house-fty; a small constellation situated between the Southern Cross and the pole. Muscæ volitantes (mus'ē vol-i-tan'tēz) an appearance of spots floating in the air before the eyes. muscadel, muscadine, muscat,

muscatel (mus-ka-del, din, mus-kat, -ka-tel) n. [O.F. fr. l.] a rich, spicy grape; the wine made from it; a fragrant and delictous pear. muscardine (mus-kar-din) n. [F.] a fungus muschel-kalk (mus-ka-tel) n. [Ger.] a division of the Triassic system.

Musci (mus'sī) n.pl. [L. muscus, moss] the mosses.

muscicole (mus'i-kōl) a. [L. colere, inhabit] living upon decayed mosses [Bot.]. muscite (mus'īt) n. a fossil moss.

muscle (muscl) n. [L. musculus, muscle] an organ of motion in animal bodies, consisting of fibres inclosed in their cellular membrane, and admitting of contraction and relaxation. Musclereading, power to detect and interpret slight involuntary muscular contraction.

muscled (mus'ld) a. having muscles.

muscologist (mus-kol²ō-jist) n. [L. muscus, moss, and G. logos, discourse] an authority on mosses.

authority on mosses.

muscovado (mus-kō-vā/dō) n. [Sp.] unrefined sugar.

Muscovite (mus-kō-vīt) n. a native of Muscovy Muscovy duck (mus-kō-vī duk) n. a large duck of tropical America.

muscular (mus-kū-lar) a. pertaining to, or perwith muscles; brawny; strong; powerful.

muscularity (mus-kū-lari-ti) n. the state of muscularity (mus-kū-lāri-ti) n. a fossil of a mussel or a supposed mussel.

muse (mūz) v.t. [F.] to think on;—v.i. to think on dreamily;—n. deep thought; meditation; absence of mind. Muse (muz) n. [G. Mouse] one of mine goddesses, daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, who presided over literary, artistic, and scientific matters and labours; an inspiring poem; poetic inspiration; a poet. mused (muzd) a. overcome with liquor.

museology (mū-zē-ol-ī-ji) n. the science of arranging and managing museums.

muser (mū-zer) n. one that muses; an absentminded person.

muset (mū'zet) n. [O.F.] a gap in a hedge.

musette (mū-zet') n. [G. Mousa, a Muse] a soft, sweet melody, imitating the bagpipe; a small bagpipe.

museum (mū-zē'-um) n. [G. monscion, temple of the Muses -hence, a place of study a collection or repository of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities, or of works of art.

mush (mush) n. [mush, mixture] Indian-meal boiled in water.

mushroom (mush'room) n. [O. H. Ger. mos, moss] one of a large class of cryptogamic plants of the natural order of Fungi; an upstart :—a. made of mushrooms; sphemeral. Mushroom-ketchup, **a sauce made from mushrooms.

**Mushroom-spawn, the reproductive threads of mushrooms.

**music (mū-zik) n. [G. Mousa,

**music Muse) melody or har-

mony; a succession of sounds so



mony; a succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear; science of harmonical sounds; art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear; a score. Music-book, a book of songs or tunes. Music-master, one that teaches music. Music-stand, a light frame for sapporting a piece of music. Music-stool, a stool, often with an adjustable seat, for a performer on the planoforte.

musical (mū/zi-kal) a. belonging or relating to box, a box inclosing a small barrel-organ for playing tunes. Musical clock, a clock that plays tunes at certain periods. Musical glasses, a musical instrument consisting of a number of glass goblets.

musically (mū/zi-kal-i) adv. in a musical manner.

musicalness (mū/zi-kal-i) n. nusical quality.

musicalness (mū'zi-kal-nes) n. musical quality.

musician (mū-zish'an) n. one skilled in music.

musician (mū-zish'an) n. one skilled in music.
musing 'mū'zing) n. meditation; contemplation;
musingly (mū-zing-li) adv. thoughtfully; in a
musk (musk) n. [F. fr. Skr.] a substance obtained
from a bag behind
the navel of the male muskdeer; a musk-like smell; a
perfume. Musk-apple, an
apple with a musky smell.
Musk-beaver, the musk-rat
(so called from its musky)
odour). Musk-cat, a civet; a
dandy. Musk-deer, a hornless
deer (the male yields musk).
Musk-duck, the Musscovyduck.
Musk-melon, a delicious spe-Musk-melon, a delicious spe-cies of melon. Musk-ox, a bovine ruminant of Arctic America. Music-pear, a pear with a musky smell. Musk-rose, a fragrant species of rose.



Musk-deer.

musket (musket) n. [L. musca, fly] a fire-arm formerly used in warfare: a kind of small hawk. Musket-proof, capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball. Musket-rest, a fork used to support the heavy musket of the 16th century.

musketeer (mus-ke-ter) n. a soldier armed with

musketoon (mus-ke-toon') n. a short musket; one armed with such a musket. musketry (mus'ket-ri) n. muskets collectively; the art of firing small-arms.

muskiness (mus'ki-nes) n. quality of being musky (mus'ki) a. having the odour of musk; fragrant.

muslin (muz-lin) n. [Mosul, a city of Mesopotamia] a thin cotton cloth of any kind;—a. made of muslin. Muslin-de-laine (muz-lin-de-lain), a fabric of cotton and wool, or of wool alone.

muslinet (muz-li-net') n. a coarse kind of muslin. musmon, musimon (mus²mun, -i-mun) the wild sheep of Sardinia and Corsica.

musnud (mus'nud) n. [A.] a throne of state.

musquash (muskwosh) n. [Amer. Ind.] the musk-rat, a rat-like rodent which yields a valuable fur.

musrol, musrole (muzirōl) n. [F. fr. L. morsus, bife] the noseband of a horse's bridle.

mussal, mussaul (mu-sawl') n. [A.] an Indian torch.
mussalchi (mu-sawl2chō) n. in modern Indian usage, an assistant to the cook, a

mussitation (mus-i-tā'shun) n. [L.] a mum-Mussulman (mus'ul-man) n.; pt. Mussulman (mus'ul-manz) [A.] a

Mohammedan; a Moslem.

Mohammedan; a Moslem.

must (must) n.i. [A.S.] to be obliged—expressing hoth physical and moral necessity; to be necessary or essential to the character or end proposed.

must (must) n. [L.] wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented; mouldiness;—v.t. to make mouldy;—v.i. to grow mouldy and sour.

must (must) n. [Skr.] a dangerous frenzy of elephants.

mustache n. See moustache.

mustang (mustang) n. [Sp.] the wild horse of mustard (mustard) n. [L. mustum, must]a plant of the genus Sinapis, and its pungent seeds. French mustard, table-mustard seasoned and made less pungent by the addition of vinegar, salt, sugar, etc.

Mustard-leaf, mustard-paper, paper coated with mustard and gutta-percha. Mustard-oil, oil obtained

Mustela (mus-te'la) n. [L.] the martens and

musteline (mus'te-lin) a. like a marten or weasel. muster (mus-tern) v.t. [L. monstrare, show] to assemble, as troops for parade, inspection, exercise, or the like; to get together; v.t. to come tagether; to assemble;—n. an assembling of troops for review, etc.; assemblage and display; gathering; register of forces mustered. Muster-book, a book of muster-rolls. Muster-master, one that keeps reckoning of troops, arms, etc. Muster-roll, a roll or register of troops, or of a ship's company. To pass muster, to pass without censure.

mustily (mus-ti-li) adv. mouldily; sourly.

mustiness (mustines) n. musty condition.

musty (mus'ti) a. [moist] mouldy; sour; stale;

mutability (mū-ta-bil'i-ti) n. changeableness; mutable (mū-ta-bi) n. [L. fr. mutare, change] capable of change; subject to change;

inconstant; uns able.

mutableness (mū'ta-bl-nes) n. the quality of being mutable.

mutably (mű-ta-bli) adv. in a mutable manner.

mutacism (mū'ta-sizm) n. mytacism.

mutage (mū'tij) n. [F.] a process for checking fermentation in the must of grapes.

mutation (mū-tā-shun) n. act or process of modification of one vowel by another.

mutchkin (much-kin) n. [D.] a Scotch liquid measure containing four gills.

mute (mtb) a. [L. mutus] dumb; incapable of utterance; silent; speechless; inexpressible by words, as grief; not sounded;—n. one silent or speechless; a dumb person; a person employed to stand before the door of a house at a funeral; a dumb attendant of a seraglio; a consonant that completely shuts off sound; a silent letter; [Law] one silent when called on to plead; [Mus.] an instrument to deaden sound.

mute (mtb) v.t. [O.F.] to void, as dung;—v.i. to dung, as birds;—n. the dung of fowls.

mutely (mūt'-li) adv. without sound; silently.

muteness (mūt'nes) n. mute state.

mutilate (mū'ti-lāt) r.t. [L. muti'us, maimed] to cut off a limb, or essential part of; to maim; to destroy or remove a material part of, so as to render imperfect.

mutilation (mū-ti-lā'shun) n. the act of mutilating, or a mutilated state.

mutilator (mū-ti-lā-tur) n. one that mutilates.

mutineer (mū-ti-nēr') n. one guilty of mutiny.

mutinous (mū'ti-nus) a. disposed to mutiny; turbulent; insubordinate; seditious. mutinously (mū'ti-nus-li) adv. in a mutinous munious munious mutinous mutinous mutinous manner.

mutinousness (mū-ti-nus-nes)n. the state of being mutinous.
mutiny (mū-ti-ni) n. [O.F. fr. L. movere, move] insurrection against constituted authority, particularly military or naval authority;—b. to rise ugainst lawful authority, esp. in military and naval service. Mutiny Act, an act passed annually by the British parliament for the government of the military forces of the country.

mutoscope (mu'tu-skōp) n. [L. mutare, change, and (i. skopein, view] a contrivunce for showing in quick succession, under a bright light, a series of photographs taken in rapid sequence, and thus producing an illusion of natural movements.

mutter muter) v.t. [Imit.] to utter with imperfect raticulations, or with a low, murnuring voice; v.t. to utter words with a low voice with sullenness or in complaint; to grunble; to murnur; to sound with a low, rumbling noise; -n. repressed or obscure utterance; murmur.

mutterer (mut'er-er) n. one that mutters; a

mutteringly (nut'er-ing-li) adv. with a low voice and indistinct articulation.
mutton (mut'n) n. [O.F. fr. Low L. multo, sheep]
the flesh of sheep. Mutton-chop rib of
mutton for broiling or frying. Mutton-fist, a large,
thick, brawny hand. Mutton-ham, a leg of mutton
cured and salted. Mutton-head, a dull, stupid person.
mutual (mi 'tū-al) a. [L. mutare, change]
given and received given and received.

mutuality interchange.

mutually (mu'tū-al-i) adv. in a mutual manner. mutule (mū'tūl) n. [L. mutulus] a projecting flat block under the corona of the Doric cornice. Muzarab (moo-zar-ab) n. See Mozarab.

muzhik (mū-zhik') n. [Russ.] a Russian peasant.

muzzle (muzl) n. [L. morsus, bite] the projecting mouth and nose of an animal; the mouth of a thing; a fastening for the mouth which hinders biting;—v.t. to bind the mouth of, so as to prevent biting or eating; to gag.

muzzy (muzi) a. [muse, reverie] absent in mind; bewildered; tipsy.

My (mī) a. belonging to me.

myalgia (mī-al'ji-a) n. [G. mus, muscle, and algos, pain] pain in a muscle; cramp.

myasthenia (mī-as-the-nī-a) n. [G. astheneta, weakness] muscular debility. mycelium (mī-sē-li-um) n. [G. mukēs, fungus, and ētos, excrescence] the vegetative

mycelium and ēlos, excrescence] the vegetative part of the thallus of fungi.

Mycetes (mi-sē-tēz) n. [G. mukētēs, bellower] the howlers, a genus of American monkeys.

mycetoma (mi-sē-tō-ma, mi-sē-tu-ma) n. [G. mukēt, fungus] a disease of India, affecting the hands and feet, and attributed to a fungus.

mycoderm (mi-kō-derm) n. [G. derma, skin] one of the fermentative fungi.

(mi-kol-ō-ji) n. [G. longos, discourse]

mycology (mi-kol'z-ji) n. [G. logos, discourse] the science of, or a treatise on, fungi. mycosis (mi-ko's-is) n. a fungous growth within the body [Path.]. mydriasis (mi-dri'a-sis) n. [G.] morbid enlargement of the pupil of the eye. myelitis (mi-e-h'dis) n. [G. muelos, marrow] influentation of the spinal cord [Path.]. myitis (mi-rtis) n. (G. mus, muscle] inflammation of a muscle [Path.].

mvnheer (min-hēr) n. [D.] a Dutchman.

myocarditis (mī-ō-kār-dī'tis) n. [G. mus, muscle, and kardia, heart] inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart. myodynamometer $\binom{\text{mi-o-di-nu-mom'e-ter}}{n}$, an instrument for

measuring muscular strength.

myography (mi-og-ra-fi) n. [G. mus, muscle, myography and graphein, write] the descrip-

tion of muscles.

myology (mī-ol-ō-ji) n. [G. logos, discourse] the myology science of muscles.

myomancy (mī-ō-man-si) n. [G. mus, mouse, and manteia, divination] divination

by watching the movements of mice.

myope, myops (mi-ōp, -ops) n. [G.] a shortmyophysics (mi-ōfis-iks) n. the physics of
muscle.

myopia, myopy (mi-ō-pi-a, mi-ō-pi) n. [G.]
myopia, myopy short-sightedness.
myoscope (mi-ō-skōp) n. [G. mus, muscle, and observing muscular contraction.
myosin (mi-ō-sin) n. the peculiar constituent of muscle.
myosis (mi-ō-sin) n. [G. mucin, shut] abnormal contraction of the pupil of the eye.
myriad (mir-i-a-pol) n. [G. murios, numberless] an immense number:—a. countless.
Myriad-minded, having a very versatile mind.
myriapod (mir-i-a-pod) a. [G. pous, podos, foot] having many legs.
myrica (mi-ri-ka) n. [G.] the candleborry

myrica (mi-rī'ka) n. [G.] the candleberry.

myricine (mir-i-sin) n. one of the substances composing wax.
myriorama (mir-i-ō-rai-ma) n. [G. murios. numberdess, and horama, view] device for combining in different ways sections of views.
Myrmidon (mer-mi-don) n. one of a tribe who accompanied Achilles to the war arging through a religious of a rough or degree related to the war arging through a religious for a rough or degree related to the war arging through a related to the same related to the substance. against Troy; a soldier of a rough or desperate character. myrobalan (mi-rob-a-lan) n. [L.] a dried astringent prunc-like fruit. myrrh (mer) n. [A. murri a transparent guni

myrrhic (mer-ik) a . obtained from myrrhin (mer-in) a. the fixed resin of myrrh.

myrrhophore (mir-o-for) n.
[G. phercin.

bear] a myrrh-bearer. myrrhy (mer²i) a. scented with, or yielding, myrth.
myrtiform (mer²ti-form) a.
resembling myrtle

myrtle (mer-ti) n. [G.] a plant of the genus Myrtus. Myrtus-wax, a vegetable wax from Myrica cerifera. or myrtle berries.



myself (mī-self) pron. an emphatic or reflexive form of I or me.

mysophobia (mī-sō-fō'-bi-a) n. [G. musos, uncleanness, and phobos, fear] a morbid fear of contamination.

morbid fear of contamination.

mystagogue (mis'ta-gog) n. [G.] one that interprets, or initiates.

mysterious (mis-te'-ri-us) a. incomprehensible; unintelligible; obscure; occult.

mysteriously (mis-te'-ri-us-li) adv. in a mysterious munner.

mysteriousness (misteriousness) n. mysteriousness (misterious quality.

mystery (misteri) n. [G. muein, close the lips or eyes] a profound secret; an object of curiosity or wonder; a religious truth or doctrine not discomble by hunch a second control of the curious second con curroutly of wonder; a rengious truth of docume not discernible by human reason; an enigma; a dramatic representation founded on Scripture characters and incidents;—pt. rites known to, and practised by, the initiated;—L. ministerium, office] trade; calling; craft.

mystic (mis-tik) n. one that holds to mysticism;—
L. mystical.

mystical (mis-ti-kal) a. [G. fr. mucin, close the lips or eyes] obscure; hidden; sacredly secret or obscure; allegorical; emblematical.

mystically (mis-ti-kal-i) adv. in a mystical manner.

mysticalness (mis'ti-kal-nes) n. mystical quality.

mysticism (mis'ti-sizm) n. obscurity of doctrine; the doctrine of the Mystics, who maintain that they have direct intercourse with the divine Spirit, and acquire a knowledge of spiritual things unattainable by the natural intellect.

unattainable by the natural intellect.

mystification (mis-ti-fi-kā-shun) n. act of involving in mystery; something designed to mystify; state of being mystified.

mystify (mis-ti-fi) v.t. [G. mustikos and L. jacere, mystify makel to involve in mystery; to perplex.

mytacism (mi-ta-sizm) n. [G.] too frequent repetition of the letter m.

myth (mith) n. [G. musthos] a fabulous statement or narrative conveying an important truth, generally of a moral or religious nature; an invented story; something fabulous.

story; something fabulous.

mythic, mythical (mith'ik, i-kal)a. relating mythically (mith'i-kal-i) adv. in a mythical manner.

mythicist (mith²i-sist) n. one that explains supernatural narratives, as myths.

mythogenesis (mith²i-fe-fe-sis) n. the tendency to originate myths.

mythographer (mithog²ru-fer) n. [G. muthos, fable, and graphern, write] a composer or writer of fables.

mythologic, mythological (mith - ō-loj-ik, -i-

kal) a. relating to mythology; fabulous.

mythologically (mith-ō-loj-i-kul-i) aclv. in a mythologist, mythological manner.

mythologist, mythologian (mi-thol-o-jist,

mythologize (mi-thol-ō-jīz) v.t. to render mythology (mi-thol-ō-jīz) v.t. to render mythology (mi-thol-ō-jīz) v.t. to relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathen.

mythology (mi-thol-ō-jī) n. [G. muthos, fable, and logos discourse] the science of myths; a treatise on myths; a system of myths respecting gods, heroes, etc.

mythopæic, mythopoetic (mith-ō-pō-et-ik) a. [G. muthos, legend, and powern, make] myth-making. mythopœist (mith-ō-pē-ist) n. a myth-maker.

N, n, the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, and the eleventh consonant, has only one sound, and is often silent after m, as in hymn (him).

11.2. (nab) v.t. [Scand.] to catch suddenly.

nabee (na-be') n. [E. lnd.] a powerful poison pre-

nabit (nā/bit) n. pulverized sugar-candy.

nabob (nabob) n. [A.] a deputy or viceroy in India; one that returns to Europe from the East with immense weath; a very rich man.

nacarat (nak'a-rat) n. [F.] a pale-red colour with a tinge of orange; a crape or fine linen

fabric dyed of this colour.

nacre (nā/ker) n. [A.] mother-of-pearl.

nacreous (nā/krē-us) a. consisting of, or resembling, nacre; containing nacre. nadab (nā/dab) n. [Per.] the high priest of the Persians.

nadir (na-dir) n. [A.] that point of the heavens directly opposite to the zenith; the lowest possible point.

næve (nēv) n. [L. nacvus] a birth-mark.

nævose (nē-vos) a. spotted.

nag (nag) n. [D.] a small horse; any horse.

nag (nag) v.t. and i. [cf. gnaw] to scold pertinaciously.naga (ma'ga) n. [Hind.] the name of a hill tribe in India; a delifted serpent.
nagel-flue (ma'gel-floo) n. [Ger.] a coarse conglomerate of Switzerland.

naggy (nag-i) a. disposed to nag.

nahoor (na-hoor) n. a Himalayan sheep.

naiad (nī-ad) n. [G.] a water-nymph.

naib (nā/ib) n. [Hind.] a licutenant or deputy.

naif, naive (na-ēr, na-ēr) a. [F. fr. L. natirus. nail, naive (na-ēr, na-ēr) a. [F. fr. L. natirus. natural] ingenuous; frank; simple.

nail (nai) n. [A.S. nagel] the horny scale growing at the end of the human fingers and toes; the claw or talon of a bird or other animal; a small, pointed piece of metal, usually with a head, used to fasten boards, timbers, etc., together; a measure of 24 inches;—v.t. to fasten or shut with nails; to spike. Nail-flue, a small brush for cleaning the finger-nails. Nail-flue, a small file for trimming the finger-nails. On the nail, on the spot; at once. To hit the nail on the head, to hit, or touch, the exact point.

nailer (na-ler) n. one that nails; one that makes or

nailer (nā-ler) n. one that nails; one that makes or sells nails.

nailery (nā-ler-i) n. a manufactory where nails are made.

naissant (nā/sant) a. [L. nasci, be born] rising or naissant (nā/sant) a. [L. nasci, be born] rising or naively (nā-ēv-li) adv. simply; unaffectedly; ingenuously.

naiveté (nā-ēv-tā) n. native simplicity; unaffected ingenuousness.

naked (nā/kod) a. [A.S. nacod] bare; nude; unprovided for; open to view; plain; simple; destitute; unassisted by glasses, as the eye.

unassisted by glasses, as the cyc.

nakedly (nā/ked-li) adr. without covering or disguise; simply: evidently.

nakedness (nä/ked-nes) n. naked state.

namby-pamby (nam'bi-pam'bi) a. [Ambrose Philips, 1671-1749] weakly and affectedly sentimental;—n. writing of this kind, from the

name (nam) n. [A.S. nama) the title by which any person or thing is known or spoken of; a designation; reputation; renown; appearance; behalf; n.t. to give an appellation to; to designate; to mention by name; to nominate.

nameless (nām²les) a. without a name; unnameless knowr, not to be named; anonymous. namelessly (nām²les-li) adv. in a nameless nameless

namely (namili) adv. that is to say.

namer (na/mer) n. one that names.

namesake (nām'sāk) n. one that has the same name as another; esp. one so named out of regard to another. nandu (nan'diói) n. [S. Amer.] the South American ostrich.

nanism (nä-nizm) n. [G. nanos, dwarf] dwarfishness.

nankeen (nan-kēn')n. [Nankin] a yellowish cotton (loth; -pl. clothes made of nankeen.

naos (na'os) n. [G.] the chief chamber of a temple;
an innermost sanctuary; a temple.

nap (nap) v.t. [A.S. hueppian] to have a short sleep; to be drowsy; to be unprepared; -n. a

short sleep. nap (nap) n. [Middle D. noppe] woolly or villous surface, as of felt, of cloth, and the like.

nape (nap) n. [knob] the back part of the neck.

napery (nā-per-i) n. [O.F. fr. Low L. napa, fr. L. cloths, napkins, sheets, towels, etc.
naphtha (nap-tha, naf-tha) n. [G. fr. A.] a natural volatile bituminous liquid; a volatile, colourless liquid distilled from petroleum, wood, etc.
naphthalene (naf-tha-lēn) n. a white solid crystalline hydrocarbon (O₁₀Hs).
Napier's boases (nā-bēr biona) n acontrience

Napier's bones (nā'pērz bōnz)n. a contrivance facilitating the multiplication and division of large numbers. Also Napier's rods.

napiform (nā'pērom) a. [L. napus, turnip, and forma, form] turnip-shaped.

napkin (nap'kin) n. [L. naupus, napkin] a little towel; a cloth used at table for wiping the mouth and hands; a handkerchief.

napless (nap'les) a. without nap; threadbare.

napless (nap-les) a. without nap; threadbare.

Napoleon (na-pō-lō-un) n. [Napoleon Bonaparte] a French gold coin worth 20 francs.

Napoleonic (na-pō-lō-on-lk) a. belonging, or relating, to Napoleon. Napoleonic legend, the belief that the first Napoleon. Napoleonic were due not to any error of his, but to treachery or incompetency on the part of subordinates.

nappiness (nap-l-nes) n. abundance of nap, as on cloth.

nappiness on cloth.

nappy (nap-l-) a. tending to cause sleepiness; heady: downy; shaggy.

Naraka (nar-a-ka) n. a place of torture for wicked souls [Hind. Myth.].

narceine (nar-so-in) n. [G. narkō-, numbness] an alkaloid contained in opium.

narcissus (nar-si--in) n. [G.] a genus of flowering

narcissus (năr-six-us)n. [G.] a genus of flowering plants of several species, comprising the daffodils, jonquils, and the like.

narcosis (năr-kōt-sis) n. [G. markē, numbness] the stupetying effect of a narcotic.

narcotic (năr-kōt-ik) a. producing stupor;—n. a medicine that relieves pain and produces sleep, but, in excess, may cause death.

narcoticalness (năr-kot-i-kul-nes) n. the property of being narcotic.

narcotine (năr-kōt-in) n. a crystalline alkaloid obtained from opium (it is a febrifuge). narcotism (nar-kō-tizm) n. narcosis.

nard (nard) n. [Skr. nalada, fr. nal, smell] spikenard; an unguent prepared from this plant.

nardine (nár-dīn) a. pertaining to nard

nardoo (nar-doo') n. an Australian plant, whose spores and spore-cases are used as food. narghile (nar-gi-le) n. [Turk.] a small hookah.

nargil (nar-gil) n. [E. Ind.] the cocoa-nut tree.

narrate (na-rāt') v.t. [L. narrarc, pp. narratus]
to tell, recite, or write, as a story.

narration (na-rāshun) n. the art of narrating;
that which is narrated.

narrative (nar-a-tiv) a. pertaining to narration;
giving a particular or continued
account;—n. a tale; a story; a detailed account of
particular events or transactions.

narratively (nar-a-tiv-li) adv. by way of narra-

narrator (na-ra-tur) n. one that narrates.

nation (nar'ō) a. [A.S. nearu] of little breadth; natrow (nar'ō) a. [A.S. nearu] of little breadth; not wide or broad; limited; circumscribed; illiberal; bigoted; covetous; ungenerous; near; barely sufficient; minute; scrutinizing;—v.t. to lessen the breadth of; to contract; to make less liberal or more selfish; to limit; to confine;—v.i. to become less broad; to become contracted in breadth or extent; to take too little ground (said of a horse);—n. a narrow passage. Narrow-cloth, cloth less than 32 inches wide. Narrow-gauge, said of railway lines less than 4 feet 84 inches apart. Narrow-minded, illiberal, bigoted.

narrowly (nar'o-li) adv. in a narrow manner; by a small distance.

narrowness (nar-6-nes) n. condition or quality of being narrow.

narthex (nar-theks) n. [G.] a porch, vestibule, or division, of an early Christian or an Oriental church, before the main entrance; an ancient

casket for unguents or perfumes.

narwhal (nir-hwal) n. [Scand.] a cetaceous mammal found in the northern seas; the sca

unicorn.

nasal (nā'zal)a.[L. nasus, nose] pertaining to the nose; spoken through the

nose: n. an elementary sound uttered through, or partly through, the nose; a medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine. Narwhal.

nasality (nā-zal'i-ti) n. nasal quality.

nasalize (nā/zal-īz) v.t. to make nasal;—v.i. to speak nasally.

nasally (nā/zal-i) adv. by or through the nose.

nascal (nas'kal) n. [F.] a medicated pessary.

nascent (nascent) a. [I. nasci, to be born] beginning to exist or to grow.

nasicorn (nazi-korn) a. [L. nasus, nose, and cornu, horn having a horn on the nose;—n. an animal having a horn on the nose.

nasitis (na-sī-tis) n. nasal catarrh.

nastily (nås'ti-li) adv. in a nasty manner.

nastiness (nas'ti-nes) n. the quality of being nasty.

Nasturtium (nas-turi-shi-um) n. [L.] a genus of cruciferous plants.

nasty (nas'ti) a.[Scand.] offensive; filthy; indecent. natal (na/tal) a. [L. fr. nasci, to be born] pertaining to one's birth; accompanying, or dating from,

one's birth; presiding over nativity.

natant (na-tant) a. [L. natare, swim] floating;
[Her.] placed as if swimming.

natantly (nä-tant-li) adv. swimmingly.

natation (na-tā'shun) n. the act or art of swimming.
natatores (nā-ta-tō'rēz) n.pl. swimming birds,
natatorial (nā-ta-tō'ri-al)n.swimming, or adapted for swimming.
natatorium (nā-ta-tō'ri-um) n. a swimming.

natatory (nā'ta-tur-i) a. natatorial.

natch (nach) n. [L. nates, buttocks] the rump.

nathless (nath-les) adv. [A.S.] nevertheless.

nation (na'shun) n. [L. fr. nasci, pp. natus, to be born] a people inhabiting the same country, and united under the same government; an aggregation of persons of the same origin and language; a large aggregation of individuals; a division of university students for voting purposes.

national (nash-un-al) a. pertaining to a nation; public; general; attached to one's own country. National Assembly, the first French

revolutionary assembly (1789-1791). National debt, the debt due from a nation to individual creditors. National Guards, the militia of France (abolished 1871). nationalism (nash-un-al-izm) n. the state of being national; national peculiarity; the desire for national independence. nationality (nash-un-al-i-i) n. national character; a nation; patriotism. nationalize (nash-un-al-i-i) v.t. to make nationally (nash-un-al-i) adv. in a national nationally (nash-un-al-i) adv. in a national national (nash-un-al-i) national, to be born]

native (nā-tiv) a. [L. nasci, pp. natus, to be horn] pertaining to one's birth; conferred by birth; indigenous; not wrought by art; natural;—n. one born in a place; an oyster raised in an artificial bed. nativism (nā-tiv-izm) n. the doctrine of innate ideas.

nativity (na-tiv'i-ti) n. birth; time, place, or circumstances of birth; a picture of Christ in the first hour of infancy; a horoscope.

Nativity, the birth of our Saviour.

natrolite (nat'ru-lit) n. [natron and G. lithos, stone] a hydrated silicate of aluminium and sodium.

natron (nä-trun) n. [H.] native carbonate of soda. natterjack (nat'cr-jak) n. [see adder] a kind of

nattily (nat-i-li) adv. sprucely; tidily.

natty (nat'i) a. [neat] neat; tidy; spruce.

natural (nat'ū-ral) a. [L. natura] pertaining to the constitution of a thing; essential; characteristic; conformed to the order or laws of nature; legitimate; normal; regular; conformed to truth or reality; illegitimate; bastard; pertaining to, derived from, or formed by, nature; unregenerated; pertaining to a key that has neither a flat nor a sharp for its

signature;—n. an idiot; a character (thus, 🕽) used to remove the effect of a sharp or flat that has preceded it.

Natural history, a description of the earth and its

productions; zoology, botany, mineralogy, geology;

zoology. Natural orders, orders of plants;
anged according to their natural affinities. Natural philosophy, the study of nature in general; physics.

Natural science, natural history in the wide sense.

(nation-radizen) a natural condition of the science.

naturalism (nat'i-ral-lzm) n. natural condition or quality; conformity to nature; that religion derived from natural reason; the system of those that deny supernatural agency, divine revelation,

those that deny supermandal properties in matural miracles, prophecies, etc.

naturalist (nat-ū-ral-ist) n. one versed in natural history; a believer in naturalism.

naturalization (nat-ū-ral-i-zū-shun) n. the act of naturalizing; the state

naturalize (nat-u-ral-iz) v.t. to invest an alien naturalize with the rights and privileges of a native subject; to make natural; to adopt; to accustom. naturally (nat-u-ral-i) aliv. according to nature; spontaneously.

naturalness (natfaralnes) n. state of being natural nature (natura, horn) the universe; the causes or agencies working in the material and animal world; in the material animal world; in the material animal world; in the material animal world; i herent quality; native character; sort; species; natural disposition; temper; natural affection; naturalness; vitality; natural course of life; nakedness; unregenerateness.

naught (naw) n. [A.S. nāwiht] nothing;—ndv. in no degree;—a. worthless. To set at

naught, to slight; to defy.

naughtily (naw-ti-li) adr. wickedly; perversely; mischievously.

naughtiness (naw ti-nes) n. wickedness; slight wickedness, as of children.

naughty (naw-tı) a. wicked; mischievous; froward. naumachy, naumachia (naw' ma-ki, naw-mā' ki-a)

n. [G.] a sea-fight, or its representation. nauropometer (naw-ru-pom-e-ter) n. [(1. naus, rhopē, inclination, and metron, measure] an instrument for measuring the amount of heeling of a ship at sea.

nausea (naw-sha, naw-she-a) n. [G. nausia, sea-nausea (sickness, fr. naus, ship] sea-sickness; any sickness of the stomach, with a propensity to vomit;

nauseant (naw-she-ant) n. a substance that produces nausea; -a. producing nausea.
nauseate (naw-she-āt) v.t. to affect with nausea; to loathe; -v.i. to become squeamish; to feel disgust.

nauseation (naw-she-ā'shun) n. the act of nauseating.

nauseous (naw'shus) a. loathsome; disgusting.

nauseously (naw-shus-li) adv. loathsomely.

nauseousness (naw'shus-nes) n. loathsomeness.
nautch (nawch) n. [Hind. nāch, a dance] in India, a kind of ballet-dance by women called

nautch-girls. nautic, nautical (naw'tik, -ti-kal) a. [G. naus, ship] pertaining to ships,

nautically (naw-ti-kal-i) adv. in a nautical manner.

nautilite (naw'ti-lit) n. a fossil nautilus.

nautiloid (naw-ti-loid) a. like a nautilus.

mautilus (naw-ti-lus) n. [G., sailor, fr. naus, ship] a form of diving-bell which requires no

suspension.

naval (nā/val) a. [L. navis, ship] consisting of ships; pertaining to ships or a navy

nave of timber or other thaterial in

the centre of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted: the hub.

nave (nāv)n. (O.F. fr. L. navis, ship, hautius.

nave (nāv)n. (O.F. fr. L. navis, ship, hautius.

nave (nāv)n. (O.F. fr. L. navis, ship, hautius.

the principal entrance.

navel (nāv)n. [A.S. nairia] a depression in the centre of the abdomen, being the scar left by the detachment of the umbilical cord after birth; the central part or point of anything. Navel-string, the umbilical cord. umbilical cord.

navette (na-vet') n. [F. fr. L. navis, ship] an incense-boat.

navew (navū) n. [O.F. fr. L. napus, turnip] the wild turnip.

navicette (inavi-set) n. [F. fr. L. navis, ship] a navicular (navi-skip) navicular. (na-vik-ū-lar) navicular, small ship] relating to small ships or boats; boat-shaped;—n. the scaphoid bone of the hand or the foot

navigability (nav-i-ga-bil-i-ti) n. navigable navigable (nav-i-ga-bil) a. admitting of being navigated.

navigableness (navi-j-ga-bl-nes) n. raviga-

navigably (nav'i-ga-bli) actv. in a navigable manner.

navigate (navi-gat) v.t. (L. navis, ship, and agere, lead) to pass over in a ship; to manage in sailing;—v.i. to journey by water; to manage a ship; to sail.

a ship; to sail

navigation (navi-gā'shun) n. the act of navigation gating; the art or science of sailing ships. Aerial navigation, the navigation of the air by balloons, or other mechanical means. Inland navigation, navigation of canals, lakes, etc.

navigator (navi-gā-tur) n. one that navigates; one skilful in navigation.

navvy (navi) n. [fr. navigator] orio. a labourer on canals; a labourer in making railroads, etc.

navy (navi) n. [O.F. navie, a ship, fr. L. navis, ship] a fleet; the ships of war belonging to a nation, or the officers and men. Navy-bill, a bill drawn by a naval officer for his pay, etc.; a bill issued by the

Admiralty in payment of stores for ships and dockyards. Navy-list, an official account of the officers in the navy, with a list of the ships. Navy-yard, a government dockyard.

nawab (na-wawb') n. [Hind.] a viceroy; a nabob.

nay (nā) adv. [Scand.] no; not this alone; not only so;—n. denial; rcfusal.

Nazarene (naz-a-rcin)n. [G.] a native of Nazareth; a term of reproach applied to Christ and the early Christians; one of a sect of Jewish Christians.

Nazarite (naz-a-rit)n. [H. nuzur, to vow, abstain] a Jew that bound himself to extraordinary purity of life and devotion.

Nazaritism (naz-a-rīt-izm) n. the vows or practices of a Nazarite.

naze (naz) n. [A.S. næss] a promontory; a ness.

nazir (na zēr') n. [A.] in India, a native magistrate in the Anglo-Indian courts.

neap (nep) n. the pole of a cart; a prop for the front of a cart.

neap (nep) a. [A.S. $n\bar{e}p$] low. Neap tides, tides that happen in the second and last quarters of

neaped (nept) a. left aground [Naut.].

Neapolitan (ne a-politan) a pertaining to Naples or its inhabitants; an inhabitant of Naples.

near (ner) a. [orig. compar. of A.S. neah, nigh] nigh; not far distant; closely related; close to one's interests, affection, etc.; intimate; dear; close to anything followed or imitated; next to one; close; anything followed or imitated; next to one; close to anything followed or imitated; next to one; close; straight; short; parsimonious;—adv. almost; well-nigh; nearly;—v.t. to draw near;—prep. not far from. Near-sighted, short-sighted.

nearly (nēr'il) adv. closely; intimately; almost; in a parsimonious manner.

nearness (nēr'nes) n. closeness; propinquity; parsimony.

neat (nēt) n. [A.S. nrāt] black cattle; an ox;—a. belonging to animals of the neat kind.

neat (nēt) t. [F. net, fr. L. nitidius, shining, neat] tidy; trim; chaste; pure; unadulterated; elegant; dexterous; adroit; compact; finical; exact. Neat-handed, dexterous; skilful.

neatherd (nēt/herd) n. a con kean-

neatherd (net-herd) n. a cow-keeper.

neatly (net-li) adv. with neatness.

neatness (net-nes) n. neat state.

nebris (nebiris) n. [G.] a fawn's skin.

nebula (neb-ū-la) n.; pl. nebulæ (neb-ū-lē) [L., mist] a luminous portion in the heavens;

[Path.] an opaque spot on the cornea.

nebular (neb²ū-lur) a. pertaining to nebulæ.

nebular Nebular hypothesis, the hypothesis that derives the heavenly bodies and their systems from the condensations and rotation of nebulæ.

nebulé (neb-ū-lā') a. [L. nebula] wavy [Her.].

nebulosity (ncb-ū-los'i-ti) m. state of being nebulous; the faint, misty, appearance surrounding certain stars.

nebulous (neb'ū-lūs) a. cloudy; hazy; pertaining to, or like, nebula.

nebulousness (neb'ū-lus-nes) n. nebulosity.

necessarian (nes-e-sā/ri-an) n. See necess-

necessarily (nes'-e-sar-i-li) adv. of necessity.

necessariness (nes-e-sar-i-nes) n. the state of being necessary.

necessary (nes-e-sar-i) n. [0.F. necessaire, fr. l. necesse] such as must be; inevitable; indispensable; acting from necessity;—n. a thing indispensable; a privy.

necessitarian (ne-ses-i-tā/ri-an) n. a believer in necessitarianism.

necessitarianism (ne-ses-i-ta/ri-an-izm) n. the doctrine that denies the freedom of the will.

necessitate (ne-ses'i-tāt) v.t. to make necessary or indispensable; to force. necessitous (ne-ses'i-tus) a. very needy; destitute.

necessitously (ne-ses'i-tus-li) adv. in a necessitous manner.

necessitousness (ne-ses²1-tus-nes) n.
necessity (ne-ses²1-tus-nes) n.

force.

11 (nek) n. [A.S. hnccca] the part of an animal's hody connecting the head and the trunk; anything like a neck; the long, slender part of a vessel; an isthnus. Neck-band, a band round the neck. Neck-cloth, a piece of cloth worn on the neck. Neck-moulding, a moulding at the junction of the shaft and the capital of a pillar. Neck-tie, a tie for the neck. Neck-verse, Psalm li. 1, a malefactor able to read this could claim benefit of clergy, and so escape execution. Neck and crop, completely. Neck and neck, very close. Neck or nothing, at every risk. In the neck of, immediately after. To break the neck of, to cripple; to get over the result of. To harden the neck, to become obstinate.

To tread on the neck of, to oppress.

neckbeef (nek'bef) n. the coarse flesh of the neck of cattle.

neckerchief (nek'er-chif) n. a kerchief for the

necklace (nek'les) n. a string of beads or precious stones worn round the neck.

necklaced (nek'lest) a. having, or marked as mecklaced (nek'lest) a. having, or marked as necrolatry (nek-rol-a-tri) n. [G. nekros, corpse, and latreia, worship] worship of the dead; ancestor-worship.

necrologic, necrological (nek-ru-loj-

pertaining to necrology.

necrologist (nek-rol-ō-jist) n. [G. nekros and logos, discourse] a recorder of

deaths.

necrology (nek-rol-5-ji) n. a register of deaths; a necrology collection of obituary notices.

necromancer (nek-ru-man-srr) n. one that practises necromancy.

necromancy (nek-ru-man-si) n. [F. fr. G. nek-ru-man-si) n. [F. fr. G. divination] art of revealing future events by pretended communication with the dead; magic; enchantment.

necromantic (nek-ru-man-tink) n. pertaning to. or done by, necromancy.

necronite (nek'ru-nīt) n. fetid felspar.

necrophagous (nek-rof-a-gus) n. [G. nekros, corpse, and phagein, eat] eating or feeding on carrion.

necrophilism (nek-rof-i-lizm) n. [G. philos, loving] a morbid attraction towards the dead.

necrophobia (nek-ru-fō'-bi-a) n. [G. phobos, fear] a morbid horror of corpses or of death.

necropolis (nek-rop-u-lis) n. [G. polis, a city] city of the dead; a cemetery, necroscopic (nek-ru-skop-ik) a. [G. nekros, corpse, and skopein, to view] re-

corpse, and skopein, to view relating to post-mortem examination.

necrosis (nek-rō'-si*) n. [G.] mortification; a disease in plants.

necrotomy (nek-rot'-u-mi) n. [G. nekros, corpse, and tomos, cutting, fr. temnein, to cut] the dissection of dead bodies.

nectar (nek'tar) n. [G.] the drink of the gods; a delicious or inspiring beverage; the honey

nectareal, nectarean (nek-tā/re-al, -an) nectareal, nectarean a. pertaining to,

or resembling, nectar.
nectared (nek-tard) a. imbued with, or abounding nectareous (nek-tar-re-us) a. nectareal; sweet as nectar.
nectarial (nek-tar-ri-al) a. pertaining to a nectary [Bot.].

nectariferous (nek-ta-rif-e-rus) a. [L. ferre, bear] producing nectar; having

nectarine (nek'ta-rin) a. nectareous;—n. a variety of the peach, with a smooth rind.

nectarous (nek-ta-rus) a. nectareous.

nectary (nek-ta-ri) n. the honey-gland of a flower. need (ned) n. [A.S. niēd] want; necessity; state requiring supply or relief; urgent want; exigency; -v.t. to be in want of; to require; -v.t. to be wanted; to be bound.

needfire (nëd-fir) n. a fire produced by friction phorescent light of rotten wood; a beacon.

needful (ned-fool) a. needy; requisite; necessary.

needfully (ned-fool-i) adv. necessarily.

needfulness (ned-fool-nes) n. necessity.

needily (ne'di-li) adv. in a needy condition.

neediness (nō 'di - nes) n. want; poverty; indigence.

needle (nō 'di) n. [A.S. næd] a small instrument of steel, pointed at one end, and pierced in the other to receive the thread, used in sewing; a magnetized slender bar of steel, reating on a pivot, in a mariner's, surveyor's, or other compass, so as to turn freely toward the magnetic poles of the earth; a pointed crystal, a sharp pinnacle of rock, and the like; -n.t. to form into needle-like crystals. Needle-book, something to stick needles in, usually in the form of a book. Needle-sun, a fire-arm loaded at the breach with a cartridge to stick needles in, usually in the form of a book. Needle-gun, a fire-arm loaded at the breach with a cartridge exploded by means of a slender pin. Needle-ore, acicular ore of bismuth. Needle-woman, a seamstress. Needle-work, work done with the needle; plain sewing; embroidery. Needle-zeolite, natrolite. needleful (nezdl-fool) m. as much thread as is put into a needle at one time.

needless (ned'les) a. unnocessary.

needlessly (ned'les-li) adv. without necessity. needlessness (ned'les-nes) n. unnecessariness.

needs (nedz) adv. of necessity; indispensably.

needv (në-di) a. in need; indigent.

ne'er (nar) adv. never.

nefarious (ne-fa'ri-us) a. [L. nefas, that which is not lawful, ne, not, and fas, law] wicked in the extreme; detestable; infamous; inpious. nefariously (ne-fa'ri-us-li) adv. with extreme wickedness.

netariousness (ne-fairi-us-ne) act. with extreme wickedness.
nefariousness (ne-fairi-us-nes) n. wickedness;
negation (ne-fairshun) n. [L.] the act of denying;
denial; emptiness; nullity.
negative (ner-a-tiv) a. [L. negare, todeny] implying indistinctness, indecision, etc.; not positive; implying rejection or refusal; having the power of veto; -n. a proposition by which something is denied; a word that denies; the right of veto; state of opposition to, or determination against; a picture upon glass in which the light portions of the original are represented in some opaque material, and the dark portions by the uncovered and semi-transparent ground of the picture; -n.t. to disprove; to refuse to enact or sanction. Negative electricity, electricity developed in resinous substances by rubbing. Negative pregnant, a denial so expressed as to imply an affirmative [Law]. Negative quantity, a minus quantity.

negatively (neg-a-tiv-li) adv. in a negative manner.

neglect (neg-lekt) v.t. [L. nec. not, and legere, to choose] to pass by; to omit by carelessness or design; to suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, or the like; to slight; to disregard;—n. omission; inattention; negligence; state of being overlooked or disregarded.

neglecter (neg-lek-ter) n. one that neglects.

neglectful (neg-lekt/fool) a. treating with neglect or slight; indicating indifference. neglectfully (neg-lekt/fool-i) adv. in a neglect-negligée (neg-li-zha) n. an easy, unceremonious attire; a loose gown; a long necklace,

usually of red coral.

negligence (neg-li-jens) n. habitual neglect; negligent (neg-li-jent) a. careless; inattentive; negligently (neg-li-jent-li) adv. in a negligent manner.

negociate See negotiate.

negotiability (ne-gō-shi-a-bil'i-ti) n. quality of negotiable. negotiable (ne-gō-shi-a-bi) a. capable of being negotiated; transferable by assign-

ment

negotiate (ne-gō'shi-āt) v.t. [L. negotium, business, fr. nec, not, and otium, leisure] to arrange or settle by dealing and management; to sell, pass, or transfer, as bills;—v.i. to transact business; to hold intercourse in bargain or trade; to treat with respecting peace or commerce.

negotiation (ne-go-shi-z-shun) n. the act of negotiation; the transacting of business; the act of treating, or the proposal to treat, between nations, as for peace, settlement of differences,

negotiator (ne-gö-shi-a-tur) a. one that negotiator (ne-gö-shi-a-tur) a. relating to negotiatory (ne-gö-shi-a-turi) a. relating to negotiatory

negress (nē'gres) n. a female negro.

negrillo, negrito (ne-grēl'yo, ne-grē'tō) n. one of a diminutive negroid race of Malaysia. negro (nē-grō) n. [Sp. fr. L. niger, black] an African black;—a. pertaining to negroes. Negro-head, a kind of tobacco.

negroid (ne'-groid) a. of the negro type.

negus (ne'gus) n. [fr. the inventor, Col. Negus] a liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice.

nehushtan (ne-hush-tan) n. [H.] See 2 Kings 18.4. neigh (na) v.i. [A.S. hnæpan] to cry, as a horse; to whinny;—n. the natural cry of a horse; a

whinnying.

neighbour ($n\bar{a}$ -bur) n. [A.S. $ne\bar{a}hb\bar{u}r$] a person that lives near one; one in close proximity;—a. near to another; adjoining;—v.t. to adjoin; to border on ;—v.t. to inhabit the vicinity.

neighbourhood (nathurhood) n. the state of being near; vicinity; adjoining district; a region; the inhabitants of a particular district or locality.

neighbouring (nā-bur-ing) a. living, or being, near.

neighbourliness (nā/bur-li-nes) n. the state of being neighbourly neighbourly (nā/bur-li) a. becoming a neighbourly (bour; kind; social; friendly; cultivating familiar intercourse;—adv. with social civility or kindness.

or kindness

neighing (nū/ing) n. whinnying.

neither (nö'Ther, ni'Ther) a., pron., and conj. [A.S. nāther] not either. nelumbo (ne-lum-bō) n. [Ceylon] a genus of water-lilies.

nemalite (nem's-līt) n. [G. nēma, thread, and lithe (nem's-līt) n. [G. nēma, thread, and lithes, stone] a fibrous brucite.

nematoid (nem's-toid) a. [G. eidos, form] thread-like; —n. a threadworm.

Nemesis (nem's-sis) n. [G.] a Greek goddess; retributive justice; the 12th asteroid.

nemophilous (nem-of'i-lus) a. [G. nemos, quenting or dwelling in woods.

nemoral (nem'-u-ral) a. pertaining to a wood. nemorose (nem'-u-rōs) a. growing in groves or woodland [Bot.].

nemorous (nem-u-rus) a. woody.

nenuphar (nen-u-rus) a. woody.

nenuphar (nen-u-rus) a. woody.

neolithic (nē-u-lith-ik) a. [G. neos, new, and lithos, stone] belonging to the later Stone Age, when implements were highly finished.

neologian (nē-u-lō-ji-an) a. [G. logos, discourse] pertaining to neology;—n. a neologist.

neologism (nē-ol-u-jizm) n. a word or phrase use of such words or phrases; a new doctrine.

neologist (nē-ol-u-jist) n. one that introduces new words or new meanings, or holds new words or new meanings, or holds

new doctrines.

new doctrines.

neologize (nō-ol'u-jīz)v.i.to introduce new words, neologize (nō-ol'-jī)n. [d. | neologism; rationalistic neology (nō-ol'-jī)n. [d. | neologism; rationalistic neon (nō-un) n. [d. neos, new] one of the inert constituent gases of the atmosphere.

neonomian (nō-u-nō-mi-an) n. [d. neos, new, new laws, or that holds the Gospel to be a new law. neontology on, being, and logos, discourse] the zoology of living animals.

zoology of living animals.

neophobia (në-u-föbi-a) n. [G. phobos, fear]
neophobia (dislike of what is new.
neophyte (nö-u-fib) n. [G. phobos, fear]
neophyte (nö-u-fib) n. [G. phutos, grown] a new
convert or proselyte; a novice; a tyro.
neoplasty (nö-u-plas-ti) n. [G. neos, new, and
plassein, form] a process for forming
new parts by cicatrization, adhesion, etc. [Surg.].
Neoplatonism (nö-u-pla-tun-izm) n. a
phining Platonic with Oriental. Jewish, and Christian
beliefs (it originated in the third century).
neoteric (nö-u-ter-ik) a. [G. neoberos, compar. of
neos, new] recent in origin; modern; new.
neozoic (nö-u-ter-ik) a. [G. neoberos, compar. of
neozoic (nö-u-ter-ik) a. [G. neoberos, compar. of
neozoic (ne-paw-löz') a. pertaining to Nepal;
Nepalese (ne-paw-löz') a. pertaining to Nepal;
Nepal paper (ne-paw-löz') a. pertaining to Nepal;
nepathes (ne-paw-löz') n. pertaining to Nepal;
nepathes (ne-pen-the) n. [G.] any draught or
drug that banishes sorrow or pain.
nephalism (ne-pen-the) n. [G.] any draught or
drug that banishes sorrow or pain.
nephalism (ne-pen-the) n. [G.] nephele, cloud

nepheline, nephelite (nefe-lin, -līt) n. [G. nephelē, cloud] a mineral found in volcanic rocks, a silicate of sodium, potassium, and aluminium.

nepheloid (neft-loid) a. [G. nephelö, cloud, and eidos, form] cloudy [Med.].

nephew (neft-loid) n. [O. F. fr. L. nepos] the son of a brother or sister.

nephoscope (neft-losköp) n. [G. nephos, cloud, and skopein, to view] an apparatus for measuring the speed and the direction of cloud-motions.

nephralgia (nef-ral'ji-a) n. [G. nephros, kidney, and algos, pain] pain or disease in the kidneys [Path.].

the kidneys [Path.]. and depto, panil panil of discase in nephrite (nef-rit) n. a mineral, jade, formerly nephritic (nef-rit-ik) a. pertaining to the kidneys; nephritic (nef-rit-ik) a. pertaining to the kidneys; relieving disorders of the kidneys.—n. a medicine for relieving disorders of the kidneys.—n. a medicine for nephritis (nef-rit-its) n. [G. nephros, kidney] inflammation of the kidneys [Path.]. nephrocele (nef-rit-sel) n. [G. köz, tumour] hernia of the kidney [Path.]. nephroid (nef-roid) a. [G. eidos, form] kidney-nephrology (nef-roid-5-ji) n. [G. logos, discourse] nephrology a treatise on the kidneys.

nephrotomy (nef-rot-u-mi) n. [G. tomē, cuttings the removal of gravel from the kidney by cutting [Surg.].

nepotic (ne-pot-ik) α. displaying nepotism.

nepotism (ne-put-izm, nep-u-tizm) n. [L. nepos, nep-otism shown to nephews and other relations.

nephews and other relations.

nepotist (ne-put-ist, nep-u-tist)n. one that practises nepotist (neptism.

Neptune (nep-tūn)n. [L.] the god of the sea; a large planet beyond Uranus.

Neptunian (nep-tū-ni-an)a. pertaining to the ocean or sea; formed by water or aqueous solution;—n. one that holds that the substances of the globe were formed from aqueous solution.

Nereid (ne-re-id)n. [G. Ne-re-is, a daughter of Nereid (ne-re-id) n. [G. Ne-re-is, a daughter of marine annelid.

marine annelid. nero-antico (nā-rō-an-tē'kō) n. [It. fr. L. niger, black, and antiquus, ancient] a deep-black marble found in Roman ruins.

deep-black marble found in Roman ruins.

neroli (ner'u-li) n. [the Princess Neroli] the essential oil of the bitter orange.

nervation (ner-valshun) n. the arrangement of nerves.

nerve (nerv) n. [L. nerrus, sinew] one of the fibres that establish communication between the various parts of the animal body and the brain, spinal cord, or central ganglia; strength; firmness of body; fortitude: firmness of mind; [Bot.] a principal vein in a leaf; -v.t. to give strength or vigour to.

nerved (nervd) a. having nerves.

nerveless (nerviles) a. destitute of strength; nervine (nervin) a. pertaining to, or calming, the nerves;—n. any drug that acts on the nervous system.

nervous system.

nervous (ner-vus) a. pertaining to the nerves; nervous casily excited; hysterical, etc.; strong; vigorous; strong in thought or expression. Nervous system, the nerve-centres, nerves, and end-organs.

nervously (ner-vus-li) adv. with vigour; with weakness or agritation of the nerves, nervous weakness.

nervous ness (ner-vus-nes) n. vigour; strength; nervous weakness.

nervure (ner-vur) n. a rib in a groined vault [Arch.]; a vein or nerve of a leaf [Bot.]; a horny, tubular thickening in an insect's wing.

nescience (nesh-vens, nesh-cns) n. [L. nescire, to be ignorant] ignorance.

ness (nes) n. [A.S. norss] a promontory; a headland; a cape.

ness (nes) n. [A.S. ness] a promontory; a headland; nest (nest) n. [A.S. ness] a promontory; a headland; nest (nest) n. [A.S.] the retreat prepared by a bird for hatching and rearing her young; the place in which the eggs of other animals, as insects, turtles, and the like, are laid and hatched; a snug, comfortable, or cosy residence or situation; a receptacle or collection; a collection of boxes, cases, or the like, of graduated size; -r.i. to build and occupy a nest. Nest-egg, an egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it; something laid up as a beginning.

nestle (nes-1) v.t. to house, as in a nest; to cherish; -v.i. to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest; to take shelter; to settle comfortably.

nestling (nes-ling) n. a young bird from the nest; -n. a menty hatched.

Nestorian (nes-tô-ri-an) a. relating to Nestorius or his doctrines; -n. a follower of Nestorius, a patriarch of Constantinople (5th certury), who maintained the existence in Jesus Christ of two persons and two natures.

net (net) n. [A.S.] a textile fabric of thread or twine knotted into meshes, for catching fish, birds, or wild beasts; a similar fabric of silk to confine ladies' hair; anything fitted to entrap or deceive; a snare; -v.t. to make into a net, or net-work; to take in a net; -v.t. to met into a net, or net-work; a fabric resembling a net, net, nett (net) a. [L. nitidus, clear, shining) pure; unadulterated; clear of all charges and deductions, etc.; -v.t. to secture as clear profit.

nether (nerm-cr.) a. [A.S. neothera] lower; belonging to the lower regions.

nethermost (neth-cr-most) a. lowest.

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Nethinim (neth'-i-nim) n. pl. [H.] the menial servants of the temple.
netsuke (net-su'-kā) n. [Jap.] a small toggle or button, carved or inlaid, on Japanese

pouches, etc.

pouches, etc.

netting (not'-ing) n. the act of making nets; a kind of shuttle used in notting.

nettle (net'-l) n. [A.S. netele] a plant covered with minute sharp hairs containing a poison that produces a very painful sensation; — n.t. to irritate or vex. Nettle-rash, an eruntive discase resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle.

neural (nú'-ral) a. [G. neuron, nerve] pertaining to the nerves.

neuralgia (nū-ral'-ji-a) n. [G. neuron nerve, and algos, pain] an acute pain in a nerve.

neurasthenia (nū-ras-thē'-ni-a) n. [G. as-theria, weakness] nervous

neurilemma (nū-ri-lem'-a) n. [G. lemma, skin] the sheath investing a

neurin, neurine (nu'-rin) n. the nerveneuritis (nu-ri'-tis) n. inflammation of a

neurography (nu-rog'-ra-fi) n. [G. neuron, nerve, and graphein, write]

a description of the nerves.

neurologist (nū-rol'-ō-jist) n. an expert on the nerves.

neurology (nū-rol'-ō-ji) n. a scientific knowledge of the nervous system.

neuroma (nū-rō'-ma) n. a tumour in a nerve. neuron (nú'-ron) n. a nerve-cell; the cerebro-spinal axis; a vein of an insect's wing, neuromimesis (nú-ru-mi-né'-sis) n. ner-yous miniery.

neuropath (nū'-rō-path) a physician who bases his treatment of disease on nervous influences.

neuropathy (nū-rop'-a-thi) n. [G. neuron and pathos, suffering] nervous discase.

neuroptera (nfi-rop'-te-ra) n. pl. [G. plcron, neuroptera wing] an order of insects with four naked reticulated wings.

neurosis (nfi-ro'-sis) n. nervous disease without lesion of parts; a change in the

neurotic (nū-rot'-ik) a. relating to, or affecting, the nervous system;—n. a nervous

neurotomy (nū-rot'-u-mi) n. [G. tomē, a neurotomy cutting dissection of the nerves. neuter (nū'-ter) a. [L., neither] neutral; [Bot.] neither make nor female; [Gram.] neither masculine nor feminine; neither active nor passive: n. a neutral; an animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation, as the working bee; a plant having neither stampes nor nigitle.

or incapable of propagation, as the working noe: a plant having neither stamens nor pistils.

neutral (nū'-tral) a. not engaged on either side, indifferent; neither very good nor bad; having neither stamens nor pistils:—n. a porson or nation that takes no part in a contest between others. Neutral salt, a salt exhibiting neither acid nor alkaline proporties. Neutral tint, a dull blue-gray colour.

neither acid nor atkaine properties.

a dull, blue-gray colour.

neutrality (nu-tral'-i-ti) n. state of being neutrality (nu-tral'-i-ti) n. state of being neutrality, readiness for war on the part of a neutral nation.

neutralization (nu-tral-i-za'-shun) n. act of neutralizing; state of

being neutralized.

being neutralized.

neutralize (nn'-tral-iz)r.t. to render neutral:
neutralize (to reduce to a state of inactivity.
neutrally (nn'-tral-i) adr. in a neutral manneutrodyne (nn'-tro-din) a. [L. neuter,
neither, and (L. dunamis, power.]
In Wireless Telephony, a form of valve-control to

prevent interference and gain clearness of sound. (Trade name.)

nevé (nā-vā') n. [F. fr. L. nix, snew] the compacted mass of snew-ice that foods a glacier.

never (nev'-cr) adv. [A.S. nerfre] not ever; not at any time; in no degree.

nevertheless [less: notwithstanding.

new (nū) a. [A.S. nerfre] hest conj. not the less: notwithstanding.

new recent in origin: lately discovered or invented; novel: modern: unfamiliar; unaccustomed. New-fashioned, made in a new form, or lately come into fashion. New-model, to give a new form to. New-woman, one that objects to the conventional restrictions long imposed on women, and claims the same freedom as is accorded to men.

newel (nū'-el) n. [L. nux, nucis, nut) the upcase winds.

newfangled (nn-fang'-gld) a. [A.S. fon. pp. formed with the affectation of novelty; fond of change; novel.

Newfoundland (nū-found'-land) n. a large variety of dog.

newly (nū'-li) adv. lately; freshly; recently.

newness (nū'-nes) n. state of being new.

news (nūz) n. [literally new things] recent account; fresh information; tidings; intelligence. News-boy, news-man, a boy or man that sells or delivers newspapers. News-lotter, a weekly letter circulating news in the 17th and 18th centuries. News-room, a room for the reading of newspapers, etc. News-vendor, a seller of newspapers. News-writer, a contributor to a newspaper.

newsmonger (nūz'-mung-ger) n. one that newspaper (nūz'-pāp-er) n. a public print newspaper (that circulates news, advertise-

ments, etc.

newsprint (nūz'-print) n. unsized paper used newsprint for newspapers.
newt (nūt) n. [A.S. efeta; a newt for an ewt]
a tailed batrachian; an eft.
Newtonian (nū-tō'-ni-un) a, pertaining to, invented, or discovered by. Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727); a follower of Newtonian philosophy

next (nekst) a. [A.S. nēhst] nearest in place, time, or degree ;—adr. immediately succeeding. Next door to, very near to.

nexus (nek'-sus) n. [L.] tie; connection.

nib (nib) n. [A.S. nebb] something small and pointed; the beak of a bird; point of a pen. nibble (nib'-1) v.t. [nip] to cat slowly or in small bits; to try to catch, as bait;—v.i. to bite at, as lish at bait; to carp at;—n. a little bite, or seizing to bite.

nibbler (nib'-ler) n. one that nibbles.

Nibelungenlied (ne-hel-oong'-gen-let) n. Nibelungenlied (ne-hel-oong'-gen-let) n.

niblick (nib'-lik) n. [Etym. doubtful] a golf-nice (nis) a. [L. nescius, ignorant] delicate; dainty; pleasant; agreeable; precise; fastidious.

nicely (nis'-li) adv. in a nice manner.

Nicene (ni'zen) a. pertaining to Nice, a town in Asia Minor. Nicene councils, important church councils held at Nice in A.D. 325 and in A.D. 787. Nicene creed, formulated by the first Nicone council.

niceness (nis'-nes) n. the quality of being

nicety (uis'-e-ti) n. delicacy of perception; minuteness; exactness; excess of delicacy; delicate management; exact shade or difference.

niche (nich) n. [F. fr. L. mitulus, sea-mussel] a cavity, hollow, or recess, generally within the thickness of a wall, for a statue, bust, or other creet ornament.

niched (nicht) a. in a niche.

nick (nik) n. is corruption of St. Nicholas, or fr. A.S. nicor, a water-spirit an evil spirit of the waters. Old Nick, the devil.

nick (nik) n. [Old Low Ger. cf. nock, a notch] a winning throw or trick; a hit; the exact point of time; the critical moment; a notch; a score; a reckoning;—v.t. to cut in nicks; to make an incision a reckoning;—v.t. to cut in nicks; to make an incision in a horse's tail; to hit; to strike at the precise point

in a horse's tall; to nut; to strike at the precise point or time; to cozen.

nickel (nik'-el) n. [Ger.] a grayish-white metal. Nickel-glance, an ore of nickel. Nickel-green, nickel-ochre, a green arseniate of nickel. Nickel-silver, a compound of copper, nickel, and zinc.

nicknack (nik'-nak) n. See knick-knack.

nickname (nik'-nām) n. [a neke ame for an eke name] a name given in contempt, derision, or sportive familiarity;—v.t. to give a nick-

nicotine (nik'-u-tin) n. [Nicot, French ambassador to Portugal, who first sent tobacco into France in 1560] an oily, limpid, colourless liquid, of a very acrid taste, obtained from tobacco.

nicotinism (nik'-u-tin-izm)n. themorbideffects due to the excessive use of tobacco. nictate, nictitate (nik'-tāt, -ti-tāt) v.t.

nictation, nictitation (nik-tā'-shun, -ti-the act of winking.

nidamental (nid-a-men'-tal) a. [L. nidus, nest] nidamental (nid-a-men'-tal) a. [L. nidus, nest] nidge (nij) r.t. |nick, a notch to dress stones with a sharp-pointed hammer.

nidification (nid-i-fl-kā'-shun) n. [L. nidus, nest, and facere, make] the act of building a nest.

nidificate, nidify (nid'-i-fi-kāt, -fi) v.t. to nidor (ni'dur) n. [L.] savoury smell, as of cooked food.

nidus (nī'-dus) n. [L.] a nest; a hatching-place. niece (nes) n. [F. fr. L. neptis] the daughter of a brother or sister.

niello (ni-cl'-ō) n. [It. fr. L. niger, black] the decoration of metal plates by incising them, and filling the incised parts with a black alloy.

Niersteiner (ni-cl'-sti-ner) n. [Nierstein, near Mainz] a kind of Rhine wine.

niggard (nig'-ard) n. [Scand.] a miser; -a. miser; -a.

niggardliness (nig'-ard-li-nes) n. mean covet-ousness; sordid parsimony. niggardly (nig'-ard-li) a. wary; miserly; pen-urious;—adn. in a niggard manner.

nigger (nig'-er) n. [Sp. negro, fr. L. niger, black] a negro—in decision or depreciation.

niggle (nig-1) v.t. [nick, notch] to mock;—v.i. to trifle.

niggler (nig'-ler) n. a trifler.

nigh (nī) a. [A.S. neāh] not distant; near; closely allied;—adv. almost; near;—prep. near to.

nighness (ni'-nes) n. nearness; proximity.

night (nit) n. [A.S. nih!] the time from sunset to sunrise: obscurity; intellectual and moral darkness; a state of affliction or distress; adversity; death. Night-blindness, inability to see in a dim light. Night-cap, a cap worn in bed; a glass of warm liquor before going to bed. Night-clothes, clothes worn in bed. Night-fire, ignis-fatuus. Night-glass, a kind of telescope adapted for using in the night. Night-gown, night-dress, a loose gown worn in bed. Night-jar, the goatsucker. Night-light, a candle or taper made to burn slowly. Night-man, one that cleans ashpits and privies by night. Night-piese, a piece of painting representing some night-scene, or so coloured as to be exhibited to the best advantage by artificial light. Night-raven, a night-bird of ill omen. Night-soil, the contents of privies, used as manure. Night-soil, a bedroom commode. Night-walker, one that walks in his sleep; one that roves about in the night for evil purposes. Night-walking, walking in one's sleep; a roving in the streets at night with evil designs. Night-watch, a period in the night; a watch, or guard, in the night.

nightfall (nit'-fawl) n. close of the day; evening.

nightingale (ni'-tin-gāl) n. [A.S. niht, night, sing a small bird that sings at

night. nightless (nit'-les) a.

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nightly (nīt'-li) a. done by night, or every night;—adv. by night; every night.

nightmare (nit'-mār)n.
night, and mara, incubus] a
dreadful dream in which one has

Nightingale. dreadful dream in which one has an oppressed feeling and a sense of powerlessness in facing some terrible danger; incubus; any overwhelming, oppressive or stupefying influence.

nightshade (nit'-shād) ". [A.S.] the genus nightward (nit'-ward) a. approaching night.

night. nigrescent (ni-gres'-ent) a. [L. niger, black]

blackish; dusky. nigrin, nigrine (nig'-rin, nigrine (nig'-rin, n. a ferriferous variety of rutile.

nihilism (ni'-hil-izm) n. |L.

nihil, nothing ne-

ninilism nihil, nothing no-thingness; nihility; the doctrine that nothing can be known; a movement to overturn the established order of things.

nihilist (ni'-hil-ist) n. one that upholds nihilism. nihilistic (ni-hi-lis'-tik) a. characterized by nihilism.

nihility (ni-hil4-ti) n. nothingness.

 \mathbf{nil} (nil) n. [L.] nothing.

nilghai (nēl'gī) n. [Per. blue ox] a large Indian antelope.

Nilometer (ni-lom'-e-ter) n. an instrument for measuring the rise of the Nile.

Nilotic (ni-lot'-ik) a. relating to the Nile.

nimbiferous (nim-bif'-e-rus) a. [L. nimbus, cloud, and ferre, to bear] bringing stormy weather.

nimble (nim'-bl) n. [A.S. niman, to catch] light and quick in motion; active; prompt: expert.

nimbleness (nim'-bl-nes) n. quickness; celerity.

nimbly (nim'-bli) adv. with nimbleness.

(nim'-bus) n. [L. a cloud] a circle, or nimbus heads of divinities, saints, etc.; a halo; a rain-cloud. nincompoop (nin'-kum-pôôp) n. [L. non com-

nine (nin) a. [A.S. nigon] one more than eight, or one less than ten;—n. the sum of one and eight; a symbol representing nine units, as 9 or ix. The Nine, the Mnses.

ninefold (nin'-fold) a. nine times repeated. Nine-holes, a game in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a ball is to be bowled. Nine-pins, a play with nine pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled.

nineteen sum of ten and ine; a symbol representing nineteen units, as 19 or xix.

senting nineteen units, as 19 or xix.

nineteenth (nin'-tenth) a. the ordinal of nine-teen;—n. the quotient of a unit divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts.

ninetieth (nin'-ti-eth) a. the ordinal of ninety;
-n, the quotient of a unit divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts.

ninety (nin-ti) a. nine times ten:—n. the sum of nine times ten; a symbol representing ninety units, as 90 or xc.

ninny (nin'-i) n. [It.] a fooi; a simpleton; a dolt. ninth (ninth) a. the ordinal of nine;—n. the quotient of a unit divided by nine; one of nine equal parts. ninthly (ninth'li) adv. in the ninth place.

Niobean (nī-u-hē'an) a pertaining to, or resem-niobium (nī-ō-bi-um) n. a steel-gray metallic element.

nip (nip) v.t. [E.] to pinch; to remove by pinching, biting, or cutting; to blast; to bite;—n. a pinch with the nails or teeth; destruction by frost; a taunt;—[D.] a small taste or sip; a small glass of spirits.

nipper (nip'er) n. a fore tooth of a horse; a satirist; a boy about fifteen years of age.

nipperkin (nip'er-kin) n. a small cup.

nippers (nip-erz) n.pl. small pincers.

nippingly (nip-ing-li) adv. in a nipping manner. nipple (nip-1) n. [nib] the protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females; a teat; any small projection in which there is an orifice for discharging a fluid; the part of a percussion lock on which the cap is placed.

nipplewort (nip-1-wurt) n. a plant, Lapsana nirvana (nir-va-na) n. [Skr.] condition of a Buddha; extinction of desire, passion, etc.

Nisan (nī-zan) n. [H.] Abib.

nisi (nī'si) conj. [L.] unless; if not. Nisi prius, a writ or order of court to try a question of fact before a judge and jury; the courts appointed for trials by jury in civil actions. Decree nist, a decree taking effect unless, after a time, some condition is fulfilled.

nit (nit) n. [A.S. hnitu] the egg of a louse or other small insect.

nithsdale (niths'dal) n. [fr. the means of escape from prison provided for the Earl of Nithsdale in 1715] a large hood that can be made to cover the face.

nitid (nit-id) a. [L. nitidus] shining; lustrous.

nitrate (nitrat) n. a salt of nitric acid; pl. various native or artificially prepared salts used as chemical manures, and in preparation of explosives. Nitrate of silver, lunar caustic.

nitre (niter) n. [H.] a potassium nitrate; saltpetre. Cubic nitre, sodium nitrate.

nitric (nitrik) a. of, pertaining to, or derived from, nitre. Nitric acid, a powerful, corrosive acid, prepared from nitre and sulphuric acid.

nitride (ni-trid) n. a compound of nitrogen, with phosphorus, boron, silicon, or a metal.
nitrify (ni-tri-fi) v.t. and i. [L. nstrum and facere, make] to form into nitre.

nitrine (nī-trin) n. a kind of nitro-glycerine.

nitrite (nī'trīt) n. a salt of nitrous acid.

nitro (ni'tro) n. containing nitrogen. Nitro-benzene, nitro-benzol, a compound of benzene and nitric acid (it has the flavour of the oil of bitter almonds). nitro-gelatin, an explosive, consisting of nitro-glycerine, gun-cotton, and camphor. Nitro-glucose, finely powdered sugar acted on by nitro-sulphuric acid. Nitro-glycerine, an oily liquid, a powerful explosive produced by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine. Nitro-hydrochloric, or nitro-muriatic, acid, aqua regia. Nitro-magnesite, an efflorescent nitrate of magnesium found in limestone caves. Nitro-navhalene. found in limestone caves. Nitro-napthalene, a sub-stance derived from napthalene by the use of nitric acid. Nitro-sulphuric acid, a mixture of 1 part of nitre with 8 or 10 parts of sulphuric acid.

8 or 10 parts or sulpnuric actu.

nitrogen (nitru-jen) n. [G. nitron, soda, and root of nitric acid, forming nearly four-fifths of common air.

nitrogenize (nitroje-niz) v.t. to impregnate with nitrogen.

nitrogenous (ni-troj-e-nus) a. pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen.

nitrometer (nī-trom'e-ter) n. [(4. nitron and metron, measure] an apparatus for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre.

nitrous (nī-trus) a. pertaining to, or containing, nitre. Nitrous acid (HNO2), an unstable compound. Nitrous oxide (N2O), laughing-gas.

nitry (nī-tri) a. nitrous.

nitter (nitter) n. an insect that lays its nits on

nitty (nit-i) a. abounding with nits.

nival (nī-val) a. [L. nix, nivis, snow] snowy; growing among snow.

nivellization (niv-e-lī-zā'shun) n. [F. fr. L. niveous (niv-e-us) a. [L. nix, nivis, snow] snowy; resembling snow.

nix, nixie (niks, nik-si) n. [Ger.] a water-spirit.

Nizam (ni-zam) n. [A.] the ruler of Hyderabad, India.

no (nō) adv. [A.S. nā] a word of denial or refusal; -n. a refusal; a denial; a negative vote; one that votes in the negative.

no (nō) a. [none] not any; not one—adv. not in any degree; not at all.

Noachian (nö-ñ-ki-an) a. pertaining to Noah, or nob (nob) n. [knob] the head; a knobstick; [noblemun] noby (nob-i) a. grand; smart; fashionable; excellent.

nobiliary (no-bil-ya-ri) n. a history of noble families.

nobiliary (no-bil-ti) n. noble quality; dignity; nobility (no-bil-ti) n. noble quality; dignity; greatness; elevation; superiority of mind or of quality; noble birth; the peerage.

noble (no-bil) a. [l. nobuls, fr. noscere, know] elevated; dignified; illustrious; high born; titled; generous; liberal; stately; splendid; choice; excellent;—n. a nobleman; a peer; foruerly, a gold coin, value 6s. 8d. Noble metals, gold, silver, platinum, which do not easily rust.

nobleman (no-bil-man) n. one of the nobility; a noble; a peer.

nobleness (no-bil-nes) n. the state or quality of being noble; nobility.

nobles, noblesse (no-bles) n. greatness; the nobility.

noblewoman (no-bl-woom-an) n. a woman of nobly (no-bl) adv. of noble extraction; in a noble manner; magnificently; splendidly.

nobody (no-bod-) n. no person; no one; a person of no influence or importance.

nocent (no-sent) a. [L. nocere, ppr. nocens, hurt] injurious; hurtful; mischievous.

noctambulist (nok-tam-bū-list) n. [L. nox, noctis, night, and ambulare, walk] a somnambulist.

noctilucent (nok-ti-lū'sent) n. [L. lucere, shine] shining by night. noctivagant (nok-ti-'u gant) a. [L. vagari, ppr. vagans, wander about] wandering in the night.

noctograph (nok-tu-graf) n. [L. nox, noctis, night, and G. graphein, write] a writing-frame for the blind.

noctuary (nok'tū-n-ri) n. a record of what occurs noctule (nok'tū-n-ri) n. [L. nox, noctis, night] a large species of bat.

nocturn (nok'tūrn) n. [L. nox, noctis, night] part of matins.

nocturnal (nok-tur-nal) a. [L.] pertaining to night; done, or happening, by night. nocturnally (nok-tur-nal-i) adv. by night; nightly.

nocturne (nok-turn) n. a night-piece [Paint.]; a dreamy composition [Mus.].

NOCUOUS (nok-ū-us) a. [L.] hurtful.

nod (nod) v.t. [M.E. nodden] to incline or hend, to make a motion of assent, of salutation, or of drowsiness with; to signify by a nod:—v.i. to incline the head with a quick motion; to do so by way of assent, salutation, or direction; to be drowsy; [Bot.] to droop;—n. a quick downward or forward motion of the head; a bending downwards.

nodal (nö'dal) a. relating to a node or nodes.

Nodal lines, lines of rest on the surface of

an elastic vibrating body. Nodal points, points of rest in a vibrating string.

nodated (no-da-ted) a. knotted.

nodder (nod-er) n. one that nods.

noddle (nod'l) n. [knot] the head (used jocosely or contemptuously).

noddy (nod-1) n. [nod-] a simpleton; a fool; a sea-a kind of a two-wheeled, one-

horse vehicle. node (nod) n. [L. nodus] a entanglement; the plot of a story or drama; one of the two story or drama; one of the two points where the orbit of a planet, etc., intersects the ecliptic, etc.; the joint of a stem; [Path.] a hard concre-tion; a tumour in connection with bone and its periosteum.

Noddy.

nodical (nod-i-kal) a. relating to the node.

nodose (nő-dős) a. having nodes; knotted.

nodosity (nō-dos-i-ti) n. knottiness; a knot.

nodular (nod-ū-lar) a. pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule or knot.

nodule (nod-ū) n. [l., dim. of nodus, knot] a little knot; a rounded irregular mineral mass.

noduled (nod'ūld) a. having nodules.

nodulose, nodulous (nod-ū-lōs, -lus) a. nodus (nod-ūls) n. [L. knot] a knot; a plot; [Mus.] noetic, noetical (nod-et-ik, -i-kal) a. [d. nous, mind] relating to, done by, or originating in, the intellect.

nog (nog) n. [Dan.] a tree-nail; a timber-brick.

noggin (nog-in) n. [Gael.] a small mug; a gill.

nogging (noging) n. [nog] a wall of scantling noil (noil) n. [O.F. fr. l. nodus, knot] short-staple noil (noil) n. [O.F. fr. l. nodus, knot] short-staple noise (noiz) n. [F. fr. l. nausea, sea-sickness, disgust, annoyance, fr. G. nausia, fr. naus, a ship] sound of any kind; frequent talk; outcry; clamour; din; -v.t. to spread by rumour; -v.i. to sound loud.

noiseless (noiz'les) a. making no noise; silent.

noiselessly (noiz'les-li) adv. without noise.

noiselessness (noiz-les-nes) n. a state of silence.

noisily (noi-zi-li) adv. with noise.

noisiness (noi-zi-nes) n. state of being noisy.

noisome (noi sum) a. [L. in odio, in hatred, and E. some] injurious to health; unwholesome; disgusting.

noisomely (noisum-li) adv. with a fetid stench. noisomeness (noi'sum-nes) n. the state of being noisome.
noisy (noi'zi) a. making a noise; clamorous;

noli me tangere (nö-lī mē tan-je-re) n. [L., touch me not] the name of several plants, the yellow balsam, etc.; a picture of the risen Christ as he appeared to Mary Magdalene; [Path.] an eating ulcer on the face.

nomad (nom-ad) a. [G. nomas, nomados, pasmoders about in search of pasture for its herds.

nomadic (nō-mad-ik) a. pastoral; having no fixed abode; roving.

nomadically (nō-mad-ik-kal-i) adv. in a nomadic nomadism (nom-a-dizm) n. nomadic state, habits, and tendencies.

nomadize (nom'a-diz) v.i. to live a nomadic nomancy (no-man-si) n. [L. onoma, name, and G. manteia, divination] divination from the letters of one's name.

nomarch (nom-ark) n. [G.] the governor of a nome, or district.

nombles (nom-blz) n. numbles.

nombril (nom'bril) n. [F. fr. L. umbilicus, navel] nombril (nom'bril) n. [F. fr. L. umbilicus, navel] nomenclator (nô-men-kla-tur) n. [L.]one that gives names to things. nomenclature (nô-men-kla-tūr) n. a system (nô-mi-al) n. [L. nomen, name] a single term [Alg.]. nominal (nom-i-nal) a. pertaining to a name or name only: trivial.

name only ; trivial.

nominalism (nom'i-nal-izm) n. the doctrine plurality of objects, as man, river, etc., is merely a declaration of agreement among the objects.

nominalist (nom'i-nal-ist) n. an upholder of nominalist.

nominally (nominal) adv. by name, or in name only.
nominate (nominate) v.t. to mention by name;
to name; to appoint; to propose by

name, as a candidate for office.

nomination (nom-i-nā-shun) n. the act or power of nominating; state of being nominated.

nominative (nominative absolute, the numinative case; a nominative word. Nominative absolute, the name given to that construction in which a participle agrees with a subject different from the subject of the sentence.

nominator (nom'i-nä-tur) n. one that nominates. nominee (nom-i-nē') n. one nominated by another; depends; one named to receive a copyhold estate on

its surrender to the law nomistic (nō-mis-tik) a. [G. nomos, law] founded nomistic (nō-mis-tik) a. [G. nomos, law] founded nomogeny (nō-moj-e-ni) n. [G. nomos and gen, producing] the origin of life by

natural causes.

natural causes.

nomology (nō-mol'ō-ji) n. [G. logos, discourse]

nomology the science of law.

non (non) [L.] a negative preix. Non-ablity,
ance, default of appearance in court. Non-con.egtate, not belonging to a Coliege: unattached.

Non-commissioned, not having a commission (said of
all officers under the rank of lieutenant). Non-committed,
neutral. Non-con, nonconformist or non-content.

Non-compounders, Jacobites willing to restore James
II. without conditions. Non-conductor, a substance or
medium that offers much resistance to the passage of
heat, electricity, etc. Non-content, one that gives a
negative vote in the House of Lords. Non-ego, the
objective, as opposed to the subjective. Non-elect, not
chosen, egp. for salvation. Non-feasance, failure to
perform [Law]. Non-placental, not having a placenta.
Non possumus [L., we cannot] a plea of inability.
Non sequitur [L., it does not follow] an inference that
does not follow from the premises. Non-sexual,
sexless; done by, or characteristic of, excless animals;
sexless; done by, or characteristic of, excless animals;
occurring or produced without the concurrence of the
sexes. Non-society, not belonging to a society or union.
Non-terms a yeartion between two terms of a law-court. sexes. Non-society, not belonging to a society or union. Non-term, a vacation between two terms of a law-court. Non-user, failure to use right or to perform official duties. nonage (nonjij) n. minority.

nonagenarian (non-a-je-nā-ri-an) n. [L.

years old;—a. relating to ninety, or to a nonagesimal; n. that point on the ecliptic highest above the horizon.

nonagon (non-a-gon) n. [L. nonus, ninth, and g. gônia, angle] a figure having sine angles and nine sides.

nonce (nons) n. [once] the present call or occasion; purpose.

nonchalance (non'sha-lans) n. [L. non, not, and calere, be warm] indifference; carelessness; coolness.

nonchalant (non sha lant) a. indifferent; careless; cool.

nonconforming (non-kun-for-ming) a. not conforming conforming, esp. to the established religion.

nonconformist (non-kun-for'mist) n. one that does not conform to an established church; esp. one that refused to sign the Act of Uniformity, passed in 1662.

nonconformity (non-kun-for-mi-ti) n. neglect or failure of conformity; refusal to unite with the established church in its rites and modes of worship.

nondescript (non-de-skript) a. [L. non, not, and descriptus, described] not easily described; abnormal; irregular;—n. a thing or person abnormal or hardly classifiable.

person approximation hardly classifiable.

none (num) a and pron. [A.S. $n\bar{u}n$] no one; not anything.

nonentity (non-en'ti-ti) n, a thing not existing; nonentity (non-en'ti-ti) n, a thing not existing; Nones ($n\bar{v}n$) n, pl. [1. nonus, ninth] the ninth day before the Ides, both days included; the Divine office of the ninth hour.

Divine office of the ninth hour.

nonesuch (nun'such) n. a thing that has not its equal.

nonet (nō-net') n. [L. nonus, ninth] a composition for nine voices or instruments [Mus.].

nonillion (nō-nil'yun) n. [L.] a million raised to the ninth power.

nonjuring (non-jōō-ring) n. [L. jurare, swear]

Nonjuror (non-jōō-rur) n. one that refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England during and after the revolution of 1688; a Jacobite.

nonpareil (non-pa-rel') n. [F. fr. L. non and par, cellence; a sort of apple; a printing of unequalled excellence, a sort of apple; a printing type, smaller than emerald, and larger than ruby;—a. having no equal;

nonplus (non'plus) n. [L., not more] insuperable difficulty; a puzzle; -v.t. to puzzle.

nonsense (non'sens) n. not sense; language surd.

nonsensical (non-sen'si-kil) a. unmeaning; absurd.

nonsensically (non-sen'si-kal-i) adv. absurdly; without meaning.
nonsensicalness (non-sen'si-kal-nes) n.
meaninglessness.
n.

nonsubstantialism (non-sub-stan-shal-the existence of substance; phenomenalism.

nonsuit (non-sit) n. stoppage of a case, from neglect or failure by the plaintiff to follow up his suit; -n.t. to subject to a nonsuit.

nonuplet (non-si-plet) n. [L.] nine notes to be played in the time of six or eight [Mus.].

noocratic (no-si-krat'ik) n. [G. noos, mind, and kratein, to rule] pertaining to the view that the sovereign faculty is reason.

noodle (noo'-dl) n. [noddy] a simpleton; a block-head.

noojenism (nō-oj'e-nizm) n. [G. noos, mind, and genos, race] anything originated in the mind.

nook (nook) n. [Ir. and (iael. niuc] a corner; a recess; a secluded retreat.

noology (nō-ol-ō-ji) n. [G. noos, mind, and by) oyos, discourse the science of the

understanding.

noon (noon) n. [L. nonn ninth hour] midday:
twelve o'clock; the time of greatest brilliancy;

-a. belonging to noon.

noonday (noon-da) n. midday; twelve o'clock in the day; -a. pertaining to midday.

nooning (noo'ning) n. repose or repast at noon. noontide (noon'tid) n, the time of noon; midday; 1100Se (noos) n. [L. nodus, knot] a running knot which binds the closer the more it is drawn;

-v.t. to catch in a noose; to entrap.

nopal (no-pal) n. [Mex.] one of various cacti used for rearing the cochineal insect.

nopalry (nō'-pal-ri) n. a plantation of nopals.

nor (nor) conj. [neither] a negative connective or particle, introducing the second member or clause of a negative proposition.

of a negative proposition.

noraghe (no-ra-ga) n.; pl. noraghi (no-ra-ga) [It.]

noria (no-ra-ga) n. [A.] a water-raising machine used (no-ra-ga) (no-ra-ga). Palestine, etc. (it consists of a large wheel carrying on its rim a series of buckets).

norm (norm) n. [L. norma, rule] a rule or authoritative standard; a model; a type.

normal (nor-mal) n. according to rule; regular; normal (nor-mal) n. according to rule; regular; normal school, a training-college for teachers.

normality (nor-mal-i-ti) n. normal state or property.

normalize (nor-mal-iz) v.t. to reduce to a standard.

normally (nor-mal-i) adv. as a rule; in a normal manner.

Norman (nor-man) n. [Scand.] a native of taining to Normandy, a pertaining to Normandy, or to the Norman. Norman architecture,

a style of mediæval architecture with round arches.

norroy (nor-oi) n. [A.F.] the king-at-arms whose jurisdiction lies north of the Tweed. Norse (nors) a. [Scand.] of, or pertaining to, ancient Scandinavia.

Norseman (nors'man) n. a

Northman. Norman-arch.

north (north) n. [A.S.] the direction opposite to the south; a region in the north;—a. northern:
—adv. towards the north. North cock, the snow bunting. North Sea, the German Ocean. North star, the north polar star.

north-east (north'est') n. the point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each :—a. pertaining to the north-east, or proceeding from that point. North-easter, a wind from the north-east.

north-easterly (north-easterli) a. toward, or coming from, the north-east.
north-eastern (north-eastern) a. pertaining to, or being in, the north-east.

or in a direction to the north-east, north-east ward (north-east ward) adv. to-north-east wards the north-east norther (nor-ther) n. a fierce, coid, north wind of Texas and the Gulf of Mexico.

northerliness (northerlines) n. state of being northerly.

northerly (nor-THer-li) a. northern.

northern
n. a northerner.
Northern lights, Aurora borealis.
Northern lights, Aurora borealis. Northerner (nor-Thern-er) n. a native or resident in the north.

northernmost (nor Truern-most) a. situated at the point farthest north.

northing (nor-thing) n. distance northward.

Northman (north man) n. an inhabitant of the north of Europe.

northmost (north-most) a. northernmost.

northward (north:ward) a. being toward the north;—adv. toward the north northwardly (north ward-li) a. having a northern direction;—adv. in a northern direction.

north-west (north-west) n. the point between the north and west, and equally distant from each;—a. pertaining to, in, or from, the north-west.

north-westerly (north-wester-li) a. toward, or from, the north-west. north-western (north-wes-tern) a pertaining to, in, towards, or from, the north-west.

Norwegian (nor-we'ji-an) a. of, or pertaining to, Norway;—n. a native, or the

Norwegian to, Norway;—n. a name, language, of Norway.

10Se (noz) n. [A.S. nosu] the organ of smell; anything like a nose; power of smelling; scent; sagacity;—v.t. to smell; to touch or rub with the nose; to oppose to the face;—v.t. to smell; to pry officiously. Nose-bag, a bag containing provender, fastened to a horse's head. Nose-band, the lower band of a bridle. Nose-piece, a nozzle; the end of a microscope-tube to which the objective is attached. Nose-ring, a circular ornament worn in the nose. To lead by the nose, to lead blindly. To nose out, to find out. To thrust one's nose into, to meddle officiously. To turn up the nose, to express contempt. Under one's nose, under

nosegay (nöz-gā) n. a bunch of odorous flowers; a bouquet; a posy.

noseless (nôz'les) a. having no nose.

nosing (notizing) n. the projecting edge of a moulding.

nosography (nos-og'ra-fi) n. [G. nosos, disease, and graphein, write] the description of diseases.

tion of diseases.

nosological (nos-ō-loj'i-kal) a. pertaining to nosologist (nos-ol-ō-jist) n. one versed in nosology.

nosology (nos-ol-ō-ji) n. [G. nosos, disease, and logos, diseases; that branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

nostalgia (nos-tal'ji-a) n. [G. nostos, return, and alyos, pain] home-sickness.

nostalgic (nos-tal-jik) a. home-sick.

nostril (nos'tril) n. [A.S. nosthyrl] one of the backbone.

nostrum (nos-trum) n. [L., our own] a quack or patent medicine.

not (not) adv. [naught] a word that expresses denial or refusal.

notabilia (no-ta-bil'i-a) n.pl. [L.] notable things.

notability (nō-ta-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being notable; a remarkable person.

notable (nō-ta-bil) a. [L. nota, mark] worthy of notice; remarkable; noted or distinguished;—n. a person or thing of note or distinction;—pl. the deputies of the state in France before 1789.

notableness (notable quality:

notably (no-ta-bli) adv. in a notable manner.

notably (notable) are notable named:

notalgia (nō-tal-ji-a) n. [(4. nōtos, back, and alpos, pain) pain in the back.

notandum (nō-tan-dum) n.: pl. notanda (nō-tan-dum) tan-da) [L.] something to be noted.

notarial (nō-ta-ri-a) a. pertaining to a notary;

notary (nō-ta-ri) n. [L. nota, mark) a public officer who attests deeds and other writings, to make them authentic (generally called a notary-public).

notation (no-ta-shun) n. act, practice, or method, of recording anything by marks; a system of marks.

notch (noch) n. [O.F. oche] a nick; an indentation; v.t. to cut in small hollows; to score. Notch-board, the board that receives the ends of the steps in a staircase

steps in a staircase.

note (105t) n. [L. nota] a mark or token; a figure or mark in a book calling attention to something important; a brief remark or comment; a monotation; a memorandum; a minute; a short letter; a billet; a diplomatic paper; a written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment; a character variously formed, to indicate the length of a musical tone; observation; notice; reputation; distinction; nourisher (nurled). The outlines or the report of a speech; -v.t. to observe; to record in writing; to denote. Note-book, a nourished; nutriment.

book in which memoranda are written. Note-paper, a small size of writing paper.

noted (no-ted) a. distinguished; conspicuous.

notedness (no-ted-nes) n. distinction; celebrity. noteless (not'les) a. not attracting notice;

noter (no-ter) n. one that takes notice.

noteworthy (not-wur-thi) a. worthy of observation.

nothing (nuth-ing) n. not anything; nonentity;
nothingness; a trifle;—ndv. in no degree.

To make nothing of, to treat as trifling; to be unable to understand or to not a writefactory result from

To make nothing of, to treat as trifting; to be unable to understand or to get a satisfactory result from.

nothingness (nuth-ing-nes) n. non-existence; worthlessness.

notice (notis) n. [L. noscere, pp. notus, know) act nizance; intelligence; knowledge given or received; intimation; a writing containing formal, customary, or presented information; respectful treatment; a review; observation;—v.t. to observe; to heed; to regard; to take public note of; to remark upon; to make observations on; to treat with attention and civilities.

noticeable (notifical-a-bl) a capable of being observation; worthy of observation; likely to attract observation;

notification (nö-ti-fi-kā'shun) n act of giving notification (nö-ti-fi-kā'shun) n act of giving that communicates information; an advertisement.

notify (nö-ti-fi) v.t. [L. notus, know, and ficere, make] to make known; to give notice to.

notion (nö-shun) n.[L.] idea; conception; opinion; inclination.

notional (not shun-al) a. pertaining to a notion; ideal; imaginary; fanciful.

notionally (not shun-al-i) adv. in conception; not not neality.

notochord (not to kord) n. [G. notos, back, and chorde, string] the rudimentary

notoriety (nō-tō-rī-e-ti) n. the state of being notorious.

notorious (no to ri-us) a. [L. fr. noscere, np. notus, know] publicly known to disadvantage; notable in a bad sense.

notoriously (no-to-ri-us-li) adv. in a notorious manner.

notoriousness (nō-tō'-ri-us-nes) n. notoriety.

notornis (nō-tor-nis) n. [G. nōtos, south, and ornis, bird] a New Zealand bird with rudimentary wings (believed to be extinct).

notturno (not-toor-nō) n. a nocturne.

notwheat (not'hwēt) n. smooth, unbearded wheat.

notwithstanding (not-with-standing) conj.

prep. in spite of.

nougat (noo'ga) n. [F. fr. L. nux, nut] a sweetmeat of chopped almonds or pistachio nuts in a

nought (nawt) See naught.

noumenal (nou'me-nal) a. of, or pertaining to, the noumenon.

noumenon (nou-me-non) n.; pl. noumena (nou-me-na)[(i.] a thing in itself; material or spiritual substance; that which is the object of purely intellectual intuition.

noun (noun) n. [I. nomen] that part of speech which may be the subject or object of a sentence, names directly, and is inflected for number,

nourish (nur-ish) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. nutrire] to feed; nourish (nur-ish) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. nutrire] to feed; nourishable (nur-ish-a-bl) a. capable of receiving nourishment.

nourisher (nur-ish-er) n. one that, or that which, nourishes.

nourishment (nur'ish-ment) n. act nourishing; state of be

novaculite (nō-vak-ū-līt) n. [L. novacula, razor, fr. novas, new] a hone-stone.

Novatian (nō-vāsh-yan) n. a follower of Novatianus, bishop of Rome in 251, who denied the power of the church to absolve the lapsed. **nous** (nous, noos) n. [G., mind] reason; cleverness. novation (no-vā/shun) n. the substitution of a new obligation for an old one [Law] novel (nov-el) a. [L. novelus, dim. of novus] new; of recent origin: unusual;—n. a fictitious narrative in prose; a new constitution or decree supplemental to a code. **novelette** (nov-el-et') n. a short novel. **novelist** (nov-el-ist) n. a writer of novels. novelist (nov-el-ist) n. a writer of novels.

novelty (nov-el-ti) n. newness; a new or strange thing.

November (nō-vem-ber) n. [L. Novembris (sc. nemsis), the ninth month of the Roman year, fr. novem, nine] the eleventh month of the year, containing 30 days.

novennial (nō-ven-i-al) a. [L. novem, nine, and annus, year] done every minth year.

novercal (nō-ver-kal] a. [L. noverca, stepmother] stepmotherly.

novice (nov-is) n. [L. novus, new] one new in any business; a beginner; one that has entered a religious house, but has not taken the vow.

noviceship (nov-is-ship) n. the state of being a noviciate (nō-yish-i-āt) n. state novitiate, noviciate (no-vish'i-at) n state or time of being a novice; time of probation of a novice; a house for novices; a novice. **now** (now) adv. [A.S. $n\bar{u}$] at the present time; lately; Now and then, occasionally. nowadays (now a daz) adv. in this age. noway, noways (nō'wā, -wāz) adv. in no manner or degree.
nowed (nōō'ed, noud) a. [O. F. fr. L. nodus, knot]
nowel (nou-el, nō'el) n. [O. F. fr. L. nux, nut] the inner part of a large mould used for castings. **nowhere** (no-hwar) adv. not in any place or state. nowise (no wiz) adv. not in any manner or degree.

noxious (nok shus) a. [L. nocere, harm] hurtful; pernicious; destructive; unwholesome.

noxiously (nok shus-li) adv. hurtfully; perniciously. **noxious quality.** noyade (nwo-yad') n. [F. fr. L. necare, kill]
execution by drawing.
noyau (nwo-yō') n. [F. fr. L. nux, nut] a cordial
flavoured with bitter almonds. nozzle (noz.) n. [nose] the nose; the snout; the projecting vent of anything.

nuance (noo-angs) n. [F. fr. L. nubes, cloud] a delicate degree of difference.

nubecula (nū-bek²ū-la) n. [L.] one of the Magellanic clouds; a cloudy appearance. nubecule (nū'be-kūl) n. a cloudlet. Nubian (nubi-an) a. of, or pertaining to, Nubia;
-n. a native of Nubia; a negro slave. nubile (nū'bīl) a. marriageable. nubility (nū-bil'i-ti) n. marriageable state. nubilous (nū'bi-lus) a. [L. nubes, cloud] cloudy. nuchal (nū'kal) a. [Low L. nucha, nape of the neck] pertaining to the nape of the neck.
nuciferous (nū-sif'e-rus) a. [L. nuc, nucis, nut, and ferre, to bear] nut-bearing.

nuciform (nü'si-form) a. nut-shaped.

nuclear (nuckle-ar) a. pertaining to a nucleus.

586 nucleate, nucleated (nū'klēāt, ā-ted)a. nucleolus (nū-klē-ō-lus) n. the nucleus of a nucleus.

nucleus (nū-klē-us) n. [L. fr. nux, nucis, nut] a nucleus (kernel; a central mass about which matter is gathered; a centre of growth or activity; the bright central part of the head of a comet. nudation (nū-dā-shun) n. the act of making bare. nude (nud) n. [L. nudus] bare; naked; uncovered; made without consideration. The nude, the undraped human figure. nudely (nūd'li) adv. nakedly. nudeness (nūd-nes) n. nakedness. nudge (nuj) v.t. [Scand.] to touch gently, as with the elbow;—n. a gentle push.
nudity (nū'dli-ti) n. nakedness; undraped or unugatory (nū'ga-tur-i) a. [L. nugac, trifles] trifling; futile; insignificant.
nugget (nug'et) n. [c/. Prov. E. nug, a block of wood] a lump of metal, esp. of native gold.
nuisance (nū'sans) n. [F. fr. L. nocere, hurt] that which annoys, troubles, or vexes.
null (nul) a. [L. nullus, none] of no legal force or validity; void; of no account or significance. nullah (nul-a) n. [E. Ind.] a watercourse. nulla-nulla (nul'a-nul'a) m. a club used as a nullification (nul'a-nul'a) m. a club used as a nullification (nul-i-fi-kā'-shun) n. act of nullinullifidian (nul-i-fi-fi-i-nn) a. [L. fides, faith] of no religion;—n. an infidel. nullifier (nul'i-fi-er) n. one that nullifies. nullify (null-i-fi) v.t. [I. nullus, none, and facere, make to make void; to render invalid.
nullipara (null-ip-n-ra) n. [I. nullus, none, and parere, bring forth] a woman that has never had a child.

never had a child.

nullity (nul-i-ti) n. the being null or void; anything nullity (nul-i-ti) n. the being null or void; anything numb (num) n. [A.S. nimun, take] destitute of sensation and motion; torpid; —v.t. to benumb.

number (num-ber) n. [L. numerus] a series of units or aggregate of quantities; a single unit; one of a series; assemblage of individuals; multitude; a part or division of a book issued in separate portions; poetry, verse (usually pl.); [Gram.] an inflection in the form of a word to signify plurality or unity; —v.t. to reckon; to ascertain the units of; to give or assign the number of; to reckon as one of a collection assign the number of; to reckon as one of a collection or multitude; to reach the number.

numberer (num'-ber-er) n. one that numbers.

numberless (num-ber-les) a. not admitting of being counted.

Numbers (num-berz) n. the fourth book of the Pentateuch, as containing the census of the Hebrews.

numbles (numble) n.pl. (O.F. fr. L. umbilicus, navel) the entrails of a deer.

numbness (numines) n. condition of being

numerable (nu-mer-a-bl) a. that may be counted. numeral (nú-mer-al) a. pertaining to, consisting of, or expressing, number;—n. a character or word expressing number.

numerally (nū-mer-al-i) adn. according to number; in number.
numerary (nū-mer-ar-i) a. belonging to a certain number.

numerate (numerat) v.t. [L. numerus, number] to count; to read according to the rules of numeration.

numeration (nū-mer-ā'shun) n. act or art of numbering, or of reading numbers when expressive of numerals.

numerator (nü-mer-ā tur) n. one that numbers; the term in a vulgar fraction which indicates the number of fractional units that are taken.

numerical (nū-mer'i-kal·) a. belonging to, or numerically (nū-mer'i-kal·) adv. in numbers; numerous (nū-mer-us) a. being many; consisting of a great number of individuals.

numerously (nu mer-us-li) adv. in great numbers.

numerousness (nū-mer-us-nes) n. quality or numerousness state of being numerous. numismatic (nū-mis-mat-ik) a. [L. fr. G. nomos, custom] pertaining to

coins or medals.

numismatics (nū-mis-mat'iks) n. the science of coins and medals. numismatist (nū-mis-ma-tist) n. one skilled in coins and medals.

numismatologist (nū-mis-ma-tol'ō-jist) n. numismatology (nū-mis-ma-tol'ō-ji) n. [G. nomisma, current coin, and nomisma, current coin, and

logos, discourse] numismatics.

nummary (num²a-ri) a. [L. nummus, coin]

nummular, nummulary (num'ū-lar, -i) to, or resembling, coins.

nummulite (num-a-līt) n. a fossil foraminifer

nummulitic (num-ū-lit'ik) a. containing nummah (num-nà) n. [Hind.] a thick cloth placed under a saddle.

numskull (num'-skul) n. [numb and skull] a dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

numskulled (num'skuld) a. stupid; doltish.

numskulled (num'skuld) a. stupid; doltish.

nun (nun) n. [Low L. nonna] a woman devoted to a religious life, and vowed to celibacy, etc.; a kind of fancy white pigeon; the blue titmouse. Nun-buoy, a buoy tapering at each end.

nuncheon (nun'shin) n. [A.S. nōn, noon, and scencan, pour out drink] luncheon.

nunciature (nun'shi-a-tūr) n. the office of a muncio.

nuncio (nun'shi-o)n. [It. fr. L. nuncius, messenger] a messenger; an ambassador from the pope.

nuncupate (nun'kū-pāt) v.t. [L. nomen, name, and capere, take] to vow publicly; nuncupative (num'kū-pā-tiv) a. nominal; oral; nuncupative (num'kū-pā-tiv) a. nominal; oral; nuncupative (num'kū-pā-tiv) a. nominal; oral; nundinal, nundinary (num'di-nal, nar-i)

nundinal, nundinary (nun-di-nal, -nar-i) market-day, fr. novem, nine, and dies, day] pertaining to fairs or markets.

nunnation (nu-nā'shun) n. [A. $n\bar{u}n$, letter n] the addition of n at the end of a word.

nunnery (nun'cri) n. a house in which nuns reside.

nunnish (nun'ish) a. pertaining to nuns; resembling a nun.

nunnishness (nun'ish-nes) n. manners or habits of nuns.

Nuphar (nū'fār) n. [A.] a genus of yellow water-lilies.

nuptial (nupshal) a. [L. nuptiae, marriage] per-taining to, done at, or constituting, a

marriage.

nuptials (nup'shalz) n. a marriage; a wedding.

nur (nur) n. [Old Low Ger.] a knot in wood; a knob.
Nurr and spell, a game played with a trap and
ball. Also written knurr.

nurse child, a nursling. Nurse-maid, a girl that takes care of children. care of children.

NUISEI (nur-ser) n. one that nurses.

nursery (nur-ser-i) n. the apartment in a house for rearing plants; the place where anything is fostered and growth promoted; any circumstance or condition that fosters or promotes growth. Nursery-governess, a governess for young children. Nursery-man, one that owns or manages a nursery.

nursling (nur-tip) n. one that, or that which, is nursel; an infant.

nurture (nur-tip) n. act of nurturing; education; instruction; good breeding; that which nourishes;—v.t. to feed; to bring or train up; to cherish; to educate; to tend.

nut (nut) n. [A.S. hnutu] a fruit consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel; a small block containing a toncave screw, used for retaining or tightening a bolt and the like; the projection near the eye of an anchor;—v.t. to gather nuts. Nut-brown, brown as a nut long kept. Nut-hook, a pole with a hook at the end used in gathering nuts. Nut-oll, an oil obtained from walnuts, etc. Nut-pick, an instrument for picking the kernels of nuts from the shells. Nut-pine, one of various pines producing nut-like edible seeds. Nut-shell, the shell inclosing the kernel of a nut; a thing of little compass or value. Nut-tree, the hazel; any tree that bears nuts. Nut-wrench, an instrument for fixing nuts on, or removing them from, screws.

nutant (nutant) a. [L. nutare, nod] nodding; having the top bent downwards.

nutant (nū-tant) a. [L. nutare, nod] nodding; having the top bent downwards.

nutation (nt-ta-shun) n. a vibratory motion of the earth's axis; [Path.] an involuntary shaking of the head; [Bot.] a revolving movement.

nutcracker (nut-krak-er) n. an instrument for cracking nuts; a kind of bird.

nuthatch (nut-hach) n. a bird allied to the woodpecker.

nutgall (nut-gawl) n. an excrescence of the oak.

nutmeg (nut-meg) n. [E. nut and L. muscus, musk]
nutmeg the kernel of the fruit of a tree. Myristica
moschata. Nutmeg-butter, an oil expressed from the
nutmeg. Nutmeg-grater, a device for grating nutmegs.
nutmegged (nut-meg) a. [Bro. otter, fr. L. lutra] the fur
nutria (nutri-a) n. [Sp., otter, fr. L. lutra] the fur
about the size and shape of a beaver.
nutrient (nutri-ent) a. [L. nutrire, nourish]
ishment;—n. something nutritious;
nutriment (nutri-ment) n. that which nourishes;
nutriment (nutri-ment) n. that which nourishes;
nutriment [mistri-ment] (nutri-ment) n. that which nourishes;

nutrimental (nū-tri-men-tal) a. alimental.

nutrition (nū-trish'un) n. act or process of pro-waste of animal or vegetable life; that which nourishes. nutritious (nū-trish'-us) a. nourishing.

nutritiously (nū-trish'ūs-li) adv. nourishingly. nutritiousness (nū-trish-us-nes) n. nutritious quality.
nutritive (nū-tri-tiv) nourishing; concerned in nourishing.

nutritively nū'tri-tiv-li) adv. nutritiously.

nutritiveness (nū'tri-tiv-nes) n. nutritious-

nuttalite (nut-a-lit) n. [Thomas Nuttal, the dis-nuttalite (nut-a-lit) n. [Thomas Nuttal, the dis-nutty (nut-i) a. abounding in nuts; having the flavour of nuts.

nux vomica (nuks vom-i-ka) n. [L. nux, nut, and vomere, vomit] the seed of an

Indian tree (it yields strychnine).

nuzzle (nuzi) v.t. [nestle] to nestle; to house, as in a nest; [nurse] to nurse; to foster;

v.i. [nose] to work with the nose, like a swine in the mud; to hide the head.

nyctalopia (nik-ta-lo:pi-a) n. [G. nux, nuktos, night, and ōps, eye] night-blindness; inability to see after sunset; later, imperfect vision except at night; day-blindness.

nyctalops (nik to lops) n. one afflicted with

nymph (nimf) n. [G. numphē] a youthful female divinity; a nympha; a lovely young girl. nympha (nim'fa) n. a pupa or chrysalis.

Nymphæa (nim-fē'a) n. a genus of aquatic plants containing the water-lily.

nymphean (nim-fē'a) n. pertaining to, or inhabited by, nymphs.

nymphic, nymphical of, or pertaining to, nymphs.

nymphish (nim-fish) a. pertaining to nymphs; nymph-like.

nympholepsy (nim-fö-lep-si) n. [G. numphē akind of

cestasy or frenzy.

nympholept (nim-fō-lept) n. one seized with nymphonania (nim-fō-mā-ni-a) n. [G.] nymphomania (nim-fō-mā-ni-a) n. [G.]

nystagmus (nis-tag-mus) n. [G.] spasmodic movement of the eyes.

O, the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel in the English alphabet, has several different sounds—a long sound, as in bone: a short sound, as in lot; a subdued sound, as in move (moov); this last sound contracted, as in wolf (woolf); the sound of n as in son; losides its sound when modified by r in or, more, etc. As a numeral, O stands for 11, and with a dash over it (5) 11,000. It is also the usual character for a cipher or nought. As an abbreviation it stands for old;—n.; pl. oes (5) anything round or rounded, as a spangle, etc.

O, Oh (5) int. [E.] an exclamation of address, entreaty, lament, etc.

oadal (ō'a-dal) n. [E. Ind.] a common Indian tree. oaf (of) n. [Icel. alfr] a changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in the place of another; a dolt.

oafish (ō'fish) a. stupid; dull; doltish.

oak (6k) n. [A.S. āc] a tree of the genus Quercus, esp. Quercus robur. Oak-apple, an oak-gall, an excrescence ductoinsects. Oak-leather, a fungus, like white kid-leather, growing on old

oak (6'ken) a. made of, or consisting of, oak.

Oakling (6k'ling) n. a young oak

Oakum (6'kum)n. [A.S. ācumba,
and pulled into loose hemp, used for caulking the seams of ships, etc.

Oaky (6'ki) a. resembling oak; Oak leaf and acorns.

hard; firm; strong.

Oar (or) n. [A.S. ār] an instrument for rowing boats; -v.t. to impel by rowing; -v.i. to row.

Muffed oars, oars whose looms are wrapped in some material that prevents them from making a noise. To back oars, to move them in a reverse direction. To bend to the oars, to pull sharply. To boat oars, to lay them in the loot. To feather oars, to turn the blades horizontally in the recovery of each stroke. To lie on the oars, to cease rowing; to rest. To put in one's oar, to intermeddle. To ship oars, to place them in the rowlocks.

Oared (ord) a. having oars; [Zool.] oar-footed.

oared (ord) a. having oars; [Zool.] oar-footed.

Oarsman (orz-man) n. one that rows at the oar.

Oaty (ö'ri) a. having the form or use of an oar.

oasis (ō-ā'sis) n.: pl. oases (ō-ā'sēz) [Egyptian] a fertile place in a sandy or barren desert. Oast (öst) n. [A.S. āst] a kiln to dry hops or malt.

Oat (ôt) n. [A.S. āta] s cereal plant of the genus Avena; the nutritious grain or seed of the plant. Oat-cake, a cake made of oatmeal. Oat-malt,

malt made from oats. To sow wild oats, to indulge in youthful dissipation.

youthful dissipation.

Oaten (6-ten) a. consisting of an oat straw or stem;
made of oatmeal.

Oath (5th) n. [A.S. āth] a solemn affirmation, with
an appeal to God for its truth; a careless or
blasphemous use of the name of God. Oath-breaking,
violation of an oath; perjury. Oath of allegiance, an
oath binding to true allegiance to a specified power.
Oath of supremacy, an oath declaring and establishing
the supremacy of the British sovereign over every other
power, spiritual and temporal, in the realm.

oatmeal (ōt-inēl) n. meal made from oats.

obcordate (ob-kor'dat) a. heart-shaped, but having the broader notched end at the apex.

obduce (ob-dūs') v.t. [L.] to draw over, as a obduction (obduk'shun) n. the act of drawing over.

obduracy (obdurate.) n. state or quality of being obdurate.

obdurate (obdu-rat) a. [L. ob and durus, hard] hardened in heart; persistent in evil

or impenitence; stubborn.
obdurately (ob'dū-rat-li) adv. in an obdurate
manner.

obdurateness (ob'du-at-nes) n. obduracy.

obeah (ö-bē'-a) n. obi.

obedience (ö-bēd'yens) n. submission to authorprohibition. Passive obedience, unqualified submission to authority.

obedient (ö-bēd-yent) a. [L. obedire, ppr. obediens] obediential (ö-bē-di-en-shal) a. according to the rule of authority.

obediently (ö-bēd-yent-li) adv. in an obedient manner.

obeisance (6-bil-sans) n. a manifestation of obedience; a bow; a courtesy.

obeliscal (ob-e-lis'kal) a. like an obelisk.

obelisk (ob-e-lisk) n. [G. obeliskos] a four-sided rises, and cut off at the top in the form of a flat pyramid; a reference mark (t).

obelize (objectiz) v.t. to mark obelize (with an obelus; to mark as spurious or doubtful.

obelus (objectus) n. (G. obelos, spit) a sign (original original original

lite of the planet Uranus.

Obese (ō-bēs') a. [L. ob and cdere, eat] fat; fleshy.

obeseness, obesity (ō-bēs-nes, i-ti) n. excessive fatness; [Path.] a morbid accumulation of fat under the integument.

obey (ō-bū) r.t. [L. ob and audire, hear] to yield submission to; to comply with the orders of;

v.t. to be obedient. -v.i. to be obedient.

Obeyer (ō-bā-er) n. one that obeys.

Obeyingly (ō-bā/ing-li) adv. submissively.

obfuscate (ol-fus-kāt) v.t. [L. ob and fuscus,

obfuscation (ob-fus-kā-shun) n. act of obfus-cating; obscurity; confusion.

obi (ob) n. [Afr.] a species of sorcery practised by the negroes of the West Indies; a fetish or charm.

obit (obit, obit) n. [L. fr. obire, die] death; decease; funeral solemnities; the anniversary of a person's death, or an anniversary service for the soul of the deceased, obiter (obit-ter) adv. [L.] incidentally. Obiter

obitual (ō-bit-ū-al) a. pertaining to obita.

obituary (ō-bit'ū-ar-i) a. relating to, or recording, deaths;—n. a list, or record, of the dead;

an account of persons deceased.

Object (objekt) n. [L. ob and jacere, to throw] anyaim; end; purpose; [Gram.] a noun, pronoun, or clause
that receives the action of the verb;—v.t. (objekt) to bring
into opposition;—v.t. to make opposition. Object-glass, a
lens in a telescope or microscope which receives the rays
of light from the body under examination, and concentrates them into a focus directly under the everglass of trates them into a focus directly under the eye-glass of the instrument. **Object-lesson**, a lesson given from an object, or a representation of it.

objectify (ob-jck'ti-fi) v.t. to present as an object.

objection (ob-jek/shun) n. act of objecting; that which is presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument; fault found.
objectionable (ob-jek/shun-a-bl) a. justly liable to objections.
objective (ob-jekf-iv) a. pertaining to, or contained in, the object; relating to the matter of thought, as opposed to subjective; [Gram.] designating the case of the object.
objectively (ob-jekf-iv-ii) adv. in an objective manner.

objectiveness, objectivity (ob-jekt-nes, ob-jek-tiv-i-ti) n. state or relation of being objective.

Objectless (ob-jekt-les) a. having no object.

Objector (ob-jek-tur) n. one that objects.

objurgate (ob-jur-gat) v.t. [L. ob and jurgare, scold to chide; to reprove.

objurgation (ob-jur-ga-shun) n. chiding; reproof.

objurgatory (ob-jur-ga-tur-i) a. containing censure or reproof.

oblate (ob-lat) a. [L.] flattened at the poles;—
n. a secular person devoted to a monastery, but not bound by its vows.

but not bound by its vows.

oblateness (ob-lät-nes) n. oblate condition or quality.

oblation (ob-lä-shun) n. [L.] the act of offering; an offering; altar-bread.

obligate (ob-li-gät) n.t. [L. ob and ligare, bind] obligation (ob-li-gä-shun) n. the binding power of a vow, promise, or contract; state of being indebted for an act of favour or kindness; a bond with a condition annexed. with a condition annexed

obligato, obbligato (obli-gá-tō) a. indispensable; -n. a necessary accessory [Mus.].

obligatory (old-li-ga-tur-i) a. binding in law or conscience.

oblige (5-blij') v.t. | I. ob and ligare, bind to constrain by physical, moral, or legal force; to bind by some favour rendered; to do a favour to; to

obligee (ob-li-je') n. one to whom another is bound or under bond.

Obliger ($\bar{0}$ -bl $\bar{1}$ -jer) n. one that obliges.

Obliging (ō-blī-jing) a. complaisant; courteous.

obligingly (5-bli2 jing-li) adv. with civility;

obligingness (6-bli-jing-nes) n. the quality of being obliging.

Obligor (ob-li-gor) n. one bound by a bond.

Obliquation (ob-li-kwā-shun) n. obliquity.

oblique (ob-li-kwa-shun) n. obliquity.

oblique (ob-li-k') a. [L.] not parallel or perpendicular; slanting; inclined; indirect;—

v. i. to advance obliquely. Oblique ang. e, one greater or less than a right angle. Oblique case, any case except the nominative. Oblique plane, a plane inclining towards the horizon. Oblique salling, the movement of a ship when the course makes an oblique angle with the meridian. Oblique sphere, a sphere in which the earth's axis is inclined to the horizon of the place.

Obliquely (ob-lēk-li) adv. in an oblique manner.

obliqueness (ob-lek-nes) n. obliquity.

obliquity (ob-lik'wi-ti) n. condition of being oblique; deviation from a right line; deviation from moral rectitude; irregularity.

obliterate (ob-lite-rat) v.t. [L. ob and litera, letter] to erase or blot out; to efface;

to destroy by time or other means.

Obliteration (ob-lit-e-rā-shun) n. act of effacing.

oblivion (ob-liv'i-un) n. [L.] act of forgetting, or state of being forgotten; forgetfulness;

an amnesty or general pardon.

Oblivious (ob-liv-i-us) a. causing forgetfulness; forgetful.

obliviously (ob-liv-i-us-li) adv. forgetfully.

obliviousness (ob-liv'i-us-nes) n. forgetfulness.

oblong (oblong) a. [L. ob and longus, long] longer oblong (than broad; ... a figure longer than broad, obloquy (oblu-kwi) n. [L. obloqui, speak against] censorious speech; caluniny.

obnoxious (oblonokleshus) a. [L.] liable; obnoxious (oblonokleshus) a. [L.] liable; obnoxiously (oblonokleshus) alv. in an obnoxiousness (oblonokleshus) alv. in an obnoxiousness (oblonokleshus) n. the condition of being obnoxious oboe (öboi) n. [It. fr. F. hauthois] a portable wind instrument of music sounded by means of a reed; a hauthoy. reed; a hautboy.

ODOIST (ō'-bō-ist) n. a player on the oboe.

obole (ob'51) n. [G. obolos] a weight of 10 (or 12) grains [Phar.].

obolus (ob'u-lus) n. a small silver coin of Athens, worth 11d.; an ancient weight, the sixth part of a drachm.

Obovate (ob-ō'-vāt) a. inversely ovate [Bot.].

oboze (ob-ō'ze) n. [Russ.] a Russian transport

obreption (ob-rep'shun) n. [L.] act of creeping in by secrecy and with surprise.
obreptitious (ob-rep-tish'us) a. done or obtained by surprise, secrecy, or

concealment of the truth.

obrok (ob'rok) n. [Russ.] the tax, or fine, paid by a Russian peasant when absent from his

Obrotund (ob-rō-tund') a. nearly orbicular.

obscene (ob-sen') a. [L.] offensive to chastity and delicacy; filthy: disgusting; ill-omened. obscenely (ob-sen'li) adv. in an obscene manner.

obsceneness (ob-sēn'nes) n. the state or quality of being obscene; obscenity.

obscenity (ob-sen'i-ti) n. unchaste words or actions.

Obscurant (ob-skū-rant) n. an obscurantist.

obscurantism (ob-skū'-ran-tizm) n. opposition to the progress of knowledge and enlighten nt.

cist (ob-sku'ran-tist) n. one that opposes the progress of knowobscura. ledge and enlightenment.

ledge and enlightenment.

Obscuration (ob-skū-rū/shun) n. act of obscuronscure (ob-skū) a. [L. obscurus] dark; imperfectly illuminated; living in darkness; hidden; remote; unknown; humble; difficult; abstruse; imperfect; indistinct; v.t. to render obscure; to darken; to hide from the view; to cloud; to make less intelligible; to mystify; to conceal; to dim; to tarnish; to make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

Obscurely (ob-skū-li) adv. in an obscure

obscurement (ob-skur-ment) n. obscuration. obscureness (ob-skūr-nes) n. the property of obscurer (ob-skūr-rer) n. one that, or that which, obscures. obscurity (ob-skū'rī-ti) n. darkness; want of light; state of retirement; privacy; state of being unknown; humble condition; darkness of

meaning; illegibleness.

obsecrate (ob-se-krät) v.t. [L. ob and sacer, sacred] to beseech; to entreut.

obsectation (ob-se-krū-shun)n. act of imploring.

obsequies (oh-se-kwi-n.p.l. [L. ob and sequor, follow] funeral rites.
obsequious (ob-se-kwi-ns) a. servilely or meanly condescending; compliant to excess.
obsequiously (ob-se-kwi-us-li) adv. in an obsequiousness (ob-se-kwi-us-li) adv. in an obsequiousness state of being obsequious.
observable (ob-zer-va-bl) a. worthy or capable of being observed; remarkable.
observably (ob-zer-va-bli) adv. noticeably; conspicuously.
observance (ob-zer-vans) n. act of observing:

observance (observans) n. act of observing; formance; a religious ordinance or rite; rule or mode of practice.

observandum (ob-zer-van'-dum) n. a thing to

observant (ob-zer-vant) a. taking notice; carefully attentive; obedient to.
observantly (ob-zer-vant-ii) adv. in an observation (ob-zer-vai-shun) n. the act, habit, or power, of observing; that which is observed; remark.

observational (ob-zer-va'shun-al) a. per-taining to, or consisting in, observations.

observatory (ob-zer-va-tur-i) n. a place or building for the observation of physical phenomena; a watch-tower.

observe (ob-zerv) v.t. [1. ob and servare, keep] to notice; to regard attentively; to heed; to

watch; to keep religiously; to celebrate; to mention; v.i. to take notice; to make observations.

Observer (ob-zer-ver) n. one that observes; a beholder; one that keeps any law, custom, or religious service.

observingly (ob-zer-ving-li) adv. observantly.

obsession (ob-sesh'un) n. [L.] persistent assault obsidian (ob-sidi-an) n. [Obsulius, the discoverer] and cidic, glassy volcanic rock.

obsidional (ob-sidi-an) n. [Obsulius, the discoverer] obsidional (ob-sidi-an) a. [L. obsidere, beisege] pertaining to a siege.

Obsidional crown, a crown of grass given by the Romans to one that successfully endured a siege, or that raised one. that raised one.

obsignate (ob-sig-nāt) v.t. [L. ob and signum, seal] to seal; to ratify.

obsolescence (ob-su-les-ens) n. [L. obsolere, decay] a becoming obsolete.

obsolescent (ob-su-les'ent) a. going out of use.

obsolete (ob'su-let) a. disused; neglected; [Zool.] obsolete (ob'su-let-li) adv. in an obsolete manner.

obsoleteness (ob'su-let-nes) n. obsolete state.

obstacle (obstack) n. [1. obstace, withstand] obstetric, obstetrical (obstetrik, ri-kal) obstetric, obstetrical (obstetrik, obstetrical) midwife, fr. obstare, stand before | pertaining to midwifery. obstetrician (ob-stet-rish-an) n. one skilled in obstetrics.

Obstetrics (ob-stet-riks) n. midwifery.

obstinacy (ob'sti-nas-i) n. [L. obstare, withstand] firmness; resoluteness; inflexibility; persistency; stubbornness.

obstinate (ob'sti-nat) a. pertinaciously adhering obstinate to an opinion or purpose; not easily subdued or removed, as a disease.

obstinately (ob'sti-nat-li) adv. in an obstinate manner.

Obstinateness (ob'sti-nat-nes) n. obstinacy. obstipation (ob-sti-pā/shun) n. [L. ob and stipare, crowd together] a stopping; costiveness.

obstreperous (ob-strep'e-rus) a. [L. obstrepere, make a noise at] loud; clamorous; noisy; vociferous.

obstreperously (ob-strep'e-rus-li) adv. with tumultuous noise.

obstreperousness (ob-strepe-rus-nes) n. obstruct (ob-strukt') v.t. [L. obstruct, pp. obstruct obstructus] to block up; to hinder; to interrupt; to retard; to render slow; to stop; to impede;

to oppose.

obstructer (ob-struck-ter) n. one that, or that which, obstructs.

obstruction (obstruct shun) n. act of obstruction (ing; that which obstructs; obstacle.

obstructionist (ob. struk'shun-ist) n. one obstructionist that factiously opposes the transaction of business.

transaction of business.

obstructive (ob-struk'tiv) a. tending to obstruct;
obstructively (ob-struk'tiv-li) adv. in an obstructive manner.

obstruent (ob-stroo-ent) a. blocking up; hindering;—n. anything that obstructs.
obtain (ob-tain) v.t. [L. obtinere] to gain; to obtain acquire; to procure; to keep; to hold;—v.t. to be generally adopted; to prevail.

obtainable (ob-tainabl) a. capable of being obtainable (ob-tainable) a. capable of being obtained.

obtainer (ob-tā-ner) n. one that obtains.

obtainment (ob-tain'ment n. the act of ob-taining.

obtected (ob tek'ted) a. [L.] covered; protected.

Obtemper (ob-tem'-per) v.t. to obey [Scots law].

obtest (ob-test') v.t. [L. ob and testis, witness] to beseach; v.t. to witness against. obtestation (ob-tes-ta'shun) n. act of supplicating or protesting. obtrude or upon; to offer with unreasonable importunity; v.t. to enter without right.

obtruder (ob-troo'-der) n. one that obtrudes.

Obtruncate (ob-trung'-kāt) v.t. to cut or lop off.

obtrusion (ob-tróó-zhun) n. act of obtruding.

obtrusive (ob-tròo'siv) a. disposed to obtrude.

obtrusively (ob-troo'siv-li) adv. in an obtrusive manner.
obtund (ob-tund') v.t. [L. obtundere] to dull; to blunt.

obtundent (ob-tun'dent) n. a medicine to blunt irritation.

obturator (obturator) n. [L.] that which stops up an entrance, cavity, etc.
obturbinate (ob-turbi-nat) a. inversely top-shaped.
obtuse (ob-tus') a. [L. obtundere, pp. obtusus, blunt] blunt or rounded; denoting an angle greater than a right angle; not having acute sensibility; dull; not shrill; obscure. Obtuse-angled, having an obtuse angle. Obtuse-angular, having, or forming, an obtuse angle. having, or forming, an obtuse angle.

ODTUSCIV (ob-tūs'li) adv. in an obtuse manner.

obtuseness (ob-tūs'nes) n. obtuse quality.

Obtusity (ob-tū-si-ti) n. obtuseness; dullness.

Obverse (obvers) a. [L. obvertere, pp. obversus] having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf; bearing the head (said of a coin or medal);—n. the face of a coin or medal; an opposite face of the same fact or truth; a correlative proposition identically implying another.

obversely (ob-vers'li) adv. in an obverse form. obversion (ob-ver-shun) n. a turning towards; [Logic] the denial of the opposing statement.

obvert (ob-vert') v.t. to turn towards.

obviate (ob vi-āt) v.t. [L. ob and via, way] to meet in the way; to remove or clear away, as obstacles or objections.

obtacles or objections.

Obviation (ob-vi-ä/shun) n. act of obviating; the state of being obviated.

Obvious (ob-vi-us) a. liable; subject; clear; evident; apparent.

obviously (ob-vi-us-li) adv. in an obvious manner.

ODVIOUSINGS (ob'vi-us-nes) n. obvious quality. obvolute, obvoluted (ob'vō-lūt, -lū-ted), wrap round] arranged so as alternately to overlap.

OCA (o'48) n. [S. Amer.] a species of oxalis, cultivated in South America for their tubers.

OCArina (ok-a-rō'-na) n. [lt.] a musical instrument made of terra-cotta, with a mouth-piece and finger-holes

and finger-holes.

occasion (o-kā'zhun) n. [L. ob and cadere, favourable opportunity; a favourable opportunity; convenient time, season, or circumstance; accidental cause; ground or reason for; casual exigency; incidental need; requirement;—v.t. to

cause; to produce; to influence.

OCCasional (o-kā-zhun-al) a. casual; incidental; produced on some special event.

OCcasionalism (o-kā-zhun-al-izm) a. the doctrine that mind and body

do not directly interact, and that change in the one is merely the occasion of change in the other, the efficient cause being the Deity.

occasionally (o-kā/zhun-al-i)adv. on occasion; at times.

OCCASIONET (o-kā'zhun-er) n. one that occasions. occasive (o-kū-siv) a. [L. ob and cadere, pp. casus, fall] pertaining to the setting sun; falling; descending.

occident (ok'-si-dent) n. the west.

occidental (ok-si-den'tal) a. western; setting after the sun; of inferior quality

occipital (ok-sip'i-tal) a. pertaining to the

occiput (ok'si-put) n. [L. ob and caput, head] the occiput (ok'si-put) n. [L. ob and caput, head] the hind part of the head.

occlude (o-kloid') v.t. [L. ob and claudere, to shut] to shut up; to absorb.

occlusion (o-klu'zhun) n. act of shutting up; absorption.

occult (ok'ult, o-kult') n. [L. occulere, pp. occultus, to conceal] hidden; invisible; secret; unknown;—v.t. to conceal; to eclipse.

occultation (ok-ul-tā-shun) n. act of rendering occult, or state of being occult; the miding of a heavenly body from sight by the intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies.

occultism (o-kul-tizm) n. the doctrine, practice, or rites of things occult or mysterious.

OCCULTIST (o-kul'tist) n. an adept in occultism.

OCCUITIV (o-kult'li) adv. in an occult manner.

occultness (ok-ū-pan-si) n. act of taking or occupancy (ok-ū-pan-si) n. act of taking or occupant (ok-ū-pan-si) n. (L. occupare, ppr. occupant, occupant, -tis] an occupier. occupation (ok-ū-pan-si) n. (L. occupare, ppr. occupation (ok-ū-pan-si) n. occupancy; possession; hold; tenure; employment; business; calling.

OCCUPICI (ok-ū-pī-er) n. one that occupies.

occupy (ok-ū-pī) v.t. [L. ob and capere, take to the dimensions of; to cover or fill; to employ; to use;

to busy (used reflexively);—v.i. to hold possession; to follow business.

OCCUT (0-kur) v.i. [L. ob and currere, to run] to come to the mind; to happen; to take place; to be met with.

OCCUTTENCE (o-kur'ens) n. any accidental event.

OCEAN (6'shan) n. [G. ōkeanos] the vast body of water that covers about three-fourths of the surface of the globe; one of the divisions of the great ocean; a vast volume; an immense expanse;—a. pertaining to the ocean.

oceanic (ö-she-an-ik) a. pertaining to, found, or formed in the ocean.

oceanology (6-shē-a-nol-a-ji) n. [G. ōkeanos, ocean, and logos, discourse] that branch of science which relates to the ocean; a treatise upon the ocean.

upon the ocean.

Ocellate, ocellated (6-sel'āt, -ā-ted) a. [L. oculus, eye] resembling an eye: formed with the figures of little eyes.

Ocellus (6-sel'us) n. one of the minute simple eyes of insects, etc.

Ocelot (52-se-lot, os'e-lot) n. [Mex. ocelot] the leopard-cat of America.

Ochlesis (ok-lē'sis) n. [G.] a diseased condition ochlocracy (ok-lok-ra-si) n. [G. ochlos, mob, and kratein, rule] mob-rule.

ochlocratical (ok-lu-krati-kai) a pertaining to ochraceous (ō-krā-shus) a of the colour of ochraceous (ō-krā-shus) a of the colour of ochraceous (ō-krā-shus) a of the colour of ochraceous ochraceous (ō-krā-shus) a of the colour of ochraceous ochraceous (ō-krā-shus) a ochraceous ochrace

ochre (6'ker) n. [G. ôchros, wan] a natural earth of different colours—yellow, red, etc.
ochreous, ochrey (6'krē-us, 6'kri) a. of, concere (6'krē-s) n.; pl. ocres (6'krē-s) [L., greave] a stipule, or stipules, forming a sheath round the stem [Bot.]; a sheath [Zool.]. Also ochrea.
ocreate, ochreate (6'krē-št) a. having octachord (ok'ta-kord) n. [G.] an instrument of 8 stomatord (ok'ta-kord) n. [G.] as ystem of 8 sounds.
octad (ok'tad) n. [G. oktō, eight] a system, or series, ochreace (ok'ta-son) n. [G. qūnia, corner] a plane

octagon (ok'ta-gon) n. [G. gōnia, corner] a plane figure of 8 sides and 8 angles; [Fort.] a

work with 8 bastions.

octagonal (ok-tag-u-nal) a. having octahedral (ok-ta-hē-dral) a. having octahedral (ok-ta-hē-dral) a. having octahedral (ok-ta-hē-dral) a. having octahedral (ok-ta-hē-drīt) n. [G.

octahedrite (ok-ta-hē-drīt) n. [G hedra, base] octahedral titanic oxide

octahedron (ok-ta-hē'dron) n. s solid conequilateral triangles.

octandria (ok-tan'dri-a) n. [G. oktō, eight, and anēr, andros, male] a class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus, which have hermaphrodite flowers, with 8 stamens.

Octahedron.

Octagon

octandrian, octandrous (ok-tan'drihaving 8 distinct stamens.

octangular (ok-tang-gū-lar) a. having 8 angles. octant (ok-tant) n. the eighth part of a circle; the position of a heavenly body distant 45 from another; an instrument for measuring angles, resembling

a sextant but having an arc of 45.

Octastich (ok-ta-stik) n. [G.] a poem, or strophe, of 8 lines.

Octastyle (ok-ta-stil) n. [G.] a building with 8 columns in front.

Octave (ok-ta-stil) n. [G.] a building with 8 octave (ok-ta) a. [L. octo, eight] consisting of eight; -n. the eighth day after a church festival, the festival itself being included; a small wine-cask, the eighth part of a pipe; [Mus.] the interval of an eighth; a sound 8 tones higher than another.

Octavo (ok-ta-vo) a. formed of sheets folded so as to make 8 leaves; -n. a book composed of sheets folded so as to make 8 leaves; the size of a book thus composed:—written 8vo.

octennial (ok-ten'i-al) a. [L. octo, eight, and annus, year] happening every eighth year; lasting 8 years.

Octennially (ok-ten'i-al-i) adv. once in 8 years.

octet (ok-tet) n. a composition for 8 voices or instruments, or a company of 8 performers.

octillion (ok-til'yun) n. the number produced by raising a million to the eighth power; represented by 1 followed by 48 ciphers.

octireme (ok-ti-rem) n. [L. octo, eight, and remus, oar] a vessel with 8 banks of oars.

October (ok-tō-ber) n. [L., the eighth month of the year, which began in March] the tenth month of the year; ale or cider brewed in October; good ale.

good ale.

good alc.

octodecimo (ok-tō-des'i-mō) a. [L. octodecim, eighteen) having 18 leaves to a sheet;—n. a book having 18 leaves to the sheet; the size of a book thus composed:—written 1810.

octodentate (ok-tō-den'tāt) a. [L. dens, dentis, tooth] having 8 tecth.

octogenarian (ok-tō-den'tāt) a. [L. dens, dentis, tooth] having 8 tecth.

octogenarian (ok-tō-den'tāt) a. [L. octogeni, eighty each] octogenarian.

octogynous (ok-to-den'tāt) a. [G. oktō, eight, and gunē, a female] having 8 pistils [Bot.].

pistils [Bot.].

octomeral (ok-tom'e-ral) a. [G. meros, part]

octopetalous (ok-tu-pet-a-lus) a. having 8 pctails. octopod (ok-tu-pot) a. [G. pous, podos, foot] having 8 feet; -n. an animal with 8 feet.

OCTOPUS (ok-tu-pus) n. [G.] an octopod cuttle-fish.

octoroon (ok-tu-roon) n. [L. octo, eight] the off-spring of a quadroon and a white person. octospermous (ok-tu-sper-mus)a. [G. sperma, seed] having 8 seeds. octostichous (ok-to-ti-kus) n. [G. oktō, eight, and stichos, row] eight-ranked.

octostyle (ok'tu-stil) n. See octastyle. octosyllabic (ok-tō-si-lab'ik) a, of 8 syllables.

octosyllable (ok-tō-sil-a-bl) n. a word of 8 syllables.

octroi (ok-trwa) n. [F. fr. L. auctor, author] a tax levied at the gate of French and Belgian

cities on articles brought in.

OCTUPIE (ok'tū-pl) a. [L.] eightfold.

ocular (ok-ū-lar) a. [L. oculus, eyc] pertaining to, depending on, or known by, the eyc.

Ocularly (ok'-ū-lar-li) adv. by actual view.

oculate (ok'-ū-lat) a. having eyes or eye-like spots.

oculiform (ok'ū-li-form) a. having the form of oculist (ok'ū-list) n. one skilled in treating diseases of the eyes.

od (od, ōd) n. [G. hodos, passage] a natural power supposed to produce the phenomena of mesmerism. odal (ō'dal) a. See udal.

odalisk, odalisque (6'da-lisk) n. [Turk.] a female slave or concubine in the Sultan's seraglio, or in a Turkish harem. odd (od) a. [Scand.] not even; not divisible by two; left over after pairs have been taken; not paired with another; singular; peculiar; extraordinary; not taken into account; unlikely. Odd-fellow, a member of a certain secret society established for mutual aid and social enjayment. social enjoyment.

oddity (od:1-ti) n. oddness; an odd person or thing.

oddly (od:li) adv. in an odd manner.

oddness (od'nes) n. state of being odd.

odds (odz) n. difference in favour of one and against another; inequality; advantage: superiority. At odds, at variance. Odds and ends, scraps.

ode (od) n. [G.] a short poem or song; a lyric poem. odeon (6-dē-on) n. [G. ōdeion] in ancient Greece a building where poets and musicians contended for prizes; a concert-hall; a theatre.

odious (6-di-us) a. [L. odium, hatred] hateful; offensive; disgusting.

odiously (ō'di-us-li) adv. in an odious manner.

odiousness (ö'di-us-nes) n. quality of being odious.

odium (ō'di-um) n. hatred; dislike; hatefulness. odometer (o-don'e-ter) n. [G. hodos, way, and metron, measure] a hodometer.
odontalgia (o-don-tal'ji-a)n. [G. odous, odontos, tooth, and algos, pain] toothache.
odontalgic (o-don-tal'jik) a. pertaining to othache; -n. a remedy for this.
odontoblast (o-don'tō-blast) n. [G. odous, germ] a tooth-cell that produces dentine.

odontogeny (0-don-toj-e-ni) n. [G. odous, producing] the development of the teeth.

odontograph (o-don'tu-graf) n. [G. graphein, write] an instrument for laying

odontoid (o-don'toid) a. [G. eidos, form] tooth-

odontology (0-don-tol²ō-ji) n. [G. odous, odontology odontos, tooth, and toyos, discourse) that branch of anatomy which treats of the teeth.

odoriferous (0-du-rife-rus) a. [L. odor, odour, and jerre, bear] fragrant.

odoriferously (5-du-rif-e-rus-li) adv. fragrantly. odoriferousness (5 - du - rif ' e - rus - nes) n.

odorine (6'dur-in) n. a volatile base obtained by distilling bone-oil.

odorous (o'dur-us) a. [L. odor, odour] fragrant.

odorously (ō'dur-us-li) adv. fragrantly.

odorousness (ō'dur-us-nes) n. fragrance.

odour (5'dur) n. [L.] scent; fragrance; smell; repute.

odourless (ō'dur-les) a. free from odour.

œcumenic, etc. See ecumenic, etc.

œdema (ē-dé-ma) n. [G.] a swelling or puffiness of parts.

œil-de-bœuf (c'il-de-buf) n. [F. fr. L. oculus, eye, de, of, and bos, ox] a round or oval window.

CEnanthe (6-nan'thō) n. [G.] a genus of umbelliferous plants, the water-hemlock, etc. cenanthic (6-nan'thib) a. said of a liquid that gives wine its characteristic odour.

Cenometer (6-nan'e-ter) n. [G. oinos, wine, and metron, measure] a hydrometer for testing the amount of alcohol in wines.

O'CT (or) a contraction for over.

esophageal (é-sō-faj'é-al) a. pertaining to the esophagets (é-sō-fa-got'ō-mi) n. [G. esophagotomy (é-sof-a-got'ō-mi) lhe operation tomē, cutting) the operation of opening the esophagus.

esophagus (esof-a-gus) n. [G.] the gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.

pass to the stomach.

Of (ov) prep. [A.S.] from or out from; proceeding from; belonging to; relating to; concerning.

Off (of) a. [of] most distant; in cricket, to the bowler's from; away from;—prep. not on; away from;—int. nway; begone. Off and on, intermittently. Off-day, a free day. Off hand, without preparation. Off-licence, a licence to sell intoxicating liquors to be consumed off the premises. Off-reckoning, money deducted from full pay to meet certain possible charges [Mil.]. To be off, to recede from an engagement. To come off, to escape; to take place. To take off, to mimic.

offal (of'-al) n. [off and fall] waste meat; parts rejected as unfit for use; carrion; refuse;

offence (o-fens') n. act of offending; assault; injury wrong; displeasure.

offend (o-fend') v.t. [L. ob and fendere, strike] to displease; to make angry; to annoy:
v.t. to commit a crime; to sin; to cause anger; to give offence.

offender (o-fen'-der) n. one that offends.

offensive (o-fen'-siv) a. causing or giving offence; disagreeable; distateful; obnoxious; aggressive; used in attack; making the first attack; n. the part of attacking.

offensively (o-fen'-siv-li) adv. in an offensive manner.

offensiveness (0-fen'-siv-nes) n. quality or condition of being offensive. offer (of er) v.t. [1. ob and ferre, bring) to present for acceptance or rejection; to tender; to profler; to present to the view; to present in prayer or devotion; to bid, as a price;—v.t. to present itsell; to declare willingness; to undertake;—a. a presentation for choice or rejection; first advance; price bid; attempt. To offer violence, to attack.

offerer (of'-er-er) n. one that offers.

offering (of er-ing) n. that which is offered; a sacrifice; an oblation.

offertory (of er-tur-i) n. a part of the mass between the Credo and the Proface; the words in the anthem said or sung during the collection of alms; the alms collected.

office (of'-is) n. [L. officium, duty] public charge or employment: sacred duty or charge, as presthood or apostleship; private duty or charge; particular employment; business; act of good, or kindness, voluntarily done; act of devotion or worship formulary of devotion; the place in which public officers and others transact business; the persons that transact business in an office;—pl. the apartments attached to the service of a house, as kitchens, pantries, out-houses, stables, etc. Office-bearer, one that holds office. Holy office, the Inquisition, or its directorate, at Rome.

(of'-i-ser) n. one commissioned to perform a particular public duty; --v.t. to furnish officer with officers.

official (o-fish'-al) a. pertaining to office; from the proper authority;—n. the deputy of a bishop, etc.

officialism (o-fish'-al-izm) n. official position, system, or strictness; perfunctoriness. officially (o-fish'-al-i) adv. by the proper officer.

officiant (o-fish'-i-ant) n. one that conducts a religious service.

officiate (o-fish'-i-at) v.i. to act as an officer in his officinal (o-fis'-i-nal, of-i-si'-nal) a. [L. officina, workshop] used in a shop, or belonging

to it; recognised by the pharmacoperia.

officious (0-flsh'-us) a. obliging; excessively forward in kindness; intermediling.

officiously (0-flsh'-us-li) adv. in an officious manner.

officiousness (o-fish'-us-nes) n. the quality of being officious.

offing (of'-ing) n. [of] the sea at a distance from the shore.

offscouring (of'-skour-ing) n. that which is scoured off; refuse.

offscum (of'-skum) n. refuse; offscouring; filth. offset (of'set) n. a shoot; a sprout from the root; a spur, or projecting part, of a range of heights; a spur, or projecting part, of a range of heights; a sum, or amount, set off against another as an equivalent; in surveying, a perpendicular let fall from a main line;—v.t. to set off; to place over against. offshoot (of'shoot) n. that which shoots off, or separates, from a main stem or channel.

offspring (of spring) n. a child, or children; production. offward (of ward) adv. away from the land [Naut.].

Oft (oft) adv. [A.S.] often; frequently. often (of'-n) adv. frequently; many times.

oftenness (of'-n-nes) n. frequency.

oftentimes, ofttimes (of'-n-timz, oft'-ntimz) adv. often. ogdoad (og'-dō-ad) n. [G.] anything consisting of 8 parts.

ogee (ō'-jō) n. [F. oqine] a moulding of two members, the one concave, the other convex, somewhat like an S--sometimes abbreviated O.G.

ogham, ogam (og'-am) n. [Ir.]
ing in me among the ancient Irish and

ing in use among the ancient Irish and other Celts.

ogive (6'-jiv) n. [A. āwj, summit] a pointed arch; a window of the Pointed Style.

ogle (ô'-gl) v.t. [D.] to view with side glances;—v.i' to east side glances;—n. a side glance or look. ogler (ō'-gler) n. one that ogles.

ogling (6'-gling) n. act of viewing with side glances.

ogre (6'-ger) n. [F. fr. L. orcus, abode of the dead]
an imaginary monster who fed on human

ogreish (ö'-ger-ish) a. resembling an ogre.

Ogress (ô'-gres) n. a female ogre.

Ogrillon (ō-gril'-yon) n. a little or young ogre.

ogygian (ō-jij'-i-an) a. pertaining to Ogyges, a legendary Greek monarch; prehistoric. oh (5) int. an exclamation of surprise, pain, anxiety, etc.

ohm (ōm) n. [Ohm, German electrician] the unit of resistance in electricity.

Oil resistance in electricity.

Oil various animal and vegetable substances;—v.t. to smear, rub over, or anoint with, oil. Oil-bag, a bag containing oil. Oil-cake, a mass of compressed seeds, from which the oil has been pressed. Oil-cloth, cloth oiled or painted. Oil-colour, a colour made by grinding a pigment in oil. Oil-gas, inflammable gas procured from oil. Oil of vitriol, sulphuric acid. Oil-painting, the art of painting, or a picture painted, in oil-colours. Oil-stone, a kind of hone slate. Oil-well, a well sunk into oil-bearing rocks. into oil-bearing rocks.

Ollery (oil'-er-i) n. the commodities of an oilman. oilet, oillet, oillette (oil'-et) n. [O.F. fr. oculus, eye] a

Ollily (oil'-i-li) adv. in an oily manner.

Olliness (oil'-i-nes) n. quality of being oily.

Oilman (oil'-man) n. one that deals in oils. oilskin (oil'-skin) n. cloth prepared with oil to make it waterproof; a garment made of such cloth.

oily (oil'-i) a. consisting of, containing, or rescubling, oil; greasy; smoothly subservient.

ointment (oint'-ment) n. [O.F. fr. L. unquere, anoint) that which serves to anoint.

okapi (o-kà'-pe) n. [native name] a recently-discovered ruminant of the N.E. Congo Forest, allied to the greate and promptorn antelone.

overed ruminant of the N.E. Congo Forest, allied to the giraffe and pronghorn antelope.

Old (Gldd a. [A.S. eald] advanced in years; not now or fresh; decayed or worn; ancient; precisiting or preceding; of last year's growth, as crop; long cultivated, as land; skilled; cunning; old-fashioned; long-existing; begun long ago, as friend-ship; accustomed. Old-dothesman, a dealer in cast-off garments. Old-fashioned, of obsolete fashion; quaint. Old-world, antiquated; pertaining to the castern hemisphere. Old Catholies, Catholies that refused to accept the doctrine of papal infallibility. Old Red Sandstone, the rocks lying below the coal formation. Old Style, the Julian method of reckoning by which the year is made to consist of 365 days 6 hours. Old Testament, the portion of the Bible written before the birth of Christ. Old Tom, a kind of gin.

olden (ôl'-den) a. old; ancient; -v.t. and i. to age.

oldish (oldish) a. somewhat old.

oldness (öldines) n. state of being old.

oleaginous (ō-lē-aj'i-nus) a. [L. oleum, oil]

oleaginousness (ō-lē-aj'i-nus-nes) n.oiliness.

oleamen (6-lē-a-men) n. a soft ointment made from oil.
oleander (6-lē-an-der) n. [F.] a beautiful, evergreen, flowering shrub.

oleaster (ō-lē-as-ter) n. [L.] the wild olive.

olecranon (ō-lek-ra-non) n. [G.] a prominence at the back of the elhow-joint. olefiant (ō-le-fi-ant) a. [L. oleum, oil, and facere, make] forming, or producing, oil.

oleic (ō-lē-ik) a, pertaining to, or derived from, oil.

olein (6'lē-in) n. an oily liquid abundant in fatty olent (6'lent) a. [L. olere, ppr. olens, to smell] oleograph (6'lē-ō-graf) n. [L. oleum, oil, and G. graphein, write) a lithograph in oil-

oleomargarine (ō-lē-ō-mār-ga-rin) n. a butter oleometer (ō-lē-on-e-ter) n. [L. oleum, oil, and (J. metron, measure] an instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil. oleon (ō-lē-on) n. a liquid obtained by the distillation of oleic acid and quicklime. oleraceous (ole-rā-shus) a. [L.] edible; esculent [Bot.].

olericulture (ole-ri-kul-tūr) n. [L. olus, oleris, pot herb, and cultura, culture]

the cultivation of esculent plants.

olfactometer (ol-fak-tom-e-ter) n. an instrument for measuring the
keenness of the sense of smell.

olfactory (ol-fak-tu-ri) a. [L. olere, to smell, and facere, to make] pertaining to, or used

in, smelling.

olibanum (ō-lib'a-num) n. [A. al, the, and lubān, frankincense] a gum-resin.
oligamia (ol-i-gē-mi-u) n. [G. oliqos. little, and haima, blood] deficiency of blood.

oligarch (ol'i-gark) n. one of an oligarchy.

oligarchal, oligarchic, oligar-

chical (ol-i-gar-kal, -kic, -ki-kal) a. pertaining to an oligarchy.

oligarchy (ol-i-gar-ki) n. [G.] government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a few persons; the persons having such

power; a state so governed.

Oligoclase (oli-gō-klās) n. [G. oligos, little, and klass, fracture] a soda-lime triclinic

oliguria (ol-i-gū'rī-a) n. [G. ouron, urine] scanti-olio (ō'lī-ō) n. [Sp. fr. L. olla, pot] a dish of stewed meat, etc.; a mixture; a medley. olivaceous (ol-i-vā-shus) a. of the colour or quality of the olive.

Olivary (ol'i-va-ri) a. like an olive.

Olive (Oliv) n. [G. elaia] a plant of the genus Olea, or its fruit; a colour composed of violet and green;—a. like olive. Olive-branch, a branch of the olive-tree; an emblem of pence. Olive-oil, oil expressed from olives. Olive-yard, ground where olives are cultivated.

oliver (ol'i-ver) n. [proper name] worked by the foot.

olivet (oli-vet) n. [olive] a false

olivil (oli-vil) n. a starch-like substance obtained from the gum of the olive-tree.



Olive,

olivine (ol'i-vēn) n. an olive-green variety of chrysolite.
olla (ol'a) n. [Sp. fr. L. olla, pot] a jar or urn; an olio; an olia-podrida. Olia-podrida (ol'a-pō-dright) meat chopped fine and stewed with vegetables; any incongruous mixture.

Olympiad (6-lim²pi-ad) n. a period of four years, reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another.

Olympian, Olympic (6-lim-pi-an, -pik) a. pus, or to Olympia, a town in Greece. Olympic games, games dedicated by the ancient Greeks to Jupiter, and celebrated every fourth year at Olympia.

omasum (n-mä-sum) n. [L.] the third stomach of ruminants.

ombre (om-ber) n. [F. fr. L. homo] a game at cards, usually played by three persons.

ombrometer (om-brom-e-ter) n. [G. ombros, metron, and metron,

measure] a rain-gauge.

Omega (ö-meg-a, ö-me-ga) n. [G.] the last letter of the Greek alphabet, as alpha, A, is the first.

Omelet, omelette (om-e-let) n. [F.] a kind of fritter made of eggs. omen (6-men) n. [L.] a sign of some future event; v.t. to divine; v.t. to augur.

omental (ō-men'tal) a. relating to the omentum.

omentum (ō-men'tum) n. [L.] the caul.

omer (ö'mer) n. a Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah.

ominous (om'i-nus) a. foreboding evil;

ominously (om-i-nus-li) adv. with ill omens.

ominousness (om'i-nus-nes) n. the quality of being ominous.

omissible (ō-mis-i-bl) a. that may be omitted.

omission (ō-mish'un) n. act of leaving out or passing by; neglect of doing that which is right; that which is omitted.

omit (6-mit) n.t. [L. ob and mittere. pp. missus, send] to leave out; to neglect.

omnibus (out-in-bus) n. [L., for all] a kind of large four - wheeled carriage, conveniently arranged to carry many people. Omnibus-bill, a bill dealing with many subjects.

omnifarious (om-ni-fa-ri-us) a. [l. omnis, all] omniferous (om-ni-fa-rus) a. [l. omnis, all] omniferous (om-ni-fa-rus) a. [l. omnis, all, and ferre, to bear] producing all kinds. omnific (om-nif-ik) a. [L. facere, make] all-creating.

Omniform (om'ni-form) a. having every form.

omnigenous (om-nij-e-nus) a. [L. omnis, all, and penus, kind] of all kinds. omnilegent (om-nij-e-jent) a. [L. legere, read] reading everything. omniparity (om-ni-par-i-ti) n. [L. omnis, all, and par, equal] general equality. omniparous (om-nip-a-rus) a. [L. parere, to produce] all-producing.

omnipatient (om-ni-pā/shent) a. all-enduring.

omnipotence (om-nip-u-tens) n. almighty omnipotent (om-nip-u-tent) a. [L.] possessing unlimited power. The Omnipotent, God.

omnipotently (om-nip-u-tent-li) adv. with almighty power.

omnipresence (om-ni-prez-ens) n. presence in every place at the same time.

omnipresent (om-ni-prez-ent) a. [L. omnis, all, and praesens, present] present in all places at the same time. in all places at the same time.

omniscient (om-nish-ens) n. infinite know-ledge.
omniscient (om-nish-ent) a. [L. omnis, all, and scire, know] all-knowing.
omnisciently (om-nish-ent-li) adv. by infinite knowledge.

Omnium (om'ni-um) n. [L., of all] the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded. Omnium-gatherum, a miscellaneous collection of things or persons.

OMNIVOTOUS (om-niv-ō-rus)a. [L.] all-devouring. omophagous (ō-mof-a-gus) a. [G. ōmos, raw, and phagein, cat] cating raw

omophorion (ō-mō-fō-ri-on) n. [G. ōmos, shoulder, and pherein, bear] a

vestment in the Greek church.

omoplate (54m5-plat) n. [G.] the shoulder-blade.

omphalic (om-fallik) a. [G. omphalos, navel] pertaining to the navel.

omphalism (om ful-izm) n. government from the centre.

omrah (om'ra) n. [A. umarā, pl. of amīr, a prince] a grandee in the times of the Mogul rule

on (on) prep. [A.S.] it expresses rest, repose, support, cause, reference, etc.;—adv. forward; onward; a. in cricket, denoting that part of the field to the left of a

in cricket, denoting that part of the field to the left of a right-handed batsman.

Onager (on-4-jer, -ger) n. [G.] a wild ass; a mediaeval onaism (o-nan-izm) n. [Gen. xxxviii. 9] self-once (wuns) adv. [A.S. dnes] at one time; on one occasion; at one former-time.

Oncost (on-kost) n. [on and cost] the charges for getting minerals. getting minerals.

Ondine (on'din) n. [L. undu, a wave] a water-spirit. on dit (ong-de') n. [F., one says] a rumour; a common report.

one (wun) a. [A.S. ān] common; single; undivided; some; any; the same;—pron. any person;—n. any person; unity, or its symbol. At one, in accord. one-sided, having only one side; partial; unfair. one-iroCritic (oni-rokritik) a. [G. one-ros, dram, and krites, judge] pretending the side of the control of the

ing to interpret dreams;—n. an interpreter of dreams.

oneirodynia (ō-nī-rō-din':-a) n.[G. odunē, pain]
nightmare.

oneiromancy (6-n1-76-man-si) n. [G. mantcia, divination] divination by dreams.
oneness (wun '2 nes) n. state of being one; uniformity.
onerary (on-e-ra-ri) a. [L. onus, oneris, burden] fitted for carrying burdens; comprising

Onerous (on'e-rus) a. burdensome; oppressive.

Onerously (on-e-rus-li) adv. oppressively.

Ongoing (on'-go-ing) n. procedure; advance.

onion (un'yun) n. [L. unio] a bulbous plant, much used as an article of food.

onliness (ön'li-nes) n. singleness.

onlooker (on'look-er) n. a spectator.

only (on-li) a. [A.S. anlie] single; alone;—adv. solely; singly; merely;—conj. but.

onocentaur (on-o-sen-tawr) n. [G.] a fabulous monster, half man, half ass.

onology (o-nol-o-ji) n. [G. onos, ass, and logos, discourse] foolish talk.

onomastic (on-ō-mas-tik) a. [G.] pertaining to a

onomasticon (on-5-mas/ti-kon) n. a dictionary; onomatology (on-6-ma-tol/5-ji) n. [G. onoma, name, and logos, discourse] the science of, or a treatise on, names.

onomatopæia (on-om-a-tō-pē'ya) n. [G. onomatopæia (on-om-a-tō-pē'ya) n. [G. onoma, name, and poiein, make] the formation of words to resemble sounds made by the things signified; the use of such words.

onomatopœic, onomatopoetic (on-om-q-tō-pō-tik, -pō-et-ik) a. formed by onomatopœia.

onset, onsetting (on'set, on-seting) n. a onslaught (on'slawt) n. [A.S. sleaht, attack]

Onto (on'too) prep. on the top of.

ontogeny (on-toj-e-ni) n. [G. ōn, ontos, being, and root gen, producing] the history of the evolution of the individual.

of the evolution of the individual.

Ontological (on-tō-loj-i-ka) a. pertaining to ontology (on-to-loj-i) n. [G. ōn, ontos, being, and logos, discourse] the doctrine of the theory of being; metaphysics.

Onus (ō-lus) n. [L.] the burden. Onus probandi, the burden of proof.

Onward (on-ward) a. advanced or advancing;—

onward on-ward on the statement of the constant of the logostatement of the constant of the con

Onwards (on'wardz) adv. onward.

Onwards (on-wards) aar. onward.

Onyx (on-iks) a. [G.] a variety of quartz, consisting of parallel layers of different shades of colour, and used for making cameos.

Oolite (G-u-lit) n. [G. ōon, egg, and lithos, stone] a granular limestone resembling fish roe.

Oolitic (G-u-lit-ik) a. pertaining to, composed of, or resembling, colite.

Oology (G-ol-i-ji) n. [G. ōon, egg, and logos, discourse] the study of birds eggs.

Oolong, oulong (Go-long) n. [Chin.] a variety of black tea possessing the flavour of green tea. flavour of green tea.

oomiak (60'-mi-ak) n. [Eskimo] a large boat, made of skins, used by Eskimos.

Oopach (óó-pak) n. [Chin.] a kind of black tea.

OOZe (ôoz) n. [A.S. wāse] soft mud or slime; soft flow; spring; the liquor of a tan-vat; fine mud, consisting mainly of organic remains, found on the ocean-floor; --v.i. to flow gently; to percolate.

OOZY (ἀἀ-zi) α. miry; resembling ooze.

Opacity (ō-pas:i-ti) n. [L.] opaqueness; obscurity. opal (5-pal) n. [L. opalus] a variously - coloured mineral, consisting of the hydrate of silica.

opalesce (ö-pal-es' n.i. to give forth a play of colours, like the opal.

opalescence (ö-pal-es'ens) n. an opalescent opalescent (ö-pal-es-ent) a. resembling opal; reflecting a milky or pearly light

from the interior.

Opaline (ō'-pal-in) a. pertaining to, or like, opal.

opalize (ō'pal-īz) v.t. to make like opal.

opaque (ö-pāk') a. [L. opacus] not transparent.

opaqueness (5-pāk'nes) n. want of transparency.

OPE ($\bar{o}p$) a. and v. open.

opeidoscope (ö-pi'-du-skōp) n. (G. ops, voice, eidos, form, and skopein, to view] an instrument in which a mirror, carried by a sensitive membrane, throws a beam of light on a screen,

sensitive membrane, throws a beam of light on a screen, and so illustrates sound vibrations.

Open (i-pn) a. [A.S.] unclosed; not shut; uncovered; unsealed; expanded; spread; not covered with trees; not fenced or obstructed; not contracted or frowning; public; free; sincere; plain; attentive; exposed; unprotected; unsettled; not determined; not frosty or freezing; spoken without closing the mouth;—v.t. to make open; to render free of axcess; to unclose; to remove any fastening from; to explain; to reveal; to enter upon; to begin; to pierce; to lance; to expand;—v.t. to unclose; to commence; to hegin; to bark, as hounds in hunting. Open-eyed, watchful; vigilant. Open-handed, generous; liberal. Open-hearted, candid; frank, Open-minded, frank; unprejudiced. Open-mouthed, gaping; greedy; clamorous. Open-sesame (-ses-mô, a charm by which free access may be gained. Open-work, ornamental work showing openings through it. ornamental work showing openings through it

OPENET (ōp'ner) n. one who, or that which, opens.

opening (ōp'-ning) a. first in order;—n. a breach; an aperture; beginning.

openly (ô'-pn-li) adv. in an open manner.

Openness (6'-pn-nes) n. quality, state, or condition, of being open.

Opera (op'-e-ra) n. | L., work| a musical drama.

Opera bouffe (boof), a comic opera. Operaeloak, a cloak worn by ladies over full dress. Operadancer, a ballet-dancer. Opera-glass, a small binocular used in theatres. Opera-hat, a tall hat that can be compressed or folded up.

operameter (op-e-ram'-e-ter) n. [L. opera, and G. metron, measure] an instrument for recording the number of movements

an instrument for recording the number of movements made by a part of a machine.

operant (op'-e-rant) a. working;—n. one that operates.

operate (op'-e-rāt) v.t. [11. opus, operis, work] to produce, as an effect; to work;—v.i. to act; to work so as to produce a definite or desired result; to act upon the bodily system or functions, as medicines; to perform some manual act, usually with instruments, on a part or organ of the body, as a surgeon.

operatic (op-e-rat'-ik) a. pertaining to the opera.

operation (ope-rā'-shun) n. act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral; action; effect; process; manipulation; strategetical movement of an process; man army or fleet.

operative (op'-c-ra-tiv) a. having the power of acting; exerting force; efficacious;
-n. an artisan or workman.

operator (op'-c-ra-tur) n. one that, or that which, operates.

opercular, operculate (ō-per'-kū-lar,

operculum (o-per-kū-lum) n. [L.] a lid or cover.

operetta (op-e-ret'-a) n. a short opera of a light character.

operose (op'-e-ros) a. [L.] laborious; tedious. operosely (op'-e-rōs-li) a. laboriously; tediously.

operoseness (op'-c-ros-nes) n. state of being laborious.

opetide (op'-tid) n. early spring.

ophecleide (of'-i-klid) n. IG. ophis, a serpent, and kleis, kleidos, key a large brass wind instrument of the trumpet kind.

ophidian (o-fid'-i-sun) a. IG. ophidion, dim. of ophidia, or snake group; snake-like;—n. one of the ophidia.

(of-i-ol'-a-ter) n. a serpent worshipper. ophiolater ophiolatry (of-i-ol'-a-tri) n. [G. ophis, serpent, and latreia, worship] scrpent-

ophiolite (of'-i-u-līt) n. [G. lithos, stone] a kind of serpentine.

ophiologic, ophiological (of-i-ō-loj'-

pertaining to ophiology.

ophiologist (of-i-ol'-ō-jist) n. one versed in ophiology (of-i-ol'-ō-ji) n. [G. ophis, serpent. history of serpents.

ophiomancy (of'-i-ō-man-st) n. [G. ophie, tion] divination by means of serpents. ophiomorphous (of-i-ō-mor'-fus) a. serpents.

ophiophagous (of-i-of', a-gns) a. [G. phagein, eat] eating serpents.

Ophiosaurus, Ophisaurus (of-i-ō-of-i-saw'-rus) n. [G. sauros, lizard] a genus of limbless

ophite (of'-it) n. [G.] serpentine; (Ophite) one of a gnostic sect who regarded the serpent as the embodiment of divine wisdom.

Ophiuchus (of-in'-kus) n. [G.] the Serpentbearer, a northern constellation.

ophthalmia (of-thal'-mi-a) n. [G.] inflamma-ophthalmic (of-thal'-mik) a. pertaining to the

ophthalmitis (of-thal-mī'-tis) n. ophthalmia. ophthalmologist (of-thal-mol'-ō-jist) n.

ophthalmology (of-thal-mol'-ō-ji) n. [G. discourse] the science treating of the eye.

ophthalmometer (of-thal-mom'-e-ter)n.[G. ophthalmometer metron, measure] an instrument for measuring the curvature of the cornea.

ophthalmoscope (of-thal-mu-sköp) n. [G. skopein, to view] an instrument for viewing the interior of the eye.

opiate (6'-pi-āt) n. any preparation of opium; a narcotic; that which allays mental uneasiness, etc.;—a. inducing sleep; narcotic; soothing. opiated (6'-pi-ā-ted) a. mixed with opiates; drugged with opiates.

opinable (ō-pī'-na-bl) a. that may be thought.

opine (ō-pin') v.i. [L. opinari] to think; to suppose.

opinicus (ö-pi'-ni-kus) n. [L. opinari] a heraldie head, neck, and wings, a lion's body, and a camel's tail.

opining (ō-pī'-ning) n. notion; opinion.

opinion (6-pin'-yun) n. [L.] persuasion of the mind without proof or certain know-ledge; judgment; estimation; belief; decision.

opinionated (6-pin'-yun-āted) a. stiff or obstinate in opinion.

opinionative (6-pin'-yun-a-tiv) a. unduly attached to one's own opinions; fond of preconceived notions.

opinionatively (6-pin'-yun-ā-tiv-li) adv. opinionativeness (6-pin'-yun-ā-tiv-nes) "obstinacy in opinion.

opinionist (ō-piu'-yun-ist) n. one unduly attached to his own opinions.

opisometer (op-i-som e-ter) n. [G. opisō, back-ward, and metron, measure] an instrument for measuring curved lines on a map.

opisthograph (ö-pis-thö-graf) n. [G. opis-then, behind, and graphein, write] a manuscript or slab having writing on both sides. opium (6'-pi-um) n. [G. opion, poppy-juice] the inspissated juice of the white poppy. opobalsam (op-ō-bawl'-sam) n. [G.] a balm of Glead.

opodeldoc (op-ö-del'-dok) n. [G. opos, juice] a saponaceous camphorated liniment; a kind of plaster.

opopanax (ō-pop'-a-naks) n. [G.] a gum-resin used in perfumes, and formerly in

opossum (ô-pos'-um) n. [Amer.-Ind.] an American marsupial.

oppidan (op'.i-dan) n. [L. oppidum, town] a townsman; at Eton, a scholar not on the foundation, who lodges in the town;—a. relating to a town;

oppilation (op-i-la? shun) n. [L.] the act, or result, of obstructing.

opponent (0-pō'-nent) a. Opossum.

[L. opponere, coppose] antagonistic : opposite :—n. one that opposes.

opportune (op-ur-tun') a. [L. ob and nortus, harhour] seasonable; convenient. opportunely (op-ur-tūn'-li) adv. seasonably.

opportuneness (op-ur-tūn'-nes) n. season-opportunist (op-ur-tūn'-nist) n. one that de-termined his actions by circumstances, not by principles.

opportunity (op-ur-til'-ni-ti) n. fit or convenient time.

opposable (o-pō'za-bl) a. capable of being opposed.

oppose (o-pōz')v.t. [L. ob and pausa, rest] to put in opposition; to resist; to compete with.

Opposer (o-pō'zer) n. one that opposes.

opposer (o-pö-zer) n. one that opposes.

opposite (op'u-zit) a. [L. ob and ponere, pp. positus, to place] situated in front; adverse; contrary; [Bot.] situated on opposite sides of an axis, and at the same level;—n. one that opposes; that which is opposed; antagonist; adversary.

oppositely (op'u-zit-li) adv. facing each other; adversely.

oppositeness (op-u-zit-nes) n. opposite state or quality.

opposition (op-u-zish-un) n. situation so as to contrariety; inconsistency; contradiction; resistance; that which opposes; an obstacle; the party that opposes the existing administration: [Astron.] the situation of quantity or quality, or both, between propositions having the same subject and predicate.

oppositionist (op-u-zish'un-ist) n. one

the same subject and predicate.

oppositionist (op-u-zish'un-ist) n. one belonging to an opposing party.

oppress (o-pres) v.t. [1. ob and premere, pp. pressus, to press] to treat severely, cruelly, or unjustly; to overburden; to overpower; to lie heavy on.

oppression (o-presh'un) n. act of oppressing; state of being oppressed; a sense of heaviness, weight, or obstruction, in the body or mind; cruelty; severity; misery; calamity; depression.

oppressive (o-presh'un) au unreasonably burdensome; tyrannical; overpowering.

oppressively (o-pressiv-ii) adv. in a manner to oppress.

oppressiveness (o-pres'iv-nes) n. oppressive

OPPRESSOT (o-pres'-ur) n. one that oppresses.

opprobrious (o-pro-bri-us) a reproachful and contempounts; blasted with infamy; rendered hateful.

opprobriously (o-prō-bri-us-li) adv. :n an opprobriousness (o-prō-bri-us-nes) n. reproachfulness with con-

tempt; scurrility.

opprobrium (o-prō'bri-um) n. [L.] reproach with contempt; disgrace; infamy. oppugn (o-pūn') n.t. [L. ob and puqna, fight] to oppugnant (o-pug-nant) a. opposing;—n. an opposing.

oppugner (o-pū-ner) n. one that opposes.

opsomania (op-sō-mā/ni-a) 2. [G.] a morbid food; morbid daintiness regarding 100d.

optative (op-ta-tiv) a. [L.] expressing desire or wish;—n. a mode of the verb

expressing desire.

optic (optic) a pertaining to vision; optical Optic lens, a lens for an optical instrument.

optical (opti-kal) a. [G. optikos] pertaining to delusions, erroneous impressions conveyed to the mind by the optic nerves.

optician (optish an) n. one that makes or sells optics (optiks) n. the science that treats of light and vision.

optigraph (opti-graf) n. [G. optikos, optic, and graphein, write] an instrument for copying landscapes.

optimacy (op'ti-ma-si) n. [L. optimus, best] the optimates (op-ti-mā'tēz) n.pl. the Roman, or optime (op'ti-mē) n. one that has secured second or third class mathematical honours at

Cambridge University.

Optimism (optimizm) n. the opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best; a hopeful view of things.

optimist (op'ti-mist) n. one that supports

option (op'shun) n. [L.] power of choosing; choice. optional (op'shun-al) a. left to one's wish or choice; involving power of choice.

optionally (op'shu:-al-i) adv. at one's choice.

optogram (op-tō-gram) n. [G. optikos, optic, and gramma, a written character] an impression of the last object seen during life.

optometer (op-ton-e-ter) n. [G. metron, measure] an instrument for measure

ing the range of vision.

opulence, opulency (op-ū-lens, -len-si) n.

opulent (op-u-lent) a. [L.] wealthy; rich.

opulently (op'ū-lent-li) adv. richly.

Opuntia (ō-pun'shi-a) n. [Opus, a city in Locris] a genus of cactuses.

opus (ō'pus) n.; pl. opera (op'e-ra) [L.] a work; a musical composition.

opuscule, opusculum (ō-pus-kūl, -kū-lum) or (or) conj. [fr. other] a particle denoting an alternative.

Of (or) adv. [A.S. $\bar{c}r$] before.

or (or) n. [L. aurum, gold] gold, represented by small dots [Her.].

orach, orache (or4ach) n. [F.] one of various plants used as spinach.

oracle (or4ach) n. [L. fr. ox, orix, mouth] the answer of a god, or an inspired person, to an inquiry respecting some affair of importance; the deity who was supposed to give the answer; the place where it was given; the supposed in the Lawish tample; the was given; the sanctuary in the Jewish temple; the temple itself; a prophet; any person reputed uncom-monly wise; a wise sentence or decision of great authority; -pl. the Scriptures.

oracular (ô-rak-û-lar) a. uttering oracles; of the nature of an oracle; positive; authoritative; obscure; ambiguous

oracularly (ô-rak'ū-lar-li) adv. in the manner of an oracularness (ô-rak'ū-lar-nes) n. oracular oracle.

oracularness (ô-rak'ū-lar-nes) n. oracular oral (ô'ral) a. [L. os, oris, mouth] pertaining to the mouth; spoken, not written.

Orally (5'ral-i) adv. by mouth.

orange (orinj) n. [Per. māranī] the fruit of the orange. Orange-tree; a. coloured like the orange. Orange-blossom, the flower of the orange-tree (used as part of the orange-tride). Orange-lily, a lily with orange flowers. Orange-musk, a species of pear. Orange-peel, the rind of an orange.

orangeade (or - inj - ād') n. a orange-juice, sugar, and water.

Orangeman (or'inj-man) n. [fr. William III., Prince of Orange] a member of a secret society of Irish Protestants.

orangery (or-inj-ri) n. a plantation, or nursery, of orange-trees.

orang-utang, -outang (ō-rang/oo-tang)

n. [Maiav] a large anthropoid ape.

n. [Maiav] a large anthropoid ape.

Orant (ō-rant) n. [L. orare, pray] a

female praying figure.

Oration (ō-rā-shun) n. [L. fr. orare, speak] an claborate discourse, delivered in public, treating an important subject in a dignified manner.

Orator (or-t-tur) n. one that delivers an oration; one distinguished for eloquence; an officer in English universities; [Law] a petitioner.

Oratorical (or-a-tor-i-kal) a. pertaining to an orator or to orator; becoming an orator.



Orang-utang

oratorically (or a-tor-i-kal-i) adv. in a rhetorical manner.

Oratorio (or-a-tō-ri-ō) n. [It. fr. L. orare, pray] a sacred musical composition; an oratory.

Oratory (or-a-tū-ri) n. the art of an oratory.

oratory eloquence; a chapel, or small room, set apart for private devotions. Priests of the oratory, priests living in community without vows.

Orb (orb) n. [L. orbis] a body of a round form; the eye; a circle; a sphere; an orbit; [Her.] a mound;—v.t. to form into a circle; to surround;—v.t. to become an orb, or like an orb.

to become an orb, or like an orb.

orbed (orbd) a. round; orbicular; complete.

orbicular (or-bik-ū-lar) a. having the form of an orb; complete.

orbicularly (or-bik-ū-lar-li) adv. spherically.

orbicularness (or-bik-ū-lar-nes) n. sphericity. orbiculate, orbiculated (or-bik-ū-lat, a.

made or being in the form of an orb.

orbit (orbit) n. [L. orbita, fr. orbis, circle] the path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution; the bony cavity of the eye.

orbital (or-bi-tal) a. pertaining to an orbit.

Orby (or bi) α. resembling or rotating as an orb.

Orcadian (or-kā'-di-an) a. [L. Orcades, Orkney ;—n. a native of Orkney.

orchanet (or ka-net) n. [F.] the plant alkanet.

orchard (or-ka-net) n. [F.] the plant alkanet.
orchard (or-ka-net) n. [A.S. orceard] an inclosure
orcharding (or-kar-ding) n. the cultivation of
orchardist (or-kar-dist) n. a cultivator of
orchardist (or-kar-dist) n. [G.] the space in a
theatre, or public hall, appropriated to
the musicians; a band of instrumental musicians.
orchestral (or-kes-tral) a. pertaining to, or
orchestral (or-kes-tral) a. orchestra.
orchestral orchestra.
orchestral orchestra.
orchestral orchestra.
orchestra instrumentation.

orchestrion (or-kes-tri-un) n. a mechanical musical instrument designed to imitate an orchestra.

Orchid (or'kid) n. an orchidaceous plant.

orchidaceous (or-ki-dā'shus) a. pertaining to the order of plants represented by the genus orchis.

orchideous (or-kid'ē-us) a. pertaining to the

Orchis (orkis) n. [G.] a genus of plants (the flowers are beautiful, and often fragrant, but irregular and grotesque in form); (orchis) an orchid.

Orchitis (or-kī-tis) n. inflammation of the testicles.

orchotomy (or-kot'u-mi) n. [L. orchis and tomē, cutting] removal of a testicle.

orcin (or-sīn) n. [O.F.] a colouring matter obtained from certain lichens.

ordain (or-dan') v.t. [1.. ordo, order] to set in order; to establish; to decree; to set apart for an

office or duty. ordainable (or-da'na-bl) a. capable of being ordained (or-daind') a. settled; established; ordained (instituted; invosted with ministerial or

pastoral functions. Ordainer (or-da-ner) n. one that ordains.

ordainment (or dan ment) n. the act of ordainment (or daining, or the ordained state.

Ordeal (or de-al) n. [A.S. ordel] an ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence by fire, water, poison, etc. Ordeal-bean, the Calabar bean.

Order (or der) n. [L. ordo, ordinis] regular arrangement; methodical or systematic disposition; customary mode of procedure; general

tranquillity; a regulation; a standing rule; a particular injunction; a command; a mandate; a direction; a rank or class of men; a privileged or dignified grade; a religious fraternity; one of the five principal methods recognized by the ancients for constructing and ornamenting the columns of an edifice—Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite; [Zool. and Bot.] a group, or collection, of allied individuals more comprehensive than a genus;—v.t. to systematize; to regulate; to manage; to conduct; to command;—v.i. to give command or direction. Holy orders, the different ranks of clerics in an Episconal church; the clerical character of clerics in an Episcopal church; the clerical character or state. Order of the day, pre-arranged business. To take orders, to be ordained.

Orderer (or-der-er) n. one that orders.

ordering (or'der-ing) n. disposition; distribution; management.

orderless (or-der-les) a. disorderly.

orderliness (or'der-li-nes) n. regularity.

orderly (order-li)a. conformed to order; methodical; regular; peaceable; [Mil.] being on duty; —aw. according to due order;—n. a soldier that attends a superior officer for the purpose of bearing his orders, or rendering other service; one that keeps things in order, and preserves neatness. Orderly book, a book for general and perimental extenses. and regimental orders.

and regimental orders.

ordinal (or-di-nal)a indicating order; -a a number denoting order; a book of regulations.

ordinance (or-di-nans) n. an established rule, ordinant (or-di-nant) a. ordaining; -n. a prelate that confers orders.

ordinarily (or-di-nari-ln) adv. according to established rules; commonly.

ordinary (or-di-nar-i) a. according to established order; of common rank; common; usual; of little merit; plain; not handsome; -n. an ecclesiastical judge; a meal; an eating-house; [Her.] a portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines. ordinary seaman, one not fully qualified.

ordinate (or-di-nat) n. a line used to fix the position of a point in space.

ordination (or-di-na-shun) n. act of ordaining; state of being ordained or appointed.

ordinee (or-di-në') n. one ordained.

ordnance (ord-nans) n. [fr. ordinance] heavy weapons of warfare; cannon, mortars, and howitzers; artillery. Ordnance survey, the official survey of Great Britain and Ireland.

ordonnance (or-dn-nans) n. [F. fr. L. ordo, ordinance ither in regard to the whole piece or to the several parts (said of paintings, architecture, or literary productions); a decree or statute.

ordure (or'dūr) n. [F. fr. L. horridus] dung; excrements.

ore (\(\delta\)r n. [A.S. \(\delta\)r] a mineral substance from which metal is drawn or extracted.

Oread (\(\delta\)re-ad) n. [G. oros, mountain] a mountain nymph; -pl. oreads, oreades (\(\delta\)re-adz, ō-rē'a-dēz).

Ofexis (ō-rek'sis) n. [G.] desire [Med.].

organ (organ) n. [F. organe, fr. G. organon, an implement] an instrument; a part of a living being capable of a special function; a means of communication or conveyance; an instrument containing pipes filled with wind from a bellows, and played upon by means of keys.

organdie (or-gan-di) n. [F.] a muslin of great transparency and lightness.

Organic (or-gan-lik) a. pertaining to an organ or organs; consisting of, or containing, organs; instrumental. Organic bodies, animals and plants. Organic disease, morbid state of an organ of the body. Organic remains, fossil remains.

Organical (or-gan'i-kal) a. organic.

organically (or-gan'd-kal-i) adv. in an organic manner; by means of organs. organicalness (or-gan'd-kal-nes) n. organic quality.

organism (or'gan-izm) n. organic structure; organist (or'gan-ist) n. one that plays on the organ.

organizable (or-gan-i-za-bl) a capable of being organization (or-gan-i-za-shun) n act of organization (or-gan-i-za-shun) n act of being organized; organic structure.

organize (or gan-iz) v.t. to furnish with organs; to arrange or constitute in parts, each

having a special function, act, office, or relation.

Organogeny (organoj-oni) n. [G. organon, organ, and root gen, producing] the development of organs.

organography (or ga nogʻra fi) n. [G. graphein, write] a description of plant or animal organs.

organology (orga-nol'ō-ji) n. [G. logos, discourse] that branch of physiology

organon (organ-un-plas-ti)n. (G. organon, and plasseen, to form) the origination or development of organitissues.

organzine (or'gan-zin) n. [It.] thrown silk.

orgasm (or gazin) n. [G. orgān, swell] immoderate action or excitement.

Orgastic (or-gas'tik) n. exhibiting orgasm.

orgeat (or zhat) n. [F. fr. L. hordeum, barley] a flavouring liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds.

Orgels (or-jē-is) n. a large kind of ling.

orgiastic (or-ji-as-tik) n. [G.] pertaining to the orgies or mystic festivities of the ancient

orgue (org) n. [F.] a firearm consisting of several musket-barrels to be fired simultaneously; a heavy timber shold with iron.

orgy (or-ji) n.; pl. orgles (or-jiz) [G. orgia] wild and frantic rites in the ancient worship of Dionysus;

a nocturnal revelry; a drunken carousal

Oriel (6'ri-el) n. [L. aurum, gold] a recess within a room: a projecting window supported by corbels or brackets.

or brackets.

Orient (6'ri-ent) a. [L. oriri, ppr.

oriens, tis, rise] rising, as
the sun; eastern; oriental; bright;
shining; perfect;—n. the East; the
lustre of a pearl; a pearl of the first
water; n.t. to define the position of,
in respect to, the east; to place or
arrange so as to face the east.

Oriental (6-ri-en-tal) a. pertaining to, or situated in, the east; precious;
—n. a native of some eastern country.

Orientalism (5-ri-en-tal-izm) n. any system,
doctrine, custom, or idiom, peculiar
to the East; knowledge of eastern languages, literature,
etc.; an idiom of speech.

etc.; an idiom of speech.

orientalist (ô-ri-en-tal-ist) n. an inhabitant of the East; one versed in eastern

languages, literature, etc.

Orientalize (ō-ri-en'tal-īz) v.t. to render oriental.

Orientate (ō-ri-en'tat, ō'ri-en-tat) v.t. and i. to turn toward the east.

Orientation (ō-ri-en-tā'shun) n. determination of the east point; an aspect or

fronting to the east.

Orifice (ori-fis) n. [L. os, oris, mouth, and facere, make] the mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other cavity; an opening.

Oriflamme (ori-fiam) n. [F. fr. L. aurum, gold, and famma, flame] the ancient

origan, origanum (ori-jan, o-rig-a-num) n. [F. fr. L. origanum, fr. G. oros, a mountain, and ganos, brightness] marjoram. origin (ori-jin) n. [L. fr. oriri, rise] beginning; source; cause; rise.

original (o-rij⁴-nal) n. origin; archetype; first book or document; a person of marked peculiarity;—a. first in order; primitive: pristine; inventive; employed by the author. Original sin, the sin of Adam; imputation of his sin to his posterity.

Originality (o-rij-i-nal-i-ti) n. original quality or state.

Originally (o-rij-i-nal-i) adv. primarily.

originary (o-rij'i-nar-i) a. original; causing existence.

originate (0-rij-i-nāt) v.t. to bring into existence; v.i. to take existence from or in.
origination (0-rij-i-nā'shun) n. act of bringing or coming into existence; mode of

production. originative (o-riginate.) a. having power to

Originator (o-rij-i-nā-tur) n. one that originates.

Originator (o-rij-i-nā-tur) n. one that originates.
Orillon (o-rij-on) n. [F. fr. L. auris, ear] a rounded
projection of earth, lined with a wall, raised
on the shoulder of bastions; a curved projection of a
bastion face protecting the end of the flank [Fort.].
Oriole [o-ri-on] n. [O.F. oriol, fr. L. aurum, gold] a
bird of several species, allied to the thrushes.
Orion (o-ri-un) n. [C., a celebrated hunter of Greek
mythology] a bright constellation.
Orismology (o-ris-mol-o-ji) n. [G. fr. orismos, a
defining, and logos, discourse] the
science of explaining technical terms.
Orison (ori-zun) n. [F. fr. L. orue, pray] a prayer
or supplication.
Orle (orl) n. [O.F. fr. L. orue, a border]
a bearing consisting of a band
half the width of the border, extending
round the shield near the edge [Her.]; a
fillet immediately beneath the ovolo of a
capital [Arch.].

capital [Arch.].

Canital [Arch.].

Orleanist (or-le-an-ist) n. an adherent of the Orleans branch of the French royal family, descended from Louis XIV.'s brother.

orleans (or-le-anz) n. [Orleans, in France] a dress stuff of wool and cotton.

orlop (or-lop) n. [D.] the lowest deck in a ship that has three decks.

ormolu (or-mō-lòō) n. [F. fr. L. aurum, gold, and L. molere, grind] a gold-like brass.

ornament (or-na-ment) n. [L. fr. orname. adorn] that which embellishes; embellishment; decoration; -v.t. to embellish; to deck.

ornamental (or-na-men-tal) a. serving to ornament.

ornamentation (or-na-men-tā'shun) n.

ornate (or-nāt) a. [L. ornare, pp. ornatus, adorn) adorned; decorated.

Ofnately (or-nāt-li) adv. in an ornate manner.

ornithichnite (or-nithik-nit) n. [G. ornis. track] the fossil footprint of a bird [Geol.].

ornithocopros (or-ni-thib-kop-ros) n. [G. kop-ros) thocopros (or-ni-thib-kop-ros) n. [G. kop-ros) tholite (or-nith-u-lit) n. [G. lithos, stone) fossil bird remains.

ornithological (or-ni-thu-loj'i-kal) a pertain-ornithologist (or-ni-tho-j-ji) n. [G. ornis, ornithology (or-ni-tho-j-ji) n. [G. ornis, ornithology (or-ni-tho-j-ji) n. [G. ornis, ornithos, bird, and logos, discourse] that branch of zoology which treats of birds.

ornithomancy (or-ni-tho-j-ji) n. [G. ornis, ornithomancy (or-ni-j-ji) n. [G. ornis, ornithos, bird, and logos, discourse] that branch of zoology which treats of birds.

ornithomancy (or-ni-th-j-ji) n. [G. ornis, ornithomancy (or-ni-j-ji) n. [G. ornis, ornithomancy (or-ni-j-ji) n. [G. ornis] ornithomancy (or-ni-j-ji) n. [G.

tion by means of birds.

Ornithon (or-ni-thon) n. an aviary.

ornithophilous (or-ni-thof-i-lus) a. [G. ornis, ornithos, bird, and philos. loving] bird-fertilized [Bot.].

ornithorhynchus (or-ni-thu-ring'kus) n. (G.) an oviparous mammal of Australia; the duck-billed platypus.

orthographic, orthographical

ornithoscopy (or-ni-thos'-kō-pi) n. [G.] orogeny (or-ni'-to-ni) n. [G. oros, mountain, and genesis, beginning] the process of mountain formation. orographic, orographical (or-u-graf) orographic, orography.

a. of, or pertaining to, orography.

orography (or-og'-ra-fi) n. [G. graphein,
oroide (ō'-rō-fid) n. [F. or, gold, and G. cidos,
zinc, etc., used for cheap jewellery.
orological (or-u-lo')-i-kul) a. pertaining to
orology (or-ol'-ō-ii) n. [G. logos, discourse] the
orotund (ō'-ru-tund) a. [L. os, oris, mouth and
rotundus, round] full, clear, and
musical. musical. orphan (or'-fan) a. [G. orphanos, destitute] a child bereft of one parent, or of both parents;—a. bereft of one parent or of both parents. orphanage (or'-fan-ij) n. orphan state; home for orphans. orphaned (or'-fand) a. bereft of parents. orphanism (or'-fan-izm) n. orphan state. Orphean, Orphic (or-fe'-an, or'-fik) a. Orpheus; orphrey (or'-fri) n. [O.F. fr. L. aurum Phrygium, Phrygian gold] a border of rich embroidery on certain ecclesistical vestments.

orpiment (or'-pi-ment) n. [L. aurum, gold, pigmentum, pigment] yellow sulphuret of arsenie.

Orpington (or'-ping-tum) n. [Orpington in Kent] a breed of poultry, white, black or buff, of general utility.

Orpin (or'-pin) n. [orpinent] a yellow colour of different degrees of intensity, approaching also to red. Orpine, a species of stone crop.

Orrery (or'-e-ri) n. [the Earl of Orpery, for whom one was made in 1715] an astronomical mechanism so constructed as by the revolution of its different parts to represent the revolutions of the planets round the sun, also their relative size, dissulphuret of arsenic. planets round the sun, also their relative size, distances, orbits, etc. Offis (of is) n. |fr. iris| the plant iris;—[fr. orphrey| gold or silver lace.
Off (of in. |A.S. or, out, and clan, eat] a fragment; refuse. orthocentre (or'-thō-sen-ter) n. the inter-from the vertices of a triangle to the opposite sides. orthochromatic (or'-thu-krō-mat'-ik) n. [G. chroma, colour] giv-ing correct colour relations, as a photographic orthoclase (or'-thu-khāz) n. [G. klasis, a fracture] potash felspar.
orthodox (or'-thu-doks) a. [G. orthos, right, and doxa, opinion] holding the received faith; sound in opinion or doctrine.
orthodoxly (or'-thu-doks-ii) n. soundness of an orthodoxy (or'-thu-doks-ii) n. soundness of faith, doctrine, or opinion.
orthodromics (or-thu-dow-si) n. soundness of faith, doctrine, or opinion.
orthodromics (or-thu-dom'-iks, or-thod'-thu-ni) n. [G. dramein, run] the art of sailing in a direct course, or on the arc of a great circle. Also orthodromy. plate orthoëpic, orthoëpical (or-thō-op'orthoepic, orthoepy.

pertaining to orthoepy.

orthoepist (or'thô-e-pist) n. one skilled in orthoepy (or'thô-e-pi, orthô'-e-pi) n. [G.] the orthoepy (art of utering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words.

orthogon (or'thu-gon) n. [G. orthos. right, and orthogon gonin, angle) a rectangular figure.

orthogonal (or-thog'-u-nal) a. right-angled. orthographer, orthographist thog

-ra-for, -ra-fist) n. one skilled in orthography.

(or-thu-graf'-ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to orthography.
orthography (or-thog'-ra-fl) n. [G. graphein,
part of grammar which treats of this subject.
orthometry (or-thom'-e-trl) n. [G. metron.
orthopædia (or-thu-pō'-d-a) n. [G. pais
curing deformities, primarily in children.
orthopædic (or-thu-pō'-d-a) n. ac or orthopædic
orthopædic (or-thu-pō'-d-a) n. ac or orthopædic
orthopædic (or-thu-pō'-d-a) n. ac orthopædic
orthopædic (or-thu-pō'-d-a) n. ac orthopædic hospital. orthopraxy (or-thu-prak'-si) n. [G. praxis. a treatment of physical deformity by mechanical Orthoptera (or-thop'-te-ra) n. [G. pteron, wing] an order of insects with two pairs of wings.

orthros (or'-thros) n. [G. dawn] in the Greek church, a canonical hour corresponding to lauds, but having a more claborate office.

Ortolan (or'-tu-lan) n. [L. hortus, garden] a
European bird, a bunting, esteemed delicious food. Ortyx (or'-tiks) n. [G.] an American genus of quails.

orvietan (or-vi-č'-tan) n. [Orricto. Italian city]

a supposed antidote for poison. Oryx (or'-iks) n. [G.] a genus of antelope. OS (os) n. [L.] a bone : a mouth. Oscan (os'-kan) n. one of an ancient Italian people; their language.

oscillate (os'-i-lāt) r.i. [L. oscillum, a swing]
oscillation (os-i-lā'-shun) n. vibration; the production of high-frequency alternating electric current, esp. by a wireless receiving set, which then emits waves interfering with reception in its neighbourhood.
oscillator (os'-i-lāt-er) n. a device for producing electrical oscillation; a person who spoils the reception of others by allowperson who spoils the reception of others by allowing his receiving set to oscillate.

OSCILLATORY (os'-i-la-tu-ri) a. swinging. oscitancy (os'-i-tan-si) n. act of gaping; drowsiness: stapidity.
oscitant (os'-i-tant) a. [L. oscitare] yawning; drowsy: dull.

OSCITATE (os'-i-tāt) r.i. to gape; to yawn.

oscitation (os-i-tā'-shun) n. yawning; gap-ing. (os'-kū-lant) a. [b. osculari, kiss] osculant (issing; adhering closely; em-bracing; intermediate in character.

osculate (os-kū-lā) v.l. and i. to kiss; to touch.

osculation (os-kū-lā) v.l. and i. to kiss; to touch.

osculation (os-kū-lā) shun) n. a kiss; contact of one curve with another.

osculatory (os-kū-lū-tu-r) z. kissing; touching:—n. a tablet or board with a sacred picture, which was kissed by the priest and the people

osier (5° zher) n. [G. oisos] a species of willow the basket-making. Osier-bed, osier-holt, a place where osiers are grown.

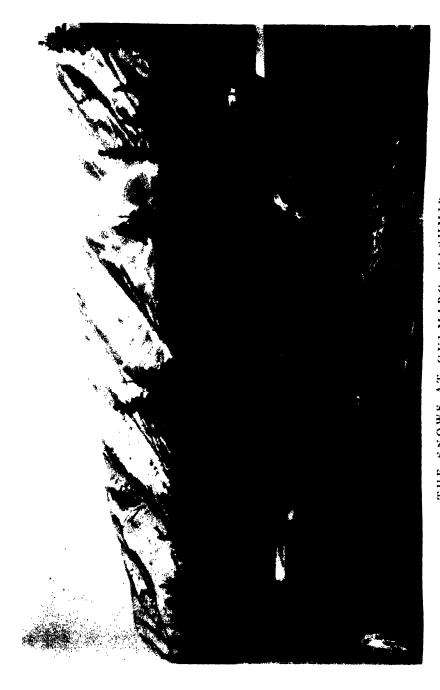
Osmanli (os'-man-li, os-man'-li) n. [fr. Emperor Osmanli (os'-man-li, os-man'-li) n. [fr. Emperor Osman la Turkish official; a Turk OSMAZOME (os'-ma-zom) n. [G. osmē, smell, and zōmos, broth) a brown, savoury extract formed in the roasting of meat.

OSMIUM (os'-mi-um) n. [G. osmē, smell] a bluewhite metallic element.

OSMOMETE (os-mom'-o-ter) n. [G. ōsmos, pushing, and metron, measure,] an instrument for measuring the pressure exorted in osmosis.

in osmosis.

OSMOSE (os'-mos) n. [G. ōsmos, pushing] the diffusion of fluids through porous Also Osmosis. OSMOTIC (os-mot'-ik) a. due to osmosis.



During the hot weather many visitors from the plains seek the coolness of Gulmarg, one of the most beautiful hill stations in India. THE SNOWS AT GULMARG, KASHMIR.

osprey (os'prā) n. [L. ossifraga] a large hawk

ossein, osseine (os'-ē-[L. os, ossis, bone] the soft substance of bone.

OSSELET (os'e-let) n. a hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee.

OSSEOUS (08'6-us) a. composed of bone; resembling bone; bony.

OSSIANIC (08-i-an'ik) a. competation of (08-i-an'ik) a. competation of (08-i-an'ik) a. or characteristic of, Ossian or his poetry.

OSSICle (os'i-kl) n. [L., dim. of os, ossis, bone] s

ossiferous (0-sif'e-rus) a. [L. jerre, bear] containg or yielding bones.

OSSIFIC (0-sif-ik) a. [L. os, ossis, bone, and facere, make] causing ossification.

OSSIFICATION (os-i-fi-ka'shun)
process of changing into hone.

Auditory ossicles

process of changing into bone.

OSSIFTAGE (os-i-frāj) n. [L. fr. os, ossis, bone, and francere, break] the osprey.

OSSIFY (os-i-fi) v.t. to form into bone; to harden;—
v.i. to become bone.

OSSIVOTOUS (o-siv-ō-rus) a. [L. os, ossis, bone, and vorare, devour] feeding on bones.

OSSUATY (0s'ū-a-ri) n. a charnel-house.

Osteal (oste-al) a. osseous.

ostensibility (os-ten-si-bil'i-ti) n. the quality or state of being ostensible.
ostensible (os-ten'si-bi) a. shown, declared, or avowed; apparent; professed.
ostensibly (os-ten'si-bil) adr. in an ostensible manner.

ostension (os-ten-shun) n. the exposition of the sacrament or host.

OSTERSIVE (osten'siv) a. showing; exhibiting.

ostensively (osten's) odv. in an ostensive manner.

ostent (ostent) n. (l. ostendere, pp. ostensus, show; manifestation; token; portent.

ostentation (os-ten-tā'shun) n. vain show; ambitious display; parade; pomp. ostentatious (os-ten-tā'shus) a. fond of display; making a display from

ostentatiously (osten-tā'shus-li) adv. with ostentation.

ostentatiousness (osten-tā'shus-nes) n. osteoblast (ostā-ō-blast) n. [G. osteon, bone, and blustos, germ] a cell concerned

in forming bone.

Osteocolla (os-te-ō-kol'a) n. [G. kolla, glue] an inferior kind of glue from bones.

osteogenesis, osteogenesy (08-18-7sis, -c-si) n. the formation of bone.

sis, e-si) n. the formation of none.

osteography (0s-te-og-ra-fi) n. [G. graphein, write] description of hones.

osteologic, osteological (0s-te-ō-loj-ik, i-kal) a. pertaining to osteology.

osteologist (os-tē-ol-ō-jist) n. one versed in osteology (os-tē-ol-ō-ji-n. [G. osteon, hone, and logo, discourse] that part of anatomy

which treats of the bones.

Osteomalacia (os-tē-ō-ma-lā-si-a) n.

malakia, softness] n. morbid softening of the bones.

osteophone (os'te-o-fon) n. [G. osteon, bone, and phone, voice] an instrument invented to aid the hearing of deaf persons by being pressed against the upper teeth.

Osteoplasty (oste-ō-plas-ti) n. [G. plassein, to loss of hone is made and an operation by which a

loss of bone is made good.

Osteotome (ostē-ō-tōm) n. [G. osteon, bone, and tomē, cutting] an instrument

for cutting bone.

Ostiole (os'ti-ōl) n. [L. ostium, door] a small opening or entrance.

Ostitis (os-ti'tis) n. [G. osteon, bone] inflammation of a bone.

OStler (os-ler) n. See hostler.

Ostracise (ostra-siz) r.t. to exile by ostracism; to banish by the popular voice; to exclude from society, as in ancient Athens persons were banished whose ment or influence gave umbrage to the people.

ostracism (os'tra-sizm) n. [G. fr. ostrakon, shell, voting-tablet] banishment by ostracism; expulsion from seciety.

ostreaculture (os'tre-a-kul-tūr) n. [L. ostrea, oyster, and cultura, culture]

the artificial breeding of oysters.

ostreophagist (os-trē-of-a-gist) n. [G. ostreon, ostreophagist oyster, and phagein, eat] an oyster-cater.

ostrich (os 'trich) n. [L. avis, bird, and G. strouthion, ostrich] a large bird remarkable for its speed, a native of Africa and Arabia.

Ostrogoth (ostrugoth) n. [Low L.] an eastern (oth.

otacousticon (ō-ta-kous-ti-kon) n. [G. ous, otacousticon notacousticon n instrument to aid hearing.

Otalgia (ö-tal-ji-a) n. [G. algos, pain] earache.

otary (5'ta-ri) n. [G. ōtaros, large-eared] a seal with evident external ears.

otheoscope (6'the'o-skop) n. [G. \(\tilde{o}\) thein, push, ment on the principle of the radiometer.

Other (htth-er) pron. and a. [A.S.] not the same; not adv. other this; different; contrary; opposite; additional;—adv. otherwise. Every other, each alternate. The other day, recently. The other world, the world to come.

Otherness (uTH-er-nes) n. the state or quality of being other.
Otherwhere (uTH-er-nwar) adv. in another place.

Otherwhile (uth'er-hvil) adv. formerly.

otherwise (util'er-wiz) adv. in a different respects; by other causes or means;—conv. else; but for this.

other causes or means;—cony, ease; but for this.

otic (ö'tik) a. [G. ous, ötos, ear] pertaining to the ear;
—n. an ear medicine.

otiose (ö'shi-ös) a. [L. fr. otium, ease] being at ease;
unemployed; indolent; perfunctory; futile.

otitis (ö-ti'tis) n. [G. ous, ötos, ear] inflammation of the ear.

otolite, otolith (6-tu-lit, -lith) n. [G. ous, ôtos, careous concretion in the ear, and lithos, stone] a calcareous concretion in the ear-cavities of certain animals. otology (6-tol-6-ji) n. [G. ous, ôtos, ear, and logos, discourse] the anatomy of the ear; a treatise on the ear.

otorrhœa (ö-tō-rō'a) n. [G. rhein, flow] a purulent discharge from the ear.

otoscope (ö-tu-sköp) n. [G. ous, ötos, ear, and skopein, to view] an instrument for viewing the interior of the ear.

Ottava rima (ot-ta-va re-ma) n. [It., eighth or octuple rhyme] a stanza of 8 lines, the first 6 rhyming alternately, the last 2 forming a couplet.

otter (offer) n. [A.S. otor] an aquatic digitigrade carnivorous mammal.

otto (otto) n. See attar.
Ottoman (ottu-man) a.
pertaining to the Turks;—n. a
Turk; a kind of couch or sofa
introduced from Turkey.
Oubit (oc-bit) n. [A.S. wibba, insect] a hairy



oubliette (ôô-bli-et') n. [L. oblivisci, forget] a dungeon with an opening only at

ouch (ouch) n. [O.F. nouche] the setting of a jewel; any jewel or ornament.

Ought (awt) v. [A.S. āhte, pret. of āgan, owe] to be under moral obligation, or bound by duty; to be proper or necessary; to behove.

Ounce (ouns) n. [L. uncia] a weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois;—[F. once] a carnivorous animal resembling the leonard.

our (our) a. [A.S. üre] belonging to us; when the noun is not expressed, ours is used.

ourself (our-self) pron. myself; used in the regal or formal style. ourselves (our-selvz) pron. pl. we or us, not others.

Ousel, ouzel (66'zl) n. [A.S. ōsle] the blackbird.

OUST (oust) v.t. [O.F.] to eject; to turn out.

OUSTET (ous'ter) n. dispossession; ejection.

Ouster (ouster) n. dispossession; ejection.

Out (out) adv. [A.S. āt] on, at, or to, the outside; in, or into, society: not at home; in foliage or in bloom; in a state of disclosure, perplexity, extinction, exhaustion, or destitution; not in office or employment, or actively engaged; to the end; in an open or free manner; in error; variance; at a loss; at odds;—prep. forth from; outside of;—n. one out of office; an outing; an omission in setting up copy;—int. away! begone!—a. external; outlying; remote;—v.t. to expel:—v.t. to go or come out. Out and out, completely. Out at elbows, worn out; trite. Out of character, not in keeping. Out of door, outdoor. Out of hand, at once. Out of one's head, delirious. Out of sorts, unwell. Out of temper, irritated. Out of the way, strange; remote. Out of the wood, clear of dangers and difficulties. Out-parish, an outlying parish. Out-patient, a patient not residing in, but receiving medical advice, ctc., from, a hospital. To put one out of the way, to remove one.

Outact (out-akt) v.t. to exceed in acting.

Outact (out-akt') v.t. to exceed in acting.

Outargue (out-ar-gū) v.t. to surpass in arguing. outbalance (out-bal'ans) v.t. to outweigh; to

Outbid (out-bid') v.t. to bid more than.

outbrave (out-brav') v.t. to excel in bravery; to defy; to excel.

outbreak, outbreaking (out-brāk, out-brāk, out-brāk) n. a sudden bursting forth; that which bursts forth.

outbuilding (out-bil-ding) n. an outhouse.

outburn (out-burn') v.t. to burn longer than;—v.i. to burn away.

outburst (out-burst) n. a breaking or bursting

outcast (out-kast) a. rejected; despised;—n. an exile; a vagabond.
outclass (out-klas) n.t. to exceed in skill or quality.
outclearance (out-klē-rans) n. clearance from a port.

outcome (out-kum) n. issue; result.

outcrop (out krop) n. the coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground; -v.i. to come out to the surface.

outcry (out'kri) n. a vehement or loud cry; a cry of distress; clamour.

Outdare (out-dar') v.t. to surpass in daring.

Outdo (out-doo') v.t. to excel; to surpass.

outdoor (out-dor) a. out of doors; not inside outdoors (out-dorz) adv. abroad; out of the house.

outer (out-er) a. being on the outside :-n. that part of a target outside the rings; a shot that strikes

this part.

outermost (out 'er-most) a. on the extreme

Outface (out-fas') v.t. to stare down; to brave.

outfall (out'fawl) n. place of discharge; fall of water.
outfit (out'fit) n. a fitting out, as of a ship, passenger, or traveller, for a voyage or journey;

equipment for, or money advanced for the expenses of any special service or duty.

outniter (out-fit-er) n. one that furnishes outfits.

outflank (out-flangk') v.t. to extend beyond the flank of; to get the better of.
outflow (out-flo) v.t. to flow out;—(out-flo) n.
outgeneral (out-jen'e-ral) v.t. to exceed in generalship.
outgo (out-go') v.t. to go beyond; to surpass;—n.

Outgoer (out-go-er) n. one that goes out.

outgoing (out-gō-ing) n. a going out; expenditure; outgrow (out-gō-ing) v.t. to surpass in growth; to become too large, or too old, for anything. outgrowth (out-grōth) n. excrescence; that which has grown out, or proceeded, from anything; result.

outguard (outgard) n. a guard at a distance from the main body; any defence at a distance.

out-herod (out-her-ud) v.i. to surpass in violence or any kind of excess, Herod being represented in the old miracle-plays as a bragging, fierce character.

outhouse (out-hous) n. a small building at a little distance from the main house.

outing (out-ing) n. an airing; an excursion.

outland (out-land) n. outlying land;—a. foreign.

outlandish (out-lan-dish) a. foreign; strange; barbarous; secluded.

outlast (out-last) v.t. to last longer than; to exceed in duration.

outlaw (out-law) n. a person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection;—v.t. to deprive of the benefit and protection of law.

outlawry (out'law-ri) n. act of outlawing; the state of being outlawed.

outlay (out-la) n. expenditure.

outlet (outlet) n. a passage outwards; a place of exit.

outlier (out'li-er) n. one that does not reside in the district with which his office connects him; [Geol.] an isolated part of a stratum.

outline (out'lin) n. the line that bounds a figure; a preliminary or general indication of a plan, etc.;—v.t. to draw the exterior line of; to sketch.

Outlive (out-liv') v.t. to live beyond; to survive.

outlook (out-look) v.t. to stare down; to select; watch-tower; view; prospect.
outlying (out-ling) a. remote; being on the exterior or frontier.

outmanœuvre (out-ma-noo-ver. -nū-ver) v.t.

Outmost (out-most) a. furthest outward.

Outness (out-nes) n. externality.

outnumber (out-num'ber) v.t. to exceed in number.

OUTDACE (out-pas') v.t. to outgo in speed.

outpensioner (out-pen-shun-er) n. a non-hospital, as Greenwich or Chelsea.

outport (out-post) n. a port at some distance from the chief seat of trade.
outpost (out-post) n. a post, or station, without the limits of a camp.

outpour outpour (out-por) v.t. to pour out;—(out-por) n. OUTDTIZE (out-priz') v.t. to exceed in value. Output (out-poot) n. production. Outrage (outrāj) n. [L. ultra, beyond] excessive violence; wanton mischief; gross insult or abuse;—v.t. to do wrong or violence to; to ravish; to offend against flagrantly; to disregard callously.

Outrageous (out-rā-jus) a. violent; furious; atrocious; exorbitant.

Outrageously (out-rā-jus-li) adv. in an outrageously (out-rā-jus-li) adv. in an outrageously (out-rā-jus-li) adv. in an outrageously (out-rā-jus-li) adv. outrageousness (out - E 2 jus - nes) n. outrageous quality. outrance (60-trongs) n. [0.1]. fr. L. ultra, beyond] the last extremity. outrank (out-rank') v.t. to excel in rank. outré (oó trā) a. [F. fr. L. ultra, beyond] extravagantly odd or peculiar.
outreach (out-rêch') v.t. to reach or extend beyond; to cheat.
outreason (out-rê-zn) v.t. to surpass or excel in reasoning. outride (out-rid') v.t. to ride faster than. outrider (out-ri-der) n. a servant on horseback that attends a carriage.

outrigger (out-rig-er) n. any projecting spar or sails, etc.; a projection at the side of a boat to sustain a rowlock; a racing-boat thus equipped.

outright (out-rit) adv. at once; completely; outrival (out-rī-val) v.t. to surpass. **Outroad** (out-rod) n. an excursion or foray. outrun (out-run') v.t. to exceed in running; to surpass. outscouring (out-skour-ing) n. any substance washed or scoured out.
outsell (out-sel') v.t. to exceed in the amount of sales, or in the prices of things sold. **Outset** (out'set) n. commencement; beginning.

outshine (out-shin') v.t. to excel in lustre or excellence :—v.t. to send forth lustre.

outside (out-sid) n. the outer surface; the exterior; external appearance; the part or place that lies without or beyond an inclosure; the furthest limit; one that, or that which, is without;—a. on the outside;—adv. and prep. on, or to, the exterior (of).

outsider (out-sid-er) n. one not belonging to some particular party, etc.; one not acquainted with the matter in question; a race-horse not included among the favourites.

among the favourites.

OUTSKIFT (out'skert) n. border; suburb.

Outsoar (out-sor) v.t. to soar beyond.

outspan (out-span') v.t. to unyoke; to unsaddle; -v.i. to unyoke; to encamp.
outspeak (out-spek') v.t. to say more than ;-v.i. to speak out or aloud.

outspent (out-spent') a. exhausted.

outspoken (out-spō-kn) a. candid; frank.

Outspread (out-spred') v.t. to extend; to spread. outstand (out-stand') v.t. to sustain; to outstay; body; to stand out to sca; to be unpaid.

Outstay (out-sta') v.t. to stay longer than.

outstreet (out street) n. a street in the extremities outstretch (out-streeh') v.t. to extend; to expand.

Outstrip (out-strip') v.t. to advance beyond.

outswear (out - swar') v.t. to bear down by

Outtalk (out-tawk') v.t. to overpower by talking. OUTVALUE (out-val-ū) v.t. to exceed in value.

OUTVIC (out-vi') v.t. to exceed; to surpass.

outvote (out-vot') v.t. to defeat by plurality or outwalk (out-wawk') v.t. to leave behind in walking.

outward (outward). [A.S. ûteveard] superficial; outward-bound, proceeding from a port or country. outwardly (outward-li) udv. externally; not sincerely.

outwards (out'wardz) adv. towards the outside.

outwatch (out-woch') v.t. to surpass in watching; to observe an object till it disappears. outwear (out-war) v.t. to wear out; to last longer than.

outweigh (out-wa) v.t. to exceed in weight; to exceed in value, influence, etc.

outwell (out-wel') v.i. to pour out.

Outwit (out-wit') v.c. to surpass in design or stratagem; to overreach; to cheat.

Outwork (out-wurk) n. a part of a fortress without the principal wall, within or beyond the principal ditch.

OUZCI (ôô'zl) n. See ousel.

oval (6'val) a. [L. orum, egg] egg-shaped; elliptical; -n. anything egg-shaped.
ovally (6'val-i) adv. in an oval form; so as to be oval.

ovarial, ovarian (ō-vā'ri-al, -an) a. [Low L. ovaria, fr. L. ovum, egg] pertaining to the ovary.

ovariotomist (6-vā-ri-ot-ō-mist) n. one oval.

ovariotomy (6-vā-ri-ot-ō-mist) n. [Low L. ovaria, and G. tomē, cutting] the removal of a tumour from the ovary.

ovarious (6-vā-ri-us) a. [L. ovum, egg] consisting of eggs.

OVATY (6-va-r) n. a case containing the ovules or young seeds [Bot.]; that part of a female animal in which ova, reproductive germs, or eggs, are produced and matured.

ovate (ō'vāt) a. egg-shaped.

OVATO (ō-vāt) a. egg-shaped.

OVATION (ō-vā-shun) n. [L. fr. ovare, exult] among the Romans, an inferior triumph given to a general that had gained a victory without much bloodshed, or over an inconsiderable enemy; any enthusiastic expression of popular approval.

OVEN (uv-n) n. [A.S. ojen] a close chamber for baking, heating, or drying, any substance: any apparatus that may be heated for baking, or like uses.

OVET (ō-ver) prep. [A.S. ojer] across; from sice to side of; above, in place, excellence, dignity, or value; denoting superiority, watchfulness, motion, or occasion; through the whole extent of; more than :—adv. from side to side; on the opposite side; from one to another; above the top; more than the quantity assigned; throughout; at an end; completely;—a. upper; covering;—n. the number of balls delivered between successive changes of bowlers [Cricket]. Over against, in front of. Over and above, besides; in addition. Over and over, repeatedly. To give over, to leave off. to leave off.

OVERACT (\bar{v} -ver-akt') v.t. to act or perform to excess.

overalls (6'ver-awlz) n.pl. loose trousers worn over others to protect them.

overarch (6-ver-arch') v.t. to cover with an arch;

-v.i. to hang over like an arch.

OVETAWE (ō-ver-aw') v.t. to restrain by awe.

overbalance (ō-ver-bal'ans) v.t. to exceed in weight, value, or importance; to destroy the equilibrium of;—(ō-ver-bal-ans) n. excess of weight or value.

OVEIDEAI (ō-ver-bar') v.t. to bear down; to repress.

overbearing (ō-ver-bār'-ing) a. haughty and dogmatical; imperious.

overbearingly (ō-ver-būr'ing li) adv. in an overbid (ō-ver-būr) v.t. to outbid;—v.i. to bid or overboard (ō-ver-būrd) adv. over the side of a ship; out of a ship.

overburden (ō-ver-būrd) adv. over the side of a ship; out of a ship.

overburden (ō-ver-bur'dn) v.t. to load with too great weight.

overcast (ō-ver-kast') v.t. to cloud; to darken; to rate too high; to sew over slightly.

overcharge (ō-ver-charj') v.t. to charge or load to excess; to surcharge; to exact an excessive price for;—(ō-ver-charj) v. an excessive charge, load, or burden.

overcloud (ō-ver-kloud') v.t. to be loud.

OVECCOAL (ō'ver-kōt) n. a great-coat, or top-coat.

OVERCOME (ō-ver-kum') v.t. and i. to conquer.

overdo (ö-ver-doo') v.t. to do or perform too much; to excel; to fatigue; to boil, bake, or roast, too much.

OVERDOSE (ō'ver-dōs) n. too great a dose.

overdraw (ō-ver-draw') v.t. to draw upon for a sum beyond one's credit in the books of a bank or merchant; to exaggerate.

overdue (o-ver-du) a. past the time of payment.

overflow (ō-ver-flō') v.t. to flow over; to inundate; to overwhelm; -v.i. to run over; to abound; -(5-ver-flo) n. an inundation; superabundance. overfreight (ō-ver-frāt') v.t. to load too heavily.

OVERSTOW (6-ver-grā) n.t. to cover with growth or herbage; -v.i. to grow beyond the fit or natural size.

tion; repair.

overhaul (ō-ver-hawl') v.t. to examine thoroughly; to gain upon;—(ō'-ver-hawl) n. inspec-

overhead (ō-ver-hed') adv. aloft; above; in the zenith.

overhear (ō-ver-her') v.t. to hear more than was intended or proper; to hear by accident.

overissue (ō-ver-ish-ū) v.t. to issue in excess, as bank-notes, etc.

OVERIOV (ō-ver-joi') v.t. to make excessively joyful.

overland [6-ver-land] a. made or performed by land;—adv. across the land.

overlap (o-ver-lap) v.t. or t. to extend so as to lie overlap (o-ver-la) v.t. to spread over; to cover overlay (o-ver-la) v.t. to spread over; to cover of paper pasted on the tympan of a press to produce a heavier impression [Print.].

overleap (ō-ver-lēp') v.t. to leap over; to omit.

overlie (ō-ver-lī') v.t. to lie over or upon; to smother by lying upon.

overlook (ō-ver-look') v.t. to view from a high place; to inspect; to superintend; to go over and survey the whole: to look beyond; to pass by; to pardon; to bewitch by looking upon with the evil eye.

overlooker (ō'ver-look-er) n. a superintendent. **overlord** (6'ver-lord) n. one that is lord over another; a feudal superior.

overmatch (6-ver-mach) v.t. to be too powerful for :—(6-ver-mach) n. one superior in power; one that cannot be overcome.

overmeasure (6-ver-mezh-ur) n. excess of measure.

overmuch (o'ver-much) a. too much :-adv. in too great a degree :-n. more than sufficient.

overnight (c-ver-nīt) adv. during the evening or night.

OVERPAY (ō-ver-pā') v.t. to pay too much.

overplus (6'ver-plus) n. [E. over and L. plus, more] surplus.

OVERPOWER (ō-ver-pou'er) v.t. to vanquish.

overproduction (5'-ver-pro-duk-shun) n. supply beyond the demand. OVETTAKE (ö-ver-räk') v.t. to sweep over [Naut.].

OVERTATE (\bar{v} -ver-rat') v.t. to rate at too much.

overreach (ō-ver-rēch') v.t. to reach beyond; to cheat; -v.t. to strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot, as some horses are apt to do.

overrule (ô-ver-rool') v.t. to rule against; to

OVERTUN (ö-ver-run') v.t. to run or spread over; to run beyond or farther than; to change the arrangement of the types, and carry those of one line into another;—v.i. to run over.

OVETSEA (ō'ver-sē) a. foreign; from beyond sea.

OVETSEE (ō-ver-se') v.t. to superintend; to overlook. OVETSEET (ô-ver-sēr') n. a superintendent; a supervisor; an officer that has the care

of the poor, etc.

overset (ō-ver-set') v.t. to upset; to overthrow;—
v.t. to be turned over.
overshadow (ō-ver-shad-ō) v.t. to shade over;
to protect.

overshoe (ō'ver-shòò) n. a shoe worn over another.

overshoot (ō-ver-shòò') v.t. to shoot over or beyond.

overshot wheel (o'ver-shot hwell) n. a wheel turned by water that shoots over, or flows upon, the top of it.

oversight (ō/ver-sīt) n. care;

oversleep (ō-ver-slēp') v.t. to sleep beyond; -v.i. to sleep too long.

oversman (ō'verz-man) n. an overseer; an um-

overspread (5-ver-spred') v.t. to spread over; to

OVERSTATE (ō-ver-stat') v.t. to exaggerate.

OVERSTED (ō-ver-step') v.t. to exceed.

overstock (5'ver-stok) n. excess;—(5-ver-stok') v.t. to stock to excess.

OVERSTORY (i'ver-sto-ri) n. an upper story.

overt (5' vert) a. [O.F.] open to view; public;

overtake (ö-ver-tāk') v.t. to come up with; to catch; to take by surprise.

overthrow (ö-ver-thro) v.t. to turn upside down; to throw down; to demolish; to defeat; to subvert;—(ö-ver-thro) n. ruin; destruction; defeat; discomfiture; in cricket, a ball returned to, and

overthwart (6-ver-thwort) prep. and adv. across; form side to side (of).

overtime (6-ver-tim) n. time at work beyond the regular hours.

OVERTLY (ō'vert-li) adv. publicly; openly.

overtop (ō-ver-top') v.t. to rise above the top of; to excel; to obscure.

overtrade (ō-ver-trād') v.t. to trade beyond capital.

overture (ō-ver-tūr) n. [O.F.] a proposal; a musical prologue;—v.t. to transmit an

overture to.

OVERTURN (ö-ver-turn') v.t. to overset; to subvert.

overweening (ō-ver-wō/ning) a. arrogant; self-conceited; vain.
overweeningly (ō-ver-wō/ning-ll) adv. in an overwhelm (ō-ver-lwelm') v.t. to overspread or crush; to immerse and bear down.

overwhelmingly (ö-ver-hwellming-li) adv. ovicular (ö-vik-ū-lar) a. pertaining to an egg or

Oviduct (6-vi-dukt) n. [L. ovum, egg, and ductus, duct] a passage for the ovum, or egg, from the ovary of an animal.

oviferous (ö-vif-e-rus) a. [L. ferre, to bear] egg-

OVITORM (ō'vi-form) a. egg-shaped.

OVINE (ō'vīn) a. [L. ovis, sheep] pertaining to sheep. oviparous (ō-vip-a-rus) a. [L. ovum, egg, and parere, bring forth] producing eggs.

oviposit (ō-vi-poz-it) v.i. [L. ovum, egg, and parere, pp. positus, layl to lay eggs.

oviposition (ō-vi-pu-zish-un) n. the laying or depositing of eggs, esp. by insects.

ovipositor (ō-vi-poz-i-tur) n. the ovipositing organ of certain insects.

ovisac (6'vi-sak) n. [L. orum, egg, and E. sac] a sac containing an ovum or ova. ovoid, ovoidal (6'void, 6-voidal) a. [G. eidos, form] egg-shaped.

OVOlO (ō'vu-lō) n. [L. ovum, egg] a convex moulding. OVOVIVIPAROUS (Ö-vö-vi-vip'a-rus) a. [L. orum, egg, and E. viviparous] developing the young in eggs which are hatched before exclusion from the body.

ovule (6-vūl) n. [L. ovum, egg] a germinal vesicle of animals; the rudimentary seed of a plant.

ovulite (ō'vū-līt) n. a fossil egg.

OVUM (6-vum) n. [L., egg] the body formed by the female, in which, after impregnation, the development of the fætus takes place; [Arch.] an eggshaped ornament on the contour of the ovolo. **OWE** (6) v.t. [A.S. āgan, possess] to be indebted in; to be bound to pay; to be obliged for.

OW1ng (ö'ing) ppr. due; ascribable.

owl (oul) n. [A.S. ūle] a nocturnal carnivorous bird;

owl country on a contra-and or illegal trade at night, or in secrecy. owl-light, dim light.

owlery (ou-ler-i) n. an abode
on haunt of owls;

owlish qualities.

owlet (ou'let) n. a little owl;
also, an owl.

owlish (ou'lish) a resembling
an owl.

Own (on) a. [A.S. agen, pp. of agan, possess] belonging

or proper to; - to nossess. O

OWN (5n) v.i. [A.S. unnan, or grant] to concede; admit; recognise. OWNET (5'ner) n. the rightful proprietor.

ownership (ö'ner-ship) n. proprietorship.

Ox (oks) n.: pl. oxen (ok'sn) [A.S. oxa] an adult castrated male of a domestic bovine; a bovine sex. Ox-bow, a yoke for an ox: the bend of a river. Ox-eye, the greater titmouse; a kind of chrysanthemum. Ox-eyed, having large, full eyes. Ox-fly, a fly hatched under the skin of cattle. Ox-gall, the bile of the ox. tread on one's foot, to experience sorrow or misfortune.

Oxalate (ok'sa-lat) n. a salt of oxalic acid. oxalic (ok-sal'ik) a. pertaining to, or obtained from, oxalis.

Oxalis (ok-sa-lis) n. [G.] a genus of plants containing the wood-sorrel.

oxgang (loks-gang) n. as much land as an ox could plough in a year.

oxidability (ok-si-da-bil-i-ti) n. capability of being converted into an oxide.

oxidable (ok-si-da-bl) a. capable of being converted into an oxide.

oxidate (ok-si-dat) v.t. to convert into an oxide;
v.i. to become an oxide.

oxidation (ok-si-da'shun) n. operation of converting into an oxide.

oxide (ok'sīd) n. [G. oxus, sharp] a compound of oxygen and a base.

oxidizable (ok-si-di-za-bl) a. capable of being oxidized.

Oxidize (ok'-si-dīz) v.t. to oxidate.

oxlip (oks-lip) n. [A.S. oxanslyppe, fr. oxan, of an ox, and slyppe, dung a species of the primrose.

Oxonian (ok-si-ni-an) n. a graduate of Oxford University:—a. pertaining to Oxford.

oxyblepsia (ok-si-blep-si-a) n. [G. oxus, sharp, and blepein, see] very keen sight.

oxygen (ok-si-jen) n. [G. oxus, acid, and root gen, producing] a gaseous element which forms about one-fifth by volume of the atmosphere.

oxygenate (ok-si-jen-at) v.t. to combine with oxygen.

oxygenation (ok-si-je-nā'shun) n. the act of combining with oxygen. oxygenizable (ok-si-jen-i-za-bi) a. capable of being oxygenized.

OXYGENIZE (ok'si-jen-īz) v.t. to oxygenate.

Oxygenizement (ok'si-jen-īz-ment) n. oxygenous (ok-sij'e-nus) a. pertaining to oxygen.

Oxygon (ok'si-jen) a. pertaining to oxygen.

Oxygon (ok'si-yen) n. [G. oxus, sharp, and gōnia, angle] a triangle having three acute angles.

Oxyhydrogen (ok'si-hī'drō-jen) a. consisting oxyhydrogen of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen. Oxyhydrogen blowpipe, a blowpipe in which oxygen and hydrogen gas are burned together, to produce an intense heat. an intense heat

oxyme1 (ok-si-mel) n. [G.] a mixture of vinegar and honey.

Oxymoron (ok-si-mel-ron) n. [G.] a figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word—as, cruel kindness.

OXYSalt (ok'si-sawlt) n. a salt containing oxygen.

oxytone (ok'si-tōn) a. [G.] having an acute sound; having an acute accent on the last syllable;—n. a word so accented.

Oyer (ō'yer) n. [A.F. fr. I. audire, hear] a hearing or trial of causes [I.aw]. Oyer and terminer, a commission issued to judges empowering them to hear any determine practical entropy.

and determine specified offences.

Oyes, oyez (6-yes) int. [A.F., hear ye] a term used
by en officer of a law court, or other
public crier, to secure silence and attract attention before

oyster (ois-ter). (O.F. fr. G. ostroon la well-known place for oysters. Oyster-plant, a plant whose leaves have an oyster flavour.

ozocerite, ozokerite (ō-zō'se-rīt, -ke-rīt) and kēros, wax] a mineral wax found in Moldavia.

OZCENA, OZENA (Ö-ze'na) n. [G. ozein, to smell] OZONE (6'zōn) n. [G. ozein, smell] an allotropic form of oxygen.

Ozonize, Ozonise (ō'zō-nīz) v.t. to impregozonometer (ō-zō-nom'e-ter)n. [E. ozone, and G. metron, measure] an instrument for determining the proportion of ozone in the atmosphere

P, p, the twelfth consonant and the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, has only one sound, as in part, pap. It is sometimes silent, as in psalm, receipt; and in combination with h it is sounded as f, as in phantom. As a numeral, P stands for 400, and with a dash over it (P), for 400,000.

pabouche (pa-boosh') n. [Per. pāposh] a slipper. pabular (pab'ū-lar) α. pertaining to, or affording,

Owl.

pabulum (pab/ū-lum) n. [L.] means of nutriment; food; fuel.

Daca (på'ka) n. [Sp.] a South American rodent.

pace (pas) n. [L. pandere, pp. passus, stretch] a step; the space between the two feet in walking step; the space between the two feet in walking: an amble;

-v.t. to measure by steps; -v.i. to go; to walk; to move; to walk slowly; to amble.

paced (past) a. having a certain pace or gait.

Thorough-paced, thoroughly trained.

pacer (pa/ser) n. one that paces; a horse that paces well.

Dacha (pa-shaw') n. See pasha.

pachydactyl (pak-i-dak-til) n. [G.] an animal having thick toes.

pachyderm (pak-i-derm)n. [G.] a non-ruminant hoofed animal with a thick skin,

as the elephant, hippopotamus, etc.

pachydermatous (pak-i-der ma-tus) α.

pachydermatous pertaining to a pachyderm; thick-skinned.

pacific (pa-sif-ik) a. [L.] appeasing; conciliatory; tranquil; calm; peaceful;—n. the ocean situated between the American continent and Asia.

pacifical (pa-sif-i-kal) a. pacific.

pacification (pa-sif-i-kā/shun) n. [L.] act of pacifying; reconcilement.

pacificator (pa-sif'i-kā-tur) n. a peace-maker.

pacificatory (pa-sif'i-kā-tu-ri) a. tending to make peace; conciliatory.

Dacifier (pas'i-fī-er) n. one that pacifies. pacify (pas'i-fi) v.t. [L. pax, pacis, peace, and lacere, make] to appease; to tranquilize.

pack (pak) n. [Celt.] a bundle; a burdensome load; a set of playing cards; a number of hounds; a gang; a large area of floating pieces of ice driven together gang: a large area of floating pieces of ice driven together more or less closely:—v.t. to make up into a bundle or bale; to fill or load; to stow away within; to put together, as cards, so as to win unfairly; to fill or crowd beforehand, as a meeting, with a view to carry a particular motion or resolution; to send away summarily; to envelop a person in wet sheets, especially when surrounded with dry ones; to render impervious to air, water, or steam, by filling or surrounding with suitable materials;—v.t. to be packed; to pack goods; to depart in haste. Pack-horse, a horse to carry burdens. Pack-load, the load an animal can carry on its back. Pack-load, the load an animal can carry on its back. in haste. Pack-horse, a horse to carry burdens. Pack-load, the load an animal can carry on its back. Pack-man, a pediar. Pack-saddle, a saddle on which packs are borne. Pack-thread, strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.

package (pak-ij) n. a bundle; a bale; a charge for packing goods.

Dacker (pak-er) n. one that packs.

packet (pak-et) n. a small package; a packet-boat; package to boat, a ship that sails regularly for the conveyance of despatches, letters, passengers, etc.

packing (pak-ing) n. any material used to pack, if the package of the pack

Daco (pā'kō) n. [Peruv.] the alpaca.

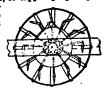
pact (pakt) n. [L. pactum] an agreement; a compact. pad (pad) n. [D.] an easy-paced horse; a footpad or robber; -v.i. to travel slowly; to rob on

pad (pad) n. [pod] anything stuffed with some soft material; a low, soft saddle; a cushion; a package of blotting-paper;—v.t. to stuff with padding; to impregnate with a mordant.

padder (pad'er) n. one that pads; a footpad.

padding (pad'ing) n. the material used in stuffing; impregnation of cloth with a mordant; unnecessary matter inserted into a book, speech, etc., to extend it to a certain size.

paddle (pad'1) v.t. [fr. pat, to tap] to propel by an v.i. to dabble in the water; to beat the water with the feet and move, as aquatic birds; to move by means of paddles; to row slowly;—n. a short oar with a broad blade; the blade of an oar; a broad board at the circumference of a paddle-wheel. Paddle-box, one of the boxes projecting from the side of a steamboat, within which are the paddle-wheels. Paddle-wheel, a wheel with paddles, used in propelling steamboats. paddock (pad'uk) n. [Scand.] a large toad or frog. Paddock (pad'uk) n. [A.S. pearroe] a small inclosure under pasture, immediately adjoining a stable. move by means of paddles; to



adjoining a stable

Paddy (padi) n. [fr. St. Patrick, the tutelar saint of Ireland] an Irishman.

paddy (pad'i) n. [Malay] rice in the husk.

padella (pa-del'a) n. [It., a frying-pan] a shallow padella (pa-del'a) n. [It., a frying-pan] a shallow wessel in which fat is burned by means of a wick (used in illuminations).

pademelon (pad'e-mel-un) n. [Austral.] a name of certan kangaroos.

padishah (pa'di-sha, pad'i-sha) n. [Per.] chief ruler; great king; a title of the Sultan of Turkey, and of the Shah of Persia.

padlock (pad'lok) n. [pad, pannier, and lock] a lock laving a semi-circular link joined

padrone (pg-dro-ne) ne that it can be opened, the other end being fastened by the bolt; -v.t. to fasten with a padlock.

padrone (pg-dro-ne) n. [It. fr. L. putronus, patron] one that contracts with, or for Italian labourers or street musicians, or employs destitute children to beg for him; the master of a small vessel in the Mediterranean trade.

paduasoy (pad'ū-u-soi) n. [fr. Padua, Italy, and F. soie, silk] a kind of silk stuff.

pæan (pē'an) n. [G.] a song of joy or triumph.

pædobaptism (pē-dō-bap'tism) n. [G. pais, paidos, child, and E. baptism] the baptism of infants.

pædobaptist (pē-dō-bap'-tist) n. one that advocates infant baptism.

pagan (pā'gan) n. [L. paganus, rustic, country people being the last to accept (hristianity) a heathen; an idolater;—a. heathenish; idolatrous.

paganish (pä-gan-ish) a. heathenish.

paganism (pā'gan-izm) n. heathenism.

paganize (pa'gan-īz) v.t. to render pagan;—v.i. to behave like pagans.

page (pāi) n. [F.] a boy in the service of a person of rank or wealth; a young male servant or attendant; a contrivance to hold up a lady's skirt.

page (pāj) n. [L. pagina] one side of a leaf of a book or manuscript; a writing or record;—v.t. to number the pages of.

pageant (paj'ent) n. [L. pagina, leaf, (Low L.) stage] a theatrical exhibition; a spectacle; something showy.

pageantry (paj'ent-ri) n. pompous exhibition;

pagehood (pāj-hood) n. the condition of a page. paginal (paj'i-nal) a. consisting of pages.

pagination (paj-i-nā/shun) n. paging.

paging (pā'jing) marking of pages; the figures marking pages. pagoda (pa-go-pagoda (pa-go-ler. but, idol, and kadan, house] a sacred tower in the East Indies and China; an



Paroda.

a Chinese limestone, with pagoda-like fossil shells.

pagodite (pa-gō'dīt) n. a mineral which the Chinese carve into figures of pagodas, etc.

pagurian (pa-gū'rī-an) n. [G. pagouros, a crab] a hermit or soldier crab. pah (på) int. an exclamation of disgust or contempt. pah (på) n. a Maori fortified camp. paideutics (pī-dū'tiks) n. [G. fr. pais, paidos, child] the science of education.

pail (pāl) n. [A.S. pægel] an open vessel of wood, tin, etc., for water, milk, or other liquids.

pailful (pāl-fool) n. the quantity that a pail will hold. paillasse (pal-yas') n. [F. fr. L. palea, chaff]
pain (pān) n. [G. poinē, penalty] bodily or mental
suffering; pl. the throes of travail; care; trouble; -v.t. to subject to bodily or mental suffering. painful (pan'fool) a. full of pain; difficult. painfully (pān'fool-i) adv. in a painful manner. painfulness (pān'fool-nes) n. the quality or state of being painful. painless (pān'les) a. free from pain. painlessly (pan-les-li) adv. without pain. painlessness (pān'les-nes) n. freedom from pain. painstaker (pānz'tā-ker) n. one that takes pains. painstaking (panz ta king) a. carefully laborious; sparing no pains; n. careful and conscientious exertion.

paint (pānt) v.t. [L. pingere] to cover or besmear with colour; to represent in colours; to represent to the mind;—v.t. to practise the art of painting; to rouge;—n. a substance used in painting; rouge.

painter (pān-ter) n. one whose occupation is to painte. Painter's colic, lead-colic.

painter (pān-ter) n. (M.E. panter, fr. G. panthēros, catching all] a rope at the bow of a boat, used to fasten it to any other object.

painting (pān-ting) n. act or employment of natural objects in colours; vivid description; a picture.

pair (pān) n. [L. par, equal] two things of a kind, similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and used together; a couple; a married couple; two members of parliament, of opposite politics, who agree not to vote;—v.t. to unite in couples; to separate from a company in pairs;—v.i. to be joined in pairs; to suit.

pairing—time (pāk'isng-tīm) n. the season when birds couple.

Paixhan—gun (pāk'ssn-gun) n. [General Paixhan—gun (pāk'ssn-gun) n. [General Paixhan, the inventor] a kind of howitzer. of howitzer. pajamas, pyjamas (pa-ja'maz, pi-ja'maz) drawers, or trousers, worn by both sexes in India; adopted by western nations as a chamber garment, but usually with the addition of a covering for the upper part of the body. palace (palas) n. [L. palatium] a magnificent house in which an emperor, a king, or other great personage, resides; any magnificent house.

paladin (pal-a-din) n. [F. fr. L. palatinus, belonging to the palace] a knight-errant.

palæocrystic (pal-ē-ō-kris-tik) a. [G. palatos, ancient, and kruos, frost] con
inting of practice. sisting of ancient ice. palæographic (pal-ē-ō-graf-ik) a. pertaining to palæography.

palæography (pal-ē-ō-graf-ik) a. [G. palaios, or palæography ancient, and praphein, to palæography ancient, and praphein, to projent writings; art or science of deciphering ancient writings. palæolith (pal²-5-lith) n. [G. lithos, stone] an unpolished stone object, or implement, belonging to the earlier stone age.

palæolithic (pal²-5-lith²-ik) a. belonging to the earlier stone age.

palæologist (pal-ē-ol'ō-jist) n. one conversant palæology (pal-ē-ol'ō-ji) n. [G. palaios, ancient, and logos, discourse] a discourse or treatise on antiquities; archæology.

palæontological (pal-ē-on-tō-loj'i-kal) a. palæontological (pal-ē-on-tōl'ō-jist) n. one palæontology (pal-ē-on-tol'ō-jist) n. one palæontology (pal-ē-on-tol'ō-jist) n. [G. pal-alæontology, palaios, ancient, onta, beings, and logos, discourse] the science of fossils.

palæozoic (pal-ē-ō-zō'ik) a. [G. zōē, life] denoting the lowest fossiliferous strata and the earliest forms of life. the earliest forms of life. palankeen, palanquin (pal-an-kēn') n. skr. palyanka, a bed] a covered litter or couch suspended from poles, by which it is borne on the shoulders of men (used in India and China). palatable (pal/a-ta-bl) a. agreeable to the taste; palatableness (pal'a-ta-bl-nes) n. agreeableness to the taste.

palatal (pal'a-tal) a. pertaining to, or uttered by the aid of, the palate;—n. a palatal letter or sound.

palatalize (pal'a-tal-iz) v.t. to make palatal; to change from guttural to palatal.

palate (pal'at) n. [L. palatum] the roof of the mouth; relish; taste; mental relish.

palatial (pa-la'shal) a. pertaining to, or becoming, a palace; magnificent.

palatinate (pa-la'-i-nāt) n. the province or dignity of a palatine.

palatine (pal'a-tīn, -tin) a. pertaining to a palace; possessing royal privileges; -n. one possessing royal privileges; a count palatine.

palaver (pa-la'ver) n. [Pg. fr. G. parabotā, parable] idle talk; flattery; a conference; -v.t. to confer; to talk idly.

palaverer (pa-la'ver) n. one that palavers. palaverer (pa-la-ver-er) n. one that palavers. pale (pāl) a. [O.F. fr. L. pallidus] not ruddy or fresh of colour; of a faint lustre; whitish;—v.t. to make pale;—v.t. to turn pale. Pale-face, a white person (so called by North American Indians).

pale (pāl) n. [L. palus] a pointed stake; a narrow board used in fencing; space inclosed; a limited territory;—v.t. to inclose with pales; to encompass. The Pale, that part of Ireland in which English law was acknowledged. paleaceous (pā-lē-ā'shus) a. [L. palea, chaff] paleaceous furnished with chaffy scales [Bot.]. palely (pāl'li) adv. wanly; not freshly or ruddily. paleness (pāl'nes) n. pallor; defect of colour; wanness. paleocrystic See palmocrystic. palestra (pa-les/tra) n. [G.] a wrestling; the place of wrestling, etc. paletot (pal-e-tō) n. [F.] a loose kind of overcoat. palette (palet) n. [F. fr. L. pala, spade] a thin painter lays and mixes his pigments.

palfrey (pol-fri) n. [O.F.] a small palfrey (pol-fri) n. [O.F.] a small pali (pá-lē) n. the sacred language palillogy (pa-lil-ō-ji) n. .G.]

palillogy (pa-lil-ō-ji) n. .G.]

or words [Rhet.]. palimpsest (pal'imp-sest) n. Palette.
that has been written upon twice, the first writing having been erased. palindrome (pal'in-drōm) n. [G.] a word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backwards or forwards. paling (paling) n. a fence formed with pales. palingenesis (pal-in-jen'e-sis) n. [G. palin, and genesis, production] a new birth; a regeneration. palinode (pal-i-nōd) n. [G. palin, again, and odē, song] a recantation.

palisade (pal-i-sūd') n. [F. fr. L. palus, stake] a fence formed of stakes;—

v.t. to inclose or fortify with stakes.

palisander (pal-i-san-der) n. [F.]

palish (pā'lish) a. somewhat pale or wan.

pall (pawl) n. [L. palla, mantle] a cloak; an ecclesiastical mantle; a large, black cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral;—n.t. to cloak; to cover or invest. Pall-bearer, one that attends the coffin at a funeral; one that holds up the pall.

up the pall.

pall (pawl) v.t. [fr. appal] to make Palisade.

pall (pawl) v.t. [fr. appal] to make spiritless; to cloy;

-v.i. to become vapid; insipid.

palladium (paladi-um) n. [G. fr. Pallas, Greek goddess of wisdom] a statue of the goddess Pallas, on the preservation of which depended the safety of ancient Troy; something that affords effectual defence, protection, and safety; a rare metal associated with platinum.

pallet (palet) n. [palette] a palette; an instrument lip or point of a pawl.

pallet (pal-et) n. [L. palea, chaff] a small, rude bed. pallial (pal'i-al) a. [L. pallium, mantle] pertaining to the mantle of a molluse [Conch.].

Dalliasse (pal'i-as, pal-yas') n. See paillasse.

palliate (pali-āt) v.t. [L. pallium, mantle] to extenuate; to cover with excuse.

palliation (pali-ā-shun) n. the act of palliating; extenuation; mitigation or abatement.

palliative (pali-ā-tiv) a. extenuating; mitigating;—n. that which extenuates.

Dallid (pal'id) a. [L.] deficient in colour; pale; wan.

pallidly (pal-id-li) adv. palely; wanly.

pallidness (pal'id-nes) n. paleness; wanness.

palling (pawling) n. state of becoming insipid or pallium (pall-ium) n. [L.] the principal outer pallium (parl-ium) n. [L.] the principal outer ecclesiastical vestment; the mantle of a mollusc.

pall-mall (pel-mell')n. [O. H. Ger. pallā, ball, and L. malleus, mallet] an old game in which a wooden ball was driven with a mallet through an iron arch; the mallet used in striking the ball (it was often arch; the mallet used in striking the ball (it was often played in St. James's Park, London, and gave name to the street bordering on the park).

pallor (pal-ur) n. [L.] paleness; wanness.

pairof (pairur) n. [L. paleness; wanness.

paim (pam) n. [L. palma] the inner part of the hand; a lineal measure, reckoned as 3 or 4 inches; a tree or shrub of the palm family; a branch or leaf of the palm; a symbol of victory or triumph; victory; triumph; honour; prize; -v. to conceal in the palm of the hand; to impose by fraud; to handle; to stroke with the hand. Palm-abbage, the clible terminal bud of certain palms. Palm-house, a house for palms and other tropical plants. Palm-oil, an oil, or fat, obtained from the fruit of palms; (slang) a bribe. Palm-sunday, the (slang) a bribe. Palm-Sunday, the Sunday next before Easter, commemorating Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem.



palmaceous (pal-ma'shus) a belonging to the palmacite (pal-ma-sit) n. any fossil supposed to palmacite (pal-ma-sit) n. any fossil supposed to palmacite (pal-ma-sit) n. any fossil supposed to be related to the palm family.

palmar (pal-mar) a. [L. palma] belonging to the hand; having the breadth of a hand.

palmary (pal-mar-i) a. palmar; worthy of the palm ; pre-eminent; superior.

palmate (pal-māt) a. having the shape of the hand;
palmer (pa-mer) n. one
that visited the
Holy Land, and bore a branch
of palm in token thereof.
Palmer-worm, a hairy caterpiller

palmetto (pal-met-ō) n. [Sp. fr. L. palma, palm of the hand] a species of palm-tree.

palmiferous (pal-mif' palma, palm, and

Palmate leaves.

ferre, bear] bearing palms.

palmigrade (pal'mi-grad) a. [L. palma, sole, and gradh, walk] putting the whole foot on the ground in walking.

palmiped (pal'mi-ped) a. [L.] web-footed; n. a swimming bird.

palmister (pal-mis-ter) n. one that pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand. palmistry (pal-mis-tri) n. pretended telling of fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand.

palmy (pa'mi) a. bearing palms; flourishing.

palp, palpus (palp, palpus) n.; pl. palpi jointed sense organ on the lower jaw of insects, etc.

palpability (pal-pa-bil'i-ti) n. palpableness. palpable (pal'pa-bl) a capable of being felt; easily perceptible; obvious. palpableness (pal'pa-bl-nes) n quality or state of being palpable.

palpably (pal-pa-bli) adv. plainly; obviously. palpation (pal-pa'shun) n. the act of feeling; Med.) manual examination. palpebral (pal-pe-bral) a. [L. palpebra, eyelid] pertaining to the eyelids or eyebrows.

palpi (pal'pi) n.pl. See palp.

palpiferous (pal-pife-rus) a. [L. ferre, bear] palpigerous (pal-pife-rus) a. [L. palpus and palpigerous (pal-pife-rus) a. [L. palpus and palpitate (pal-pi-tat) v.i. [L. palpure, feel] to pulpate violently.

to pulsate violently. palpitation (pal-pi-tā/shun) n. a violent beating of the heart.

palsgrave (pawki-grav) n. [L. palatium, palace, and D. granf, count] a count, or earl, who has the superintendence of a royal or imperial palace; a count palatine.

palsgravine (pawlz/gru-vin) n. consort or widow of a palsgrave.

palsied (pawl'zid) a. affected with palsy.

palstaff (pawl'staf) n. [I.ed.] an ancient weapon or implement resembling a chisel.

palsy (pawl'zi) n. [G. paralusis] paralysis; -v.t. to paralyze; -v.i. to suffer from palsy.

palter (pawl'ter) v.i. (Scand.) to shift; to trifle

paltrily (pawl'tri-li) adv. despicably; meanly.

paltriness (pawl'tri-nes) n. despicableness; paltry (pawl'tri) a. (Scand.) mean; despicable; worthless.

paludal, paludinous (pal-ū-dal, pal-ū-dal, pal-ū-dal, di-nus) a, [L. palus, palulis, marsh] pertaining to marshes; marshy, paly (pā-li) a. pale; wanting colour; [Her.] divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular

lines or pales. pam (pam) n. [F. pamphile] the knave of clubs.

pampas (pam'pas) n.pl. [Peruv.] vast treeless plains in South America.

pamper (pam'per) v.t. [Low Ger. pampe, broth] to feed to the full; to gratify unduly; to glut.

pampero (pam-pā'-rō) n. [Sp. pampa, plain] a strong, cold, dry, S.-W. wind of the pampas. pamphlet (pam'-flet) n. [Etym. doubtful] a together, not bound; a short treatise, usually of ephemoral interest.

pamphleteer (pam-fle-ter') n. a writer of pamphlets; -v.i. to write pamphlets.

pampiniform (pam-pin'-i-form) a. [L. pam-pinus, tendril, and forma, form] tendril-like.

pan (pan) n. [A.S. panne, fr. L. patina, pan] a broad, shallow vessel; the part of a flint-lock that held the priming; the brain-pan.

panacea (pan: a-sc'-a) n. [G.] a remedy for all diseases.

panache (pan-ash') n. [F.] a plume of feather used as a headdress.
panada (pa-nā'-da, -nà'-da) n. [L. panis, bread] bread boiled in water and sweetened.

pan-American
[O. pas, pan, all] including all the divisions of America collectively.

pan-Anglican
[O. pas, pan, all] including all the divisions of America collectively.

pan-Anglican
[One-a-mer'-i-kan] a.
[One-a-mer'-i everywhere of the Anglican church.

panary (pan'-a-ri) a. pertaining to bread.

pancake (pan'-kāk) n. a thin cake fried in a

panch (pansh) n. [paunch] a. mat to prevent chaing [Naut.].

panchromatic (pan'-krō-mat-ik) a. [G. panchromatic (pan'-krō-mat-ik) a. [G. panchromatic (pan-krat'-ik) a. athletic; skilled in gymnastics.

pancratium (pan-krat'-shi-um) n. [G.] in ancient Greece, a gymnastic contest combining wrestling and boxing.

pancreas (pan'-krê-as) n. [G.] a gland in the abdomen beneath the stomach (it pours its secretion into the alimentary canad during digestion.) during digestion.)

pancreatic (pan-krē-at'-ik) a. pertaining panda (pan' da) n. [E. Ind.] a small raccoonlike animal of India.

pandan (pan'-dau) n. [E. Ind.] a small ornamental box.

Pandean (pan-da'-an) a. bolonging to the god Pan. Pandean pipes, a musical instrument played with the mouth (it consists of short pipes of different lengths, fastened side by side)

pandect (pan'-dekt) n. [G.] a treatise that contains the whole of any science; of Justinian.

pandemic (pan-dem'-ik) a. [G. pan. all, and demos, people,] epidemic.

pandemonium (pan-de-mo'-ni-um) n. [G. pan. all, and daimon, lambde of domons or evil spirits; any lawless, disorderly, noisy, place or gathering; a rictous uproar.

pander (pan'-der) n. [Pandarus] a male bawd; pander a pimp; a procurer; one that ministers to the cvil designs and passions of another;—v.t. to pimp for;—v.t. to minister to the evil designs or passions.

panderess (pan'-der-es) n. a procuress.

panderism (pan'-der-izm) n. the business of a pander.

pandurate (pan'-du-rūt) a. [G. pandourn, musical instrument] indile-

shaped.

pane (pān) n. [L. pannus, a cloth] a plate of glass; a panel or division of a work or auriace.

paned (pand) a. composed of panes or squares. panegyric (pan-e-jir'-ik) n. [G.] an oration person or achievement; encomium; eulogium. panegyrize (pan'-e-ji-riz) v.t. to praise highly;—v.i. to bestow praises.

panel (pan'-el) n. [L. pannus, a cloth] a (rectangular) piece of cloth, parchment, or wood; a schedule containing the names of persons summoned as jurors by the sheriff; the whole jury: [Scots Law] the accused in a criminal trial;—v.t. to form with panels.

panelling (pan'-el-ing) n. panelled work.

pang (pang) n. [prong] a momentary and violent pang (pang) n. [prong] a momentary and violent pan-German (pan'-jer'-man) pertaining to pan-Germanism (pan'-jer'-man-izm) n. pan-Germanism a movement for the

union of all German peoples.

pangolin (pang'-go-lin) n. [Malay] the scaly ant-eater.

(panpanhellenizm paninellemizm herizm nei-izm) n. [G. pan, all, and Hellènes, Greeks] the desire for the political union of all Greeks.

panic (pan'-ik) a. [G., be-treme or sudden (said of fright);

—n. a sudden fright. Panicmonger, one that creates, or Fangolin. tries to create, panic.

panic (pan'-ik) n. [L. panis, bread] a grass of the genus Panicum.

panicle (pan'-i-kl) n. [L. panicula] a loose compound flower-cluster [Bot.].

panivorous (pa-niv'-ō-rus) a. [L. panis, bread, and vorare, devour] bread-eating.

pread-eating.

panjandrum (pan-jan'-drum) n. [nonperson; humorous title applied to an exalted official.

panlogism (pan'-lo-jizm) n. [G. pan, all,
panlogism (pan'-lo-jizm) n. [G. pan, all,
that the universe is a manifestation of the Logos.

pannade (pan-ad') n. [O.F. fr. L. pavo, peacook] the curvet of a horse.

pannage (pan'-ji) n. [O.F.) mast for swine;
the privilege of turning swine into
a forest to feed, or the money paid therefor.

pannier (pan'-yer) n. [L. panis. bread] a
wicker-basket for carrying fruit, etc.,
on a horse; [Arch.] a copbel.

on a horse; [Arch.] a corbel.

pannikin (pan'-i-kin) n. a small pan; a drinking-cup.

panoplied (pan'-u-plid) a. fully armed. panoply (pan'-u-pll) n. [G.] a full suit of armour.

panoptican (pan-op'-ti-kon) n. [G. pan, gight] a prison so constructed as to allow an inspector to see all the prisoners without being seen by them; an exhibition-room.

panorama (pan-u-rá'-ma) n. [G. horama, a parotion; a picture exhibited, a part at a time, by being unrolled and made to pass continuously before the spectator.

panoramic (pan-u-ram'-ik) a. pertaining to, or like a panorama.

panpresbyterian (pan-pres-bi-tě'-ri-an) n.

to, or representing, the entire body of Presbyterians.

pan-Slavic (pan'-slav'-ik) a. pertaining to all Slavic peoples.

panslavism (pan-slav'-izm) n. a movement for the union of all Slavic races.

pansophy (pan'-sof-i) n. [G.] universal pansophy wisdom.

panspermatism (pan-sper'-ma-tizm) n.
ma, seed the doctrine that organic germs are universally diffused; the doctrine that all apparent cases of spontaneous generation are due to the presence of germs.

pansy (pan'zi) n. [F. pensée, a thought] the pansy heart's ease, a species of violet.

pant (pant) v.t. [O.F. pantais, shortness of breath in hawks] to gasp out :--v.t. to breathe quickly; to languish; to long:—n. a gasp; a throb.

pantalets (pan-ta-lets') n.pl. [pantaloon] loose drawers worn by children and women. pantaloon (pan-ta-loon') n. [St. Pantaloone, patron saint of Venice] a ridiculous character in Italian comedy; the butt and accomplice of the clown in modern pantomime;—pl. a garment worn by males, reaching from the waist to the heel; trousers. pantechnicon (pan-tek-ni-kon) n. [G. pan, all, and technic, art] a place where all kinds of manufactured articles are exposed for sale.

panter (pan'ter) n. one that pants.

pantheism (pan'thē-izm) n. [G. pan, all, and theos, god] the philosophical or religious system which denies the existence of a personal God, and recognizes Him only as identified with nature.

pantheist (pan'thē-ist) n. a believer in pantheism.

pantheistic, pantheistical is tik, ti-

Pantheon (pan'thē-un) n. [G.] a temple dedicated divinities worshipped by a people.

panther (pan'ther) n. [G.] a panther (pan'ther) n. [G.] a pantile (pan'ther) n. [G.] a pantile (pan'ther) n. a tile with a cross section like the

pantingly (pan'ting-li) adv.

pantisocracy (pan-ti-sok-ra-si) n. [G. pan, all, an ideal community where perfect equality exists, or the principle of such a community.

pantler (pantler) n. [L. panis, bread] the officer in a great family who has charge of the bread and the pantry.

Panther.

pantograph (pan'm-graf) n. [G. pas, pantos, all, prophein, to write] an instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging maps, charts,

plans, etc. pantographic (pan-tu-graft ik) a. per-

taining to a pantograph. pantography (pan-tog-ra-fi) n. general description; copying by the pantograph.

pantological (pan-tu-loj-i-pantology (pan-to-i-j-i) n. [G. pas, pantos, all, pantology (pan-to-i-j-i) n. [G. pas, pantos, all, ledge; a work of universal information.

pantometer (pan-tom'e-ter) n. [G. metron, measuring angles or determining perpendiculars.

pantometry (pan-tom'et-ri) n. measurement with the pantometer; universal

pantomime (pan'tu-mim)n.[G. mimos, imitator]
a theatrical entertainment at Christmas time.

pantomimic (pan-tu-mimist) a pertaining to characters and actions by dumb show.

pantomimist (pan-tu-mimist) n. one that acts in pantomime.

pantomimist (pan-tu-mim-ist) n. one that acts in pantomime.

pantomorphic (pan-tu-mor-fik)a. [G. morphē, form] taking all shapes.

Danton (pan'tun) n. [Ger.] a kind of horse-shoe.

pantophagist (pan-tof-a-jist) n. [G. pas, pantos, all, and phagein, eat] an omnivorous animal or person.

pantophagous (pan-tof-a-gus) a. eating all pantoscopic (pan-tu-skop-ik) a. [G. pas, pantos. pantoscopic all, and skopem, to view]

a wide field of vision

pantry (pantri) n. [L. panis, bread] an apartment or closet in which provisions are kept.

pap (pap) n. [M.E. pappe] a nipple; a teat; a round, conteal hill.

pap (pap) n. [Imit.] soft food for infants, as bread softened with water; pulp;—v.t. to feed with pap.

papa (pa-pa') n. [Imit.] father; a child's word.

papa (pa-pa) n. [G. pappas, father] a parish priest in the Greek church.

papacy (pa-pa-si) n. [L. papa, pope] the office and dignity of the pope; the popes collectively; papal jurisdiction; Roman Catholicism.

papal (pa-pa) a. of, or pertaining to, the pope or the papacy.

papalist (pā/pal-ist) n. a Roman Catholic.

papalize (pā/pal-īz) v.t. to make papal;—v.i. to conform to popery.

papally (pa/pal-i) adv. in a papal manner.

papas, pappas (pā-pas, pap-as) n. a papa of the Greek church. papaverous (pa-pave-rus) a. [L. fr. papaver poppy] resembling the poppy.

papaw (pa-paw') n. [Malay] melon-tree.

paper (pā/per) n. [G. papuros, a plant from which paper was made] a thin, flexible sheet made of vegetable fibres, used for writing, printing, packing, etc.; a printed or written instrument; a newspaper; a dissertation; notes; bills of exchange; promissory notes; dissertation; notes; bills of exchange; promissory notes; paper-hangings;—a. consisting of paper; fictitious;—v.t. to cover with, or inclose in, paper. Paper-credit, promissory-notes. Paper - hangings, paper, plain or ornamented, for covering the walls of rooms. Paper-mill, amillior the making of paper. Paper-money, papercredit. Paper-muslin, glazed muslin used for linings and the like. Paper-reed, the papyrus. Paper-stainer, a maker of paper-hangings. Paper-weight, a small weight used to prevent loose papers from being displaced.

papery (pā/per-i) a. like paper.

papetry (papetri) a like paper.

papeterie (papetri) n. [F.] an ornamental case containing writing materials.

paphian (pā-fi-an) a. [Paphos, cty sacred to Venus; pertaining to Venus or her worship;—n. a native of Paphos; a votary of Venus; a whore.

papier-maché (pap-ya-ma-sha) n. [F. fr. L. paper, and masticare, to chew] pulp from rags or paper mixed with size or glue, and moulded into trays, salvers, etc.

Papilio (pa-pili-i-ö) n. [L.] a genus of butterflies.

papilionaceous (pa-pil-yo-nā'shus) a. [L. papilion onis, butterfly] resembling the butterfly; having a corolla resembling a

butterfly, as in the bean or pea.

papilla (pa-pil-a) n. [L. dim. of papula] the pap
pilla of nipple: [Bot.] a protuberance:—pl. papilla (pa-pil-c) minute elevations of the skin, tongue, etc.

papillary, papillate, papillose, papillous (papi-la-ri, -lāt, -lūs, -lus) a. pertain-papille; provided with, or full of, papille.

papillote (papi-lot) n. [F. fr. L. papilio, butterfly] papillote (papi-lot) n. a Roman Catholic; an adherent of the pope.

papistic, papistical (pā-pis-tik, -ti-kal) a.

church of Rome; pertaining to popery.

papistry (pa-pis-tri) n. the doctrines and ceremonies of the church of Rome; popery.

papoose, pappoose (pa-piose) n. [Amer. Ind.] a North American Indian child.

pappea (pap-ë-a) n. [Karl W. L. Pappe, botanist]
pappose, pappous (pap-ös, -us) a. [pappus]
pappose, pappous (pap-ös, -us) a. [pappus]

pappus (papus) n. [G. pappos, down] down, as on the seeds of the thistle, dandelion, etc.; the first hair on the chin.

pappy (pap-i) a. like pap; succulent.

Papuan (pap-ū-an) a. [Papua] of, or pertaining to, Papua or New Guinea; a native of Papua. papula (pap-ū-la) n.; pl. papula (pap-ū-lā) [L., a pustule, pimple] a pimple.

papular, papulose, papulous (pap'-lōs, -lus) a. pertaining to, or covered with, papulæ.

papyraceous (pap-i-rā-shus) a. [L. papyrus]
panyrus or paper.
panyrus or paper.

papyrus or paper.

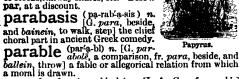
papyrography (pap-i-rog'ra-fi) n. [G. reduplicating documents from pasteboard.

papyrus (pprus) n. [L. fr. G. papuros, an Egyptian rush] a species of reed, which furnished writing matterial to the ancients; a manuscript written on papyres

manuscript written on papyrus.

par (par) n. [L., equal] state of equality. Above par, at a premium. At par, the original price of stocks, railway shares, etc. Below par, at a discount.

parabasis (pa-rali-a-sis) n. [G. para, beside, and bainein, to walk, step] the chief choral part in ancient Greek comedy.



parabola (pa-rab'u-la) n. [L. fr. G., cf. parable] made by a plane parallel to the surface

of the cone

parabole (pa-rab'u-lē) n. a comparison; simile. parabolic, parabolical (para-bolick, -i-kal) a. pertaining to, or resembling, a parabola.

parabolical (par-a-bol'i-kal) a. parabolically (parable, or parable; in the parabolically of parable, or parabole; in the

form of a parabola. paraboloid (pa-rab'u-loid) n. a solid generated by the revolution of a parabola

Paracelsian (par-a-sel'si-an) a. [Paracelsus, 1493-1541, Swiss physician] per-

taining to the doctrines of Paracelsus. paracentesis (para-sen-te'sis) n. [G. para, the operation of tension (sende, and kentein, pierce) the operation of tapping [Surg.]

paracentric (para-sen'trik) a. [G. kentron, centre] deviating from circularity.

parachronism (pa-rak-ru-nizm) n. [G. chronos, time] an error in chronology, the date of an event being made later than it was in reality.

parachute (para-shoot) n. [Fr. fr. L. parare, to prepare, ward off, and F. chute, a fall] a contrivance in the form of an umbrella, which resists the descent from a balloon.

from a balloon.

paraclete (par-a-klet) n. [G. para, beside, and kalein, call] one called to aid or support; an advocate, esp. the Comforter; the Holy Spirit.

paracrostic (para-kros-tik) n. a Parachute. poetical composition, in which the first verse contains in order all the letters that commence the remaining verses of the poem.

paracyanogen (para-sī-an'-u-jen) n. a sub-

cyanide by heating.

parade (pa-rad) n. [F. fr. L. parare, prepare]

martial array; the piace where troops assemble for
exercise, etc.; a parry; a public walk;—n.t. to make a
spectacle of; to marshal in military order;—n.i. to go
about for show; to assemble, or march, in military array,

paradigm (para-dim) n. [F. fr. G. para, beside,
a model; an illustration or parable; [Gram.] an example;
a word in its various inflections.

paradigmatic, paradigmatical (para-dig-matik, -i-kal) a. exemplary.

paradigmatically (par-a-dig-mat'i-kal-i) adv. by way of example. paradisaic, paradisaical, para-

disiac, paradisiacal (par-a-di-sat-ik, dis-i-sat-ik, dis-i-sat-ik, -disī-a-kal) a pertaining to, or like, paradise.

paradise (para-dis) n. (G. paradeisos, pleasure-ground, fr. O. Per pairi, around, and diz, to mould, form] the garden of Eden; a place of

bliss; heaven.

Paradisea (par-a-dis'ē-a) n. the birds of paradise, noted for their splendid plumage.

Paradisia (par-a-dis'i-a) n. a genus of ornamental plants.

parados (para-dos) n. [F. parer, to guard, and dos, back, fr. L. dorsum] earthworks behind a fortified place for protection from attacks in the rear. paradox (par-a-doss) n. [G. para, against, beside, and doza, opinion] a sentiment seemingly absurd yet true in fact; a contradiction of received opinions.

paradoxical (par-a-dok'si-kal) a. having the nature of a paradox; inclined to paradox.

paradoxically (par-a-dok'si-kal-i) adv. in a paradoxical manner. paradoxicalness (par-a-dok'si-kal-nes) n. the state of being paradoxical

paradine, paraffine (par'a-fin, -fēn) n. [L. paraffin, paraffine (par'um, little, and affinis, akin] a fatty substance, obtained from the distillation of wood, coal, peat, etc., which resists the action of acids and alkalis. Paraffin-oil, oily matter given off in the distillation of shale (used for illuminating and lubricating purposes).

parage (par'ij) n. [F. fr. L. par] equality of name, blood, etc., esp. of land divided among heirs. paragenesis (para-jen'e-sis) n. [G. para, beside, and genesis, origin] a species of hybridism.

paragenic (par-a-jen²ik) a. of, or pertaining to, paragenesis.

paragoge (par-a-go-je) n. [G. para, beyond, and agein, to lead] the addition of a letter or a syllable to the end of a word.

paragogic (par-a-goj-ik) a. pertaining to, or constituting, a paragoge.

paragon (par-a-gon) n. [F. fr. Sp. fr. G. parakonaein, to rub against a whetstone, to compare] a model or pattern implying superior excellence

or perfection; -v.t. to rival; -v.i. to compare.

paragone (para-go-ne) n. [It. fr. G. para, beside, and akone, a whetstone] touchstone; black marble admitting of an excellent polish.

paragram (para-gram) n. [cf. paragraph] a play upon words: a pun.

paragraph (para-graf) n. [cf. paragraph] a play upon words: a pun.

paragraph (para-graf) n. [cf. para, beside, and graphein, write] a distinct part of a writing or discourse: a section or subdivision: the character (¶), used as a reference or to mark a division; a short passage; a brief remark, as in a newspaper;—v.t.

paragraphic, paragraphical (paragraf) ik, i-kal) a. consisting of paragraphs.

paraheliotropism (par-a-hē-li-ot-ru-pizm)
n. [G. para, beside, hēlios, sun, and trepein, to turn] the diurnal sleep of plants. paraleipsis (para-lip-sis) n. [G. para, beside, omission for rhetorical effect.

parallactic (par-n-lak-tik) a. pertaining to parallax (para-laks) n. [G. para, beside, and leipen, to leave] the difference leaves the parallax (para-laks) n. [G. para, beside, and lietween the position of a

between the position of a hody as seen from a point

on the earth's surface, and its position as seen from the earth's centre. parallel (parta lel) a.

of one another] extended in Parallel ruler.
the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; having the same direction or



tendency; agreeing in essential parts; like; similar;—n. a line parallel to another; conformity in all essential points; resemblance; comparison made; counterpart; a trench in front of a fortress parallel to its defences; a sign of reference (!!), used to direct attention to marginal or foot notes;—v.t. to place parallel; to resemble; to correspond to; to equal; to compare. Parallels of latitude, circles on the earth parallel to the equator.

parallelism (par-a-lel-izm)n. state parison: resemblance.

parison; resemblance.

parallelogram (par a lel'u-gramma, line) a quadrilateral whose Parallelogram.

parallelopiped (par-a-lel-u-pi-ped) n. cpipedon, a plane surface, fr. cpi, on, and pedon, ground] a prism whose faces are parallelograms.

paralogism (pa-ral-u-jizm) n. [G. Parallelopiped. logos, reason] reasoning contrary to logical canons.

paralogize (pa-ral'u-jiz) v.i. to reason falsely.

paralogy (pa-ral-ö-ji) n. false reasoning.

paralysis (pa-rali-sis) n. [G. para, beside, and bucin, to loosen] loss of voluntary motion or sensation in any part of the body.

paralytic (para-lit-ik) a. pertaining to paralysis; affected with, or inclined to, paralysis;

n. a person affected with palsy.

paralyze (par-a-liz) v.t. to affect with paralysis;

to unnerve; to impair the action or

paramagnetic (par-a-mag-net-ik) a. attracted by a magnet.
paramatta (par-a-mat-a) n. [Paramatta, parameter (pa-ram-e-t-cr) n. [G. para, beside, quantity entering into an equation.
paramo (par-a-mō) n. [Sp.] a lofty desert plain in the Andes.

paramount (para-mount) a. [F. fr. L. per, through, ad, to, and mons, montis, mountain] superior; of highest importance; pre-eminent; chief;—n. the highest in rank; the chief.

paramountly (para-mount-li) adv. in a paramount mount manner; of paramount

importance.

paramour (par'a-moor) n. [F. fr. L. per, by, and amor, love] a lover in a bad sense; a concubine.

parang (par'ang) n. [Malay] a large, heavy knife paranœa, paranoia (par-a-nē'a, -noi'a) n. [G. para, beside, and noein, to think] a chronic type of insanity.

paranthelion (par-an-thē'di-un) n. an image of the sun seen at same altitude. paranthine (par'an-thēu, paran'thin) n. [G. para, beside, and anthein, to blossom] a kind of scapolite.

paranymph (par-a-nimf) n. [G. para, beside, and numphē, bride] a groemsman or partapet (para-pet) n. [F. fr. 1t. parapetto, a wall breast-high, fr. L. parapetto, a wall breast-high, fr. L. parapetto, a wall petus, breast la breast-work; a wall or barrier on the edge of a bridge, quay, etc., to prevent people from falling over.

paraph (par'af) n. [cf. paragraph] a flourish under one's signature (formerly used to provide against forgery).

paraphernalia (par-a-fer-nā-li-a) n.pl. [G. para, beyond, and phernē, dowry, fr. pherein, bring] goods of a wife beyond her dowry; appendages; ornaments; trappings.

paraphrase (par-a-frāz) n. [G. para, beside, and pherais, a phrase] a re-atatement of a passage in fuller and clearer terms; a free translation into the same or another language; a lymn founded on a passage of Scripture; -n.t. to explain, interpret, or translate with latitude; -n.t. to compose a paraphrase.

paraphrast (par's-frast) n. one that paraphrases. paraphrastic, paraphrastical (par-a-fras'tik, -ti-kal) a. explaining or translating freely;

of the nature of a paraphrase.

paraphrastically (para-fras-ti-kal-i) adv. paraphrastic manner. paraplegia (para-plč-ji-a) n. [G. pura, beside, and plessein, to strike] paralysis of the lower parts of the body.

paraquet (par-a-ket) n. See parrakeet.

parasang (par-u-sang) n. [G. fr. Per.] a Persian measure of length, nearly four English

paraselene (par-a-se-lē-nē) n. [G. para, beside, and selēnē, moon] a bright spot on a lunar halo produced by refraction through vertical ice-crystals.

parasite (par'a-sīt) n. [G. para, beside, and silos, parasite food] a hanger on; a toady; a plant, or animal, that lives at the expense of another.

parasitic (par'a-sīt-ik) a. of the nature of a parasitic; fawning; living as a parasite.

parasitically (par'a-sīt-ik-lai) adv. in a parasite. (par'a-sīt-ik-lai) adv. in a parasite. (par'a-sīt-ik-lai) adv. in a parasitically (par'a-sīt-ik-lai) adv. in a parasitic

parasitism (par'4-si-tism) n. the condition or manner of a parasite.

parasol (par'4-sol) n. [F. fr. L. parare, to ward off, and sol, sun] a small umbrella used by ladies to protect them from the sun's rays.

parataxis (par-4-tak*sis) n. [G. para, beside, parataxis and tassein, arrange an unconnected arrangement of sentences.

arrangement of sentences.

parathesis (pa-rath-e-sis) n. [G.] apposition parathesis [Gram.]; a parenthetical notice

paratonic (par-a-ton-ik) a. [G. para, beside, and teinein, to stretch] retarding plant growth; sensitive to light (used of plants).

paravail (par-a-vai) a. [O.F. fr. L. per, through, and ad vallem, to the valley] inferior;

pertaining to the lowest tenant holding under a mean lord (Feudal Law).

paravant, paravaunt (par-a-vant) adv. first; beforehand.

first; beforehand.

parboil (pair-hoil) v.t. [F. fr. L. per, through, and parboil bullire, to hoil, cf. boil] to hoil in part.

parbuckle (par-huk-l) n. [L. pur, equal, a pair, and E. buckle] a device formed of a single rope for lowering or hoisting a weighty body, as a cask;—v.t. to hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle.

parcel (pair-sel) n. [F. fr. Late L. purticella, dim. of parce, part) any mass or quantity; a bundle; a package; a part; a portion; v.t. to divide into parts or portions; adv. in part. Parcel posts, an established system for conveying and delivering parcels.

parceling, parcelling (par-sel-ing) n. strips of tarred canvas round a rope.

canvas round a rope.

parcenary (par-se-na-ri) n. co-heirship.

parcener (par-se-ner) n. [F. fr. I. nartitio, -onis, a share a co-heir.

parch (parch) v.t. [Etym. doubtful] to scorch; to shrivel with heat;—v.i. to be scorched; to become very dry.

parchedness (par'ched-nes) n. state of being scorched or dried up.

parchment (parch-ment) n. [Peryamos, Asia Minor, where it was first made] the skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on; a document. pard (pard) n. [G. pardos] the leopard.

pardon (pardum.dn) v.t. [L. per and donare, give] pardon (pardum.dn) v.t. [L. per and donare, give] penalty of: to overlook, as a fault;—n. forgiveness; remission of a penalty; a deed conveying legal forgiveness; pardonable (pardun.a-bl) a admitting of pardonableness (pardun.a-bl-nes)n. quality pardonableness of being pardonable.

pardonably (pardun.a-bl) adv. in a manner admitting of pardon.

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pardoner (pardun-er) n. one that forgives or absolves. pardy, perdy (par-de', per-de') int. [O.F. Dieu, God] certainly; of a truth.

pare par v.t. [F. fr. L. parare, prepare] to cut or pare shave off; to diminish by little and little. paregoric (par-e-gorik) a. [G. para, beside, and ayora, assembly] mitigating; assuaging pain;—n. a medicine that mitigates pain. pareira (pa-rā-ra, pa-rī-ra) n. [Braz.] a Brazilian plant, or the drug derived from it.

parella (pa-rel'a) n. [F.] a crustaceous lichen. parembole (pa-rem-bu-15) n. [G. para, beside, cn, in, and ballein, to throw] an explanatory insertion in a period.

parenchyma (pa-reng'ki-ma) n. [G. para, beside, and engchein, pour in] the soft, cellular tissue of certain organs, as the pith of plants.

parenchymatous, parenchymous (par-eng-kim-a-tus, pa-reng-ki-mus) a. parenesis (pa-renc-sis) n. [G. aimein, to parenesis (pa-renc-sis) a. [G. aimein, to praise] persuasion; exhortation.

parenetic, parenetical (par-c-netik, a. persuasive; exhorting.

parent (pār lont) n. [L. parere. ppr. parens, parentis, to bring forth] a father or mother; one that, or that which, produces; source;

parentage (pārien-tij) n. extraction; birth; parents or ancestors considered in their character or social position.

parental (pa-rental) a. pertaining to, or becoming, parents; tender; affectionate.

Parentalia (parentalila) n.pl. periodical phenome of deceased ancestors.

in honour of deceased ancestors.

parentally (pa-rental-i) adv. in a tender or parental manner.

parenthesis (pa-renthesis) n. [G. para, beside, en, in, and thesis, a placing an explanatory word or sentence inserted in another sentence, not grammatically connected with it, and inclosed within curved lines or dashes;—pt. the marks of a parenthesis—().

parenthetic, parenthetical (par-en--i-kal) a. pertaining to, or expressed in, a parenthesis; using parentheses.

parenthetically (par-en-thet/i-kal-i) adv. in the form of a parenthesis. parer (par-qr) n. one that, or that which, pares.

parfilage (parifi-laj) n. [F.] an amusement consisting in disentangling threads. pargasite (pariga-sit) n. [Pargas, Finland] a variety of hornblende.

parget (pariet) v.l. [F. fr. L.] to cover with plaster;—n. gypsum; rough plaster;

pargeter (parflet-er) n. a plasterer.

pargeting (párijet-ing) n. plaster-work, esp. ornamental plaster work.

parpheliacal, parphelic (pár-hē-lita-a. pertaining to, or constituting, a parhelion or parhelia.

parphelion (par-hēdi-on) n.; pl. parhelia (-a)
a mock sun appearing in the form of a bright light

pariah (pā'ri-s) n. [Tamil, paraiyan] one of a low caste of Hindus in India; an outcast; a pye-dog.

Parian (Paros) of, or pertaining to, the island of Paros, one of the Cyclades;

—n. a fine quality of porcelain clay, used for statnettes, etc.

parietal (pa-ri'e-tal) a. [L. paries, parietis, wall] pertaining to a wall; pertaining to buildings, or the care of them; pertaining to the walls of a cavity of the body; borne on the sides of the

parietary (pa-ri'e-ta-ri)n. wall-pellitory [Bot.].

paring (paring) n. that which is pared off; a clipping; rind; practice of cutting off the surface of grass-land for tillage.

parish (parish) n. [F. paroisse, fr. G. para, belocal self-government, orig. an ecclesiastical district; a relating to, or maintained by, a parish; provincial. Parish-clerk, a layman that leads the responses. parishioner (parish fun-er) n. a member of a

Parisian (pa-rizil-an) a. of, or belonging to.

parisyllabic (par-i-si-labik) a. [L. par. par. paris, equal) having the same number of syllables.

parity (paritin n. [F. fr. L. par, equal equality; close correspondence; analogy, (park) n. [A.S. pearue] a tract of ground kept for the preservation of game [E. Law]; a piece of ground inclosed for ornament or recreation; the space in the rear of an army occupied by the artillery, pontoons, etc.; the objects themselves;—r.t. to inclose in a park; to bring together in a com-

parka (parka) n. an Eskimo outer garment of undressed skin.

[F. narier, speak]

parlance (parlans) n. [F. parler. speak]
parlance (parlans) n. [F. parler. speak]
parley (parla) v.i. to confer. as with an enemy;
ence, esp. with an enemy.
parliament (parli-ment) n. the British
logislative assembly, comprising
the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons.

parliamentarian (par-li-men-tā/ri-an) n. Long Parliament.

Long Parliament.

parliamentary (pår-li-men'ta-ri) a. peraccording to the established rules of, parliament,
parlour (pår-lur) n. a room in a house which
room; orig. a room for private conversation.

Parmelia (pår-më-li-a) n. [G. parmë, shield] a
genus of lichons.

Parmesan (pår-me-zan') a. of, or relating to,
mesan cheese.

mesan cheese.

Parnassia (par-nasti-a) n. [Parnassus] a genus of beautiful plants; grass of Parnassus.

Parnassus.

Parnassian (pār-nasiyan) a. pertaining to Parnassus, a mountain in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

parochial (partō ki-al) a. [L. parochialis] of, or thought, tasto, feeling, etc.

parochialism (partō ki-al-izm) n. parochial parochialism (partō ki-al-izm) n. parochial parochialism.

ness; provincialism.

ness; provincialism.

parodic, parodical (pa-rod'ik, -i-kal) a. in parodic, parodical (the form of parody. parody.

parody (par'u-dist) n. one that writes a parody.

parody (par'u-dist) n. [G. parōdia, a song sung para, beside, and ōdc, a song a burlesque composition in imitation of a scrious one;—v.t. to turn into a parody; to burlesque in verse.

parol (pa-rōl') n. oral declaration; pleadings in a parole (pa-rōl') n. [F. fr. L. parabola, a parable, a given by a prisoner of war not to escape from, or serve against, his captors until properly ransomed or exchanged; a password given to officers of the guard.

Datonomasia (par-u-nu-mā'si-a) n. [G. para,

paronomasia (par-u-nu-mā:si-ṣ) n. (G. para, pas) paronomasia (par-u-nu-mā:si-ṣ) n. (G. para, pas) upon words; a rhetorical figure in which words allied in sound are used antithetically.

paronym (partu-nim) n. a paronymous word. paronymous (pa-ron4-mus) a. having the same derivation; having a similar sound, but different in orthography and meaning, as hair and hure. paroquet, parroquet (par-u-ket) n. See parrakeet.

parotid (pa-rot-id) n. [G. para, beside, and ous, the ear;—a. situated near the ear.

parotiditis, parotitis (paroti-iditis, parparotiditis, parotiditis, parotidis), parotitis (paroti-iditis, parparoxysm (par-uk-sizm) n. [G. ozrus, sharp] a fit of a disease; convulsion.

paroxysmal (par-uk-siz-mal) a. pertaining to, caused, or marked by, paroxysm. parquet (par-ket) n. [F.] the ground-floor of a orchestra; parouetry. orchestra; parquetry.

parquetry (parket-ri) n. [F. parqueter, to inlay a wooden floor] mosaic in wood; --v.i. to form in parquetry.

Darr (pår) n. [Etym. doubtful] a young salmon.

parrakeet (par-a-ket) n. [Sp. periquito] a small parrot with a long tail.
parricidal (par-i-sī-dal) a. pertaining to par-

parricide (par-i-sīd) n. [L. pater, father, and caedere, kill] one that murders a parent or one to whom reverence is due; the murder itself.

due; the murder itself.

parrot (par'ut) n. [F. perrot,
pierrot, "little Peter,"
a nickname given to the bird] a
climbing bird with splendid plumage,
remarkable for its power of imitating
the human voice; a chatterer; one that repeats the sentiments of another:—v.i. to talk like a parrot; to repeat
by rote. Parrot-coal, coal that crepitates in burning.
Parrot-fish, a fish named from its colour and shape of jaw.

DATFOLTY (par-ut-ri) n. servile imitation.

parry (pari) v. [F. parer, to ward off, fr. L. parare, to prepare to ward off; to evade.

parse (parz) v.t. [L. pars, a part) to name the parts of speech in a sentence, and show their relations.

Parsi (par-se') n. [Per.] an adherent in India of Originally the Parsis came from Persian religion.

Originally the Parsis came from Persia.

Parsiism (par-se-jam) n. the religion and customs of the Parsis.

parsimonious (par-si-mō-ni-us) a. sparing in expenditure; frugal to excess; niggardly.

niggardly.

parsimoniously (par-si-mō'ni-us-li) adv. in parsimonious manner; sparingly.

parsimoniousness (par-si-mō'ni-us-nes) n. state of being parsimonious; niggardliness.

parsimony (par-si-mu-ni) n. [L. fr. parcus, sparing] sparingness in the expenditure of means

parsley (parslip) n. [G. petros, rock, and selinon, parsley] a culinary plant yielding a drug.

parsnip (parslip) n. [L. pastinum, two-forked dibble] a plant with edible root.

parson (parsn) n. [L. persona, a person] the incumbent of a parish; a clergyman. parsonage (parsnn.i) n. the house and glebe belonging to a parish for the use of

parsonage belonging to a parish for the use of the minister; residence of a parson.

parsonic (par-son-ixl.) a. of, or pertaining to, a parson; clerical.

Parsonsia (par-son-ixl.a) n. [Dr. Parsons] a genus of vines with twining shrubs.

part (part) n. [L. pars, partis] a distinct portion, piece, or fragment, of a whole; a component; an essential element; an organ; a proportional quantity; an equal constituent; division; share; lot; concern; interest; side; faction; role; a welody in a harmonic piece;—pl. accomplishments; faculties;—v.t. to divide; to distribute; to share; to sunder; to intervene betwixt, as combatants;—v.t. to separate; to go asunder; to take leave; to part with; to give up. Parts of speech, the classes of words. Part song, a vocal composition for two or more voices without accompaniment (Mus.). two or more voices without accompaniment [Mus.].

partake (pár-tāk') v.t. [E. part and take] to have portion, or share, in common with others; to have something of the properties, nature, or office.

partaker (pár-tāk'ker) n. one that has or takes a part; a sharer.

parterre (pár-tāk'n. [F. par, on, and terre, earth] an ornamental arrangement of beds in a flower-garden; the pit of a theatre.

parthenogenesis (pár-the-nō-jen'e-sis) n. genesis, production] reproduction without sexual union.

Parthian (pár-thi-an) a. of, or pertaining to, partial (pár-shal) a. [L. pars, partis, part] affecting to favour unreasonably; [Bot.] secondary.

partially (pár-shal-ial-ib) n. the quality of being partially (pár-shal-ial) adv. in part; in a partial partially (pár-shal-ial) adv. in part; in a partial

partially (partshal-i) adv. in part; in a partial manner.

partially 'manner.' me partic. In partic. In partially 'manner.' partibility (pár-ti-bil'i-ti) n. susceptibility of division, partition, or severance.

partible (pár-ti-bl) a. [L. fr. partire, divide] divisible; separable.

participant (pár-tis-i-pāt) n. one that participate (pár-tis-i-pāt) v.t. [L. participare, participate (pár-tis-i-pāt) v.t. [L. participare, part, and capere, to take] to share in ;—v.i. to partake.

participation (pár-tis-i-pā-bun) n. state of sharing in common with others.

participator (pár-tis-i-pā-tur) n. one that partakes with another.

participial (pár-ti-sip-i-al) a. having the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle.

a participle

participle.

participally (parti-sipi-ql-i) adv. in the manner of a participle.

participle (parti-si-pl) n. one of the infinite forms of the verb.

particle (parti-kl) n. ll. dim. of pars, partis, a part of speech not inflected.

particular (partik-ū-lar) a. relating to a part, or peculiar; specific; special; singular; minute in details; precise; nice in taste; fastidious; n. a single point or circumstance; a detail. In particular, specially.

particularism (partik-ū-lar-izm) n. attention to one's own special interests; a telological dogma that divine grace has a special efficacy only for the elect.

particularist (partik-ū-lar-ist) n. an advocate

particularist (partik-ū-lar-ist) n. an advocate of particularism.
particularity (partik-ū-lar-isi) n. quality of being particular.

particularization (partik-ū-lar-i-zā/shun)
particularize (partik-ū-lar-iz)v.t. toenumerate
in detail; to specify;—v.i. to be attentive to particulars or details.

particularly (partik'ū-lar-li) adv. in a particular manner; especially.

particulate (partik'ū-lāt) a. of, pertaining to, or resembling, particles.

DAFTIM (pår²tīm) adv. [L.] in part.

parting (parting) n. act of dividing; a separation; Parting-cup, a drinking-

parting leave-taking. Parting-cup, a drinking-cup with two handles on opposite sides.

partisan (parti-zan) n. [F. fr. L. partiri, to part] an adherent to a party or faction; a soldier sent out on a special enterprise. —a. adherent to a faction; engaged in special enterprise.

partisan, partizan (parti-zan) n. [O.F.] soldier armed with this weapon.

partisanship (parti-zan-ship) n. adherence to a party.

partite (partis) a. divided nearly to the base partition (partish-un) n. division; separation; wall; division of an estate, etc., into severalty:—v.t. to divide into shores; to divide by walls.

partitive (parti-tiv) n. a word expressing partition; a distributive;—a. denoting a part. partitively (parti-tivli) adv. in a partitive manner.

partly (part'li) adv. in part; in some measure.

partner (part-ner) n. [O.F. fr. L. pars, partis, part] a partner partaker; an associate; a member of a partnership; one that dances with another; a husband or wife. partnership (partner-ship) n. participation with another; association of persons for proceeding husband. sons for prosecuting business.

partridge (partrif) n. (!. perdix] a small game bird. partridge

wood, a variegated tropical wood, esteemed for cabinet work.

parturient (partū-ri-ent) a. parturient (L. fr. parere, produce) bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young; prolific. parturition (partu-rish-un) n. act of bring-



partition n. act of bringparty (parti) n. [O.F. partie, fr. I. partire, pp.
party (partitus, divide] a number of persons united
in opinion; side; cause; an accessory; a company
invited; a social assembly; a small number of troops
despatched on special service; a litigant;—u. of, or
belonging to, a party or faction; [Her.] parted—used of a
field. Party-coloured, variegated. Party-jury, a jury
half natives, half foreigners. Party-spirited, having
the spirit of party. Party-wall, a wall separating
adjoining premises.

parvenu (parve-nū) n. [F. fr. L. pervenire, to arrive] an upstart.

parvis (parvis) n. [O.F., a porch fr. root of paradise] the area round a church; a room over the church porch for a school, etc.; a church porch.

pas (pa) n. [F.] step; dance. Take the pas of, precede.

paschal (paskal) a. [L. fr. H. pasach, pass over]
paschal (paskal) a. [L. fr. H. pasach, pass over]
paschal (paschaw, pascha) n. [Per.] a Turkish official
of high rank.
paschalic (paschaw-lik, pascha-lik) n. the jurisdiction of a pascha.

pashm (pashm) n. [Per.] a wool obtained in Tibet. pasigraphy (pa-sig-ra-fi) n. [G. pas, all, and graphein, write] a system of writing

for universal use.

for universal use.

Pasitelean (pas-i-tē'le-an) a. of, or pertaining to, a school of Greek sculpture founded by Pasiteles, in Rome.

pasma (pas-ma) n. [G. passein, to sprinkle] a powder for sprinkling.

pasque-flower (pask-flou-er) n. [H. pasach, to passover] a plant with large, purple flowers.

pasquin, pasquinade 'pas' kwin, -kwi-quino, a witty Roman cobbler] a lampoon; a satire; -v.t. to lampoon.

pass (pas) v.t. [F. fr. L. passus, a step] to go by, beyond, over, through, etc.; to spend; to disregard; to surpass; to exceed; to be accepted by; to cause to move or go; to transfer; to pronounce; to sanction; to ratify; to circulate; to undergo successfully; to send through; —v.t. to go; to move; to be transferred from one state to another; to go through; to vanish; to die; to elapse; to undergo examination successfully; to happen; to be accepted; to circulate; to go unheeded or neglected; to accepted; to circulate; to go unheeded or neglected; to thrust;—n. a passage; a way, csp. a narrow and difficult way; a passport; a thrust; condition; conjuncture; successful result from a test. Pass-book, a book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit; a bankbook. Pass-key, a master-key; a latch key. Pass-ticket, a free ticket of admission, as to an exhibition. To come to pass, to happen. To pass on, to proceed.

passable (pas'a-bl) \(\alpha \). capable of being passed, admissible.

passably (pas'a-bli) adv. in a passable manner; passade (pa-såd') n. a thrust; a turn or course of a horse backward or forward.

passage (pas'ij) n. [F. fr. Low L. passare, to pass] act, time, or right of passing; journey; voyage; way or course of transit; entrance or exit; vestibule; fare; incident; part of a book, etc.; paragraph;

formal enactment; an encounter.

passant (pas-ant) a. walking—applied to an animal on a shield.

passé (pas-sā') a. [F.] past one's best; nearly out of date.

passementerie (pas-men-te-rē') n. [F.] passenger (pas-en-jer) n. a traveller, esn. by

passe-partout (pas-par-too') n. [F. fr. L. per, through, and totus, all] a master-key ; a picture frame.

Dasser (pas'er) n. one that passes.

passer (pas-er) n. one that passes.

passerine (pas-er-in) a. [L. fr. passer, sparrow]

passibility (pas-i-bil-i-ti) n. quality of being

passible (pas-i-bil-a. [L. fr. pati, pp. passus, suffer]

susceptible of feeling or suffering, or of

impressions from external agents.

Passiflora (pas-i-fi0-ra) n. [L.] a genus of

climbing herbs.

passing (pas-i-g) n. the act of moving by or on;

a. that now happening; current; fleeting; notable;

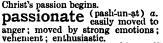
extraordinary. Passing-bell, the bell rung at the hour

of death to obtain prayers for the departing soul.

Passing-note, a discordant note melodiously combined

with the essential ones. with the essential ones.

passion (pash'un) n. [F. fr. L. pati, pp. passus, csp. the last sufferings of the Saviour; emotion; strong feeling; wrath; ardent affection; eager desire; object of ardent desire. Passion-flower, a plant of the genus Passifora. Passion play, a representation of Christ's passion. Passion-week, the week immediately preceding Easter, in which the commemoration of Christ's passion begins.





passionately (pash'-un-at-li) adv. in a passionate manner.

passionateness (pash-un-at-nes) n. state of being passionate.

passionist (pash-un-ist) n. a nember of a Roman Catholic order pledged to commemo-

passionist Catholic order piedged to commented rate the passion of Christ.

passionless (pash'un-les) a. void of passion; of a calm temper.

passive (pas-iv)a. suffering; receiving impressions; submissive.

passively (pas-iv-li) adv. in a passive manner; like a passive verb.

passiveness (pas-iv-nes) a. the quality of being passive.

passivity (pa-siv-i-ti) n. passiveness.

passman (pas'man) n. a student that obtains his degree without honours.

passover (pas-5-ver) n. a feast of the Jews to commemorate the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Israelites; the sacrifice offered at the feast; the paschal lamb.

passport (pas-port) n. [F. fr. passer, to pass, and port, port] a document ensuring protection, or granting permission to pass.

password (pas-wurd) n. a word to distinguish friend from enemy.

past (past) a. not present or future; elapsed; ended;—
past n. a former state; bygone times;—adv. by; along;
—prep. beyond; after; exceeding; out of the reach of.

paste (past) n. [O.F. fr. G. passein, sprinkle] a soft
prepared for pies, etc.; a fine glass to imitate gems; a
mineral substance in which other minerals are found,

embedded :—v.t. to unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste

pasteboard (past-bord) n. a stiff, thick paper;—
pasteboard (past-bord) n. a stiff, thick paper;—
pastel (past-tel) n. [F. fr. L. dim. of pastus, food] a
pastern (past-tern) n. [pasture] the part of a
horse's leg between the fetlock joint and

the hoof.

Pasteurism (pas-ter-izm) n. [Pasteur] method of inoculation devised by Pasteur.

Pasteurization (pas-ter-i-zā-shun) n. pre-serving of fermented liquids by heating.

Pasteurize (pas-ter-īz) v.t. to subject to the process of Pasteurism or Pasteurization; to sterilize fermented liquors.

pasticcio, pastiche [lt.] a medley; a pic-

pasticcio, pastiche [la.] a medley; a picture in the style of another.

pastil, pastille (pas-til, pas-tūl') n. [L. pas-pastus, food] an aromatic substance burned for cleansing and scenting a room; an aromatic lozenge.

pastime (pas-tim) n. [E. pass and time] that which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably; recreation; diversion.

pastor (pas-tur) n. [L. fr. pascere, pp. pastus, feed] a minister of the gospel.

pastoral (pas-tur) a pertaining to shepherds or rural life; relating to the cure of souls, or the office of pastor;—n. a poem describing rural life; an idyl; a bucolic; a pastoral letter; a pastorale pastorale (pas-to-ra-la) n. a cantata on rustic pastorale infe.

pastoralism (pas'tu-ral-izm) n. rural character. pastorally (pas'tu-ral-i) adv. in a pastoral manner.

pastorate (pasturat) n. office or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor; term of a pastor's office; the body of pastors in a district.

pastorship (pastur-ship) n. office or rank of pastor, (pastur-ship) n. office or rank of pastor, (pasteri) n. [paste] articles of food made chiefly of paste, as pies, tarts, etc. Pastry-cook, one whose occupation is to make and sell pastry.

pasturable (pas'tūr-a-bl) a. fit for pasture.

pasturage (pas-tūr-ij) n. the business of feeding or grazing cattle; pasture.

pasture (pas-tūr) n. [F. fr. L. pascere, pp. pastus, feed] grass for the food of cattle; ground

on which cattle graze; -v.t. to feed on grass; to supply grass for food; -v.i. to graze.

pastureless (pastur-les) a. devoid of pasture.

pasty (pās'ti) n. [paste] a pie inclosed in paste;—a. nade of, or like, paste.

pat (pat) n. [fr. pat, to strike gently] a small mass, as of butter beat into shape.

pat (pat) a. [Etym. doubtful] exactly suitable; fit;—the fingers or hand;—v.t. to strike gently with the fingers or hand;—v.t. to strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap.

patagium (pat-a-jī'um) n. [L.] the wing-like patagium (pat-a-jī'um) n. [L.] the wing-like which bats, etc., support themselves in the air.

Patagonian (pat-a-gō'ni-an) a. of, or pertaining to, Patagonia, in South America;

—n. an Indian dwelling in Patagonia, in South America;

patamar (pat-a-mār). [E. Ind.] a coasting-vessel of Bombay and Ceylon.

patavinity (pat-a-vin'i-ti) n. [L. Patavium, of Livy; the use of provincial words.

patch (pach) n. [Etym. doubtful] a piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it; a similar piece; a small piece of silk on the face to heighten beauty; a plot of ground;—u.t. to mend with a patch or pieces; to repair clumsily; to adorn, as the face, with a patch; to compose in a hasty or irregular way.

Datcher (pach'er) n. one that patches or botches.

patcher (pach'er) n. one that patches or botches. Datchiness (pach-i-nes) n. state of being patchy.

patchouli (pa-chóó'li) n. [E. Ind.] an herb furnishing a valued perfume; the perfume itself.

patchwork (pach-wurk) n. work composed of pieces sewed together; anything of ill-adapted parts.

patchy (pach'i) a. full of patches.

pâté (pâ'tā) n. [cf. pasty] a small pasty. Pâté de foie gras, pasty of fat goose liver.

pate (pat) n. [O.F.] the head; the top of the head.

pate (pá-tā) n. [F.] a kind of platform.

patella (pa-tel'a) n. [L. fr. G. patanē, plate] a small patellar (pa-tel'ar) a. of, or pertaining to, the patellar (pa-tel'ar) a. of, or pertaining to, the

Datellite (pat'e-līt) n. a fossil limpet.

patern (patern) n. [G. patané] the plate on which the consecrated bread in the eucharist is placed.

patent (patent, patent) a. [L. patere, ppr. patens, patentis, be open jopen; evident; manifest; spreading; open to public perusal, as letters patent; appropriated by letters patent;—n. an official grant conferring a title or other privilege; a deed securing to a person, for a term of years, the exclusive right to an invention;—v.t. to grant or secure a patent. Patent-leather, varnished leather. Patent-rolls, record of letters patent. Patent-yellow, pigment obtained from mixing litharge and salt. mixing litharge and salt

patentee (pā-ten-tē', pat-en-tē') n. one that has a patente (pā-ten-tē', pat-en-tē') n. one that has a patera (pat-e-ra) n. [L. fr. patere, to lie open] a shallow dish; a flat ornament in relief. paterfamilias (pā-ter-fa-mili-as) n. [L.] father of a family.

paternal (pa-ter-na) n. [L. pater, father] pertainpaternal (pa-ter-na) n. [L. pater, father] paternal paternally (pa-ter-ina) adv. in a paternal paternal (pa-ter-ina) n. paternal patern

paternity (pa-ter-ni-ti) n. relation of a father to his ofispring; authorship.

paternoster (pā-ter-nos-ter, pat-er-nos-ter) n.

a rosary used by Roman Catholics in devotion.

path (pāth) n. [A.S.] a way, course, or track; a narrow way beaten by foot; course of action, conduct or nweadure.

conduct, or procedure

pathetic, pathetical (pa-thet-ik, -i-kal) suffering affecting or moving the tender emotions. pathetically (pa-thet-i-kal-i) adv. in a pathetic manner.

pathless (path-les) a. destitute of paths; untrodden. pathogenetic, pathogenic (path-u-

-jeu'-ik) a. producing disease

pathogeny (pa-thoj-e-ni) n. [G. pathos, disease]
pathogeny (pa-thoj-e-ni) n. [G. pathos, disease]
pathognomonic (pa-thog-nu-mon-ik) a.
characteristic of disease. pathognomy (pa-thog-nu-mi) n. [G. pathos, passion, and enomon, a judge] the science of the signs of the human passions.

pathologic, pathological (path-u-loj-ka)

pathologic, pathological (harmonical pathology. pathology. pathology. pathology. pathology (pathology. pathology (pathology. [n. [G. logos, speech] the pathology (pathology. n. [G. logos, speech] the pathos (pathos) n. deep feeling; power or quality of exciting tender emotions. pathway (pathwa) n. a narrow path; a course or method of action. patience (pathens) n. the state or quality of being patient. patient (pathens, suffer] suffering with meekness and submission; calmly submissive; persevering; expectant with calmness or without discontent; not hasty; —n. a person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; a person under medical treatment.

patiently (pā'shent-li) adv. in a patient manner; with calmness. patina (pa-te-na, pati-na) n. [L. fr. G. patanē, patio (pati-io) n. [Sp. fr. L. spatium, space] and uncovered inclosure connected with a house.

patly (pat-li) adv. fitly; exactly.

patness (pat-nes) n. fitness; suitableness.

patness (pat-nes) n. ntness; surgoneness.

patois (pat-waw) n. [R. fr. L. patria, native country] a provincial form of speech.

patriarch (pā-tri-ārk) n. [L. fr. G. patēr, father, and archein, to rule] the father and ruler of a family, esp. in Biblical history; the highest dignitary in the Eastern church; a venerable old man.

patriarchal (pā-tri-ār-kat) a. relating or subject to a patriarch; venerable.

patriarchate (pā-tri-ār-kat) n. office, dignity, jurisdiction, or residence, of a

patriarchism (pā'tri-ār-kizn) n. government by a patriarch.
patriarchy (pā'tri-ār-ki) n. a community under the jurisdiction of a patriarch; the jurisdiction itself.

patrician (pa-trish'an) a. of high birth; senatorial; noble; n. a person of high birth; a

patriciate (pa-trish'i-āt) n. the status of a patrician; the patrician order; the period of office of a patrician.

patrimonial (patri-mō-ni-al) a. pertaining to a patrimonially (patri-mō-ni-al-i) adv. by inheritance.

patrimony (patrinu-ni) n. [L. patrimonium, herited from one's ancestors; a church estate or revenue. patriot (patriut, patriut) n. one that loves his country, and zealously maintains its interests; -a. patriotic.

patriotic (pa-tri-ot'ik, pat-ri-ot'ik) a. full of patriotism.

patriotically (pā-tri-ot-i-kal-i, pat-ri-ot-i-kal-i) patriotics (pā-tri-ut-izm, pat-ri-ut-izm) n. love of country; desire to serve one's

patristic (pa-tris'tik) a. pertaining to the fathers patristic of the Christian church;—n.pl. the branch of church history that treats of the lives and doctrines of the early fathers.

patrol (pa-trol) n. [O.F.] a marching round of a guard to secure the safety, as of a camp or town; the guard or constable that goes the rounds;—v.t. to go round about, as a patrol.

patron (pā-trun) n. [L. fr. pater, patris, father] patron (pā-trun) n. [L. fr. pater, patris, father] had freed his slave, but retained some rights over him after his emancipation; a man of distinction under whose

his emancipation; a man of distinction under whose protection another has placed himself; a protector; an advocate; a defender; a quardian saint; one that has the gift and disposition of a benefice.

patronage (patrun-ij, patrun-ij) n. special countenance or support; guardianship; advowson.

Patroness (pā-trun-es) n. a female patron.

patronize (pā-trun-īz, pat-run-īz) v.t. to act as superior towards; to frequent, as a customer.

patronizer (pā'trun-ī-zer, pat'run-ī-zer) n. one that patronizes.

patronizer that patronizes.

patronizingly (patrun-1-zing-li, patrun-I-zing-li) adv. condescendingly.

patronymic (patru-nint-ik) n. (G. patr. father, and coma. name) a name derived from that of a parent or ancestor; a family name; a. derived from, or expressing, the name of ancestors.

patroon (patroon) n. [D.] an owner of land with manorial privileges and right to entail.

patten (paten) n. [F.] a clog supported on an iron ring; the base of a column.

patter (pater) v. i. [frequentative of pat] to strike, as drops of water or hail falling in quick

succession; to make a noise, as the sound of quick, short steps;—n. a quick succession of small sounds.

patter (pat'er) v.t. [fr. pater-noster] to speak rapidly and indistinctly:—v.t. to pray: to talk glibly. pattern (pat'ern) n. [F. fr. L., of. patron) a model proposed for imitation; a specimen; a shape to direct the cutting of cloth, etc.; figure or style of correspond avocation. ornamental execution.

patty (pat'i) n. [F. pate] a little pie.

patulous (pat-ū-lus) a. [L. patere, lie open] gaping; [Bot.] spreading.
paucity (paw-si-ti) n. [L. paucus, few, little] fewness; exiguity.

paul See pawl

pauldron (pawl'drun) n. [O.F. espalle, the shoulder] armour of the shoulder.

Pauline (pawlin) a. pertaining to St. Paul or his writings.

Pauline writings.

Paulinism (paw-lin-izm) n. the doctrines of St. Paul.

Paulinism (paw-lin-izm) n. the doctrines of St. Paul.

Paunch (pansh, pawnsh) n. [L. pantex, panticis] the belly; the runen.

Pauper (paw-per) n. [L., poor] a poor person, esp. one supported by public provision.

Pauperism (paw-per-izm) n. state of being a pauperism (paw-per-izm) n. state of being a pauperism.

Pauperize (paw-per-iz) n.t. to reduce to pauperism.

Pause (pawz) n. [G. pauein, make to cease] a temporary stop or rest; cessation; hesitation; a break in writing or speaking; a character (), to indicate that the tone is to be prolonged; -v.t. to make a short stop; to cease for a time; tarry; hesitate.

Pausingly (paw-zing-li) adv. with pauses; deliberately.

Pavan paven (pav-an, pav-en) n. [Padua] s

pavan, paven (paven, paven) n. [Padua] s pavan, paven (paven, paven) v.t. [L. pavine, strike, heat] to form a paven (paven) v.t. [L. pavine, strike, heat] to form a paven (paven) v.t. [a. pavine, strike, heat] to form a paven (paven) v.t. [a. pavine, strike, heat] to form a paven (paven) v. [paven] v. [a. paven floor or footpaven) v. [paven] v. [pave with tents or pavilions.

paving (pū'ving) n. pavement; construction of streets, etc.

pavior, pavier (pā/vi-ur, -er) n. a paver.

pavise (pavis) n. [F. fr. Pavia, in Italy] a shield for the whose body.

pavon (paviun) n. [L. pavo, a peacock] a small triangular flag attached to a lance.

pavonian, pavonine (pā-vō'-nī-an, pav'-u-nīn) a. belonging to, or resembling, a peacock.

Pavy's disease (pā/viz di-zēz') n. intermittent

paw (paw) n. [O.F.] the foot of an animal having claws; the hand (in contempt);—v.t. to handle awkwardly or coarsely;—v.t. to scrape with the fore foot. pawkily (paw'ki-li) adv. in a pawky manner.

pawkiness (paw-ki-nes) n. cunning; archness.

pawky (paw'ki) a. [Etym. doubtful] cunning; sy; sarch.

pawl (pawi) n. [F. fr. L. palus, a stake] a short bar to check the backward revolution of a windlass, etc.: a catch.

pawn (pawn) n. [F.] goods deposited as security for money borrowed; a pledge;—v.t. to pledge. At pawn, in pawn, pledged; not available.

Pawi and ratchet-

pawn (pawn) n. [L. pes, pedis, wheel. foot] a piece of the lowest rank in chess. pawnbroker (pawn-bro-ker) n. one that lends money on goods pledged.

pawnbroking (pawn'brō-king) n. the business of a pawnbroker.

pawnee (paw-nē) n. one to whom a pawn is delivered as security.

Pawnee (paw-nē) n. [Amer. Ind.] member of an Indian tribe;—a. of, or pertaining to,

Dawner (paw'ner) n. one that pawns.

pax (paks) n. [L., peace] an osculatory.

paxwax (paks waks) n. [M.E. fcxwax, fr. A.S. fcx, hair, and weaxin, to grow] a strong, stiff cartilage on the neck of cattle, etc.

pay (a) v.t. [L. pax, pasis, peace] to discharge one's obligations to; to compensate; to requite; to hand over; to render; to punish; —v.i. to recompense; to be remunerative;—n. compensation; wages. Paylill, a bill showing the amounts to be paid to workmen, mil, a bill showing the amounts to be paid to workmen, etc. Pay-day, the day on which wages are to be paid, or debts discharged. Pay-office, an office where payment is made of public debts, official salaries, etc. Pay-roll, pay-bill. To pay for, to atone for. To pay off, to recompense and discharge; to fall to leeward. To pay out, to chastise thoroughly; to slacken, as a line. To pay the piper, to pay the expense.

pay (pā) vt. [F fr. L. picare, to pitch] to pitch the seams of a ship.

payable (pā-a-bi) a. capable of being paid; justly (lue.

payable (ne. payer) n. the person named in a bill to whom the amount is to be paid.

payer (pā-er) n. one that pays; the person named in a bill to whom payer (pā-er) n. one that pays; the person named in a bill who is directed to pay the holder.

paymaster (pā-mās-ter) n. one appointed to pay to pay the officer and men of a regiment.

payment (pā-mat) n. act of paying; discharge of a debt; recompense; chastisement.

paynim, painim (pā-nim) n. [O.F. fr. L. paynim, paynim, painim (pā-nim) n. [O.F. fr. L. paynim, painim (pā-nim) n. [O.F. fr. L. paynim, paynim, painim (pā-nim) n. [O.F. fr. L. paynim, pa

paysage (pā'sij) n. [F. pays, country] landscape.

Payta bark (pā-ta bārk) n. [P. pays, country] nausscape. Payta bark (pā-ta bārk) n. [Payta, Peru] a pale cinchona-bark.

pea (pē) n. [L. pisum] a leguminous plant and its fruit, cultivated for food. Pea-ore, a kind of brown hematite. Pea-stone, pisolite.

peace (pēs) n. [L. pax, pacis] calm; repose; mmunity from war or hostilities; absence of disturbance; quietness of mind; tranquillity; harmony; reconciliation. Peace-offering, in the Mosaic ritual, an offering to express thanks to God. Peace-offeer, a civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace. officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace.

Peace-party, a party against war.

peaceable (pc-sa-bl) a. peaceful; disposed to peace.

peaceableness (pē'sa-bl-nes) n. state of being peaceable; quietness.

peaceably (pē'sa-bli) adv. in a peaceable manner; quietly.

peacebreaker (pēs-bra-ker) n. a person that disturbs the public peace.

peaceful (pēs-fool) a. possessing peace; free from war, tumult, or commotion; pacific; mild; undisturbed.

mild; undisturbed. (pēs-fool-i) adv. in a peaceful manner; peacefully (quietly. peacefulness (pēs-fool-nes) n. the quality or condition of being peaceful. peacemaker (pēs-mā-ker) n. one that makes peace (pēch) n. (L. persicum) a tree and its fruit, of or beetle, whose lavve work into peach-trees. Peach-colour, the pale-red colour of the peach. Peach-yellows, a disease affecting the cultivated peach.

peach (pēch) v.i. [impeach] to inform against.

peachick (pē'chik) n. the young of the peacock. peachwort (pēch'-wurt) n. a plant, lady's thumb. peachy (pē'chi) a. like, or characteristic of, a

peacock (pc kok) n. [L. pavo] a beautiful bird, remarkable for spreading its long rump feathers erect into a disk. Peacock-fish, a beautiful fish of the European seas. peafowl (pē'foul) n. a peacock or peahen.

peahen (pē'hen) n. the hen of the peacock.

pea-jacket (pč. jak-et) n. of coat, and E. jucket a thick woollen

or coat, and E. Jucket a trick woollen jacket worm by seamen.

Peak (pek) n. [Ir.] the pointed end of any thing, esp. the sharp top of a hill; the upper corner of a sail extended by a gaff; the extremity of the gaff;—v.t. to raise a gaff obliquely to the mast;—v.t. to look sickly or thin,

Peaked (pekt) u. pointed; ending in a point;

looking sickly or thin.

peaky (pē-ki) a. consisting of peaks; like a peak.

peal (pēl) n. [appeal] a loud sound, or succession of harmonious bells; the changes rung upon them;—v.t. to celebrate;—v.i. to sound loudly.

pean See pæan.

peanut (pē'nut) n. the ground-nut.

pear (pār) n. [L. pirum] a tree yielding delicious fruit; the fruit itself.

pearl (perl) n. [F.] a hard, smooth, lustrous substance, usually roundish, found in several molluscs, particularly the

pearl oyster; something very precious; a jewel; something round and clear, as a drop of water

round and clear, as a drop of water or dew; a pearl-cye; a variety of printing type, in size between ruby and diamond; -v.t. to set in, or adorn with, pearls; -v.t. to assume a rounded form. Pearl-diver, one that dives for pearls. Pearl-cye, a white speck on the eye; cataract. Pearl-cyed, having a pearl-eye. Pearl-fishery, the ground where pearls are dived for; the business of diving for pearls. Pearl-cyster, the oyster that yields pearls. Pearl-powder, a powder made from nitrate of bismuth, used as a cosmetic or in enamelling. Pearl-spar, a variety of dolomite. Pearlenamelling. **Pearl-spar**, a variety of dolomite. **Pearl-white**, pearl-powder.

pearlash (perl'ash) n. impure carbonate of potash. pearl-barley (perl'bar-li) n. [peeled barley] barley with the skin ground off. pearliness (per-li-nes) n. state of being pearly.

pearling (per-ling) n. process of stripping off the husk of grain; occupation of pearl-fishing. pearlstone (perl'ston) n. a variety of obsidian.

pearlwort (perl'wurt) n. a plant once believed to cure pearl-eye.

pearly (per'li) a. abounding in. or resembling, pearls; clear; translucent.

peasant (pez-ant) n. [O.F. fr. L. pagus, a district]
a rural labourer; a rustic;—a. rural.

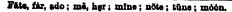
peasantry (pez-ant-ri) n. peasants collectively. peascod, peasecod (pēz-kod) n. the pod of the pea.

Dease (pēz) n.pl. peas collectively.

peat (pēt) n. [Etym. doubtful] a decomposed vegetable substance, used for fuel. Peat-bog,
peat-moss, a fen producing peat.
peaty (pēti) a. composed of, or
peba (pē ba) n. [S. Amer.] a kind
pebble (peb'l) n. [A.S.] a small,
roundish stone; transparent and colourless rock-crystal:

parent and colourless rock-crystal; an agate; a large size of gunpowder.





pebbled, pebbly (pebbles, pebblin a full of pebbling (pebbling) n the act of producing a rough grain on leather.

Debrine (peb'rin) n. [F.] a disease of the silkworm.

pedrine (pedrin) n. [F.] a disease of the silkworm.

pecan (pē-kān', pē-kān') n. [Sp.] a hickory yielding

sweet fruit; the fruit itself.

peccability (pek-a-bil'a: ti) n.

peccable (pek-a-bil n. [L. peccare,

sin] liable to sin.

peccadillo (pek-a-dil'a) n. a slight

peccancy (pek-a-si) n. the quality

of being peccant; offence,

peccant (pek-ant-a) n. sinning; mor
peccantly (pek-ant-li) adv. sin
peccary (pek-a-ri) n. [Caribbean] a

Pecan leaf.

peccary (nek'a-ri) n. [Caribbean] a Pecan leaf.

peck (pek) n. [pick] the fourth part of a bushel; a

yeth any thing pointed; to pick up with the beak, or

with any thing pointed; to pick up with the beak, or

pecker (pek'er) n. one that, or that which, pecks;

pecker a woodpecker; spirit; courage.

peckhamite (pek'am-īt) n. [Peckham, Ameri
and magnesium.

and magnesium.

and magnesium.

Pecten (pek-ten) n. [L., comb] a genus of bivalves, (pecten) a vascular membrane on the eyes of birds.

pectic (pek-tik) a. [G. pēgnunai, make fast] congealing; denoting pectin, n. a jelly obtained from ripe fruits.

pectinate (pek-ti-nat) a. [L. pecten, comb] like

Dectinite (pek-ti-nīt) n. a fossil pecten.

pectolite (pek'tu-lit) n. [1. pecten, comb, and a mineral, chiefly silicate of calcium.

pectoral (pek'tu-ral) a. [I. pectus, pectoris, pectoris, preast) pertaining to the breast;—n. a breastplate; a vestment worn by the Jewish high priest; a pectoral fin; a medicine to cure lung complaints.

pectoriloquy (pek-tō-ril-ō-kwi) n. [L. loqui, pecture in auscultation of the chest.

pectose (pek-tos) a. [pectic] a substance, insoluble in water, found in unripe fruits.

pectous (pek-tus) a. consisting of, or relating to, pectose or pectin.

peculate (pek-ū-lūt) v.i. [L. peculium, property]

Deculation (pek-ū-lā-shun) n. embezzlement.

peculator (pek-u-la-tur) n. one that peculates.

peculiar (pē-kūl'yar) a. belonging solely or especially to: appropriate: particular; special; singular;—n. in English canon law, a particular parish or church having jurisdiction within itself.

peculiarity (pē-kū-li-ar-i-ti) n. quality of being peculiarity (pē-kū-li-ar-i-ti) n. dv. in a peculiar peculiarity.

peculiarity (pē-kū-li-ar-i-ti) n. dv. concerning

pecuniarily (pē-kū'ni-a-ri-li) adv. concerning money matters.

pecuniary (pē-kū'ni-a-ri)a. [L. pecunia, money, fr. pecus, cattle] relating to, or con-

sisting of, money.

pedagogic, pedagogical (ped-a-coj' suiting or balanging to a pedagogical ik, i-kul) a. suiting, or belonging to, a pedagogue;—n.pl. pedagogy.

pedagogism (ped-a-gog-izm) n. occupation or characteristics of a pedagogue. pedagogue (ped-a-gog) n. [G. pais, paidos, poly, and agein, lead] a teacher of children; a schoolmaster; a pedantic teacher.

pedagogy (ped'a-goj-i) n. science of teaching. pedal (ped'al) a. [L. pes, pedis, foot] pertaining to a foot, or to a pedal in music;—n.

something to transmit motion from the foot; a foot-lever to modify the tone or swell of a musical instrument.

pedale (pē-dā/le) n. a foot-cloth in front of an altar. pedant (ped'ant) n. [It. pedante] one that makes a vain ostentation of learning; a pretender to superior knowledge.

pedantic (pe-dan'tik) a. suiting to, or charac-pedantic teristic of, a pedant. pedantically (pe-dan'ti-kal-i)adv. in a pedantic nuanner.

pedantry (ped-an-tri) n. pedantic qualities.

pedate (ped-at) a. [L. pcs, pedis, foot] divided like toes [Bot.]; palmate [Zool.].

peddle (ped-bv.l. [pedlar] to retail,
as a hawker; v.i. to go
from place to place and retail goods; to be busy about trifles.

peddler (ped'ler) n. a pedlar.

peddlery (ped'ler-i) n. small wares sold by peddlers; occupation of a pedlar

peddling (ped'ling) a. trifling;

pederasty (ped'er-as-ti, pë'der-as-ti, pë'der-as-ti) n. [G. pais, paidos, boy, and eraein, to love] unnatural intercourse between males.

pederero (ped-e-re-ro) n. [Sp.] a Pedate leaves. pedestal (ped-es-tal) n. [L. pes, pedis, foot, and O. H. Ger. stal, a stall) the base of a column, vase, etc.

column, vase, etc.

pedestrian (pe-des'tri-an) a. [L. pedestris] going pedestrian on foot; performed on foot;—n. one that walks on foot; a professional walker.

pedestrianism (pe-des'tri-an-izm) n. the act or practice of a pedestrian.

pediatrics (pedi-at'riks) n. [G. pais, paidos, child, and iatrikos, relating to a physician] that part of medicine dealing with children and children's diseases.

pedicel (ped'i-sel) n. [dim. of L. pes, pedis, foot] pedicellate (ped'i-sel-at) a. provided with a pedicellate (ped'i-sel-at) a. provided with a pedicellate (ped'i-sel-at) a.

pedicle (ped-i-kl) n. a pedicel; a fetter for the foot. Pedicularis (pe-dik'ū-lā-ris) n. a genus of plants, including the lousewort.

pediculation (pe-dik-ū-lā'shun) n. lousiness.

pediculous (pe-dik-ū-lus) a. lousy; having the lousy distemper.

pedigree (pedi-ṣrē) n. [0.F. fr. L. pes, pedis, foot] line or register of ancestors; genealogy.

pedimana (pe-dim-a-na) n.pl. [L. pes, pedis, foot, and manus, hand] American

pedimanous (pe-dim'a-nus) a. having feet like pediment (ped'i-ment) n. [L. pes, pedis, foot] namental facing of a portico, etc. pedimental a. resembling,

or pertaining to, a pediment.

pedipalp (pedi-palp) n. [L. pediment.
palpus, feeler] a spider with palps like pincers.

pedlar, pedler, peddler (pediar, -ler) n. one that travels about hawking small commodities.

pedobaptism See pædobaptism.

pedometer (pe-dom'e-ter) n. [L. pes, pedis, foot, and G. metron, measure] an instrument for numbering the steps taken in walking.

peduncle (pe-dung'kl) n. [Low L. fr. L. pes, pedis, foot] a flower-stalk; [Zool.] the stalk or stem of any fixed animal.

peduncular (pe-dung'kū-lar) a. pertaining to, or growing from, a peduncle.

pedunculate (pedung'kū-lat) a. peduncular; pedi (pēl) n. [L. pala, spade] a wooden shovel used by bakers; the blade of an oar.

Deel (pēl) n. [pile] a square fortified tower.

peel (pēl) v.t. [L. pellis, skin] to strip off the skin, lark, or rind; to bark; -v.i. to come off, as the skin or rind.

skin or rind.

peeler (p54cr) n. one that, or that which, peels;

peelite (p64lit) n. a free-trader and adherent of Sir

Robert Peel.

peen (p6n) n. [Ger.] the point or rounded end of a

hammer-head.

peep (p6n) n. [i. ln. pipire] to

cry, as a chick; to chirp;

to begin to appear; to look slyly, as

through a crevice; -n. the cry of a through a crevice;—n. the cry of a young chicken; first appearance; a sly look. Peep-o'-day Boys, a Protestant Irish faction of 1784, named from their early visits to



houses in search of arms.

peeper (pē-per) n. a chicken peep fust breaking the peen hammers. shell; one that peeps or spies.

peer (pēr) n. l.L. par, equal] one of the same rank; an equal; an associate; a nobleman.

Deer (per) v.i. [Low Ger.] to peep; to appear.

peerage (perij) n. the rank or dignity of a peer; the body of peers.

peeress (peres) n. the consort of a peer; a female emobled by creation.

peerless (pēr-les) a. having no equal.

peerlessly (pēr-les-li) adv. matchlessly.

peerlessness (pēr les-nes) n. the state of having no equal.

peevish (pē vish) a. [Etyn. doubtful] fretful;
peevish querulous; showing discontent; petulant.

peevishly (pe-vish-li) adv. in a peevish manner. peevishness (pē'vish-nes) n. the quality of being peevish.

Deewit (pe-wit) n. [Imit.] the lapwing.

peg (peg) n. [Scand.] a wooden nail or pin; a step peg or degree; an excuse; soda-water and whisky; —v.t. to fasten with pegs;—v.i. to persevere. Peg-top, a spinning-top;—pt. trousers shaped like a peg-top. peganite (peg-a-nit) n. [G. pēgnama, be stiff] a hydrous phosphate of aluminium. Pegasus (peg-a-sus). P. [d.] the winged horse that produced with a blow of its hoofs the poetically-inspired fountain Hippocren; a northern constellation; a genus of fishes with broad pectoral fins. pegmatite (peg-an-tit) n. [G. pēgnamai, fix in] Peguan Burnah;—n. a native of Pegu, peignoir (pēn-wār) n. a loose wrapper worn by ladies at their toilet.

Deirastic (pī-ras-tik) a. [G. peira, trial] tentative.

pekan (pek'an, pe'kan) n. [F.] a mammal, allied to the weasel.

pekoe (pe'kō, pek'ō) n. [Chin.] a fine kind of black tea.

Pelagian (pe-la-ji-an) n. a follower of Pelagius, doctrine of original sin.

pelagian, pelagic (pe-lai-ji-an, pe-laj-jik) a. taining to, or inhabiting, the deep sea.

Pelagianism (pe-la-ji-an-izm) n. the doctrines of Pelagius.

pelargonium (pel-ar-go-ni-m) n. [G. pelurgos, stork late plant stork's bill.

pelargopsis (pel-ar-go)-sis) n. the stork-billed king-fisher.

Pelasgi (pe-las-ji) a. [G.] a prehistoric race of Greece.

Pelasgic (pc-las-jik) a. pertaining to the Pelasgi. pelerine (pel'e-rin) n. [F. fr. L. peregrinus, foroign] a lady's long cape.

pelf (pelf) n. [O.F.] money (in contempt).

pelican (pel'i-kan) n. [G.] a large water-fowl, remark-mous pouch beneath its bill; an alembic; a dentist's instrument. pelisse (pe-les') n. [F. fr. pellis, skin] a silk robe or habit worn by ladies.

silk robe or habit worn by hadres.

pell (pcl) n. a skin or hide; a
pellage (pcl-ii) n. custom
pellage (pcl-ii) n. custom
pellagra (pc-la'gra, pcl'a-gra) n. [L. pellis, skin,
and G. apra, catching a skin disease. pellet (pel'et) n. [O.F. fr. L. pila, ball a little ball.

pellicle (pel-i-kl) n. [L. pellicula, dim. of pellis, skin] a thin skin, film, or crust, pellitory (pel-i-tu-ri) n. [L. paries, wall] a pellitory perennial weed, the wall-pellitory.

pell-mell (pel-mel) adv. [O.F.] in utter confusion.

pellucid (pe-lu-sid) a. [L. per. very, and tucidns, pellucid clear] translucent; clear.
pellucidness (pe-lu-sid-nes) n. quality of being pellucid.

Peloponnesian (pel-ō-po-nē'shan) a. of, or pertaining to, Peloponnesus, the southern peninsula of Greece.

pelt (pelt) n. [L. pellis, skin] an undressed hide.

pelt (pelt) v.t. [L. pultare, beat] to strike with missiles; v.t. to throw missiles; to fall persistently, as rain; n. a blow or stroke from something thrown.

pelta (pelta) n. [G.] a small, light shield; [Bot.] a scale attached by its middle.

peltate (pel'tat) a. shield-shaped; fixed to the stalk by the centre.

peltmonger (pelt'mung-n. a dealer in pelts.

peltry (peltri) n. [1. pellis, skin]
pelvic (pel'vik) a. pertaining to
the pelvis.

pelvimeter (pel-vim'e-ter) to measure the pelvis.
pelvis (pel-vis) n. (L., basin) the bony cavity at the



base of the human trunk.

pemmican (pem'i-kan) n.[Amer.Ind.] meatdried,
pounded, and compressed into cakes. pemphigus (pem'fi-gus) n. [G.] a skin eruption.

pen (pen) n. [L. penna, feather] an instrument for writing; the quill, as of a goose; w.t. to compose and commit to paper. Pen-name, an assumed name borne by an author.

pen (pen) n. [A.S. (on)pennian, (un)fasten] a small inclosure, as for sheep; w.t. to comfine in a pen. penal (pē-nal) a. [L. penna, punishment, fr. G. poina, penalty] pertaining to, enacting, incurring, or inflicting, punishment. Penal servitude, hard laibour in prison. hard labour in prison.

penally (pē-nal-i) adv. as a punishment.

penalty (pen'al-ti) n. penal retribution; forfeiture;

penance (pen ans) n. [see penitent] suffering submitted to as an expression of penitence; the sacrament by which sins are forgiven after confession and satisfaction.

penates (pe-uā'tēz)n.pl. [L. fr. penitus, inward] the household gods of the ancient Romans.

Pence (pens) n.pl. amount of pennies in value.

penchant (pang'shang) n. [F. fr. pencher, incline] inclination; decided taste.
pencil (pen'shi) n. [L. dim. of penis, tail] a small brush used by painters; an instrument, as

of black lead, for writing, etc.; the art of painting; a collection of rays that converge to, or diverge from, a point;—v.t. to paint or draw; to mark with a pencil.

pencilled (pen'sild) a. marked, as with a pencil; pencillate; having rays.

pencilling (pen'sil-ing) n. marks made with a pencil; distinct marking of certain

feathers or flowers. pendant (penidant) n. [pendent] a hanging pendant appendage or ornament; an appendix;

pendency (penden-si)n. state of being undecided; pendency (suspense. pendent (pendent) a. [L. pendere, ppr. pendens, pendent (pendentis, to hang] suspended; hanging;

pendentive (pen-den-tiv) n. a triangular seg-ment of a dome inclosed by two semicircular vaults at right angles.

pendently (pen'dent-li) adv. in a pendent

pending (pen-ding) a. undecided; in suspense; pending (pen-ding) a. undecided; in suspense; pendragon (pen-ding-un) n. [W.] an ancient pendulous (pen-dia-lus) a. [L. pendulus, hangpenduloum (pen-du-lum) n. a body suspended from a fixed point, and swinging freely by the action of gravity. Compensation pendulum, a combination to counteract the variations in length of the rod due to changes in temperature.

Peneian (pen-di-yan) a. pertaining to the river Peneian (pen-di-yan) a. pertaining to the river Peneian (peneus, in Thessaly, noted for its beauty.

Penelopize (penelu-pix) v.i. [fr. Penelope, wife of Ulysses] to do a piece of work, and undo it again to gain time.

and undo it again to gain time.

penetrability (pen-c-tra-bif-i-ti) n. quality of being penetrable (pen-c-tra-bif-i-ti) n. capable of being penetrable (pen-c-tra-bif a. capable of being penetrated; susceptible.

penetralia (pen-c-tra-li-ia) n. pd. [L.] inner parts of a temple; a sanctuary; secrets.

penetrate (pen-c-trail) nt. [L. penetrare, pp. penetrates to of the penetrate to perce; to touch with feeling; to affect; to arrive at the meaning of; n. to make way.

penetrating (pen'e-trā-ting) a. sharp; subtle; quick to understand.

penetration (pen-e-trāt-shun) n. act or power of penetrating; insight; acuteness. penetrative (pen-e-trā-tiv) a. penetrating; discerning.

penetrativeness (pen'e-trā-tiv-nes)n. quality penfish (pen'fish)n. [pen] a kind of ecl-pout, named penguin (pen'gwin) n. [Etym. unknown] a swimming bird, unable

to fly; the wild pincapple.

penicil (pen'i-sil) n. [pencil] a
brush of hairs; a tent or pledget for wounds, etc.

penicillate (pen'i-sil-āt) a. conof hairs; pencil-shaped.

or nairs; pencil-shaped.

peninsula (pe-nin'sū-la) n. [L. naene, almost, and insula, island] a portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by an isthmus. The Peninsula, Spain and Portugal.

peninsular (pc-nin-sū-lar) a. in the form of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula.

Denis (pë-nis) n. [L.] the male organ of generation.

penitence (peni-tens) n. sorrow for sin; repentance; compunction.

penitent (peni-tens) n. sorrow for sin; repentance; compunction.

penitent (peni-tent) n. [L. noenitere, ppr. poenitens, poenitentis, fr. poena, punishment] repentant; deeply affected by a sense of guilt;

—n. one that repents of sin; one under church censure, but admitted to penance; one under the direction of a confessor. Order of Penitence, a Roman Catholic order established for the reformation of courtesans.

penitential (pen-i-ten'shal) a. pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing penitence;—n. among Roman Catholics, a book containing the rules of penance.

penitentially (pen-i-ten'shal-i) adv. in a penitentially (pen-i-ten'shal-i) a. relating to penitentiary (pen-i-ten'sha-ri) a. relating to penance; penitential:—n. a confessor that prescribes the rules and measures of penance; a house of correction.

penitently (pen-i-ten-ti) adv. in a penitent penitently (peni-ten-ti) adv. in a penitent penitently (peni-ten-ti) adv.

penknife (pen'nif) n. a small pocket-knife formerly for making pens.

penman (pen'man) n. one that teaches writing;

penmanship (pen'man-ship) n. the art of manner of writing.

pennalism (pen'al-izm) n. (der.) a system of fagging formerly practised in the students upon freshmen.

Germany by older students upon freshmen.

pennant (pen'ant) n. [pennon] a long, narrow piece of bunting.

pennate, pennated (pen'at, pen'a-ted) a. pennate, feather] winged; pinnate.

pennitorm (pen-i-form) a. like a feather in form.

penniless (pen'i-les) a. [penny] moneyless;

pennilessness (pen'i-les-nes) n. state of being penniless.

pennilessness (pen-i-tes-nes) n. state or being penniles.

pennite (pen-in) n. [Pennsylvania] a hydrous carbonate of calcium and magnesium.

pennon (pen-iun) n. [F. fr. L. penna, a wing] a flag pointed at the fly.

Pennsylvanian (pen-sil-vā/ni-an) a. of, or pensylvania.

penny (pen-i) n.; pl. pennies (pen-iz), denoting the number of coins, and pence, q.v. [A.S. penig] a copper coin; the twelfth part of a shilling; a small sum; money in general. Penny-a-liner, one that furnishes journals with news at a small price; a hack. Penny-wise, saving small sums at the hazard of larger.

pennyroyal (pen-i-roi-al)n. [F. fr. L. pulex, a flea, pennyweight (pen-i-wāt) n. a troy weight containing 24 grains.

pennyworth (pen-i-wurt) n. a round-leafed plant of various species.

pennyworth (pen-i-wurt) n. as much as is pennyworth (pen-i-wurt) n. as much as is pennyworth (pen-i-wurt) n. as much as is pennyworth.

gain ; a small quantity.

gain; a small quantity.

penology (pē-nol'ā-ji) n. [G. poinē, penalty, and bogos, discourse] the science of punishment for crime; the management of prisons.

pensile (pen'sil) a. [L. pensils, fr. pendere, hang] hanging; pendulous.

pension (pen'shun) n. [L. pensio, fr. pendere, pp. pensus, weigh] a stated allowance for past services; an annuity paid to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, etc.; money paid in lieu of tithes;—v.t. to grant a pension to. a pension to.

pensionary (pen'shun-a-ri) a. maintained by, or consisting of, a pension;—n. one that receives a pension.

pensioner (pen'shun-cr) n. one that receives an dependant; a Cambridge student not dependent on the foundation for support. Gentleman pensioners, gentlemen-at-arms.

pensive (pen'siv) a. thoughtful; expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; melancholy. pensively (pen'siv-li) adv. in a pensive manner.

pensiveness (pen'siv-nes) n. the state of being pensive; gloomy thoughtfulness. penstock (pen'stok) n. [pen, fold] a trough for conveying water to a water-wheel.

Dent (pent) a. [pen] shut up; closely confined.

pentacapsular (pen-ta-kap'sū-lar) a. [G. pente, pentachord (pen-ta-kord) n. [G. pente, five, and pentachord (pen-ta-kap'sū-lar) a. [G. pente, five strings; a system of five sounds.

.Penguin.

pentacle (pen'ta-kl) n. a figure of five lines, forming a five-pointed star, used in magical ceremonies.

pentacoccous (pen - ta -[G. kokkos, berry] having five seeds, or five cells with a seed in each [Bot.].

pentacrinite (pen-tak-rinit) n. [G.
krinon, lily] an encrinite.

Pentacle

Pentacrinus (pen-tak'-ri-nus) n. a genus of sea-lilies with pentagonal column.

pentacrostic (pen-ta-kros'tik) a. containing five acrostics of the same name. pentad (pen'tad) n. an element that will unite with five univalent atoms.

pentadactyl, pentadactylous (pen-ta-dak'til, -ti-lus) a. having five fingers or toes. pentaglot (pen'ta-glot) n. [G. glōtta, tongue] a book written in five different languages.

pentagon (pen'ta-gon) n. [(i. gōnia, angle] a plane figure having five angles and five sides; a fort of five bastions.

pentagonal (pen-tag-u-nal) a. having five angles.

pentagram (pen'ta-gram) n. [G. pente, five, and and gramma, letter] a pentacle.

pentagraph (pen ta graf) n. a Pentagon.

pentagraph (pen ta graf) n. a Pentagon.

Pentagynia (pen-ta-jin'i-a) n. [G. gunë, woman]

an order of plants with five styles. pentagynian, pentagynous (pen-ta-

pen-taji-nus) a. having five styles.

pentahedral (pen-ta-hē-dral) a. [G. hcdra, base] having five faces.

pentahedron (pen-ta-hē-drun) n. a solid figure having five faces.

pentameter (pen-tam'e-ter) n. a verse of five feet.

Pentandria (pen-tan'dri-a) n. [G. pente, five, and anër, andros, man] a class of

plants having five stamens. pentane (pen'tan) n. [G. pente, five] a parasiin liydrocarbon.

pentangular (pen-tang-gū-lar) a. having five

pentapetalous (pen-ta-pet/a-lus) a. having five petals.

pentaphyllous (pen-ta-fil-us) a. [G. phullon, leaf] having five leaves.

pentapolis (pen-tap-u-lis) n. [G. po/is, city] a confederation of five cities.

pentarchy (pen-ta-ki) n. [G. archein, to rule] a government of five persons.

pentaspermous (pen-ta-sper-mus) a. [G. pentastich (pen-ta-stik) n. [G. stichos, a line] a composition of five verses.

Pentateuch (pen-ta-tūk) n. [G. pente, five, and teuchos, book] the first five books

of the Old Testament.

Pentateuchal (pen-ta-tū-kal) a. pertaining to the Pentateuch.

Pentecost (pen-ta-kost)n. [G. pentēkostē, fiftieth] a Jewish festival, on the fiftieth day after the Passover; Whitsuntide, a festival commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles.

Pentecostal (pen-te-kos-tal) a. pertaining to

penthouse (penthous) n. [F. fr. L. appendicium, an appendage] a shed standing aslope from the main wall or building; anything similar.

pentroof (penthoof) n. [F. pente, a slope, fr. L. pendere, hang, and E. roof] a roof with a slope on one side only.

penult (penult) n. [L. paene, almost, and ultimus, penult (penult) the last syllable but one of a word.

penultimate (penultimat) a. next before the last: -n. a syllable or any member of a series next before the last.

penumbra (pe-num'bra) n. [L. paene, almost, and umbra, shade] an imperfect shadow;

a partial shade lying between the perfect shadow and the full light; the point of a picture where the shade blends with the light.

penurious (pe-nū'ri-us) scanty; parsimonious to a fault; niggardly; sordid.



S, sun; M, moon; B A (', penumbra.

penuriously (pe-nū-ri-us-li) adv. in a penurious manner.

penuriousness (pe-nū'ri-us-nes) n. the quality of being penurious. penury (pen'ū-ri) n. [L.] want; extreme poverty.

peon (pē-inn) n. [Sp., foot-soldier, fr. L. pes. foot] in India, an office-boy or messenger or any official's orderly; in Mexico, a serf; a pawn in chess peonage (pē-in-ij) n. a form of servitude in (pē-in-ij) [C. Perisa a shanisin (C. Perisa

peonly (pē'u-ni) n. [G. Paiōn, a physician of the gods] a plant having beautiful, showy flowers.

people (pē'pl) n. [L. populus] the body of persons that compose a community, tribe, nation, or race; persons generally; the populace; family; domestics; v.t. to stock with inhabitants.

peperin (pep'er-in) n. [pepper] a volcanic deposit. Peplis (pep-lis) n. [(;] a genus of plants containing the water-purslane.

Pepo (pē'pō, pep'ō) n. [G.] a fruit like the gourd.

pepper (pep'er) n. [Skr. pippedi] the fruit of a climbing plant. which yields a pungent aromatic spice; — n.t. to sprinkle with pepper; to pelt with shot. Pepper-box, a small box for prinkling pepper. sprinkling pepper on food.
Pepper-cake, a spiced cake.
Pepper-water, liquor prepared
from black pepper (used in microscopy).



Pepper-plant.

peppercorn (pep'er-korn) n. the berry or fruit of the pepper-plant; something of

insignificant value.

peppergrass (pep'er gras) n. a cress or pill-peppermint (pep'er-mint) n. a plant noted for the aromatic pungent liquor distilled from it.

Pepper's ghost (pep-ers gost) n. [John H. by means of a sheet of unsilvered glass, the images of unseen actors were exhibited along with visible actors.

pepperwort (pep'er-wurt) n. a cress.

peppery (pepter-i) a. having the qualities of pepper; pungent; irritable.
pepsin, pepsine (pepter) n. [G. peptein, digest a forment in gastric

juice (used as a drug). peptic (peptik) a. relating to, or promoting, digestion; having a good digestion;—n.pl. medicines that promote digestion; science of digestion.

peptone (peption) n. one of the soluble compounds due to the action on food of pepsin and hydrochloric acid.

peradventure (per-ad-ven'tūr) adv. by chance; perhaps.
perambulate (per-am'bū-lāt) v.t. [L.] to walk through or over; to survey.
perambulation (per-am-bū-lāt) n.the act of perambulating; a survey of boundaries, as of a parish; a round of inspection; the district of a surveyor.

perambulator (per-ambulates; a hodometer; a small chaise for a child.

percale (per-kal) n. [F.] a closely woven fabric. percarburetted (per-kar-bū-ret-ed) a. having a maximum of carbon. perceivable (per-sē-va-bl) a. perceptible.

perceivably (per-se-va-bli) adv. perceptibly. perceive (per-sēv) v.t. [L. per, by, and capere, take] to obtain knowledge of through the senses; to observe; to understand.

perceiver (per-se-ver) n. one that perceives.

percentage (per-sen-tij) n. [cent] proportion perceptibility (per-sep-ti-bil-i-ti) n. quality of perceptible (per-sep-ti-bil) n. [L. percipere, pp. perceptible (per-sep-ti-bil) a. [L. percipere, pp. perceptive] capable of being perceptive]

ceived; discernible.

perceptibly (per-sep'ti-bli) adv. in a perceptible manner.
perception (per-sep'shun) n. the faculty of perceiving.



perchance (per-chans') adv. peradventure.

percher (per-cher) n. a perching bird.

Percheron (per-she-rong') n. [Perche] a draught horse of a breed in Perche, Normandy. perchlorate (per-klo-rat) n. a salt of perchloric acid.

perchloric (per-klō-rik) a. denoting an acid that gives up oxygen very readily.

percipient (per-sip-i-ent) a. [L. percipere, ppr. percipients] having the faculty of perception; perceiving; -n. one that perceives.

percolate (per-kō-lāt) v.t. and i. [L. per, through, and colere, strain] to pass, or cause to pass, through small interstices, as a liquor; to filter.

percolation (per-kö-lä/shun)n. act of percolating.

Dercolator (per-kō-lā-tur) n. a filtering machine. percuss (per-kus') v.t. [L. per, through, and quatere, to shake] to strike forcibly; to tap, as the body.

percussion (per-kush-un) n. forcible collision; percussion (per-kush-un) n. forcible collision; percussion-cap, a small copper cap containing fulminating powder, used in a percussion-lock to explode gunpowder.

Percussion-lock, a lock of a gun in which the cap is struck by a hammer.

DETCUSSIVE (per-kus'iv) a. striking against.

percutient (per-kū'shi-ent) a. percussive; having power to strike;—n. that which strikes, or has the power to strike.

perdition (per-dish'uu) n. [L.] entire loss; ruin; perdut, perdue (per-dish'u) a. [F. fr. L. perdere] in concealment; abandoned; employed on desperate purposes;—n. one in a hopeless or desperate case.

perdurable (per'dū-ra-bl, per-dū-ra-bl) a. [L.]
peregrinate (per'd-gri-nūt) v.i. [L. peregrinus,
forcign] to travel from place to place; to live abroad.

peregrination (per-e-gri-ná-shun) n. a travel-another; a sojourning in foreign countries.

peregrinator (per-e-gri-nā-tur) n. a traveller. peregrine (per-e-grin) a. foreign; migratory;—
n. a species of hawk; a foreign resident
in a country, or a resident without full civil rights.
peremptorily (per-emp-tur-ili) adv. in a
peremptory manner.

peremptoriness (per'emp-tu-ri-nes) n.
peremptory (per'emp-tu-ri) a. [L. per,
thoroughly, and emere, pp.
emptus, take] authoritative; dec.sive; forbidding consideration or debate; positive in opinion or judgment.
perennial (pe-ren-i-al) a. [L. per, through, and
annus, year] lasting through the year;
perpetual; unceasing; [Bot.] continuing more than two
years;—n. a perennial plant.

perennially (pe-ren-i-al-i) adv. continually.

pererration (per-c-rā-shun) n. [L. per, through, and errare, pp. erratus, wander] a

wandering through various places.

perfect (perfekt) u. [L. per, thoroughly, and fucere, pp. factus, do] complete; finished; consummate; pure; blameless; fully instructed; having both stamens and pistils, as a flower;—n. a tense denoting a state or a completed act;—v.t. to finish or complete; to instruct fully; to make skilful.

perceptivity (per-sep-tiv'i-ti) n. power of perch (perch) n. [0. perke] a fresh-water fish having pelc or rod; a measure of five yards and a half; a roost; -v.t. to place, as on a perch; -v.t. to light or settle on a fixed body; to roost.

perch ance (non-the-more)

perceptivity (per-sep-tiv'i-ti) n. power of perfect (perfek-ter) n. one that makes perfect.

perfectibility (per-fek-ti-bil'i-ti) n. the capacity of becoming perfect; capability (per-fek-ti-bil'i-ti) n. the capacity of arriving at perfection.

perfectible (per-fek-ti-bil) a. capable of becoming perfect; a quality of great most perfect a quality of great most.

of arriving at perfection.

perfectible (per-fek'ti-bl) a. capable of becoming perfection (per-fek'shun) n. state of being perfect; a quality of great worth.

perfectionism (per-fek'shun-izm) n. the doctrine of the Perfectionists.

Perfectionist (per-fek'shun-izm) n. one that believes that moral perfection is attainable, or that he has attained it.

perfective (per-fek'tiy) a. tending to make

periective (perfect.) a. tending to make

perfectly (per-fekt-li) adv. in a perfect manner; exactly.

perfectives (per fekt - nes) n. perfection; consummate excellence.

perficient (per-fish-ent) n. one that endows a charity.

perfidious (per-fid-i-us) a. false to trust reposed; faithless; traitorous.

perfidiously (per-fid-i-us-ib) aav. in a perfidious manner.

perfidiousness (per-fid'i-us-nes) n. quality of being perfidious.

perfidy (per-fi-di) n. [L. per, away, and fides, faith] act of violating faith or trust; treachery.

perfoliate (per-fo-li-at) a. [L. folium, leaf) surrounding the stem

at the base. perforate (perfu-rāt) v.t. [L. per, through, and Jorare, bore] to bore through, to pierce.

perferation act of perforating;

a hole or aperture through anything.

periorator (per-fu-rā-tur) n. an instrument that perforates.

perforce (per-fors') adv. by force;

perform (per-form) v.t. [L. per, and O.F. fournir, provide] to bring to completion; to fulfil; to represent on the stage; -v.i. to carry something through to completion; to act a part; to play, as on a musical instrument.

performable (per-for ma-bl) Perfoliate leaves.
a. admitting of being performed; practicable.

practicable.

performance (per-for'mans) n. act of performing; completion; action; deed; composition; stage representation; public exhibition.

performer (per-for'mer) n. one that performs; an actor, musician, etc.

performing (per-for'ming) ppr. trained to act a part, as dogs.

perfume (per'füm) n. [1. fumus, smoke] a perfume substance that emits an agreeable scent; the scent, emitted; -v.t. to fill or impregnate with a

the scent emitted;—v.t. to fill or impregnate with a grateful odour; to scent.

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perfumer (per-fu'mer) n. one that perfumes, or sells perfumes.

DETIUMETY (per-fu'mer-i) n. perfumes in general.

perfunctorily (per-fungk-tu-ri-li) adv. in a perfunctory (per-fungk-tu-ri) a. [L. fungi, pp. perfunctory of the function of the perfunction of the

perfusion (per-fu'zhun) n. act of pouring over.

Pergamene (per ga-mēn) a. [G.] of, or pertaining to, Pergamon, a city in Asia Minor, noted for its school of art.

pergameneous (per-ga-mē'nē-us) a. [L. per-gamena, parchment] like parchment in texture.

pergunnah (per-gun'a) n. [Hind.] a sub-division of a district in India.

perhaps (per-haps) adv. [L. per, and E. hap] by chance; possibly.

Deri (pē'-ri) n. [Per.] a fairy in eastern mythology.

periagua (per-i-à-gwa) n. [Sp.] a canoe. perianth (per-i-anth) n. [G. peri, around, and anthos, flower] the floral envelope.

periapt (per-i-apt) n. [G. peri, about, and aptein, to fasten] an amulet.

peribolos (pe-rib-u-los) n. [G. ballein, to throw]

peribolos a court about a temple.

pericardiac, pericardial, pericardian (peri-kārdiak, al. an) a pertaining to the pericardium.

pericarditis (peri-kar-di-tis) n. inflammation of the pericardium.

pericardium (peri-kar-di-tis) n. [G. peri, per

pericarp (per-i-karp) n. [G. karpos, fruit] the pericarpial (per-i-karpial) a. pericarpial of, or pertaining to,

a pericarp.

perichætium ('per-i-kō'shi-um) n. [G.] a circle of leaves around the sexual organs of certain plants.

perichondrium (per-i-kon'dri-um) n. [G. peri, about, and chondros, gristle] the fibrous membrane of cartilage.

periclase (per-i-klaz) n. [G. class, fracture] an oxide of magnesium.

Periclean (per-i-klaz) n. [Perioles] of, or pertaining to, Pericles, or the intellectual

Pericarp.

period of Athens.

pericope (pe-rik-u-pē) n. [G. peri, around, and pericope koptein, to cut) an extract from Scripture.

pericranium (peri-krā-ni-um) n. [G. peri, about, and kranion, skull] the fibrous membrane that invests the skull.

Deridot (per-i-dō) n. [Etym. uncertain] chrysolite.

peridrome (peri-drōm) n. [G. peri, around, and dramein, to run] the open space between the columns and the walls in a periptery.

perigean (peri-1-je² an) a. pertaining to the

perigeal perigea. Decripe to the perigeal perigea (neri-je) n. [G. gē, carth] that point in the moon's orbit nearest to the earth.

perigraph (neri-graf) n. [G. graphein, write] a careless delineation.

perigrynous (neri-jri-nus) a. [G. grapē, a female] having the ovary free, but the vetals and stamens borne on the calyx (said of a flower).

perilelion (peri-li-di-lon) n. [G. hālos, sun] that point in the orbit of a planet or comet nearest to the sun.

peril (peril) n. [F. fr. L. perioulum] danger; hazard; exposure to injury, loss, or destruction;—v.t.

Derilous (neri-lus) a full of peril hazard.

Perilous (per-i-lus) a. full of peril; hazardous.

perilously (per-i-lus-li) adv. dangerously; with hazard.

perilousness (per-i-lus-nes) n. danger; hazard. perimeter (pe-rim'e-ter) n. [G. peri, around, and metron, measure] the outer boundary of a plane figure; measure of this boundary.

perimeum (peri-ne-um) n. [G.] the part lying between the anus and the genital organization of the perimeter of the course of the perimeter of the

perineum tween the anus and the genital organs.

period (pë-ri-ud) n. [G. peri, around, and hodos,
way] a circuit; the time in which a heavenly
body makes a revolution; time in which a course is
completed to be begun again; a series of years; a cycle;
a recurring interval; a particular portion of time; epoch;
length of duration: conclusion; a sentence in which
completion of the sense is suspended till the close; a
full stop, thus (.); -pl. the menses.

periodic (pē-ri-od-ik) a performed in a circuit, or in
a series of successive circuits; recurring at
regular intervals; pertaining to, or constituting, a period.

periodical (pē-ri-od-i-kul) a relating to a periodical; periodic; -n. a publication
issued at regular intervals.

issued at regular intervals.

periodically (pē-ri-od'i-kal-i) adv. at stated

periodicity (pē-ri-u-dis'i-ti) n. periodic condition.

Periœci (per-i-g-si) n.pl. [4.] those on the same latitudes on opposite sides of the globe. periosteal (per-i-os-te-al) a. pertaining to the periosteum.

periosteum (per-j-os-tē-um) n. [G. peri, about, and osteon, bone] a fibrous membrane investing the bones.

periostitis (peri-os-ti-tis) n. inflammation of the periosteum.

periotic (peri-os-ti-tis) n. [G. ous, ōtos, ear] surrounding the inner ear.

peripatetic (peri-pu-tetik) a. [G. patein, walk]

philosophy of Aristotle, who gave his instructions while walking; -n. a follower of Aristotle; one that walks about. peripateticism (peri-pa-teti-isizm) n. the philosophical system of Aristotle and his followers.

lating to, or constituting, a periphery.

periphery (pe-rif-e-ri) n. [G. pherein, bear] circumference; perimeter; surface.

periphrase, periphrasis (per-i-frāz, pe-rif-ra-sis) n.

[G. phrazein, speak] circumlocution.

periphrastic (per-i-fras'tik) a. circumlocutory.

periphrastically (per-i-fras ti-kal-i) adv. with peripheral (pe-rip-ter-al) a. (g. peri, about, and pheron, wing, row of columns) having a range of columns all around.

peripterous (peripter-us) a. feathered on all sides; peripteral.

periptery (pe-rip-ter-i) n. a peripteral building.

Periscian (pe-rish'i-an) a. [G. peri, about, and skia, shadow] of, or pertaining to, the Periscii;—n. one of the Periscii.

Periscii (pe-rish'i-i) n. inhabitants of the frigid zone whose shadows, on certain days in

periscope (peri-skop) n. [G. skopein, view] objects through a vertical tube.

periscope (peri-skop) n. [G. skopein, view] objects through a vertical tube.

periscopic (peri-skopik) a viewing on all sides, and increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely.

objects when viewed obliquely.

perish (perish) v. [L. perire] to die: to decay; to perish ability (perish-a-bil-i-i) n. perishable-ness.

perishable (perish-a-bil a. liable to perish; subject to decay.

perishableness (perish-a-bil-nes) n. liable-ness to decay or destruction.

perishably (perish-a-bil) adv. in a perishable manner.

perisperm (per'i-sperm) n. [G. sperma, seed] the albumen in the seeds of plants. perispheric, perispherical (per in signification) -i-kal) a. globular. perissad (pe-ris-ad) n. [G.] an atom whose valency perissad is represented by an odd number.

peristalith (pe-ris-ta-lith) n. [G. peri, about, historici, stand, and lithos, stone] a line of standing stones surrounding a barrow or burialmound. peristalsis (per-i-stal'sis) n. [G. peri, about, muscular movements, esp. of the intestines.

peristaltic (per-i-stal'tik) a. compressive; pertaining to peristalsis.

peristome (per'i-stôm) n. (G. stoma, mouth] an appendage on the rim of the capsule of a moss: [Zool.] mouth-warts appendix of a moss; [Zool.] mouth-parts generally.

peristyle (per-i-stil) n. [c. stulos, column] a range of columns round a building.

peritomous (per-it-u-mus) a. [G. temnein, to cut] cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis. peritoneal (peritune al) a. of, or pertaining to, the peritoneum. peritoneum (peri-tu-ne-um) n. [G. teinein, stretch] the membrane investing the internal surface of the abdomen and its viscera. peritonitis (her-i-tu-ni-tis) n. inflammation of the peritoneum.

peritropal (per-iti-ni-pil) n. [G. trepein, to turn] rotatory; circuitous. periwinkle (peri-wing-kl) n. (L. per, through, and vincire, bind] a flowering plant:—[A.S.] a mollusc with turbinated shell. **Deriwig** (per-i-wig) n. [peruke] a peruke. perjure (per jur) v.t. [L. per, through, and jurare, swear] to forswear; -v.i. to bear false witness. perjured (per-jurd) a. guilty of perjured (per-jurd) a. guilty of perjurer (per-jurer) n. one that perjurey (per-jurer) n. false swear-perjury (per-juri) n. false swear-perfwing; crime of false testimony on oath. perk (perk) a. [W.] pert; smart; trim; -v.t. to make trim; to prank; -v.i. to hold up the head with affected swartness. affected smartness. **Derkin** (per-kin) n. [perry] a kind of weak cider. perky (perki) a. perk; jaunty. perlite (per-lit) n. [pearl] a vitreous rock, as obsidian, whose mass seems made up of spheroids. **Derlitic** (per-lit-ik) a. like, or pertaining to, perlite. permanence, permanency nens, -nen-si) n. condition or quality of being permanent. permanent (per-ina-nent) a. [L. per, through, permanent and measure, ppr. manents, manents, remain] continuing in the same state; lasting.

permanently (per-ina-nent-ii) adv. durably; permanently (per-ina-nent-ii); adv. durably; permea-bility (per-ina-nent-iii-ti) n. quality or permea-bility (per-ina-nent-ii-ti) adv. durably; per permeable (per-me-a-bl) a admitting of the passage of fluids.

permeably (per-me-a-bl) adv. in a permeable (per-me-a-bl) adv. in a permeable permeate (per-me-a-bl) to pass through, and or interstices of; to saturate. permeation (per-mē-ā²shun) n. act of permeation (per-mē-ā²shun) n. act of Permian (per-mi-an) a. pertaining to a strata of sandstone in Perm, Eastern Russia.

permissible (per-mis²i-bi) a. proper to be permissibly (per-mis²i-bil) adv. in a permissible permissibly (per-mis²i-bil) adv. in a permissible permissibly (per-mis²i-bil) adv. in a permissible pe

permission (per-mish'un) n. [L.] act of per-mitting; leave; liberty.

permissive (per-mistiv) a. granting liberty; allowing. permissively (per-mis/iv-li) adv. by allowance; without hindrance. permit (per-init) v.t. [L. per and mittere, send] to or silent consent;—v.t. to give leave, or liberty to, by express or silent consent;—v.t. to give leave;—(per-init) n. warrant; written permission to export or transport goods, etc. **Permitter** (per-mit-cr) n. one that permits. permutable (per-mū'ta-bl) a. admitting of being permuted. permutableness (per-mū'ta-bl-nes) n. the state of being permutable. permutably (per-mu-ta-bli)adv.by interchange. permutation (per-mū-tā-shun)», mutual trans-permutation ference; [Alg.] change in the arrangement of a number of quantities. permute (per-mūt') v.t. [L. mutare, to change] to interchange; to subject to permutation. **Pern** (pern) n. [Etym. unknown] a honey buzzard. pernicious (per-nish'us) a. [L. per, completely, the quality of destroying or injuring; hurtful.

perniciously (per-nish'us-li) adv. in a perniciousness (per-nish'us-nes) n. perperniciousness (per-nish'us-nes) n. perperniciousness (per-nish'us-nes) n. perniciousness (per-nish'us-nes) n. perperniciousness (per-nish'us-nes) n. perperniciousness (per-nish'us-nes) n. perperniciousness (per-nish'us-nes) n. [L. nox, noctas, night] a passing the whole night in watch or prayer.

perone (per-u-nē) n. [G., tongue of a brooch] the fibula. Deroneal (per-u-nē'al) a. fibular.

Deroneus (per-u-nē'us) n. a fibular muscle. peroration (per-u-rā/shun) n. the concluding part of an oration.

perovskite (pe-rov/skit) n. [Perovski, of St. Petersburg] a titanite of calcium.

peroxide (per-ok/skid) n. that oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen. peroxidize (per-ok'si-dīz) v.t. to oxidize to the utmost degree.

perpend, perpender (per-pend', -pen'der) n. [O.F. parpaigne]

a bonder stone.

perpendicular (per-pen-dik'ū-lar) a. [L. per. dere, hang] exactly upright; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; at right angles to a given line or surface;—n. a line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line or direction; a line falling at right line or direction; a line falling at right angles on another line or plane.

line or direction.

angles on another line or plane.

perpendicularity (per-pen-diku-lar-i-ti) n.

Do perpendicular:
B, horizontill B, h perpendicularly (per-pen-dik'ū-tal. perpendicularly (adv. so as to be per-

pendicular.

perpetrate (per-pe-trat) v.t. [L. per, thoroughly, in a bad sense; to commit.

in a bad sense; to commit.

perpetration (per-pe-trā-shun) n. act of perpetration (per-pe-trā-shun) n. act of perpetrator (per-petra-tur) n. [L.] one that commits a crime.

perpetual (per-pet-ū-al) a. [L. perpetuus] continuing indefinitely; ever-asting.

perpetually (per-pet-ū-al-i) actv. constantly; perpetuate (per-pet-ū-āl-i) actv. constantly; perpetuate (per-pet-ū-āt-v.t. to make perpetual; to cause to last for ever, or for a long time; to preserve from extinction or oblivion.

perpetuation (per-pet-ū-āshun) n. act of perpetuation (per-pet-ū-āshun) n. act of perpetuation.

perpetuation (per-pet-ū-āt-i) n. state or quality of being perpetual; endless duration; the number of years purchase for a perpetual annuity; a

perplex (per-pleks') v.t. [L. per, completely, and plectere, pp. plexus, twist] to make intricate, or difficult to be understood; to distract with suspense or anxiety; to embarrass.

perplexedly (per-plek-sed-li) adv. with per-plexity.

perplexedly (per-plek'sed-li) adv. with perperplexedness (per-plek'sed-nes) n. perperplexingly (per-plek'sing-li) adv. in a perplexingly (per-plek'sing-li) adv. in a perplexity (per-plek'si-ti)n. intricacy; distraction perplexity (per-plek'si-ti)n. (L. per, thoroughly, an allowance beyond the ordinary salary; what one gains, as distinct from what one inherits.

perron (per'un) n. [F.] an external flight of steps perron (per'un) n. [F.] an external flight of steps perrotine (per'u-tin) n. [Perrot, inventor] a calico-printing machine.

perry (per'i) n. [L. pirum, a pear] a fermented liquor prepared from pears.

persecute (per'se-kūt) v.t. [L. per, through, and with oppressive treatment, eap. for adherence to a particular creed or mode of worship; to annoy with importunity; to follow after persistently.

persecution (per-se-kūt) v.t. [state of being persecuted; a time of oppression, eap. for religion.

persecutor (per'se-kū-tur)n. one that persecutes.

Dersecutor (per-se-kū-tur) n. one that persecutes.

Perseus (per'sūs) n. [G.] son of Zeus, who slew the Gorgon Medusa; an ancient northern constellation.

perseverance (per-se-vēr'ans) n. act of per-se-vēr'ans) [Theol.] continuance

persevere (per-se-vēr') v.i. [L. per, through, and severus, strict] to persist in any business or enterprise undertaken.

perseveringly (per-se-vēr-ing-li) adv. in a persevering manner.

Persian (per-shan) a. of Persia (Iran);—n. an Iranian; an inhabitant of Persia (Iran); the language of Persia; a thin silk; a male figure in Persian habit supporting an entablature Persian apple, the peach. Persian berry, a berry yielding a dye. Persian blinds, venetians. Persian powder, a preparation from the flowers of a plant (used in destroying insects).

persicot (per-si-kot) n. (L. persicum, a peach a cordial made of the kernels of peaches, apricots, etc., with alcohol.

persienne (persien') n. [Persian] an eastern cambric with coloured patterns.

persiflage (persiflation) n. [F. fr. L. per, through, and sibilare, to hiss] hantering talk;

frivolous style of treating a subject.

Dersifieur (per-si-fler') n. one given to persiflage.

persistence (per-sisstate of being persistent; perseverance; obstinacy.

persistent (per-sis' tent) a. persisting; fixed; [Bot.] continuing without withering.



Persimmon leaf.

persistently, persistingly (per sis' li,

personately, personatingly tent - li, -ting-li) adv. in a persistent manner.

person (per-sun) n. [L. persona, mask, fr. per, through, and sonare, sound] a character; role; bodily form; a human being; a term denoting what is individual in the Godhead; relation of a subject to a verb, as speaking, spoker to, or spoken of. In person, by oneself, not by a representative.

personable (per-sun-a-bl) a. having a well-formed body or person; graceful. personage (per-sun-ij) n. character assumed or represented; a person, esp. of rank

personal (per sun-al) a pertaining to a person; corporeal; done in person; [Gram.] denoting the person; [Law] pertaining to a person; movable;—n. a movable thing.

personality (per-su-nal'i-ti) n. that which applicability to a person; reflection on a person or his character.

personally (per-sun-al-i) adv. in person; not representatively; individually. personalty (per-sun-al-ti) n. personal effects; movables or chattels, as furniture, money, etc.

personate (per'sun-āt) v.t. to assume the character of; to counterfeit;—v.i. to play a fictitious character;—a. having a projection in the throat nearly closing the origination of the snapdragon.

personator (per'sun-āt-tur) n. one that personator (per'sun-āt-tur) n.

personification (per-sun-i-fi-kā-shun) n. act representing inanimate things as endowed with personal

personify (per-son-i-fi) v.t. [L. persona, and with personal attributes.

personal attributes.

personnel (per-son-nel') n. the body of persons employed in a public service.

perspective (per-spek-tiv) n. [L. perspicere, np. perspectus, look through] pertaining to the art of perspective; optical;—n. a view; a vista; the art of representing on a plane surface objects as they appear relatively to the eye in nature; a representation in perspective.

perspectively (per-spek'tiv-li) adv. according to the rules of perspective.

perspectograph (per-spek'tu-graf) n. [G. graphetn, write] a contrivance for drawing objects in perspective.

trivance for drawing objects in perspective.

perspectography (per-spiek-tog'ra-fi) n.

perspicacious (per-spi-kā-shus) a. quickperspicaciously (per-spi-kā-shus) dn. quickperspicaciously (per-spi-kā-shus-li) dn. in

perspicacity (per-spi-kā-i-ti) n. acuteness of
 sight or discernment.

perspicuity (per-spi-kū-i-ti) n. clearness;

perspicuity (per-spi-kū-i-ti) n. clearness;

perspicuous (per-spi-kū-i-ti) n. clearness;

perspicuous (per-spi-kū-i-ti) a. clear to the
 understanding; not ambiguous.

perspicuously (per-spi-kū-u-sli) adv. in a
 perspicuousness (per-spi-kū-u-snes) n. per perspira-bl) a. capable of being
 perspira-bl) a. capable of being
 perspiration (per-spi-kū-u-n) n. act of

perspiration (per-spi-rā/shun) n. act of perspiratory (per-spi-ra-tu-ri) a. pertaining to, or causing, perspiration.

perspire (per-spir) v.t. [L. per, through, and spirare, breathel to emit or evacuate through the pores, as of the skin; -v.t. to evacuate the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin; to sweat; to be excreted through the skin sweat; to be excreted through the skin.

sweat; to be excreted through the skin.

persuade (per-swād') v.t. [L. ruadere, to persuade] to convince or influence by argument, entreaty, etc.; to induce; to win over.

persuader (per-swād'er) n. one that, or that which, persuades.

persuasibility (per-swā-si-bil'i-ti) n.

persuasible (per-swā'si-bil) a. capable of being persuaded.

persuasibleness (per-swā'si-bl-nes) n. persuasion (per-swā'sin-bl-nes) n. persuasion (per-swā'sin-bl-nes) n. conviction; creed or belief; a sect.

persuasive (per-swā'siv) a. having the power of persuading; alluring;—n. an incitement; an exhortation.

persuasively (per-swa-siv-li) adv. in a persuasive manner.

persuasiveness (per-swal-siv-nes) n. quality of heing persuasive.
persulphate (persul-fat) n. the sulphate of a metal containing the relatively

greater quantity of acid.

persymmetrical (per-si-met/ri-kal) a. having the elements symmetrical

about the principal diagonal.

about the principal diagonal.

pert (pert) a. [L. aperire, pp. apertus, to open]

pert forward; saucy;—n. a pert person.

pertain (per-tain) v. i. [L. per, through, and tenere, hold] to belong; to have relation to.

perthite (per-thit) n. a variety of felspar from Perth, in Ontario.

pertinacious (per-ti-nā-shus) a. [L. per and tenex] adhering to an opinion, purpose, etc., with obstinacy; resolute; unyielding.

pertinaciously (per-ti-nā-shus-li) adv. in a pertinacious manner.

pertinaciousness (per-ti-na-shus-nes) n. pertinacity (per-ti-nas-i-ti) n. quality of being pertinacious.

pertinence, pertinency (per'ti-nens, n.

quality of being pertinent; appositeness, pertinent (pertinent) a. [pertain] related to the subject or matter in hand; suitable. pertinently (pertinent) adr. in a pertinent manner; to the purpose.

pertly (pert'li) adv. in a pert manner; saucily.

pertness (pert-nes) n. sauciness.

perturb (per-turb) v.t. [I. turbure, disturb] to disturb; to agitate; to confuse.

perturbation (per-tur-bā-shun) n. disquiet of mind; mental uneasiness; disorder; an irregularity in the motion of a heavenly body in its orbit, due to the attraction of a third body, or to the non-sphericity of the central body.

perturbative (per-tur-ba-tiv) a. tending to cause perturbation.

perturbator, perturber (per-tur-bā-tur, one that perturbs.

pertuse, pertused (per-tūs', -tūst') a. [L. per, through, and tundere, strike] pierced with holes; laving holes [Bot.].

pertusion (per-tūzhun) n. act of punching; perforation.

pertussis (per-tusis) n. [L. per, and tussis, a cough] whooping-cough.

Perugian (pe-roc-ji-an) a. [Perugia] pertaining to a school of painting in Perugia, Italy;—n. a native or citizen of Perugia.

peruke, perruque (pe-rock', per-ūk', per-ūk') per stificial can of bairs a periwig.

an artificial cap of hair; a periwig.

Defusal (pe-roo-zal, per-ū-zal) n. act of perusing.

peruse (peroòz', per-ūz') v.t. [L. per, through, and read with attention.

DETUSET (pe-róó-zer, per-ū-zer) n. one that peruses.

Peruvian (pe-roo'vi-an) a. of, or pertaining to, Peru, in South America. Peruvian bark, bark of cinchona, which acts as a powerful tonic. pervade (per-vad') v.t. [L. per, through, and to be in all parts of.

pervasion (per-va-shun) n. act of pervading.

pervasive (per-va/siv) a. tending, or able, to

perverse (per-vers) a. [L. vertere, pp. versus, perverse (purn] turned aside; obstinate in the wrong; intractable; peevish; disposed to vex.

perversely (per-vers-li) adv. in a perverse manner.

perverseness (per-vers'nes) n. state of being perverse.

perversion (per-ver-shun) n. act of perverting; change for the worse.

perversity (pcr-ver-si-ti) n. perverseness.

perversive (per-ver-siv) a. tending to pervert.

pervert (per-vert') v.t. [L. per, thoroughly, and vertere, to turn] to distort from its true meaning, use, or end; to misinterpret: to corrupt;— (per-vert) n. one that has turned from a former course; an apostate.

perverter (per-ver-ter) n. one that perverts.

pervertible (per-ver-ti-bl) a. capable of being perverted.

pervious (per-vi-us) a. [L. per, through, and via, way] permeable; penetrable.

perviousness (per-vi-us-nes) n. the quality of being pervious.

pesade (pe-zād') n. [K. pensare, to weigh] rearing of peseta (pe-sāda) n. [Sp.] a peseta silver coin of Spain,

equal to 91d.

Peshito (pe-shē'tō) n. [Syr.] of the Testaments.

peshwa (pesh'wa) n. [Mah-merly the Prime Minister of the Mahratta ruler of Satara, Western India.

peso (pā'-sō) n. [S (Sp.1) the

pessary (pessary in [G.] an instrument introduced into the vagina to support the mouth and neck of the uterus.

pessimism (pesi-mixn) n. the view or doctrine of the pessimists.

pessimist (pesi-mixt) n. [L. pessimus, worst] one that complains of everything as being for the worst; one that takes a melancholy view of fife.

pessimistic (pes-i-mis'tik) a. relating to, or pessulus (pes-ū-lus) n. [G. pussalos, a peg] the cross-bone of the syrinx in birds.

pest (pest) n. [L. pestis] a fatal epidemic disease; pest-house, n. a hospital for persons infected with a malignant disease.

pester (pester) v.t. [Low L. in, and pastorium, a feed] to harass with little vexations; to piague; to

pesterer (pes'ter-er) n. one that pesters.

pestiferous (pestife-rus) a. [L. pestis, and to health; destructive; venations.

pestiferously tierous manner.

pestilence (pestilens) n. the disease known as that which breeds disturbance or vice.

pestilent (pestilent) n. producing, or tending to produce, infectious disease; noxious; infectious.

pestilential (pes-ti-len'shal) a. pestilent; pestilential infectious; of the nature of pestilence.

pestilently (pes'ti-lent-li) adv. in a pestilent

pestle (pes'.) v.t. [O.F. fr. pistillum, a small pestle] to pound or pulverize with pestlej to pound or pulverize with a pestle;—n. an instrument for pounding substances in a mortar, or for grinding colours.

Pet (pet) n. [Ir.] a fondling or darling; a lamb brought up by hand; a fit of peevishness;—a. fondled; favourite;—v.t. to treat as a pet; to

indulge.



petal (pet/al) n. [G. petalon, leaf] one of the leaves petaled (petald) a. having

petaline (pet'a-līn) a. pertain-or attached to, a petal.

petalism (pet'a-lizm) n. ban-ishment in Syracuse
by writing the name on an olive-left.

petalite (pet-a-lit) n. a minpetaloid (pet-a-loid) a. (G. eidos, shape] having
the form of a petal.

petalon (pet-a-loid) n. the gold plate on the mitre
of the Jewish high priest.

Detaious (pet-a-lus) a. having petals.

petarous (pet-ais) it. Institute petarous (petarous) it. In a rengine petarod (pet-aix) it. If. It. pedere, to fart] an engine of war, used to force gates, harricades, etc.

Petasites (pet-a-aite) n. [petasus] a genus of plants with broad leaves.

petasus (pet-a-sus) n. [G.] a felt hat worn in classic times; the winged cap of Mercury.

petaurist (pe-taw-rist) n. [G. petauron, a spring-petaurist (pe-taw-rist) n. [G. petauron, a spring-petaurist) petaurist (pe-taw-rist) petaurist (pe-t petcharv (pech'a-ri) n. [W. Ind.] the chickeree.

DetCock (pet-kok) n. a small plug-cock.

petechiæ (pē-tek-i-ē) n.pl. [L. petigo, scab] purple spots on the skin caused by hemorrhage. petechial (pē-tek-i-al) a. characterized by petechia.

Peter's-pence, Peter-pence (pē'terz, pē'ter-pens) n. an annual tax form rly paid to the pope. Peter's-fish (pē'terz-fish) n. the haddock (named from the spot on each shoulder, said to be the imprint of St. Peter's fingers when he took

up the fish for tribute).

petiolar (pet-i-u-lar) a. pertaining to, or growing on, a petiole.

Detiolate (pet'i-u-lat) a. having a petiole.

petiole (pet-i-ōl) n. [L. dim. of pes, pedis, foot] the foot-stalk of a leaf.

petit (pet-i) a. [F.] small; petty. Petit-maitre, a spruce fellow that dangles about ladies; a fop; a coxcomb.

petition (pe-tish-un) n. [L. petere, pp. petitus, beg] a prayer; a request; a formal entreaty; a written supplication, or paper containing it;—2.t. to make a request to; to solicit; to supplicate for some

petitionary (pe-tish-un-a-ri) a. coming with, or containing, a petition.
petitioner (pe-tish-un-er) one that presents a petition.

Detitory (pet-i-tu-ri) a. petitioning.

petianque (pet-lang'ke) n. [Sp.] an ore of silverpetong (pe-tong) n. [Chin.] a white alloy of nickel
and copper.

petrary (pe-trari) n. [L. petra, stone] a military
engine for hurling large stones.

petrean (pe-tre-an) a. [G. petra, rock] pertaining
to rock or stone.

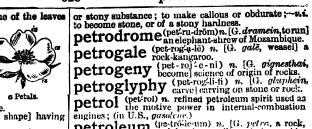
petrel (petre) n. [F. dim. of Pêtre, Peter, so called
from its appearing, like
St. Peter, to walk on the sea] a longwinged, web-footed sea-fowl.

petrescent (pe-tres'ent) a. [G. petra, rock] converting into stone.

petrifaction (pet-ri-fak' shun) n. conversion of any organic matter into stone; a fossil.

petrifactive (pet-ri-fak'tiv) a. petrific; per-

Detrific (pe-trif-ik) a. having power to petrify. petrify (pet'ri-fi) v.t. [F. fr. G. petra, a rock, and L. facere, make] to convert to stone



petroleum (petrole-um) n. [G. petra, a rock, and L. deum, oil] an indammable, bituminous oil exuding from rock, and obtained by drilling or distillation from oil-shale.

petroleur (pet-ru-ler) n.: [cm. petroleuse (pet-ru-lez) an incendiary that uses petroleum. petroline (petru-lin) n. a substance obtained from distilling Rangoon petroleum. petrology (pe-trol-ö-ji) n. [G. logos, discourse] study of mineral composition of rock

petrology study of mineral composition of rock petronel (petrunel) n. [F. fr. Sp. petrima, a belt, fr. L. petrus, breast la horseman's pistol (so called from being attached to the belt).

petrosilex (petru-si-leks) n. [L. silex, flint] felsite.

petrous (petrus) u. [L. petrosus, fr. petra, a stone] pettichaps (peti-lengs) n. [E. petry and chap, a fellow] the garden-warbler.

petticoat (peti-köl) n. [E. petry and coat] a loose under-garment worn by females; a skirt. Petticoat government, female government.

pettifog (peti-log) n. (D. Jocker, a monopolist to do small business, as a lawyer that deals

pettifogger (pet-i-fog-er) n. a lawyer that deals pettifoggery (pet-i-fog-er-i) n. the practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.

pettily (pet-i-li) adv. in a petty manner; frivolously.

pettiness (pet-i-nes) n. smallness; littleness.

pettish (pet'ish) a. fretful; ill-tempered; froward. pettishly (pet-ish-li) adv. in a pet; with a freak of pettishness (pet-ish-nes) n. state of being pettish.

pettitoes (pet-i-toz) n.pl. the toes or feet of a pig.

petticoes (pet-ta) n. fit. fr. L. pectus, beast] the breast. In petto, in secrecy.

petty (pet-i) a. [F. petit] small; inconsiderable; inferior; frivolous.

petulance (pet-i-lans) n. state of being petulant; peevishness.

petulant (pet-i-lans) a. [In. petulans, petulantis, orward, ready to attack, fr. petere, to attack] inclined to complain; peevish; saucy; forward. petulantly (pet-i-lant-li) adv. in a petulant petulant.

petuntze (pe-tun'tse) n. [Chin.] a porcelain-clay. Petworth marble [petworth marbl) n. sussex] n. sussex]

petzite (pet-sit) n. [Petz, chemist] a variety of petzite (pet-sit) n. [Petz, chemist] a variety of silver telluride.

pew (pū) n. [0.F. pui, an elevated space, fr. L. podium, balcony] an inclosed seat in a church.

pewit, peewit, pewet [mit.] the lapwing.

pewter (pū'ter) n. [0.F. peutre] an alloy of tin and lead; utensils made of pewter.

pewterer (pū'ter-er) n. one that works in pewter.

Pewtery (pū'ter-i) a. pertaining to, or like, pewter. pfennig, pfenning (pfenig, -ing) n. [Ger.] in Germany the hundredth part of a mark.

phacolite (fak-u-lit) n. [G. phakos, lentil, and lithos, stone] a chabasitc.

Petrel.

phaeton (fa'e-tun) n. [G. Phaethon, son of Phoebus, who obtained leave to guide the chariot of the sun] an open carriage on four wheels, drawn by one or two horses.

phagedena (faj-e-dē-na) n. [G. phagein, eat] a corrosive ulcer.

phagedenic (faj-c-den'ik) a. pertaining to, or characteristic of, phagedena;—n. an application causing the sloughing of fungous flesh.

phagocyte (fag-u-sit) n. [d. phagein, to eat, corpuscle, which devours bacteria, etc.

phalanges (fa-lan'jes) n., pl. of phalanx.

phalangious (fa-lan-ji-us) a. [phalanæ]
phalangious (fa-lan-ji-us) a. [phalanæ]
phalansterianism (fal-an-stē-ri-an-izm) n.
phalansterianism (F. phalanætere, a phalanstery, fr. G. phalans; system of living in phalansteries.
phalanstery (fal-an-ste-i) n. the common phalanstery (welling of a community established upon Kuriiry plan.

lished upon Fourier's plan.

phalanx (fa-langks, fallangks) n. [G.] a body of men formed in close array; any firm combination of people; small bones of the toes or fingers.

(fal-a-rop) n. [G. phularis, coot, and pous, foot] a beautiful bird with lobate toes.

phallic (fal' ik) a. pertaining to the phallus or phallicism.



phallicism, phallism (fal'i-sizm, fal'izm)
phallus (fal'us) n. [G.] the penis, as the symbol of
the generative power in nature; the organ of sex, as the penis or the clitoris.

phanerogamic, phanerogamous (fan-e-ru-gam'ik, fan-e-rog'a-mus) a. [G. phaneros, open, and pumos, marriage] having organs of reproduction distinctly visible.

phantasm (fan'-taxm) n. [G. fr. phainein, to show] a phantom; an imaginary existence which seems to be real; fancy; illusion.

phantasmagoria (fan-taz-ma-gō'ri-a)' n. cxhibition of shadows, as by a magic-lantern; illusive images; a magic-lantern.

phantasmal (fan-taz-ma') a. illusive; unreal. phantom (fan-tum) n. an apparition; a spectre; optical illusion.

pharisaic, pharisaical (far-1-sa'ik, i-kal) a. pertaining to, or resembling, the Pharisees; making a show of religion; formal; hypocritical

pharisaically (far-i-sā-i-kal-i) adv. hypocriti-cally cally.

pharisaism (far-i-sā-izm)n. the doctrines of the Pharisee (far-i-sā-sā-izm)n. The pharisman control of the pharisman cont

pharmaceutic (får · ma · sū ' tik) a. [G. pharmakon, a drug, medicine]

pertaining to pharmacy; -n.pl. pharmacy.

pharmaceutist, pharmacy.

pharmaceutist, pharmacy.

sū'tist, fār'ma-sist) n. one skilled in pharmacy.

pharmacolite (fār-mak-u-līt) n. [G. luthos,

pharmacologist (fār-mak-u-līt) n. [G. luthos,

pharmacology (fār-ma-kol²-ji) n. [G. lopos,

discourse] knowledgeofdrugs;

art of preparing medicines; a treatise on the art.

pharmacopœia (fār-ma-ku-pš'ya) n. [G.

porein, make] a book de
scribing the preparations of medicines.

pharmacy (fār'ma-si) n. art of dispensing medi-

pharmacy (far-ma-si) n. art of dispensing medicines; shop of an apothecary.

pharos (fa-ros)n.[Pharos, in the bay of Alexandria, noted for its famous lighthouse] a lighthouse; a watchtower; a beacon.
pharyngeal (fa-rin-je-al) a. relating to the pharyns.

pharyngitis (far-in-ji-tis) n. inflammation of the membrane of the pharyns. pharyngotomy (far-ing-got-u-mi) n. [G. pharynx and tome, a cutting, ir. temmein. cut] incision into the pharynx.

pharynx (far-ingks) n. [C.] the cavity into which the none and mouth open.

phase (faz) n. [G. phasis, an appearance] that varying appearances presented by a phenomenon.

pheasant (fez-ant) n. [Phasis, a river in Colchia noted for these birds] a game-bird with brilliant plumage, valued for its flesh.

pheasantry (fez-ant-ri) n.

keeping and rearing pheasants. phenacetin (fe-nas-c-tin)
antipyretic medicine obtained from

phenacite (fen'a-sit) n. [G. Phessant.

kos, impostor, named from being mistaken for quartz] a silicate of glucinum with vitreous lustre.

phengite (fen'jit) n. [G. phengein, to shine] Muscovite, or mica.

phenicine (fen'-isin) n. [G. phoinix, purple-red] brown colouring matter produced by the action of nitro-sulphuric acid on phenol.

phenol (fe'nol) n. [G. phainein, shine, and L. phenomenal (fe-nom'e-nal) a. pertaining to.

phenomenal (fe-nom'e-nal) a. pertaining to, phenomenal or of the nature of, a phenomenon.

phenomenalism (fe-nom'e-nal-izm) n. the doctrine that phenomenon is the only existence.

phenomenist (fe-nom'e-nist) n. one that believes only in phenomena.

phenomenon (fe-nom'e-non) n. [G.] an appearance; whatever is appre-

hended by observation; an unusual appearance. phenyl (fe-nil) n. [phenol] the radical of phenol or benzol.

pheon (fiscon) n. [L. fuscina a trident] the barbed head of a dart; [Her.] a broad arrow. phial (fight) n. [G. phiale, a shallow cup] a small philander (fi-lan-der) v.i. [G. philein, to love, and aner, andros, man] to flirt or

make love; to coquet.

philanthropic, philanthropical (fil-an-throp-ik, i-kal) a. pertaining to, or characterized by, philanthropy.

by, philanthropy.

philanthropist (fi-lan'thru-pist) n. one with a philanthropic spirit.

philanthropy (fi-lan'thru-pi) n. [G. anthropos, man] love of mankind; benevolence towards one's fellow-men; universal good-will.

philatelist (fi-lat'e-list) n. a collector of postage-stamps as objects of curiosity.

philately (fi-lat'e-li) n. [G. philos, loving, and attics, free of tax] the whim of collecting postage-stamps.

ing postage-stamps.

philharmonic (fil-har-mon'ik) a. loving

Philhellene, Philhellenist (fil-hel/ēn, re-nist) n. [G. Hellen, a Greek] a friend of Greece.

Philhellenic (fil-he-len'ik) a. loving the Greeks. philippic (fi-lip-ik) n. [Philip] one of several orations of Demosthenes against Philip, king of Macedon; any discourse or declamation abounding in bitter invective.

Philistine (fil-is-tin) n. [H. palash, wander about] a native or inhabitant of ancient Philistia; one of narrow views or inferior culture.

Philistinism (fil-is-ti-nizm) n. views of Philistines.

phillipsite (fil'-ip-sīt) n. [Phillips, English mineralogist] a hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and soda. philologer, philologist 'fi-lol'-6-jer, philos, loving, and logos, word one versed in philology. philological (fil-u-loj'-i-kal) a. pertaining philology (fi-loi'-ō-ji) n. the study of the formation and growth of language. Comparative philology, art of interpreting a language by its attinities and analogies to other languages. philomath (fi'-u-math) n. [G. mathos, learning a lover of learning. philomathy (fi-lom'-a-thi) n. love of philomel (fil'-u-mol) n. [Philometa, who was nightingule]. nightingale. philoprogenitiveness intiv-ness n. [G. philos, loving] love of offspring; the organ denoting such love. philosopher (fi-los'-u-fer) n. one versed in of philosopher or devoted to, philosophy; one of philosophic mind, Philosopher's stone, a preparation which the alchemists formerly sought as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold. philosophic, philosophical (fil-u-sof'-ik, philosophic, philosophical soft-ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to, or proceeding from, philosophy; evincing philosophy; wise; calm; temperate, philosophically (fil-u-sof'-i-kal-i) adv. in philosophism (fil-los'-u-fizm) n. affectaphilosophist (fil-los'-u-fist) n. a pretender to philosophy.

philosophistical filos-u-fis'-ti-kal) a. pretaining to the love or practice of sophistry. or practice of sophistry.

philosophize (fi-los'-u-fiz) v.i. to reason philosophize (fi-los'-u-fiz) v.i. to reason philosophy (fi-los'-u-fi) v. (i. philos. loving, and sophia, wisdom] the science of the relations of causes, reasons, and effects of phenomena; the general principles belonging to any department of knowledge; a system of, or a treatise on, philosophy; calmness of mind.

philter (fil'-ter) v. (i.) a love potion; —v.i. to impregnate with a love potion; to charm.

phiz (flz) n. [contr. of physiognomy] the face or phiz visage.

phlebitis (fle-bi'-tis) n. [G. phleps, phlebos, vein) inflammation of a vein.

phlebolite (fleb'-u-lit) n. [G. lithos, stone] a calculus in a vein.

phlebology (fle-bol'-ō-ji) n. anatomy of the veins; a treatise on the veins.

phlebotomize (fle-bot'-u-miz) to let blood from, as a vein.

phlebotomy (fle-bot'-u-mi) n. [G. phleps and tomē, a cutting] bleeding [Surg.]. charm. phlegm (fiem) n. [F. fr. G. phlegein, to burn] the digostive passages; coldness; sluggishness; indifference. phlegmasia (fleg-mā'-si-a) n. inflammation. phlegmatic (fleg-mat'-ik) a. abounding in phlegm: cold; dull; sluggish. phlegmatically (fleg-mat'-i-kal-i) adv. in phlegmatic manner. phlegmon (fleg'-mon) n. an inflamed tumour. phlegmonous (fleg'-mu-nus) a. pertaining to, or resembling, a phlogistic (flu-jis'-tik) a. [G.] partaking of phlogiston: inflammatory. phlogiston (flu-jis'-tun) n. the supposed principle of inflammability: the matter of fire in composition with other bodies; caloric. phlogopite (flog'-n-pit) n. [G. ōps, the face] a kind of magnesia mica.

Phlox (floks) n. [G. a flame] a genus of elegant garden flowering plants.

phobia (for or aversion. Used esp. in combination, as appraphobia, etc.
phocal, phocine (for kal, -sin) a. [G. phōkē]
perls genls Phœnician, Phenician (fe-nish'-an) a.

n. an inhabitant, or the language, of Phoenicia.

phœnix (fé'-niks) n. [L. fr. G.] a bird in
phœnix (fé'-niks) n. [L. fr. G.] a bird in
phonautograph (fôn-aw'-tu-graf) n. [G.
and graphein, write] a device for recording sound
vibrations in a visible form.

phone (fôn) n. and v. an abbreviated form of
telephone. phone telephone.

phonendoscope (fō-nen'-du-skōp) n. [G. phōnē, sound, endon, within, and skoprin, see] a delicate stethoscope. phonetic (fō-net'-ik) a. [G. phōnē, sound] perpresenting sounds; —n. pl. phonetic science. phonetist (fō'-ne-tist) n. one versed in phonetics.

phonetist (fō'-ne-tist) n. one versed in phonetics.

phonetics.

phonetics.

phonofilm (fōn'-ō-film) n. [G. phōnē, voice, phonetics.

phonofilm (fōn'-ō-film) n. [G. phōnē, voice, phonofilm (fōn'-ō-film) n. [G. phōnē, voice, phonofilm (fōn'-ō-film) n. [G. phōnē, voice, phonograph and cinematograph; a "speaking film."

phonogram (fō'-nu-gram) n. [G. phōnē, a character representing a sound; the register of a phonograph. phonograph. phonograph (fő'-nu-graf) n. [G. graphein, to phonograph write] a symbol to represent a sound; an invention to register and reproduce phonographer (fő-nog'-ra-fer) n. one skilled in phonography. phonographic (fő-nu-graf'-ik) a. pertain-ing to, or based upon, phonography.

phonography (fō-nog'-ra-fi) n. [G. phōnē, phonography sound, the voice, and graphein, to write] a description of vocal sounds; representation of sounds by distinctive characters; system of shorthand.

phonolite (fō'-nu-līt) n. [G. lithes, stone] a phonologist (fō-nol'-ō-jist) n. one versed in phonology.

phonology (fō-nol'-ō-ji) n. [G. logos, distutered by the human voice; phonetics.

phonometer (fō-nom'-e-tgr) n. [G. metron. phonometer (fō-nom'-e-tgr) n. [G. metron. exhibiting the number of vibrations of a sounding body. phonophore (fön'-ō-for) n. [G. phōnō, voice, and phoros, carrying] an apparatus to maintain tolephonic and telegraphic communication simultaneously on the same wire. phonoscope (fö-nu-sköp) n. [G. skopein, phonoscope (ng music as played, or testing musical strings; a microphone microphone. phonotype (fő-nu-tip) n. a character used in phonotypy.

phonotypy (fő-nu-ti-pi) n. art of representing sounds by distinct characters; printing in accordance with this art.

phormium (for-mi-um) n. [G. plant] the New Zealand flax. phospen, phospene (fos'-jen, -jen) n. (fo., phos., light, and genesis, origin) chloro-carbonic acid gas. poisonous, and used in warfare:—a. light producing. phosphate (fos'-fāt) n. a salt of phosphoric acid.

phosphatic (fos'-fāt) n. a like, or containing, phosphate. (fos'-fēn) n. [fo. phainein, to phosphene (fos'-fēn) n. [fo. phainein, to produced by pressing the eyeball.

phosphide (fos'-fid) n. a combination of phosphorus with another substance.

phosphite (fos'-fit) n. a salt of phosphorous Phosphore acid. (fos-for) n. the morning star; phosphoresce (fos-fo-res') v.i. to emit a phosphorescent light. phosphorescence (fos-fo-res'-ons) n. state of being phosphorescence) phorescent. phosphorescent (fos-fo-res'-ent) a, shin-ing with a faint light.

phosphoric (fos-for-ik) a, phosphorous;

phosphorescent. phosphorite (fos-fo-rus) a. phosphate of phosphorous (fos-fo-rus) a. pertaining to, phosphorous or obtained from, phosphorous phosphorus (fos'-fo-rus) n. [G. phōs, light, and pherein, to bring] the morning star; Phosphor: a non-metallic combustible element luminous in the dark.

phosphuretted (fos'-fi-jaw') n. [phosphorus. phossy-jaw (fos'-i-jaw') n. [phosphorus to phosphorus-poisoning, as among makers of matches. photo (fő'-tō) n. [contr. of photograph]. See photochemistry (fō-tō-kem'-is-tri) n. the branch of chemistry which treats of the chemical action of light.

photochromy (fō-tok'-ru-mi) n. [G. chrō-ma, colour,] photographing photochronograph (fő-tő-krő'-nu-graf) for photographing objects in motion at short regular intervals of time. regular intervals of time.

photo-electricity (fō-tō-el-ek'-tri-si-ti)
n. electricity produced or affected by the action of light,
photo-electron (fō-tō-el-ek'-tron) n. an
electron liberated from a
metallic surface by the action of a beam of light.

photogen (fō'-tu-jen) n. an illuminating oil
obtained from bituminous shale.

photogeny (fō-tō-j'e-ni) n. (G. phōs, phōlōs,
photography. photography. photoglyphy (fo-tog'-li-fi) n. [G. gluphein enphotograph (fö'-to-graf) n. a photographic enlikeness by photography.

photographer (fö-tog'-ra-fer) n. one that practises photography.

photographic (fö-tog'-ra-fer) n. one that practises photography.

photographic (fö-tog'-ra-fi) n. (G. graphen, obtained by photography.

photography (fö-tog'-ra-fi) n. (G. graphen, pictures by the action of light on chemically-prepared surfaces. photogravure (fo'-tu-gra-vūr) n. [F. producing by photography engraved plates for printing. photology (fő-tol'-ō-ji) n. [G. logos, discourse]
photometer (fő-tom'-e-ter) n. [G. metron,
measuring the relative intensities of light.
photometric (fő-tu-met'-rik) a. pertaining
to a photometer, or photophotometry (fō-tom'-et-ri) n. measurement by the photometer.
photomicrograph (fō-tō-mi'-krō-graf) n.
minute object taken by a combination of camera
and microscope. photophobia (fō-tu-fō'-bi-a) n. [G. phobos, fear] a dread or intolerance photophone (fő'-tu-főn) n. [G. phōs, phōiōs, phōiōs, and phōnē, sound] an instrument for transmitting sounds by light.

631 photoplay (fö'-tö-plā) n. a drama repre-means of cinematophotopsy ([6'-top-si) n. [G. opsis, sight] sensation of light without external photosphere (fō'-tu-sfēr) n. the luminous envelope of the sun.

photostat (fō'-tō-stat) n. a camera to photopaper without inversion; a photograph so produced. phototherapy (fō-tō-ther'-a-pi) n. healing by means of light, electric or other, focussed on the diseased parts.

phototype (fō-tu-tīp) n. an engraved plate for printing produced by photogphrase (frāz) n. [F. fr. G. phrazein, speak] a brief expression or part of a sentence; a short, pithy expression; an idiom; manner; style; expression; —v.t. to express in words, or in peculiar terms; to call; to style. Phrase-book, a beautiful distribution. book of idioms. phraseology (frā-ze-ol'-ō-ji) n. [G. phrasis, phrase, and logos, speech] manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence; a collection of phrases or idioms. phrenetic (fre-net'-ick) a. frantic; mad. phrenic (fren'-ik) a. [G. phrên, diaphragm, mind] of the diaphragm.

phrenitis (fren'-ik) a. [G. phrên, diaphragm, mind] of the diaphragm.

phrenitis (fren'i-tis) n. inflammation of the brain attended with acute fever and delirium; madness: frenzy.

phrenologist (frenol'-ō-jist) n. one versed in phrenology.

phrenology (frenol'-ō-ji) n. [G. phrên, the mind, and logos, discourse] the theory that the mental faculties are shown on the surface of the head. urface of the head Phrygian (frij'-i-an) a. pertaining to Phrygia, in Asia Minor;—n. a native of Phrygia. Phrygian cap, a woollen cap, the native of Phrygian Phrygian cap, a woollen cap, the emblem of liberty.

phthisic (tiz'-ik) n. phthisis, or one suffering from it.

phthisical (tiz'-i-kal) a. wasting the flesh; having, or relating to, phthisis. phthisiology speech a treatise on phthisis. phthisis (thi'-sis) n. [G. phthiein, to waste phthisis (thi'-sis) n. [G. phthiein, to waste caway, decay pulmonary consumption. phylactery (fl-lak'-te-ri) n. [G. phulassein, worn as a preservative from danger or disease; among the Jews, a slip of parchment containing passages of the Pentateuch, worn on the forehead or left arm. phyletic (fi-let'-ik) a. pertaining to a phylum. phyllite (fil'-it) n [G. phullon, leaf, and lithos, stone] clay-slate.

phyllodium (fi-lo'-di-um) n. [G. cidos, form] a petiole with the functions of a leaf. phylloid (fil'-oid) a. leaf-like. phyllophagous (fi-lof'-a-gus) a. feeding on leaves.

phyllotaxis (fil-u-tak'-sis) n. [G. taksis, order) arrangement of leaves on a stem. phylloxera (fil-ok-se'-ra) n. [G. xeros, dry]
phylogenetic (fil-oj-e-ne'-ik) a. pertaining to phylogeny
phylogeny (fil-oj'-e-ni) n. [G. genesis, origin]
phylum (fi'-lum) n. [L. fr. G. phulom, phule,
a tribe] a primary division of organisms. physalite (fi'-sa-lit, fis'-a-lit) n. [G. phusalits physeter (fi'-sa-ter, fi-se'-ter) n. [G. phusalits physeter (fi'-sa-ter, fi-se'-ter) n. [G. phusa, physic (fiz'-ik) n. [G. fr. phuein, to produce] a drug; a purge; a cathartic;—v.t. to treat with physic; to purge; to cure.

physical (fiz'i-kal) a. pertaining to nature relating to natural or material things: pertaining to physics; cognizable by the senses; medicinal.

physicalist (fizi-kal-ist) n. one that maintains that mind depends on matter.

physically (fizi-kal-i) adv. in a physical manner; according to nature.

physician (fizishin) n. one skilled in the art of healing; a doctor of medicine. physicist (fiz-i-sist) n. one versed in physics. physics (fiziks) n. pl. used as sing.: the science which treats of matter and energy and their relationship; study of light, electricity, heat, etc. physiocracy (fiz-i-og-nom-ik, fiz-i-u-nom-ik)
physiognomic (fiz-i-og-nom-ik, fiz-i-u-nom-ik)
physiognomic (a. pertaining to physiognomy; n.pl. physiognomy.

physiognomist (fiz-i-og-nu-mist, -on-u-mist)

physiognomist (fiz-i-og-nu-mist, -on-u-mist)

physiognomy (fiz-i-og-nu-mi, -on-u-mi) n. [6].

physiognomy (fiz-i-og-nu-mi, -on-u-mi) n. [6].

physiognomy (fiz-i-og-nu-mi, -on-u-mi) n. [6].

physiography (fiz-i-og-nu-mi, -on-u-mi) n. [6].

physiography (fiz-i-og-nu-mi) n. [6]. praphein,

to the study of inorganic nature.

physiolatry (fiz-i-ol-a-tri) n. [6]. physiology.

physiological (fiz-i-ol-a-tri) n. [6]. phusis, nature,

physiology (fiz-i-ol-a-ji) n. [6]. phusis, nature,

physiology (fiz-i-ol-a-ji) n. [6]. phusis, nature,

physiology (fiz-i-ol-a-ji) n. [6]. phusis, nature,

physique (fiz-sel') n. [6]. physical structure of a

physique (fiz-sel') n. [6]. phusis, bellows,

physograde (fi-sel') n. grad n. [6]. phusa, bellows,

physograde (fi-sel') n. grad n. [6]. -n.pl. physiognomy. physograde (ff-su-grad) n. [G. phusa, bellows, and L. gradi, to go] an acaleph with a vesicular organ which buoys it up.

physostomous (ff-sos-tu-mus) a. [G. phusa and stoma, mouth] having mouth and air-bladder connected by an air-duct, as a fish. phytogenesis, phytogeny (fi-tu-jent) toj'e-ni) n. [C. phuton, plant, and genesis, birth] the doctrine of the generation of plants. phytography plant, and graphein, write the naming, classification, and description of plants; methodical description of plants. phytoid (fī'toid) a. plant-like. phytomer, phyton (fi'tu-mer, -ton) n. [G. neros, a part] ultimate part of a plant.

phytonomy (fi-ton'u-mi) n. [G. nomos, law]
science of plant-growth.

phytophagan (fi-tof'a-gan) n. a phytophagous
animal. phytophagan animal.

phytophagous (fi-tof'a-gus) a. [G. phagein, eat] feeding on plants.

phytotomy (fi-tof'a-mi) n. [G. tome, a cutting] the dissection of plants.

phytozoan (fi-tu-zō'a) n.; pl. phytozoa (fi-tu-zō'a) [G. phuton, a plant, and zōon, animal] a zoophyte; an animalcule in the tissues of plants.

piacular (pi-ak-ū-lap'a. [L. piaculum, propitatory, expiation; atrociously bad.

pia mater (pi-a mā-ter) [L.] the vascular membrane investing the brain.

pianette, pianino (pi-a-net', pia-ne'nō) n.

pianissimo (pi-a-nis'-mō) a. [lt., superl. of piano) very soft.

pianist (pi-an'ist) n. a performer on the pianoforte Dianist (pi-an'ist) n. a performer on the pianoforte. Diano (pi-an'ō) n. See pianoforte.

Diano (pi-a-nō) a. [It.] soft. pianoforte (pi-an-u-for-te) n. [It. piano, soft, and L. fortis, strong] a musical instrument consisting of wires of graduated tension, struck by hammers moved by the notes on a keyboard, and inclosed in a wooden case. and inclosed in a wooden case.

piassaba, piassava (pi-as'a-ba, -va) n.
fibres of the palm (used for brooms, etc.).

piastre (pi-as'-ter) n. [It. piastra] a silver coin of
Turkey, etc.; the Spanish dollar.

piazza (pi-as'a, pē-ad'za) n. [It.] a square, open
space surrounded by buildings.

pibroch (pē-broh) n. [Gael. piobaireachd, a pipeof music played on the bagpipe.

pica (pī-ka) n. [L.] the magpie; a depraved or
unnatural appetite; a directory for devotional
services; a printing type having 6 lines in an inch.

picador (pik-a-dor) n. [Sp. pica, a pike] a horseman armed with a lance, who commences
the exercises of a bull-fight. the exercises of a bull-fight. picamar (pik'a-mar) n. [L. pix, picis, pitch, and amarus, bitter] the bitter element of tar. picaresque (pik-a-resk') a. relating to picaroons. picaroon (pik-a-roon') n. [Sp.] a plunderer of wrecks; a pirate; a rogue; a cheat.
picayune (pik-a-yoon') n. [K.] a small coin [Amer.]. piccadill, piccadilly (pik-a-dil, pik-a-dil-i) standing collar with the points turned over; a ruft piccalilli (pik-a-lil-i) n. [Etym. uncertain] a pickle piccalilli (pik-a-dil-i) n. [Etym. uncertain] a pickle piccaninny, pickaninny (pik-a-nin-i) queño, small, and niño, child] a negro child.

piccolo (pik-u-lō) n. [1t.] a small flute, with sound one octave higher than the ordinary flute. DICE (pīs) n. [Marathi paisā] a copper coin of India. pichiciago (pich-i-si-á-gō) n. [S. Amer.] a little truncate armadillo.

pichurim bean (pich-i-o-rim bēn) n. [S. Amer.]

pick (pik) v.t. [Low L. pica, a pike] to peck at, like birds with their bills; to strike at with anything pointed; to pierce; to open with a pointed instrument, as a lock; to steal from; to gather; to pluck; to play, as the guitar; to remove that which adheres, as with the fingers, guitar; to remove that which adheres, as with the fingers, teeth, or a pointed instrument; to pull into small pieces; to choose; to select; to cull:—v.z. to cat slowly or by morsels; to do anything nicely; to steal; to pilfer:—n. a sharp-pointed tool used for loosening and breaking up hard earth, stones, etc., or for dressing stone; choice.

pickaxe (pik-aks) n. a pick with a point at one end, and a transverse blade at the other. **Dicked** (pikt) a. prickly; selected; choice. picker (pik'er) n. one that picks or culls; one that dresses the letters in stereotype plates; a picker (pik-cr) n. one that picks or culls; one that dresses the letters in stereotype plates; a machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces.

pickerel (pik-crel) n. [dim. of pike] a kind of pike pike. Pickerel-weed, a water-herb.

picket (pik-c) n. [F. piquet, a small pickave, peg, in pike] a stake sharpened (used in fortifications, fences, etc.); a guard posted in front of an army; a body of troops kept ready for special service; trades-unionists sent to annoy men working, or prevent their working, during the progress of a strike; a punishment in which a person is made to stand with one foot on a pointed stake;—n.t. to fortify, inclose, or fence, with pickets; to fusten to a picket; to post, as a guard.

Picking (pik-ing) n. act of one that picks; that stealing; pifering; perquisites not honestly obtained.

pickle (pik-i) n. [Etym. uncertain] a solution of salt and water in which fish or meat may be preserved; brine; vinegar, sometimes spiced, in which vegetables, fish. etc., may be preserved; any article preserved in pickle; a troublesome child; awkward plight;—n.t. to preserve. or season, in pickle.

picklock (pik-iok) n. an instrument for opening locks without the key; a thief. pickpocket (pik'-pok-et) n. one that steals from the pocket of another.

pickpurse (pik'-purs) n. one that steals the purse, or from the purse, of another.

pickthank (pik'-thangk) n. an officious fellow; a toady; a parasitical informer.

Pickwickian (pik-wiki-an) a. pertaining to, or resembling, Pickwick, one of Dickens' characters. Pickwickian sense, a merely technical or constructive sense.

picnic (pik'-nik) n. [pick=to nibble, and nio for knick, a trifle] formerly an entertainment at which each person contributed some article for the

which each person contributed some article for the general table; a party, the members of which carry provisions with them, on an excursion of pleasure into

provisions with them, on an excusion of the country; -v.i. to go on a picnic.

picotee (pik-u-w) n. [Picot, a French botanist] a variety of carnation.

picotite (pik'-u-tīt) n. a variety of spinel.

DICTIC (pik-rik) a. [G. pikros, bitter] carbazotic.

picrolite (pik'ru-lit) n. [G. lithos, stone] a variety of serpentine.

picromerite (pik-rom'c-rīt) n. [G. meros, part] a sulphateof magnesia and potash. picrophyll (pik-ru-fil) n. [G. phullon, plant] a fibrous mineral from Sala, Sweden. picrosmine (pik-ro-fin) n. [G. osmē, odour] a silicate of magnesia with an argillaceous smell when moistened.

picrotoxin (pik-m-tok/sin) n. [G. pikros, bitter, and toxikon, poison] a poisonous principle in the seeds of Cocculus indicus.

Pict (pikt) n. [L. pingerc, pp. pictus, to paint] one of a race of people that formerly settled in the Highlands of Scotland (so named from tattooing themselves). Pictish (pik-tish) a. pertaining to the Picts.

pictorial (pik-to'ri-al) a. pertaining to the Picts.

pictorial (pik-to'ri-al) a. pertaining to, or pictorially (pik-to'ri-al-i) adv. in a pictorial manner.

picture (pik-to'ri-al-i) adv. in a pictorial manner.

of anything; a likeness: a graphic representation; an image;—r.t. to draw, or paint, a resemblance of; to represent to the mind; to recall vividly. Picture-gallery, a gallery or apartment in which pictures are exhibited.

picturesque (pik-to-resk') a. fitted to form a good or pleasing picture; vivid in description.

picturesquely (pik-tū-resk'li) adv. in a pic-

picturesqueness (pik-tū-resk-nes) n. quality

picul (pik'ul) n. [Malay] a Chinese weight of 1331

picus (pī'kus) n. [I. fr. pingere, to paint] the spotted woodpecker.

piddle (pid'l) v.i. [peddle] to deal in trifles; to make water (a childish word).

piddock (pid'uk) n. [Etym. doubtful] a molluse used for bait.

pidgin-English (pij-in-ing' gish)n. [pid-in-ing' gim. Chinese corruption of E. business] an artificial dialect of English used in

an artificial unifer the Chinese ports.

pie (pi) n. [F.] paste baked with apples, minced meat, etc., under it. Pieplant, garden-rhubarb (used in pies).

pie (pi) n. [L. pica] a magple; [Print.] type confusedly mixed.

piebald (pi-bawld) a. [pie, a magpic. and bald, i.e. streaked] of

various colours. **Piece** (pēs) n. [O.F. niece] a part of anything; a bit; portion; a distinct part or quantity; a literary or artistic work; a coin; a gun; a woman (in contempt or pleasantry);—v.t. to enlarge; to mend; to patch; to unite;—v.t. to unite by a coalescence of parts. Piece-goods, goods usually sold by the piece, as shirtings, longcloths, etc. Piece-work, work done by the piece or job. **Of a piece**, of the same nature.

Dieceless (pēs'les) a. not made of pieces; entire. piecemeal (pēs'mēl) adv. [A.S. mūlum, by parts] in pieces; by little and little;

PIECET (pē'ser) n. one that pieces; a patcher.

pied (pīd) a. [pie, magpie] variegated; spotted.

Piedmontese (pēd-mon-tēs', -tēz') a. of, or pertaining to, Piedmont, a district in north-west of Italy; -n. a native of Piedmont. piedmontite (pēd'mon-tīt) n. [Piedmont] a mineral containing manganese, allied to epidote.

piedness (pīd-nes) a. diversity of colours in spots. piepoudre (pi-pou-der) n. [F. fr. L. pes, foot, and poudre, powder] an old court of record, incident to every fair and market.

pier (per) n. [G. petru., rock] a mass of solid stone-pier (per) n. [G. petru., rock] a mass of solid stone-work for supporting an arch, the timbers of a bridge, etc.; the part of a wall between windows or doors; a mass of stone-work projecting into the sea, for breaking the force of the waves; a projecting what or landing-place. Pier-glass, a mirror hanging between windows. Pier-table, a table standing between windows.

pierage (pēr-ij) n. toll for using a pier.

pierce (pers) v.t. [F. percer, fr. O.F. pertuisier, fr. L. pertundere, pp. pertusus, to bore through] to thrust into with a pointed instrument; to force a way into; to touch, as the affections; to dive into;—v.t. to enter; to penetrate.

pierceable (pēr-sa-bl) a. capable of being pierced. piercer (per-ser) n. one that, or that which, pierces; an instrument that bores, as a gimlet. piercing (per-sing) a. penetrating; sharp; that affects keenly.

piercingly (pēr-sing-li) adv. in a piercing manner.

Pierian (pi-c-ri-an, pi-er-i-an) a. [Pieria, in pertaining to, Pieria or the Muses.] of, or pertaining to, Pieria or the Muses.

Diet (pī'et) n. [pie] the magpie.

pietà (pē-ā-tà') n. [It.] a picture or statue of the dead Christ with the Virgin.

Pietism (pī'e-tizm) n. the religion of the pietists.

Pietist (pi-e-tist) n. one of a class of religious repicty to the Lutheran church in the end of the 17th century; one professing great sanctity of life.

pietistic, pietistical (pi-e-tis-tik, -ti-kal) Pietists or to Pietism.

pietra dura (pi-ā'tra doo'ra) n. [It.] a mosaic of hard stones.

pietra dura (pi-a-tra doc-ra) n. [Lt.] a mosaic of hard stones.

piety (pi'c-ti)n. [L. pictas, fr. pius, devout] affectionbedient love of the will of God; devotion.

piezometer (pi-e-zom-c-ter) n. [G. piezein, to
press, and metron, a measure] an
instrument for determining the compressibility of liquids.

Pig (pig) n. [c/. A.S. pecq, a pig] the young of swine;
a long; an oblong mass of metal as first extracted
from the ore: -v.i. to bring forth pigs; to lie together
like pigs. Pig-eyed, having small, sunken eyes. Pigheaded, stupidly perverse. Pig-headedness, stupid
obstinacy. Pig-iron, iron in pigs. Pig-lead, lead in pigs.

Pigeon (pij-un) n. [F. fr. L. pipo, vipronis, chirper.
mon bird, of several species; a dove; a
silly fellow; adupe. Pigeon-English.
See pidgin - English. Pigeon -
hearted, timid; easily frightened.
Pigeon-hole, a little opening or
division in a case for papers. Pigeonlivered, mild in temper; soft;
Pigeon.

gentle.

pigeonry (pij'un-ri) n. a dove-cot. piggery (pig-er-i) n. a place where swine are kept. piggin (pig-in) n. [Gael.] a small wooden vessel with erect handle, used as a dipper. piggish (pig-ish) a. pertaining to, or like, pigs.

pigmean See pygmean.

pigment (pig-ment) n. [L. fr. pingere, pp. pictus, paint] a preparation to impart colours to bodies; paint; organic colouring matter.

pigmental (pig-mental) a. pertaining to, or containing, pigment.

pigmy See pygmy.

pignon (pēn-yon) n. [F. fr. L. pinus, pine] the edible seed of certain pine-cones. pignoration (pig-nō-rā-shun) n. [L. pignus, pignoris, a pledge]actof pledging; the impounding of trespassing cattle.

pignut (pig-nut) n. the earth-nut.

pigtail (pig'tāl) n. the tail of a pig; the hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail; a cue; a roll of twisted tobacco.

D1k (pik) n. a Turkish unit of length; a cubit.

pike (pik) n. [A.S. pic, a point] a sharp point; a long wooden shaft or staff with a flat-pointed steel lead; a voracious fresh-water fish (so named from its long snout).

piked (pikt) a. ending in a point.

pikelet, pikelin (pik'let, 'lin) n. a light cake.

pikeman (pik-man) n. a soldier armed with a pikestaff (pik-staf) n. a staff with a sharp metal pilaster (pi-las-ter) n. [L. pila, pillar] a square pilau (pi-lo') n. [Per.] meat or fowl boiled with rice, raisins, and spice.

pilchard (pil-chard) n. [Celt.] a food-pilchard (pil-chard) n. [Celt.] a food-pilchard (pil-chard) n. [Celt.] a food-pilchard (pil) n. [L. pilas, hair] hair; fur; the fibre of wool or cotton; the nap.

pile (pil) n. [L. pila, pila; la mass or collection of things; a heap; a collection of combustibles for burning a head body; a large building or mass of buildings; a series of metal plates with discs of cloth or paper between them, moistened with acid

water, for producing a current of electricity;-

pile (pil) n. [A.S. pil, a stake, fr. L. pilum, javelin] a beam driven into the earth to support a building, bridge, etc.;—n.t. to drive piles into. Pile-driver, an engine for driving down piles.

pileate, pileated (pī'le-āt, a-ted)a.[L. vilcus, the form of a cap; crested, as a bird.

Diler (pi-ler) n. one that piles or forms a heap.

piles (pīlz) n.pl. [L. pila, ball] tumours formed upon the verge of the anus.

Dilewort (pil-wurt) n. a variety of buttercup.

pilfer (pil-fer) v.t. and i. [O.F.] to steal in small pilferer (pil-fer-er) n. one that

pilferingly (pilfering-li) adv.
pilgarlick (pilfering-li) adv.
pilgarlick (pilfering-li) n.
[Etym. doubtful] a forsaken wretch.

a forsaken wretch.

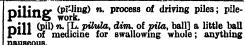
pilgrim (pil'grim) n. [L. per, field] a wanderer; traveller, esp. one that travels to visit a holy place.

pilgrimage (pil'gri-mij) n. sacred place; the journey of life.

piliferous, piligerous

piliferous, piligerous

from a drawing in a life street of the street of the



pillage (pil'ij) n. [F. fr. L. pilare, plunder] act of plunder; spoil;—v.t. to strip of money or goods by open vicinities; spoil.—v.t.

pillager (pil'i-jer) n. one that pillages.

pillar (pil'ar) n. [L. pila] a column; a support: a supporter; something like a pillar in form. Pillar-box, a short hollow pillar for containing letters. pillared (pil-ard) a. supported by pillars; having the form of a pillar.

pillarist, pillar-saint (pil'ar-ist, -sānt) n

pillau, pillaw (pi-lō', pi-law') n. See pilau.

pilliocausia, pillicoshy (pil-i-o-kaw-si-a, pillicoshy (pil-i-kō-shi) n.

powder of aloes and canella.

pillion (pil'yun) n. [l. pellis, a skin] a cushion attached to a saddle behind, as a seat for

pillory [O.F.] a frame of wood with holes, through which the head and hands of a criminal were formerly or a criminal were formerly put to punish him: -r.t. to punish with the pillory; to expose to ridicule or abuse. **pillow** (pil/5) n. [L. pul-virus] a cushion to support the head of a

person when reposing; the block on which the inner end

Pillion.

of a bowsprit is supported; a bearing or journal-box; a plain, coarse fustian; a wooden cross-piece for raising or lowering the beam of a plough; —v.t. to rest, or lay, for support. Pillow-bier, pillow-case, pillow-slip, a cover drawn over a pillow.

pillowy (pil'ō-i) a, like a pillow; soft.

pillwort (pillwurt) n. a cryptogamous plant (named from its pellet-shaped reproductive organs).

pilose (pilos) a. [L. pilus, hair] hairy; covered with hairs.

pilosity (pī-los-i-ti) n. hairiness.

pilot (pi-lut) n. [O.F. pedot, fr. G. pēdūtēs, steersman, pilot (pi-lut) n. [O.F. pedot, fr. G. pēdūtēs, steersman; one licensed to steer vessels into or out of harbour, or along certain coasts, etc.; a guide;—n.t. to direct the course of, esp. where navigation is dangerous; to guide through dangers or difficulties. Filot-bird, a bird found about the Caribbean Islands, indicating by its presence to seamen their approach to land. Filot-cloth, coarse, stout cloth, as worn by pilots. Pilot-engine, locomotive sent before a train to clear the way. Pilot-fish, a kind of mackerel.

pilotage (pi-lutij) n. a pilot's remuneration; services of a pilot guidance.

D11OUS (pī'lus) a. consisting of, or like, hair.

pilula (pil'ū-la) n. [L.] a pill.

pilular (pil-u-lar) a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, pills.

pilule (pil'ūl) n. a little pill or pellet.

pimaric (pī-mar'ik) a. [pine and maritime] obtained from, or found in, maritime pine, as pimaric acid, found in its turpentine.

pimelite (pine-e-liv) n. (d. pimelē, fat, and lithos, stone] an unctuous green clay.

pimelitis (pine-e-livis) n. inflammation of fatty tissue.

pimelode (pim'e-löd) n. [G. pimelödēs, fatty, fr. pimelode (pim'e-löd) n. [G. pimelödēs, fatty, fr. pimento (pi-men'to) n. [Sp. fr. L. pipmentum, spice| allspice, or the tree producing it. pimlico (pim'li-kö) n. [Imit.] the Australian friar-bird.

Pilgrim.

pimp (pimp) n. [F. pimper, dress up smartly] a pimpernel (pim'per-nel) n. [F. fr. L. bipennis, two-winged] a little annual with a

red or scarlet flower.

pimple (pim-pl) n. [Etym. doubtful] a small red
pustule; any protuberance like a pimple;

-v.t. to cover with pimples.

Dimply (pim'-pli) a. full of pimples; spotted.

pimply (pim-pli) a. full of pimples; spotted.

pin (pin) n. [L. prinna] a peg or bolt, as of metal, for fastening things together; a small, pointed piece of wire with a head, used for fastening clothes, etc.; a linch pin; a cylindrical roller made of wood; a trifle;—v.t. to fasten, as with a pin; to inclose. Pin-bush, a fine polishing tool. Pin-feather, a small, ungrown feather. Pin-feathered, not fully fledged. Pin-fire, denoting a cartridge for a breech-loading gun, or the breech-loading gun itself. Pin-grass, the storks-bill. Pin-money, a sum of money settled on a wife for her private expenses. Pin-point, a mere trifle. Pin-prick, the prick of a pin; an irritation. To pin one's faith on, rely on.

piña (pô-nya) u. [Sp. fr. L. pinea, pine-cone] the spongy cone of silver which remains in the treatment of silver amalgam. Piña-cloth, a fabric made from the fibres of the pineapple leaves.

pinafore (pin-q-fōr) n. a child's apron to cover the front part of the body.

pinang (pi-nang')n. [Malay] the betel-nut palm, or binaster (pi-nas' ter) n. [L. pinus, pine] the

pinaster (pi-nas'ter) n. [L. pinus, pine] the

pince-nez (pangs-nā) n. [F. pincer, to pinch, and nez, nose] eye-glasses kept on the nose by a spring.

pincers (pin'serz) n.pl. (pinch) an instrument with two hinged jaws for drawing nails, etc.; the

grasping claws of animals.

pinch (pinsh) r.t. [F. pincer] to press hard or squeeze, as between the thumb and finger; to press between two hard bodies; to squeeze painfully; to drive to straits; -r.i. to bear hard; to spare; to be covetous; -n. a close compression with the ends of the fingers; that which is taken between the ends of the lingers; a gripe; pang; straits; difficulty; a lever having a fulcrum foot, used to roll heavy wheels (also pinch here) pinch-bar).

pinchbeck (pinsh'bek) n. [fr. the inventor] an alloy of copper and zinc. pincher (pin'sher) n. one that, or that which, pinches.

pinchfist, pinchgut, pinchpenny (pinsh'-fist, -gut, -pen-i) n. a niggard.

pinchingly (pin-shing-li) adv. sparingly.

pincho (pin'chō) n. [S. Amer.] a South American

pinc-pinc (pingk' pingk) n. [Imit.] the reed-pincushion (pin'koosh-un) n. a cushion in plant (named from its convex flower-head). pind (pind) v.t. [A.S. pund, pound] to inclose in a

pindarei (pin-dar'-ō) n. [Hind.] one of a gang of mounted robbers in India.

Pindaric (pin-dar'-ik) a. after the style of Pindar, a lyric poet of Greece; -n. a Pindaric or irregular ode.

Pindarism (pin'da-rism) n. a style of writing in pindarism (pin'da-rism) n. [Malay] a boat of pindajap (pind'ja-jap) n. [Malay] a boat of Sumatra, generally with two masts, carrying square sails.

pindust (pin'dust) n. small particles of metal rubbed off in making pins.

pine (p\(\text{pin}\)) n. [L. \(pinus\)] a con. ferous tree, valuable for its timber; wood of the pine-tree; a pineapple.

pine (\(\text{pin}\)) v.t. [G. \(poin\)_e penalty] to grieve for; to bemosh :—v.t. to grow lean from pain or longing; to languish with desire. Pine-beauty, pine-carpet, a British moth whose larve feed on coniferous trees.

pineal (\(\text{pin}-a\)) a. pertaining to, or resembling in form, a pine-cone; denoting a small, conical gland of nervous matter attached to the brain.

pineapple (pin'ap-l) n. a tropical plant and its resemblance of the latter to a pine-cone); a kind of propulsing fish (consulting fish (consulting fish)).

kind of porcupine fish (named from its prickly skin).

pinery (pī'ner-i) n. a hot-house where pineapples are raised; a pine-

pinetum (pī-nē'tum) n. plantation of pine-trees; a treatise on

pinfold (pin'fold) n. [pind and fold] a Pineapple. place in which cattle are confined; a pound. pinfooted (pin'-foot-ed) a. having the toes bordered by a skin.

pinguid (ping-gwid) a. [L. pinguis, fat] fat; pinguite (ping-gwit) n. a soft, green variety of chloropal.

pinhole (pin-höl) n. a very small aperture.

pinic (pī'nik) a. pertaining to, or obtained from, the pine-tree.

pinion (pin-yun) n. [L. penna, feather, wing] a feather; a wing; the joint of a bird's wing most remote from the body; a fetter or band for the arm; a small wheel with teeth working into the teeth of a larger wheel or rack;—v.t. to bind or confine the wings of; to cripple by cutting off the pinions; to restrain by binding the arm, or arms, to the body; to shackle.

pinite (pin-it, pi-nit) n. [Pini, a mine in Saxony] a hydrous silicate of aluminium and potash.

pink (pingk) n. [M. E. pinken, prick) an eyelet-hole; a native garden plant; a light crimson colour, like that of pink; that which is supremely excellent; a small fish; a minnow (named from its colour);—v.t. to cut

small fish; a minnow (named from its colour);—v.t. to cut in small scollops; to pierce; to dye of a pink colour;—a. of the colour pink.

Pink-eye, a contagious disease in horses; a small eye.

Pink-needle, a shepherd's bodkin;

pink (bingk) n. [D.] a kind of boat with a very narrow stern. Pink-sterned, having a very narrow stern. pinker (ping-ker) n. one that scollops fabrics.

Dinkiness (ping'ki-nes) n. pink colour.

pinky (ping'ki) a. of a pink colour.

pinna (pin'a) n. [L.] a feather; the fin of a fish; a part of a pinnate leaf; the projecting portion of the external ear.

pinnace (pin'as) n. [F. fr. L. pinus, pine] a ship's boat, usually with eight oars.
pinnacle (pin'a-kl) n. [F. fr. L. pinna, a feather] a slender turret or structure

elevated above the main building; a high point, like a spire; top or summit:—v.t. to furnish with pinnacles; to place on a pinnacle.

nish with pinnacles; to place on a pinnacle.

pinnate, pinnated (pin-at, -afeather-shaped (Bot.]; having wings or fins.

pinnatifid (pi-nat-i-field)a. [L. findere,
cleave] cut pinnately.

pinnatiped (pi-nat-i-field)a. [L. pes,
pedis, foot] fin-footed.

pinner (pin-er) n. one that pins or
fastens; a pinafore.

pinniped (pin-i-ped) a. [L. pinna,
foot] feather, and pes, pedis,
foot] fin-footed;—n. a crab with hinder-feet like flippers,
fitted for swimming; a marine fin-footed carnivorous

fitted for swimming; a marine fin-footed carnivorous animal, as the walrus.

pinnock (pin'uk) n. [Prov. E.] a hedge-sparrow;

pinnoite (pin-2-it) n. [Pinno, mineralogist] a pinnoite hydrous borate of magnesium. pinnulate, pinnulated (pin-1-1-lit, -lit-lit) a. provided

with pinnules. pinnules. (pin'ūl) n. [L. pinna, feather] part of a pinnule (pin'ūl) n. [L. pinna, feather] part of a pinny, pinnie (pin'i) n. [dim. of pina/ore] a pinafore (a childish expression). pinole (pi-nō'le) n. [Mex.] an aromatic powder for making chocolate; an article of food including maize.

Dint (pint) n. [F. fr. L. pictus, painted] half a quart. pintado (pin-ta'dō) α. [Sp.] painted; spotted;—τ. the pied petrel; the guinea-fowl; chintz pintail (pin'tal) n. the pintailed duck.

pintle (pin-tl) n. [dim. of pin] a pivot-pin; a long pintle (pin-bolt; the bolt on which a rudder turns. pinworm (pin-wurm) n. a thread-like intestinal worm.

piny, piney (pī-ni) a. abounding with pines.

pioneer (pi-u-ner') v.t. [O.F. fr. peon, foot-soldier, fr. L. pes, foot] to go before and prepare a way for ;—n. one that marches with or before an army to repair the road, or clear it of obstructions, etc.; one that

repair the road, or clear it of obstructions, etc.; one that goes before to prepare the way; a first explorer.

pioscope (pi-u-skōp)n. (i. piōn, fat, and skopein, to view] a kind of lactoscope.

pious (pi-us) a. [L. pius] having affectionate or filial reverence for a parent or superior; having reverence and love for the Supreme Being; dictated by reverence to God; devout; practised under the pretange of religion. the pretence of religion.

piously (pī-us-li) adv. in a pious manner.

pip (pip) n. [L. pituita, slime, phlegm] a disease in the mouth of fowls:—[pippin] the seed, as of an apple; a spot on cards:—n. [pep] to chirp as a chick.
pipage (pi-pij) n. distribution by pipes, as of water.

pipe (pīp) n. [L. pipare, chirp] a tubular instrument of music; a tube or hollow body; a tube, as of clay, with a bowl at one end for smoking; a pipeful; a wine-measure, usually containing 126 gallons; the voice, or pitch of the voice;—v.t. to perform on a pipe; to utter in a sharp tone; to summon by the boatswain's whistle; -v.i. to play on a pipe; to have a shrill sound; to whistle.

Pipe-clay, n. a white clay, used in making tobacco-pipes, or in cleaning the leather belts of a soldier; -n.t. to whiten or cleanse with pipe-clay.

Pipe-tree, the lilac.

piped (pipt) a. formed with a pipe; tubular.

pipemouth (pīp'mouth) n. a fish named from its tubular snout.

piper (pi-per) n. one that plays on a pipe; a sand-piper. To pay the piper, to pay expenses. piperic (pi-per-ik) a. [L. piper, pepper] derived from pepper.

piperidge (pī'per-ij) n. [Barberry] the barberry. DIDETINE (pī'-per-in) n. a piperic alkaloid.

pipette (pi-pet') n. [dim. of pipe] a small tube to transfer fluids from one vessel to another.

Dipewort (pīp'wurt) n. a marsh-plant. piping (pi-ping) a. giving forth a shrill sound; piping; a system of pipes; a kind of cord trimming for ladies' dresses; a piece cut off to be planted.

pipistrel, pipistrelle (pip-is-trel') n. [L. vespertilio, bat] a small European bat.

D1D1t (pip'it) n. [Imit.] a bird of many species.

DIDKIN (pip'kin) n. [pipe] a small earthen boiler.

pippin (pip'in) n. [F. pepin, seed of fruit, fr. G. pepon, melon] a kind of tart apple.

pipul (pip'ul) n. [Hind.] the sacred fig-tree.

piquancy (pē'kan-si) n. quality of being piquant. piquant (pc-kant) a. [F.] stimulating to the tongue; sharp; tart; pungent; lively; sparkling.

piquantly (pē'kant-li) adv. in a piquant manner.

pique (pēk) n. [F.] annoyance or resentment from a social slight or injury; wounded pride; irritation; grudge:—v.t. to irritate: to stimulate, by causing resentment or jealousy; to pride or value one's self.

piqué (pē-kā) n. [F.] a cotton material with a corded surface.

piquet (pi-ket') n. [F.] a game at cards.

piracy (pi'ra-si) n. crime of robbing on the high seas; infringement of the law of copyright.

pirate (pi'rat) n. [G. peirān, attempt, attack] one that practises piracy; a piratical vessel;—v.t. to reproduce without permission, as books;—v.i. to practise piracy

piratical (pī-rat-i-kal) a. pertaining to a pirate or piracy; engaged in piracy; practising literary piracy.

piratically (pī-rat'i-kal-i) adv. in a piratical manner.

pirn (pern) n. [Etym. doubtful| a bobbin; the reel of a fishing-rod.

pirogue (pi-ròg') n. [Sp.] a canoe hewed out of the trunk of a tree.

pirol (pir-ul) n. [G. purros, flame-coloured, yellow] the European oriole.

pirouette (pir-oo-et') n.
about on the toes in dancing; a quick, short turn of a horse; $\hat{v}.i.$ to execute a pironette.

pisanite (pi-za-nīt) n. mineralogist] a sulphate of iron

and copper. piscary (pis'ka-ri) n. [L. piscis, fish] right of fishing in another man's water. piscatorial, piscatory (pis-ka-tō'ri-al, piscatorial, piscatory pis-ka-tō'ri-al, a.

relating to fishing.

Pisces (pisez) n.pl. the Fishes, the twelfth sign of the Zodiac.

pisciculture (pis'i-kul-tur) n. the artificial propagation and nurture of fish.

piscina (pi-sī-na) n. [l. piscis, pond; a stone basin in which the priest washes his hands, or the chalice.

Pisces.

piscinal (pis'i-nal) α. of, or pertaining to, a

PISCINE (pis'in) a. pertaining to fishes.

piscivorous (pi-siv-ō-rus) a. [L. vorare, devour] feeding on fish.

pisé (pē-zā') n. [L. pisere, to pound] stiff clay, used in forming walls.

pish (pish) int. [lmit.] pshaw (an exclanation of contempt); v.i. to express contempt.
pisiform (pisi-form) u. [L. pisum, pea, and forma, pisape] formed like a pea; -n. a sesamoid bone shaped liked a pea.

pismire (pis-mir) n. [E. piss, and M.E. mire, ant]

pisolite (pi'su-lit) n. [G. pisos, pea, and lithos, stone] limestone with pea-like globules.

Disolitic (pī-su-lit-ik) a. like pisolite in structure.

DISS (pis) v.i. [F.] to make water ;--n. urine.

pistachio (pis-tā'shi-ō) n. [Sp. fr. Per. pistā,] the nut of a turpentine-tree, containing a greenish kernel of a pleasant taste.

pistacite (pis-ta-sit) n. epidote (named from its colour).

Distareen (pis-ta-rēn') n. [Sp.] the peseta.

piste (pist) n. [L. pisere, pp. pistus, beat] the track of a horseman.

pistil (pistil) n. [L. pistillum, a pestle] the female organ in plants.

pistillaceous (pistilā'shus) a. of, orgrowing on, a pistil. pistillate (pisti-lat) a. having a pistil.

pistol (pistul) n. [F. fr. Pistoin, in Italy, where they were first made] a small fire arm to be fired from one hand;—v.t. to shoot with a pistol. Pistol-dirk, a weapon consisting of a pistol and a dirk combined.

pistole (pistol) n. [pistol] a gold coin of Spain, worth about 16s.

piston piston (pis'tun) n. [L. pinsere, pp. pistus, pound] a short cylinder, which fits exactly into a tube, with reciprocating motion.

pit (pit) n. [L. puteus] a deep hole in the ground; an abyss; hell; the grave; an indenture or hollow; the lowest place in a theatre; an area for cock-fighting, etc.;—v.t. to indent; to mark with little hollows, as by pustules; to provoke to combat; to lay in a pit.

pitapat (pit'a-pat) adv. [a reduplication pitapat (pat) in a flutter; with palpitation;—n. a light, quick step.

pitch (pich) n. [L. pic]a thick, black, sticky substance obtained by boiling down tar;—v.t. to cover over with pitch. Pitch-blend, oxide of uranium.

pitch (pich) v.t. [pick] to toss; to fix; to plant; to fall headlong; to fix choice; to encamp; to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship;—n. the highest point; height; depth; degree of elevation or depth; declivity; slope; distance between the centres of any two teeth of a wheel or a saw, or between the threads of a screw, measured parallel to the axis. Pitch-farthing, chuck-farthing, Pitch-pipe, a wind instrument for regulating the pitch of the key. Pitch-wheels, toothed wheels which work together.

pitched (picht)a. fully arranged for, and deliberately entered upon; sloping.

(pich-er) n. [L. bicarium] a vessel with open spout for pouring; [Bot.] an ascidium.

pitchfork (pich-fork) n. a fork for pitching or throwing hay, etc.; a tuning-fork; v.t. to lift with a pitchfork; to put hastily into a position.

pitchiness (pich'i-nes) n. blackness; darkness.

pitchstone (pich stön) n. a volcanic rock resembling pitch.
pitchy (pich a. partaking of the qualities of pitch; black, like pitch; smeared with pitch; dark; dismal.

piteous (pit'e-us) a. fitted to excite pity; sorrowful; sad; evincing pity; compassionate.

Diteously (pit'e-us-li) adv. in a piteous manner. piteousness (pit'e-us-nes) n. piteous quality or state.

pitfall (pit-fawl) n. a pit slightly covered, intended to entrap animals; a trap.

pith (pith) n. [A.S. pitha] the soft, spongy substance in the centre of plants; quintessence; importance; strength; cogency; concentrated vigour.

pithily (pith-i-li) adv. in a pithy manner; with vigour.

pithiness (pith-i-nes) n. state of being pithy.

pithless (pith less) a. destitute of pith; wanting cogency. pithy (pith4) a. consisting of, or containing, pith;

pitiable (pit-i-a-bl) a. deserving pity.

pitiableness (pit-i-a-bl-nes) n. state of being pitiable.
pitiful (pit-i-fool) a. full of pity: tender; moving compassion; sad; despicable; paltry.

pitifully (pit-i-fool-i) adv. in a pitiful manner.

pitifulness (pit-1-fool-nes) n. the state of being pitiless (pit-1-les) n. destitute of pity; exciting no pity; hard-hearted.

pitilessly (pit-1-les-li) adv. without mercy or compassion.

pitilessness (pit-i-les-nes) n. state of being pitiless.

pitman (pit-man) n. one that works in a pit or nine; the connecting rod in a saw-mill.

pitpan (pit-pan) n. a narrow flat-bottomed canoe for navigating rivers, etc.

pitsaw (pit-saw) n. a large saw worked vertically by two men.

pittacal (pit-a-kal) n. [G. pitta, pitch, and kalos, beautiful] a blue dye-stuff obtained from

wood-tar. pittance (pit-ans) n. [F. fr. L. pictas an allowance of food; a dole; a small allowance.

pitted (pit-ed) a. marked with small hollows. pitticite (pit'i-sīt) n. [G. pitta, pitch] pitchy iron pituitary (pi-tū-i-tar-i) a. [L. pituita, phlegm] secreting phlegm or mucus.

pity (pit-i) a. [L. pitas] sympathetic feeling or suffering; cause of grief or regret:—v.t. to have

sympathy for; to commiserate; -v.i. to be compassionate.

pityingly (pit'i-ing-li) adv. compassionately.

pityriasis (pit-i-ri-a-sis) n. [G. pituron, bran] a scaly eczema; dandruff.

pityroid (pit-i-roid) a. [G. eidos, form] bran-like;

pivot (piv-ut) n. [F. fr. Low L. pipa, a pipe] a pin

turning point; that on which important results depend;

-u.t. to place on a pivot:—v.t. to hinge. -v.t. to place on a pivot; -v.i. to hinge.

pixy, pixie (pik'si) n. [Scand.] a fairy or elf.

pizzicato (pit-si-ka'tō) a. [It.] denoting a direction for stringed instruments, whereby the strings are twitched with the fingers.

pizzle (piz-1) n. [Low Ger.] the penis of an animal, as the bull.

placability (plak-a-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being placable (plak-a-bi) n. [L. placabilis, fr. placare, pacified; willing to forgive.

placableness (plak-a-bl-nes) n. placability.

placard (plat-kird', plak-ard) n. [F. fr. plaque, plate, fr. D. plak, a flat piece of wood] a written or printed paper posted in a public place;—v.t. to post placards on; to notify publicly.

place (plās) n. [F. fr. G. platus, flat, broad] a broad way in a city; an open space; a distinct portion of space; locality; a residence; a village or town; a fortified post; point or degree in priority; rank; position; official station; portion of a book or writing; room; stead;—v.t. to put or set in a particular place; to appoint; to ordain; to fix; to establish; to put writing; room; stead;—v.t. to put or set in a particular place; to appoint; to ordain; to fix; to establish; to put out at interest; to invest.

placeman (plaseman) n. one that has an office under government.

placenta (pla-sen-ta) n. (L., cake) the soft, spongy disk which connects the fetus with the

womb; the part of a plant to which the seeds are attached.

placental (pla-sen'tal) a. pertaining to, or having, a placenta.

placer (pla'ser) a. one that places or sets;—(plas'er)
(Sp.] mineral deposits occurring in superficial

placid (plas-id) a. [L. placidus, fr. placere, please] unruffled; serene; quiet; gentle; mild. placidity (plas-id-i-ti) n. state or quality of being placid.

placidly (plas'id-li) adv. in a placid manner.

placidness (plas-id-nes) n. placidity.

placket (plak'et) n. [F.] the opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt; a petticoat; a woman. placoid (plak'oid) u. [G. plaks, plakos, plate, and eidos, form] plate-like: having such scales. pladarosis (plad-a-ro-sis) n. [G. pladan, be plafond (pla-fond) n. [F.] the ceiling of a room: plagal (pla-gal) a. [G. plagos, side] denoting a code the torio code where the subdominant chord presents the torio code of the torio code.

cedes the tonic one.

plagiarism (plā/ji-a-rizm) n. act of plagiarizing; iiterary theft.

plagiarist (plā-ji-a-rist) n. one that plagiarizes.

plagiarize (plā'-ji-a-rīz) v.t. to steal or purloin from the writings of another.

plagiary (plā'-ji-a-rī) n. [L. plaga, net) a plagiarist;
plagiaklastic (plā-ji-o-klas-tik) a. [G. plagios, plagiarist) (plā-ji-o-klas-tik) a. [G. plagios, denoting minerals with oblique cleavage, as albite, etc.

plagionite (plā/ji-ō-nīt) n. a sulphide of anti-mony and lead found in crystals

with obliquely cut axes.

plagium (pla-ji-um) n. [L.] the crime of kidnapping, originally punishable with death.

plague (plag) n. [L. plaga, blow, stroke] any afflictive evil or calamity; an acute, malignant epidemic; one that, or that which, vexes or ravages; v.t. to infest with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind; to vex; to harass.

plaguer (pla/ger) n. one that plagues.

plaguily (plā'gi-li) adv. vexatiously; extremely.

plaguy (pla-gi) a. vexatious.

plaice (plas) n. [G. platus, flat] a flat fish allied to the flounder.
plaid (plad) n. [Gael.] a garment of variegated woollen cloth;—a. marked with stripes of

colour at right angles to one another.

plaided (pla ded) a. made of plaid; tartan;

wearing a plaid.

plain (plan) a. [L. planus] smooth; even; level; open; clear; easy; manifest; olvious; void of ornament; simple; homely; artless; frank; sincere; mere; bare; not rich or highly seasoned;—atv. plainly;—n. level land; a field of battle. Plain clothes, private or non-official dress. Plain-dealing, a. honest; sincere;—n. sincerity. Plain-hearted, sincere; without art or hypocrisy. Plain-song, vocal music in churches, resting upon a system of octaves.

plain [plan] v.t. and v.i. [L. plangere, to lament] to

plainly (plan4i) adv. in a plain manner.

plainness (plan'-nes) n. quality or state of being plain.

plaint (plant) n. [L. plangere, lament] audible expression of sorrow; a sad song; [Law] propounding of the cause of action.

plaintiff (plan'tif) n. one that commences a suit

plaintive (plan'tiv) a. indicating grief; sad.

plaintively (plan'tiv-li) adv. in a plaintive

plaintiveness (plantivenes) n. quality of being plaintive.

plait (plūt) n. [1. plicure, pp. plicatus, fold] a fold; a braid; -v.t. to fold; to double in narrow folds; to braid.

plaiter (plater) n. one that, or that which, plaits. plakat (plak'at) n. [Siamese] the fighting-fish.

plan (plan) n. [L. planus, flat, level] the representation of anything drawn on a plane, esp. representation in a horizontal section; method or procedure; scheme;

planar, planary (plank) a slab of fire-brick used in enamelling; a mile's flat incomplete.

planar, planary (planar, -na-ri) a, lying in a planch (plansh) n. [plank] a slab of fire-brick used in enamelling; a mile's flat iron shoe, planchet (plan-shet) n. a disc of metal for a planary (plan-shet).

planchette (plan-shet') n. a heart-shaped board, mounted on two castors, and a pencil-point.

plane (plan) a. [L. planus] level; flat;—n. a flat, level surface; a log woodwork;—n.t. to make smooth. Plane-sailing, art of determining a ship's



of determining a smps position position, on the surface of the occan is plane. Plane table, an instrument used in surveying.

plane (plan) n. [G. platus, broad] the plane-tree. planer (pla-ner) n. a tool for planing.

planerite (plan'er-it) n. [Planer, director of mines in the Ural] a hydrous phosphate

of aluminium resembling wavellite.

planet (planet) n. [G. fr. plane, wandering] a
celestial body revolving round the sun in an elliptic orbit. Planet-struck, affected by the influence of planets; blasted. Planet-wheels, toothed wheels revolving round the axis of the wheel by which they are driven. planetarium [plane-tā-ri-um]», an instrument for representing the motions of

the planets.

planetary (plan-c-ta-ri) a. pertaining to, or consisting of, planets; under the influence of, or produced by, planets; erratic.

planetic, planetical of, pertaining to, or resembling, a planet.

planetoid (plan'e-toid) n. [G. eidos, form] a revolving between Mars and Jupiter.

planimeter (pla-nim'e-ter) n. [L. planus, plain, and G. metron, measure] an instrument to measure a plane area.

planimetric (pla-ni-met-rik) a. pertaining to planimetry.
planimetry (pla-nim-et-ri) n. the mensuration of plane surfaces.

planificaty of plane surfaces.

planipetalous (plan-ni-pet-n-lus) a. having flat planish (plan-ish) v.t. (plane, a.] to render smooth or plane, as a metallic surface, by light blows of a hammer; to polish.

planisher (plan-ish) er) n. one that planishes; a tool for smoothing brass work.

planisphere (plan-1-sfer) n. a representation of a sphere on a plane, \(\epsilon\), of the celestial sphere.

celestial sphere.

plank (plangk) n. [L. planca] a piece of timber thicker than a board; an article of a political programme;—v.t. to cover or lay with planks.

planner (plan'er) n. one that plans, or forms a plan. planoblast(plā/nō-blast)n.[G. planos, wandering, planoblast and blastos, germ] a wandering bud.

plano-concave, -conical, -convex (pla-nō-kon-kāv, -kon-kāl, -kon-kal, -kon-k

conical, or convex on the other.

planometer (pla-nom'e-ter) n. a plane surface, used as a gauge.

Planorbis (pla-nor-bis) n. [Lorbis, circle | a genus of fresh-water snails with discoidal shells.

Planorbite (pla-nor-bit) n. a fossil species of planorbis.

plant (plant) n. [L. planta] a vegetable; a shoot ready for transplanting; a sapling; the fixtures and tools necessary to carry on business: a

to carry on business; a dodge;—r.t. to put or set in the ground for growth; to furnish with plants; to engender; to establish; to introduce;—v.i. seeds, or set shoots, in the ground for growth.



plantable (plan-ta-bl) a. capable of being planted.

plantain (plan-tan) n. [L. plantago, plantaginis] large spreading leaves, used for binding wounds;—[F. fr. G. platus, broad) an endogenous tropical tree, yielding nutritious fruit.

plantation (plan-ta'shun)n.
plantation ground planted
with trees; a shrublery; an estate
cultivated by negroes; colonisation;
introduction or establishment.

planter (plan'ter) n. one that plants; one that owns a plantation.

plantership (plar'ter-ship)
n. the occupation of a plantation.



planticle (plan'ti-kl) n. a young plant.

plantigrade (plan'ti-grad) a. (L. planta, sole, and gradi, walk) walking on the sole of the foot;—n. a plantigrade animal.

planting (plan'ting) n. the art of setting in the ground for propagation, or of forming

plantations of trees; a plantation.

plantlet, plantule (plant-let, plan-tul) n. a planuria, planury (planuria, planury (planuria, planury) and ouron, urine) discharge of urine through an ab normal passage.

plap (plap) v.i. [Imit.] to plash; to fall with a plashing sound.

plaque (plak) n. [F.] the plate of a clasp, brooch, etc.; a plate of metal on which enamels are painted; the enamel itself.

plaquette (pla-ket') n. a small plaque.

plash (plash) v.t. [L. plectere, weave] to bend down and intertwine the branches of ;—v.i. [D.] to dabble in water; to splash;—n. a puddle; a dash of water; a splash; a branch partly cut, and bound to other branches. plashy (plash-i) n. watery; abounding with puddles; speckled.

plasm (plazm) n. [G.] a mould or matrix in which anything is east or formed.

plasma (plazma) n. a variety of chalcedony; protoplasm; the fluid part of the blood, as opposed to the corpuscles.

plasmatic, plasmatical, plasmic (plaz-mat-ik, -i-kal, plaz-mik) a. pertaining to, or characteristic of, plasma.

plasmine (plaz-mīn) n. a proteid precipitated from plasmine (plaz-mō-jen) n. true protoplasm; plasmogen (plaz-mō-jen) n. true protoplasm; inoplasm.

plasmogony (plaz-mog'ō-ni) n. [G. gennan, to produce] the generation of an organism from plasma.

organism from plasma.

plasmology (plaz-mol'ō-ji) n. [G. logos, discourse] histology.

plasmolysis (plaz-mol'i-sis) n. [G. lusis,
toplasm under the action of reagents.

plaster (plaster) n. [G. emplastron, a plaster] a
conting walls; gypsum, for making ornaments, mouldings,
ct: an allusive external amplication - ** to cover with etc.; an adhesive external application: -r.t. to cover with plaster, as walls; to cover with a plaster, as a wound; to smooth over; to add gypsum to. Plaster of Paris, plaster-stone, gypsum.

plasterer (plas'ter-er) n. one that plasters.

plastering (plastering) n. act of overlaying with plaster; a covering of plaster.

plastic (plastik) n. [G.] capable of moulding, or of change; appropriate to, characteristic of, or produced by, moulding or modelling. Plastic-clay, a bed of the Rocene period, used in making pottery.

plasticity (plas-tis-i-ti) n. quality of being plastic. plastilina (plas-ti-li'na) n. a modelling-clay, which remains moist a considerable time.
plastography (plas-tog-ra-fi) n. [G. graphein, plastral (plas-tral) a. of, or pertaining to, the

plastron. (plastron) n. [(d. emplastron, a plaster] a breastplate; part of a garment covering the breast; the under-part of the shell, as of the turtle. plat (plat) n. [plot, a piece of ground] a plot of ground; plat —v.t. to lay out in plots. [plat) v.t. [plat] to plait;—n. work done by platting.

platan, platane (plat'an, -ān) n. [L.] the platband (plat'band) n. [F. plat, flat] a border of flowers; a flat, square moulding; a lintel; the fillet between the flutes of a column.

plate (plāt) n. [Low L. plutta, a lamina] a flat sheet of metal; armour made of thin sheets of metal;

domestic articles of gold or silver, as cups, forks, spoons, etc.; similar articles, of inferior metal, inlaid with gold or silver; a flat, shallow dish, as of china or earthenware, for table use; a prize run for by horse-racers, etc.; the piece of timber which supports the ends of the rafters; a piece of metal on which anything is engraved; an impression from an engraved plate; a page of stereotype for printing from :—v.t. to cover or overlay with metal; to arm with metal for defence; to beat into thin, flat pieces. Plate glass, a fine kind of thick glass, used for mirrors, windows, a special mark stamped upon gold and silver plate, to indicate the place of manufacture, etc.

plateau (plat-fo') n. [F.] an extensive tract of elevated land.

platen (plat-en) n. [F. plat, flat] the flat part of a press which makes the impression.

platform (plat-form) n. [F.] an elevated structure (plat-form) n. [F.] an elevated structure for mounting cannon; a landing-stage at a railway station at a railway as of rediting large plats.

station, etc.; a programme, as of political principles.

plating (plating) n. the art of covering a baser
metal with a thin plate of gold or silver;

a thin coating of metal.

platinic (pla-tin-ik) a. of, or pertaining to,
platinum.

platiniferous (plat-i-nif-e-rus) a. [L. ferre, to bear] producing platinum.

platinize (plat-i-niz) r.t. to cover with platinum. platinoid (platinoid) n. one of various metals found associated with platinum.
platinotype (platin-u-tip) n. the production of photographs by means of paper

coated with a preparation of platinum; a picture produced in this way.

platinous (plat'i-nus) a. containing platinum.

platinum (plati-num) n. [Sp. plata, silver] a very ductile metal of silver cr.lour.
platitude (plati-tūd) n. [K. fr. plat, flat] flatness; dullness; a dull, empty, or trite remark.
Platonic (platonism. Platoniclove, pure spiritual affection between the sexes. Platonic year, time of revolution of the earth's axis, about 26,000 years.

Platonically (pla-ton-i-kal-i) adv. in a Platonic Platonism (plat-ton-i-kal-i) adv. in a Platonic Platonism (plat-ton-irm) n. the doctrines of Platonism and his followers.

Platonist (plā-tu-nist) n. a follower of Plato.

platonist (platunist) n. a follower of Plato.

platon (plation) n. [F. peloton, fr. L. pila, a ball]
a subdivision of a company of soldiers.

platten (platien) v.t. [G. platus, flat] to open out
and flatten into a sheet, as blown glass.

platter (platien) n. F. pilt, plate] a large, shallow
dish, for holding the provisions of a table.

platting (plating) n. the operation of weaving;
plattnerite (platinerit) n. [Plattner. a German
mineralogist] native lead dioxide.

platypus (platipus) n. [G. platus, broad, and
pous, foot] the ornithorhynchus.

plaudit (plawidit) n. [L. plaudere, praise] a mark
or expression of applause; acclamation.

plauditory (plawidit-ti) a. applauding;
plausibility (plaw-zi-bili-ti) n. plausible quality.

plausibility (plaw-zi-bil'i-ti) n. plausible quality.

plausible (plaw:zi-bl) a. worthy of favour or approbation; apparently right; using specious arguments.

plausibleness (plaw'zi-bl-nes) n. plausibility. plausibly (plaw-zi-bli) adv. in a plausible manner.

play (play.t. [A.S. plega, a game] to put in action or motion; to perform music upon; to act the part of; to perform in contest; to play off; to display; to play upon; to trifle with; to delude:-r.i. to engage in sport or lively recreation; to frolic; to trifle; to contend in a game; to gamble; to perform on an instrument of music; to operate; to move irregularly; to personate a character; —n. an amusement or diversion; sport; frolic; gaming; practice in any contest; manner of action; a dramatic

composition or representation; a play upon words; a pun; play of colours; appearance of prismatic colours in quick succession; movement; swing; liberty of acting; scope. Play-day, a day given to diversion.

playbill (pla-bil) n. a bill to advertise a play.

player (plā'er) n, one that plays.

playfellow (pla/fel-j) n. a companion in amusements or sports; a playmate. playful (pla/fool) a. sportive; indulging a sportive

playfully (pla-fool-i) adv. sportively.

playfulness (plā-fool-nes) n. sportiveness.

playgoer (pla'gō-er) n. one that frequents

playhouse (plathous) n. a theatre.

playmate (plā/māt) n. a playfellow.

playsome (plā/sum) a. playful.

playsomeness (pla'sum-nes) n. playfulness.

plaything (plathing) n. a toy.

plea (plē) n. [L. placere, please] a lawsuit; the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration;

detendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration; an excuse; apology; urgent entreaty.

pleach (plēch) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. plectere, to plait] to intertwine the branches of.

plead (plēch) v.t. [pleat to allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; to offer in excuse; to argue;—v.t. to urge reasons in support of or against; to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff; to work to influence by corrupting or artisect;

pleadable (ple-da-h) a. capable of being alleged in proof, defence, or vindication.

pleader (ple-da-h) a. capable of being alleged in proof, defence, or vindication.

pleader (ple-der) a. one that pleads, esp. a lawyer that makes a plea in a court of justice.

pleadingly (ple-ding-li) adv. with entreaty.

pleadings (ple'dingz) nrl, written statements of parties in support of their claims.

pleasant (plez'ant) a. [O.F. plaisir, to please, fr. the mind or senses; cheerful; lively; merry; facetious pleasantly (plez'ant-li) adv. in a pleasant manner.

pleasantness (plez'ant-nes) n. quality of pleasantry (plez'ant-ri) n. cheerfulness; raillery; laughable trick;

please (plez) v.t. to excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; togratify; to delight; to satisfy; -v.t. to give pleasure; to gain approval; to like; to choose.

pleaser (ple-zer) a. one that pleases or gratifies.

pleasing (plē'zing) a. agreeable; gratifying;—n. gratification; satisfaction.

pleasingly (plē'zing-li) adv. so as to please.

pleasingness pleasing ness) n. quality of being pleasing.

pleasurable (plezh'ur-a-bl) a. pleasing.

pleasurable (plezh'ur-a-bl) a. pleasing.
pleasurably (plezh'ur-a-bl) ada: in a pleasurable manner; with pleasure.
pleasure (plezh'ur) n. gratification of the senses
emotions: sensual gratification; dictate of the will;
choice; a favour;—v.t. to give or afford pleasure to.
plebeian (ple-bic-an) a. [L. plebs, common
people] pertaining to, or consisting of,
thecommon people; vulgar;—n. one of the common people.
plebeianism (ple-bic-an-izm) n. conduct of
plebeianism (ple-bic-an-izm) n. conduct of
plebicolist (ple-bik-u-list) n. [L. plebs, common
people, and colerc, cultivate] one
that courts the common people.
plebiscite (plebi-sit) n. [L. plebs, people, and
whole community.

whole community.

plectrum (plek'trum) n. [G.] a small rod for strings of a lyre, etc.

pledge (plej) n. [O.F.
pleng, a surety]
something deposited or considered as a security; a surety:
a token, as of agreement; a
drinking to the health of;—v.t.
to deposit in pawn; to leave as to deposit in pawn; to leave as security; to engage for, by promise or declaration; to drink the health of.



pledger (plej'er) n. one that pledges.

pledget (plej'ct) n. [dim. of plug] a small plug; a flat lint laid over a wound.

Pleiads, Pleiades (pli'adz. a-dēz) n. pl. [G.]

stars in the constellation Taurus.

pleistocene (plīs-tu-sēn) n. [G. pleistos, most, and kaiņos, new] deposits of the

plenargyrite (ple-nar'-ji-rīt) n. (L. plenus, full, and G. arguros, silver]a sulphide of bismuth and silver found in Baden.

plenarily (ple-na-ri-li) adv. (L. plenus, full) fully; (completely.

plenariness (plē-na-ri-nes) n. state of being plenarty (plē-na-ti) n. occupancy by an incumbent.

plenary (ple'na-ri) a. full; entire; complete. plenary indulgence, remission of all church penalties due to sin. Plenary inspiration, full inspiration of the sacred Scriptures in every part.

plenipotent (ple-nip-t-tent) a. [L. plenus, powerful] possess in the plenary in the

ing full power.

plenipotentiary (plen-i-pō-ten'-sha-ri) a. furnished with full powers;

plenipotential y furnished with rull powers;

-n. a person with full powers.

plenist (ple-inst) n. [L. plenus, full) one that
maintains that all space is full of matter.

plenitude (plen-t-t-us) n. fulness; completeness;
alumdance.

plenteous (plen-t-t-us) n. plentiful; well
provided for; rich.

plenteously (plen-t-t-us-li) adv. in a plenteous
manner.

(plen-t-t-us-li) adv. in a plenteous
manner.

plenteousness (plen-tiō-us-nes) n. state of being plenteous; abundance. plentiful (plen-ti-fool) a. adequate to every purpose; abundant; affording ample supply. plentifully (plen-ti-fool-i) adv. in a plentiful plentiful manner.

plentifulness (plen'ti-fool-nes) n. state of being plentiful; abundance.

plenty (plen'ti) n. full or adequate supply; abundance, fruitfulness;—a. plentiful; abundant. pleonasm redundancy in language. pleonast (ple'u-nazm) n. (G. pleiön, more) redundancy in language. pleonast (ple'u-nast) n. one addicted to redundancy.

pleonaste (ple-u-nast) n. [F.] a variety of spinel.

pleonastic (plē-u-nas'tik) a. redundant.

pleonastically (plē-u-nas'ti-kal-i) adv. with redundancy.
pleonexia (plē-u-nck'si-a) n. [G. pleiōn. more, and echein, lawe] morbid selfishness.

plesiomorphic, plesiomorphous

(plē-si-u-mor-fik, -fus) a. nearly alike in form.

plesiomorphism (plē-si-u-mor-fizm) n. [G. plē-si-u-mor-fizm) n. [G. plē-si-u-mor-hē, form] close resemblance of crystals in form.

plet (plet) n. [Russ.] a whip for chastising prisoners.

plethora (pleth-ō-ra) n. [G. plēthos, a crowd] over-fulness; excess of blood. plethoric (plethorik) a. of full habit of body; over-full.

pleura (ploof-ra) n. [G., side] the serous membrane of the thorax which invests the lungs.

pleural (ploo'ral) a. relating to the pleura.

pleurisy (ploo'ri-si) n. inflammation of the pleura. Pleurisy-root, a milkweed plant (named from its medicinal use).

pleuritic, pleuritical (ploo-rit'ik, -i-kal)

pleurodirous (plòò-rō-di-rus) a. [G.] bending pleurodirous (plòò-rō-di-rus) a. [G.] bending pleurodont (plòò-rō-dont) a. [G. odous, odontos, tooth) laterally fixed in the jaw.

pleurodynia (plòò-rō-din-i-a) n. [G. plcura, side, and odunē, pain] pain in the muscles of the chest. muscles of the chest.

pleuro-pneumonia (plòò-rō-nū-mō-ni-a) n. pleuro-pneumonia a contagious disease in

pleuro-pheumoma a contagious disease in cattle of the pleura and lungs.

plexiform (plek'si-form) a. [plexus] in the form of network; complicated.

pleximeter (plck-sim'e-ter) n. [G. plēssein, to strike] a plate for diagnosing disease, as on the chest, by mediate percussion.

plexus (plck'sus) n. [L.] network of nerves, vessels, or fibres; collection of related parts or ideas.

pliability (pli-a-bil'i ti) n. pliable quality; flexibility.

pliable (pli'a-bil a. [F. fr. L. plicare, fold] easy to be bent; readily yielding to influence.

pliableness (plī-a-bl-nes) n. pliability.

pliably (plī-a-bli) adv. in a pliable manner.

pliancy (plī'an-si) n. state of being pliant.

pliant (pli-ant) a. casily bent; readily influenced; flexible.

pliantly (pli'ant-li) adv. in a pliant manner.

pliantness (pli-ant-nes) n. pliant quality.

plica (pli'ka) n. [L. plicare, to fold] a matted state of the hair, arising from disease; an entangled mass of small twigs; a fold of a membrane.

plicate, plicated (pli-kāt, -kā-ted) a. folded

plaited [Bot.].

plication (plī-kā'shun) n. act of folding; a folding or fold; that which is folded.

pliers (pli-erz) n.pl. [ply] small

plight (plit) n. [A.S. pliht, danger] assurance; security;—v.t. to pledge;—n. [L. plicare, fold] condition; Cross-section of a state of perplexity.

plighter (pli'ter) n. one that, or that which, plinth (plinth) n. [G. plinthos, brick] a square, projecting slab, forming the base of a

pliocene (pli'u-sen) n. [G. pleion, more, and kuinos, recent] the most recent tertiary deposits.

plod (plod) v.t. [cf. Ir. plod, pool] to tread with a heavy, labouring step;—v.i. to travel or work with steady, laborious diligence; to toil; to study heavily. plodder (plod'er) n. one that plods.

plodding (plod/ing) a. diligent and persevering, but dull and slow.
ploddingly (plod/ing-li) adv. in a plodding manner.

plonge, plongée (plonj, plong-zhā') n. [F.]
parapet; the descending part of the superior slope of a
parapet; the descending part of the path of a bomb.
plot (plot) n. [A.S.] a small extent of ground; a plan
of a field, farm, etc., drawn to a scale;—[F.] a
complicated scheme, stratagem, or plan; the plan or
intrigue of a play, romance, etc.; contrivance;—n.t. to
plan; to make a plan of;—n.t. to form a plot; to conspire.

plotter (plot-er) n. one that plots or contrives; a

plotting (plot-ing) n. act of making a plan, or of forming a conspiracy;—[F. pelote, ball] formation of soap into cakes.

plough (plou) n. [A.S. ploh, plot of land] an implement for turning up the soil; agriinplement for turning up the soil; agriculture; tillage; an instrument that grooves, or acts like a plough; a knife or press for trimming paper;—v.t. to turn up with a plough; to furrow; to traverse like a plough; to trim, as paper, with a plough; to reject, as a candidate in an examination;—v.i. to till the soil with a plough. Plough Monday, Monday after Twelfth-day. Ploughstaff, a kind of paddle to clear the share and coulter of weeds, etc. Plough-tail, handle of a plough. To put one's hand to the plough, to begin a task.

ploughable (plou'a-bl) a. arable.

ploughboy (plouboi) n. a boy that guides a plough; a rustic boy. plougher (plouber) n. one that ploughs land; a cultivator.

ploughman (plousman) n. one that ploughs;

ploughshare (plou'shār)n. the part of a plough that cuts the ground.

plover (pluv'er) n. [F. fr. L. pluvia, rain] a bird frequenting marsh lands, river banks, etc.

pluck (pluk) v.t. [A.S. pluccian] to pull with sudden force or effort; to pull off with a twitch; to strip by plucking; to reject in an examination;—n. a pull; a twitch; the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal; spirit; courage.

plucked (plukt) a. having resolution.

plucker (pluk'er) n. one that, or that which, plucks.

pluckily (pluk'i-li) adv. with spirit.

pluckiness (pluk'i-nes) n. courage.

plucky (pluk'i) a. having resolute and enduring courage; spirited.

pluffy (pluf-i) a. [Imit.] fluffy.

plug (plug) n. [D.] anything used to stop a hole; a stopple; a flat, oblong cake of pressed tobacco; -v.t. to stop with a plug.

plum (plum) n. [A.S. fr. G. prounon] a raisin; a tree or its delicate fruit; a handsome fortune or property; the choicest thing; £100,000 sterling.

plumage (ploo-mij) n. [F. fr. L. pluma, feather] the feathers of a bird.

plumaged (plòò'mijd) a. feathered.

plumb (plum) n. [L. plumbum, lead] a weight of lead attached to a line to indicate perpendicularity; the vertical;—a. perpendicular —adv. perpendicularly;—v.t. to adjust by a plumb-line; to sound with a plummet; to test.

plumbaginous (plum-baji-nus)a. resembling, plumbaginous (plum-baji-nus)a. resembling, plumbago (plum-ba'go) n. [L. plumbum, lead blacklead; graphite; lead-wort. plumbean (plum-be'an) a. pertaining to, or resembling, lead leaden; dull; stupid. plumbeous (plum-be'us)a. lead-coloured; heavy; leaden.

plumber (plum'er) n. one that works in lead.

plumbery (plum'er-i) n. articles of lead; the business of a plumber; a place where plumbing is carried on.

plumbic (plumbik) a. of, or belonging to, lead:

plumbic (plumbif-e-rus) a. [L. ferre, to

plumbiferous (plum-bif-e-rus) a. [L. ferre, to bear] yielding lead.
plumbing (plum-ing) n. the art of casting and apparatus for conveying water in a building.

plumbism (plum'bizm) n. lead-poisoning.

plumbless (plum'les) a. unfathomable.

plume (ploom) n. [L. pluma] a feather; a large, handsome feather; a set of feathers worn as ornament;—v.t. to pick and adjust the plumes of; to strip of feathers; to decorate with feathers; to boast.

plumeless (ploomiles) a. featherless.

plumelet (ploom'let) n. a down-feather.

plumery (ploome-ri) n. plumes in general; display of plumes.

plumicorn (ploo-mi-korn) n. [L. cornu, horn] plumiped (ploo-mi-ped) a. [L. pluma, a feather, and pes, pedis, foot] having feathered feet;—n. such a bird.

plummet (plum'ct) n. [plumb] a piece of lead attached to a line (used to sound the

depth of water, or determine a perpendicular).

plummy (plum'i) a. containing plums; rich; desirable.

plumose, plumous (plòò'-mōs, -mus) [plume] feathery. plumosity (plóó-mos'i-ti) n. plumose state.

plump (plump) a. [of. D. plump, clumsy] swelled swell:—[plumb] v.t. to cause to drop heavily:—v.t. to fall suddenly: to vote for one candidate when two or more are to be elected;—adv. at once, as with a sudden, heavy fall; suddenly;—a. unqualified; blunt. plumper (plum-per) n. something carried in the plumps; the vote given; an unqualified lie. plumply (plum-pli) adv. fully; roundly; without plumply reserve.

plumpness (plumpnes) n. state of being plump. plumule (plòó-mūl) n. [plume] a down-feather; a rudimentary stem in an embryo.

Dlumy (plòó-mi) a. feathery.

plunder (plun'der) v.t. [Ger. plunder, trumpery, haggage] to take the goods of by force;

to spoil;—n. pillage; spoil.

plunderage (plunder-ij) n. embezzlement of goods on board ship.

plunderer (plun'der-er) n. one that plunders.

plunge (plunj) v.t. [L. plumbum, lead] to immerse or thrust in a fluid; to drive or force into a state;—v.i. to dive or rush in; to fall or rush, as into distress: to throw the body forward and the hind legs up, as a horse; -n. act of plunging.

plungeon (plun'jun) n. a diving-bird.

plunger (plun'jer) n. one that plunges; a long, solid cylinder, used as a forcer in pumps;

plunger solid cylinder, used as a rorcer in pumps, one that bets heavily.

pluperfect (plòó-per-fekt) a. [L. plus, more] denoting an action that took place previously to another;—n. the pluperfect tense.

plural (plòó-ral) a. [L. plus, pluris, more] containing, or designating, two or more;—n. the inflection of a word that signifies more than one.

pluralism (plòó-ral-izm) n. quality of being pluralism plural; the holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at a time.

pluralist (plòó-ral-ist) n. a clergyman that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one. plurality (plóó-ral'i-ti) n. pluralism; a greater number.

pluralize (ploo'-ral-īz) v.t. to make plural.

plurally (plooral-i) adv. in a sense implying more than one.

pluriliteral (ploo-ri-lit'e-ral) a. containing more letters than one;—n. such a word. plus (plus) n. [L., more] a character, +, sign of addition.

plush (plush) n. [F. fr. L. pilus, hair] a textile pluteus (ploo'te-us) n. [L. piluteus, a penthouse, a parapet] a light railing on a porch or balcony, or between columns; a larval form of various orbindless. echinoderms.

plutocracy (ploo-tok-ra-si) n. [G. kratein, to rule] government by the rich. plutocrat (ploo-tu-krat) n. [G. ploutos, wealth, and kratein, to rule] one of a plutocracy.

Plutonian (plóó-tő-ni-an) a. [Pluto, god Hades] pertaining to Pluto, or the interior of the earth; dark;

subterranean.

Plutonic (ploo-ton'ik) a. Plutonic tonian; pertaining to the system of the Plutonists. Plutonic theory, the theory that the formation of the earth's crust is due to igneous fusion.

Plutonism (ploof-tu-nizm) n.

Plutonic views.

Plutonist (ploo'tu-nist) n. one that adopts the Plu-

pluvial (ploo'vi-al) a. [L. pluvia, rain] humid; very rainy; caused by the action of rain.

pluviometer (plòò-vi-om'e-ter)

Dluviometric, pluvio- Pluto. metrical (plóó-vi-ō-met-rik,-ri-kal) a. determined by a pluviometer. pluviometric,

Dluvious (ploo'vi-us) a. rainy; pluvial.

pluviusin (plóó-vē-us-in) n. a superior grained imit. leather used in binding books.

ply (pli) v.t. [1. plicare, to bend] to urge; to solicit; to employ or practise with diligence; to keep busy; -v.i. to work steadily; to busy one's self; to endeavour to make way against the wind; to make regular trips; -n. a fold; a plait; bent; turn; bias.

Plymouth brethren (plim'uth breth'ren) $n_{n,a}$ (Christian sect with no established ministry, which arose in Plymouth about 1830.

Plymouthism (plim'uth-izm) n. doctrines of the Plymouth brethren. Plymouthist, Plymouthite (plim's

rlymouthist, Flymouthism.

n. an advocate of Plymouthism.

pneograph (not-u-graf) m. [G. pnein, breathe, and graphein, write] an instrument for indicating expiratory movement.

[G. pneumatic (nu-mat-ik) a. [G. pneumatikos, fr. pneumatic (nu-mat-ik) a. [G. pneumatikos, fr. pneumating to, consisting of, or resembling, air or gas; moved or played by means of air; filled with air; pl. the science of the mechanical properties of gases.

pneumatocyst (nū/ma-tu-sist) n. [G. kustis, bladder] a small air-bladder;

the air sac or float in oceanic hydrozoa.

pneumatological taining to pneumatology.

pneumatologist (nū-ma-tu-loj-ij-kal)a.perpneumatologist (nū-ma-tu-loj-ij-ist) n. one versed in pneumatology.

pneumatology (nū-ma-tol-ō-ji) n. [G. logos, discourse] science of the functions of the mind; the doctrine of spiritual existences; the doctrine of the low Society of the doctrine of the doctrine of the spiritual existences;

the doctrine of the Holy Spirit: pneumatics.

pneumatometer (nū-ma-tom-e-ter) n. an instrument to measure

the quantity of air in a respiration.

pneumatosis (nū-ma-tō'sis) n. morbid accumulation of gas in the body.

pneumogastric (nū-mō-gas-trik) a. [G. meumōn, lung, and gaster, stomach] denoting certain cerebral nerves that supply the lungs, throat, and stomach.

pneumonia (nū-mō'-ni-a) n. inflammation of the lungs.
pneumonic (nū-mon'-ik) a. pertaining to the lungs;—n. a lung medicine.

pneumonitis (nū-mu-nī-tis) n. pneumonia.

poach (pōch) v.t. [F.] to cook, as eggs, by breaking them into a vessel of boiling water;—v.i. to trespass on, for the purpose of killing or snaring game.

poach (pōch) v.t. [O.F.] to pierce; to spear, as fish; to render slushy;—v.i. to be swampy or soft.

poacher (pōcher) v. one that poaches or steals game.

poachiness (pochines) n. the state of being poachy.

poaching (poching) n. practice of killing or snaring game unlawfully.

poachy (pō'chi) a. wet or swampy; casily indented, as by the feet of beasts.

pochard (pō'chàrd) n. [poach, to pierce] a seaduck.

DOCK (pok) n. [A.S.] a pustule, as in small-pox.

pocket (pok'et) n. [Icel. poki, a bag] a small bag inserted in a garment to hold small articles; a small bag into which the balls are driven in billiards; a measure, as of hops;—v.t. to put or conecal in the pocket; to take clandestinely. Pocket-book, a small book or case for carrying papers or money in the pocket. Pocket-money, money for occasional expenses.

pockwood (pok-wood) n. the lignum-vitæ.

pocky (pok'i) a. full of pocks; infected with an cruptive disease, esp. with syphilis. poco (po'kō) adv. [It. fr. L. paucus, little] a little [Mus.].

pococurante (pō-kō-koò-ran'te) n. [It.] a careless or indifferent person.

pod (pod) n. [pad] a capsule of a plant, esp. a legume;
-v.i. to swell; to produce pods. Pod-lover,

podagra (po-dag'ra) n. [G. pous, podos, foot, and agra, catching] gout in the foot.

podagral, podagric, podagrical,

podagrous (pod'a-gral, po-dag'rik, -ri-kal, pod'a-grus) a. gouty.

podargue (po-darg') n. [G. pous, podos, foot, and argos, swift] the more-pork bird.

podesta (pō-des'ta) n. [L. potestas, power] a magistrate in Italy.

podge (poj) n. [plod] a puddle; a plash.

podgy (poj-i) a. [pod] short and fat; thick.

podite (pod'īt) n. [G. pous, podos, foot] a limb of a crustacean.

podium (pō'di-um) n. a continuous pedestal;
a raised platform around the arena of the

amphitheatre.

podophyllin (pod-ō-fil'in) n. [G. pous, podos, podos, def]a purgative resin, obtained from the root-stalk of the May-flower. podophyllous (pod-ō-fil'us) a with compressed, leaf-like feet.

podosperm (pod-ō-sperm) n. [G. sperma, seed] podothecal (pod-ō-thē-kal) a. [G. thēkē, sheath] pod-bird (pō-e-berd) n. [New Zealand] a bird valued for its plumage, fineness of song,

poem (pō'em) n. [G. poicin, make] a metrical composition; a composition in verse; an impassioned prose composition.

impassioned prose composition.

poephagous (po-cf-a-gus) a. [G. poa, grass, and phagetn, eat) feeding on grass.

poesy (pof-e-si) n. art or skill of composing poems; poetry; metrical composition.

poet (pof-et) n. the author of a poem; one skilled in making poetry; one highly imaginative poetaster, poeticule (pof-et-as-ter, po-et-as-ter, po-et-as-ter, po-et-as-ter) poetry; one highly imaginative poetaster, poeticule (pof-et-as-ter, po-et-as-ter) poetry; one highly imaginative poetry poetry; one highly imaginative poetry;

poet; a petty rhymester.

DOCTESS (pō'et-es) n. a female poet.

poetic, poetical (pō-et-ik, -i-kal) a. pertain-expressed in poetry: possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry; imbued with a taste for poetry.

Doetically (pō-et-i-kal-i) adv. in a poetic manner.

poetics (poetiks) n. the criticism that treats of the nature and laws of poetry.

poetize (poetize) v.i. to write as a poet; to compose verse.

poetry (pô-et-ri) n. a species of fine art, operating by means of language; metrical composition; verse; imaginative composition.

pogge (pog) n. the armed bull-head.

DON (pč) int. an exclamation of contempt.

poignancy (poi'nan-si) n. state of being poignant (poinant) a. [F. fr. L. pungere, ppr. pungens, pungents, prick) acutely painful; severe, as grief; keen; satirical; pointed. poignantly (poi-nant-li) adv. in a poignant manner; with point.

poinding (poin-ding) n. [pound] enforcement of a claim by seizing a debtor's property.

poinsettia (poin-scti-a) n. [Poinaett, who distioral leaves, cultivated in conservatories.

point (point) n. [L. pungere, pp. punctus, prick] the sharp end of an instrument, as a needle; the mark made by it; a railway switch; a small promontory or cape; precise matter at issue; precise place or degree; object; aim; a distinct assertion; a detail; the pith or gist of an argument or discussion; a characteristic, salient trait; a mark of punctuation; in cricket, the fieldsman standing slightly in front of the batsman, to his right; a tagged lace; [Geom.] that which has position, but not magnitude; -v.t. to sharpen; to aim direct towards; to indicate; to punctuate; to fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel; to give piquancy to:-v.s. to direct the finger for designating an object; to direct attention; to show distinctly by any means; to indicate the presence of game, as dogs. Point-blank, a. direct; plain; express; —adv. directly. Point-device, point-devise, neat, precise. At all points, completely. At, or on, the point of, in the act of. In point, apposite.

pointed (poin-ted) a. sharp; having a sharp pointed point; directly applicable; epigrammatic, pointedness (poin-ted-nes) n. sharpness; keenness; epigrammatical smartness.

Dointe! (poin'tel) n. a style, or pencil.

pointer (pointer) n. one that, or that which, points; a dog trained to point out game.

point out game.

pointing (poin 'ting) n.
marks made by punctuation; the
marks made by punctuation; act of
filling the crevices of walls with
mortar, or the material with which they are filled.

pointlace (point/lās) n. a fine lace wrought with the needle.

pointless (pointles) a. having no point; wanting pointless (pointles) a. having no point; wanting pointsman (pointsman) n. the man that has charge of railway switches.

poise (poiz) n. [O.F. poiser, fr. L. pendere, pp. pensus, weigh) weight; gravity; the weight used in steel-yards; a counterpoise; equilibrium;—v.t. to balance; to weigh; to consider.

poison (poizn) n. [L. potio, potionis, fr. potare, drink] any substance that is noxious to life or health; that which taints or destroys moral purity or health;—v.t. to infect with poison; to attack, injure or health; -v.t. to infect with poison; to attack, injure,

or health;—v.t. to infect with poison; to attack, injure or kill by poison; to taint or corrupt.

poisonable (poi-zn-a-bl) a. capable of being poisoned.

poisoner (poi-zn-er) n. one that, or that which, poison or corrupts.

poisonous (poi-zn-us) a. having the qualities of poison or corrupting; impairing.

poisonously (poi-zn-us-li) adv. with fatal or injurious effects.

poisonousness (poi-zn-us-nes) n. the quality of being poisonous.

poitrel (poi-trel) n. [F. fr. L. pectoralis, of the breast) armour to protect the breast of a horse.

poitrine (poi-trin) n. [F. fr. L. pectors, pectors, pectoris, breast] the breastplate of a knight; poitrel.

pokal (po-kal', po-kal) n. [F. bocal] an ornamental drinking vessel.

DOKC (pok) n. [Icel. poki] a pocket; a small bag.

poke (pōk) v.t. [M.E. poken] to thrust or push against, esp. with anything pointed; to stir; -v.i. to grope, as in the dark; to search; -n. a thrust or push; a lazy person.

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poker (poker) n. [poke, to push] an iron bar used in stirring a fire;—[Dan. pokker, devil] any frightful object; a bugbear;—[Etym. obscure] a game

poking (pō'king) a. drudging; servile.

polacca, polacre, polaque 'pō-lak'a, pō-lak') n. [It.] a vessel with two or three masts, used in the Mediterranean.

polar (polar) a. [pole] pertaining to the poles of the polar carth; proceeding from, or found in, the regions near the poles; pertaining to the magnetic pole. Polar angle, angle at a pole, formed by two meridians. Polar bear, a white arctic bear. Polar circles, the arctic and antarctic circles. Polar

distance, the distance of the circle of a sphere from its pole.

polarimeter (pō-la-rime-ter) n. a

polariscope. polariscope (pō-lar'i-skopein, to view] an optical instrument for exhibiting the phenomena of polarized light.



Polar bear

polarity (pō-lar-i-ti) n. the condition of having to one pole, and repelled from the other.

polarizable (pō-lar-i-ra-bl) n. that may be polarizable (polarizable in the other.

polarization (pô-lar-i-ză-shun) n. the act of polarization (pô-lar-i-ză-shun) n. the act of polarize (pô-lar-i-z) v.t. to communicate polarity transmission, so that the transverse vibrations of the particles are limited to one plane.

polarizer (pô-lar-i-zer) n. that by which light is polarized.

polarizet (polarizet) n. that be which light is polarized.

polatouche (pôl-à-toosh') n. [F.] a small flying-polder (pôl-der) n. [D.] a bog; a morass; marshy pole (pôl) n. [L. palus] a long, slender piece of wood deprived of its branches, esp. when rounded and tapering; a measure of length of 5½ yards: a rod; a perch. pole (pôl) n. [L. palus] fr. G. pelein, be in motion] one of the extremities of the earth's axis, or one of the two points in which it cuts the celestial sphere; one of two points equally distant from every point of a circle of the sphere; a point of maximum intensity of a force which has polarity; an origin of polar co-ordinates. Pole-axe, -ax [poll, head] an axe ixed to a long handle. Pole-star, a star nearly vertical to the pole of the earth; a guide or director.

Pole (pol) n, a native or inhabitant of Poland.

polecat (pol-kat) n. [F. roule, hen, and chat, cat, poultry] a carnivorous mammal, poultry] a carnivorous mammal, allied to the weasel, which exhales

a disagreeable odour. polemarch (pol-e-mark) war, and archein, to rule] an official in ancient Greek states.



Polecat.

polemic (po-lem-ik) a. controversial; disputative; n. a controversial disputant; a controversy.

polemical (po-lem'i-kal) a. controversial.

polemically (po-lem-i-kal.) a. controversial.

polemically (po-lem-i-kal.i) adv. in a controversial spirit.

polemics (po-lem-i-ks) n. [G. polemos, war]
controversial writings on religious topics.

polemoscope (po-lem-i-ks) n. [G. skopein,
view obliquely (named from its probable use in observing
the enemy's movements behind defences).

polemic (pō-len-ta) n. [It. fr. L.] a porridge made
of maize.

polewig (pol-wig) n. the spotted goby-fish. polianite (pol'i-an-īt) n. [G. polios, gray] a lightpolianthea (pol-i-an'thē-a) n. [G. polus, many, and anthos, flower] a book contain-

police (pu-les) n. [F. fr. G. polis, city] the government of a city or country with reference to the preservation of order and enforcement of laws; body of civil officers organized for this purpose; -v.t. to preserve order in. Police-office, police-station, the headquarters

order in. Fonce-once, points action, the readquarter of the police, and temporary prison for petty offenders.

policeman (pu-les-man) n. one of the ordinary police, police, police, in the system of measures by which the affairs of a nation are administered; a line of procedure, or scheme of measures; prudence or wisdom in conduct; [Scot.] the grounds about a gentleman's country-house;—[F. fr. G. polus, many, and plux, putuchos, fold] a ticket or warrant for money in the public funds; the instrument embodying a contract of insurance.

poligar (pol'i-går) n. [Hind.] a zemindar.

poling (poling) n. the act of using a pole; a structure in a tunnel for temporary support;

politing structure in a tunnel for temporary support; a process used in toughening copper.

polish (polish) r.t. [1. polire] to make smooth and glossy, as by friction; to refine; to make elegant and polite;—v.t. to become polished;—n. a smooth, glassy surface, as by friction; a substance to impart smoothness; refinement; elegance of manners.

Polish (polish) a. pertaining to Poland or its domestic hen of brilliant plumage.

polishable (polish-a-bl) a. capable of being polished (polished.

polished (polisht) a. made smooth by polishing; smooth and shining; elegant; refined.

polisher (polisher) n. one that, or that which, polishes.

polissoir (pō-lē-swor) n. a tool for flattening sheet-glass.

polite (pu-līt') a. [L. politus, polished] elegant in manners; well-bred; courteous; obliging;

refined in style.

politely (pu-līt^li) adv. in a polite manner; politeness (pu-līt'nes) n. quality of being polite; politic (pol'i-tik) a. [G. fr. polis, city] consisting of citizens; sagacious in policy; artful; well-

devised; prudent.

devised; prudent.

political (pu-lit'i-kal) a. pertaining to, or concerned in, the administration of public affairs; treating of politics; having a definite system of government.

Political economy, the science dealing with the nature, production, distribution, and consumption of wealth.

politically (pu-lit'i-kal-i) adv. in a political manner.

politician (pol-i-tish'an) n. one versed in the science of government; one devoted to politics.

to politics.

politicly (pol'i-tik-li) adv. in a politic manner; cunningly.

politics (poli-tiks) n. the science of civil government by an organized political party; political schemes or trickery; political views.

polity (poli-ti) n. the form or constitution of government; the body of persons forming a

political community.

politzerize (pol'it-ser-īz) v.t. [Politzer, of Vienna] to inflate the Eustachian tube and tympanum of.

polka (polka) n. [Pol.] a round dance; the air polka (polka) n. [Pol.] a round dance; the air poll (pol) n. [O. Low Ger.] the head; back part of the head; a register of heads, or persons; a list of those that vote in elections; the voting at an election; count of votes given; place where an election is held; the butt of a large mer. count of votes given; place where an election is held; the but of a hammer; -r.t. to remove the head of; to clip; to lop; to shear; to enter in a register; to enrol; to pay, as personal tax; to receive or cast at the polls; to bring to the polls; to canvas; -v.i. to vote at a poll. Poll-tax, a capitation tax.

Poll (pol) n. [Polly] a parrot (familiarly so called);—who takes the ordinary degree (named as being one of the pressure a collimary).

the many); a pollman.

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pollack
   pollack, pollock (pollak, -uk)n. [Gael. pollug, a whiting] a gadoid fish.
    pollam (pol'am) n. [Hind.] the district of a poligar.
     pollan (pol-an) n. [cf. pollack] the fresh-water herring of Ireland.

pollard (pol-ard) n. [poll, the head] a tree having its top cut off, that it may throw out branches; the chub-fish; a polled ox or stag; a mixture
       of bran and meal.
    polled (pold) a. lopped; clipped; wanting horns, as a stag or ox.

pollen (pol-en) n. [L., fine flour] the fecundating powder of the authers of flowers;—v.t. to cover with pollen; to provide with pollen.
cover with pollen; to provide with pollen.

pollenarious (pol-e-nā'ri-us) a. consisting of pollenize (pol'-en-iz) v.t. to impregnate with pollen.

pollenize (pol'-en-iz) v.t. to impregnate with pollen (pol'-en) none that polls or lops trees; one pollicate (poli-kat) a. [L. pollar, nollicis, thumb] having thumbs, as certain mammals.

pollicitation (polis-i-tā-shum) n. [L. polliceri, ment; a paper containing it; promise not yet accepted. pollinar (poli-inar) a. covered with a fine dust like pollinate (poli-inā) v.t. to convey pollen to the stigma of.

pollination (pol-i-nā-shum) n. the supplying of nation with pollen through the medium of insects, etc. polliniferous (pol-i-nif-e-rus) a. [L. ferre, to pollinose (pol-i-nōs) a. pollinar.
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pollinose (pol'i-nōs) a. pollinar.

polliwig, polliwog (pol-i-wig,-wog) n. [poll pollman (pol-man) n. a student at Cambridge that is a candidate for ordinary degree.

pollute (pol-lūt') v.t. [L. polluere, pp. pollutus] to make foul or unclean; to defile morally; to profane; to profane to

to profane; to render legally or ceremonially unclean; to violate sexually; to corrupt.

pollutedly, pollutingly 'po-lu'ted-li, with pollution or defilement.

pollutedness (po-lū-ted-nes) n. defilement.

polluter (po-lū'ter) n. one that pollutes or profanes.

pollution (po-lū'shun) n. act of polluting; state of being polluted.

Pollux (pol-uks) n. a fixed star in the constellation (cenini.

polo (pō-lū) n. [E. Ind.] a game resembling bockey, played on horseback; a Spanish gipsy dance.

polonaise (po-lu-nāx) n. a dress worn by ladies; a Polish dance, or music suitable to it. Polonese (pō-lu-nēs', -nēz') n. the Polish language.

polony (pu-lō-ui) n. [Bologna] a sausage of partly-cooked pork.
polska (pōl-ska) n. [Sw. fr. Pol.] a Swedish dance,
or music appropriate to it.

poltergeist (Polter Prist), n. (Ger. 'knocking phone, such as knockings, throwing of articles, etc., alleged to be a mischievous spirit.

poltroon (poltroon) n. [F. fr. It. poltro, bed] a poltroon sluggard; a wretch without spirit or

courage; a dastard.

polverin, polverine (pol-ver-in) n. [L. mul-the calcined ashes of a plant used in the manufacture

polyacoustic (pol-i-a-kou'stik) a. [G. polus, magnify sound;—n. a polyacoustic instrument. polyadelph (pol-i-a-delf) n. [G. adelphos, polyadelphous plant.

polyadelphian, polyadelphous

(pol-i-a-del-fi-an, fus) a. having the stamens in three or more bundles.

polyadelphite (pol-i-a-del'fīt) n. a variety of iron garnet. polyandrian, polyandrous (pol-i-an' dri - an, -drus) a. [G. polus, many, and anër, andros, man, male) having more than twenty stamens; having more than

polyandry (pol-i-an'dri) n. plurality of husbands. polyanthus (pol-i-an'thus) n. [G. anthos, flower] polyarchy (pol-i-ar-ki) n. [G. archein, to rule] a government by many. polyarsenite (pol-i-ar'sc-nīt) n. [arsenic] sarkinite.

polyatomic (pol-i-a-tom'ik) a. having more than one atom in the molecule.

polyautography (pol-i-aw-tog-ra-fi) n. the process of one's own handwriting.

polybasic (pol-i-bā-sik) n. [G. basis, base] having, polybasite (pol-i-bā-sik) n. an iron-black ore of silver.

polychætous (pol-i-kē-tus) a. [G. polus, many, numerous bristles, as an annelid.

polychord (pol-i-kord)a. having many chords;—n.

polychord a musical instrument with ten strings.

polychroite (pol-i-krō-it) n. [G. chroia, colour]

the colouring matter of saffron.

polychromatic (pol-i-krō-mat-ik) a. manyof colours. of colours.

polychrome (pol'i-krōm) a. [G. chrōma, colour] having, or done in, many colours;

n. a fluorescent substance obtained from horse-

-n. a nitorescent substance obtained from horse-chestnut; a picture or statue in many colours.

polychromy (pol-i-krō-mi) n. decoration in many colours; the practice of colouring statues or buildings.

Polycletan (pol-i-klō-tan) a. pertaining to Polycletan cletus, a Greek sculptor and architect, on to his school of sculpture.

or to his school of sculpture.

polycrase (pol-i-krāz) n. [G. krasis, mixing] a titanoniobate of uranium.

polydipsia (pol-i-dip-si-a) n. [(i. dipsa, thirst] excessive thirst.

polydymite (pol-id-i-mit) n. [G. polus, many, and didumos, two-fold) a sulphide

of nickel.

polyfoil (pol'i-foil) a. adorned with more than five

polygamian (pol-i-ga'-mi-an) a. bearing hermaphrodite, male, and female flowers.

polygamist (po-lig'a-mist) n. a person that practises or advocates polygamy.

polygamous (po-lig'a-mus) a. (g. polygamy.

pertaining to, or characterized by, polygamy.

polygamy (po-lig'a-mi) n. a plurality of wives or husbands at the same time.

polygastric (pol-i-gas'-trik) a. [G. gastēr, stomach] having many stomachs.

polygenesis (pol-i-jen'e-sis) n. the theory that organisms originated from many cells or embryos.

many cells or embryos.

polygens (po-lij-e-nist) n. [G. polus, many, and genos, racel an advocate of polygeny (po-lij-e-nus) a. composite: heterogenous (po-lij-e-ni) n. the theory of the independent origin of human races.

polyglot (poli-glot) a. [G. gidta, tongue] containing several languages; n. a book, esp. the Scriptures, in several languages; polygon (poli-gon) n. [G. polus, and gōnia, angle] a closed plane figure of many angles.

polygonal (po-lig-u-nal) a. angles. Also polygonous.

angles. Also polygonous.

polygony (po-lig-u-ni) n. [G.1 Polygons.
polygram (pol'i-gram) n. [G. gramma, line] a figure of many lines.

polyphyletic (pol-i-fi-let-ik) a. [G. phule, tribe] having several different lines of descent; denoting the theory that animals are derived

descent; denoting the theory that animals are universal from many different sources.

polyphyllous (pol-i-fil-us, po-lif'i-lus) a. [G. polyphyllous (pol-i-pi-dum, po-lip-i-dum) n. [G. polypidom (pol-i-pi-dum, po-lip-i-dum) n. [G. polypite (pol-i-pi) n. primary element in a polyp; stock; a fossil polyppod, polypod, polypode (pol-i-pid, -pōd) a. [G. pons, podos, foot]

having many feet or rays; -n. a polypod insect. polypody (pol'i-pō-di) n. a fern growing on rocks. polypoid (pol'i-poid) a. [G. eidos, form] resembling a polyp or polypus.

polygraph polygraph (pol'i-graf) n. [G. graphein, write] a plying copies of a writing; a collection of different works; an author of many works. polygraphic (pol-i-graf-ik) a. pertaining to the multiplying of copies of a writing. polygraphy (pol-lig-ra-fi) n. [G. polus, many, and graphein, to write] the art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same. polygynian, polygynous (pol-i-jin'ipolygyman, polygymous an, po-lij²inus) a. having many pistils; polygamous, as a male.

polygynist (po-lij²i-nist) n. one that practises
or advocates polygyny.

polygyny (po-lij²i-ni) n. [G. yunē, female] polygamy as practised by the male.

polyhalite (pol-i-hā-līt) n. [G. hals, salt] a brickred mineral or salt. polyhedral, polyhedric, polyhedrical, polyhedrous (pol-i-hō'dral, -drik, drikal, -drus) a. having many sides, as a solid. polyhedron (pol-i-he-drun) n. [G. polus, many, and hedra, seat, base] a solid contained by plane faces, esp. by more than four.

polyhistor (pol-i-his-tor) n. [G.] a person deeply read in many departments of polymathy (po-lim'a-thi) n. the knowledge of many arts and sciences.

polymeric (pol-i-mer'ik) a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, polymerism.

polymerism (po-lim'er-izm) n. [(d. meros, part] the property of bodies differing in molecular weight, though composed of the same elements in the same proportion.

polymic (nol-i-mig'n't) a. [C. meros of the same proportion] knowledge. polymignite (pol-i-mig-nīt) n. [G. mignunai, polymnite (pol-im-nīt, po-lim-nīt) n. [G. pol-us, polymnite (pol-im-nīt, po-lim-nīt) n. [G. pol-us, marked with dendrians and black lines. marked with dendrites and black lines.

polymorfic, polymorphous (pol-imor-fik,
fus) a. [G. morphē, form | having many forms.

polymorphism (pol-i-mor-fixm) n. the
property of crystallizing in
various forms; capability of wide variation in form.

polyneme (pol-i-mor) n. (G. nēma, thread) a fish
the filaments of its pectoral rays).

Polynesian (pol-i-nē-shan) a. [G. nēsos, island]
n. a native or inhabitant of Polynesia;

polynomial (pol-i-nō-mi-al) a. [L. nomen, name]
containing many names or terms.

polynotrum polynotron (pol-i-op-

polypose, polypous (pol²i-pōs, -pus) a. a polyp; relating to, resembling, or affected with polypus. polypus (pol²i-pus) n.; pl. polypi (pol²i-pī) a polypus (pol²i-pus) a kind of tumour. polyscope (poli-skop) n. a multiplying lens. polysepalous (pol-i-sep'a-lus) a. having many separate sepals, as a calyx. polyspermal, polyspermous (pol-ipolyspermal, polyspermous sperma, seed] containing many seeds.

polysporous (pol-i-spō-rus) a. yielding many seeds.

polystome (pol-i-stōm) n. [G. stoma, mouth] an animal with many mouths.

polystyle (pol-i-stōm) a. having many columns;—
n. a building with many columns.—
polysyllabic (pol-i-si-lab-ik) a. pertaining to, or consisting of, many syllables, polysyllable (pol-i-si-lab-ih) n. a word of many syllables. polysyndeton (pol-i-sin'de-ton) n. [G. polus, bound together] a figure of speech consisting in the repetition of conjunctions. polysynthetic (pol-i-sin-thet'ik) a. composed of many elements.

polytechnic (pol-i-tek'nik) a. [(i. technē, art] noting a school in which many arts are taught.

polythalamous (pol-i-thal-a-mus) a. [G. pol-wheel having many cells.] chamber] having many cells.

polytheism (politheizm) n. the doctrine of a polytheist (politheist) n. one that believes in, or maintains, polytheism.

polytheistic (politheist) n. one that believes in, or maintains, polytheism.

polytheistic (politheist) a. pertaining to polytheism; believing in a polyoptrum, polyoptron (pol-i-op/trum,-tron) n. a lens that gives many diminished images.

polyopy (pol'i-u-pi) n. [G. polus, many, and ops, opos, face] multiple vision.

polyp, polype (pol'i) n. [G. polus, many, and ops, opos, face] multiple vision.

polyp, polype (pol'i-pa-ri) n. (G. polus, many, and aquatic animal of the radiate type.

polypary (pol'i-pa-ri) n. a polyp-velope of many Hydrozoa.

polypean (pu-lipé-an, pol-i-pé-an, pol-i-pé-an) a. of, or pertaining to, a polyp or polypus; -n. a polyp; a polyp-like organism.

polypotations (pol-i-pet-a-lus) plurality of gods. polytocous (po-lit'n-kus) a. [G. tokos, offspring] polytomous (po-lit'u-mus) a. [G. tokos, offspring] polytomous (po-lit'u-mus) a. [G. tomë, a cutting] are not jointed to the petiole [Bot.]. polytype (poli-tip) n. a cast in metal of an engraving. Polyzoa (pol-1-20-a)n, molluscoid animals, forming associated organisms, produced by germination from one individual. polyzoan, polyzoon (pol-i-zō-an, -on) n. [(i. polus, many, polypetalous (pol-i-pet-a-lus) Polypetalous a. having many petals.

polyphagous (po-lif-a-gus) a. [G. phagein, cat] iving on many kinds of food.

polyphagy (po-lif-a-ji) n. the habit of living on many varieties of food.

polyphonic (pol-i-fo-ik) a. [G. phōnē. sound] having, or consisting of, many voices or sounds; pertaining to counterpoint.

polyphonism (pol-i-fu-nist, po-lif-u-nizm) n. state of being polyphonic.

polyphonist (pol-i-fu-nist, po-lif-u-nist) n. a ventriloquist; a contrapuntist.

polyphony (pol-i-fu-ni, po-lif-u-ni) n. counterpoint. and zoon, animal) one of the Polyzoa. polyzonal (pol-i-zō-nal) n. composed of many zones or belts. pomace (pom'is) n. [L. pomum, apple] the substance of apples, etc., crushed by grinding; refuse of fishes deprived of oil. pomaceous (pō-mā'shus)a.con-

like pomace

pomade (pu-mad') n. [F. pommude, pomade fr. l., pomum, apple] perfumed ointment, esp. for the hair.

pomander (pō man'der, pō'mander, pō'mander, pō'mander, pō'mander) n. [U.F. pommed'ambre, a ball of amber] a perfumed ball.

Pomander.

Pomard Pomard (pō-mar) n. [F.] a fine red Burgundy wine, produced near Pomard, in France. pomatum (pu-mā/tum) n. pomade. pombe (pom-be) n. [Afr.] a beer made in Central Africa.

pome (pôm) n. [L. pomum, fruit] a fleshy fruit with one or more cells, as the apple; a metal globe containing hot water (used during mass). pomegranate (point-gran-at) n. [L. pomum, many seeds] a tree and its fruit, and granatus, having many seeds] a tree and its fruit, of the size of an orange, with hard rind filled with numerous seeds. pomelo, pummelo (pom'e-lō, pum'e-lō) n. [E. Ind.] a shaddock; the grape-fruit. pomeroy (pom-roi) n. [F. fr. L. pomum, apple, and rex, king] the royal apple.

pomfret (pom-fret) n. [Pg.] a fish found in the Indian Pacific oceans, valued for its flesh.

pomiferous (pō-mif-e-rus) a. [L. pomum, fruit, and ferre, hear] apple or pomepommel (po-mē'nō) n. [F.] a fine dry, red wine of Tuscany.

pommel (pum-e) n. [O.F. fr. L. pomum, apple] a knob or ball; the knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow;—vt. to beat, as with a pommel, or something thick or bulky.

pomological (pō-mu-loj-i-kal) a. of, or pomological (pō-mu-loj-i) n. [a. of, or pomology.

pomology (pō-mol-ō-ji) n. [a. logos, discourse] the art or science of raising fruits.

pomp (pomp) n. [a. pompē, fr. pempein, send] show of magnificence or splendour; parade.

pompano (pom-pā-nō) n. [Sp.] a fish found off the coasts of America.

pompholyx (pom-fō-liks) n. [a. fr. pomphos, disease, usually in hands and feet.

pom-pom (pom-pom) n. [F.] the ball of coloured pompon (pom-pom) n. [F.] the ball of coloured pomponsity (pom-posi-ti) n. pompous character; ostentation.

pompous (pom-pus-loj n. of the shako.

pompous (pom-pus-loj n. displaying pomp; showy with grandeur; ostentatious; magnificent; dignified; lofty.

pompously (pom-pus-li) adv. in a pompous pompously (pom'pus-li) adv. in a pompous pompousness (pom'pus-nes) n. state of being pompous.

ponceau (pon-sō') n. [F. fr. L. punicus, red] a corn-poppy, or its colour.

ponceau (pon-sō') n. [F. fr. L. pons, bridge] a small bridge or culvert.

poncho (pon'chō) n. [Sp.] a loose garment worn in South America.

pond (pond) n. [A.S. pyndan, shut in] a body of water, less extended than a lake. **pondage** (pon-dij) n. available storage of water. ponder (pon'der) v.t. (L. pondus, ponderis, weight, to consider ;—v.t. to think; to deliberate.

ponderability (pon-der-a-bil-i-ti) n. property of having weight.

ponderable (pon'der-a-bil a. capable of being weighed. ponderableness (pon'der-a-bl-nes) n. ponponderer (pon'der-er) n. one that ponders. ponderingly (pon'der-ing-li) adv. with con-sideration or deliberation. ponderosity (pon-der-os-i-ti) n. state of being ponderous.

ponderousness (pon'der-us-nes) n.

pone (pon) n. [Amer.-Ind.] bread made of maize, or with milk and eggs.

pongee (pon-jë, pon-jë) n. [Chin.] a soft silk woven in China. pongo (pong-gō) n. an ape of Borneo, like the orang-outang.

poniard (pon-yard) n. [F. fr. L. pugnus, fist] a dagger; -v.t. to pierce with a poniard.

pontage (pon-tij) n. [F. fr. L. pons, pontis, bridge] a duty paid for the use or maintenance DONTEE (pon-tē') n. a pontil. Pontic (pon-tik) a. [G. Pontos, the Black Sea] pertaining to the Black Sea.

pontifex (pon-ti-feks) n.; pl. pontifices (pon-tification of the sacred college in ancient Rome.

Pontifex Maximus, the head of the pontifical (pon-tif-i-kal) a. belonging to a high priest; popis, -a. a book containing ecclesiastical formulas; -pl. the dress of a priest, bishop, or pope. pontifically (pon-tif-i-kal-i) adv. in a pontifical manner.

pontificate (pon-tif-i-kat) n. the state or dignity of a high priest or pope; the reign of a pope. pontil (pon'til) n. [F. dim. of point] an iron rod for handling in glass-making. Pontine, Pomptine (pon'tin, pomp'tin) a large marshy district south-east of Rome.

pontlevis (pont-lev-is, pont-lev-is) n. [F. fr. L. pons, pontis, bridge, and levare, raise] a draw-bridge; the rearing of a horse. pontonier, pontonnier (pon-too-ner) charge of a pontoon; one that constructs pontoons.

pontoon (pon-toon) n. [F. fr. L. ponto, a boat]

forming a temporary bridge; a lighter or barge used in loading and unloading ships.

pony (po-n) n. [O.F. fr. L. pullus, a foal, a small horse, 13 hands or less in height; £25; a translation of a Latin or Greek author; a crib; a very small glass for beer or spirits, or its contents.

pooa, puya (poo-4, poo-ya) n. [E. Ind.] an Indian urticaceous plant. pood (pood) n. [Russ.] a Russian weight of 36 lbs. poodie (poo'dl) n. [Ger.] a small dog with long, silky hair.
pooh (poo) int. [Imit.] an exclamation of scorn or contempt. Pooh-pooh, to sneer at. DOOKOO (pôô'kôô) n. [Afr.] a kind of kob. pool (pool) n. [A.S. pôl] a small pond; part of a stream relatively still, deep, and wide;—[F. poule, a hen, stakes being regarded as eggs to be gained from the hen] the stakes in a game on a billiard-table.

poonac (poolnak) n. [E. Ind.] the cake left after expressing oil from cocca-nut pulp.

poonahite (poolna-lit) n. [Poonah and 3. lithos, stone] a variety of scolecite from Poonah, in India. poongy (poong'ji) n. a Buddhist priest in poon by Burman.

Poop (pôop) n. [L. puppis] a deck above the poop after-part of the spar deck; the stern of a ship;

-n.t. to strike upon the stern of, as a heavy sea.

Poor (pôor) a. [O.F. popper, fr. L. pauper] destitute of property; needy; indigent: insignificant; triffing; paltry; lean; emaciated; barren; exhausted; feeble; dejected; jejune; bald, as style; deserving pity; miserable; wretched (in contempt). Poor-house, a public establishment for the support of the poor; an alms-house. Poor-rate, an assessment for the relief or support of the poor. Poor-spirited, of a mean spirit; cowardly. Poor-spiritedness, meanness; cowardice.

Poorly (pôor-li) adv. in want; with little or no poor success; without spirit; -a. somewhat ill. ponderous (pon-der-us) a. very heavy; weighty; ponderously (pon-der-us-li) adv. with great weight.

DOOTHESS (poor-nes) n. the state of being poor.

pop (pop) n. [Imit.] a small, smart, quick sound or report; an effervescent beverage (from its issuing with a sound);—v.t. to push or thrust suddenly;—v.t. to make a sharp, quick sound; to enter, or issue forth, with a quick, sudden motion;—adv. suddenly.

pope (pōp) n. [L. papa, bishop, father] the bishop of Rome, the head of the R.C. church; a perch fish, the ruffe.

Pope's-eye, the gland surrounded with fat in the thigh of a sheep or

ox, noted for its delicacy.

popedom (pop-dom) n. the office, dignity, or jurisdiction, of the pope.

popekin, popeling (pop'kin, -ling) n. an insignificant nove.

popery $(p\tilde{o}'-per-i)$ n. the R.C. religion (used in contempt).

popgun (pop'gun) n. a for shooting pellets by the expansion of compressed air.



Pope.

popinjay (popin-ja) n. [F. papegai, a parrot] a parrot; the green woodpecker; a mark, in the form of a parrot, to be shot at; a fop or coxcomb.

popish (pō'pish) a. relating to the pope or popery.

popishly (pā'pish-li) adv. with a tendency to poplar (pop-lar) n. [L. populus, poplar] a tree of rapid growth, with soft wood.

poplin (pop-lin) n. [F. popeline] a fabric of silk and worsted.

poplifical (pop-li-tē'al) a. [1. poples, poplitis, poplitis] popliteal (ham) pertaining to the back of the knee. poppet (pop'et) n. [puppet] timber to support a heads of a lathe; a term of endearment.

poppy (pop'i) n. [L. papaver] a showy plant of poppy (pop'i) n. [L. papaver] a showy plant of populace (pop'ū-las) n. [L. populus, people] the common people; the vulgar; the

multitude. popular (pop-u-lar) a. pertaining to, or suitable to, common people; easy to be comprehended; familiar; enjoying the favour of, or pleasing to, the people.

popularity (pop-ū-lar-i-ti) n. the quality or state of being popular.

popularize (pop-ū-lar-iz) n.t. to make familiar to the common mind; to spread among the people.

among the people.

popularly (pop-ū-lar-li) adv. so as to please the popularly (pop-ū-lar-li) adv. so as to please the populate (pop-ū-lāt) v.t. to furnish with inhabitants; to people.

population (pop-ū-lāt'shun) n. act or operation of peopling; the whole number of people in a country, etc.; populousness.

populin (pop-ū-lin) n. [L. populus, poplar] a sweet, crystallizable substance obtained from the aspen.

the aspen.

populous (pop^cū-lus) a. [L. populus, people] containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.

populously (pop^cū-lus-li) adv. in a populous manner.

populousness (pop-ū-lus-nes) n. the state of being populous.

porbeagle (por-bō-gl) n. [F. porc, hog] a kind of tope or mackerel shark.

porcate (pōr-kat) a. [L. porca, ridge] ridged; formed with ridges.

porcelain (pors-lān,) n. [F. fr. It. porcellana, porcelain resembles—hence, porcelain fr. L. porcus, pig, so called because shaped like a pig's back] the finest kind of earthenware—white, glazed, and semi-transparent;—a. belonging to, or consisting of, porcelain.

porcelain-day, kaolin.

porcelainized (pors-lan-īzi) a. altered sc. as

porcelainized (pors'lan-īzd) a. altered so as

porcelane (por'se-lān) n. [It. porcellana] the money-cowry.
porcellanite (por'se-la-nīt) n. a porcelainized clay.

porcellanous (por-se-la-nus) a. relating to, or porch (pōrch) n. [F. fr. L. porta, door) a covered walk. The Porch, public portico in Athens, where Zeno the Stoic philosopher taught; school of the Stoics, porcine (por-sin) a. [L. fr. porcus, swinc] pertaining to, or like, swine.

porcupine (por-sin) n. [L. porcus, pig, and furnished with spines. Porcupine-fish, a tropical fish covered with prickles.

pore (por) n. [F. fr. G. poros, passage] a minute orifice, esp. for the passage of fluids, as in the skin; an interstice between the molecules of a body;—v.i. [c]. Sw. pora, to work slowly] to look with steady attention or application.



Porcupine.

porgy (por-ji) n. [Amer. Ind.] a fish of various species.

poriferous (pō-rif-er-us) a. [L. ferre, to bear] furnished with pores.

porism (pō-rizm) n. [G. porizein, to procure] a corollary; a proposition to find the conditions that will render certain problems indeterminate.

porismatic (pō-ris-mat-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, a porism.

poristic (pō-ris-tik) a. rendering a determinate problem indeterminate.

porite (pō-rit) n. [G. poros, a passage] a perforate coral.

pork (pōrk) n. [F. porc, fr. L. porcus, piel the

pork (pork) n. [F. porc, fr. L. porcus, pig] the flesh of swine used for food.

porker (pôr-ker) n. a hog.

porket, porkling (pōr'ket. pōrk'ling) n. a young pig.

DOTKY (pōr-ki) a. pork-like; fat; plump.

porose, **porous** (pō/rōs, -rus) a. full of pores.

POTOSIS (pō-rō'sis) n. [G.] formation of callus.

porosity (pō-ros'i-ti) n. quality or state of being porous.

DOTOUSNESS (pō'rus-nes) n. porosity.

porpezite (por-pez-it) n. [Porpez, in Brazil] a variety of gold containing palladium. porphyraceous, porphyritic firm shus, -rit-ik) a. resembling, or consisting of, porphyry.

porphyrization (por-fi-ri-zi-shun) n. act of
porphyrizing; state of being porphyrized.

porphyrize (por'fi-rīz) v.t. to render like porphyry; to grind with a muller on a slab of porphyry

on a slab of porphyry.

porphyry (porfi-ri) n. [G. porphura, purple] orig.

porphyry (porfi-ri) n. [G. porphura, purple] orig.

crystals of felspar; now, an igneous acidic rock having a

ground-mass containing crystals of felspar or quartz.

porpoise (porf-pus) n. [L. porcus, hog, piacis, fish)

acetacean mammal.

porporino (por-pu-rê-nô) n. purple] an alloy of quicksilver, tin, and sulphur.



porraceous (po-rā'shus) a. Porpoise. [L. porrum, leek] like leek in

colour; greenish. porridge (por'ij) n. [pottage] a soup; meal or flour boiled in water to the consistency

porriginous (po-rij'i-nus) a. pertaining to, or affected with, porrigo.

porrigo (po-ri-go) n. [L.] a disease of the scal. porringer (por-in-jer) n. [porridue] a small dish lormerly a porridge-dish). port (port) n. [L. portus] a harbour; a haven; an inlet or recess of the sea, where ships may be secure from storms. Port-bar, a bank or shoal at the mouth of a harbour; booms thrown across a port to prevent the passage of vessels. Port-charges, port-dues, dues to which a ship, or its cargo, is liable in a harbour. Port-mote, a court of freemen in a port. Port of entry, a port with a custom-house.

Port (port) n. [L. portu] a passage-way; a gate; a stanchion to secure a ship's ports in a gale of wind Port-hole, the embrasure of a ship of war, csp. through which cannon are fired; a passage leading to a steam-way.

which cannon are fired; a passage leading to a steam-way. port (port) n. [L. porture, carry] carriage; mien; demeanour;—c.t. to hold, as a musket, in a slanting direction upward across the body. Portcrayon, metallic handle to hold crayons, pencils, etc., in drawing. Port-fire, a slow-match, formerly used to fire guns, etc.

port (port) n. [Oporto, in Portugal] a dark-purple astringent wine;—[Etynn. obscure] the larboard or left side of a ship;—v.t. to turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship.

portability (por-ta-bil'i-ti) n. character of being portable.

portable (por-ta-bl) n. [L. portare, carry] capable of being carried; conveyed without difficulty.

portableness (pōr-ta-bl-nes) n. portability.

portage (pōr-tij) n. the act of carrying; the price of carriage; a break in a chain of water-communications, over which goods, etc., have to be

carried.

portal (pōr'tal) n. [L. porta, gate] a door or gate; a portal passage-way; the framework of the entrance.

portamento (pōr-tā-nen'to) n. [It. fr. l. porta, entry] a gliding smoothly from note to note without a break.

portcullis (pōrt-kulis) n. [F. fr. L. porta, gate, and colare, to strain] a framework of pointed timbers hung over the gateway of a fortified town, to be let down to prevent the entrance of an enemy.

Porte (pōrt) n. [F. fr. L. porta, gate] the government of the palace, where justice was administered.

porte-cochere (pōrt-ko-shār') n. [F.] a carriage-entrance.

portemonnale (port-mu-na') n. [F.] a purse.

portend (portend) v.t. | L. pro, forth, and tendere, to stretch | to foreshow; to betoken.

portent (portent) n. that which portends or foretokens; an omen of ill.

portentous (por-ten-tus) a. serving to portend; ominous; wonderful; monstrous.

portentously (por-ten'-tus-li) adv. ominously.

porter (porter) n. [L. porta, gate, door] one that has charge of a door or gate.

porter (porter) n. [L. portare, carry] a person that carries burdens, etc., for hire; a dark-brown malt liquor (said to be so called as having been first used chieffs by the London porters).

malt liquor (said to be so called as having been first used chiefly by the London porters).

porterage (porter-ij) n. money paid for carriage hy a porter; the business of a porter. (portfolio (portfoli-i) n. [L. portare, carry, and porters, etc.; the office of a minister of state.

portico (portfoli-k) n. [L. portable case for loose apers, etc.; the office of a minister of state.

portico (portfoli-k) n. [L. portable case for loose a covered space at entrance of a building.

portiere (portfoli-k) n. [L. porta, door] a door-curtain.

portion (portsun) n. [L.] a partof a whole separated from it, or considered by itself; an allotment; the part of an estate descending to an heir by law; a wife's fortune;—v.t. to separate into portions or shares; to divide; to furnish with a portion; to endow.

portioner (por-shun-er) n. one that divides or a small feu; [Eccl.] a portionist.

portionist (por-shun-ist) n. one that has a certain academical allowance; one of the

incumbents of a benefice.

portionless (por-shun-les) a. having no portion.

portlast, portoise (port-last, por-tiz) n. [Etym. doubtful] the gunwale of

portliness (port'li-nes) n. state of being portly.

portly (pōrt'li) a. having a dignified port or mien; bulky; corpulent.

portmanteau (port-man'tō) n. [F. fr. porter, bag, usually of leather, for carrying apparel.

portrait (por trat) n. [portray] a picture or face, drawn from life; a likeness in oil or water-colours, etc.; a graphic description.

portraitist (pōr-tra-tist) a. a portrait-painter.

portraiture (portratūr) n. a portrait; portraits collectively; art of portraying.

portray (portra) v.t. [F. fr. L. protrahere, draw forth] to paint, or draw, the likeness of;

to describe vividly in words. portrayal (por-trā/al) n, the act of portraying; description.

portrayer (por-tra/er) n. one that portrays.

portreeve (port rev) n. [A.S. port and gerefa, reeve] the chief magistrate of a port. **DOTTIESS** (pōr-tres) n. a female porter.

porzana (pōr-zā-na) n. [N.L.] a water-rail or crake.

posada (pō-sa'-da) n. [Sp. fr. posar, rest] an inn.

pose (pōz) n. [G. pausis, a pause] an attitude assumed for effect; posture;—v.t. [oppose] to puzzle; to embarrass by questioning;—v.i. to assume an attitude. posé (pōzā) a. [F. poser, to place] standing still, as a horse [Her.].

pose a horse [Her.]

poser (po-zer) n. one that puzzles by difficuly questions; a puzzling question.

position (pō-zish-un) n. [L. ponere, pp. positus, placed; the manner in which anything is placed; situation; place or station; disposition; posture; the principle in an argument; a preposition or thesis; standing; social rank; a method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions.

positive (poz-i-tiv) a. real; actual; absolute; definitely laid down; express; indisputable; prescribed by express enactment or institution;

able; prescribed by express enactment or institution; confident; dogmatic; not negative;—n. reality; that which settles by absolute appointment; a picture corresponding in its lights and shades with the original. Positive degree, simple value of an adjective or adverb. Positive philosophy, positivism.

positively (poz-i-tiv-li) adv. in a positive manner.

positiveness (pozi-tiv-nes) n. state of being positive.
Positivism (pozi-tiv-izm) n. the system of philmaintains that the only possible knowledge is the knowledge of phenomena.

Positivist (poz-i-tiv-ist) n. an adherent of pos-

posnet (pos'net) n. [O.F.] a small basin.

posologic, posological (pō-su-log/ik, i-pertaining to, posology, posology, posology (pō-sol/ō-ji) n. [G. posos, how much, and logos, discourse] the science that treats of quantity; [Med.] the art of quantitative dosing.

posse (pos'e) n. [L.] a body of men.

possess (pu-zes') v.t. [L. possiderc, pp. possessus] to occupy in person; to own; to enter into and influence, as an evil spirit or passion; to enthral.

possessed (pu-zest') a. influenced, as by an evil spirit; demented.

possession (pu-zest'un) n. act of possessing; actual occupancy; ownership; state of being possessed, as by an evil spirit; a country heid by conquest; a thing possessed; estate or goods; wealth.

possessive (pu-zes'iv) a. pertaining to, or possessive case. Dossessive case.

possessively (pu-zestiv-li) adv. in a manner denoting possession.

possessor (pu-zes-ur) n. one that possesses;

possessory (pu-zes-u-ri) a. relating to, or having, possessory possession.

posset (pos-et) n. [O.F. possette, cf. W. posel, curdled milk, posset milk curdled, as by wine.

Possibilist (pos-i-bil-ist) n. a partisan in Spain who aims at establishing a republic by constitutional means; a French socialist.

possibility (pos-i-bil-i-ti) n. power of being or establishing is possible; that which is possible.

that which is possible.

possible (posi-bl) a. [L. fr. posse, he able] liable to happen.
possibly (posi-bl) adv. by any power really existing; perhaps.

post (post) n. [L. ponere, pp. positus, place] a piece, as of timber, set upright as a support; a fixed place; a station, esp. a military station; a garrison; an office or position of service, trust, or emolument; a messenger; a postman; an established conveyance for letters the media to a post of a position of service. messenger; a postman; an established conveyance for letters; the mail; a sort of writing-paper;—v.t. to attach to a post; to advertise; to brand; to station; to place; to put in the post-office; to carry an account from the journal to the ledger; to inform;—v.t. to travel with post-horses; to travel with speed;—adv. with post-horses; with great rapidity. Post-bill, a bill transferable after endorsement; a way-bill of letters sent from a post-office. Post-captain, a captain in the British navy. Post-card, a stamped card sent by post. Post-chaise, post-coach, a carriage for the conveyance of travellers. Post-day, the day of arrival or despatch of the mail. Post-naste, n. haste or speed in travelling; adv. with speed or expedition;—a. expeditious. Post-office, an office where letters are received for distribution; postal department. Post-

—a. expeditious. Post-office, an office where letters are received for distribution: postal department. Post-paid, having the postage paid. Post-town, a town having a post-office.

POSt (pōst) adv. and prep. [L.] after. Post-communion. Post-date, to date after the real time. Post-stetence, subsequent or future existence. Post-mortem, a. after death; -n. a post-mortem examination. Post-note, a note issued by a bank payable at some future specified time. Post-nuptial, occurring after marriage. Post-obit, a bond to secure to the lender a sum of money on the death of some specified individual. Post-tertiary, denoting the period following the tertiary; quaternary [Geol.].

postage (post-tij) n. the price for conveyance by post. Postage-stamp, an adhesive stamp

affixed to letters, etc.

postal (pōs-tul) a. belonging to the post-office or mail service.

postboy (post-boi) n. a boy that rides as post; a

postdiluvial, postdiluvian (pöst-di-lū', an) a. [L. post, after, and diluvium, flood] after the flood.

postea (pös'te-a) n. [L.] the judge's record of the proceedings at a trial.

poster (pös'ter) n. one that posts; a courier; a large advertising bill.

poste restante (post restante tant) n. If.] a department in a post-office where letters are kept until called

posterior (pos-tē'ri-ur) a [L. comp. of posterus, fr. post, after] later or subsequent in time;

behind;—n.pl. the hinder parts.

posteriority (pos-tē-ri-or-i-ti)
n. the state of being later or subsequent.

posteriorly (pos-tē'ri-ur-li)

toward the hinder part.

posterity (poster-i-ti) n. offsucceeding generations.

postern (pos'tern) n. a private entrance; a small door or gate; a covered passage under a rampart leading to the ditch.



postfix (pōst'fiks) n. a suffix;—(pōst-fiks') v.t. to add to the end of a word.

posthumous (postiti-mus) a [L. postumus] born published after the death of the father; published after the death of the author.

posthumously (postiti-mus-li) adv. after one's decease, said esp. of an author. postil (postil) n. [L. post illa verba, after those words] a marginal note, esp. in the Bible (called leagues it followed the text): a serpon or homile.

postillate (pos-til-at) v.t. to explain by a postil; postillation (pos-til-at) n.t. to explain by a postil; postillation (pos-til-at) n.t. to explain by a postil; postillation (pos-til-at) n. the act of postillation.

postiller (pōs-til-er) n. one that writes or composes a postil. postillator (pōs'-ti-lā-tur) n. one that postillates.

postillion (pos-til'yun) n. [It. posta, post] one that rides and guides the near horse. posting (postting) n. travelling by post, or with post-horses; the act of transferring accounts to the ledger.

postique, postiche (pōs'tēk, -tēzh) a. [F.]

postliminium, postliminy (post - li--lim'i-ni) u. [L. post, after, and limen, liminis, threshold] a restoration to one's former status.

postman (pōst/man) n. a letter-carrier.

postmark (post'mark) n. the mark, or stamp, of a post-office on letters, etc.;--v.t. to mark with a post-office stamp.

postmaster (post-mas-ter) n. one that supplies post-office. Postmaster-general, the chief head of the post-office department.

postmeridian (post-me-rid-i-an) a. [L. post, after] of, or belonging to, the afternoon ;-n. the afternoon.

postoral (post-of-ral) a. (L. post, behind, and os, oris, mouth) being behind the mouth.

postorbital (post-of-bi-tal) a. being on the hinder-part of the orbit of the eye; -n. a postorbital bone.

postpone (post-pon') v.t. [L. post, after, and ponere, put] to defer to a future time; to delay; to set below in importance.

postponement (post-pon-ment) n. the act of postponing.

postponer (post-po-ner) n, one that postpones. postposition (post-pu-zish-un) n. act of placing after; state of being put after.

postpositive (post-poz-i-tiv) a. appended.

postprandial (post-pran-di-al)a. [L. prandium, luncheon] occurring after dinner. postscenium (post-sé-ni-um) n. [L. post, behind, and scena, scene] the back part of the stage of a theatre.

postscript (post-skript) n. [L. post, after, and scriberc, pp. scriptus, to write] a paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; an addition, or appendix, to a book.

postulant (postulate), or appendix, to a book.

postulant (postulate), one that makes a

postulate (postulate), n. [L. postulare, pp.

postulates, fr. poscere, to demand a

proposition assumed without proof; an assumption of

postulation (pos-tū-lā'shun) n. the act postulation of assuming without proof; the election or presentation of a person to an ecclesiastical office in spite of some disqualification.

postulatory (postulaturi) a. assuming, or assumed, without proof.

posturatory assumed, without proof.

posture (posture) n. [L. ponere, pp. positus, to place] position of a figure or of its several members; attitude: situation; condition;—v.t. to put in a particular place, disposition, or attitude;—v.t. to assume an artificial attitude. Posture-maker, a contortionist.

posy (pō'zi) n. [poesy] a motto or verse sent with a bunch of flowers, or cut on a ring; a bouquet.

pot (pot) n. [A.S. pott] a metallic vessel for cooking; an earthen vessel for containing anything; a mug, or its contents; a small size of writing-paper; a large sum; —v.t. to place in pots; to preserve seasoned in pots; to plant in pots; to put in casks for draining off the molasses, as sugar. Pot-boiler, a work of art or literature produced solely for subsistence. Pot-companion, a companion in drinking. Pot-hanger, pot-hook, a hook on which pots are hung over a fire; a letter or character like a pot-hook; an irregularly-shaped letter. Pot-herb, a herb used in growth in Pot-hole a circular cavity formed in a rock by an irregularly-shaped letter. Pot-herb, a herb used in cooking. Pot-hole, a circular cavity formed in a rock by the action of stones or gravel in the eddy of a stream. Pot-house, an ale-house. Pot-lead, graphite. Pot-luck, what may chance to be in provision for dinner. Pot-man, a pot-companion or potboy. Pot-metal, an alloy of copper with lead. Pot-valiant, courageous by strong drink. Pot-walloper, a voter prior to 1832 (so called because, as a householder, he boiled a pob). To go to pot, to be ruined or destroyed. To keep the pot boiling, to continue brisk and active time brisk and active. potable (potable) a. [L. potare, drink] drinkable; potable ness (potableness n. the quality of being potable. potamological (pot-a-mu-loj'i-kal) a. of, or pertaining to, potamology.

potamology (pot-a-mol'ō-ji) n. [G. potamology.

potamology (pot-a-mol'ō-ji) n. [G. potamology.

science of rivers; a treatise on rivers.

potash (pot'ash) n. [pot and ash | a powerful alkali from wood-ashes. Potash-water, aerated potass.

potass potassa (pot'as no task) no task) potass, potassa (pot 2 as, po - tas 2 a) n potassium (po-tas-i-um) n. the metallic base of potation (pō-ta-shun) n. [L.] a drinking, or potation (pō-ta-to) n. [Sp. patata, fr. Hayti, batata, yain] a well-known plant, and its tuber. **DOTDOV** (pot'boi) n. an attendant in a beer-house. potch (poch) v.t. [poach] to perform gas-bleaching on, as paper. poteen, potheen (po-tēn') n. [Tr.] Irish whisky, poteline (pot-e-lin) n. [Potel, inventor] a mixture for gleatine, glycerine, and tannin. potelot (pō-te-lot) n. [D. pot, pot, and lood, lead] potence (potens) n. a bearing resembling letter T. potencée (pō-ten-sā') a. ending in a potence. potency (pō'ten-si) n. state of being potent. potenty (potential n. sease of tening potents).

potent (potent) a. (L. posse, ppr. potens, potentis, having great authority or influence; cogent.

potential (potential n. one that has great authority; a prince; a sovereign.

potential (potential) a. existing in possibility, not in act; expressing power or possibility;—n. a possibility; power to do work.

potentiality (potent-shiali-it) n. possibility, not actuality. potentially (pō-ten'shal-i) adv. in a potential manner.
potentiary (pō-ten'sha-ri) n. one invested with authority. potently (po-tent-li) adv. with potency. Dotentness (pō'tent-nes) n. potency. pother (porni-re) n. [E. variant of potter] bustle; pother (porni-re) n. [E. variant of potter] bustle; perplex; to puzzle; v.i. to make a pother or fuss. potiche (pō-tēsh') n. [F. pot] a vase with a rounded body and a short neck. potichomania (pot-i-ko-mā-ni-a) n. [F. potiche ing the inside of a glass vessel with varnished paper. potin (pō-tin, pō-tang') n. [F.] a mixed metal of which Roman coins were made.

DOUL potion (pō'shun) n. [L. potio, potionis, fr. potare, to drink] a draught; a dose.

potpourri (pō-pòd-rē') n. [F. fr. pot., pot., and pourrir, fr. L. putrere, to rot] stewed meat; a medley, as of flowers, literary work, etc.

potsherd (pot-sherd) n. [E. pot and A.S. sceard, a shred] a piece of a broken pot.

potstone (pot-ston) n. a concretion of flint; steatite, or soapstone.

pottage (pot-ij) n. [F. potage, soup, fr. pot] a soup; porridge.

potter (pot-er'n. one that makes earthen vessels;—v.s. to occupy one's self over trifles; to hobble; to loiter.

potterer (pot-er-er) n. one that, or that which, potterer (potter-er) n. one that, or that which, potters, (potter-i) n. the vessels or ware made by pottery potters; earthen ware, or the place where it is manufactured. potting (poting) n. the act of transferring plants into pots. pottle (pot-1) n. [dim. of pot] a liquid measure of 4 pints; a little pot; a small fruit-basket. potto (pot-5) n. [Afr.] a small African lemuroid; the kinkajou. poudrette (póò-dret') n. [F.] a dry manure compoudrette (pòò-dret') n. [G.] a mediæval shoe poulaine (pòò-lan') n. [O.F.] a mediæval shoe with a long, pointed toe.

poulp, poulpe (pòòlp) n. [F. fr. L. polypus]

poult (pòlt) n. [F. poulet, dim. of poule a hen, fr. L. pullus] a young chicken, partridge, etc. **Doulterer** (pol'ter-er) n. one that deals in poultry. poultice (politis) n. [L. puls, pullis, thick pap] a cataplasm;—v.t. to cover with a poultice. **DOUILTY** (pôl'tri) n. [poult] domestic fowls. pounce (pouns) n. [L. pungere, pp. punctus, prick, pierce] the claw or talon of a bird of prey;

-v.t. to perforate; to work in eye-holes; -v.i. to fall on suddenly and seize with the claws.

pounce (pouns) n. [F. fr. L. punnez, punnicis] a powder used in making designs on paper; -v.t. to sprinkle or rub with pounce. Pounce-box, a box to sprinkle pounce, or hold perfume for smelling.

pounced (pounst) a. ornamented with holes; pouncet-box (poun'set-boks) n. a pounce-box. pound (pound) n. [L. pondo, by weight] a unit of weight, 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 ounces troy; twenty shillings sterling. Pound-cake, a rich cake, its ingredients being measured by the pound. Pound-foolish, lavish with large sums of money.

pound (pound) n. [A.S. pund, inclosure] an inclosure in which stray cattle are confined; pound closure in which stray cattle are confined;—
v.t. to confine in a pound; to imprison; to restrain.

pound (pound) v.t. [A.S. punian] to beat or strike,
repeated blows; to pulverize;—n. a blow.

poundage (poundij) n. an allowance of so much
per pound; confinement in a pound;
a fine levied on the owner of impounded cattle.

pounds rent.

pounds rent.

pounson (poun'sun) n. a dense, soft clay under the coal seam.

pour (pōr) v.t. [L. purus, pure] to cause to flow, as a pour liquid out of a vessel; to send forth in a flowing or profuse manner; to emit; to give vent to; to shed; -v.t. to issue forth in a stream, or in great numbers; to rain heavily.

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pourboire (poor-bwar) n. [F. fr. pour and boire, a tip. Policy of pourboire, the custom of granting equivalents for a particular governmental procedure.

pourer (por'er) n. one that, or that which, pours pourparler (póór-pár-lā) n. [F. pour, before, and purler, speak] a preliminary

consultation.

pourpoint (poor-point)n. [F.] a stuffed and quilted pourpoint (poor-ed-ia) n. [F.] a stuffed and quilt.

pourridie (poor-ed-ia) n. [F.] fr. 1. putere, be rotten] a disease in vine roots.

pousse-café (poor-ku-fa) n. [F.] a cordial served after coffee.

poussette (poor-set) r.i. [F. fr. pousser, to push] to swing round in couples, as in a

pout (pont). [A.S. wle-pūtan, eel-pouts] a variety of cod-fish; a fit of sullenness; | poult | a poult; z. to thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; to look sullen; to be prominent; to swell up; to protrude. pouter (pouter) u. one that pouts; a domestic pigeon (named from its

poutingly (pou'ting-li) adv.

poverty (pov'er-ti) n. [0.4].
poverte, fr. L. pauvertas, fr. pauver, poor] state or quality
of being poor; indigence; a lack
of ideas or sentiments.

of ideas or sentiments.

powder poul-der) n. [O.F. powder puddre, poldre, fr. L. pudvis, pudveris] minute particles; dust; gunpowder; a perfumed dust used in the toilet; a medicinal powder:-r.t. to sprinkle with, or as with, powder; to salt; to pickle;-r.t. to fall to dust; to use powder in the toilet. Powder-mine, a bellow gentaining approximation after the properties are constituted. hollow containing gunpowder for blasting operations, etc.

powderiness (pout der-i-nes) n. powdery

powdery (pou-der-) a. friable; sprinkled with, or resembling, powder.

power (pou-der-) a. [0. F. pootr, fr. L. poterc, to be able]
ability to act, regarded as inherent; might;
faculty; energy; ability to move and direct; authority;
lead property one in authority; overpressed; rules faculty; energy; ability to move and direct; authority; legal warrant; one in authority; government; ruler; a spiritual being; that by which work can be done; the degree to which a lens, or other optical instrument, magnifies; the product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself. **Power-loom**, a loom worked by mechanical power. **Power-press**, a printing-press by mechanical power. Pow worked by mechanical power.

powerful (pon'er-foo!) a. having great power; mighty; potent; efficacious.

powerfully (pou'er-fool-i) adv. in a powerful manner.

powerfulness (pou'cr-fool-nes) n. the quality of being powerful.

powerless (pou'cr-les) a. destitute of power; weak; impotent.

powerlessly (pou'cr-les-li) adv. in a powerless powerlessly (pou'cr-les-li) adv.

powerlessness (pou-er-les-nes) n. powerless character.
powwow (pou-wou) n. [Amer. Ind.] a conjurer;
a conjuration;—v.i. to conjure.

DOX (poks) n. [pocks] a disease attended by pustules. poyou (poi'oo) n. [native name] the six-banded armadillo.

POZZO (pot-sō) n. [It. fr. L. putcus, a well] a well-curb.

pozzuolana (pot-soo-u-la-na)n. [Pozzuoli, near Naples, where first found] a vol-canic ash, used in hydraulic cement.

praam (pram) n. See pram.

practicability (prak-ti-ka-bil'i-ti) n quality or state of being practicable. (prak-ti-ka-bil) a. capable of being practicable practiced or performed; admitting of use, or of being passed over.

practicableness (prak'ti-ko-bl-nes) n.

practicably (prak'ti-ka-bil) adv. in a practicable manner.

practical (prak'ti-ka) a. pertaining to, or engaged in practical (prak'ti-ka-bil) adv. in a practical practical (prak'ti-ka-bil) adv. in a practical practically (prak'ti-ka-bil) adv. in a practical practically (prak'ti-ka-bil) adv. in a practical practice (prak'tis) n. [O.F. practiser, fr. G. praktikos, fit for business, fr. prassein, do] frequent or customary actions; custom; performance; action; exercise of a profession, or the limits within which it is exercised; skill; artifice; a rule in arithmetic for abridging operations; the prescribed form of conducting legal proceedings;—(practise) v.t. to put into action; to do, or perform, frequently or habitually; to exercise, as a profession; to exercise one's self in; to scheme: v.i. to perform certain acts frequently or customarily; to learn by practice; to try artifices or stratagems; to exercise a profession.

practised (prak'tist) a. skilled by practice; experienced.

practiser (prak'ti-sep) n. one that practises; a practitioner; a conspirator.

practitioner (prak'ti-sep) n. one engaged in a profession, esp. law or medicine.

praccognitum (prekog'ni-tum) n.; pl. praccognitum (prekog'ni-tum) n.; pl. praccognitum (prekog'ni-tum) n.; pl. praccognita (prekod'di-a) n. [L. cor, cordis, heart] the epigastric region, including the thoracic organs in front of the heart.

præfatio (prekof'a-sin-li) n. [L. prac, before, and

the thoracic organs in front of the heart. **præfatio** (prē-faëshi-ō) n. [L. prac, before, and precedes the sanctus in the Roman mass.

præmunire (pre-laŭ-mi-re) n. [L. moncre, to warn] the offence of disobeying the

prænomen (prē-teks-ta) n. ll. texere, weavel a toga with purple border.

prætor (prē'tur) n. See pretor.

pragmatic (prag-matik) n. [G. fr. pragma, pragmatos, deed, fr. prascin, do] an ordinance issued by the head of a state.

pragmatical (prag-mati-kal) a. diligent; pertaining to business); material;

officious; meddlesome; intrusive.

pragmatically (pragmati-i-kal-i) adv. in a pragmatic manner.

pragmaticalness (prag-mati-kal-nes) n. matic, esp. officiousness.

pragmatism (prag-ma-tizm) n. pragmatical-

pragmatist (prag-ma-tist) n. au interfering, meddlesome person.
prairie (prai-ri) n. [F. fr. L. pratum, meadow] level land, destitute of trees.

Prairie-dog, a small rodent animal, with a cry like the bark of a dog, found on the prairies west of the Mississippi. Prairie-hen, a species

of grouse.

praise (priz)n.[O.F. preis, merit, price] commendation for worth; approval of merit; tribute of gratitude or homage, esp to food; object, ground, or reason, of praise;—v.t. to express approbation of; to exto; to do honour to; to glorify.

praiseful (praz-fool) a. worthy of praise.

praiseless (praz'les) a. without praise or merit.

praiser (praiser) n. one that praises. .

praiseworthily (praiseworthy manner. in a praiseworthiness (prāz-wur-tīti-nes) n. praiseworthy (prāz-wur-tīti) a. worthy of praise praise praise ; laudable. Prakrit (prå krit) n. [Skr.] an Indian dialect derived from the Sanskrit.

pram (pram) n. [D. fr. Slav.] a flat-bottomed lighter (used in the Baltic and Netherlands).

prance (prans) v.i. [prank] to spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle; to ride gaily or insolently; to walk or strut about in a showy manner.

prancer (pran'ser) n. a lively horse

prancing (pran'sing) n. a bounding or springing, as of a mettlesome horse;—a. rearing;

prancing as of a mettlesome horse;—a. rearing; bounding; riding ostentationsly.

prancingly (pran-sing-li) adv. in a prancing manner.

prandial (pran-di-al) a. [L. prandium, meal] pertaining to dinner, or other meal.

prank (prangk) r.t. [M.E. pranken, to trim] to adorn in a showy manner;—v.s. to make a

gaudy show; -n. a playfully mischievous act.

pranker (prang-ker) n. one that pranks.

prankingly (prang'king-li) adv. ostentatiously. prankish (prang'kish) a. full of pranks.

Drase (prāz) n. [G. prason, leck] a leek-green quartz.

prasine, prasinous (prasinous action quantity) at prasoid (prasiod) n. [G. eidos, form] resembling prase (prati r.t. [M.E. praten] to utter foolishly;—prate r.i. to talk much, to little purpose; to chatter;—n. triffing talk; tattle.

Drater (pra-ter) n. one that prates.

pratice (pratice) n. one that prates.

pratincole (prating köl) n. [L. pratum, meadow, and incoda, inhabitant] a glarcole.

prating (prating) n. idle talk;—a. talking idly; chattering.

pratingly (prating-li) adv. with idle talk; with loquacity.

pratique (pratick, pratick) n. [F., practice] licence to trade with a place after quarantine.

prattle (prati) v. i. [frequentative of prate] to talk artlessly, like a child;—n. triffing or childish talk; twaddle.

Drattler (prat-ler) n. one that prattles.

pravity (pravi-ti) n. [L. fr. pravus, crooked, perverse depravity; moral corruption.

prawn (prawn) n. [L. perna, a mussel] a small crustacean, allied to the

shrimp, prized for food.

praxis (prak'sis)n. (4. prassein, do] practice; an example

of practice; a model.

pray (prā) r.t. [L. precari, to pray] to address earnest request to; to ask earnestly for; to supplicate; to petition;—v.i. to ask with earnestness or zeal, as for a favour; to entreat; to supplicate; to beg; to pay one's devotions to God.

prayer (prar) n. one that prays; a supplicant; act of praying; supplication; part of a petition containing the specific request; a solemn address to God; words used in praying; a form of devotion; practice of praying to God. Prayer-book, a book containing prayers and forms of devotion. Prayer-meeting a practice for prayer and second containing prayers. meeting, a meeting for prayer and sacred song.

prayerful (prar-fool) a. given to prayer; devo-

prayerfully (prar-fool-i) adv. in a prayerful

prayerfulness (prar-fool-nes) n. state of being prayerful.

prayerless (prar-les) a. neglecting the duty of prayer.

prayerlessly (prār'-les-li) adv. without prayer. prayerlessness (prar'les-nes) n. habitual neglect of prayer.

prayingly (prā-ing-li) adv. with devotion.

preach (prech) v.t. [L. prae, before, and dicare, tell] to proclaim or publish; to inculcate

with earnestness; to deliver, as a sermon; -v.i. to pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject: to deliver a sermon; to give earnest advice on moral or religious grounds.

preacher (pre-cher) n. one that preaches.

preachership (pre-ching) n. office of a preaching (pre-ching) n. act of one that preaching preaches; a sermon.

preachment (prech-ment) n. a discourse or sermon (used in contempt).

preacquaint (pre-a-kwant') v.t. to acquaint beforehand.

preacquaintance (pre-a-kwan'tans) n.

Preadamic (prē-a-dam'ik) a. being before Adam.

Preadamite (prē-ad'a-mīt) a. Preadamic; per-one supposed to have lived before Adam; one that maintains that man existed before Adam.

Preadamitic (prē-ad-a-mit-ik) a. Preadamite.

preadmonish (pre-ad-monish) v.t. to admonish (pre-ad-monish) v.t. to adpreadmonition (pre-ad-mu-nish-un) n. pre-preamble (pre-am-bl) n. [L. prae, before, and portion to a discourse or writing; preface; the introductory part of a statute which states the reasons and intents of the act;—v.i. to precede.

pre-appoint (pre-a-point) v.t. to appoint pre-pre-appoint (pre-a-point) v.t. to pre-appoint pre-pre-appoint (pre-a-point) v.t. to pre-

pre-appointment (prē-a-pointment) n. pre-pre-arrange (prē-a-rānj') v.t. to arrange before-hand.

pre-arrange hand.

pre-audience (prē-aw'di-ens) n. right of precedence at the bar among lawyers.

prebend (preb'end) n. [O.F. fr. L. prae, before, and habere, have] the maintenance granted to a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church; prebendaryship.

prebendal (preb'en-dal) a. pertaining to a prebendary (preb'en-da-ri) n. a clergyman that enjoys a prebend; a prebendaryship.

prebendaryship (preb'en-da-ri) n. a clergyman that enjoys a prebend; a prebendaryship.

prebendaryship (preb'en-da-ri-ship) n. office of a prebendary.

precarious (prē-kā'ri-us) a. [L. precari, pray] depending on the will or pleasure of another; of doubtful tenure; doubtful; uncertain.

precarious (prē-kā'ri-us-li) adv. in a precarious (prē-kā'ri-us-li) adv. in a precarious precarious (prē-kā'ri-us-li) adv. in a precarious preca

precariousness (pre-ka'ri-us-nes) n. quality or state of being precarious.

precative (prek-a-tiv) a. suppliant; beseeching.

precatory (prek'a-tu-ri) a. [L. precari, pray] of the form of prayer or supplication. precaution (pre-kaw'shun) n. previous caution; act of foresight;—v.t. to warn or advise beforehand.

precautionary (pre-kaw'shun-a-ri) a. containing, or characterized by, previous caution.

previous caution.

precautious (prē-kaw'shus) a. taking precautiously (prē-kaw'shus-li) adv. with precautiously (prē-kaw'shus-li) adv. with precede (prē-sēd) n. t. to go before in place, time, precedence (prē-sēdens) n. [L. prue, hefore, and cedere, to go] act of preceding; priority in position, rank, or time; superiority.

precedent (prē-sē-dent) a. preceding; ante-dent, or said, that may serve as an example in similar or analogous cases; a preceding example or custom.

precedented (prē-sē-dent-ted) a. authorized by precedentty (prē-sē-dent-li) adv. beforehand; antecedently.

precentor 654 precentor (prë-sen'tur) n. [L. prae, before, and canere, sing] the leader of a church cuoir, or congregation, in the psalmody.

precentorship (prë-sen'tur-ship) n. the post, or office, of a precentor.

precept (prë-sept) n. [L. prae, before, and capere, take] a commandment or order for the regulation of moral conduct; injunction; instruction; precipitousness (pre-sip-i-tus-nes) n. steep-precis (pra-se) n. [F., an abstract, fr. L. praecisum, a bit cut off) a succinct statement. preceptive (pre-sep tiv) a. giving precepts; didactic.
preceptor (pre-sep tur) n. a teacher; an instructor; the president of a college of Knights Templars. preceptorial (prē-sep-tō'ri-al) a. pertaining to a preceptor.

preceptory (prē-sep-tu-ri) a. a religious house of the Knights Templars. **preceptress** (pre-sep'-tres) n. a female teacher. preceptiess (pre-sep'tres) n. a female teacher. precession (pre-sesh'un) n. [L. cedere, pp. cessus, go] the act of going before or forward. Precession of the equinoxes, slow, backward motion of the equinoctial points from east to west. precessional (pre-sesh'un-al) a. relating to, or precinct (pre-singt) n. [L. prae, before, and cin-gere, pp. cinctus, gird] the limit or boundary; confine; a minor territorial division. precious (presh'us) a. [L. pretiosus, fr. pretium, esteemed; fastidious; affectedly nice; in irony or contempt, worthless; contemptible. Precious blood, blood shed by Christ on the cross. Precious metals, gold and silver. Precious stone, a gem; a jewel. preciously (presh'us-li) adv. at a great price; valuably. preciousness (presh'us-nes) n. valuableness; high price; worth; anything valuable; fastidiousness; affected niceness. valuable; fastidiousness; affected niceness.

precipe, præcipe (pre-si-pe) n. [L.] a writ
be done, or the reason for non-fulfilment.

precipice (pre-si-pis) n. [L. pruceeps, headlong,
head] a very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging place;
an abrupt declivity; a perilous situation.

precipient (pre-sip-i-ent) a. [L.] commanding;
directing.

precipitability (pre-sip-i-ta-bil'i-ti) n. state or
quality of heing precipitable.

precipitable (pre-sip-i-ta-bil a. capable of being
precipitable or cast to the bottom,
as a substance in solution. as a substance in solution. precipitance, precipitancy (pre-sip' tans, -tan-si) n. headlong hurry; rash haste.

precipitant (pre-sipi-tant) n. falling or rushing headlong; lacking due deliberation;

n. a substance that when added to a liquid, decomposes it, and precipitates a sediment.

precipitantly (pre-sip'-i-tant-li) adv. with great haste; rashly.

precipitate (pre-sip'-i-tāt) v.t. [L. praeceps, headlong] to throw headlong; to urge with violence; to hurry on blindly or rashly; to throw to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution; -v.i. to fall headlong; to hasten without preparation; to fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment;—a. falling headlong; rushing, as with steep descent; rash; hasty; hurried; rapid; n. that which is precipitated in a liquid; sediment. Red precipitate, red oxide of mercury.

precipitately (pre-sip'-i-tāt-li) adv. with steep descent; headlong; incantiously. poses it, and precipitates a sediment. by a papal edict.

precipitation (pre-sip-i-tā-shun) n. act of precipitated; rash haste; moisture deposited, as dew.

precipitative (pre-sip-i-tā-tiv) a. tending to precipitate.

precipitator (pre-sip-i-tur) n. one that, or that which, precipitates.

precipitous (pre-sip-i-tus) n. very steep; headlong; rapidly descending.

precipitously (pre-sip-i-tus-ii) adv. with steep descent; in violent haste.

precise (pre-sis) a. [L. praccidere, pp. praccisus, cut off] exact; definite; not loose or equivocal in expression; formal; superstitiously exact; precisely (pre-sīs'li) adv. in a precise manner. preciseness (pre-sis-nes) n. character of being precisian (pre-zish-un) n. one rigidly observant of rules;—a. punctilious; formal. precisianism (pre-sizh-un-izm) n. exactness; superstitious rigour; formality. precision (pre-zish'un) n. quality of being precise. preclude (pre-klòòd') v.t. [L. prae, before, and claudere, to shut] to shut out by anticipative action; to hinder; to prevent from happening.

preclusion (pre-klòòdzhun) n. act of precluding; state of being precluded.

preclusive (pre-klòòdziv) a. shutting out; tending to preclude.

preclusively (pre-klòòdziv-li) adv. in a preclusive manner. precocious (pre-kō'shus) a. [L. prne, before, and before the natural time; too forward; premature.

precociously (pre-kō'shus-li) adv. in a precocious manner. precocious manner.

precociousness (pre-ko'shus-nes) n. preprecocity (pre-kos'-ti) n. state or quality of
precognition (pre-kog-nish'un) n. [L. prae,
pefore, and composere, to know] precognition: [Scots Law] examination of witnesses to determine whether there is ground for prosecution, and to get material for framing a libel.

precognosce (pre-kog-nos') n.t. to take the preconceit (pre-kun-set') n. a notion previously formed.

preconceive (pre-kun-set') n.t. to form a preconception (pre-kun-sep-knun) n. conception (pre-kun-sep-knun) n. conception (pre-kun-sep-knun) n. conception (pre-kun-sep-knun) n. conpreconcert (pre-kun-sep-knun) n. conpreconcert (pre-kun-sep-knun) n. conpreconcert (pre-kun-sep-knun) n. previous agreement;—(pre-kon-sep-knun) n. previous agreement;—(pre-kon-sep-knun) n. previous agreement. n. previous arrangement preconcertedly (prē-kun-ser-ted-li) adv. by preconcertion (prē-kun-ser-shun) n. act of preconcerting. (prē-kun-dem) v.t. to condemn (prē-kun-dem) v.t. to co preconization (pre-kon-i-za'shun) n. ratificaappointment by a papal edict. preconize (pre-ku-nīz) v.t. [L. pracco, pracconis, a herald] to proclaim publicly; to ratify preconsign (prē-kun-sīn') v.t. to make over in advance.

precontract (prē-kon'-trakt) n. a previous agreement;—(pre-kun-trakt') v.t. to contract beforehand with ;—v.i. to make a precontract. precordia (prê-kor-di-a) n. Sec præcordia. precordial (pre-kor/di-al) a. pertaining to the precular (prek-u-lūr) n. [L. precari, pray] a precurrent (prc-kur-ent) a. [L. prac, before, and currere, to run running forward. precursive (pre-kur'siv) a. preceding. precursor (prē-kur'sur) n. one that, or that which, precedes an event, and indicates its approach: a harbinger: a messenger.

precursory (prē-kur'sur-ri) n. forerunning; indicating something to follow.

predacean (prē-dār'shān) n. a carnivorous animal.

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predaceous (prē-dā'shus) a. [I., praeda, prey] living by prey; predatory.
  predate (prē-dāt') v.t. to antedate.
  predatorily (pred'a-tu-ri-li) adv. in a predatory manner.
  predatoriness (pred'a-tu-ri-nes) n. predatory
   predatory (pred'a-tu-ri) a. [L. praeda, prey, booty] characterized by plundering;
   practising rapine.
  predecease (prē-de-sēs') v.t. and i. to die before;
predecease (prē-de-sēs') v.t. and i. to die before;
predecessor (prē-de-ses'ur) v. one that precedes
another in a place, state, or office.
predesign (prē-de-zin') v.t. to purpose before
hand; to predetermine.
  predestinarian (prodesti-ni/ri-an) n. one that believes in the doctrine
  of predestination;—a. pertaining to predestination.

predestinate (pre-destination, predestinated; fated; v.t. to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose; to predetermine;
  to foreordain
  predestination (prē-des-ti-nā'shun) n. the changeable decree of God, ordaining whatsoever comes to pass, esp. man's future lot.
  predestine (pre-destin) v.t. to decree before-
  predeterminate (pre-de-ter-mi-nat) a. de-termined beforehand.
  predetermination (pre-de-ter-mi-na-shun)
  purpose formed beforehand.
  predetermine (pro-de-ter-min) v.t. to deter-
mine beforehand; to doom
predetermine (pre-de-ter-min) w.t. we deter-
by previous decree.

predial (pre-di-al) a. [L. pracdium, farm, estate]
predial (pre-di-al) a. [L. pracdium, farm, estate]
farms; growing or issuing from land.
predicability (predi-ka-bil-i-ti) n. [L. prac-
predicable (predi-ka-bil) a. capable of being
predicated or affirmed;—n. a general
attribute or notion affirmable of many.
predicament (predi-ka-ment) n. a category;
condition; particular state; an
unfortunate or trying position; awkward plight.
predicamental (predi-ka-nen-tal) a. per-
taining to a predicament.

predicant (predi-ka-nt) a. predicating; affirming;
predicate (predi-ka-nt) a. the truth of a pro-
position;—n. the thing or quality affirmed of the subject;
the word, or words, in a proposition expressing what is
affirmed of the subject.
  affirmed of the subject.
  predication (pred-i-kā/shun) n. act of affirming one thing of another; assertion. predicative (pred-i-kā-tiv) a. expressing predication.
  predicatively (predicate. like a predicatively predicate.
  predicatory (pred-i-kā-tu-ri) a. affirmative.
  predict (pre-dikt') v.t. [L. prae, before, and dicere, pp. dictus, to say] to tell beforehand; to prophesy; to prognosticate.

prediction (pre-dik-shun) n. act of foretelling; prophecy; prognostication.
  Dredictive (pre-dik'-tiv) a. foretelling; prophetic.
 predictor (pre-dik-tur) n. a foretelling; prophesic.

predigest (pre-dil-jest') v. t. to digest by artificial means before eating.

predigestion (pre-di-jest-yun) n. artificial digestion; too hasty digestion.

predilection (pre-di-lek'shun) n. [L. prac, before, and diigere, pp. dilectus, to love] a prepossession of mind in favour of something.
  prediscovery (pre-dis-kuv-er-i) n. a discovery previously made.
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predisponent (prē-dis-pō'nent) a. predis-
disposes. Predisponent cause, a predisposing cause.
predispose (prē-dis-pōz') v.t. to incline before-
hand; to adapt previously.
predisposition (prē-dis-pō-zish'un) n. state
of being predisposed.
 predominance, predominancy
(pre-dom'i-nans, -nan-si) m. quality of being predominant.

predominant (pre-dom'i-nant) a. prevalent over others; superior; ascend-
 ant; controlling; over-ruling.
 predominantly (pre-dom'-i-nant-li) adv.
predominate (pre-dom'i-nāt) v.i. to surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling influence, it to prevail.

predomination (pre-dom-i-nā'-shun) n. act of predominating; the state
 of being predominant.
 predom (prē-doom') v.t. to condemn before-
hand; to forcordain.
 predorsal (prē-dor-sal) a. in front of the back.
 pre-eminence (pre-emi-i-nens) n. state or quality of being pre-eminent. pre-eminent (pre-emi-i-nent) a. distinguished above others; superior to, or
 surpassing, others.
 pre-eminently (pre-em'i-nent-li) adv. in a pre-eminent degree; with
 superiority above others.
 pre-emption (prē-em'shun) n. the act or right of purchasing before others.

pre-emptor (prē-em'tur) n. one that takes up land by virtue of prerogative of
 pre-emption.
 preen (pren) n. [A.S. preūn, clasp, bodkin] a forked instrument used in dressing cloth.

preen (pren) r.t. [variant of prune] to dress with a beak, as birds their feathers.
 pre-engage (pre-en-gaj') v.t. to engage by previous contract or influence.
pre-engagement (pre-en-gāj'ment) n. prior engagement; a previous
attachment.
pre-establish (pre-es-tablish) r.t. to establish established harmony, a theory proposed by Leibnitz, to explain the connection between mind and hody.
 pre-establishment (pre-es-tab-lish-ment)
pre-examination (prē-eg-zam-i-nā'shun) n. pre-examine (prē-eg-zam-in) v.t. to examine (prē-eg-zam-in) v.t. to examine (prē-eg-zam-in) v.t. to examine
 pre-exilic (prē-eg-zil'ik) a. before the exile.
pre-exist (prē-ey-zist) v.i. to exist beforehand, or before something else.

pre-existence (prē-ex-zis-tens) n. existence pre-existence previous to something else; existence of the soul before its union with the body.
 pre-existent (pre-eg-zis'tent) a. existing beforeband; preceding.
preface (pref-as) n. [L. prace and fari, speak] remarks introductory to a book, etc.: introduction; prelude:—v.t. to introduce by preliminary remarks;—v.t. to make preliminary observations.
 prefacer (pref-a-ser) n. one that prefaces.
prefatorily (prefae turi-li) adv. by way of prefatory (preface; introductorily.

prefatory (prefacturi) a pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory.

prefect (prefekt) n. [L. prac, over, and facere, pp. factus, make] a chief magnistrate; a governor; a monitor; the head of a French civil department.
prefectoral (pre-fek-tu-ral) a. relating to, cr exercised by a prefect.

prefectship (pre-fek-t-ship) n. the office or jurisdiction of a prefect.
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prefecture (prefck-tūr) n. the department or official residence of a prefect; the officials of a prefecture.

prefer (pre-fer') v.t. [L. prae, before, and ferre, bear,]
to set forth; to offer; to present; to advance
to an office or dignity; to exalt; to set above in estimation; to choose. Preferred stock, preference shares.

preferable (pref-er-a-bl) a worthy to be preferred
before something else; more desirable.

(pref-er-a-bl) es; more desirable,
preferably (pref-er-a-bl) adv. in preference; by
choice.

(pref-er-a-bl) adv. in preference; by
choice. officials of a prefecture. preferably choice.

preference (preferens) n. act of preferring one thing before another; superior estimation of; state of being preferred; that which is preferred; choice. Preference shares, shares which rank before ordinary shares in payment of dividend. preferential (preference) in indicating or preferential (preference) preference (preference) n. act of prefering or advancing in dignity or office; state of being advanced; promotion; exaltation; a higher place or office, esp. in the church.

preferrer (pre-fer-er) n. one that sets forth, as an entreaty.

prefiguration (pre-fig-ū-rā-shun) n. act of prefigured; antecedent representation.

prefigured; antecedent representation. prefigurative (prē-fig-ū-rā-tiv) a. prefiguring. prefigure (prē-fig-ur) v.t. to exhibit, or suggest, by previous types and similitudes.

prefigurement (prē-fig-ur-ment) n. act of prefiguring; prefiguration.

prefix (prē-fiks') v.t. to put or fix before, or at, the beginning;—(prē-fiks) n. a letter, syllable, or word, prefixed to a word to vary its signification. prefixion, prefixture (pre-fik-shun, -fiks-of n. act of prefloration (prē-flō-rā/shun) n. estivation. prefoliation (prē-fō-li-ā'shun) n. vernation. preform (prē-form') v.t. to form beforehand.

preformation (prē-for-mā'shun) n. previous formation. Theory of preformation, the theory that the development of a germ consists in the unfolding of pre-existent parts.

preformative (prē-for-ma-tiv) a. forming beforehand:—n. a formative beforehand:—n. a formative beforehand:—n. a formative letter, or syllable, at the beginning of a word.

prefulgency (prē-ful'jen-si) n. superior brightness.

preglacial (prē-gla'shal) a. before the glacial or drift period.

pregnable (preg-na-bi) a. [L. prendere, seize] capable of being taken or won by force.

pregnancy (preg-nan-si) n. condition of being pregnant (preg-nant) a. [L. praegnans, praegnant nantis, fr. prae, before, and gnatus, born] being with young; teeming; fruitful; fertile; full of meaning; suggestive; shrewd; witty; apt; clever.

pregnantly (preg-nant-li) adv. in a pregnant manner.

pregustation (prē-gus-tā-sluun) n. [L. gustare, taste] act of tasting before.

prehensible (prē-hen'si-bl) a. [L. prehendere, pp. prehensus, seize] admitting of being seized. preform (prē-form') v.t. to form beforehand. of being seized. prehensile (prē-hen'sil) a. adapted to seize or prehension (prē-hen'shin) n. a seizing, as prehension (prē-hen'shin) n. a seizing, as prehensory (prē-hen'su-ri) a. prehensile. prehistoric (pre-his-tor-ik) a. prior to the period in which history begins.

prehnite (pren-it) n [Col. Prehn. discoverer] a silicate of aluminium and lime crystallizing in rhombs.

prehuman (prē-hū-man) a. being before human existence. Preignac (pri-nyak') n. a white wine of Bordeaux, produced in Preignac.
preinstruct (pre-in-strukt') v.t. to instruct beforehand. preintimation (prē-in-ti-mā/shun) n. intimation or suggestion beforehand. prejudge (prē-juj') v.k. to judge before hearing; to condemn beforehand. prejudgment (prē-juj-ment) n. the act of prejudgment; judgment without trial or examination. prejudical (pre-joo'di-kal) a relating to some prejudicate (pre-joo'di-kat) v. i. to form a judgment without due examination. prejudication (pre-joo-di-ka-shun) n. act of prejudicating.

prejudicative (pre-joo-di-ka-tiv) a. forming an opinion without due examination. prejudice (prej-oo-dis) n. prejudgment; an un-or leaning formed without proper grounds; bias; damage; injury; -v.t. to prepossess with prejudice; to injure by prejudicial (prej-oo-dish/ql), tending to impair; prejudicial (prej-oo-dish/ql), tending to impair; injurious; hurtful; disadvantageous. prejudicially (prej-oo-dish/ql-i) adv. in a prejudicial manner. prejudicialness (prej-on-dish-al-nes) n. state
prelacy (prel-a-si) n. office or dignity of a prelate;
bishops collectively.
prelate (prel-ut) n. [L. prae, before, and latus,
borne] a clergyman of a superior order, as prelateship (prel'at-ship) n. the office of a prelatess (prel'a-tes) n. a female prelate; wife prelate: an archbishop. prelatic, prelatical (pre-latik, -i-kal) a. or prelacy; advocating prelacy.

prelatically (pre-lat-i-kal-i) adv. with reference to prelates. prelatism (prelatizm) n. prelacy; episcopacy; prelatist (prelatist) n. an advocate of government by prelates; a high churchman. (prelatiz) v.t. to influence towards prelacy. prelature (prelatur) n. office or dignity of a prelate; period of office of a prelate; prelate; prelect (pre-lekt) v.i. to read a lecture or public discourse. prelection (prē-lek'shun) n. [I. legerc, pp. lectus, read] a lecture or public discourse.

prelector (prē-lek'shur) n. a reader of discourses:
preliminarily (prē-lim'i-na-ri-li) adv. as a preliminary (prē-lim'i-na-ri)a. [I. prac, before, and limen, liminis, threshold]
preceding the main discourse or business; introductory;
preparatory:—n introduction: preface. preceding the main discourse or business; introductory; preparatory;—n. introduction; preface.

prelude (prelud) n. [L. ludere, play] an introduction; preparatory performance preceding, and preparing for, the principal matter; a musical strain introducing the theme or chief subject; introduction; preliminary;—(pre-lūd') n. to introduce with a prelude; to precede, as introductory;—v.i. to serve as an introduction; to play an introduction.

preluder (pre-lūd') n. one that preludes; one that plays a prelude.

prelusive, prelusory (pre-lūsiv, -su-ri)a.

prelusively, prelusorily (pre-lūsiv, -su-ri)a.

prelusively, prelusorily (pre-lūsiv-su-ri-li) adv.

by way of prelude. by way of prelude. premature (pre', pre'ma-tūr) a. [L.] ripe before the natural or proper time; happening, or arriving, before the proper time; too early.

prematurely (pre', pre'ma-tūr-li) adv. in a prematureness, prematurity (pre/nr. ma-tūr-nes, pre-, prē-ma-tū'ri-ti) n. premature state.

premeditate (prē-med i - tāt) v.t. to think, consider, or revolve in the mind

beforehand ;-v.i. to deliberate.

premeditation (pre-meditating; previous contrivance or design formed.

premier (premier) a. [F. fr. L. primarius, of the principal; [Her.] most ancient;—n. the first minister of state; the prime minister.

premiership (pre-mi-er-ship) n. the office or dignity of a premier.
premillenial (pre-mi-len4-al) a. happening before the millenium.

premise (pre-miz) v.t. [L. mittere, pp. missus, introductory to the main subject; to lay down general propositions on which rest the subsequent reasonings;

v.i. to make or state antecedent propositions. **premise** (premis) n, a proposition antecedently supposed or proved; a proposition from which an inference or conclusion is drawn:—pl, the subject matter of a deed; a building and its adjuncts.

Dremiss (premise in logic.

premium (prē-mi-um) n. [L. prae, above, and emere, buy] a recommense; a prize; a bounty, or boon, given as an incentive; a fee paul to learn a trade or profession; a bonus; something given for the loan of money; money paid for insurance; value of shares in stock above the original price. At a premium, above par; in great demand.

premonish (prē-men-ish) n.t. to forewarn; -v.t. (prē-men-ish) n.t. (prē-men-ish)

premonition (pre-nut-nisb-un) n. previous warning or information.

premonitor (pre-non-i-tur) n. one that forewarns

premonitorily (prē-mon'i-tur-i-li) adr. as a premonitory (prē-mon'i-tur-i) a. giving premonitory previous warning or notice.

Premonstrant (pre-mon-[Prémontré] a member of a Roman Catholic order founded at Prémontré, near Laon, France.

Premonstratensian

(prē-mon-stra-ten'-si-an) a. of, or pertaining to, the Premonstrants;—n. a Premonstrant.

premorse (prō-mors') a. [L. prae, before, and mordere, pp. morsus, bitel bitten off; ending irregularly, as if bitten off [Bot.]. premosaic (prō-mo-zā/ik) a. being before the time of Moses.

premotion (prē-mē'shun) n. excitement to action.

premunition (prē-mū-nish-un) n. [L. prac, before, and munire, to fortify] an anticipation of objections. prenasal (pre-na'zal) a anterior, with respect to the nasal passages.

prenatal (prē-nā-tal) a. previous to birth.

prenotion (pre-nō' shun) n. foreknowledge;

prentice (pren'tis) n. [apprentice] an apprentice.

prenticehood, prenticeship

(prentis-hood, ship) n. apprenticeship.

preobtain (pre-ob-tain) v.t. to get or acquire before.

preoccupancy (pre-ok-ū-pan-si) n. act or right of taking possession before another.

preoccupation (prō-ok-ū-pā'shun) n. act of seizing beforehand; state of being preoccupied; prepossession; prejudice.

preoccupied (prō-ok-ū-pid) a. occupied previously; engrossed; meditative.

preoccupy (prō-ok-ū-pi) v.t. to take possession of lefore another; to prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

preoccular (prō-ok-ū-lar) a. situated before the eye.

preopinion (prē-ō-pin'yun) n. prepossession.

preoption (pre-op-shun) n. right of first choice.

preoral (prē-ō'ral) a. situated before the mouth.

preordain (prē-or-dān') v.t. to ordain beforehand; preordinance (prē-or-di-nans) n. a previous ordinanci-nai-shun) n. act of foreordinang.

preparable (pre-pa-ra-bl) a. capable of being prepared.

preparable (prepared.) a. capane of being prepared.

preparation (prep-a-ra/shun)n. act of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose; state of being prepared or got ready; preparatory act or measure; that which is made or compounded for a particular purpose; composition; manufacture; a part of an animal body preserved as a specimen.

preparative (pre-par-a-tiv-in) adv. by way of preparatively (pre-par-a-tiv-in) adv. by way of preparatory (pre-par-a-tiv-in) adv. by way of preparatory (pre-par-a-tiv-in) a. preparing, or tending to prepare, the way for anything; preliminary; antecedent; introductory.

prepare (pre-par') v.t. [L. prac, before, and qualify for a particular purpose; to make ready; to procure as suitable; to provide; to form; to compound; v.t. to make all things ready; to make one's self ready; to get ready.

ready; to get ready.

preparedly (pre-pa'red-li) adv. with preparedpreparedness (pre-pa'red-nes) n. state of being prepared or in readiness. preparer (pre-pā'-rer) n. one that makes ready or provides.

prepay (pre - pa') v.t. to pay in advance or beforehand.

prepay (prē-pā') v.t. to pay in advance or prepayment (prē-pā'_ment) n. payment in advance.

prepense (pre-pens') a. [L. prae, before, and pensers, weight] deliberate; premeditated. prepensely (pre-pensel) adv. with deliberation; prepollent (prē-pollent) a. [L. prae, before, and poller, pp. pollens, pollentis, be strong] having superior influence or power; prevailing.

preponderance (pre-pon'der-ans) n. state or superiority of weight, influence, or power.

preponderant (pre-pon'der-ant) a. preponderantly (pre-pon'der-ant) a. preponderantly (pre-pon'der-ant) a. preponderantly (pre-pon'der-ant) a. preponderatus, weigh, fr. pondus, ponders, ve. [L. prae, ponderatus, weigh, fr. pondus, ponders, weight to outweigh; to overpower by stronger influence or moral power; -v.i. to exceed in weight, influence, or power.

preponderation (pre-pon-de-rā-shum) n. act or state of outweighing.

preposition (prep-u-zishi-un) n. [prac, before, and ponere, pp. positus, to place] a word going with a noun, or its equivalent, to form a qualifying or adverbial phrase.

prepositional (prep-u-zish'un-al) a. pertaining to, or having the nature or office of, a preposition.

prepositionally (prep-u-zish-un-al-i) adv. as preposition.

prepositive (pre-pozi-tiv) a. put before; pre-fixed;—n. a word or particle put

before another word.

prepositor (prē-poz'i-tur) n. a scholar appointed to superintend others; a monitor.

prepositure (prē-poz-i-tūr) n. a provostship.

prepossess (pre-pu-zes) v.t. to take previous possession of; to preoccupy, as the mind or heart; to bias or prejudice.

prepossessing (pre-pu-zes-ing) a. inviting a prepossessingly (pre-pu-zes-ing-il) adv. in a prepossessing manner. prepossession (pre-pu-zesh-un) n. preoccu-opinion or disposition previously formed, usually favourable; a favourable opinion.

prepossessor (pre-po-zes'-ur) n. one that preposterous (pre-poster-us) a. [L.] contrary to nature, truth, reason, or common sense; absurd: foolish; monstrous.

preposterously (pre-posterous manner. preposterousness (pre-posterousness) n.

prepotence, prepotency (prē-pō'tens,

prepotent state or quality.

prepotent (prē-potent) a. superior in power or influence; prevailing.

prepuce (prē-pō) n. [L. praeputium] the skin that covers the glans penis.

prepunctual (prē-pungk-tū-al) a. excessively punctual; happening before the

prepunctuality (pre-pungk-tū-al-i-ti) n. preputial (pre-pū-shal) a. of, or pertaining to, the prepute.

Preraphaelite (pre-raf-ā-el-īt) a. pertaining raphaelitin: one that practices, or advocates, Preraphaelitism.

Preraphaelitism (pro-raf/ā-el-ī-tizm) n. a revival of style of painting in vogue prior to the time of Raphael, characterised by its strict adherence to natural form and effect.

prerequire (pro-re-kwir) n. to require beforehand.

prerequisite (pre-rek'wi-zit) a. previously re-end;—n. something necessary, or requisite, to a given

prerogative (pre-rog-a-tiv) n. [L. prac, before, and rogare, pp. rogatus, ask] an exclusive or peculiar privilege by reason of one's status; right; immunity. Prerogative-court, an ecclesiastical court for the trial of testamentary suits.

prerogatively (pre-rog-a-tiv-li) adv. by exclusive or peculiar privilege.

presage (pres-ij, prō-saj) n. [L. prac, before, and foreshows a future event; prognostic; omen; presentiment; foreknowledge; -v.t. to have a presentiment of; to foretell; to predict; -v.t. to forebode.

presageful (pre-saj-fool) a. full of presage; presager (pre-saj-fool) a. full of presage; a foreteller.

presbyope (pres-bi-ōp) n. one affected with presbyopia (pres-bi-ō-pi-a) n. [G. presbus, old, and ôps, ôpos, eye] indistinct vision of near objects, incident to old age.

presbyte (pres'bīt) n. a presbyope.

presbyter (pres'bi-ter) n. [G. presbuteros, comp. of presbus, old] an elder; in Episcopal churches, one ordained to the second order in the ministry; a priest; a member of a presbytery.

presbyteral, presbyterial (pres - bit's ri-al) a. presbyterian.

Presbyterian (pres-bi-të-ri-an) n. one that maintains Presbyteriquism; a member of a Presbyterian church;—n. pertaining to church government by presbyters or presbyteries.

Presbyterianism (pres-bi-tē'ri-an-izm) n. the principles of Presbyterian churches; system of vesting the government of the terian churches; system or vesting the government of the church in ministers or elders, possessed of equal power.

presbytery (presbi-ter-i) n. a body of elders in consisting of all pastors within a certain district, and one ruling elder from each church; the district specified; the space in a cathedral between the altar and the choir.

prescience (pre-shi-ens) n. foresight; fore-smellers, and one prescience (pre-shi-ens) n. foresight; fore-smellers, and pre-shi-ens) n.

prescient (pre-shi-ent) u. [L. prac, before, and scire, ppr. sciens, scientis, know] having knowledge of events before they take place.

presciently (prē'shi-ent-li) adv, with prescience.

prescind (pre-sind') v.t. [L. scinderc, cut asunder] to consider by a separate act of attention or analysis;—v.i. to abstract the attention.

prescribe (pre-skrib') v.t. [L. prac, and scriberc. to write] to lay down authoritatively for direction; to direct, as a remedy to be used by a patient;—v.i. to give law; to dictate; to give medical directions; to claim by prescription, or on the ground of immemorial use.

prescriber (pre-skri-ber) n. one that prescribes. prescript (prē'skript) a. directed; prescribed;—
n. direction; rule authoritatively laid

prescriptibility (pre-skrip-ti-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being prescriptible. prescriptible or derived from prescription.

prescription (pre-skrip-ti-bil) a. depending on or derived from prescription.

prescription (pre-skrip-shun) n. act of pre-scribed; direction of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them; title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment.

prescriptive (pre-skrip-tiv) a. acquired by pleading the authority of custom.

prescriptive immemorial use and enjoyment; pleading the authority of custom:

presence (prezens) n. [L. pracsens, being near]

approach face to face: nearness; neighbourhood to one of superior or exalted rank; the person of a superior; a noble company; companionship; society; mien; personal appearance; a presence-chamber, room in which a great personage receives company. Presence of mind, undisturbed possession and exercise of the faculties in an emergency. Real presence, presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist.

presension (pre-sen-shun) n. [L.] presentiment. present (prezent) a. [L. pracsens, being near] being in a certain place; at hand, or within call; now existing; being now under consideration; ready; quick in emergencies;—n. that which is presented or given; a gift; present time; business under consideration;—µ. writing in a legal document. Present tense, the tense of a verb which expresses what is true now, or makes a universal statement.

present (pre-zent) n.t. to put, or place, in the present (pre-zent) n.t. to put, or place, in the presence of some one, exp. of a superior; to give a formal introduction to; to exhibit to view or notice; to offer; to make a gift of; to bestow; to nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to lay before a public body or court for consideration; to indict; to point, as a weapon. To present arms, to salute a superior officer by holding out the musket, sword, or other weapon. other weapon.

presentable (pre-zen ta-bl) a. capable or admitting of being presented.

presentation (prezental-shum) n. act of presentation; senting a present; exhibition; representation; act, or right, of appointing a clergyman to a benefice; the particular position of the fetus in labour. labour.

presentative (pre-zen-ta-tiv) a. having the right of presenting to a benefice; presentee (prez-en-ta-) n. one presented to a present energy benefice.

presenter (pre-zen'ter) n. one that presents.

presential (pre-zen shal) α. denoting actual presente; present. presentiality (pre-zen-shi-al'i-ti) n. state or quality of being presential.

presentially (pre-zen'shal-i) adv. in person.

presentient (prē-sen'shi-ent) a. perceiving be-

presentiment (pro-zen'ti-ment) n. previous conception or opinion; anticipation of evil; foreboding.

presentive (pre-zen-tiv) a. causing presenti-

presentiveness (pre-zen-tiv-nes) n. state or quality of being presentive. presently (prez-ent-li) adv. at once; soon; by and by.

presentment (pre-zent' ment) n. act of presented; presentation; delineation; representation; notice taken by a grand jury of any offence from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indistriction. indictment laid before them.

presentness (prez-ent-nes) n. presence.

presentoir (prezen-twor') n. [F.] a tray; a salver; a cup-holder.
preservable (prezer-va-hl) a. capable of being preserved.

preservation (prez-er-vā/shun) n. act of preof being preserved; security.

of being preserved; security.

preservative (pre-zer²va-tiv) a. preserving;
preservative tending to preserve; n. that
which preserves; a preventive of injury or decay.

preservatory — n. that which preserves; a
contrivance for preserving food-stuffs, or a place where
the operation of preserving is carried on.

preserve (pre-zerv) v.t. [I. prae, and servare,
save] to keep, or save, from injury or
destruction; to protect; to uphold; to keep in a sound
state; to save from decay by the use of a preservative
substance; to maintain or keep throughout, as appearances;—n. fruits, etc., preserved; a place for the preservation of game, fish, etc. servation of game, fish, etc.

servation of game, fish, etc.

preserver (pre-zer-ver) n. one that, or that which, preserves; one that makes preserves of fruits, etc.; one that preserves game.

preses (pre-zid n.i. [L. prue, before, and sedere, sit to occupy the places of ruler, director, or the like; to exercise superintendence.

presidency (pre-zid-en-si) n. superintendence; presidency (pre-zid-en-si) n. superintendence.

president (prezident) n one elected or appointed to preside; a presiding officer; the chief officer of a corporation, company, etc.; the chief executive of a republic.

presidential (prezidentshal) a. pertaining to a president or presidency.

presidentship (prezidentship) a. the office, or term of office, of president, questional, questional

to, or having, a garrison.

to, or having, a garrison.

presignification (prē-sig-ni-fi-kā'shun) n.

presignify (prē-sig'ni-fi) n.t. to intimate or

presignify (prē-sig'ni-fi) n.t. to intimate or

press (pres) n.t. [L. premere, pp. pressus, press]

to crush; to squeeze; to embrace closely; to hug; to

drive with violence; to hurry; to urge with earnestness;

to force; to solicit with importunity; to constrain; to

smooth by pressure—n.t. to exert pressure; to bear

heavily; to strive eagerly; to crowd; to throng; to

approach unseasonably or importunately;—n. an

instrument or machine for squeezing, compressing,

etc.; a machine for printing; art, or business, of

printing and publishing; publications in general; printed

literature; a case, or closet, in which clothes or other

articles are kept; a crowd; multitude; act of pressing;

urgent demands. Press-bed, a bed that may be raised

and inclosed in a press or closet. Press of sail, as much sail as wind will allow. To correct the press, to correct proofs.

press (pres) v.t. [L. prae, before, and starc, stand] to force into service, esp. into the army or the navy :—n. a commission to force men into service. Press-gang, a detachment empowered to impress men into the naval service. Press-money, prest-money.

presser (pres'er) n. one that presses.

pressing (pres'ing) a. urgent.

pressingly (pres'ing-li) adv. with force or urgency; closely.

Dression (presh'un) n. act of pressing; pressure.

pressiroster (pres-i-ros-ter) n. [L. premere, pp. pressus, press, and rostrum, beak] a wading bird having a compressed beak, as the

pressirostral (pres-i-ros/tral) a. of, or pertaining to, the pressirosters.

pressman (pres-iman) n. a printer that attends to the press; a writer or reporter; one of a press-gang.

one of a press-gang.

pressure (being pressed; action of a force against some opposing force; a constraining force or impulse; difficulties; embarrassments; distress; urgency;

impression; stamp or character impressed.

presswork (pres-wurk) n. preparation of types for the press.

prester (prester) n. [presbyter] a priest. Prester John, a mythical Christian king and priest of the mediaval ages.

priest of the mediaval ages.

prestidigitation (pres-ti-dij-i-tā-shun) n. legerdemain: jugglery.

(pres-ti-dij-i-tā-shun) n. legerdemain: jugglery.

(pres-ti-dij-i-tā-tur) n. [L. prestidigitator (pres-ti-dij-i-tā-tur) n. [L. praesto, quickly, and digitus, finger] one skilled in legerdemain; a juggler.

prestige (pres-tezh, pres-tij) n. [L. praestigium, prestige (illusion) weight or influence coming

from past success, character, or deeds.

prestigiator (pres-tij-i-a-tur) n. [L.] a prestimony (pres-ti-mu-ni) n. [L.] a prestimony (pres-ti-mu-ni) n. [L.] a prestimony (pres-ti-mu-ni) n. [Low L. praestare, discharge] a fund for the support of a priest. prestissimo (pres-tis-i-mo) adv. [It. fr. L. praesto, ready] very quickly

prest-money (prest-mun-i) n. [L. praestare, to furnish] money paid to men when they enlist.

presto (pres-tō) adv. [It. fr. L. praesto, ready]

presumable (pre-zū-ma-bl) a. such as may be presumable (pre-zū-ma-bl) at by to a coording to presumed, or supposed, to be true. presumably (pre-zū-ma-bli) at by, or according to presumption.

presume (pre-zūm') v.t. [L. prae, before, and sumere, take] to suppose to be true, without positive proof; to take for granted;—v.t. to act in a forward or venturesome manner; to take liberties.

presumedly (pre-zū'-med-li) adv. presumably. presumer (pre-zū'mer) n. one that presumes; an arrogant person.

presuming (pre-zū'ming) a. presumptuous.

presumingly (pre-zū'-ming-li) adv. presump-

presumption (pre-zum-shun) n. act of, or ground for, presumption grounded on probability; supposition grounded on probability; forward, over-confident, or arrogant, opinion or conduct. presumptive (pre-zum-tiv) a. grounded on probable evidence.

presumptively (pre-zum-tiv-li) adv. by presumptions (pre-zum-tiv-li) adv. by presumption.

presumptuous (pre-zum-tiv-us) a. full of presumption going beyond bounds of due self-appreciation or modesty; done with rash confidence; foolhardy; forward; arrogant; insolent. presumptuously a presumptuous manner.

presumptuousness (pre-zum'tū-us-nes) presumptuous.

presuppose (prē-su-pōz') v.t. to take for presupposition (prē-sup-u-zish'un) n. previous supposition.

presupposition (pre-sup-u-zsn-un) n. pretence (pre-tens)n. act of pretending; simulation; that which is pretended; false, deceptive, or hypocritical show; act of laying claim, csp. to merit, etc.; assumption; a right alleged.

pretend (pre-tend) v.t. [L. prac, before, and lendere, stretch] to simulate in words or actions; to counterfeit; to hold out falsely, or for the purpose of deceiving; to claim;—v.i. to lay claim; to profess to be; to make believe; to strive after; to aspire. Pretended title, a title to land urged by one out of possession against one in possession.

pretendedly (pre-ten-ded-il) adv. by false appearance or representation.

pretender (pre-ten-der) n. one that simulates or feigns; one that lays claim, csp. to a kingdom, on a false plea of birthright; specifically, the son, or the grandson, of James II., who claimed the crown of Great Britain. crown of Great Britain.

pretendership (pre-ten'-der-ship) n. claim, position, or character of a

pretendingly (pre-ten-ding-li) adv. presumptuously; arrogantly.

pretension (pre-ten-slum) n. act of advancing a claim, esp. false claim, as to wealth or merit; claim laid; right alleged or assumed.

pretentious (pre-ten-slum) n. full of pretension; disposed to claim more than is

pretentiously (pre-ten'-shus-li) adv. in a pretentious manner.

pretentiousness (pre-teri-shus-nes) n. quality preterhuman (pre-ter-hū-man) a. | 1. praeter, preterist (pret-ter-hū-man) a. | 1. praeter, preterist (pret-ter-ist, pre-ter-ist) n. one whose chief concern is in the past; one that maintains that the prophecies of the Apocalypse have been fulfilled;—a. pertaining to the preterists or their ideas.

preterit, preterite (pret'er-it)a. [L. practer, itus, go] past (applied to the tense that expresses past action or being);—n. the preterite tense.

preteritial (pret'er-ish'al) a. having been active [Biol.].

preterition (pret-er-ish-un) n. act of going past; figure by which a speaker, in pretending to pass over anything, makes a summary mention of it; the divine act of passing by those that finally perish.

pretermission (pre-ter-mish-un) n. act of (pre-ter-

[Rhet.] preterition.

pretermit (prē-ter-mit) v.t. [L. mittere, send] to pretermit pass by; to omit; to disregard. preternatural (prē-ter-nat-ū-ral) a. beyond or different from what is natural; out of the regular or natural course of things.

preternaturalism (pre-ter-nat-u-ral-izm) n. belief in the preter-

preternatural existence.
preternaturally (pre-ternatural manner, a preternatural prete preternaturalness (pre-ter-nat-u-ral-nes) n. a state or manner different from the common order of nature.

preterperfect (pre-ter-per-fekt) a. perfect

preterpluperfect (Gram.) preterpluperfect. (prē-ter-ploó-per-fekt) a. pretext (pre-tekst', prē-tekst) n. [L. prae, before, reason or motive assumed under cover of the real one; false show or appearance; pretence; cloak. pretibial (prē-tibi-ql) a. being in front of the tibia. pretor (prē-tur) n. [L. ire, pp. itns, go] among the ancient Romans, a civil magistrate or judge.

pretorian (pre-to-ri-an) a. belonging to a gate, the gate in a Roman camp nearest the enemy. Pre-torian guard, a Roman emperor's bodyguard.

pretorium (prē-tō'ri-um) n. the part of a Roman camp occupied by the general's tent; the residence of a Roman governor; a court of

pretorship (prë-tur-ship) n. the office of pretor.

prettily (prit-i-li) adv. in a pretty manner; pleasingly; with neatness and taste: becomingly.

prettiness (prit-i-nes) n. quality diminutive beauty; neatness and taste; affectation of nicenses; next partitions.

affectation of niceness; petty artificial



Pretories.

pretty (prit'i) a. [A. S. practin, crafty, wily] pleasing by delicacy or grace; neat and tasteful; graceful; elegant; well arranged; skilfully set off; novery small; moderate; affectedly nice; foppish; pleasing; fine; excellent; nice; petty; mean:—adr. in some degree; tolerably; moderately. Pretty much, very nearly. Pretty-spoken, speaking or spoken gracefully crabagingly. or pleasingly

pretypify (prē-tip'i-fi) r.t. to prefigure; to exhibit pretypify (pre-tip'i-fi) r.t. to prefigure; to exhibit pretypify (pret-sel) n. [Ger.] a biscuit of wheaten pretzel (pret-sel) n. [Ger.] a biscuit of wheaten pretzel (pret-sel) n. [Ger.] a biscuit of wheaten pretzel (pretypify caten in Germany, etc., as a relish with beer.

prevail (pre-val) v.i. [L. prac, lactore, and rulere, be strong to overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to succeed; to be in force; to have effect,

prevailing (pre-va-ling-li) adr. with superior prevailingly (pre-va-ling-li) adr. with superior prevailingly (pre-va-ling-li) adr. with superior prevailingly (pre-va-ling-li) adr. with superior prevailing-ly (pre-va-ling-li) adr. with superior prevailing-li) adr.

prevalence (prev:a-lens) n. condition or quality of being prevalent.

prevalent (prev:a-lens) n. condition or quality of being prevalent.

prevalent (prev:a-lent) n. gaining advantage or superiority: influential; efficacious; most generally received or current; extensively existing.

prevalently (prev:a-lent-li) adv. prevailingly; prevalently (prev:a-lent-li) adv. prevailingly; prevaricate (pre-var:l-kāt) v.t. [L. prac, before, and varieare, pp. ruricatus, straddle, fr. varus, awry to evade by a quirk or quibble.

straddle, fr. varus, awry to evade by a quirk or quibble; -v.i. to evade the truth; to shuffle; to quibble; to

preventative (pre-ven'ta-tiv) n. a preventive.

preventer (pre-ven-ter) n one that prevents or hinders; a preventive; in ships, an additional rope or stay used to relieve the strain on another. prevention (pre-ven'shun) n. act of preventing or hindering; obstruction; precaution; a preventive.

preventive.

preventive (pre-ven'tiv) a. tending to prevent; dote to keep off disease. Preventive-service, duty, or coast-gnard engaged in the duty, of preventing smuggling.

preventively (pre-ven-tiv-li) adv. by way of preventius (pre-vi-us) a. [L. prae, before, and via, way] going before in time; prior.

previously (pre-vi-us-li) adv. in time preceding; beforehand.

previousness (prē'vi-us-nes) n. priority in

previousitess time.

previse (prē-viz) v.t. [L. prac, before, and videre, pp. visus, see to foresee; to forewarn.

prevision (prē-vizh'un) n. foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.

prewarn (prē-wawrn') v.t. to warn beforehand;

prey (prā) n. [L. practal] spoil; plunder; booty;

ravage; depredation; pillage; that which is

seized to be devourd; a victim; -v.t. to take booty;

to pillage; to seize and devour; to waste away; to cause

to pillage; to seize and devour; to waste away; to cause to pine; to weigh heavily.

preyer (pra'er) n. one that, or that which, preys.

price (pris) n. [O.F. pris, fr. L. pretium] the amount be given or done to obtain a thing; valued; that which must be given or done to obtain a thing; value; estimation: excellence; worth;—r.t. to set a price on; to value. Above price, without price, invaluable.

priced (prist) a. placed at a value (used in composition); containing the prices.

priceite (prist) n. [Thomas Price, San Francisco]
a hydrous borate of lime, found in Oregon. **priceless** (pris'les) a. invaluable; above price.

prick (prik) v.t. [A.S. prician] to pierce with a sharp point; to fix by the point; to hang on by puncturing: to designate by a puncture; to choose; to trace by pricking; to deck out; to spur; to goad; to incite; to affect with sharp pain; to sting; to erect into a point; v.t. to give or feel a sensation of being pricked, mente; to aneck with snarp pain; to sting; to erect into a point; x.i. to give or feel a sensation of being pricked, or of sharp pain; to spur onward; to point upward; -n. a sharp, thin, piereing, instrument; a spur; a sharp, stinging pain; a point; a mark; a puncture; a small roll, as of spun yarn or tobacco. To kick against the pricks, offer an ineffectual resistence. To prick up the ears, to listen sharply.

pricked (prikt) a. set-off with small depressions (prike) n. one that, or that which, pricks; a pointed instrument.

pricket (prike) n. one that, or that which, pricks; a pointed instrument.

pricket (prike) n. a candlestick; a wax-taper; a pointed in second year; the wall-pepper.

pricking (prike) n. the act of piercing with a or of being pricked. Pricking for sheriffs, the ceremony of electing sheriffs (so called because the names of those appointed are marked with a prick).

prickle (prike) n. | dim. of prick] a little prick; a small pointed projection growing from the bark; a sharp projection or spine; -v.t. to pierce with fine above, to prick to give a pricking pricked prick to give a pricking a sensition of spine; -v.t. to pierce with

bark: a sharp projection or spine: -v.t. to pierce with fine, sharp points; to prick slightly; to give a pricking sensation to. **Prickle-back**, stickle-back.

prickliness (prik-li-nes) n. state of being prickly.

prickly (prik'li) a. full of sharp points; armed prickly - ash, a shrub with prickly brunches, valued for its medicinal property. Prickly heat, a tropical skin disease accompanied with stinging pains. Prickly-pear, a tree, or its prickly, edible, and near-shared feut. and pear-shaped fruit.

and pear-snaped truit.

pride (prid) n. [A.S. prite] state or quality of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; noble self-esteem; elevation of character; insolence or arrogance; that of which one is proud; that which excites boasting; decoration; ornament; show; ostentation; elevation; dignity; full force; -v.t. to indulge in pride; to value, as one's self.

prideful (prid'fool) a. full of pride; scornful;

pridefully (prid'fool-i) adv. in a prideful manner.

pridefulness (pridéfol-nes) n. state of being prideful.

pridian (pridéi-an) n. [L. prius, before, and dies, prie-dieu (pridéy-an) n. [F. prius, and Dieu, prie-dieu (pridéy-an) n. [F. prier, pray, and Dieu, prier (pri-qr) n. [F. prier, pray, and Dieu, prier (pri-qr) n. [pry] one that searches and priest (prēst) n. [A.S. preōst, fr. L. presbyter] one that officiates at the altar, or performs the

rites of sacrifice; a minister; in Episcopal churches, one of the order between bishop and deacon.

priestcraft (prest'kraft) n. the stratagems practised by priests to impose on credulity, or to acquire influence and wealth.

Driestess (prēs'tes) n. a female priest.

priesthood (prestlood) n. the office or character of a priest; priests collectively.

priestliness (prestlines) n. appearance and manner of a priest.

priestly (prestlines) n. appearance and manner of a priest.

priestly (prestlines) n. pertaining to a priest; sacerdotal; becoming a priest.

priest-ridden (prestliden) n. managed or governed by priests.

prig (prig) n. [priek, to deck out] a pert, conceited, pragmatical fellow.

priggery (prig'er-i) n. conceit.

priggish (prig ish) a. affected; coxcombical;

priggishly (prig'ish-li) adv. conceitedly.

priggishness (prig'ish nes) n. priggish

priggism (prig'izm) n. priggishness.

prill (pril) n. brill.

prill (pril) n. brill.

prill (pril) n. [Etym. doubtful] the superior parts of ore; a metal globule from an assay.

prim (prim) a. [L. primus, first] formal; precise; aflectedly nice; vt. to deck with great nicety.

prima (pré-ma) n. [L. fr. L. primus, first] first.

Prima-donna, the first female singer in an opera.

Primacy (pri-ma-si) n. office or dignity of primate; supermacy; excellency.

primage (pri-mij) n. a small payment, originally of goods, now retained by the shinowner.

primal (pri-mal) a. [L. pri satis, fr. primus, first] first.

primarily (pri-ma-ri-li) adr, in a primary

primarily (prī'ma-ri-li) adr. in a primary manner; in the first place; originally.

primariness (prī'ma-ri-nes) n. state of being primary.

primary (prī'ma-ri) a. [l. primarius, fr. primus, first] first in order of time or development; first in dignity or importance; elementary; rudimental; radical; original;—n. that which stands highest in rauk or importance: a large feather on the last joint of a bird's wing. Primary colours, the colours into which a ray of light from the sun may be decomposed, viz., red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. Primary rocks, the oldest racks, as granite, etc. granite, etc.

granite, etc.

primate (pri-mat) n. the chief ecclesiatic in a church; an archbishop; one of the highest order, comprising man, monkeys, and lemurs.

primateship (pri-mat-ship) n. office or dignity of a primate.

prime (prim) a. [L. primus, first] original; primary; first in rank degree, dignity, or importance; first in excellence; of highest quality; early; bloc ming; -n. the first part; beginning; dawn; spring; youth; full health, strength, or beauty; best portion; the first canonical hour succeeding to lauds:-r.t. to charge with pewder, for communicating fire to the charge; to lay the first colour in painting upon; to instruct beforehand; -r.i. to insert a priming-powder; to carry over hot water, with the steam, from boiler into cylinder. Primemeridian, the meridian from which longitude is measured. Prime minister, the first minister of state. Prime number, a number indivisible without remainder except by unity. Prime vertical, a celestial great except by unity. Prime vertical, a celestial great circle passing through the east and west points and the

migenous (pri-mi-je-ni-al, -us, -mij-e-nus) a. beget] first born or generated; original.

Drimine (prim'in) n. the outer sac of an ovule.

priming (pri-ming) n. action of the verb to prime; the powder, percussion cap, e.c., used to communicate fire to the charge; the first colour laid on canvas, etc.; water carried by steam from boiler to cylinder. Priming-iron, priming-wire, a pointed wire used to penetrate the vent of a piece to clear it, or to piece the carried to pierce the cartridge.

combinations of them). Primitive rocks, primary rocks, primitively (priu-1-tiv-ii) adr. originally; at first; primarily; not derivatively according to the original rule or aucient practice.

primitiveness (primilationes) n. state of being primitive.

primly (prim'li) adv. in a prim or precise manner neatly.

primness (prim'nes) n. affected formality stiffness; preciseness.

DTIMO (prē-mō) n. first part in music.

primogenital, primogenitary (pri jen'i-tal, -ta-ri) a. [L.] of, or pertaining to, primogeniture primogenituve (pri-mō-jen'i-tiv) a. relating to primogeniture.

primogenitor (pri-mo-jen-i-tur) n. the first

primogeniture (pri-nō-jeni-tūr). seniority by birth among children; the right of inheritance which belongs to the eldest son.

primogenitureship (pri-mō-jen'-i-tūr-ship) n. the state or

privileges of the first-born son.

privileges of the first-nord son.

primordial (pri-mordi-al) a. [L. primus, first, original; existing from the beginning; in a rudimentary state; first formed; -n. first principle or element.

primordiality (pri-mor-di-al-1-ii) n. quality of being primordial.

primordially (pri-mor'di-al-i) adv. originally.

primordiate (prī-mordi-āt) a. primordial.

primp (primp) v.t. [prink] to prink;—v.i. to be formal or affected.

primip formal or affected.

primrose (prim-roz) n. [O.F. primerole, fr. L. of several varieties;—a. gay; flowery; yellow. Primrose Day, April 19, the anniversary of Lord Beaconstield's death. Primrose League, a Conservative association, founded by Lady Randolph Churchill in 1881.

primulin (prim-u-lin) n. a cryscallizable substance, extracted from root of cowslip.

primum-mobile (pri-mun-mobi-le) n. [L.] the Ptolemaic system, the outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe, which was supposed to give motion to all the others.

Drimus (pri-mus) a. [L.] in the Scottish Episconsl of several varieties;—a. gay; flowering plant copies of a book are sold.

of several varieties;—a. gay; flowery; yellow. Primrose Day, April 19, the anniversary of Lord Beaconsield's death. Primrose League, a Conservative association, founded by Lady Randolph Churchill in 1881.

primulin (priminal im)n. a cryscallizable substance, extracted from root of cowslip.

primum—mobile (primum-mobile) n. [L.] first cause of motion; in the Ptolemaic system, the outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe, which was supposed to give motion to all the others.

primus (primus) a. [L.] in the Scottish Episcopal prince (primus) a. [L.] in the Scottish Episcopal prince (primus) a. [L.] in the Scottish Episcopal princes (priminal number of the primus) a. [L.] in the Scottish Episcopal princes (priminal number of the primus) a. [L.] in the Scottish Episcopal princes (priminal number of the primus) a. [L.] in the Scottish Episcopal princes (priminal number of the primus) a. [L.] in the Scottish Episcopal princes (priminal number of the primus) a. [L.] in the Scottish Episcopal princes (priminal number of the primus) a. [L.] in the Scottish Episcopal princes (priminal number of the primus) a. [L.] in the Scottish Episcopal princes (priminal number of the primus) a. [L.] in the Scottish Episcopal princes (priminal number of the primus) a. [L.] in the Scottish Episcopal princes (priminal number of the primus) a. [L.] in the Scottish Episcopal princes (priminal number of the primus) a. [L.] in the Scottish Episcopal princes (priminal number of the primus) a. [L.] in the Scottish Episcopal princes (priminal number of the primus) and princes (priminal number of the princes of the princes (priminal number of the princes of the princes (priminal number of the princes (priminal nu

primero (prī-mē-rō) n. [Sp.] a game at cards.

primeval (prī-mē-rō) n. [Sp.] a game at cards.

primeval (prī-mē-val) a. [L. primus, first, and accum] age, original; primitive.

primevally (pri-mē-val-) adv. in a primeval manner; in primitive times.

primigenial, primigenious

princekin (prins'kin) n. a small or petty prince.

princekin (prins'kin) n. a small or petty prince.

princelike (prins'lik) a. becoming a prince;
noble; munificent.
princeliness (prins'li-nes) n. quality of being
princely (prins'li) a. of, or relating to, a prince;
regal; of highest rank or authority;
noble; resembling or becoming a prince; of great wealth
or magnificence;—adv. in a princelike manner.
princess (prin'ses) n. a female prince: the
princess daughter of a king; the consort of a
prince. Princess-royal, eldest daughter of a sovereign.
princified (prin'si-fid) a. characterized by
pontpous airs.
principal (prin'si-fid) n. [L. principalis]
principal (prin'si-fid) n. [L. principalis]
nor importance; most considerable; chief;—n. a chief or
head; one that takes the lead; one that exercises chief

primiparous (pri-mip'a-rus) a. L. parere, bearl primitize (pri'mish'i-ë) n. first fruits, eep. first primitize (pri'mish'i-ë) n. first fruits, eep. first primitize (primish'i-ë) n. first fruits, eep. first primitize (primi'i-i-tiv) a. (L. primitizus, fr. primitizus, fr.

placed out at interest; an organ stop.

placed out at interest; an organ stop.

printer (printer) n. one that prints, esp. one that prints books, newspapers, etc. Printer's devil, a message-boy in a neintim office.

principality (prin-si-pali-ti) n. sovereignty; the territory of a prince; one invested with sovereignty; the territory of a prince.

principally (prin-si-pali) adv. in the chief principalness (prin-si-pal-nes) n. state of being principal.

principalship (prin-si-pal-ship) n. office or dignity of a principal principal (prin-si-pal-ship) n. office or principal (prin-si-pal-ship) n. a beginner; a tyro.

principle (prin-si-pal-ship) n. [L. principium, beginning; n. a beginner; a tyro.

principle (prin-si-pal-ship) n. [L. principium, beginning in princeps, a chief] a source or origin; that from which anything proceeds; an original faculty or endowment of the soul; a fundamental truth or tenet; an elementary proposition; a settled rule of action; a right rule of conduct; an element; -v.t. to establish or fix in tenets; to impress with any tenet, good or ill.

prink (prings) v.t. [prank] to dress to ostentation;

with any tenet, good or ill.

prink (pringk) v.t. [prank] to dress to ostentation;

-v.i. to dress for show; to strut.

print (print) v.t. [O.F. emprecialre, fr. L. in and premere, press) to press or impress; to stamp; to form characters, etc., by pressure; to imprint; to reproduce, as copies from types or plates; to publish;

-r.i. to use, or practise, the art of typography; to publish a book; -w. a mark made by impression or by pressure; a stamp or impression; a stamped likeness; engr.ving; a printed sheet of news; newspaper; a fabric figured by stamping: calico: that which impresses its engr. Ving; a printed sneet of news; newspaper; a more figured by stamping; calico; that which impresses its form on anything; a mould or cast. Print-seller, a dealer in prints and engravings. Print-shop, a shop where prints are kept for sale. Print-works, manufactory for printing cottons, calicoes, etc. In print, in a printed form; in stock. Out of print, used when all copies of a book are sold.

priorship (pri-ur-ship) a. the state or office of priory (priur-i) n. a religious house, the head of which was a prior or prioress.

prisage (pri-zij) n. [F. prise, taking] a former thandise, taken as lawful prize at sea, which belongs to the king.

Prise (priz) n, and v. See prize.

prism (prizm) n. [G. prisma] a solid whose bases of equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.

prismatic,

prismatical (priz-mat'ik, i-kal) a. resembling, or related to, a prism; separated or

distributed by a prism.

prismatically (priz-mati-kal-i) adv. in form or manner of a prism; by means of a prism.

prismatoid, prismoid 'priz' ma - toid -moid' n. [G. eidos, form] a prism-like solid.

-moi-dal) a. in the form of a prismatoid.

prismy (priz-mi) a. pertaining to, or like, a prism:

jail; any place of confinement or restraint; v.t. to shut from the proceeds of captured vessels, stores, etc. Prize-

up in a prison; to restrain from liberty.

prisoner (prizher) n. one under arrest or in combat; the practice of boxing.

jail; one taken in war; a captive; one whose liberty is restrained. Prisoner's base, a children's game.

prizeman (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizer (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizer (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizer (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizer (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizer (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizer (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizer (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizer (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizer (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizer (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizer (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizer (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizer (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the value of prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the prizher (prizher) n. one that estimates the priz

Dristav (pris-tav) n. [Russ.] a Russian official. pristine (pristin) a. [I..] belonging to the earliest time; original; first; primitive.

Drithee (prith'e) a corruption of I pray thee.

privacy (prī-vā-si, priv-a-si) n. a state of being in retirement; solitude; a place of seclusion; retirement; secrecy.

private (pri-vat) a. [L. privare, pp. privatus, an individual; peculiar: personal; individual; sequestered from company; secluded; not publicly known;

privateer (pri-va-ter) n. a common soldier.

privateer (pri-va-ter) n. an armed private vessel carrying a commission or letters of marque; the commander of a privateer;—v.t. to cruise in a privateer.

privateering (pri-va-tër'ing) n. plundering an enemy's ships by privateers.

privately (pri-vat-ii) adn. in a secret manner; not openly or publicly; in a manner.

affecting an individual.

privateness (prī-vat-nes) n. sec.ecy; privacy; sechision; retirement.

privation (prī-vā/shun) n. act of depriving of office; degradation in rank; state of being deprived, exp. of something required; destitution.

privative (privative) a. causing privation; condenoting negation; n. that which derives its character

from, or of which the essence is, the absence of something; a prefix to a word which changes its signification, and gives it a contrary sense

privatively (privativeli) ade. in a privative

privatively manner.

privet (privet) n. [O. f. prim, sharp] an ornamental shrub, much used in hedges.

privilege (privi-lij) n. [L. fr. privus, private, advantage, or favour; a right or immunity enjoyed by one or more, not by all; prerogative; franchise;—v.t. to grant some particular right or exemption to; to exempt. Breach of privilege, violation of the rights of members of legislative assemblies. Writ of privilege, writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil snit. in a civil suit.

privileged (privi-lijd) a. enjoying a peculiar right or immunity.

Drivily (priv-i-li) adv. [privy] privately; secretly.

privity (privii-ti) n. private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern; a bond of union between parties.

privy (privi) a. [L. privatus, private] pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private privy some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; private; not public; secret; appropriated to retirement; secretly cognizant; admitted to the knowledge of a secret;—n. a partaker; a person having an interest in anything; a necessary house. Privy-chamber, a private apartment in a royal residence. Privy-council, a number of distinguished persons selected by a sovereign to form a body of advisers. Privy-councillor, a member of privy council. Privy-purse, the income set apart for the sovereign's personal use. Privy-seal, the seal that the sovereign uses in grants, stc.; the cribinet minister that holds the privy-seal.

Prize (priz) n. [1]. fr. L. prehendere, to grasp] a lever; to pry.

lever; to pry.

prismatoid, prismoid 'priz ma toid | prize (prize prize) n. [F prize, fr. L. preh-indere, seize] eidos, form] a prism-like solid.

prismatoidal, prismoidal (priz-ma-toid anything captured during war, esn. a captured prismatoidal, prismoidal (priz-ma-toid anything offered or carried off as the award of a contest; that which is won in a lottery: anything worth striving for; an advantage or privilege: nt. to set or estimate the value of; to rate; to value highly; to esteem. Prize-court, a court that adjudicates on captures made prison (prizon n. [F. fr. L. prchensio, seizing fr. at sea. Prize-fight, a loxing-match for a prize. Prize-fightendere, seize] a building for the fighter, a professed boxer. Prize-fighting, professional confinement or safe custody of debtors and criminals: a boxing. Prize-money, the share accruing to each captor

prizer (prizer) n. one that estimates the value of a thing; an appraiser.

proa (pria) n. [Malay a long, narrow, sail cance, noted for its speed (used in the regions of the trade-winds).

probabiliorism (prob-a-bil'yur-izm) n. the that of two probable opinions, one must act according to the more probable.

probabiliorist (prob-a-bil-yur-ist) n. an probabilism (prob-a-bil-izm) n. the Roman (probabile opinions, one may follow the particular one

probable opinions, one may follow the particular one favourable to one's inclination.

probabilist (probabilism; one that holds that faith and practice depend on probability.

probability (probabilism;) n. the quality of heing probable; likelihood; something probable; anything that has the appearance of reality or truth; ratio of the number of favourable chances to the whole number of chances.

probable (probabla, all, n. [probabilis, fr. probare, try, prove] having more evidence for than against; likely; giving ground for belief.

probably (probabil) all, adv. with appearance of truth; in likelihood; likely.

probang (probabng) n. [probe] a slender red of whalebone, with a sponge at the end, for msertion into the throat.

probate (pro-hat) n. [L. probare, pp. probatus, probate (pro-hat) n. [L. probare, pp. probatus, probate (pro-hat) n. [L. probare, pp. probatus, provel official proof, esp. proof that an instrument purporting to be the last will of the deceased is genuine; right or jurisdiction of proving wills;—a. pertaining to probate. Probate-duty, a government tax on property passing by will.

probation (pro-ba-shun) n. act of proving; any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, character, qualification, or the like; trial of clergymen previous to admission to charge; the period of novitiate before entrance into a monastic or conventual life; moral trial; one's actions as a test of one's personal qualities.

probational (pro-ba-shun-al) a. serving for trial. probationary (pro-hā'shun-a-ri) a. relating to probation; probational.

probationer (pro-bā/shun-er) n. one that is novice; in Scotland, one licensed to preach the gospel, but not ordained to a charge.

probationership (prō-hā'shun-cr-ship) n. probative (probativ) a serving for trial or proof.

probator (prō-bā-tur) n. an examiner.

probatory (pro-ba-tu-ri) a. pertaining to, or serving for, trial or proof.

probe (prob) n. [L. probure, to test] an instrument for examining a wound, ulcer or cavity, etc.;

-v.t. to examine, as a wound, ulcer. etc., by the use of an instrument thrust into the part; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly into; to search to the bottom.

probity (proli-i-ti) n. [L. probitas, fr. probus, good, honest] tried virtue or integrity;

problem (problem) n. [G. fr. pro. before, and bullein, throw] a question proposed for solution; a matter difficult of solution or settlement; Math.] a proposition to be wrought out and demonstrated.

problematic, problematical (problematical) ik, -i-kal) a. having the nature of a problem; questionable; uncertain; disputable; doubtful.

problematically (proble-mati-kal-i) adv. proboscidate (pro-los-i-dat) a. having a proboscis.

proboscidean (pro-bo-sid'e-an) a having a proboscide; pertaining to the Proboscidea; n an animal with a long, flexible trunk, as the elephant.

proboscis (pro-boscis) n. [G. pro, before, and boskein, feed, \$77.22] an extensible

nollow tube projecting from the head of the elephant and other animals; a snout; a trunk animals; a snout; a trunk
The proboscis of insects is
usually a horny tube, formed
by the modified jaws.

procacious (pro-ka-[L. procax, procacis.fr.procarc, ask] pert; saucy.

procacity (pro-kas/i-ti)

procardium (pro-karn. [G. pro, before, and kardia, heart] the pit of the stomach.

procarp (prō-karp) n. [G. karpos, fruit] a female sexual organ in certain algie and fungi.

procedure (prō-sē-dūr) n. manner of proceeding; a step taken;

and cedere, move, go to move,

pass, or go forward or onward; to pass from a stated point or topic to another; to come forth, as from a source; to issue; to make progress; to advance; to act by method; to commence and carry on a legal process; to prosecute.

proceeder (prō-sē-der) n. one that proceeds or makes progress.

proceeding (prō-sē-ding)n act of going forward; advance; movement or process; a measure or step taken; transaction;—pl. the several steps or methods of prosecuting a charge, claim, etc. [Law]; record of business done by a society.

proceeds (prō-sēdz) n.pl. produce; yield; sum proceeds realized by a sale.

proceleusmatic (pros-lūs-matik) a. [G. keleuein, to order inciting; encouraging; pertaining to a metrical foot of four short syllables.



Structure of an elephant's

of proceeding; a step taken; an act performed; course; Indian eleplant, with the skin removed to show the arrange judicial business.

proceed (pro-scid') v.i.
and cedere, move, wol to move

1. Probosels or trank of the skin removed to show the arrangement of nuscles and tendons. Showing the position of the nasid the said the internal arrangement of nuscles and tendons.

procellarian (pros-e-la/ri-an) a. [L. procella, storm] pertaining or related to the petrels ;-n. a petrel.

procerite (pros'e-rit) n. [G. pro, before, and keras, horn] a filament of many joints terminating the feeler, as of a lobster.

Drocerity (pro-ser-i-ti) n. height; loftiness.

procerous (prō-sēˈrus) a. [L. procerus] tall, as a

process bird.

process proceed act of proceding or moving forward; progress; advance; series of actions or experiments; operations; series of motions or changes, as of growth or decay; course, as of time; [Anat.] a projecting part or growth; protuberance; method or manner of action; [Law] the whole course of proceedings in a cause.

procession (pru-sesh-un) n. act of proceeding; progress; a ceremonious train of individuals advancing in order.

processional (pru-sesh'-un-al) a. pertaining to, or consisting in, a procession.

processionalist (pru-sesh'-un-al-ist) n. a processionally (pru-sesh'-un-al-i) adv. ir ceremonious march.

processionary (pru-sesh'un-a-ri) a. consisting or moving in a procession.

processionist (pru-sesh'un-ist) n. one that takes part in a procession.

procès-verbal (pro-sā'ver-bāl') n. [F.] an authentic minute of an official

act; statement of facts [French Law].

prochronizm (pri-krun-izm) n. [G. pro, before, and chronos, time] an error consisting in antedating.

procidence (proséi-dens) n. a falling down; a procidence prolapsus.

procident (proséi-dent) a. [L. procidere, ppr. procidents, procidents, procidents, fr. pro. before, and cadere, fall falling; fallen; affected by prolapsus.

proclaim (pro-klain') r.t. [L. pro. before, and chamare, to cry to make conspicuously known by public announcement; to publish; to promuleste; to declare. mulgate; to declare.

proclaimer (prō-klā-mer) n. one that proclaims or publishes.

proclamation (prok-la-mā-shun) n. act of publishing abroad; official er general notice; an official public announcement; a published ordinance.

proclivity (prō-kliv-i-ti)n. inclination; propensity; proclivity (prō-kliv-i-ti)n. inclination; propensity; proclivous (prō-kli-vus) a. [L. clivus, slope] inclined; slanting.

procelian, procelous (prō-sē'li-an, lus) a. [G] koilos, hollow hollowed in front, as a vertebra; having procedian vertebrae, as a crocodile.

proconsul (pro-kon-sul) n. a Roman officer that discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul.

proconsular (pro-kon-su-lar) a. pertaining to a proconsul; under the government

proconsulship (pro-kon'sul-ship) n. the office, of a proconsul. Also proconsulate.

procrastinate (pro-kras'ti-nāt) v.t. [L. crastinus, of to-mer w, fr. cras, to-morrow] to put off till to-morrow, from day to day; to defer to a future time;—v.t. to u...y; to be dilatory

procrastination (pro-kras-ti-na/shun) n. a time; delay; dilatoriness.

procrastinator (prō-kras-ti-nā-tur) n. one that procrastinates. procrastinatory (prō-kras-ti-nā-tu-ri) a. pertaining to procrastination;

Procreant (pro-kre-ant) a. generating; producing. procreate (prokre-at) v.t. to beget; to generate; to engender. procreation (prō-kre-ā'shun) n. act of begetting; generation of young; production.
procreative (prō-kre-ā-tiv) a. generative; having the power to beget.
procreativeness (prō-kre-ā-tiv-nes) n. the power of begetting or

producing.

producing.

procreator (prō'kre-ā-tur) n. one that begets; a generator; a sire.

Procrustean (prō-krus-tē-ān) a. pertaining to, or resembling, Procrustes, who tied his victims on an iron bed, and stretched out or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length; reducing by violence to strict conformity to a measure or model.

proctor (prok-tur) n. [L. procurator] one that is employed to manage the affairs of another, esp. in an admiralty or ecclesiastical court; an officer in a college that enforces obedience to the regulations.

proctorage (prok-tur-ij) n. management by a proctorial (prok-to-ri-al) a. of, or pertaining to, a proctor.

proctorship (prok-tur-ship) n. office or dignity of a proctor.

procumbent (pro-kun-bent) a. [L. procumbere, procumbent ppr. procumbens, procumbentis, fr. pro, forward, and cumbere, to recline] lying down, or on the face; [Bot.] prone; trailing; prostrate.

procurable (pru-kūr-a-bl) a. capable of being procured.

procurable (prok-tūr-a-bl) a. procurable procured.

procuracy (prok-u-ra-si) n. management of an affair for another.

procuraty affair for another.

procuration (prok-ū-rā-shun) n. the act of propurposes; management of another's affairs; the instrument empowering a person to transact the affairs of another; a sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, as an equivalent to that formerly due for visitations.

Procuration-money, money taken by procurators, etc., when they effect a loan.

Procurator (prok-ū-rā-tur) n. one that manages another's affairs; a governor of a province under the emperors of lome; one that had the management of the revenue.

Procurator-fiscal, in Sociland, a public prosecutor.

procuratorship (prok-ŭ-rā-tu-ri) a. pertaining procuratorship (prok-ŭ-rā-tu-ship) a. office procuratorship (prok-ŭ-rā-tu-ship) a. office procuratory (prok-ŭ-rā-tu-ri) a. pertaining to procuratory procuration;—n. an instrument

authorizing procuration.

authorizing procuration.

procure (pru-kūr') v.t. [L. pro, for, and curare, procure take care, fr. cura, care] to bring into possession; to acquire or provide; to contrive and effect; to bring about; -v.t. to pimp.

procurement (pru-kūr-ment) n. act of procurement curing; obtainment; agency.

procures (pru-kūr-er) n. one that procures or obtains; a pimp; a pander.

procures (pru-kūr-ers, prok-ū-res) n. a female procurer.

PROCUTSIVE (pro-kur-siv) a. running forward.

Procursive (pro-kur-siv) a. running forward.

Procyon (pro-si-on) n. [G. kuōn, dog] principal star of constellation Canis Minor; a genus of mammals. including the racoons.

prod (prod) n. [Scand.] a pointed instrument; goad; awl; a prick or punch; r.t. to thrust some prod into; to pierce; to prick.

prod-gal (prod-gal) a. [L. prodigus, fr. pro, forward, and agere, to drive] given to extravigant expenditure; recklessly profuse; wasteful; lavish; -n. one that expends money extravagantly or without necessity; a spendthrift.

prodigality (prod-i-gal-i-i) n. quality of being prodigal.

prodigally (prod-1-gal-i) adv. in a prodigal manner.

prodigate (prodi-ight) v.t. to spend lavishly or recklessly.

prodigious (pru-dij-us) a. enormous in size, quantity, extent, or the like; monstrous; wonderful; extraordinary; extreme.

prodigiously (pru-dij-us-li) adv. in a prodigiously (pru-dij-us-li) adv.

prodigiousness (pru-dij'-us-nes) n. the state or quality of being prodigious; enormousnes

digious; enormousness.

prodigy (prod!-ji) n. [L. prodigium, portent, token] something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; portent; anything wonderful or astonishing; miracle; marvel; monster.

produce (pru-dūs) n.t. [L. ducere, to lead] to forth; to generate; to yield; to cause; to effect; to form or fashion; to manufacture; to yield, as interest; to lengthen out; to prolong; to extend;—(prod-ūs) n that which is produced; product; agricultural products.

producer (pru-dū-sep) n. one that, or that which, produces or brings forth.

producible (pru-dū-si-bil'-i-ti) n. quality of producible (pru-dū-si-bil') a. capable of being producible.

producibleness (pru-dū'si-bl-nes) n. state or quality of being producible.

product (prod'ukt) n. [L. producere, pp. product, or effected; fruit, whether of growth or labour; the number resulting from the multiplication of two or

production (pru-duk-ti) a. capable of being exproduction (pru-duk-til) a. capable of being exproduction (pru-duk-til) a. act of producing; thing produced; fruit of labour; composition; a lengthening out.

productive (pru-duk-tiv) a. having the quality or power of producing; producing good crops; fertile.

productively (pru-duk'tiv-li) adv. by process of production; abundantly.

productiveness (pru-duk'tiv-nes) n. quality of being productive.

proem (prō'em) n. [L. procemium, fr. G. pro, before, and oimos, way, road] preface; interduction, problems.

troduction; prelude.

Droemial (pro-em'i-al) a. introductory; prefatory. proemptosis (prō-emp-tō'sis) n. [G. en, in, and piptein, to fall] the addition of a day, necessary to prevent the new moon's happening a

profanation (prof-a-na'shun) n. act of violating profanation (sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; act of treating with abuse or disrespect.

profane (pru-fān') a. [L. pro, outside, and fanum, temple] irreverent to sacred things; impious; unholy; blasphemous; not sacred; secular; not consecrated; common; unclean; taking God's name in vain; -v.t. to treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt; to put to a wrong or unworthy use; to desecrate; to pollute; to defile.

profanely (pru-fān'-li) adv. in a profane manner.

profaneness (pru-fan-li) adv. in a profane manner. profaneness (pru-fan-nes) n. quality or character of being profane.

profaner (pru-fa-ner) n. one that treats sacred things with irreverence; polluter; defiler.

profanity (pru-fan-1-ti) n. profaneness; any profane act or word.

profess (pru-fas) v.t. (L. profiteri, pp. professus, to avow, fr. pro, before, forward, and lateri, speak) to make open declaration of; to confess publicly; to afirm belief in, or adherence to; to make pretence to; to pretend to knowledge of; to proclaim one's self versed in;—v.i. to declare solemnly, or in strong terms.

professed (pru-fas') a. avowed; pledged by professed fession.

professed fession.

professedly (pru-fes'ed-li) adv. by profession;
by avowal.

profession (pru-fesh'un) n. act of professing;
that which one professes; a declaration; occupation;
calling; such a vocation as requires a previous college
education; the collective body of persons engaged in a
calling; act of taking a religious or monastic vow.

professional (pru-fesh'un-al) a. pertaining to a
profession; engaged in for money;—n. one that makes
one's living by an art or amusement.

professionalism (pru-fesh-un-al-izm) n. the professional persons; esp. said of sports.

professionally (pru-fesh-un-al-i) adv. by profession or calling.

professor (pru-fes-ur) n. one that makes profession of one's sentiments, beliefs, or views; a public teacher of any science or branch of learning, esp. in a university: one that exhibits skill and dexterity for pay, as in legerdemain, acrobatism, etc.; an empirical practitioner in medicine, etc.

professorate, professoriate (prutes-urat, -fe-sō-ri-at) n. professorship; term of office of a
professor; body of professors in a college or university.

professorial (pru-fe-sō-ri-al) a. pertaining to a
professorial.

professorially (pru-fe-sō'ri-al-i) udv. as becomes a professor.

professorship (pru-fe-sū'ri-al-i) u. office of a professor or public teacher.

proffer (prof-cr) v.t. [L. pro, forward, and ferre, professor of professor or public teacher.

made; something proposed for acceptance.

Drofferer (prof-er-er) n. one that proffers.

proficience, proficiency (pru-fish'ens, n. state of being proficient.

state of being proficient.

proficient (pru-fish-ent) a. [I. proficere, ppr. forward, and facere, make] well advanced in any business or branch of knowledge; well-skilled; versed;—n. one that is proficient; an expert; adept.

proficiently (pru-fish-ent-li) adv. in a proficient proficient; by proficiency.

profile (prö-fi), pro-fel) n. [F. tr. L. pro and filum, proficient in a nutline or contour; a head, or portrait, represented in a side view;—v.t. to draw the outline of; to exhibit the features, or contour, in a side view.

profilist (profel-ist, profil-ist) n. one that profiles.

profilograph (pro-fell-u-graf) n. [G. granhein, for registering the profile of the ground it traverses.

profit (prof-it) n. [F. fr. L. proficerc, pp. profectus, profit to advance, fr. pro, forward, and fucere, makel benefit; advantage; gain, or good; acquisition beyond expenditure; pecuniary gain in any transaction or occupation; valuable results; emolument; -v.t. to be of service to; to improve; to advance; -v.t. to gain advantage; to make improvement; to grow richer; to bring good

profitable (profit-ta-bl) a. yielding, or bringing, profit or gain; lucrative; advantageous;

profitableness (prof-i-ta-bl-nes) n. quality of profitable (prof-i-ta-bli) adv. in a profitable manner.

profitless (prof-it-les) a. void of profit, gain, or profligacy (prof-il-ga-si) n. condition or quality of being profligate; a very vicious course of life.

profligate (profligate) a. [L. profligare, pp. profligate, strike] abandoned to vice; shamelessly immoral or vicious; dissolute; depraved;—n. a profligate or abandoned person.

profligately (prof-li-gat-li) adv. in a profligate manner.

profilgateness (prof-li-gat-nes) n. profligacy. profound (pro-found) a. [L. pro, forward, and the surface; low bending; exhibiting or expressing deep humility; humble; characterized by intensity; deeply felt; intellectually deep;—n. an abyss, esp. the sea; the ocean.

profoundly (pro-found-li) adv. in a profound manner; deeply; with deep penetration or knowledge.

profoundness (pro-found-nes) n profundity;

profundity (pro-fun'di-ti) n. condition or quality of being profund; depth of place, knowledge, feeling, etc.

profuse (pro-fus') a. [L. profusus, fr. pro, forth, and fundere, pour] giving without stint; extravagant; prodigal; superabundant; exuberant; copious. profusely (pro-füs'li) adv. in a profuse manner.

profuseness (pro-fus-in a profuse manner.

profuseness (pro-fus-ine) n. extravagant expenditure; profusion.

profusion (pro-fu-zhun) n. prodigality; rich abundance; exuberant plenty.

prog (prog) v.i. [W.] to wander about and beg; to one that seeks his victuals sought by begging; food; one that seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.

progenitor (pro-jen-i-tur) n. an ancestor in the direct line; a forefather.

progeniture (pro-jen-i-tur) n. begetting, or birth.

progeniture (prō-jen'-i-tūr) n. begetting, or progeny (proj'-c-ni) n. [O.F. progenie, fr. L. pro, the human kind, or offspring of lower animals; children. proglottid, proglottis (prō-glotid, -is) n. quality of a detached sexually mature segment, as of a tapeworm. prognathic (prog-nath-ik) a. [G. gnathos, jaw] having projecting jaws. prognathism (prog-nath-ik) n. quality of having projecting jaws. prognathism (prog-nath-ik) n. quality of prognosis (prog-no-isis) n. [d. gignōskein, know] the course and event of a disease by particular symptoms. prognostic (prog-no-s'tik) a. indicating some-thread thing future by signs or symptoms; foreshowing;—n. a prognostic sign; omen; a prediction. prognosticable (prog-no-s'ti-kā-bl) a. such as prognosticated. prognosticated. prognosticated. prognosticated. prognosticated. prognostication (prog-no-s'ti-kā-bl) n. a schow; to foretell from present appearances; to predict; to prophesy. prognostication; a foretoken; previous sign.

foretoken; previous sign.

foretoken; previous sign.

prognosticator (prognosti-kā-tur) n. one that prognosticates.

programme (pro-gram) n. [G. fr. pro. before, and grammu, writing, fr. graphein, write] an outline, or printed statement, of the intended proceedings in public ceremonies or entertainments; outline of future procedure. Programme music, music suggesting a series of scenes or incidents.

progress (pro-gres, prog-res) n. [L. progredi, pp. progressus, fr. pro, forward, and gradi, to walk] a moving or going forward; advancement; course; passage onwards; growth; intellectual advancement; improvement; a circuit; a journey of state;—(pro-gres') v.i. to move forward; to advance; to make improvement; to go on in the same course; to proceed.

(pro-gres') v.i. to move forward; to advance; to make improvement; to go on in the same course; to proceed.

Progression (pro-gresh'uu) n. act of moving passage; intellectual advance or improvement: [Mus.] a regular succession of chords, or movement of the parts in harmony. Arithmetical progression, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal difference. Geometrical progression, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios.

Progressional (pro-gresh'un-al) a. tending or relating to progress.

Progressionist (pro-gresh'un-ist) n. one that maintains that animals and plants were gradually evolved from one simple organism.

plants were gradually evolved from one simple organism. progressist (pro-gres-ist, progres-ist) n. one that advocates progress in politics.

progressive (pro-gres-iv) a. moving forward; evincing progress;

improving; favouring progress.

progressively (pro-gres-iv-li) adv. in a pro-gressive manner.

(pro-gres-iv-nes) n. state progressiveness (pro-grestiv-nes) n. state or quality of being pro-

prosive; state of improvement.

prohibit (pro-hibit) v.t. [L. pro, before, and habere, have] to forbid; to interdict by authority; to hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

prohibiter (pro-hibiter) n. one that prohibits or forbids.

prohibition (pro-hi-hish'un) n. act of forbidding or interdicting; interdict; interdiction of sale of intoxicating drinks.

prohibitionist (pro-hi-bish-un-ist) n. one in favour of prohibition, esp. of : the sale of alcoholic liquors.

prohibitive, prohibitory (prō-hib'i-tiv, ing to prohibit, forbid, or exclude; implying prohibition.

project (pro-jekt') n.t. [L. projecte, pp. projectus, projectus, in project (pro-jekt') n.t. [L. projecte, projectus, in projectus, in projectus, in projectus, in throw out; to cast forward; to scheme; to devise; to draw or exhibit:—v.i. to shoot forward; to jut;—(proj'ekt) n. that which is projected or designed; an idle scheme; a design not practicable.

projectile (pro-jek'til) a. impelling forward;
-n. a body projected or impelled by force, esp. through -n. a body projected or impelied by force, esp. inrough the air; a ball, shot, etc., as from cannon; -nl. that part of mechanics which treats of the motion, range, etc., of bodies thrown by an impelling force above the earth. **projection** (projek'shun) n. act of throwing or shooting forward; a part jutting out, as of a building; act of scheming; representation; edelineation, esp. representation on a perspective plane; the senementation on a purpose of a curved surface or defineation, esp. representation on a perspective plane; the representation on a plane of a curved surface or sphere, as in Mercator's projection of the globe. Gnomonic projection, perspective projection from centre of a sphere. Orthographic projection, perspective projection from a point at infinite distance. Stereographic projection, perspective projection from a point on surface of sphere.

projective (pro-jek'-tiv) α. produced by pro-projector (pro-jek'-tur) n. one that forms a scheme or design; a lens for projecting a beam of light.

projecture jutting out.

projet (pro-zhā') n. [F.] scheme; design, esp. draft of a proposed treaty in international law.

prolapse (pro-laps) n. prolapsus;—v.i. to fall dwn or out.

prolapsus (pro-lap'sus) n. [L. prolabi, pp. prolapsus, fall or slide forward] the falling down of a part from its normal position, as of the uterus or rectum.

prolate (prolate) a. [L. ferre, pp. latus, bring] clongated in one direction.

proleg (proleg) n. [L. pro, for] the fleshy prominence which represents a leg in the hinder seg-

ments of caterpillars.

ments of caterpillars.

prolegomena (prō-le-gom'e-na) n.pd. [G. fr. prolegomena pro, hefore, and legein, say]
preliminary observations; introductory remarks or discourses prefixed to a book or treatise.

prolegomenous (prō-le-gom'e-nus) a. preliminary; introductory; addicted to making long prolegonena.

prolepsis (prō-le-sis) n. [G., a taking beforehand, objections are anticipated or prevented; an error in chronology when an event is antedated.

Droleptic proleptical (prō-lep'tik, ti-

proleptic, proleptical (pro-leptik, -tiing to prolepsis; antecedent; anticipating the usual time; axiomatic.

proleptically (pro-lep'ti-kal-i) adv. by way of anticipation.

proletaire (pro-le-tar) n. [F. fr. L. proletarius, in ancient Rome a citizen that served the state by the help of his children only, fr. proles, oflspring] a proletarian.

proletarian (pro-le-ta'ri-an) a. belonging to the commonalty; mean; vulgar; n. one of the lowest class of a community; one without capital.

proletarianism (prō-le-tā/ri-an-izm) n. condition of the proletarians.

proletariat, proletariate (prō-le-tā/ri-at) n. proletarians in general; the poorer classes.

Proletary (pro-le-ta-ri) a. and n. proletarian. prolicide (proli-sid) n. [L. proles and caedere, kill] crime of killing one's offspring. proliferate (pro-lif-u-rat) v.t. to bear:-v.t. to reproduce; to develop generative

proliferous (prō-lif-u-rus) a. [L. ferre, hear] bearing offspring, as a flower; developing another.

proliferously (prō-lif-e-rus-li) adv. in a proliferous (prō-lif-ik) a. [L. facere, make] producing ductive; serving to produce; fruitful of results; active. prolifically (prō-lif-i-kal-i) adv. in a prolific manner; fruitfully.

prolification (prō-lif-i-kal-shun) n. generation of being proliferous.

of being proliferous.

of being proliferous.

prolificness (prō-lif-ik-nes) n. the state of being prolific.

proligerous (prō-lif-ik-nes) n. the state of being prolific.

prolix (prō-liks) a. (L. prolizus, extended] extending to a great length; indulging in protracted discourse; diffuse; tedious; wearisome.

prolixity (prō-lik's-li) n. state of being prolix; minute detail.

prolixity (prō-liks'li) adv. in a prolix manner; at great length.

prolixness (prō-liks'nes) n. quality of being prolix; prolixity.

prolocutor (prō-lok-ū-tur) n. (L. pro, before, for, and loqui, pp. locutus, speak] the speaker or chairman of a convocation.

prolocutorship (prō-lok-ū-tur-ship) n. the

prolocutorship (pro-lok-u-tur-ship) n. the locutor.

prologue (prologn. [G. prologos, fr. pro, before, and legein, say] the preface or introduction to a discourse or performance, esp. the discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance begins; w.t. to introduce with a formal preface.

prolong (prolong) v.t. [F. prolonger, fr. L. pro, forth, and longus, long to lengthen in time; to put off to a distant time; to extend in space or lengths.

length; to protract.

prolongation (pro-long-ga'shun) n. act of lengthening in time or space; a part prolonged; extension of time by delay or postponement

prolonger (pro-long-er) n. one that, or that which, lengthens.
prolusion (pro-luzhun) n. [l. fr. pro, before, and ludere, pp. lusus, play] a prelude or

promenade (promenaid, -nad')n. [F. fr. L. pro, promenade (promenaid, -nad')n. [F. fr. L. pro, promenade (proward, and minare, drive, lead] a walk for amusement or exercise; a place for walking; -v.i. to walk for amusement, exercise, or show. Promenad with promenant in the promenant of the prome enade concert, a concert with promenading (or dancing) during the music

promenader (prom-e-na'-der) n. one that promenades.

Promerops (prome-rops) n. [G. pro, before, and merops, the bee-eater] a genus of tenuirostral passerine birds with very long tail.

Promethean (pru-më-the-an) a. of, or pertaining to, Prometheus, fabled to have stolen fire from heaven and shown man its uses.

prominence, promi-

nency (prom'i-nens, -nen-si)
n. state of standing

out from the surface; projection; state of excelling others; conspicuousness; distinction.

prominent (prom'i-nent) a. [L. prominere, ppr. prominens, prominentis, jut out, fr. pro, forth, and minere, project| standing out beyond a line or surface; jutting; protuberant; in full relief; eminent; distinguished above others; most visible or striking visible or striking.

prominently (prominent-li) adv. in a prominent ment manner; eminently.

promiscuity (promis-kü-ti) n. promiscuousness; promiscuous sexual union.

promiscuous (pro-mis-kū-us) a. [L. fr. pro-mis-kū-us) a. [L. fr. pro-mis-kū-us] a. [L. fr. pro-m indiscriminate; distributed, or confusedly; common; is or applied, to all and sundry.

promiscuously (pro-mis'kū-us-li) adv. in a promiscuous manner; without order or distinction.

promiscuousness (pro-mis'kū-us-nes) n. state of being mixed without order or distinction.

promise (prom-18) n. [L. pro, forth, and mittere, pp. missus, send] a declaration, verbal or written, by which one binds one's self to do or forbear a written, by which one binds one's self to do or forbear a specified act, esp. an engagement to do or give something for the benefit of another; that which affords expectation; ground of hope; prospective likelihood of future good, distinction, etc.; grant promised; fulfilment of what was promised;—v.t. to engage to do, give, make, or to refrain from doing, giving, or making, or the like; to afford reason to expect;—v.t. to give assurance by a promise; to afford hopes or expectations. Breach of promise, breaking of a matrimonial contract, rendering one liable for damages.

promisee (prom-i-sē') n. one to whom a promise is made.

Dromiser (prom'i-ser) n. one that promises.

promising (prom-i-sing) a. giving reasonable grounds of future good or distinction. promisingly (prom-i-sing-li) adv. in a promising ing manuer.

Dromisor (prom'i-sor) n. a promiser [Law].

promissory (prom'i-su-ri) a. containing a promise, or binding declaration, of something to be done or forborne. Promissory note, a written promise to pay to some person named, and at a time specified therein, a certain sum.

promontory (prom-un-tu-ri)n. [L. pro, before, high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a headland; a high cape.

promote (pro-möt) v.t. [L. pro, forward, and movere, pp. motus, to move] to contribute to the growth, enlargement, or excellence of, as anything valuable; to advance; to further or increase, as evil; to exalt in station, rank, or honour.

promoter (pro-möter) m. one that, or that which, promotes; one that assists in getting

up a joint-stock company.

promotion (pro-mo'shun) n. act of promoting; advancement; preferment; a higher station or official place.

promotive (pro-mō'tiv) a. tending to advance or promotive (pro-mō'tiv) a. tending to advance or promotive (promote; tending to encourage.

prompt (promt) a. [L. promere, pp. promptus, bring forward, fr. pro, forth, and emere, take] ready and quick to act as occasion demands; acting with cheerful alacrity; quickly or readily given or performed; not dilatory; hasty; petulant;—v.t. to move or excite to action; to suggest to the mind, esp. to assist, as a speaker or a learner, when at a loss. Prompt-book, book for the use of a prompter.

prompter (prom'ter) n. one that, or that which, or actors in a play when at a loss.

prompting (prom'ting) n. act of a prompter; suggestion; incitement.

promptitude (quickness of decision and action when occasion demands; cheerful alacrity.

action when occasion demands; cheerful alacrity.

promptly (promt-li) adv. with promptitude.

promptness (promtines) n. promptitude; cheerful willingness. promptuary (promitinari) n. a magazine or repository. prompture (promitinary) n. suggestion; instigation.

promulgate (pro-mulgat) v.t. [L.] to make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings; to announce; to proclaim.

promulgation (pro-mulgatishun) n. act of promulgating; publication;

open declaration.

promulgator (promulgates) n. one that promulgates, promulgates, to promulgate; to teach openly; to publish.

promulger (pro-mul'-jer) n. a promulgator.

pronaos (prō-nā'os) n. [G. fr. pro, before, and naos, temple] an open space in front of a temple.

pronate $(pro^2 - nat) \cdot v.t.$ to turn the palm of the hand downwards. pronation $(pro^2 - na^2 + nu) \cdot n.$ act of pronating; position of forearm when paim is

pronator (prō-nā/tur) n. a muscle of the forearm which assists in pronating.

prone (prōn) a. [L. pronus, cf. G. prēnēs] benddownward; running downward; sloping; declivous; inclined; disposed (usually in an ill sense).

pronely (prōn-li) adv. in a prone manner or position.

proneness (pron'nes) n. state of being prone.

prong (prong) n. [W.] a sharp-pointed instrument; a pointed projection; -v.t. to stab with, or as with, a prong. prongbuck (prong buk) n. the American antelope.

pronghorn (prong'horn) u. pronghuck.

pronominal (pro-nom'i-nal) a. belonging to, or partaking of, the nature of a pronoun.

pronominally (pro-non-i-nal-i) adv. in a pronominal manner.

pronoun (pro-noun) n. a part of speech that differs from a noun in naming by means of a

reference.

pronounce (pro-nouns') v.t. [F. prononcer, fr. announce] to utter articulately; to speak distinctly; to utter formally, officially, or solemnly; to speak rhetorically; to deliver; to declare or affirm;—v.t. to utter an opinion; to articulate

pronounceable (pro-noun'sa-bl) a. capable of pronounced or uttered. pronounced (pro-nounced) a. strongly marked; decided.

pronouncement (pro-nouns-ment) n. a formal declaration.

pronouncer (pro-noun'ser) n. one that utters or declares.

pronouncing (pro-noun-sing) a. teaching or pronuncial (pro-nun-si-al) a. pertaining to pronuncial pronunciation.

pronunciamento, pronunciamiento (prō-nun-si-a-men-tō, -si-a-mi-en-tō) n. a pronunciation (pro-nun-si-ā-shun) n. act of uttering with articulation; utterance; mode of uttering words distinctly; art or manner of uttering a discourse with propriety and gracefulness; delivery gracefulness; delivery.

pronunciative (pro-nun'si-ā-tiv) a. of, or pertaining to, pronunciation.

pronunciator (pro-nun'si-ā-tur) n. one that pronunciatory (pro-nun'si-ā-tur) a. pertaining to pronunciation.

proof (proof) n. [F. preuve, a trial, fr. L. probare, provej a test; trial; experiment; any process or operation to ascertain correctness, truths, or facts; evidence that convinces the mind and produces belief; evidence: argument; firmness of mind: constance; evidence that convinces the mind and produces belief; evidence; argument; firmness of mind; constancy; stability; that which has been assayed or tested, as armour; impenetrability; the degree of strength in alcoholic spirits; a trial impression from type, an engraved plate, etc., taken for correction;—a. firm or successful in resisting; denoting alcoholic spirits of certain degree of strength. Proof-plane, a small insulated metal disc for carrying electricity. Proof-sheet, a printer's proof. Proof-text, a passage of Scripture adduced for proving a doctrine. proofless (proof-les) a. wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief; unproved.

prop (prop) v.t. [af. D. prop, a stopple] to support, or prevent from falling, by placing something under or against; to sustain; to support;—n. that on which anything rests for support; stay; staff.

propædeutic (pro-pē-di-tik) a. [a. pro, before, and paideueim, teach] pertaining to propædeutics;—n. (in pl.) knowledge preliminary to an art or science.

propædeutical (prō-pē-dū'ti-kal) a. propædeutical

propagable (propagated. a. capable of being

propaganda (prop-a-gan'da) n. a society in Rome charged with the management of the R.C. missions; any organized society for diffusing particular doctrines, or for proselytizing.

propagandism (propa-gan-dizm) 9. art or practice of propagating tenets

or principles; proselytism.

propagandist (prop-a-gan'dist) n. one that devotes himself to the spread

of any system of principles.

of any system of principles. **propagate** (prop-a-gat) v.t. [L. propagare, pp. propagare, set] to continue or multiply by generation or successive production (applied to animals and plants); to spread or extend; to spread from person to person; to extend the knowledge of :—v.i. to have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation.

propagation (prop-a-ga-shun) n. act of propa-extension; spread; diffusion; transmission, as of sound

propagative (prop-a-gā-tiv) a. serving to propagator (prop-a-gā-tur) n. one that propagates.

propagatory (prop-a-ga-tu-ri) a. tending to propel (pro-pel) v.t. (L. pro, forward, and pellere, propel drive) to drive forward; to urge or press

onward by force.

propellant (pro-pel-ant) n. that which propels.

propellent (pro-pel'ent) a. pushing forward.

propeller (pro-pel'er) n. one that, or that which, propelling a steamboat, by the action of a revolving screw in the stern; a steamboat thus propelled.

propelment (pro-pel'ment) n. act of propelling; the driving mechanism in clocks, etc. propense (pro-pens') a. [L. pendere, pp. pensus, hang inclined; disposed either to good or evil; prone.

propensely (pro-pensch) adv. with natural inclination.

Propellers.

propenseness (pro-pense) 11. state of being propense; inclination.

propension, propensity (pro-pen'shun, bent of mind; leaning or inclination; disposition; natural

proper (prop'er) a. [L. proprius, one's own] proper (proping individual; belonging to one; own; belonging to the natural or essential constitution of; natural; original, esp. befitting one's nature; appropriate; correct; just; according to usage; well-formed; handsome; pertaining to an individual or species.

properly (prop-er-il) adv. in a proper manner; suitably; fittly; in a strict sense; strictly.

property suitably; fitly; in a strict sense; strictly.

properness (prop-er-nes) n. the quality of being proper.

property (prop-er-ti) n. [F. fr. L. proprietas, fr. proprius, one's own] an inherent or essential attribute; quality; disposition; thing owned; exclusive right of possessing; ownership; possessions; an estate, whether in lands, goods, or money;—nl. theatrical requisites, as scenery, dresses, etc. Property-man, the man in charge of stage properties. Property-tax, tax levied on income derived from land, feus, or tenements.

prophasis (prof-a-sis) n. [G. pro, forth, a phainein, to show] prognosis [Med. prophecy (prof'e-si) n. a declaration of something to come, esp. an inspired foretelling; a book of prophecies.

prophesier (prof-e-sī-er) n. one that prophesies prophesy (prof-e-sī) v.t. to foretell; to predict prophesy (prof-e-sī) v.t. to utter predictions; to utter by divine inspiration.

prophetying (prof'e-sī-ing) n. the act of prodicting.

prophet (prof'et) n. [G. prophētēs, fr. pro, before, publicly, and phēmi. I speak] one that prophesies; a predictor; an inspired writer of Scripture that foretold the future; an interpreter or teacher of the Mosaic law.

prophetess (prof'et-es) n. a female prophet.

prophethood (profeet-hood) n. condition or office of a prophet.

prophetic, prophetical profetik, italining prophecy; foretelling future events; revealing or disclosing.

prophetically (pro-fet'i-kal-i) adv. in a prophylactic (prof-i-lak-tik)a. (i. phulassein, ventive medicine; prophylaxis.

prophylaxis (prof-i-lak-sis) n. mode of defending against disease.

propination (prop-i-nä-shun) n. [L. fr. G. prof drinking to one's health. of drinking to one's health.

of drinking to one's health.

propinquate (prō-ping'kwāt) v.i. to approach;

to be near.

propinquity (pro-ping'kwi-ti) n. [L. fr. propinquity, nearl nearness in place, time, or relationship; neighbourhood.

propionic (prō-pi-on'ik) a. [G. prōtos, first, and piōn, fat] of, pertaining to, or containing, a supposed radical found in glycerine.

propitiable (pro-pish'i-ab) a. capable of being propitiated.

propitiate (pro-pish'i-ab) v.t. [L. propitiare, pp. propitiates, fr. propitiates, favourable] to appease and render favourable; to make propitious; to conciliate; -v.i. to make atonement. to conciliate ;-v.i. to make atonement.

propitiation (pro-pish-i-ā²-shun) n. act of propitiating or making propitious; the atonement, or atoning sacrifice, for man's salvation. propitiator (pro-pish-i-ā-tur) n. one that propitiates.

propitiatorily (pro-pish'i-ū-tu-ri-li) adv. for the purpose of propitiation. propitiatory (pro-pish'i-ū-tu-ri) a. having the propitious; ex-

piatory. piatory.

propitious (pro-pish'us) a. [L. propitius] favourable; kind; ready to forgive sirs and bestow blessings; favourable; genial, as weather.

propitiously (pro-pish'us-li) adv. in a propitious manner.

propitiousness (pro-pish'us-nes) a. character propiatousness (pro-pish'us-nes) a. character proplasm (pro-plazm) a. [G. pro, before, and plussein, to form, mould] a mould:

proplastic (prō-plas'tik) a. forming a proplasm.

proplastics (prō-plas-tik) a. forming a proplasm. proplastics (prō-plas-tiks) n. art of making moulds for casting.

propolis (prop-u-lis) n. [G. pro, before, and polis, city] a resincus substance collected by bees to stop the holes in their hives.

proponent (pro-pō-nent) n. [L. powere, pp. ponens, ponentis, put] one that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.

proportion (pro-pō-shun) n. [L.] arrangement of parts: relation of one portion to another, or to the whole, with respect to magnitude or quantity; equal or just share; lot; symmetrical arrangement, distribution, or adjustment: relative form; equality of ratios; the rule of three, in which from three given terms a fourth is found, bearing the same relation

to the third as the second does to the first;—v.t. to adjust the comparative relation of; to form with symmetry. In proportion, according as; to the degree that.

proportionable (pro-pōr-shun-a-bl) a. capable of being proportioned or made proportional; being in suitable proportion.

proportionableness (pro-pōr'shun-a-bl-nes)n. state of being

proportionable (pro-pōr'shun-a-bli) adv. proportional (pro-pōr'shun-al) a. having a due proportion; having the same, or a constant, ratio: n. a term in arithmetical proportion; [Chem.] equivalent. proportionality (pro-pōr-shu-nal'i-ti) n. proportional

proportional.

proportionally (pro-por-shun-al-i) adv. in proportion; in due degree. proportionate (pro-por-shun-at) a. adjusted to something else according to a proportion; proportional;—v.t. to make proportionate proportionately (pro-portshum-at-li) adv. with due proportion; according to the proper rate or degree.

proportionateness (pro-pōr'-shun-at-nes)
n. suitableness of pro-

proposal (pro-pō/zal) n. that which is offered for consideration or acceptance; proposition; offer; tender; terms or conditions proposed; offer of marriage.

propose (pro-pōz') v.t. [L. pro, before, and pausa, a sideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption:—v.t. to purpose; to intend; to offer one's self in marriage.

proposer (pro-pō-zer) n. one that makes a pro-position.

proposition (prop-u-zish-un) n. [L.] that which is offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a complete sentence in grammar; [Math.] theorem, or problem.

propositional (prop-u-zish un-al) a pertaining to, or in the nature of, a

proposition.

propound (pro-pound') v.t. [orig. propoune, fr. consideration; to propose; to put or set, as a question. propounder (pro-poun'der) n. one that proposes or offers.

propretor, proprætor (pro-pre'tur) n. a nome

sent out to govern a province.

proprietary (pro-pri-c-ta-ri) n. a proprietor or collectively;—a. pertaining to a proprietor or property.

proprietor (proprie-tur) n. one that has the legal right, or exclusive title, to anything; an owner.

proprietorship (pro-pri'e-tur-ship) n. state of being proprietor.

proprietress, proprietrix (pro-prider-triks) n. a female proprietor.

propriety (pro-pri-e-ti) n. [L. fr. proprius] suitableness to an acknowledged or correct rule, principle, or custom; fitness; justness.

props (props) n.pl. [prop] a gamshing game played with four shells.

proptosis (prop-to-sis) n. [G. fr. pro, before, and piptein, to fall] protrusion, as of the

propulsion (pro-pul'shun) n. the act of driving forward.

propulsive, propulsory (pro-pul'siv, su-ri)a. tending, or having power, to propel.

propylæum (prop-1-16-um) n. [G. pro, before, and pulö, gate] an ornamental structure in front of a temple or other inclosure.

propylite (prop'-1-16) n. a volcanic rock found in silver-unining districts (so called because believed to have opened a new epoch in volcanic geology).

propylitic (prop-i-lit'ik) a. related to, or of the nature of, propylite.
propylon (prop'i-lon) n. [G.] an ornamental gatepropylon way in front of an Egyptian temple.

Prore (pror) n. [L. prora] the prow or beak of a ship.

prorector (pro-rek-tur) n. an officer in a German university who performs the duties of the rector.

prorogation (prö-ru-gā/shun)n. act of extending time; prolongation; continuance; act or right of proroguing.

prorogue (pro-rög) v.t. [L. pro, forward, and roygure, ask] to continue from one session to another; to adjourn for an indefinite time (applied to parliament).

proruption (pro-rup-shun) n. [L. fr. pro, forth, and rumperc, pp. ruptus, break] act of bursting forth.

prosaic, prosaical (prō-zā'ik, -i-kal) a. [L. prosa, prose] dull; uninteresting; prosy.

prosaically (prō-zā'-i-kal-i) adv. in a dull or

prosaism (prō-zā'izm) n. prosaic writing.

prosaist (pro-zā-ist) n. a writer of prose.

proscenium (pro-sc-ni-um) n. [L. fr. G. pro, before, and skēnē, tent, stage] the stage; the part of the stage in front of the drop-scene.

proscribe (pro-skrīb') n.t. [L. pro, publicly, and scriberc, write] to doom to death, and confiscate one's property; to put out of protection of the law; to denounce and condemn as dangerous; property:

proscriber (pro-skri-ber) n. one that proscribes. proscription (pro-skrip-shun) n. act of pro-scribing; outlawry; prohibition; denunciation.

proscriptive (pro-skrip'tiv) a. pertaining to, or consisting in, proscription.

prose (proz) n. [F. fr. L. prosa, fr. pro, forth, and rericere, pp. rersus, to turn) the natural language of man; language not in verse; common or trike remarks;—r.i. to write prose; to talk in a dull, prosey teditions manner — vortaining. prosy, tedious manner; -a. pertaining to, or composed of, prose; prosaic.

of, prose; prosac. **prosect** (pro-sekt') v.t. (L. pro, before, and secare, cut] to dissect beforehand for anatomical illustration; -v.i. to act as prosector. **prosection** (pro-sek'shun) n. act of prosecting; dissection by a prosector.

prosector (pro-sek'tur) n. one that prosects.

prosecute (pros-c-kūt) v.t. [L. pro, forward, and sequi, pp. secutus, follow) to follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to seek to obtain by legal process; to accuse of some crime, or to pursue for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal; e.t. to carry on a legal prosecution.

prosecution (pros-c-kū'shun) n. act or process of prosecution; the institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law; the party instituting the suit.

instituting the suit.

prosecutor (prose-kū-tur) n. one that pursues business; one that institutes and carries on a suit before a court, esp. a criminal court. Public prosecutor, one whose duty it is to conduct prosecutions in a court in the multipublic interest.

prosecutrix (pros'e-kū-triks) n. a female prosecutor.

proselyte (pros'e-līt) n. [G. prosēlutos, fr. pros, toward, and elthein, come a convert to some religion, opinion, system, or party, csp. a heathen convert to Jewish religion;—v.t. to convert to some religion opinion or system. religion, opinion, or system.

proselytism (pros-c-li-tizm)n. act of proselyting; proselytize (pros-c-li-tizm)v.t. to make a proselytize (pros-c-li-tiz)v.t. to make a proselytize (pros-c-li-tiz)v.t. to make

converts or prosclytes.

proselytizer (prosée-lī-tī-zer) n. proselytizes.

prosenchyma (pros-eng'ki-ma) n. [G. pros. to. and engchuma, infusion] the cells composing the tissues of plants.

prosenchymatous (pros-eng-kim'-q-tus) a. pertaining to, or like, prosenchyma.

proser (pro-zer) n. a writer of prose; a tedious writer or speaker.

proseucha, proseuche (pros-ū'ka, -kē) proseucha, proseuche $n_{n_{i}}$ [($\frac{1}{2}$, cuchesthai, to pray] a place of devotion, esp. a Jewish chapel that was not a synagogue.

Drosily (prō'zi-li) adv. in a prosy manner; tediously.

prosimian (pro-sim'i-an) a. [L. pro, before, and simia, ape] lemurine;—n. a lemur.
prosiness (pro-zi-nes) n. the quality or state of heing prosy.
prosing (pro-zing) n. dull and tedious minuteness in speech or writing; wearisome talk.

prosingly (pro'zing-li) adv. prosily.

versification.

prosodial, prosodical (pro-sō'di-al, -sod' i-kal) a. pertaining to prosody; according to the rules of prosody

prosody; according to the rules of prosody.

prosodian (pro-so-di-an)n. one skilled in prosody;

prosodist (pros-du-dist) n. one that understands

prosody (pros-du-di) n. [G. pros, to, and ode,

of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of

versification.

prosopopeia, prosopopæia (pro-sōya) n. [G. prosopon, face, person, and poicin, make] a figure of speech by which inanimate things, deceased or absent persons, are introduced as speaking; rhetorical personification.

personification.

prospect (pros-pekt) n. [L. prospiecre, pp. prospectus, to look forward, fr. pro, forth, and speecre, to look that which is embraced by the eye in vision; view; position of the front of a building; a view into futurity; anticipation; reasonable hope; expectation; promise of future good; (pro-spekt) v.t. to search; -v.i. to make a search, as for metals.

prospection (pro-spek-shun) n. the act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants.

prospective (pro-spek'tiv) a. looking forward in time; acting with foresight; relating to the future; expected;—n. outlook; view.

prospectively (pro-spek'tiv-li) adv. with reference to the future.

prospectiveness (prospek'tiv-nes) n. fore-prospector (prospek'tur) n. one that searches for precious metals.

prospectus (pro-spek-tus) n. the outline or plan of a literary work, or of any public undertaking; syllabus of lectures, etc., in a literary or scientific institute.

prosper (prosper) v.t. to favour; to render successful; -v.i. to be successful; to make gain; to flourish; to thrive.

prosperity (pros-per-i-ti) n. state of being prospersity perous; successful progress in any business or enterprise; good fortune.

prosperous (pros-per-us) a. (L. fr. pro, according to, and spes, hope] thriving successful; making increase or gain; advancing in the pursuit of what is good or desirable; well-to-do; favourable; propitious. able; propitious.

prosperously (pros-per-us-li) adv. in a prosperous manner.

prosperousness (prosper-us-nes) n. prosperousness (prosperiusnes) n. prosperousnes (prostate (prostat) a. [G. fr. pro, before, and denoting the prostate gland; -n. a gland opening into the urethra in males.

prostatic (pros-tat-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, the prostate gland.

prosthesis (pros-the-sis) n. [G. pros, to] the addition of a letter, or letters, to a word; the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect.

prosthetic (pros-thet'ik) a. characterized by prothesis; prefixed.

prostitute (pros'ti-tūt) v.t. [L. fr. pro, before, forth, and statuere, put, place] to offer to a lewd use; to devote to base or unworthy purposes; a comply deputed to be ordered to be a comply deputed to be ordered to be ordered to be ordered to be ordered to be ordered.

offer to a lewd use; to devote to base or unworthy purposes;—a. openly devoted to lewdness; devoted to base or infamous purposes;—n. a woman given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet; a base hireling.

prostitution (prostitution) n. act or practice of prostituting.

prostrate (prostituting.

prostrate (prostitation) n. l. pro, before, and sternerc, pp. stratus, stretch out lying at length; occupying a humble, lowly, or suppliant position;—v.t. to lay flat; to throw down; to overthrow; to ruin; to cause to sink totally; to reduce, as physical strength; to bow in humility or adoration.

prostration (prostratishum) n. act of prostrating;

prostration (pros-tra-shum) n. act of prostrating; prostration throwing or laying flat; act of bowing in reverence or worship; great depression; dejection; exhausted state of vital energies.

prostyle (pro-stil) a. pro, before, and stulos, column denoting a portice in which the columns stand in advance of the huiding a denoting a of the building; denoting a temple with columns in front

only.

prosy (prō'zi) a. like 7. pronoss, or prostyle portico; a. a. like 4. proposs, cells; b. b. projecting peers of pedium.



Pian of Roman prostyle temple.

prosyllogism (prō-sil'u-jizm) n. a syllogism of which the conclusion forms the major or minor term of another.

major or minor term of another.

protagonist (prō-tag-tu-nist) n. [G. prōtos, first, and adjōnistēs, actor] the leading actor in the Greek drama; a leading cl.aracter.

protasis (prota-sis) n. [G. fr. pro, forward, and teinein, stretch] a proposition; maxim; the antecedent term; the first clause of a conditional sentence; the first part of the classic drama, in which the clarecters are appropried. the characters are announced.

protatic (pro-tat-ik) a. of, or pertaining to protasis; previous; placed in the beginning.

Protean (prō-tē-an) a. pertaining to Proteus, a gea-god who had the faculty of assuming different shapes; readily changing form or appearance; versatile.

protect (pro-tekt') ".t. [L. pro, before, and tepere, pp. tectus, to cover to cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend; to guard: to preserve; to shelter; to foster by means of protective

protection (pro-tek'shun) n. act of protecting; preservation; shelter; that which preserves from injury; a writing that protects; safe-conduct; passport; an advantage conceded to home products by duties levied on imported products.

protectionism (pro-tek'shun-izm) n. the protectionism (pro-tek'shun-izi) n. one that protectionist seeks to encourage any branch of home industry by imposing duties on foreign industry; an advocate of the corn laws;—a. favouring protection to home products.

protective (pro-tek-tiv) a. affording protection; protector (pro-tek-tiv) a. affording protection; protector (pro-tek-tiv) a. one that defends or guardian; preserver; one that had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; title held by Cromwell.

protectorate (pro-tek-tur-at) n. government by a protector; the authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior one.

protectorial (pro-tek-tō'ri-al) a. relating to a

protectorian (pro-tek-tō'-ri-an) a. protectorial; Öliver Cromwell.

protectorless (pro-tek'tur-les) a. without a protector. protectorship (pro-tek-tur-ship) n. the office of a protector or regent. protectress (pro-tek-tres) n. a woman that protegé (pro-ta-rhā) n.; fem. protegée (prō-ta-rhā) n. one under the care and pro-

tection of another.

proteid (prote-id) n. [G. protos, first] constituent of food, as gluten, casein, albumen, etc. protein (prote-in) n. the essential element of a proteid.

proteles (prote-lez) n. [G. pro, before, and telos, called as having five toes on fore-feet] the aardwolf of South Africa. protend (pro - tend') v.t. to stretch forth.

protension (proten's duration.

Proteles. protensity (pro-ten'si-ti) n. protensive quality.

Drotensive (pro-ten'siv) a. extended.

proterandrous (prot-e-ran/drus) a. character-ized by proterandry. proterandry (prot-e-ran/dri) n. (i. proteros, former, and anër, andros, male) ripening of the stamens of a flower before the pistils.

proterogynous (prote-roji-nus) a. characterized by proterogyny.

proterogyny (prote-roji-ni) n. [G. proteros, former, and pune, female) ripening of the pistils of a flower before the stamens.

protervity (pro-ter'vi-ti) n. [L. fr. protervus, protest (pro-ter'vi-ti) n. [L. fr. protervus, protest (pro-test) v.t. [L. pro, before, and testari, or mark a bill as not paid when due; -v.i. to affirm in a public or formal manner; to make a solemn declaration (usually the written one) expressive of opposition; - (pro-test) n. a solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act, esp. a declaration in writing of dissent from the proceedings of the majority; a declaration in writing, on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, against parties liable for any loss by the non-acceptance or non-payment of the bill or note. payment of the bill or note.

protestant (profes-tant) a. making a protest; pertaining to Protestants, or to their faith and practices;—n. one that protests, esp. one opposed to Roman Catholicism; a member of a Christian sect which arose during the Reformation in 1529.

Protestantism (protées-tan-tizm) n. the Protestant religion. protestation (prot-es-tā-shun) n. a solemn declaration, esp. of dissent; a declaration in pleading.

protestator (prot'es-tā-tur) n. a protester.

protester (pro-tes'-ter) n. one that protests, or makes a protest.

protestingly (pro-tes'-ting-li) α. in the manner of a protest.

prothalamion, prothalamium (prō-tha-lā'mi-on, -um) n. [G. pro, before, and thalamos, bride-chamber] a song in honour of a marriage.

prothesis (proth'e-sis) n. [G. pro, before, and theris, position] the preparation of the proparation of the

eucharist elements on a table, preparatory to being taken to the altar; such a table; prosthesis.

prothonotary, protonotary (pro-ta-ri) n. [G. protos, first] a chief notary or clerk; a chief clerk of a court; one of twelve persons, constituting a college, that receive the last wills of cardinals, etc. prothorax (pro-tho-raks) n. [G. pro, he-fore] the

Drotist (pro-tist) n. one of the protista.

Protista (pro-tis-ta) n. pl. [G., superl. of protos, first] an order of organisms not definitely

recognized as plants or animals.

protistan (pro-tistan) a. of, or pertaining to, the protista n. one of the protista protocol (pro-tu-kol) n. [G. protos, first, and kolla, glue] in diplomacy, the original

copy of any writing, as of a despatch or treaty; rough draft of an instrument or transaction; a record or registry;— v.t. to form a protocol of;—v.t. to issue protocols. **protocolist** (protu-kol-ist) n. a registrar or clerk.

protogenesis (prō-tu-jen'e-sis) n. formation of protogenic (prō-tu-jen'ik) a. denoting the first-formed rocks.

protogine (protu-jen) n. a granite found in the

protograph (pro-tu-graf) n. [G. graphein, write] an introductory outline or

protogynous (prō-toj'i-nus) a. See prote-

protogyny (prō-toj-i-ni) n. See proterogyny. proto-martyr (pro-to-marter) n. [G. protos, first) the first that suffers, or is sacrificed, in any eause. protonotary (pro-to-no-ta-ri) n. See protonotary (pro-to-no-ta-ri) n. See pro-

protopapas (pro-tu-pap-us) n. a priest of high rank.

protophyte (protu-fit) n. [G. protos, first, and phuton, plant] a plant of the lowest and simplest order.

protoplasm (protuplazm) n. a soft, inclastic substance, from which the primitive tissue of animal and vegetable life is formed. protoplasmal, protoplasmatic,

protoplasmic (pro-tu-plaz-mal, -plaz-matik, primitive; pertaining to, or containing, protoplasm; having the character of protoplasm.

protoplast (pro-tu-plast) n. the first creation; a protopolasm;

protoplastic (pro-tu-plastik) a. pertaining to a protoplast; original.

protopterous (pro-top-te-rus) n. [G. pteron, wing] having a primitive kind

of limb, as a dipnoan.

protornis (prö-tor-nis) n. [G. ornis, bird] a sparrow-like bird found in Eocene rocks—the oldest known fossil bird.

protosalt (protu-sawle) n. a salt corresponding to the lowest oxide of a metal. protospore (protu-spor) n. [0, sporos, seed] an original spore of certain fungi.

Protothere (protu-ther) n. a prototherian.

prototherian (pro-tu-the-ri-an) a. [G. ther, wild beast | primitive; ancestral; of, or pertaining to, the prototherians;—n. one of a mammalian order represented by the monotremes, or lowest order of mammals.

prototype (protuctip) n. an original, or model, after which anything is copied;

pattern; exemplar; archetype.

protovum (prō-tō-vum) n. an original egg; an ovum, or ovule, in its primitive stage.

protoxide (prō-tok-sid) n. a compound of an oxygen atom with a bivalent atom, or two univalent atoms.

protozoan, protozoon (prō-tu-zō'an, animal] an animal of the lowest and simplest class.

protozoic (prō-tu-zō'ik) a. of, or pertaining to, the protozoans; containing the first organic remains.

protract (pro-trakt) v.t. [L. pro, forward, and trahere, pp. tractus, draw] to draw out or lengthen in time: to continue; to put off; to delay; to defer; to lay down with scale and protractor.

protractedly (pro-trak'ted-li) adv. in a protracted manner; tediously.

protracter (pro-trak'ter) n. one that protracts or lengthens in time.

protractile (pro-trak-til) a. protrusile.

protraction (pro-trak-shun) n. act of drawing out in time; prolongation; act of plotting on paper the dimensions, as of a field; that which is plotted.

protractive (pro-trak tur) a. prolonging; protractor (pro-trak tur) n. one that protracts; aninstrument for

laying down and measuring angles on paper; a muscle which draws forward

or extends a part.

protrude (pro-trood') v.t. [L. Protractor. a narrow orifice or from confinement;—v.t. to shoot forward; to be thrust forward.

protrusile (pro-troo'sil) a. susceptible of being protruded.

protrusion (pro-tròó/zhun) n. act of thrusting forward; state of being protruded.
protrusive (pro-tròó/siv) a. thrusting or impelling forward.
protrusively (pro-tròó/siv-li) adv. in a protrusively (pro-tròó/siv-li) adv.

protrusiveness (pro-troi/siv-nes) n. protru-protuberance (pro-tu-be-rans) n. anything surrounding or adjacent surface: prominence; tumour. protuberant (pro-tu-be-rant) n. prominent protuberant (pro-tu-be-rant) n. prominent beyond the surrounding surface; swelling; bulging out.

protuberantly (pro-tū-be-rant-li) adv. in a protuberant manner; promi-

protuberate (pro-tū'-be-rāt) v.i. [L. tuber, swelling] to swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

protuberation (pro-tū'be-rā-shun) n. act of protuberation (pro-tū'be-rā-shun) n. act of protuberating.

protyle (prō'tīl) n. [G. prōtos, first, and hulē, matter] a supposed primitive matter.

proud (proud) a. [A.S. prūt] showing inordinate self-esteem; having a high or unreasonable

conceit of one's attainments, etc.; elated; arrogant; haughty; self-respecting; daring; presumptuous; grand; ostentatious; fungous, as proud flesh.

proudly (proud'li) adv. in a proud manner.

proudness (proud-nes) n. pride.

proustite (proos'tīt) n. [Proust, French chemist] a light-red mineral of arsenicand silver. **Drovable** (pròo'va-bl) a. capable of being proved.

provableness (proof-va-bl-nes) n. susceptibility provably (proof-va-bli) adv. in a manner capable of proof.

prove (próov) v.t. [A.S. profan, fr. L. probare, prove, fr. probus, good, proper] to try or ascertain by experiment, or by a test or standard; to test the genuineness or validity of; to ascertain as fact, by offering evidence; to demonstrate; to experience; to endure; [Arith.] to show the correctness of a result by another process;—v.i. to make trial; to be found by experience or trial; to be ascertained by the event subsequent.

provedor, provedore (prov'e-dor, -dor, or provide) a purveyor.

proven (proof vn) a proved. Not proven, verdict given in a Scotch criminal court when evidence is insufficient for a conviction

provender (proven-der) n. [O.F. provendre, provende, fr. Low L. praebenda, fr. pr

Drover (pròò'ver) n. one that, or that which, proves.

prover (prov-ver) n. one that, or that which, proves.

proverb (prov-ver) n. [L. proverbium, fr. proven before, and verbum, word] an old and common saying, esp. a sentence briefly and forcibly expressing some practical truth; a striking or paradoxical assertion; an enigma; a by-word; an expression of contempt;—pl. a book of the Old Testament; a dramatic plece based on some popular saying.

proverbial (pro-verbial) a mentioned in a proverbial proverb; universally spoken of; current; resembling, or suitable to, a proverb.

proverbialism (pro-ver-bi-al-izm) n. a pro-proverbialist (pro-ver-bi-al-ist) n. one that speaks, or collects, proverbs.

proverbially (pro-ver-bi-al-i) adv. in a proverb.

provide (pro-vīd') v.t. [L. pro, before, and videre, see] to get, collect, or make ready for future use; to prepare; to furnish; to supply; to make a proviso;—v.t. to procure supplies or means of defence; to furnish; to stipulate previously.

provided (pro-vi'ded) conj. on condition.

providence (providens) n. foresight; timely care; prudence in expenditure; wise economy; frugality, esp. the care of God over all His works; divine superintendence; God Himself as the giver of all good, and disposer of all events; an event or incident regarded as a special interposition of God.

provident (provident) a. [L. pro, befor and videre, ppr. videns, videntis, foresee] foreseeing wants, and making provision to supply them; cautious; prudent: frugal: economical.

providential (providence of God; referable to divine agency or providence.

divine agency or providence.

providentially (provi-den'shal-i) adv. in a providently (provi-dent-ti) adv. in a providently (provi-dent-ti) adv. in a provident manner; with prudent foresight.

providentness (provi-dent-nes) n. cautiousness; prudence.

provider (pro-vi'der) n. one that provides or furnishes.

province (provins) n. [L. vincere, conquer] a distant authority; a region of country, an administrative district; jurisdiction of an archibishop; a department of knowledge or speculation; one's appropriate duty or calling:-pl. districts remote from the capital.

Drovincial (pro-vin'shal) a pertaining to a

provincial (pro-vin-shal) a pertaining to a province; appendant to the principal kingdom or state; exhibiting the ways of a province; countrified; unpolished; not general; local;—n. a person belonging to a province.

provincialism (pro-vin'shal-izm) n. idioms peculiar to a province; narrow ideas; lack of refinement.

ideas; lack of refinement.

provincialist (pro-vin'shal-ist) n. one that lives in a province.

provinciality (pro-vin'shal-i) n. quality of being provincial.

provincially (pro-vin'shal-i) adv. in a provincial provincial manner.

provine (pro-vin') v.t. [F.] to lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for generation.

provision (pru-vizh-un) n. [L. ridere, pp. risus, see act of providing or making previous preparation; measures taken beforehand; supply provided; stores; stock, esp. in pl. victuals; food; a condition or provise;—pl. the articles of an instrument or statute [Law];—v.t. to supply with victuals or food.

provisional (pru-vizh-un-al) a. provided for present need or for the occasion.

temporary.

provisionally (pru-vizh'un-al-i) adv. by way of provisi temporarily. provisionary (pru-vizh'un-u-ri) a. provident; furnishing details of provisions; pr sional.

proviso (pro-vi-zo) n. [L. proviso quod, it being provided that a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, law, or the like; a special enactment in a statute or legislative act; a hawser

carried to shore to steady a ship.

provisor (prô-vi-zur) n. one appointed by the pope to a benefice, before the death of the actual incumbent.

provisorily (prō-vī'zur-i-li) adv. in a provisory manner.

provisory (prō-vī'zur-i) a. containing a provisory condition; conditional; making temporary provision; temporary.

provocation (prov-u-kā'shun) n. act of provocation voking; that which provokes or excites anger; annoyance; stimulus.

provocative (pru-vō'ka-tiv) a. serving or tending n. any provocative thing; a stimulant; provocativeness (pru-vō'ka-tiv-nes) n. provocativeness (pru-vō'ka-tiv-nes) n. provocativeness (pru-vō'ka-tiv-nes) n. provocative (pru-vō'k) v.t. [F. provoquer, fr. L. propositive or stimulate to action, esp. to arouse to anger or passion; to irritate; to exasperate; to call forth; to induce by motives.

passion; to irritate; to exasperate; to call forth; to induce by motives.

provoker (pru-vō-ker) n. one that, or that which, stimulates or excites.

provoking (pru-vō-king) a. serving to provoke or exasperate; annoying.

provokingly (pru-vō-king-li) adv. so as to excite anger.

provost (prov-ust) n. [O.F. provost, prevost, fr. prace, before, and ponere, set] a person that is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the chief magistrate of Scotch towns; the head of a college; the chief dignitary of a cathedral. Lord provost, chief magistrate of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth. Provost-marshal (prov-ust or pru-vō-mār-shal), provost-sergeant, an officer or sergeant in charge of the military police, or of the prisoners in the navy.

provostship (prov-ust-ship) n. the office of a provost provost provost.

prowess (prow-es) n. [C. Fr. prone, good] distin-prowess guished braver; valour, esp. military bravery; gallantry.

prowl (prowl) v.t. [M.E. prollen, to search after continually] to rove over stealthily;—v.i. to

prowing denotinually to rove over stealthily;—v.i. to rove or wander clandestinely, esp. for prey.

prowler (prow-ler) n. one that prowls or roves about for prey.

prowlingly (prow-ling-li) adv. in a prowling manner.

proximal (prok-si-mal) a. nearest; next; denoting the part, as of a bone or limb, nearest the point of attachment;—n. the basal end of a limb, etc.

proximate (prok-si-mat) a. (L. proximare, pp. proximate (prok-si-mat) a. (L. proximare, pp. proximate) proximate (prok-si-mat) a. (Secondary of the proximate) proximate (proximate) proxim

proximately (prok-si-nat-li) adv. without in-proximately (prok-si-nat-li) adv. without in-proximity (prok-si-nat-li) adv. without in-proximity (prok-si-nat-li) n. state of being next proximo (prok-si-nat) n. the immediately succeed-(prok-si-nat) n. the immediately succeed-(prok-si-nat) n. the immediately succeed-

proxy (prok*si) n. [short for procuracy] the agency of a substitute; one deputed to act for another; a writing empowering one person to vote for another; a substitute.

another; a writing empowering one person to vote for another; a substitute.

proxyship (prok'si-ship) n. the office, or agency, prude (proo'd) n. [F.] a woman of affected, or oversensitive, modesty or reserve.

prudence (proo'dent) n. state of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice.

prudent (proo'dent) a. [L. prudens, prudentis, fr. proposed n. state of being prudent; fr. prudent, prop. before, and videre, see] sagacious in adapting means to ends; practically wise; careful; cautious; circumspect; considerate; discreet; judicious. prudential (proo'den'shial) a. proceeding from, ing prudence; -n. a matter for good judgment.

prudentiality (proo'den-shial): in, character of being prudential.

prudentially (proo'den-shial-i): adv. in conformity with prudence; prudently (proo'den-shial-i): adv. in a prudent prudently (proo'den-shial-i): n. quality or state of being prudently (proo'den-shial-i): n. [F.] a prudent or discreet man; a member of a French council for arbitrating in trade disputes.

prudishly (proo'dish-li): adv. in a prudish manner.

prudishly (prooddish-li) adv. in a prudish manner. prudishness (proo'dish-nes) n. prudery.

pruinescence (pròò-i-nes'ens) n. state or quality of being pruinose.
pruinose, pruinous [L. pruina, hoarfrost] covered with a powder like hoar-frost.
prune (pròon) v.t. [F. proviquer, propagate, fr. L. propagate, propagate, fr. propag

pruniferous (proo-nif-e-rus) a. [L. ferre, to bear] bearing plums.

pruning (proo-nig) n. act of trimming or lopping off superfluous parts, esp. of trees or shrubs. Pruning-hook, a knife with curved blade for pruning trees, etc.

prurience, pruriency (proof-ri-ens, -en-si) of being prurient.

prurient (pròó¹ri-ent) a. [L. prurire, ppr. prurient gruriens, prurientis, to itch, to burn] uneasy with desire; itching; lustful; libidinous.

pruriently (pròo²ri-ent-li) adv. in a prurient manner.

pruriginous (proof-rij'i-nus) a. [L. prurio, itch] tending to, caused or affected by, prurigo.

prurigo (proó-ri-go) n. a papular disease of the skin, characterized by insufferable itching.

Prussian (prush-au) n. of, or pertaining to, Prussia: n. a native or inhabitant of Prussia.

Prussian-blue, a deep-blue salt of potassium and iron (used as a pigment).

Drussiate (prus'i-at) n. a salt of prussic acid.

prussic (prus'ik) a. pertaining to Prussian-blue.
Prussic acid, a virulent poison; hydrocyanic acid (formerly obtained from Prussian-blue)

Drussine (prus'in) n. cyanogen.

pry (pri) v.i. [O.F. prier, to pillage, fr. Low L. predare, to plunder, to investigate, fr. L. praeda, prey] to inspect closely; to search intrusively;—n. a curious, impertinent person.

pry (pri) n. [pri:c, a lever] a lever:-n.t. to work on with a pry or lever.
prying (pri-ing) a. looking minutely; curious; inquisitive.

pryingly (priling-ii) adv. with minute inspection; with impertment curiosity.

prytaneum (prit-a-nečum) n. [G. fr. prutanis, a presiding magistrate] a public hall in Greek cities, esp. in Athens, where strangers and honoured citizens were entertained.

psalm (sam) n. [G. psatmos, fr. psallein, to play on a tringed instrument] a sacred song or hymn; -pl. a book of the Old Testament.

psalmist (sa²mist, sal²mist) n. a writer of psalms.

psalmodic psalmodical (sal-mod-ik.

psalmodic, psalmodical (sal-mod-ik, i-kal) a, relating to psalmody.

lating to psalmody.

psalmodist (sa'mu-dist, sal'mu-dist) n. one that sings, or composes, sacred songs.

psalmody (sa'mu-di, sal'mu-di) n. [G. ōdē, song, ode] act, practice, or art, of singing psalms; psalms collectively.

psalter (sawl'ter) n. the book of Psalms, esp. as printed in the Book of Common Prayer.

psalterian (sal-tē'ri-an) a. pertaining to a psaltery (sawl'ter-i) n. a stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews.

psammitic (sa-mit'ik) a. [G. psammos, sand] like sandstone in structure.

psellism (sel'ism) n. [G. fr. psellos, stammering] indistinct pronunciation.

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psephism (sé'-fizm) n. [G. pséphos, pebble] a public vote of the uncient Athenian assembly; a decree enacted by such a
vote.
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pseudæsthesia (sū-des-thē'-si-a) n. [G. hēsis, feeling] a false sense of feeling in organs that have been removed.

pseudepigrapha (sū-de-pig'-ra-fā) n. [G. epigraphein. inscribe) spurious writings, esp. doubtful biblical literature.

pseudepigraphic (sū-de-pi-graf'-ik, a. inscribed with a false name; pertaining to the biblical pseudepigrapha, pseudepigraphy (sū-de-pig'-ra-fi) n. false pseudepigraphy ascription of names of

authors to books.

pseudo-apostle (sū'-dō-a-pos-l) n. a false apostle; one that falsely pretends to be an apostle.

pseudoblepsis (sū-dō-blep'-sis) n. (G. blepein, look] visual de-

pseudograph, pseudography (sti'-dō-graf, su-dog'-ra-fi) n. [G. necudes, false, and graphein, write] false writing; a forgery; incorrect

pseudomorph (sū-dō-'morph) n. [G. morphe phê, form] a mineral having the external crystalline form of another.

pseudomorphic, pseudomorphous (sū-dō-mor'-fik, fus) a. not having the true form; denoting a pseudo-

morph mineral. pseudonym (sū'-dō-nim) n. [G. onome, name as-

pseudonymity (sū-dō-nim'-i-ti) n. assumption of a false name; writ-

pseudonymity (ion of a false mame; writing under a fictitious name.

pseudonymous (sñ-don'i mus) a. bearpseudophone (sñ'-dō-fōn) n. [G. phōnē, producing illusions as to the direction of sounds.

pseudopsia (sñ-don'-si-a) n. [G. opsis, sight] deceptive vision.

pseudoscope (sñ'-dō-skōp) n. [G. skopcin, sec) an instrament that exhibits objects with their proper relief reversed.

pshaw (shaw) int. an exclamation expressing contempt, disdain, or distile.

psilanthropist (si-lan'-thru-pist) n. one that believes that ('hrist was a mere man.

was a mere man.

psilanthropy (sī-lan'-thru-pi) n. [G. psilos, man] the belief of the psilanthropists.

psilomelane (sī-lom'-e-lān) n. [G. mcios, man] the belief of the psilanthropists.

psilomelane (sī-lom'-e-lān) n. [G. mcios, mcios,

psoriasis disease.

psoric (số'-rik) a. pertaining to the itch;—n. a remedy for the itch.

psoroid (số'-roid) a. [G. cidos, form] like, or relating to, the itch.

psyche (si'-kō) n. [L. fr. G. $psuch\bar{e}$, soul] the soul, mind, or spirit; a genus of bombyeid moths; a full-length mirror.

psychiatry (si-ki'-a-tri) n. [G. iatros, a pental disease.

mental diseases.

psychic, psychical (si'-kik, -ki-kal) a. to, the human soul: pertaining to the force averred by spiritualists to produce spiritualistic phenomena.

psychically (si'-ki-kal-i) adr. in a psychical manner.
psychist (si'-kist) n. a believer in psychic force; a spiritualist.

psycho-analysis (si-kô-an-al'-i-sis) n.

psycho-analysis (si-kô-an-al'-i-sis) n.

life; treatment of nervous allments in which the causes are traced to forgotten concepts in the mind.

psycho-analyst (si-kô-an'-al-ist) n. one psycho-analyst who practises psycho-

analysis.

psychogenesis (si-kō-jeu'-e-sis) n. psychic development.

psychological (si-kō-loj'-i-kal) a. pertainlogical moment, in the nick of time, at the best time.

psychologically (si-kō-loj'-i-kal-i) ade, in
psychologically (si-kō-loj'-i-kal-i) ade, in
psychologist (si-kol'-ō-jist) n. one that is
psychology (si-kol'-ō-ji) n. [G. logos, dismental phenomena: mental philosophy.

psychomancy(si'-kō-man-si) n. (G. manpsychometry (si-kol-nol-si) n. the meamental processes, used in psycho-analysis and
intelligence-testing.

psychomosology (si-kō-mā-sol'-ō-ji) n. [G.

psychonosology (si-kō-nō-sol'-ō-ji) n. [G. discourse] the science of mental discuse. and logos, psycho-pathology (si-kō-path-ol'-ō-gi) psycho-pathology n. the science or study of mental discuss.

psycho-pathology in the science or study of mental diseases. psychopathy (si-kop'-a-thi) n. (G. pathos, psychopathy (disease) mental derangement. psychophysics (si-kō-fiz'-lis) n. the between stimuli and mental sensations. psychosis (si-kō-sis) n. a state of conscious-psychosis (si-kō-sis) n. a state of conscious-psycho-therapy (si-kō-t.er'-a-pi) n. the psycho-therapy (si-kō-t.er'-a-pi) n. the mental influence, as suggestion or psycho-analysis. psychrometer (si-krom'-e-tgr) n. (G. psu-psycho-analysis) neasune) an instrument to determine the quantity of moisture in the air.

of moisture in the air.

measure] an instrument to determine the quantity of moisture in the air.

ptarmigan (tar'-mi-gan) n. [F. fr. Gael. larmachan] a bird of the grouse family, having the feet feathered to the toes. pteridologist (ter-i-dol'-ō-jist) n. one pteridology (ter-i-dol'-ō-jist) n. (G. pteris, pteridology (ter-i-dol'-ō-ji) n. [G. pteris, course] the science of, or a treatise on, forms. pterocarpous (ter-u-kar'-pus) n. [G. karpos, fruit] having winged fruit. Pterocles (ter'-ō-klēz) n. [G. kleis, key] the pterodactyl (ter-u-dak'-til-lus) a. [G. karpos, finger] an extinct flying reptile. pterodactylous (ter-u-dak'-til-lus) a. [G. pteron, linger] an extinct flying reptile. pterodactylous (ter-u-dak'-til-lus) a. [G. pteron, as a pterodactyl, by having a digit of the fore-limb webbed; relating to the pterodactyls. pterographer (te-rog'-ra-for) n. one that writes a treatise on feathers, pterography (te-rog'-ra-fi) n. [G. graphein, pteroma (ter-ō'-ma) n. [G. pteron, a wing] pteroma (ter-ō'-ma) n. [G. pteron, a wing] pterom (ter-ō'-ma) n. [G. pteron, a wing] pteron (ter-ō'-ma) n. [G. pteron, a wing]

pteron portico.

pterope ('ter'-ōp) n. [G. pous, toot] a flying-fox, or fruit-bat.

pteropod ('ter'-u-pod) a. [G. pteron, a wing, and pous, podos, foot] having limbs like flippers for swimming;—n. a pterapol molluse.

pterygoid (ter-'i-goid) a. [G. pteron, pterugos, wing, and cidos, form] wing-shaped.

pterylosis (ter-i-lō'-sks) n. [G. pteron, feather, and hulc, wood] disposition of feathers in tracts feathers in tracts.

ptilosis (ti-lo'-sis) n. [G. fr. ptilon, feather] ptilosis (ti-lo'-sis) n. [G. fr. ptilon, feather] ptisan (tiz'-an) n. [G. fr. ptissein, to peel, to husk) a mild drink, as barley-water.

Ptolemaic (tol-e-mā-ik) a. pertaining to Ptolemy, an ancient astronomer who supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe, with

the sun and stars revolving round it.

ptomaine (tō-mā-in, -mān) n. [G. ptōma, a corpse] an alkaloid, usually poisonous, derived from putrefying animal matter.

Ptosis (tō-sis) n. [G. fr. piptein, to fall] inability to raise the upper cyclid.

ptyalin, ptyaline (ti'a-lin) n. [G. fr. ptuein, to ptyalism (ti'a-lizm) n. a morbid and copious excretion of saliva; salivation.

ptyalogogue, ptysmagogue (tī-al² tis-ma-gog) n. [G. ptualon, spittle, and agein, to lead] a medicine to induce salivation.

puberty (pū-ber-ti) n. [L. pubertas, fr. puber, puber, pubes, adult] the age marked by development of sexual functions.

pubescence (pū-bes-ens) n. state of puberty; the soft, short hairs on plants.

pubescent (pū-bes-ent) a. arriving at noberty.

pubescence the soft, short hairs on plants.

pubescent (pubesent) a. arriving at puberty;
covered with down or soft hairs.

public (publik) a. [L. publicus, fr. populus, people]
pertaining to the people; relating to a
nation, state, or community; open to the knowledge of
all; notorious; infamous; regarding the good of many;
open for general use; accessible to all; -m. the general
body of mankind, or of a state or community; the
people indefinitely; a public-house. Public-house, an
inn; a drain-shop. Public-spirited, disposed to advance
the interests of the community; done for the public
good. Public-spiritedly, in a public-spirited manner.

Public-spiritedness, character of being public-spirited.

In public, openly.

publican (publi-kan) n. in ancient Rome, a

In public, openly.

publican (publi-kan) n. in ancient Rome, a tribute; the keeper of an inn or public-house.

publication (pub-li-kā'shun) n. the act of publication; divulgation; the act of offering a book or writing for sale or gratuitous distribution; any pamphlet or book offered for sale.

publicist (pub-li-sist) n. one versed in, or that political events.

political events.

publicity (pub-lis'i-ti) n. state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community.

publicly (pub-lik-li) adv. without concealment; openly; avowedly; in the name, or with the consent, of the community.

publish (pub-lish) v.t. [L. publicus, public] to make public; to divulge; to pronulgate or proclaim; to make known by posting or reading; to print for sale; to utter or put into circulation.

publisher (pub-lish-er) n. one that publishes, esp. literary works.

DUCCOON (pu-kóón') n. [Amer. Ind.] the blood-root.

puce (pūs) a. [l^c, fr. L. pulex, a flea] dark-brown; brownish-purple.

pucelle (pū-sel) n. [O.F. fr. L. pullus, a young animal a maid; a virgin; a wanton girl.

La Pucelle, Joan of Are, Maid of Orleans.

pucherite (poò-terit) n. [Pucher, in Saxony, where found | a vanadate of bismuth.

puck (puk) n. [A.S. pūct] a little fairy; an elf; a sprite. Puck-ball, a puff-ball.

pucker (puk-er) v.t. [Scand., ef. poke, a bag, and poke] to gather into small folds or wrinkles; to corrugate;—r.f. to become puckered or wrinkled;—n. a fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds;

wrinkled;—n. a fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds; a state of perplexity; confusion.

puddening (pood-inig) n. [pudding] a thick web, as of yarn.

pudder (pud-er) n. [pother] a tumult: confused noise; bustle.

pudding (pood-ding) n. [Ir.] a kind of food soft or moderately hard (often a compound of flour with milk and eggs); an intestine stuffed with meal. suet, and other ingredients; puddening. Pudding-head, an empty, ignorant person. Pudding-ple, pudding with meat baked in it. Pudding-sleeve, the sleeve of a clergyman's black gown. Pudding-stono, conglomerate rock. Pudding-time, dinner-time.

puddle (pud-l) n. [A.S. pudd, ditch] a small quantity of dirty, standing water; a mixture of clay and sand rendered water-tight; -v.t. to make foul or muddy; to render impervious to water with puddle; to subject to puddling, as iron.

puddler (pud-ler) n. a workman that puddles castiron.

puddling (pud'ling) n. act of rendering water-tight by means of puddle; process by which cast-iron is decarbonized and converted into wrought-iron.

puddly (pud'li) a. muddy; foul; dirty.

puddock (pud'ok) n. [paddock] a small inclosed field; a toad.
pudenda (pū-den'da) n.pl. [L. pudere, to feel shame] the parts of generation.
pudic, pudical (pū'dik, -di-kul) a. pertaining to the pudenda.

pudicity (pū-dis'i-ti) n. modesty; chastity.

Pueblo (pweb'lō) n. [Sp. fr. L. populus, people] a town or settlement in Spanish America. puerile (pū'cr-īl) a. [L. fr. puer, child, boy] boyish; childish; youthful; juvenile; silly.

puerilely (pū'-er-īl-i) adv. in a puerile manner

puerileness (pū'er-īl-nes) n. puerility.

puerility (pū-cr-il'i-ti) n. childishness; age of childhood; trifling or silly thought, expression, or conduct.

puerperal (pū-er-per-al) a. [L. puerpera, a lying-in woman, fr. puer, child, and parere,

puerperal (puerper-al) a. [L. puerpera, a lyingto bear] pertaining to childbirth.

puff (puf) n. [Imit.] a sudden, single emission, as of
breath from the mouth; any sudden, short blast;
a whiff; a puff-ball; a light pastry; a substance of loose
texture for sprinkling powder on the hair or skin; an
exaggerated expression of praise;—v.t. to drive with a
puff; to blow; to infi-te with pride, flattery, self-esteem,
etc.; to praise with ex: geration;—v.t. to blow with short
and sudden whiffs; to blow, as an expression of scorn or
contempt; to breathe with vehemence. Puff-adder, a
venomous South African viper. Puff-ball, a ball-shaped
fungus which, when ripe, discharges its spores as a fine
powder. Puff-pox, a box containing a puff and toilet
powder. Puff-paste, a short, flaky paste for fine pastry.

Puffer (puf-cr) n. one that puffs, or praises, with
noisy commendation; one employed to raise
prices at a sale by fictitious bidding.

Puffery (puf-cr) n. system of puffing; exaggerated
praise.

Puffin (puf-in) n. a marine diving-bird with short,
puffiness (puf-i-nes) n. the state

puffiness (puf-i-nes) n. the state puffiness or quality of being puffy. puffing (puf-ing) n. exaugerated praise. Puffing-pig, a por-

puffingly (pufling-li) adv. in a puffing puffing manner.

puffleg (puf-leg) n. a humming-bird with down tufts on the legs.

puffy (pufli) a. swelled with air or any soft matter; inflated; bom bestie: conjuging systems.

bastic; coming in gusts.

pug (pug) n. | puck| a monkey; a kind of small dog; pug a fox. Pug-faced, having a face like a monkey. Pug-nose, a short, thick nose; a snub nose.

Pug (pug) v.t. [poke] to cover, as partition walls, with coarse mortar, etc., to prevent the passage of sound; to render clay plastic by grinding with water;

—n. clay kneaded for bricks, etc. Pug-mill, a mill for grinding and mixing else.

grinding and mixing clay.

pugaree (huga-rē) n. [Hind.] a scarf round the head, a turban

pugging (puging) n. process of kneading clay pugging for bricks, etc.; any substance for deafoning, as floors, wells, etc.

pugilism (pū'ji-lizm) n. [L. pugū, boxer, fr. pugūlism (pū'ji-lizm) n. [L. pugū, boxer, fr. pugūlist (pū'ji-list) n. one that fights with his fists; pugilist (pū-ji-lis'tik) a. pertaining to boxing, or fighting with the fists.

pugnacious (pug-na-shus) a. [L. pugnaz, disposed to fight; quarrelsome.

pugnaciously (pug-nā'shus-li) adv. in a pugnacity (pug-nas'-ti) n. inclination to fight; pugnacity (pug-nas'-ti) n. inclination to fight; combativeness.

puisne (pu'nē) a. [puny] younger or inferior in rank (said of judges);—n. a puisne

puissance (pūti-sans) n. power; strength; might.

puissant (pūd:sant) a. [F. fr. L. posse, be able] powerful; strong; mighty

puissantly (pū4-sant-li) adv. powerfully. puke (pūk) v.i. [spew] to vomit;—n. a vomiting; a medicine that excites vomiting.

Duker (pucker) n. one that vomits.

pulchritude (pul/krl-tūd) n. [L. fr. pulcher, beauty, pule (pul) v.i. [Imit.] to chirp; to whimper; to whime.

pulicat, pullicat (pulli-kat) n. a chequered cotton handkerchief. puling (puling) a. whining; complaining;—n. a plaintive whining.

pulingly (pūding-li) adv. whiningly; with child-pulkha (pulka) n. a Laplander's travelling sledge.

pull (pool) v.f. [A.S. pullim] to draw, or attempt to draw, towards one; to draw forcibly; to drag; to haul; to tear; to rend; to gather; to pluck; to extract; to impress by a hand printing-press; to move or impel, as a boat;—v.f. to give a pull; to tug;—n. act of pulling or drawing with force; effort; strain; that which is pulled, as a bell-pull; folloq, hold over another; upper-hand. To pull down, to demolish; to degrade. To pull through, to free from a difficulty. To pull up, to tear up; to eradicate; to stop, or cause to stop, by drawing the reins.

pullback (poolthak) n. that which keeps back, or restrains from proceeding.

puller (noolege) n. one that, or that which, pulls; an instrument or machine used for pulling; a horse that pulls, esp. against the bit.

pullet (pooled) n. [F., din. of poule, hen, fr. L. pullus, young fowl a young hen.

pulley (pool) n. [L. pullus, a voung animal) a wheel for transmitting

power or motion by means of a cord or rope. Fast pulley, a pulley firmly attached to the shaft. Loose pulley, a pulley loosely fitted on a shaft.

Pullman-car (pool man-kar) American inventor] a railway sleeping or palace car.

or palace car.

pullulate (pul-ū-lāt) v.i. (L. pullulus, dim. of pullus, a foal) to germinate; to bad.

pullulation (pul-ū-lā-shun) n. act of badding; pullulation (pul-mā-brang-ki-at) a.

pulmobranchiate (pul-mā-brang-ki-at) a. [L. pulmo, pulmonis, lung, and branchiae, gills] having the gills modified for breathing, as molluses or spiders.

pulmometer (pul-mom'e-ter) n. [L. pulmo, pulmometer (pul-mom'e-ter) n. [L. pulmo, an instrument for measuring lung-capacity.

pulmonary fr. pulmo, pulmonis. lung) pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; pulmoniferous.

pulmonate (pul-mu-nat) a. pulmoniferous.

pulmonic (pul-mu-nat) a. pulmoniferous.

pulmonic (pul-mu-nat) a. pulmoniferous.

pulmonic (pul-mu-nat) a. pulmoniferous.

pulmonic (pul-mu-nit) a. pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs;—n. a medicine for diseases of the lungs; one that has a lung complaint.

pulmoniferous (pul-mu-nif-e-rus) a. [L. ferre, lear] having lungs, or lung-like organs, as a mollusc. like organs, as a mollusc

pulp (pulp) n. [F. pulpe, fr. I. pulpa] a soft, moist, slightly cohering mass of animal or vegetable matter; marrow; the soft, succulent part of fruit; the

material of which paper is made, etc.;—v.t. to render into pulp; to remove the pulp from.

pulper (pul'per) n. a machine that pulps.

pulpify (pul-pi-fi) v.t. to convert into pulp.

pulpiness (pul-pi-nes) n. a pulpy state.

pulpit (pool'pit) n. [F. fr. L. pulpitum, a stage] an preacher stands. The pulpit, preachers in general, or their sermons.

pulpiteer (pool-pi-tēr') n. a preacher (used in contempt).

pulpous (pul-pus) a. consisting of, or resembling, pulp. pulpousness (pul'pus-nes) n. quality of being pulpous; softness.

DUIDY (pul-pi) a. like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent. pulque (pool'ka) n. [Sp. fr. Mex.] a fermented Mexican drink, from the juice of the agave. pulsate (pul'sat) v.i. [L. pulsare, pp. pulsatus, beat, strike] to beat or throh, as the heart. pulsatile (pul'sa-til) a. pulsative; producing sounds by being struck.

pulsation (pul-sa-shun) n. the act of pulsating; pulsation a beat or throb; a stroke by which some medium is affected.

some medium is affected.

pulsative, pulsatory (pul'sa-tiv, -sa-tu-ri)

pulse (puls) n. [L. pellere, pp. pulsus, beat, strike] the beating or throbbing of the heart or blood-vessels, esp. of the arteries; any measured or regular beat; oscillation; vibration;—v.i. to beat, as the heart;—n. [I. pnils, pottage] leguminous plants or their seeds, as beans, peas, etc. To feel one's pulse, to ascertain the force of the blood in the arteries; to sound one's opinions

pulseless (puls'les) a. having no pulsation.

pulselessness (puls 'les -nes) n. want of pulsation.

pulsimeter (pul -sim'e - ter) n. [G. metron, measure] an instrument for ascer-

taining the movements of the pulse.

pulsion (pulshun) n. [L.] the act of driving forward.

pulsometer (pul-som'e-ter) n. a pulsimeter; a steam-condensing pump, similar in construction to the heart.

pultaceous (pul-tā'shus) o. [L. puls, pultis, pottage] soft; pulpy; macerated.

pull (pòò-lòò) n. [Hawaiian] a silky fibre, used for stuffing mattresses, etc.

[pul/verin] n. ashes

pulverin, pulverine (pul-ve-rin) n. ashes pulverizable (pul-ve-ri-za-bl) a. admitting of pulverizable (pul-ve-ri-za-bl) a. admitting of pulverization (pul-ve-ri-za-shun) n. act of pulverization (pul-ve-ri-za-shun) n. act of reducing to dust or powder. pulverize (pul-ver-riz) v.t. [F. fr. L. pulvis, pulveris, dust, powder] to reduce to fine powder, as by heating or grinding:—v.t. to turn to powder; to fall to dust; to roll in the dust, as fowls. pulverizer (pul-ver-izer) n. one that, or that which, pulverizes; a pulverulent bird.

pulveruzer which, pulverizes; a pulverulent bird.
pulverous (pul-ver-us) a. consisting of, or
resembling, powder.
pulverulence (pul-ver-ū-lens) n. state of being
pulverulent (pul-ver-ū-lent) a. consisting of fine
pulverulent (pul-ver-ū-lent) a. consisting of fine
pulverulent (pul-ver-ū-lent) a. consisting of fine
wallowing in the dust, as fowls.
pulvil (pul-vil) n. (It. fr. I. pulvinus, a cushion) a
pulvil (pul-vil) n. (It. fr. I. pulvinus, a cushion) a
pulvinar (pul-vi-nar) a. pillowy; pad-like;—n. a
pulvinar (pul-vi-nar) a. pillowy; pad-like;—n. a
pulvinate (pul-vi-nar) a. pulvinar; cushion-shaped
pulvinated (pul-vi-nā-ted) a. denoting a bulging

pulvinated (pul'vi-nā-ted) a. denoting a bulging out, as a frieze.
pulwar (pul'wār) n. a light, keelless boat, used on the Ganges

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puma (pū'ma) n. [Peruv.] the cougar.

pumice (pū-mis, pum-is) n. [L. pumex, pumicis] light, porous lava;—v.t. to polish, etc., with pumice. Also pumice-stone.

pumiceous (pū-mish'-us) a. pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, pumice.

pumiciform (pū-mish-form) a. like pumice in texture.

Dummel (pum'el) n. and v. See pommel.

pump (pum-e) n. Er. pompe] a machine for raising or transferring water or other fluids; a machine that acts by the power of suction, consisting of a piston working air-tight in a hollow cylinder;—[pomp] a low shoe with a thin sole, used for dancing, etc.;—r.t. to raise with a pump, as water; to draw out by artful interrogatories; to examine by artful questions for the purpose of eliciting secrets from;—v.i. to work a pump; to raise water with a pump. Pump-brake, the arm or handle of a pump. Pump-dale, a hose to convey water from a pump over the ship's side. Pump-room, a room at a mineral spring for the convenience of those that drink the waters.

pumper (pum'per) n. one that, or that which,

pumpernickel (pum'per-nik-el) n. [Ger., orig. heavy fellow] coarse rye-bread used in Westphalia.

pumpkin (pump kin) n. [F. pompon, fr. G. jepōn, ripe] a well-known plant and

pun (pun) n. [A.S. punian, bruise] a play on words that resemble each other in sound, but differ in

puna (poò-na) n. [Peruv.] a lofty table-land in the puna (poò-na) n. [Peruv.] a lofty table-land in the Peruvian Andes.

puna-luan (poò-na-lòò-an) a. [Hawaiian] pertaining to a family system where brothers (or sisters) have wives (or husbands) in

punch (punsh) n. [Skr. paūcha, five] a drink compunch (posed of five ingredients—water, sugar, lemon-juice, spice, and spirits; spirits sweetened, with hot water. Punch-bowl, a howl in which punch is made.

Punch (punsh) n. [Punchinello] the buffoon or larlequin of a puppet-show.

punch (punsh) n. [puncheon] a tool used for stamping, or for perforating holes, as in metallic plates:—v.t. to perforate with a punch.

punch (punsh) v.t. [punish] to beat; to bruise; to lit with the fist;—n. a blow, as with the fist or elbow.

punch (punsh) a. [bunch] short and fat; -n. a short, fat man; a short-legged, stoutbuilt horse.

punchayet (pun-chi'et, pun'cha-yet) n. [Hind. in Hindustan, consisting of five persons.

puncheon (pun-shun) n. [L. punctio, punctionis, pricking, fr. puncre, pp. punctus, to prick] a punch tool; a short, upright piece of timber in framing; a stud; a cask, or liquid measure, containing 72 to 120 gallons.

puncher (pun'sher) n. one that punches; a punch or perforating instrument. Punchinello (pun-shi-nel-5) n. [ft.] a short, thick, and hump-backed character; any comical or grotesque person.

punctate, punctated (pungk-tāt, -tā-ted) point] pointed; having dots scattered over the surface. punctator (pungk-tā-tur) n. one that marks with dots, esp. said of the Masorites, who invented the Hebrew vowel-points. punctilio (pungk-til-1-0) n. a nice point in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding. punctilious (pungk-til-1-us) a. attentive to observance of forms or rules.

observance of forms or rules.

punctiliously (pungk-til'i-us-li) adv. with exactness or great nicety.
punctiliousness (pungk-til'i-us-nes) n. quality of being punctilious.

Dunctist (pungk'tist) n. a punctator.

puncto (pungk-tō) n. [L. punctum, a point] the point of the foil in fencing. punctual (pungk-tū-al)a. observan of nice points; punctual (pungk-tū-al)a. observan of nice points; time of an appointment; prompt; at the appointed time. punctuality (pungk-tū-al-i-i)a. quality or state to the exact time of an appointment. punctually (pungk-tū-al-i) adv. in a punctual manner.

punctuate (pungk-tū-āt) v.t. to separate into sentences, clauses, etc., by points; to emphasize in some significant manner.

punctuation (pungk-tū-ā-shun) n. the act, or art, of punctuating; composition. punctuative (pungk-tū-a-tiv) n. pertaining, or relating, to punctuation.

punctum (pungk'tum) n. [L.] a point.

puncturation (pungk-tū-rā-shun) n. the act of puncturing; incision in the skin.

puncture (pungk-tūr) n. [L. punctura, fr. punger, pp. punctus, prick] act of perforating with a pointed instrument; a small hole made by ating with a pointed instrument; a small hole made by a point;—v.t. to pierce with a small, pointed instrument. pundit (pun'dit) n. [Hina. pandit] a learned pundit (pun'dit) n. [Hina. pandit] a learned language, literature, and laws; a philosopher; a savant. pungency (pun'jen-si) n. character, or quality, pungent (pun'jen) a. sharply affecting the tastepoint pungent pricking; piercing; acrid; biting; stimulating; sharply painful; keen; acrimonious. pungently (pun'jent-li) adv. in a pungent pungently alle pungently adv. in a pungent pungently alle pungently adv. in a pungent pungently alle pungently adv. in a pungently pungently alle pungently adv. in a pungently pungently alle pungently alle pungently alle pungently alle pungently advently alle pungently and alle pungently alle pungently alle pungently alle pungently and alle pungently a

language of the Carthaginians. Punic apple, the pomegranate. Punic faith, treachery.

puniceous (pū-nish-us) a. purple; crimson; or a pomegranate colour.

puniness (pū'ni-nes) n. condition of being puny.

punish (pun'ish) v.t. [L. punire, fr. poena, penalty] to afflict with pain, loss, or calamity, for a crime or fault: to chastise; to visit with bodily pain; to pound or pommel.

punishable (pun'ish-a-ld) \(\alpha\). liable to punishment, worthy of punishment.

punisher (pun'ish-er) \(n\). one that inflicts punishment.

punishment (pun'ish-ment) n. act of punishing; sufferings inflicted for a crime or fault. Capital punishment, death.

punitive (pa-ni-tiv) a. pertaining to, involving, awarding, or inflicting, punishment.
punitory (pū-ni-tu-ri) a. implying punishment; punitive.

Punjabee, Punjabi (pun-jā/bē) n. an inhabitant of the Puniab.

punk (pungk) n. [spunk] fungus, or some decayed wood, used as tinder: a prostitute. punka, punkah (pung ka) n. [Hind.] in India, a feather fan, esp. a punnet (pun'est) n. a small, broad, shallow basket, punning (pun'est) n. a small, broad, shallow basket, for displaying fruit or flowers.

punning (pun'ing) n. practice of making puns; playing on words.

punster (pun'ster) n. one that puns, or is skilled in punning.

punt (punt) n. [A.S. fr. L. ponto, a punt] a flatbottomed boat; a kick of a football, when
dropped from the hands, before it touches the ground;
v.t. to propel, as a punt, by pushing with a pole against
the bottom of the water; to give a punt to.

punt (punt) n. [F. fr. L. punctum, point] a point in a
game of basset; -v.t. to play at basset.

punt, puntee (punt, pun'tē) n. a pontil.

punter (punter) n. one that fishes or shoots in a punt; one that punts a boat; one that marks the points in basset; a marker.

punto (pun'tō) n. [It. fr. L. punctum, point] a dot or point in music; a thrust or pass in fencing. puny (pū'nì) a. [O.F. fr. L. post natus, born after] small and feeble; inferior; petty.

pup (pūp) v.i. [puppy] to bring forth whelps or puppies;—n. a puppy; a young seal.

pupa (pū'pa) n.; pl. pupæ (pū'pe) [L.] the third state in the metamorphosis of an insect; a chrysalis. pupil (pū'pii) n. [I. pupilus, pupilla, dim. of pupus, boy, and pupa, girl] a youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor; one under puberty; minor; the small opening in the centre of the iris through which rays of light pass to the retina. Pupilteacher, one in apprenticeship as a teacher.

teacher, one in apprenticeship as a teacher. pupilage, pupillage (pu pill-ij) n. the pupil; wardship; minority; nonage.

pupilarity, pupillarity (pū-pi-lar-i-ti) n. age of puberty. pupillary, pupillary (pū-pi-lar-i) a. per-pupillary, pupillary (pū-pi-la-ri) a. per-pupillary (pū-pi-pi-pi-pi-pi-pi) of the eye. Pupipara (pū-pi-pi-pi-pi-pi) n.pl. [L. pupa and parere. Pupipara bring forth] an order of insects in which the large because nurse within the person secure nurse n

which the larvæ become pupæ within the parent.

pupiparous (pū-piy-a-rus) a. pertaining to the pupiparous (pū-piy-a-rus) a. pertaining to the pupipara; bringing forth pupæ.

pupivorous (pū-piy-u-rus) a. [L. vorare, devour] living on the pupe of other insects.

puppet (pup-et) n. [O.F. poupette, fr. L. pupa, doll, girl] a figure moved by a wire in a mock drama; one managed by the will of another.

Puppet-player, one that manages the motions of a puppet. Puppet-show, a mock drama performed with puppets moved by wire. Puppet-valve, a disc attached to a stem, with vertical displacement.

puppetry (pup'et-ri) n. ostentation; affectation. puppy (pupi) n. [F. poupée, doll, fr. L. pupa] a from insignificance and conceit; a dandy; -v.i. to pup or whelp. Puppy-headed, silly; stupid.

puppyism (pup-i-izm) n. extreme affectation or conceit.

Purana (póó-rá-na) n. [Skr.] a class of sacred Sanskrit literature.

DUTANIC (pôò-ran'ik) a. pertaining to the Puranas.

purbeck-stone (purbek-stön) n. a limestone from the Isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire.

purblind (purblind) a. [pure and blind] nearpurblind (sighted, or dim-sighted; seeing obscurely,
purblindness (purblindnes) a. near-sightedness; dimness of vision.
purchasable (purchasad) a. capable of
being purchased.
purchase (purchas) n.t. [O.F. purchacer, fr. I.
pro, for, and capere, to seize, seek
eagerly] to obtain by paying money or its equivalent; to
hur: to obtain by any or expense of labour, time.

eagerly] to obtain by paying money or its equivalent; to buy; to obtain by any outlay or expense of labour, time, sacrifice, etc.; to gain a mechanical advantage; to raise or lift, as the anchor;—v.i. to draw in the cable;—n. acquisition of title to, or property in, anything for a price or equivalent; a thing bought; an acquisition; any mechanical advantage, power, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies.

purchaser (purchaser) n. one that purchases anything; a buyer.

purdah (purcha) n. [Hind.] a curtain; a curtain from sight of men or strangers; a mark of caste.

pure (pūr) a. [F. pur, fr. L. purus] separate from all extraneous matter; free from mixture; clear; not muddy; genuine; real; free from mixture; clear; modest: chaste; absolute; out and out; sheer; free from errors or improprieties; unmixed; not embracing other topics; unadulterated.

puree (pc-rii') n. [F.] a soup made by boiling some article, as beans, etc., and rubbing it through

purely (pūr-li) adv. in a pure manner; innocently; absolutely; quite.
pureness (pūr-nes) n. the state or quality of being pure; purity.

purfle (pur'fl) v.t. [O.F. pourfiler, fr. L. pro, before, and filum, thread] to embroider; to decorate

purfline and filum, thread] to embroider; to decorate richly;—n. a trimming for women's gowns; a border of embroidered work,
purfling (pur'fling) n. an ornamental border on edges of stringed instruments.
purgation (pur-ga'shun) n. act of cleansing or purifying; the act of cleansing from the imputation of guilt; act of purging the lowels.
purgative (pur-ga-tiv) a. having the power of purging; cathartic;—n. a purgative medicine: a cathartic. medicine; a cathartic.

purgatorial (purga-tō'ri-al) a. pertaining to purgatory.

purgatorian (pur-ga-to-ri-qi) a. pertaining to purgatorian (pur-ga-to-ri-qi) a. purgatorial;—
purgatory (pur-ga-to-ri-qi) a. purgatorial;—
purgatory (pur-ga-to-ri-qi) a. purgatorial;—
purgatory (pur-ga-tu-ri)a. tending to cleanse; expiatory;—n. among Roman Catholics, a place or state believed to exist after death, in which the souls of persons are purified by expiation of such offences committed in this life as do not merit eternal damnation; state or period of trial, suffering, and misery.

Purge (puri) v.t. (L. purpare) to cleanse, clear, or cathartic medicine; to clear from guilt, moral deflement, accusation, or the charge of a crime, etc.; to clarify; to defecate, as liquids;—v.t. to become pure, as by clarification; to have preternatural evacuations from the intestines;—n. a medicine that evacuates the intestines; cathartic.

purger (pur-jer) n. one that, or that which, purges or cleanses.

purging (pur-jing) n. excessive evacuation of the

purging (pur-jing) n. excessive evacuation of the purification (pūr-i-fi-kū'shun) n. act or operation of cleansing, or of removing foreign substances; act or operation of cleansing ceremonially; a cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin.

pollution of sin.

purificator (pū'-ri-fi-kā-tur) n. a cloth used in R.C. churches during the ablutions.

purifier (pū'-ri-fi-er) n. one that, or that which purifies: a refiner.

puriform (pū'-ri-form) a. [L. pus, puris, pus] like pus.

purify (pū'-ri-fi) v.t. [L. purus, pure, and facere, make] to make pure or clear; to free from guilt, moral, ceremonial, or legal defilement; to free from improprieties or barbarisms, as language:—r.t. to grow.

improprieties or barbarisms, as language;—r.i. to grow,

or become, pure or clear.

Purim (pū'rim) n. [H. pūr, a lot] among the Jews, the feast of lots.

purism (pūr-izm) n. the quality of being pure or nice, esp. in the choice of language.

purist (pūr-ist) n. an advocate or critic of extreme purity and nicety in literary language and style; a stickler for purity in any sense.

puristic (pū-ristik) n. pertaining to purism.

Puritan (pū-ri-tan) n. a Protestant reformer in the times of Elizabeth and the Stuarts who

times of Elizabeth and the Stuarts, who advocated a rigid simplicity in the church service; one strict and severe in moral duty, religious faith and practice; in a bad seuse, a canting hypocrite;— a. pertaining to the Puritans.

puritanic, puritanical (pū-ri-tan-ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to the Puritans, or their doctrines and practice: precise in observance of religious requirements; over-scrupulous.

puritanically (pū-ri-tan-i-kal-i) adv. in a puritanical manner.

puritanism (pu-ri-tan-izm) n. the doctrines or purity (pu-ri-ti) n. [L. puritus, fr. purus, purel condition or quality of being pure.

purl (purl) n. [purfle] an embroidered and puckered border; a plait or fold; a spiral of wire used in lace-making; inversion of the stitches in knitting;—
[Sw.] a gentle murmur, as of a brook;—[purr] a ripple or eddy;—[pearl] malt liquor medicated or spiced (named from the bubbles on its surface):—2.t. to decorate with or edgy;—pears) man induor membranes of spaces that the from the bubbles on its surface);—v.t. to decorate with fringe or embroidery; to invert; to seam;—v.t. to ripple; to make a murmuring sound, as running water.



purlieus (purlūz) n.pl. [orig. pourallee, O.F. pur, for, and alee, a going; form changed through confusion with F. lieu, a place] environs; neighbourhood.

purlin, purline (purlin) n. [F. par, through, lying across the rafters to support them underneath.

purloin (purloin') v.t. [O.F. purloignier] to steal;

purloiner (purloi-ner) n. one that purloins; a

purple (purpl) a. [G. porphura, the purple-fish] of a colour composed of red and blue; imperial; regal;—n. a purple colour; a purple robe or dress; a token of imperial authority; imperial dignity; the dignity of cardinal;—pl. spots of a livid colour on the skin; a disease of wheat; a purple-flowered orchid;—v.t. to make purple;—v.t. to become purple.

purplish (pur-plish) a. tinged with a purple hue.

purport (pur-port) n. [A.F. fr. L. pro, for, and purport porture, carry] meaning; import;—curry] meaning; import;—Durpose (pur-pus) n. [O.F.] object in view; end or aim; design; intention; effect; consequence; subject at issue; purport;—v.t. to determine on; to intend;—v.t. to design; to intend; to mean. Of purpose, on purpose, purposely. Purpose-like, with a definite object in view; apparently fit for a purpose. purposely [pur-pus-fool) a. having a definite operation of purpose.

purposefully (pur-pus-fool-i) adv. with design.

purposeless (pur-pus-les) a. having no effect;

purposely (pur'pus-li) adv. by purpose or design; purposely (pur'pus-li) adv. by purpose or design; purpresture (pur-pres'tūr) n. [O.F.] an encroachment on public property. purprise (pur-priz') n. [F. fr. l. pro, for, and prendere, pp. prensus, seize] a close, or inclosure; precincts of a manor.

Purpura (pur'pū-ra) n. [G. porphura, the purplefish] the purples; a genus of gastropods which yield a purplish fluid (inence the name).

purpurate (pur-pū-rāt) a. purple in colour ;—n. a salt of purpuric acid.

purpureal (pur-pū'rē-al) a. purple.

purpuric (pur-pū'rik) a. purple; yielding a purple colour; denoting an acid formed by the action of nitric on uric acid; characteristic of, or pertaining to, the purples.

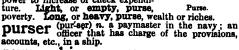
purpurin (pur'pū-rin) n. a colouring matter found in madder.

pur (pur) n. [Imit.] the low, murmuring, continued sound of a cat; -v.t. to signify or express by purring; -v.i. to utter alow, murmuring, continued sound.

purree (pur'e) n. [Hind. peori, yellow] a yellow pigment; Indian yellow.

DUTTE1C (pu-rē'-ik) a. obtained from purree.

purse (purs) n. [O.F. borse, fr. G. bursa, hide, skin] bag to carry money in; money; resources; a treasury; a sum of money offered treasury; a sum of money offered as a prize, or collected as a present; a certain sum in Turkey;—v.t. to put in a purse; to contract into folds or wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse. Purse-net, a net the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse. Purse-pride, a feeling of elation or arrogance, on the ground of having wealth or riches. Purse-proud, proud of wealth; elated with riches. Purse-strings, command of the purse; power to increase or check expenditure. Light, or empty, purse, poverty. Long, or heavy, purse,



DUTSETShip (pur-ser-ship) n. office of a purser.

pursiness (pur-si-nes) n. state of being pursy; shortness of breath. purslane, purslain (purs 1 lan) n. [L. an annual plant with fleshy, succulent leaves (used as a

pot-herb in salads, etc.).

pot-herb in salads, etc.).

pursuable (pur-sū-a-bl) a. capable of being, or fit to be, pursued or prosecuted.

pursuance (pur-sū-ans) n. act of pursuing or prosecuting; process; consequence, or pursuant (pur-sū-ant) a. done in consequence, or prosecution, of anything:—adv. pursu-

antly; according

pursuantly (pur-sū'ant-i) adv. agreeably; conpursuantly (pur-sū'ant-i) adv. agreeably; conpursue (pur-sū') v.t. (O.F. porsuir, fr. L. pro,
view to overtake; to chase; to seek; to use measures to
obtain; to prosecute; to be engaged in; to continue;—
v.t. to go on; to proceed; to institute a suit at law.
pursuer (pur-sū'er) n. one that pursues or follows
in haste; [Scots Law|a plaintiff.
pursuit (pur-sū') n. act of following with haste;
continued exertion or effort; a business or occupation.
pursuivant (pur'swi-vant) n. a state messenger;
an attendant on the heralds.
pursy (pur'si) a. [O.F. pourei); fr. L. pulsare, push]
pursuivant, and thick; short-breathed.
purtenance (pur'te-nans) n. [appurtenance]
to, esp. the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal.
Durulence, pursulency (pū'-rū-lens, -len-

purulence, purulency (pū'rū-lens, -len-

of pus or matter; suppuration; pus.

purulent (pū-rū-lent) a. [pus] consisting of, or purulent (prevaining to, pus or matter.

purvey (pur-vā') v.t. [L. providere, to provide] to purvey (pur-vā') v.t. [L. providere, to provide] to purvey (pur-va') v.t. [L. providere, to provide] to provide to provide to provide to provide to provide to provide to provide. v.i. to purchase or procure provisions; to provide; to

cater. purveyance (pur-va'ans) n. act of purveying; procurement; that which is provided; the old royal prerogative of obtaining necessaries on specially favourable terms, and enforcing personai service.

purveyor (pur-vā/ur) n. one whose business is to make provision for the table; a caterer;

make provision for the table; a caterer; a procurer; a primp.

purview (purvū) n. [O.F.] a stipulation or condition; body of a statute; scope or limits.

pus (pus) n. [L.] the yellowish-white liquid produced by suppuration.

Puseyism (pū'zi-izm) n. the doctrines, Romanizing in their tendency, advanced by Dr. Pusey and other Oxford divines in 1830-47.

Dr. Pusey and other Oxford divines in 1830-47.

Puseyite (puzito n. one that holds the principles of Puseyism.

push (poosh) v.t. [O.F. pousser, fr. L. pellere, pp. pulsus, drive] to press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure: to strike with the horns; to butt; to press or urge forward; to prosecute energetically; to embarrass by arguments;—v.i. to make a thrust or effort; to advance persistently;—n. a thrust; any pressure, impulse, or force applied; an assault or attack; emergency; exigency; extremity; unflagging energy.

pusher (poosh-ing) n. one that, or that which, pusher (poosh-ing) n. pressing forward in busi-

pushing (posh-ing) a pressing forward in business; enterprising; energetic; forward. pushingly (posh-ing-li) adv. in a vigorous, enterprising manner.

pushtu, pushtoo (push-too) n. [Afghan] the language of the Afghans pusillanimity (pū-si-la-nim-i-ti) n. quality of being pusillanimous. pusillanimous (pū-si-la-nim-i-ti) n. quality of being pusillanimous. pusillanimous (pū-si-lan-i-nus) a. [L. pusillus, very little, and animus, spirit] destitute of manly courage or firmness of mind; dictated by, or evincing, weakness of mind or want of courage; cowardly; timid; feeble. pusillanimously (pū-si-lan-i-nus-li) adv. in a pusillanimous manner. puss (poos) n. [Imit., from noise made by cat in spitting] a cat; a hare; a child; a young woman.

pusstail (poos'tāl) n. the foxtail grass.

DUSSY (poos-i) n. a dim. of puss.

pustular (pus-tū-lar) a. arising from, or characteristic of, pustules; pustulate.
pustulate (pus-tū-lāt) v.i. to form pustules;—a.

having protuberances like pustules.

pustulate (pustul-iat) v.t. to form pustules;—a. having protuberances like pustules.

pustule (pustul) n. [L. pustula, a pimple] an elevation of the cuticle containing pus.

pustulous (pustul-ius) a. full of, or covered with, pustules.

put (poot) v.t. [A.S. potian, to push] to move in any direction; to thrust; to push; to place; to set; to apply; to set in action; to oblige; to require; to urge; to incite; to propose, as a question; to advance; to offer; to express in words; to translate;—(put) to cast or throw; to strike a golf ball into a hole;—v.i. to place; to turn. Put-off, a shift for evasion or delay; an excuse. To put about, to change the course of; to embarrass. To put by, to lay aside; to divert. To put forth, to extend; to publish; to exert. To put in, to introduce: to present. To put off, to delay; to defer; to take off; to strip. To put on, to invest with; to assume; to impose. To put out, to extinguish; to extend; to shoot forth; to expel; to dismiss; to publish; to invest. To put to, to add; to unite: to expose to. To put up, to pack; to hoard. To put up with, to overlook; to suffer.

put (poot) n. a thrust; a game at cards;—(put) a cast or throw; a shoot careful stroke at colf—[W. acat]

put (poet) n. a thrust; a game at cards;—(put) a cast put (prot) n. a thrust; a game at cards;—(put) a cast or throw; a short, careful stroke at golf;—[W. pwt] a rustic; a clown;—[O.F.] a whore.

putage (pū-ti) n. [O.F. fr. pute, prostitute] fornication on the part of a woman.

putanism (pū-ti-nīm) n. habitual lewdness in a female.

putative (pū-ti-tiv) a. (L. fr. putare, pp. putatus, suppose) commonly thought; supposed. putchuk, putchock (puch-uk) n. [Malay] the costus-root, a

fragrant root used in incense.

puteal (pute-al) n. [L. fr. puteus, well] an enclosure surrounding the opening of a well.

puteli (poot, pute-li) n. [E. Ind.] a broad, flat-bottomed boat used on the Ganges.

putlog (putlog) n. a short piece of timber to support the floor of a scaffold.

putredinous (pū-t-ed-i-nus) n. [L. puter, putris, rotten] proceeding from, or partaking of, putrefaction; stinking.

putrefaction (pū-tre-fak-shun) n. act or process of putrefactive (pū-tre-fak-shun) n. act or process of putrefactive (pū-tre-fak-shun) n. putrefaction.

putrefy (pū-tre-fi) v.t. [L. putris, rotten, and faction putrefy (pū-tre-fi) v.t. [L. putris, rotten, and faction putrefy (pū-tre-fi) v.t. [L. putris, rotten, and faction putrefy facere, make] to render putrid; to cause to rot; to corrupt or foul; to make morbid, carious, or gangrenous;—v.t. to become putrid; to decay offensively.

putrescence (pū-tres-ens) n. liability to become rottenness; decay.

rotteness; decay.

putrescent (pū-tres'ent) a. becoming putrid; perputrescible (pū-tres'-i-bl) a. tending to become putred (pū-tres'-i-bl) a. tending to become putrid (pū-trid) a. [L. putridus, stinking] tending indicating, or proceeding from, putrefaction.

putridity (pū-trid-i-ti) n. putridness; any putrid substance.

putridness (pū-trid-nes) n. state of being putrid;

putridness (pū-trid-nes) n. state of being putrid;

Dutrification (pū-tri-fi-kā'shun) n. putrefaction.

putt (put) v.i. [put] to attempt to hole a ball at golf;

n. the stroke made in putting.

putter (poot-er) n. one that puts or sets;—(put-er)
a club used in golf. Putter on, one that
incites or instigates.

Dutter (put'er) v.i. [potter] to potter.

Puttier (put-i-er) n. one that putties.

puttock (put'uk) n. [M.E.] a species of kite; the common buzzard.

putty (puri) n. [F. potte] a kind of paste, or cement, of whiting and linseed oil; a powder of calcined tin for polishing; v.t. to cement or fill up with putty.

puy (pwe) n. [F.] one of the small volcanic cones of Auvergne.

puzzle (puzl) v.t. [oppose] to involve in perplexity; puzzle (puzl) v.t. [oppose] to involve in perplexity; to make intricate; to entangle; -v.t. to be bewildered; to be awkward; -n. something that perplexes; a mechanical toy, or geometric figure, to try a child's ingenuity; a riddle; enigma: bewilderment; perplexity. puzzler (puzzler) n. one that, or that which, puzzles or perplexes.

puzzling (puz'ling) a. embarrassing; perplexing. puzzlingly (puz'ling-li) adv. in a puzzling manner.

puzzolana, puzzolite (puz-u-la-na, puz-u-puzzolana.

pyæmia, pyæmic See pyemia, pyemic.

pycnite (pik-nīt) n. [G. puknos, thick] a variety of topaz from Saxony and Bohemia.

pycnodont (pik-nu-dont) n. [G. odous, odontos, tooth] a fossil ganoid fish.

pycnometer (pik-nom-e-ter) n. [G. puknos, thick] and metron, measure] an instrument to ascertain the specific gravity of a body.

pycnostyle (pik-nu-stil) a. denoting a short specific space between the columns of a building

of a building.

pyemia (pi-ē'mi-a) n. [G. puon, pus, and haima, blood] a disease caused by the absorption of pus or fetid matter.

pyemic (pi-emik) a. pertaining to, characteristic of, or affected with, pyemia.

pyengadu (pi-emiga-doo) n. [E. Ind.] a kind of acacia tree.

pygarg (piˈgarg) n. [G. pugē, rump, and argos, white the white-tailed eagle; the osprey. pygmean (pig-mē-an) a. pertaining to a pygmy; dwarfish.

pygmy, pigmy (pig mi) n. [G. pugmē, of a fabled nation of dwarfs, said to have been devoured by cranes; a dwarf; any very small thing;—a. very small or little.

pylon (pī'lon) n. [G. pulē, gate] an ornamental gateway, as to an Egyptian temple; a mark set up to guide aeroplanes during a flight over a stated course.

pylorus (pī-lō'rus) n. [G. pulē, gate, and ouros, guardian] the orifice of the stomach through which the food passes on to the intestines.

pyoid (pī-oīd) a. [G. puon, pus, and eidos, form] characteristic of, or like, pus.

pyoscope (pī-u-skōp)n. [G. puon, fat, and skopein, an ount of fat in milk.

amount of fat in milk.

pyracanth (pir-a-kanth) n. [G. pur, fire, and akanthos, thorn] the evergreen thorn

of the south of Europe.

pyrallolite (pi-rallolit) n. [G. pur, fire, allos, other, and lithos, stone] an altered variety of pyroxene from Finland. pyramid (pir-a-mid) n. [G. puramis, puramidos]

body on a plane base, and with plane sides, terminating in a point; an edifice thus shaped, esp. an Egyptian pyramid;—pl. a game played on a billiard-table.

pyramidal (pi ram) i-dal) a. relating to, or having the form of, a pyramid.



A section of the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh, Egypt

pyraiiiidally (pi-ram'i-dal-i) adv. in the form of a pyramid.

"a, passage-ways: 5, queen's chamber; d, five amall chambers to relieve pressure; e, one of two ventitations; f, a subterranean room.

pyramidic, pyramidical (pir-a-mid' ik, -i-kai) a. pyramidal.

pyramidist (pir'a-mid-ist) n. one versed in the features and history of pyramidis.

pyrargyrite (pi-rar-ji-rīt) n. [G. pur, fire, and arguros, silver] a sulphide of silver and antimony.

Pyre (pīr) n. [G. pur, puros, fire] a funeral pile.

pyrene (pī-rēn) n. [G. purēn] a putamen, the hard bony stone of some fruits.

pyrene (pī-rēn) n. [G. pur, fire] a hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar.

pyreneite (pir-e-ne³ty) n. [Pyrenees, where found]
pyretic (pir-et-ik) a. [G. puretos, fever, fr. pur, fire]
feverish; -n. a medicine for fever,
pyretology (pir-e-tol-i-ji) n. [G. logos, discourse]
the doctrine of fevers.

pyrexia (pī-rek-si-a) n. fever.

pyrexial, pyrexic, pyrexical (pīrek') si-al, sik, si-kal) a. of, or pertaining to, fever. pyrheliometer (per-hē-li-om-e-ter) n. [O. pur, fire, hēlios, sun, and metron, incasure] an instrument to determine the intensity of

pyridine (piri-din) n. a liquid of pungent smell, obtained from coal-tar (used for asthma).

pyriform (piri-form) a. [L. pirum, pear]
pear-shaped.

pyrites (pi-ritex) n. (G. puritës, flint, a mineral that strikes fire, fr. pur. puros, fire) sulphur combined with iron, copper, cobalt, nickel, etc. pyritic, pyritical (pi-ritek, i-kgl) n. pertaining to pyrites; consisting

of, or resembling, pyrites.

pyritiferous (pir-i-tif-e-rus) n. [L. ferre, to bear] yielding pyrites.

DVTILIZE (pir-i-tīz) v.t. to convert into pyrites.

pyritous (pir-i-tus) a. consisting of pyrites.

pyrochlore (pi'ru-klor) n. [G. chiōros, yellowish-calcium (named from the colour it assumes under the blow-pipe).

pyrochroite (pī-rok'rō-īt) n. [G. chroa, colour] a mineral resembling brucite.

pyro-electric (pi² rō-ē-lek² trik) a. thermo-pyro-electricity (pi² rō-ē-lek - tris² i-ti) n. change of temperature.

pyrogen (pi-ru-jen) n. matter the absorption of which causes fever; the electric fluid.

pyrogenic (pi-ru-jen'-ik) a. causing fever.

pyrogenic (pi-ru-jen-ik) a. causing fever.

pyrogenous (pi-roj-e-nus) a. [G. gignesthai, heat; produced by the action of heat; igneous.

pyrognostic (pi-roj-nos-tik) a. [G. pur, fire, and pnostikos, knowing denoting the qualities of a mineral observed by the blow-pipe.

Lyrolatry (pi-rol-a-tri) n. [G. latreia, worship] fire-worship.

pyroleter (pi-rol-e-ter) n. [G. pur, fire, and oleter, destroyer] a fire-extinguishing apparatus discharging carbonic acid.

pyroligneous (pi-ru-lig-ne-us) a. [I. lignum, tion of wood, as an impure acetic acid.

pyrolignite (pi-ru-lig-nit) n. a salt of pyrolignite (pi-ru-lig-nit) n. a salt of pyrolignite (pi-ru-lig-nit) n. [G. lithos, stone] cyanuric.

pyrologist (pi-rol-6-ji) n. the natural history of heat, latent and sensible.

pyrolusite (pi-ru-lig-sit) n. [G. lousis, washing, fr. lousis, wash a gray ore of manganese.

pyromania (pi-ru-man-si) n. [G. manteia, pyromania (pi-ru-man-si) n. insanity characterized by strong passion to set things on fire.

things on fire.

pyrometer (pī-rom'e-ter) n. [G. metron, measure] an instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer: an instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat.

pyrometric, pyrometrical [pī-ru-met/rik, -ri-kal]

pyrometric, pyrometrical rik, -ri-kal)

a. pertaining to the pyrometer, or pyrometry,

pyrometry (pi-rom-e-tri) n. act, art, or science,

of measuring expansion by heat.

pyromorphite (pi-ru-mor-fit) n. [(d. morphē,

form, so named from the form

it assumes when cooling a chlorophosphate of lead.

pyromorphous (pi-ru-mor-fits) a. crystallizing

pyronaphtha (pi-ru-maf-tha) n. an illumina
distillation of Baku petroleum in Russia.

[(n-rom) n. [(d. mar. fire, and one form the

distillation of Baku petroleum in Russia.

pyrope (pi-rōp)n. [Ci. pur, fire, and ōps, ōpos, the eye] a dark-red garnet.

pyrophane (pi-ru-fān)n. [G. phainein, to show] a pyrophanous opal.

pyrophanous (pi-rof-a-nus) a. rendered transparent by heat.

pyrophorous (pi-rof-a-rus) a. pertaining to, or like, pyrophorous.

pyrophorous (pi-rof-a-rus) n. [G. pur, fire, and pherein, to hear] a substance that takes fire on exposure to air.

pyrosclerite (pi-rō-sklē-rīt) n. [G. sklēros, hard] chlorites, found in Elba.

pyroscope (pi-ru-skōp) n. [G. skopein, to view] an instrument for ascertaining the intensity of radiant heat or cold.

pyrosis (pi-rō-sis) n. [G. fr. pur, puros, fire] a disorder of the stomach, with heart-burn and execution of waters fluid.

and eructation of watery fluid.

pyrosmalite (pi-ros-ma-lit) n. [G. osmē, smell, and lithos, stone] a Swedish mineral which exhales the odour of chlorin when heated.

pyrotechnic (pī-ru-tek-nik) a. pertaining to fireworks, or their manufacture. pyrotechnics (pī-ru-tek-niks) n. the art of making fireworks.

pyrotechnist (print-tek-nist) n. [(1, pnr., fire, and technic, art] one skilled in pyrotechny; one that makes fireworks.

pyrotechny (pī-rō-tek-ni) n. pyrotechnics.

pyrotic (pī-rot-īk) a. [G. purōtikos, fr. pur, fire] caustic: n. a caustic medicine. pyroxene (pī-rot-sēn) n. [G. pur, fire, and xcnos, guest] a mineral group including many varieties.

pyroxenic (pī-rok-sen'ik) a. pertaining to, or containing, pyroxene.

DVIOXVIE (pī-rok'sil) n. pyroxyline.

pyroxylic (pī-rok-sil'ik) a. [G. xulon, wood] produced by the distillation of wood. pyroxylin, pyroxyline (pi-rok-si-lin) n. [G. xulon, wood]

an explosive substance obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric and sulphuric acid; gun-cotton.

pyrrhic (pirik) n. [G. purrhichē, war-dance, so consisting of two short syllables; an aucient military dance to the accompaniment of the flute;—a. pertaining to, or containing, pyrrhics; of, or pertaining to, an ancient military dance.

Pyrrhichonic (piron'ik) a. of, or pertaining to

Pyrrhonic (piron'ik) a. of, or pertaining to, Pyrrho, or scepticism.

Pyrrhonism (piru-nizm) n. [Purrho, Greek philosopher, B.O. 360-270] scepticism; universal doubt.

Pyrrhonist (pir-u-nist) n. a sceptic.

Pythagorean (pi-thag-u-rē'an) n. a follower of Pythagoras, the founder of a school of philosophy;—a. of, or pertaining to, Pythagoras or his philosophy. Pythagorean system, the Copernican or solar system system, the Copernican or solar system. can, or solar, system.

Pythagorism (pi-thag-u-rizm) n. the doctrines of Pythagoras.

pythiad (pith'i-ad) n. the period intervening between one celebration of the Pythian ames and the next

paines and the next.

Pythian (pith'i-an) a. [G. Puthios] pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles at Delphi. Pythian games, one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece, celebrated every four years near Delphi, in honour of Apollo.

pythogenic (pi-thu-jen-ik) a. [G. puthein, rot, and gignesthai, become] produced by filth or fettid matter.

y filth or fetid matter.

by filth or fetid matter.

Python (pī'thon) n. [G.] a genus of large snakes that kill their prey by crushing it in their folds; a rock-snake; a soothsaying spirit.

Pythoness (pī'thu-nes) n. the priestess at Delphi, in Greece; a witch.

pythonic (pī-thu-niz) n. pertaining to, or like, a pythonism (pi-thu-niz) n. the art of predicting events by divination.

pyx (piks) n. [G. pazis, box, csp. of box-wood] the box in which the host is kept; a box or chest in which coins are put for trial and assay at the mint;—n.t.

which coins are put for trial and assay at the mint :-v.t.to test by assay.

pyxidium (pik-sid-i-um) n. [G. dim. of puxis, of a box, as in the pursiane.

pyxis (pik'sis) n. a pyx; a pyxidium; a tortoise having the anterior part of its sternum moving and shutting like the lid of a box.

the seventeenth letter and thirteenth consonant Q, q, of the English alphabet, is always followed by u, the two letters together being pronounced like kw, as

quack.

quab (kwob) n. [Ger. quappe] a flat, soft fish; the eel-pout or burbot.

quack (kwak) n.i. [Imit.] to cry like the common domestic duck; to boast; to act as a quack;—n. the cry of the domestic duck; a boastful pretender to medical skill; a mountebank; a charlatan; a partining to anacker; used by quacks.

quackery (kwak'e:ri) n. the practice of a quack; empiricism.

quackish (kwak'e:ri) n. the practice of a quack; empiricism.

quackish (kwak'e:ri) n. the practice of a quack; hoastful; chickish.

quackism (kwak'e:zm) n. the practice of quackery; the system, or art, of an empiric or charlata.

empiric or charlatan. quacksalver (kwak'sal-ver) n. [D.] a quack doctor; a charlatan; an empirical

practitioner in physic.

quad (quod) n. [quadrat| a quadrat;—r.t. to fill

quad with quadrats | Print.].

quad, quod (kwod) n. [quadrangle] a quadrangle; a prison;—v.t. to put in

quadra (kwod'ra) n. [L. quadrus, square] a square border or frame round a bas-relief, panel, etc.; a band or fillet of the Ionie base; the plinth, or lower member, of a podium or continued pedestal.

quadragene (kwod'-ra-jen) n. in the R.C. church, an indulgence of forty

days.

days.

quadragesima (kwod-ru-jes'i-ma) n. [L. quadragesimus, fortieth] the forty days of fast preceding Easter; Lent.

quadragesimal (kwod-rajesi-mai) a. belonging to, or used in, Lent.

quadrangle (kwod-rang-gl)

n. [L. quadrangu-lum] a plane figure having four angles, and consequently four sides; a square or court surrounded by buildings.

quadrangular (kwod-rang-gū-lar) a. having four angles and four sides.

quadrant (kwod-rant) n. [L. quadrans, a fourth fourth of the area of a circle; an instrument for taking the altitude of the heavenly bodies (constructed in the form of a quadrant, with two straight limbs and one

arched limb, to which is appended a graduated scale of 90°, or, in Hadley's reflecting quadrant, 45°); in gunnery, an instrument of similar construction, with a plummet line to mark the degrees (used in pointing guns or mortars to any required elevation). Quadrant of altitude, a thin, flexible piece of brass, graduated to a scale of 90° (used to measure distances, etc., on an artificial globe).

quadrantal (kwod-ran'tal) a. pertaining to a quadrant (kwod-ran'tal) n. a piece of type-metal cast lower than the letters, and used to fill up the spaces between words or sentences, so as to leave when the proper when printed where it is placed. blank on the paper, when printed, where it is placed

quadrate (kwod-rat) a. [L. quadratus, squared, pp. of quadrate, to square] having four equal sides, and four right angles: square; divisible by four; even; equal; exact; suited; applicable; correspondent;—n. a square;—v.i. to square; to agree; to suit; to correspond.

quadratic (kwod-ratik) a. of, pertaining to, quadratic or resembling, a square; square. Quadratic equation, an equation in which the highest

power of the unknown quantity is a square.

quadratics (kwod-rat-iks) n. that part of algebra dealing with quadratic equations.

quadratrix (kwod-rat-irks) n. a curve for finding the sides of a square

equal to the area contained by a given curve.

quadrature (kwod'-ri-tūr) n. the act of squaring,
or reducing to a square; the finding of a square having the same area as a given curvilinear figure, as a circle; the position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it 90°.

quadrel (kwod'rel) m. a square stone, brick, tile, or piece of turf.

quadrennial (kwod-ren4i-al) a. (L. fr. quattuor, four, and annus, year] comprising four years; occurring once in four years.

quadrennially (kwod-ren-j-at-) adv. once in quadrennially (kwod-ren-j-at-) adv. once in quadrennium (kwod-ren-j-um) n. a period of quadribasic (kwod-ri-lai-sik) a. (L. quattuor, four, and E. busic applied to an acid that has four displaceable atoms of hydrogen.

acid that has four displaceable atoms of hydrogen.

quadricentennial (kwod-ri-sen-ten'i-al) a.

E. centennial] consisting of, or pertaining to, a period of four hundred years;—n. the commemoration of an event that happened four hundred years before.

quadricorn (kwod'-ri-korn) a. [L. quattuor, four, and cornu, horn) having four horns or antennee;—n. an animal with four horns or antennee.

quadricycle (kwod'-ri-si-kl) n. [G. kuklos, circle] a four-wheeled machine, which is meant to be propelled by the feet of the rider.

quadridentate (kwod-ri-den'iat) a. [L. dens, dents, tooth] having four teeth.

quadridigitate (kwod-ri-dij'i-tāt) a. [L.]

quadriennium See quadrennium.

quadrifid (kwod-ri-fid) a. [L. quattuor, four, and fundere, split] cut into four parts.
quadrifoliate (kwod-ri-fo-li-at)a. [L. quattuor, four leaves attached laterally to a common stalk.
quadriform (kwod-ri-form) a. [L.] fourfold as regards form or arrangement.
quadrifurcate (kwod-ri-fur-kit) a. [L. furca, fork] having four forks.
quadriga (kwod-ri-ga) n. [L. quadrigae] an ancient two-wheeled chariot, drawn by four horses all abreast.

four horses all abreast.

quadrilateral (kwod-ri-lat'er-al) a. quadrus, lateris, a side] having four sides; -n. a plane figure having four sides; space within, and protected by,

quadriliteral (kwod-ri-lit-er-al) al) a. [I. litera,



Quadrangle,

quadrille (ka-dril', kwo-dril') n. [F. fr. L. quattuor, four] a game played by four persons with forty cards; a kind of dance made up of sets of dancers, four couples of dancers being in each set; also, the music played to such a dance. quadrillion (kwe-dril'yun) n. [L. quattuor, four, and E. miltion] in the English notation, the number produced by involving a million to the fourth power, or the number represented by a unit with 24 ciphers annexed; in the French notation, a unit with 15 ciphers annexed.

quadrilocular (kwod-ri-lok'ū-lar) a. [L. quattuor, four, and loculus, a cell] having four cells or compartments [Bot. and Zool.] quadrinomial (kwod-ri-no-mi-al) a. [L. quattuor, four, and fo. nome, a division] consisting of four terms;—n. an expression of four terms [Alg.].

quadripartite (kwod-ri-part-tit) a. [L. quattuor, divide] divided into four parts (a term used in botany, conchology,

and heraldry).

quadripartitely (kwod-ri-pār-tīt-li) adv. in quadripartitely (kwod-ri-pēr-tīt-li) a. having four wings.

quadrireme (kwod-ri-rēm) n. [L. quattuor, four, and remus, an oar] a galley

quadrireme (kwod-ri-ell) n. [L. quatrur, with four benches of oars.
quadrisection (kwod-ri-sek'shun) n. a cutting quadrisyllable (kwod-ri-sil'a-bl) n. [L. quatrur, four, and syllable, syllable] a word consisting of four syllables.
quadrivial (kwod-riv-i-a) n. [L. quatrur, four, and syllable, a word consisting of four syllables.
quadrivial (kwod-riv-i-um) n. in the Middle Ages, a course consisting of urithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy.
quadroon (kwod-rovi) n. [Sp. cuarteron, fr. L. quatrus, fourth] the offspring of a mulatto and a white; a person quarter-blooded.
quadroxide sisting of one atom of 2 metal with four of oxygen [Chem.].

quadrumane (kwod-roo-man) n. [L. quattuor, of our, and manus, a hand] an animal having four feet that correspond to the hands of a man, as a monkey.

quadrumanous (kwod-roo-ma-nus) a. having quadrumanous four hands; four-handed.
quadruped (kwod-roo-ped) a. [L. quattuor, four feet:—n. an animal having four feet (often restricted)

quadruple (kwod roo pl) a. [L. quadruplus] times the sum or number;—v.t. to multiply by four; to increase fourfold; -v.t. to be multiplied by four; to quadruplet (kwod roo ple) n. one of four born at a birth; a set of four things.

quadruplicate (kwod roo; pli-kāt) v.t. [L. quadruplicate, four, and plicare, to fold] to make fourfold; to quadruple;—a. fourfold;

quadruplication (kwod-roo-pli-kā/shun) n. quadrupling. (kwod-roo-pli) adv. to a fourfold amount or degree.

quæstor See questor.

quaff (kwaf) v.t. [G. kauka, a cup] to swallow in large draughts; to drink down; to drink copiously of; -v.i. to drink largely or luxuriously.

quaffer (kwaf-er) n. one that quaffs or drinks largely.

quag (kwag) n. [abbrev. of quagmire] a bog; a quagmire.

quagga (kwag'a) n. [S. African] an African quadruped of the horse family, closely

related to the zebra.

quaggy (kwag-i) a. of the nature of a quagmire; spongy; boggy.

quagmire (kwag-mir) n. [quake-mire] soft, wet the feet;—v.t. to sink or overwhelm, as in a quagmire.

quahaug (kwà-hog', kwà'-hog) n. [Amer. Ind.] an edible clain found on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

quaich, quaigh (kwah) n. [Gael. cuach] a small, shallow cup or drinking vessel, with two ears for handles (generally of wood,

but sometimes of silver).

Quail (kwāl) v.t. [A.S. owelan, to die, perish] to crush; to subdue;—v.i. to lose spirit; to shrink; to cower.

shrink; to cower.

Quail (kwāl) n. [Middle D. quacken, to quack] a lied to the partridge, but smaller, and esteemed excellent game.

Quail-call, quail-pipe, a pipe or call for alluring qualls into a net.

Quaint (kwānt) a. [L. cognitus, by ingenuity or art; subtle; artificially elegant; odd and antique; curious and fanciful; whimsical; singular.

Quaintly (kwānt-li) adv. in quaintmanner; ingeniously; artfully; affectedly; oddly.

affectedly; oddly.

quaintness (kwānt-nes) n. quality of being quaint; ingenuity; affected art.
quake (kwāk) v.i. [A.S. cvacian] to tremble; to shake with fear, cold, or emotion; to shake or tremble either from not being solid, as soft, wet land, or from violent convulsion of any kind; to vibrate; to tremble; to shudder; to quiver; n. a tremulous agitation; a shake; a trembling; a shudder.

quaker (kwä/ker) n. one that quakes; a dummy cannon; (Quaker) a member of the Society

of Friends.

Quakeress (kwā/kçr-es) n. a female Quaker.

Quakerish (kwā'ker-ish) a. like, or pertaining to, a Quaker.
Quakerism (kwā'ker-izm) n. the peculiar character, manners, dress, tenets,

or worship, of the Quakers.

Quaking (kwā²king) a. shaking; trembling (usually through fear). Quaking-bog, peat-bog in a growing state, and so saturated with water that a considerable extent of surface will quake or shake when pressed on by the foot or other body. Quakinggrass, a grass of the genus Briza, the spikelets of which are always in tremulous motion.

Quakingly (kwā²king-li) adv. with shaking of the limbs, or tremor of the nerves.

quakv (kwā/ki) a. shaky; quaking.

qualifiable (kwoli-fi-a-bl) a. capable of being qualified; abatable; modifiable. qualification (kwoli-fi-kū-shun) n. act of qualifying, or condition of being

qualified; any endowment or acquirement that fits a person for an office or employment, or enables him to sustain any character with success; act of limiting, or state of being limited or restricted—hence, abatement; modification; restriction.

qualificative (kwol'i-fi-kā-tiv) a. serving to qualify;—n. that which serves to

qualified (kwol-i-fid) a. fitted by accomplishments or endowments; modified; limited; competent; fit; adapted.
qualifiedly (kwol-i-fid-li) adv. in a qualified manner.

qualifiedness (kwoli-fid-nes) n. the state of manner qualifiedness being qualified.

qualifier (kwoli-fi-er) n. one that, or that which, qualifies.

qualify (kwoli-fi) v.t. (L. qualis, of what sort, and facere, to make) to adapt to a given standard; to furnish needful qualities to; to fit for active service or office; to prepare, by requisite training and acquisition of knowledge, skill, etc., for special or general duty; to make fit for entering a higher state by culture and discipline of the moral faculties; to make capable of exercising a privilege, as the franchise, etc.; to furnish with the legal title to; to limit; to modify by exceptions; to abate; to diminish; to regulate, as sounds; to reduce the strength of, as liquors;—v.i. to be, or become, qualified; to render one's self fit for a certain position.

qualitative (kwol'i-tā-tiv) a. relating to quality qualitative (halitative analysis, the act or process of ascertaining, by test or experiment, the qualities or properties of a compound substance, and determining thereby its constituent elements (Chem.).

qualitatively (kwol'i-tā-tiv-ii) adv. in a qualitatively (kwol'i-tā) n. [L. fr. qualits, of what sort] particular property inherent in a body or substance; the essential attribute which may be predicated of it; distinguishing feature or characteristic; nature or character of, in relation to right or wrong, as of an action; power of producing effects; special virtue, as of medicinal herbs; disposition; temper of mind; acquirement; accomplishment; comparative rank, ssp. superior rank; high birth or station; persons of high birth or rank; high birth or station; persons of high birth or rank; nobility collectively.

qualm (kwam) n. [A.S. cweam, death] a sudden esp. a sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a scruple of conscience.

scruple of conscience.

scruple of conscience.

qualmish (kwā'mish) a. sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea.

qualmishly (kwā'mish-li) adv. in a qualmish
manner.

qualmishness (kwā'mish-nes) n. the state of
being qualmish

quandary (kworda-ri) n. [fr. hypochondria] a
state of difficulty or perplexity.

quant (kwant) n. a pushing or jumping pole with a
flange at the end to prevent its sinking in mud.

quantic (kwortik) n. [L. quantus, how great] a
rational integral homogeneous function
of two or more variables. of two or more variables.

quantification (kwon-ti-fi-kā'shun) n. the act of quantifying. (kwon-ti-fi) v.t. to determine, or mark, the quantity of.

quantitative (kwon'ti-fi.tiv) a. relating to quantitative (kwon'ti-fa-tiv) a. relating to quantitative of the chemical process of determining the quantities, or proportion, of each element or ingredient in a compound substance.

quantitatively (kwon-ti-tā-tiv-li) adv. in a quantitative manner.

quantity (kwon-ti-ti) n. [L. fr. quantus, how much] the property of being measurable; amount; bulk; size; a certain part; a considerable amount; a large bulk, sum, or portion; the extent or attention of the considerable amount. extension of a general conception; (Gram.) the relative time occupied in pronouncing a syllable; [Mus.] the relative duration of a tone; [Math.] that which can be multiplied, divided, or measured.

quantum (kwon'tum) n. [L.] quantity; amount.

quantum (kwon'tum) n. [L.] quantity; amount. quaquaversal (kwā-kwa-versal) a. [L.] inform a central point; [Geol.] dipping so as to face all sides. quaquaversally (kwā-kwa-versal-i) adv. in quaquaversally (kwō-an-tē'na-bl)a. admitting of, or demanding, quarantine (kwor-an-tē'na-bl)a. admitting of, or demanding, quarantine (mora-n-tē) n. [O. F. fr. L. quadra-ginta, forty] the term (usually forty days) during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore; v.t. to put under quarantine.

quar1 (kworl) n. [quarrel, an arrow] a segment-shaped fire-brick;—[Ger.] a jellyfish.

quarrel (kworl) n. [L. quarrela, fr. queri, to or brawl; a breach of friendship or concord; a dispute; ground or cause of dispute; v.t. to dispute violently; to wrangle; to fall out; to find fault; to cavil. To pick a quarrel, to provoke a dispute.

quarrel (kworle) n. [L. quadrus, square] an arrow with a square head; a diamond-shaped pane of glass; a glazier's diamond.

quarrelling (kworl-ing) n. one that quarrels; a quarrelling (kworl-ing) n. differing and dispute; puting in angry language; finding fault, or cavilling; contention; noisy strife.

quarrelsome [kworl-ing) n. apt to quarrel; irascible; contentious.

quarrelsomely (kwor'el-sum-li) adv. in a quarrelsomeness (kwor'el-sum-nes) n. quarrelsome state or

quarriable (kwor'i-a-bl) a. capable of being

quarried (kwor-id) a. dug from a quarry.

QUATTIEF (kwor'i-er) n. one that works in a quarry.

quarry (kwor'i) n. [O.F. fr. L. quadrus, square] a pane of glass, tile, or paving-stone, square or lozenge-shaped; a quarrel or dart.

quarry (kwor'i) n. [O.F. fr. L. corium, hide] game, of game killed; also, the entrails of game given to the dogs. quarry (kwor'i) n. [L. quadrus, square] a place quarry (kwor'i) n. [L. quadrus, square] a place building or other purposes: -v. t. to dig from a quarry. quarrying (kwor'i-ing) n. the business of hewing stones from a quarry.

quarryman (kworf-i-man) n. a person that is occupied in quarrying stones.

quart (kwort) n. [L. quartus, fourth] the fourth part of a gallon; two pints; a vessel containing the fourth of a gallon.

quart, quarte (kart) n. [F.] a sequence of four fencing.

fencing.

Quartan (kwor'tan) a. [L. quartus, fourth] occurring quartan (kwor'tan) a. [L. quartus, fourth] occurring that occurs every fourth day;—n. an intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day.

Quarter (kwor'ter) n. [O.F. fr. L. quartus, owhich anything is divided, or is regarded as divided; in avoirdupois weight, the fourth of I cwt., or 28 lbs.; in dry measure, 8 bushels, as of grain; 9 bushels, or a fourth of a chaldron of coal; one of the four divisions of the globe; one of the four cardinal points of the compass; the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution; one limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts; that part of a shoe which forms the side, from the heel to the vamp; that part of a horse's foot between the toe and the heel; a term of study in a seminary, college, etc.; properly, a fourth part of the year; part of a ship's side between the aftmost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern; a region; a territory; a division of a town, county, heel; a term of study in a seminary, college, etc.; properly, a fourth part of the year; part of a ship's side between the aftmost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern; a region; a territory; a division of a town, county, or the like; a district; a locality; proper station; assigned position—hence, a station at which officers and men are posted in battle; place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter; merciful treatment shown to an enemy; remission of life;—v.t. to divide into four equal parts; to furnish with shelter or entertainment; to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms; to divide or apportion soldiers for lodging—hence, to diet;—v.t. to lodge; to have a temporary residence. Quarter-bill, in the navy, a sheet or list of the different stations, posts, or duties of the ship, with the names of the officers and men assigned to each. Quarter-bred, having a fourth pure blood (said of horses, cattle, etc.). Quarter-day, a day regarded as terminating a quarter of the year—hence, one on which rent becomes due. Quarter-deck, that part of the deck of a ship which extends from the stern to the main-mast. Quarter-foil, an ornamental figure disposed in four segments of circles, supposed to resemble an expanded flower of four petals. Quarter-plate, in photography, a size of plate measuring 31 by 41 inches. Quarter-sessions, a general court of criminal jurisdiction, held quarterly by the justices of peace of each county in England. Quarter-staff, a stout staff formerly used as a weapon of defence (so called from the manner of using it, one hand being placed in the middle and the other half-way between the middle and the end). Quarter-tone, an interval of half a semitone [Mus.] Close-quarters, see close. Winter-quarters, the quarters of an army during winter.

Quartering (kworter-ij) n. a quarterly allowance.

quartering (kworter-ij) n. act of dividing or separating in parts; a station; an assignment of quarters or lodgings for soldiers; billet; [Her.] the partition of a shield into compartments



(orig. four, but often more, according to the number of families that, by intermarriage, add their coats of arms to the family arms).

quarterly (kworter-li) a. containing, or consisting of act quarter of the year;—n. a periodical work published once in a quarter of a year or four times a year;—udv. by quarters; once in a quarter of a year.

quartermaster (kwor'ter-mas-ter) n. an army
officer that provides quarters,

provisions, clothing, transportation, etc., for the army, and superintends the supplies: a petty officer that attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, etc., under the direction of the master. Quartermaster-general, a staff officer that looks after matters connected with trans-

port, marches, encamping, clothing, etc. Quarter-master-sergeant, a quartermaster's assistant.

Quartern (kwor'tern)n. [L. quartens, fourth] the fourth part of a pint; a gill; the fourth part of a peck; a loaf weighing 4 lbs.

part of a peck; a loaf weighing 4 lbs.

quartette, quartet (kwor-tet') n. a compact position in four parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument; the set of four persons that perform a piece of music in four parts [Mus.]; a stanza of four lines.

quartile (kwor-til) n. an aspect of the planets when their longitudes duffer from each other by a quarter of a circle [Astrol.].

quarto (kwor-til) n. [fr. L. in quarto, in a fourth part] a book of the size of the fourth of a sheet of printing paper, or in which every sheet, being folded twice, makes four leaves—written 4to; -a, denoting the size of a sheet or book in which the paper is folded to make four leaves. paper is folded to make four leaves.

quartz (kworts) n. [Ger. querz] pure silica, found a machine for crashing quartz. Quartz-crushoz, a machine for crashing quartz. Quartz-rock, quartziterous (kwort-sife-rus) a. consisting quartz. quartzite (kwort'sit) n. a sandstone hardened by the deposition of a siliceous cement.

quartzitic (kwort-sit-ik) a. pertaining to, or consisting of, quartzite or quartz.
quartzose, quartzous (kwort-sos, -sus)
a. consisting of

quartzy (kwort-si) a. containing quartz; resembling quartz, (kwosh) v.t. [O.F. quasser, fr. L. quassare, to shake] to crush; to subdue; to put down summarily and completely; [Law] to abate, annul, over-theory are probe will throw, or make void

quasi (kwā-si)[L.] as if; in a manner; in a certain sense or degree (used as a prefix).

quasimodo (kwas-i-mō-dō) n. the first Sunday after Easter (from the first words

of the introit for the day).

QUASS (kwas) n. See kvass.

quassation (kwas ā'shun) n. [L. fr. quassare, to shake] act of shaking; concussion;

state of being shaken.

quassative (kwasa-tiv) a. casily shaken; tremulous.

quassia (kwashi-ia) n. [fr. the name of a negro, specific] a bitter wood obtained from various trees, all of which are natives of tropical America (the wood and bark are employed in medicine).

quassin (kwas'in) n. the bitter principle of quassia.

quater-centenary (kwn-ter-sent-te-na-ri) n. quatern (kwot-ern) a. [L. quattuor, four] consistquatern (kwot-ern) a. [L. quattuor, four] consistquaternary (kwa-ter-na-ri) n. the number four;
-n. consisting of four; by fours;
denoting strata above the tertiary; recent.

quaternion (kwa-ter-na-ri) n. [L. quaterni.
quaternion four each, fr. quattuor, four] the
number four; a set of four parts, objects, or individuals;
a file of four soldiers; the quotient of two vectors or of a file of four soldiers; the quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on four geometrical elements, and as expressible by an algebraic symbol of quadrinomial form; -v.t. to divide into quaternions, files, or companies. quaternity (kwa-ter-ni-ti) n. the state of being four; a combination of fours.
quatorzain (ka-tor-zhn) n. [F.] a stanza of four-teen lines.
quatorze (ka-torz) n. [F.] in picquet, the four-aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens.
quatrain (kwot-rhn) n. [F. fr. quatre, fr. L. quattuor, four] a stanza of four lines

rhyming alternately.

quatrefoil (ka', kwa'ter-foil) n. [F. quatre, four, quatrefoil and feuille, leaf] an architectural ornament representing four leaves of a cruciform patternate of the control of th quaver (kwā'ver) v.i. [c/. quake] to slinke; to sing or play with tremulou modulations;—n. a trembling; a shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music; a note or measure of time equal to half a crotchet, or the eighth of a semibreve.

quaverer (kwā-ver-er) n. one that, or that which, quavers.

quaveringly (kwa-ver-ing-li) adv. in a quaver-ing ly (kwa-ver-ing-li) adv. in a quaver-ing mauner.

quay (k\vec{e}) n. [O.F. fr. Celt.] a mole or bank formed toward the sea, or on the side of a river, for the purpose of loading and unloading vessels.

quayage (kë-ij) n. wharfage.

quayberth (kë-herth) n. a loading or discharging herth for a ship in a public dock.

queachy (kwë-chi) a. [fr. queach. a modification of quitch] yielding or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground.

quean (kwën) n. [A.S. cwene] a woman, esp. a low woman; a girl; a wench; a slut.

queasily (kwe-zi-li) adv. in a queasy manner.

queasiness (kwe'zi-nes) n. state of being queasy; nausea.

queasy (kwe'zi) ne [lecl. qreisa, belly-ache, pains in the stomach] sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; fastidious; squeamish; causing nausea. quebrada (kc-brā/da) n. [Sp. Amer.] a ravine.

queoffacta (ke-bra-da) n. [Sp. Amer.] a ravine.

queen (kwēn) n. [A.S. ewēn] the consort of a king;
a woman that is the sovereign of a kingdom;
the sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the
hive; any woman that is chief or pre-eninent above
others of her sex; a playing card on which the figure of
a queen is painted; one of the chief pieces in the game
of chess:—n.t. to play the queen: to act the part or
character of a queen. Queen-apple, a variety of apple.
Queen-bee, the female of the hive. Queen-consort, the
wife of a king. Queen-dowager, the widow of a king.
Queen-mother, a queen-dowager that is also mother of
the reigning monarch. Queen of the May, a young
girl that is crowned with flowers, and enthroned as the
ruler of the May-day sports. Queen-pigeon, a magniruler of the May-lay sports. Queen-pigeon, a magnificent bird found in many of the islands of the Indian Ocean, remarkable for having on its head a beautiful tuft of feathers bordered with white.

Queen-post, one of two suspending posts in a trussed roof, framed below into the tie-beam, and above into the principal rafters. Queen-regent, a queen that reigns as regent. Queen-regnant, a queen in her own right. Queen's-metal, an alloy of tin. Queen's-wara, glazed

carthenware of a creamy colour. queencake (kwēn²kāk) n. a kind of confection.

AA, queen-posts: B, ticheam; CC, struts or braces; DD, purlins; E, straining beam; FF, common rafters; GG, wall-plates; H, ridge-piece. queenhood(kwēn-hood) wall-p or position of a queen; queenly quality.

queening (kwe'ning) n. a kind of apple.

queenlike (kwen'lik) a. resembling or befitting

queenliness (kwen-li-nes) n. the state of being queenly.

queenly (kwen-li) adv. like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to a queen; n. [Low Ger. queer, athwart] going athwart what is usual or normal; odd; singular; quaint; whimsical.



Queen-post roof.

queerly (kwēr-li) adv. in an odd or singular manner; oddly; singularly; whimsically.

queerness (kwēr-nes) n. oddity; singularity;

quell (kwel) v.t. [A.S. cwellan, to kill] to subdue; to

put down; -v.i. to abate; to cease; to die;

n. murder; means of quelling.

n. murder; means of quelling.

queller (kwel²er) n. one that quells; one that

quench (kwensh) v.t. [A.S. cwencan] to extinguish;

to put out, as fire; to allay; to abate, as
thirst; to still; to quiet, as passion; to repress; to
stifle, as a mental impulse or desire; in Scripture, to
resist, as the Holy Ghost; v.v. to cool; to become cool.

quenchable (kwensh²a-bl) a. admitting of being
quenched.

quencher (kwensh'er) n. one that, or that which, quenches.
quenchless (kwensh'les) n. incapable of being quenchless (kwensh'les-li) adv. in a quenchlessly (kwensh'les-li) adv. in a quenchless manner.

quenchlessness (kwensh-les-nes) n. the state of being quenchless. quenelle (ke-nel') n. [F.] a ball of minced-meat paste.

quercetin (kwer'se-tin) n. a substance obtained from quercitrin.

quercine (kwer-sin) a. [L. quercus, an oak] of, or pertaining to, oak.
quercitrin (kwer-si-trin) n. a yellow crystalline substance which is the colouring principle of quercitron bark.

quercitron (kwer-si-trun) n. [L. quercus, an oak, and ettrus, the citron-tree] the bark of the black oak, or dyer's oak (used in tanning and in dyeing yellow).

quercivorous (kwer-siv-ō-rus) a. [I. quercus, oak, and vorare, to devour] feeding on oak.

Quercus (kwer'kus) n. [L.] a genus of trees, containing the oaks.

querela (kwer'kus) n. [L.] a complaint preferred in a court.

querent (kwe'-rent) n. [L. quaerere, to seek] querimonious (kwe'-i-mō'-ni-us) a. [L. queri, to complain] complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

querimoniously (kwer-i-mō'ni-us-li) adv.

querimoniousness (kwer-i-mō'-ni-us-nes) querilitoilitousitess in querulous temper.
querist (kwe'rist) n. [L. querere, to search for, to
seek] one that inquires, or asks questions.
quern (kwern) n. [A.S. cweorn] a rude hand-mill for
grinding grain.
querulous (kwer-ū-lus) a. [L. fr. queri, to complain] apt to repine, or habitually
compleining; murmuring; discontented; peevish; fretful; expressing complaint, as voice or tone; whining.
querulously (kwer-ū-lus-li) adv. in a querulous
namer.

querulousness (kwer-ū-lus-nes) n. state of being querulous; disposition

query (kwc-ri) n. [L. quaerere, to seek for] a query question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved;—n.t. to seek yelestion; to note or mark with a query;—v.t. to seek puestioning; to inquire into; to doubt of; to interrogate; to note or mark with a query;—v.t. to ask questions; to make inquiry.

quest for] act of seeking or looking after anything;

quest for act of seeking or looking after anything; search; a searching party; request; a jury of inquest; w.t. to search for; -v.t. to go in search.

Question for act of asking; interrogation; inquiry; examination; judicial investigation or trial, esp. examination by torture; that which is asked; a query; subject propounded for inquiry; disquisition; discussion; dispute, or subject of dispute; a matter of doubt or difficulty; a problem; -v.t. to inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories; to doubt of; to be uncertain of; to call in question; -v.t. to ask a question, or questions; to inquire; to debate. In question, under discussion or consideration. Leading

question, a question so put as to suggest the answer. Out of question, beyond question; doubtless. Out of the question, not worthy of consideration. Previous question, in parliamentary practice, the question whether a vote shall be taken on the main issue or not. To beg the question, to assume the point to be proved. To call in question, to doubt; to examine judicially. Questionable (kwest-yun-a-bl) a. inviting inquiry; doubtful; uncertain. Questionableness (kwest-yun-a-bl-nes) n. being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

questionably (kwest'yun-a-bli) adn. in a questionably (kwest'yun-a-bli) adn. in a questionable manner; doubtfully.

questionary (kwest'yun-ar-i) a. inquiring; asking questions;—n. a hawker of indulgences or relics.

questioner (kwest'yun-er) n. one that asks questions; an inquirer.

questionist (kwest-yun-ist) n. a questioner.

questionless (kwest'yun-les) adv. beyond a question or doubt; doubtless. questor (kwestor) n. [L. | in ancient Rome, a public treasurer; the receiver of taxes, tribute. questorship (kwestur-ship) n. the office of a questor or Roman treasurer; the

questor's office.

questor's off

quib (kwib) n. See quip.

quibble (kwib!) n. [dim. of quib. a sarcasm; cf. quib] an evasion; a cavil; a precence; a pun; a low conceit; —v.i. to evade the point in question by artifice, cavilling, or any conceit; to pun; to play upon words; to practise verbal wit.

quibbler (kwib!er) n. one that quibbles; a punster.

quibbler (kwib-ler) n. one that quibbles; a punster.

quibblingly (kwib-ling-li) adv. in a quibbling manner.

quick (kwik) a. [A.S. cwic] alive; living; characterized by liveliness; smart; animated; sprightly; speedly; swift; active; brisk; nimble; agile; linsty; impetuous; pregnant;—adv. nimbly; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedly; in a short time; without delay; soon; promptly;—n. a living animal or plant, esp. the hawthorn, quickset; the part of the body which is sensitive to pain; the living flesh. Quick-eyed, having acute sight. Quick-hedge, a hedge formed of growing plants, as hawthorn, privet, etc. Quick-march, quick-step, a march at the rate of 110 paces a minute. Quick-step, a march at the rate of 110 paces a minute. Quick-sighted, having quick sight or acute discernment. Quick-sightedness, quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern. Quick-tempered, irascible; had-tempered. Quick-witted, having ready wit. Quick-wittedness, the state of being quick-witted.

of being quick-witted.

quicken (kwik'n) v.t. to make alive; to vivify; to stimulate; to incite; to hasten; to accelerate; in Scripture, to make alive, as the soul; to impart a living, active principle of grace; to revive or refresh by new supplies of grace, comfort, etc;—v.t. to become alive; to move with rapidity or increased activity; to beat fuster, as the pulse; to acquire distinctive vitality, as the fetus in the womb.

the fetus in the womb.

quickener (kwik-n-er) n. one that, or that which, quickens (kwik-lim) n. any carbonate of lime, as chalk, limestone, oyster-shells, etc., deprived of its carbonic acid.

quickly (kwik-lim) n. rapidity of motion; speed; velocity: celerity: activity; briskness; acuteness of perception; keen sensibility.

quicksand (kwik-sand) n. sand easily moved, or readily yielding to pressure, esp. loose or moving sand mixed with water.

quickset of kwik-set) n.t. to plant with living shruba of quickset or young living shrubs, as a hedge.

quicksilver (kwik'sil-ver) n. [E. quick and silver, so called from its fluidity] mercury; a fluid of a metallic nature.
quicksilvered (kwik'sil-verd) a. overlaid with quicksilver.
quid (kwid) n. [a form of cud] a portion suitable to be chewed; a cud; a chew of tobacco.
quiddany (kwid'a-ni) n. [L. cydonium] a confection of quinces prepared with

quiddity (kwid'i ti) n. [L. quid, what] the essence or nature of a thing; a trifling nicety; a captious question.
quiddle (kwid'i) v.i. [L. quid, what] to waste time in trilling employments.

quiddler (kwid-ler) n. one that quiddles.

quidnunc (kwid'nungk) n. [L., what now?] one that is curious, or that pretends, to

know everything that passes.

quiesce (kwi-es) v.i. [L. quiescere, rest] to be
quiesce (kwi-es' ens) n. rest; repose; rest
quiescence (kwi-es' ens) n. rest; repose; rest
of the mind; silence: the condition

quiescence of the mind; silence: the condition of having no sound, as of a letter.

quiescent (kwi-es-ent) a. being in a state of requiescent pose; still; not moving; not ruffled with passion; quiet; not sounded;—n. a silent letter.

quiescently (kwi-es-ent-li) adv. in a quiescent manner; calmly; quietly.

quiet (kwi-est) a. [L quies, quietls, rest) being in a state of rest, still; peaceful; unmolested; peaceable; not giving offence; meek; mild; contented; calm; not agitated by wind; undisturbed; not crying or restless, as a child; silent; reserved; not glaring or showy;—n. state of a thing not in motion; rest; repose; freedom from disturbance or alarm; tranquility; peace; security;—v.t. to stop motion in; to reduce to a repose; freedom from disturbance of diarm; tranquility; peace; security;—v.t. to stop motion in; to reduce to a state of rest; to calm; to appease; to pacify; to allay; to suppress;—v.i. to become quiet.

quieten (kwi-et-n) v.t. to make quiet;—v.i. to become quiet.

quieter (kwi-et-er) n. one that, or that which, quiets.

quietism (kwī'et-izm) n. peace; tranquillity; (Quietism) the system of the Quietist; who maintained that religion consists in rest or repose of the mind, employed in contemplating God, and submitting to His will.

Quietist (kwī-et-ist) n. a believer in Quietism. quietistic (kwi-e-tis'tik) a. pertaining to Quietism or Quietists.

Quietly (kwī'et-li) adv. in a quiet state or manner.

Quietness (kwi'et-nes) n. state of being quiet.

quietude (kwī'et-ūd) n. [L.] rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity.

Quietus (kwī-ē'tus) n. [L.] rest; repose; death.

quill (kwil) n. [cf. Low Ger. kiil, a goose-quill] a large, strong feather of the goose, swan, crow, etc. (used as a pen); a pen; a spine or prickle, as of a porcupine; a piece of small reed on which weavers wind thread; the tube of a musical instrument; an implement for striking the strings of certain instruments:—v.t. to wind on a quill, as thread or yarn;—(0.F. fr. L. colligere, collect) to plait or to form into small ridges. Quill-driver, a clerk.

quilladar (kil-a-dar) n. [Hind. killa, a fort and of a fort in India.

of a fort in India.

quilling (kwilting) n. a narrow border or trimming of lace, and the like, folded or

plaited.

quillon (kēl-yong') n. [F.] one of the branches
quillon of the cross-guard of a sword.
quillwort (kwil-wurt) n. a cryptogamic aquatic plant, having a grass-like shape.
quilt (kwilb) n. [L. culcita, a bed cushion, mattress]
a cover or garment made by putting wool,
cotton, or other substance between two cloths, and sewing
them together:—v.t. to stitch together with some soft
and warm substance between, or in the interior of; to
sew with a stitch used in a quilt; to beat or thrash.

quilter (kwil'ter) n. one that quilts.

quilting (kwil'ting) n. act of forming a quilt; quilted work; a figured material for bedquilts, toilet-covers, etc.; a thrashing with a rope's end.

quina (kwī-na) n. [Sp.] quinine.

quinary (kwi'na-ri) a. [L. quini, five each] consisting of, or arranged in, fives. quinate (kwi'nat) a. having five leaflets on a petiole [Bot.].

quince (kwins) n. the fruit of a small tree (so named from Cydonia, a town of Crete, famous for abounding with this fruit; it has an acid taste and pleasant flavour, and is much used in making pies, tarts, and marmalade).

pies, tarts, and marmalade).

quincentenary (kwin-sen'te-na-ri) a.

quincentenary pertaining to, or consisting
of, five hundred years;—n. a five-hundred th anniversary.

quincuncial (kwin-kun'shal) a. having the
form of a quincanx.

quincunx (kwin'kungks) n. [L. quinque, five,
and uncia, an ounce | an arrangement
or disposition of things, esp. of trees, by fives, one being
placed at each corner and one in the middle of a square.

quindecagon (kwin-dek'a-gon) n. [L. quinque, an angle] a plane figure with fifteen angles and sides.

quindecemvir (kwin-de-sen'-vir) n. [L. quinque, five, decem, ten, and vor, man] in ancient Rome, one of an ecclesiastical college of fifteen men whose chief duty was to take care of the Sibylline books. of the Sibylline books.

Quinic (kwin'ik) a. obtained from quinine.

quinicine (kwin'i-sin) n. the amorphous alkaloid into which quinine is converted by

quinidine (kwin-i-din) n. an alkaloid found in association with quinine.
quinine (kwi-nin',-nën') n. [Peru. kina] a basic
quinine alkaloid obtained from various species of cinchona or Jesuit's bark; one of the salts of quinine, esp. the sulphate used as a tonic and febrifuge.

quinoa (kwi-nō-a, ke-no-a) n. [Peruv.] a herb of Peru and Chili, cultivated for its seeds,

which are made into cakes.

which are made into cakes.

quinquagesima (kwin-kwa-jes'-ma) a. [L. quinquagesimus, fiftieth]

fiftieth; denoting the Sunday fifty days before Easter.

quinquangular (kwin-kwang-gu-lur) a. [L. quinquagesimus, five, and angulus, an angle] having five angles or corners.

quinquecapsular (kwin-kwe-kap-sū-lar) a. quinquecapsular (kwin-kwe-da-ri-us) a. having five capsules.

quinquedentate (kwin-kwe-fa-ri-us) a. opening into five parts.

quinquefid (kwin-kwe-fa-ri-us) a. quinquefid (kwin-kwe-fa-ri-us) a. [L. quinque, five, and findere, to cleave] five-cleft.

quinquefoliate (kwin-kwe-fa-ri-lat) a. [L. quinque, five, and folium, leaf] having five leaves or leaflets.

quinque, nve, and Joerum, leaf] having five leaves or leaflets.

quinqueliteral (kwin-kwe-lit'er-al) a. [L. quinque, five, and litera, letter] consisting of five letters.

quinquelobate (kwin-kwe-lō'bāt) a. [L. lobus, lobe] having five lobes.

quinquelocular (kwin-kwe-lok'ū-lar) a. [L. quinque, five, and loculus, cell] having five cells.

quinquennial (kwin-kwen-i-al) a. [L. quinque, five, and annus, year] occurring

once in five years, or lasting five years.

quinquennially (kwin-kwen'i-al-i) adv. once
in five years.

quinquepartite (kwin-kwe-par-tit) a. divided
into five parts.

quinquereme (kwin-kwe-rem) n. [L. quinque,
five, and remus, oar] a galley

naving five tiers of rowers.

Quinsy (kwin'zi) n. [O.F. fr. G. kuôn, a dog, and angchein, to choke) an inflammation of the tonsils of the throat; any inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent, accompanied by inflammatory fever.

quint (kwint) n. [L. quintus, fifth] a sequence of

quintain (kwin'tan) n. [O.F. fr. L. quintus, fifth]
post, on the top of which a cross post turned on a pivot,
at one end of which was a broad board, and at the other
a sand-bag, and the play was to tilt on horseback with a a sand-bag, and the play was to the on noseback with a lance against the broad end, and avoid being struck by the sand-bag, which was driven round to the tilter's back.

quintal (kwin'tal) n. [F. fr. L. centum, a hundred] a weight of 100 or 112 lbs.

quintan (kwin'tan) n. [L. quinque, five] a fever, the paroxysms of which return every fifth

quintessence (kwin-tes'ens) n. [L.] in alchemy, the fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body; pure or concentrated essence; an extract from anything containing all its virtues in a small or condensed form; the essential part or substance of a third. or substance of a thing.

quintessential (kwin-te-sen'shal) a. conquintessential (kwin-te') n. [It.] a quintette, quintet (kwin-te') n. [It.] a voices or instruments; a company of five singers or

players.

Quintile (kwin'til) n. [L. quintus, fifth] the aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72'.

Quintillion (kwin'til'yun) n. [L. quintus, fifth] according to the English notation, a number produced by involving a million to the fifth power, or a unit with 30 ciphers annexed; according to the French notation, a unit with 18 ciphers annexed.

Quintuple (kwin'til-pl) a. [L. quinque, five, and plicare, to fold] multiplied by five; fivefold; -v.t. to make fivefold; to multiply by five.

Quip (kwip) n. [orig, quipy, fr. L. quippe, forsooth] a smart, sareastic turn; a taunt; a severe retort; a jeer; -v.t. to taunt; to treat with a sareastic retort; -v.t. to scoff; to manifest contempt by derision.

Quipu, quipo (kô-pòó') n. [Peruv.] an arrangement of coloured and knotted cords used to record and convey information.

cords used to record and convey information.

QUIFE (kwīr) n. See choir.

quire (kwīr) n. [O.F. quaier, a book of loose sheets] a bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold.

sheets, each having a single fold.

Quirites (kwi-ri²tōz) n.pl. [L.] the ancient Romans in their civil capacity.

Quirk (kwerk) n. [L. cura, care] a sudden turn; an artful evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; a smart taunt or, retort; a flight of fancy; a conceit; [Arch.] an acute angle or projection. Quirk-moulding, a moulding having a sudden convexity in the form of a conic section. in the form of a conic section.

quirkish (kwerk'ish) a. con-quibles, or artful evasions; given to quibbles, or extful evasions; given to quirky (kwerk'i) a. full of quirky (kwerk'i) a. full of

quirky quirks.

Quirk (quert) n. [Sp. cuerda, a n. quirk neuddings: rope] a kind of ridingvir rope] a kind of ridingvir (kwit) v.t. [L. quietus, quiet] to release from obligation, accusation, penalty, or the like; to acquit; to meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; to conduct; to discharge, as an obligation or duty; to have done with—a. released from obligation, charge, penalty, or the like; free; clear; absolved.

Quit-claim, to release or relinquish a claim to by deed;
—n. a deed of release. Quit-rent, a rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quit from all other service. To be quits, to be on equal terms. To quit cost, to pay expenses; to be remunerative. To quit scores, to make even; to balance accounts. balance accounts.

quitch-grass (kwich gras) n. [quick] dog-grass or couch-grass (a species of grass which roots deeply, and is not easily killed).

quite (kwit) adv. [quit] completely; wholly; entirely; totally; to a great extent or degree.

quittable (kwit'a-bl) a capable of being quitted or vacated.

quittal (kwit'al) n. return; repayment.

quittance (kwit'ans) n. discharge from a debt or obligation; acquittance; recompense. quitter (kwit'er) n. one that quits; a hard, round swelling on the coronet, and usually on the inside, of a horse's foot.

quiver (kwiv'er) n. [O. H. Ger. kohhar] a case or sheath for arrows.

quiver (kwiv'er) v.i. [A.S. cwifer] to shake with slight and tremulous motion; to shudder; to shiver; to tremble;—
n. the act or state of quivering.

Quivered (kwiverd) a. furnished with
a quiver; sheathed, as in a

quivering (kwiv'er-ing) n. shaking; quivering fluttering motion. quiveringly (kwiv'er-ing-li) adv. quiveringly with trembling or

quiverish (kwiv'er-ish) a. tremulous.

qui vive (kë-vēv)[F., who lives] who goes there? the challenge of a French sentinel. To be on the qui vive, to be on the alert.
quixotic (kwiks-ot-ik) a. like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.
quixotically (kwiks-ot-i-kal-i) adv. in a mad or romantic manner.

quixotism, quixotry (kwiks-ot-izm, -ri) absurd ideas; schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote, the hero of the romance by Cervantes.

quiz (kwiz)n. [Etym. unknown]a riddle; an enigma; one that quizzes others; an odd fellow:—v.t. to puzzle; to ridicule or make sport of, by deceiving; to look sharply and mockingly at; to peer at.

QU1ZZEI (kwiz-er) n. one that quizzes others.

quizzery (kwiz-er-i) n. the act or practice of quizzing.
quizzical (kwiz-i-kal) a. partaking of the nature of a quiz; given to quizzing.
quizzicality (kwiz-i-kal-i-ti) n. quizzical quality;
quizzically (kwiz-i-kal-i) adv. in a quizzical manner.

(kwiz-i-kal-i) adv. in a quizzical manner.

quizzing-glass (kwizing-glas) n. a small eye-glass.

quod (kwod) n. See quad.

quodlibet (kwod'li-bet) n. [L., what you please] a nice point; a subtlety; a musical medley improvised by several performers.

quodlibetic, quodlibetical (kwod-li-bet-ik.-ikal) a. not restricted to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment. quodlibetically (kwod-li-bet-i-kal-i) adv. in a quodlibetical manuer.

quoif (koif) n. See coif.

quoin (koin) n. [F. coin] a corner; a wedge; a metallic wedge for raising cannon and other military engines; any external angle, esp. the external angle of a building; [Print.] a small wooden wedge used to lock the types in the galley, chase, or form.

quoit (koit) n. [O.F.] a circular ring or piece of iron, stone, or other material, to be pitched at a fixed object in play;—pl. the play or game itself;—v.i. to throw quoits; to play at quoits.

quoil (kwol) n. a marsupial quadruped of Australia (it is nearly the size of a cat).

quondam (kwondam) a. [L., formerly] having been formerly; former, as a friend.

quorum (kwo-fum) n. [L., of whom] such a numbody as is competent by law or constitution to transact business.

quota (kwō'ta) n. [L. quota (sc. pars), how great (a part)] a proportional part or share.

quotable (kwō'ta-bl) a. capable or worthy of being quoted or cited.

quotability (kwō-ta-bili-ti) n. capability of being quoted.
quotation (kwō-ta-shun) n. act of quoting or citing; that which is quoted or cited; a passage adduced from an author as evidence or illustration; the naming of the price of commodities; the price specified to a correspondent.

quote (kwōt) v.t. [O.F. quoter, to quote, fr. L. quotus, how many | to cite, as a passage from some author; to name the price of; to note.

quoteless (kwot'les) a. that cannot be quoted. quoter (kwō'ter) n. one that cites the words of another.

quoth (kwoth) v.i. [A.S. cwæth] said; spoke.

quotha (kwoth'a) int. [quoth he] for sooth; indeed. quotidian (kwō-tid-i-an) a. [L.] occurring or returning daily;—n. anything returning daily, esp. a fever whose paroxysms return every day.

quotient (kwo'shent) n. [L. quotiens, how often, fr. quot, how many] the number resulting from the divisio;, of one number by another.

R, r, the eighteenth letter and the fourteenth consemi-vowel. R has two sounds, the first being heard when it begins a word or a syllable, or follows a consonant, as in rat, merit, three. When it stands in any other position, the pronunciation varies in different districts. As an abbreviation, it stands for Rex, King, Regima, Queen, as Victoria R.: also for Royad, as R.N., Royal Navy, etc. The three R's, a familiar expression for reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Do (ra) n. in Egyptian mythology, the sovereign sun-

Ra (rå) n. in Egyptian mythology, the sovereign sungod.

raad (rad) n. [A.] the thunder-fish of the Nile.

raad (råt) n. [S. Afr.] a legislative assembly.

rabat (ra-ba') n. [F. rabattre, to beat down] a neckband with flaps in front; a collar turned down and falling on the shoulders.

rabate (ra-hat') v.t. [F. rabattre] to lure back or recover, as a hawk; to rebate.

rabban (raban) n. [H.] a title of honour among the Jews, given to superior rabbs.

rabbet (ral-ct) v.t. [F.] to cut with such an edge as will overlap a corresponding edge, and form with it a close joint;—n. a cut or groove made on the edge of a board so as to form, with a corresponding edge, a close joint. Rabbet-plane, a plane for making

rabbi, rabbin (rab-i, -ī, -in) n. [H. rabbī, my master, fr. rab, master] a Jewish title of respect, or courtesy, for a teacher or doctor of the

rabbinate (raldināt) n. the office or position of

rabbinic (ra-bin'ik) n. the dialect of the rabbins; the later form of the Hebrew tongue. rabbinical (ra-bin'i-kal) n. pertaining to the rabbins or Jewish doctors of the law, or to their opinions, learning, and language, esp. noting Jewish writings subsequent to the Christian era.

(abbinism (abbinism n. a rabbinistic expression; the religious system of the

rabbinist, rabbinite (rabi-nist, -nīt) n. that adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the

rabbit. (rab'it) n. [O.D. robbe] a small rodent four-rabbit footed mammal which burrows in the earth (it resembles the hare, but is smaller, and has shorter legs and ears);—r.i. to hunt rabbits. Rabbit-hutch, a box in which rabbits are kept. Rabbit-warren, a piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and pre-servation of rabbits. Welsh-rabbit, melted cheese seasoned with mustard and pepper, and served on toast.

rabbit (rabit) n. [F. rabot] a wooden instrument used in mixing mortar.

rabbiter (rab'i-ter) n. one that hunts rabbits.

rabble (rab'l) n. [O.D. rabbelen, to chatter] a crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a mob; the dregs of the people:—v.t. to insult or drive away by a mob; to mob; to hustle;—v.t. to utter nonsense.

rabble (rab'l) n. [F. fr. L. rutabulum, a poker] an iron instrument used in the operation of puddling;—v.t. to stir with this instrument.

rabblement (rab'l-ment) n. silly talk; a rabble.

rabbler (rab-ler) n. one that uses a rabble.

rabboni (ra-bō²ni) n. [H., my great master] a title of honour among the Jews. rabdology (rab-do²c-ji) n. [G. rhubdos, rod, stick, and logos, discourse] the method or art of performing arithmetical operations by means of little square rods, called Napier's-bones.

rabdomancy (rab-du-man-si) n. [G. rhabdos, rod, and manteia, divination] divination by means of rods or wands.

Rabelaisian (rab-e-lā-zi-an) n. relating to, or in the style of, Rabelais; broadly

humorous.

rabic (rab'ik) a. of, or pertaining to, rabies.

rabid (ral-id) a. [L. rabidus] furious; raging; mad; unduly enthusiastic.

rabidly (rabid-li) adv. in a rabid manner.

rabidness (rab'id-nes) n. condition of being rabid; madness; furiousness, as of animals—hence, virulence; malignity of disposition; intense bitterness of thought or speech.

rabies (rāb'i-cz, rūb'i-cz) n. [1.] canine madness hydrophobia.

rabinet (rab'i-net) n. [F. rabine] a kind of small ordinance.

raca (rā'kà) a. [C.] empty; beggarly; foolish; expressing contempt).

expressing contempt).

raccahout (rak'a-hoot) n. [A.] a farinaceous food prepared from acorns.

raccoon, racoon (ra-koon') n. [Amer. Ind.]

carnivorous mammal inhabiting North America, allied to the bear.

race (ras) n. [It. razza] the descendants of a comdescendants of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, people, or nation, believed to belong to the same stock; one of the distinct varieties of the human species; lineage; family; birth; a peculiar breed, as of horses, etc.; a particular strength, taste, or flavour, indicating the stock or soil from which it was produced, as of wine; a characteristic quality or disposition.

[Tax] n. [Icel. rās, course] a movement or

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as of wine; a characteristic quality or disposition. Tace (ras) n. [Icel. $r\bar{a}s$, course] a movement or progression: a course of action or effort; process; career; swift progress; rapid course or motion; act of running in competition or for a prize, as foot-race, yacht-race, etc., esp. the running of horses for stakes, cups, etc.; a strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; a canal or water-course leading from a dam to a water-wheel, which it drives;—pL meetings for the sport of horse-racing, or running horses in competition or trial of speed:—v.t. to cause to run rapidly, as a horse in a race; -v.i. to run swiftly; to run, or contend in running. Race-course, the path, generally circular or elliptical, over which horse-races are run. Race-horse, a horse bred or kept for running in contests. Race-meeting, a gathering for the purpose of horse-racing. for the purpose of horse-racing.

race (ras) n. [L. radix, root] a root, as of ginger.

racemation (ras-e-ma'shun) n. [raceme] the triunning or harvesting of clusters

of grapes; a cluster of grapes.

raceme (ra'sēm) n. [L. racemus, a cluster] a flower-cluster with short and equal lateral flowered pedicels, as in the currant.

racemic (ra-sc-mik) a. relating to racemes (applied to an acid, isomeric with tartaric acid, obtained from several vineyards on the Rhine).

racemiferous (ras-e-mife-rus) a. bearing racemes.

racemose, racemous (ras'e-mōs, -mus) like, racemes.

racemule (ras'e-mūl) n. a small raceme.

racer (rā'ser) n. one that races, or contends in a race; a race-horse.

rach, ratch (rach) n. [A.S. race] a dog that hunts by scent. rachidian (ra-kid-1-un) a. of, or pertaining to, the rachis.

rachilla (ra-kil'a) n. a little or secondary rachis [Bot.].

rachis (rā-kis) n. [G.] the spine, or vertebral column, in animals; something resembling this, as the stem of a plant or a feather.

rachitic (ra-kit-ik) a. pertaining to, or affected by, rachitis (ra-kit-is) n. [G. rachis, the spine] a disease of early childhood, in which the bones soften, become swollen and distorted, and the body deformed: richets

racial (rā'shal) a. pertaining to race or lineage.

racily (rā'si-li) adv. in a racy manner.

body deformed; rickets.

raciness (rā'si-nes) n. quality of being racy; peculiar and piquant flavour.

rack (rak) v.t. [cf. O.D. racken, stretch] to stretch or strain; to extend; to stretch on the rack or wheel; to torment; to torture; to harass by exaction; to exhaust;—n. an instrument for racking, stretching, or extending anything, as an engine of torture, on which the body of a person is gradually stretched until sometimes the joints are dislocated hence, torture; extreme pain; a wooden frame of open-work in which hav is laid for horses and eattle; a framework on which hav is laid for horses and eattle; a framework on which hay is laid for horses and cattle; a framework on which earthenware, bottles, or other articles are arranged and earthenware, bottles, or other articles are arranged and deposited; in ships, a strong frame of wood, having several sheaves, through which passes the running rigging; in mechanics, a straight bar with teeth on its edge, to work with those of a wheel or pinion which is to drive or follow it. Rack-rent, an annual rent raised to the utmost;—v.t. to subject to the payment of rack-rent. Rack-renter, one that rack-rents his tenants; one that has to pay a rack-rent. On the rack, in a state of torture, as if on the rack. To put to the rack, to subject to torture or pain.

rack (rak) v.t. [O.F.] to draw off from the lees; to decant.

rack (rak) n. [wrack=wreck] a word used in the phrase, "to go to rack and ruin."

Tack (rak) n. arrack

rack (rak) v.i. [Icel. reka, to drive] to move with a quick amble, as a horse;—n. a peculiar gait of a

norse, between a trot and a gallop.

rack (rak) n. [A.S. hracca, the neck] the neck of mutton, or collar of veal.

rack (rak) n. [Rel. rck, drift, moisture] thin, flying, broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapour in the sky;—v.i. to drift, as vapour.

rackarock (rak-1-rok) n. [rack and rock] an explosive of potassium, chlorate, and

nitro-benzol.

nitro-benzol.

racker (rak'er) n. one that racks or torments; a horse that moves with a racking pace.

racket, raquet (rak'et) n. [O.F. raquette, fr. a sort of hoop, from side to side of which a net-work of cord is stretched, and furnished with a handle (used in tennis); a snow-shoe:—pt. a ball game played in a paved court surrounded by four walls:—v.t. to strike with a racket. Racket-court, a tennis-court.

racket (rak'et) n. [Gael.] a confused, clattering noise; clamour; din;—v.t. to make a confused noise or clamour; to frolic boisterously.

racketing (rak'e-ting) n. confused and noisy mirth.

rackety (rak'e-ti) a. making a racket; noisy.

racking (raking) a tormenting; excruciating; straining; n act of stretching on the rack; torture; mental anguish; torment; uncasiness; act of stretching cloth on a frame to dry and stiffen it; act of drawing from the sediment, as liquors, raconteur (rá-kong-ter') n. [F.] a good storyteller.

raccoon See raccoon.

Racovian (ra-kō'-vi-an) n. [Racow, Poland] one of a sect of Polish Socinians in the

17th century.

17aCV (ra'si) a. having a strong flavour indicating origin; tasting of the soil; exciting to the mental taste, by a strong or distinctive character of thought or language; spicy; spirited; piquant.

17addle (rad'1) n. [hurdle] a long piece of wood, interwoven with others, to form a fence; a heige formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs; a wooden bar, with a row of upright pegs, employed by domestic weavers;—v.t. to interweave; to twist together.

raddle, reddle (rad4), red4) n. See ruddle.

radial (rā-di-al) a. [L. radius, ray] pertaining to a radius; proceeding, or extended, from a centre or nucleus; pertaining to the radius, one of the bones of the forearm of the human body.

radially (rā'di-al-i) adv. in a radial manner.

radian (radian) n. the angle at the centre of a circle, subtended by an arc equal in length

radiance, radiancy (rā'di-ans, rā'di-an-si)

radiant; vivid brightness; brilliancy; splendour.
radiant (rā-di-ant) a. [L. radius, a ray] emitting
radiate, esp. emitting or darting rays of light or heat; emitting a vivid light or splendour; -n. [O].i.] the object or point from which light emanates; [Astr.] the point from which a meteor-shower seems to come; [Geom.] a straight line from a fixed point or pole, round which it is supposed to revolve.

supposed to revolve.

radiantly (\$\ti^2\$ di-ant-li) \$adv\$. with glittering splendour.

radiate (\$\ti^2\$ di-\ti\) \$n\$. an animal in which all the parts are arranged uniformly around the longitudinal axis of the body, as the star-fish, polyp, etc.; -r.t. to emit or send out in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat; to illuminate; -v.t. to issue and proceed in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat or light; to issue in rays, as light; to emit rays; to be

A radiate.

rays, as light; to emit rays; to be Aradiate. radiant;—a. formed of rays diverging from a centre. radiated (rā'di-āt-el) a. adorned with rays; [Min.] a centre; [Zool.] formed like a radiate. A radi ite.

radiately (rā'di-āt-li) adv. in a radiate manner.

radiation (ra-di-a-shun) n. act of radiating or state of being radiated; emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat from a luminous or heated body; the divergence of anything from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light.

surface, like the diverging rays of light.

radiator (rā-di-ā-tur) n. that which radiates or apparatus the use of which is to radiate heat.

radical (radi-kgl) a. [L. radia, radicis, a root] pertaining to, or proceeding directly from, the root or origin; primitive; original; implanted by nature; native; proper; constitutional; reaching to the cause, source, or first principles; searching; thorough-going; proceeding from the stem at, or below, the surface of the ground; belonging to the root of a plant; [Gram.] relating to a root or ultimate source of derivation;—n. a primitive word; a root or simple, underived, uncomprimitive word; a root or simple, underived, uncompounded word; a letter that belongs to the root; an extreme Liberal in politics; a member of a political party that advocates radical or thorough reform in the constitution and administrative government of the country; [Chom Libe original depres of contribution in a consequence of the country is the original depres of contribution in a consequence.] (Chem.) the original element or principle in a compound substance; that which constitutes the distinguishing principle of an acid or base, by its union with an

acidifying or basifying element or ingredient. Radical quantity, a quantity to which the radical sign is prefixed. Radical sign, the sign $\sqrt{(orig. the}$ letter r. the initial of radix, root), placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted. radicalism (rad'-i-kal-izm) n. the doctrine or principle of Radicals, rad'-i-kal-i) adv. at the origin or root; fundamentally; originally;

ossentially.

radicant (rad'-i-kant) a. [L. radir, radicis. a root] sending forth roots from the

radicate (rad'-i-kāt) v.t. to root; to plant radicate firmly;—v.i. to take root;—a. rooted. radication (rad-i-kā-shu) n. process of taking root deeply; disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and the root of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and

radicle (rad'-i-kl) n. [L. radicula, dim. of radicactivity (rā-di-ō-ak-tiv'-i-ti) n. the power possessed by certain substances, such as radium, of emitting rays that

radiograph (rā-di-u-graf) n. [L. radius and i. graphein, write] an instrument for measuring and recording the intensity of the sun's heat.

Radiolite (rā'-di-u-līt) n. [L. radius and G. lithos, stone] a genus of fossil mollusos.

radiology (rā-di-ol'-ō-ji) n. the science of the use of rays and radioactive substances in medical practice.
radiometer (rā-di-om'-e-ter) n. [G. metron, measure] an instrument former resource of the production of the production

ly used for measuring angles: an instrument showing the conversion of light and heat into mechanical energy.

radiophone (rā'-di-ō-fōn) n. an instrument for the production of sounds

by means of radiant energy.
radioscopy (ra-di-os'-kop-i) examination by
radioscopy (ra-di-os'-kop-i) examination by
radiotelegram (ra-di-o-tel'-i-gram) n. a
mossage sent by wireless

telegraphy

radiotherapy (rā-di-ō'-ther-a-pi) n. the omployment of radio-activity in the troatment of disease.
radish (rad'-ish) n. [L. radir, a root] a cultiradish vated plant whose root is eaten as

salad.

radium (rā'-di-um) n. [L. radius, a ray] a rare, white, metallic element which undergoes spontaneous decomposition, giving off corpuscular and wave radiation.

radius (rā'-di-us) n.; pl. radii (rā'-di-i) [L.] a right line extending from the centre of a circle to the periphery; the spoke of a wheel; the exterior bone of the forcarm; the ray of a flower

of the forearm; the ray of a flower.

radix (ra'-diks) n. [L. root] a

primitive word from which spring other words; a radical; a root; the base of any system of logarithms or numbers; origin; source.

radon (radical) n. a gaseous, radical radicative element, formed by the distance of radical r

integration of radium.

rafale (ra-fal) n. [F.] a short intensive bombardment. raff (raf) n. [O.F. raffer, to snatch] a promiseuous heap; the rabble; the mob; a worthless

fellow.

fellow.

raffia (raf'-i-a) n. [Native word] the prepared fibre of a cultivated palm of Madagascar, used for making mats, baskets, etc.

raffle (raf'-l) v.t. [Ger. raffeln, snatch up] to dispose of by means of a raffle;—v.t. to engage in a raffle;—n. a lottery in which several persons deposit or furnish a part of the value of some article, and it is determined by chance who shall become sole possessor.

Rafflesia (raf-ie-i-i-a) n. [named after Sir S. Raffles] a genus of large, stemless, parasitic plants, natives of East Indie-

raft (raft) n. [Icel. raftr, a rafter, spar] a collection of boards, planks, etc., fastened together horizontally, either to serve as a support upon the water, or to move the materials from one

upon the water, or to move the materials from one place to another;—v.t. to carry on, or in, a raft.

rafter (raf-tor) n. [A.S.] a roof-limber; a place of timber that extends from the plate of a building toward the ridge, and serves to support the covering of the roof;—v.t. to make into, or like, a rafter; to provide with rafters; to plough so as to turn the grass side of each furrow upon an unploughed ridge.

raftsman (rafts'-man) n. a man that manages a raft.

rag (rag) n. [Scand.] a piece of cloth torn off; a tattered fragment; a shred; a patch;—pl. mean or tattered attire. Rag-bolt, an iron bolt with a barbed shank. Rag-wheel, a wheel having a

a barbed shank. Rag-wheel, a wheel having a notched or serrated edge.

ragamuffin (rag'-a-muf-in) n. [Etym. doubt-ful] a paltry fellow: a mean

wretch.

wretch.

136 (raj) n. [L. rabies] violent excitement; eager passion, esp. violent auger accompanied with furious words, gosturos, or agitation; vehemence of anything painful or destructive; extreme violence; the subject of eager desire;—v.i. to be furious with anger; to be violent and tunultuous; to act or move furiously; to prevail without restraint, or with fatal effect.

1364 (rag-ed) a. rent or worn into tatters, as clothes; lagged; wearing tattered clothes; dressed in rags; not smooth to the ear; unequal, as rhymes. Ragged-schools, schools for the very poor.

the very poor.

raggedness (rag'-ed-nes) n. the state of being dressed in rags or tatters; state of being jagged or broken irregularly; jaggedness, as of rocks; unevenness, as of rhymes or metrical verse.

raging (ra'-jing) n. fury; violence; impetuosity.
ragian (rag'-lun) n. [fr. Lord Raglan, 1788-1855] an overcoat with wide sleeves running up to the neck not to the shoulders; a. sleeves made in this way.

ragman (rag'-man) n. a man that collects or deals in rags.

ragman (rag'-man) n. [Icel.] a coward; the deals of the instruments in which the Scottish nobles sub-

instruments in which the Scottish nobles subscribed allegiance to Edward I.

ragout (ra-godo') n. [F.] fragments of meat stewed, and highly seasoned; a stew.

ragshop (rag'-shop) n. a shop in which are sold rags collected by ragmen.

ragstone (rag'-ston) n. a rough, sandy limestone (so named from its rag-

like fracture).

ragtime (rag'-tim) n. a highly syncopated form of nusic.

ragwort (rag'-wurt) n. a native plant of the genus Senecio, of several species.

raid (rad) n. [road] a hostile or predatory incursion, esp. an inroad or incursion of mounted men:—v.t. to make a raid upon;—v.t. to

mounted men;—v.t. to make a raid upon;—v.t. to go upon a raid.

rail (rail) n. [L. regula] a piece of timber, iron, or ther substance, extending from one post or support to another; a bur of iron forming the upper part of the superstructure on which the wheels of vehicles roll; a narrow plank on a ship's upper works; a curved piece of timber, extending from the bows of a ship to the continuation of its stem, to support the knee of the head, etc;—v.t. to inclose with rails; to send by rail.

rail (rail) n. [F. rail] a bird of the genus Rallus, of several species.

rail (rail) v.t. [F. railler] to affect by railing;—v.i. to use insolent and reproachful language,

rail (rail) n. [A.S. hregl, a dress] part of a woman's nightdress.

railer (fd'·ler) n. one that makes rails; one that scoffs, insults, or censures.

railhead (rail'-hed) n. in a railway under construction, the furthest point to

which rails have been laid.
railing (ra'-ling) n. a series of rails; a fence;
the materials for rails; reproachful

or insolent language; abusive speech;—a. insulting; abusive.

railingly (ra'-ling-li) adv. in a railing manner. raillery (rā'-ler-i) n. [F. railleric, fr. railler] good-humoured pleasantry, or slight

railroad (rāl-rōd) n. a railway.

railway (rāl'-wā) n. a road or way on which iron rails are laid for wheels to run on, for the conveyance of heavy loads in vehicles. Railway-carriage, a vehicle that runs on a railway Railway-carriage, a vehicle that runs on a railway for passenger-traffic. Railway company, a joint-stock company that owns and controls a railway railway.

stock company that owns and controls a railway. Railway-crossing, a place where the high road crosses the railway track.

raiment (rā-ment) n. [abbrev. of arraiment (rān) n. [A.S. rean] water falling in drops from the atmosphere; a fall or descent, like rain: a shower;—v.t. to pour or shower down from above, like rain from the clouds;—v.t. to fall in drops from the clouds; as water; to fall or descent, like rain. Rain-gauge, an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at any given place in a given time. Rain-water, water that has fallen from the clouds in rain. Red rain, rain tinged red by meteoric dust. meteorio dust.

rainbow ing the several colours of the spec-trum, and formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of falling rain in that part of the sky opposite the sun. Rainbow-tinted, tinted like a rainbow.

raincoat (rain-kōt) n. a light overcoat of material.

raindrop (ran-drop) n. a drop of rain.

rainfall (ran'-fawl) n. fall of rain; the amount of rain that falls in a particular place in a given time.

raininess (rā'-ni-nes) n. the state of being

rainstorm (ran'-storm) n. a storm of rain.

rainstorm (rān'-storm) n. a storm of rain.

rainy (rā'-ni) a. abounding with rain; wet;

rainy (rā'-ni) a. abounding with rain; wet;

raise (rūz) v.l. [foel. reisa, make to rise] to

cause to rise; to bring from a lower to a

higher place; to elevate in rank, dignity, and the

like; to increase the strength, vigour, or vehemence

of; to recall from death; to give life to; to cause

to rise up, or assume an erect position or posture;

to arouse from a state of quiet, or the like; to

awaken; to rouse to action; to stir up; to build

up; to erect; to bring together; to collect; to

produce by cultivation; to grow, as vegetables, etc.;

to breed; to rear, as live stock; to begin; to

institute, as an action at law; to levy, as forces;

to animate; to enliven; to relinquish; to give up,

as a siege; to give increased vent or utterance; to

swell or heighten, as the pitch of the voice; to

make light and spongy, as bread by leaven; in

navigation, to bring into view, or make more pro
minent by a gradual approach, as land or land
mark. To raise the wind, to obtain ready-money in

some way or other.

raiser (rā'-zer) n. one that, or that which,

raiser (rā'-zin) n. [F. fr. L. racemus] a grape

dried in the sun, or by artificial heat.

raising (rā'-zing) n. act of lifting, setting up,

crestoring to life; operation of setting up the frame

of a building.

of a building.

raison d'etre (rā-zong'-dā'-tr) n. [F.] a reason or excuse for being. raisonné (rā-zu-nā') a. [F.] reasoned out; accurate; rational, esp. arranged systematically, with brief notes or digests of the subjects under the different headings, as a catalogue.

Tai (raj) n. [Skr.] sovereignty; rule.

rajah, raja (ra'-ja) n. [Skr.] in India, a prince or king.
rajput, rajpoot (raj'-poot) n. a member of anaristocratic Hindurace.

rake (rāk) n. [A.S. raca] an instrument for smoothing the earth; an instrument used at the gaming-table to draw the stakes from the pool;—r.t. to scrape or scratch with something rough; to clear the surface soil, and make it smooth with a rake; to gather from the ground; to draw together, as mown hay, otc.; to scour; to ransack; to enfilade; to fire in a direction with the length of; to heap together and cover, as the fire with sches or small coal;—v.i. to use a rake for scarching or collecting. Rake-dredge, a toothed drag (drawing a bag-net behind it) which disturbs the sea floor and collects small animals and plants. To rake up, to bring out from oblivion or obscurity.

rake (rāk) n. [Scand.] a loose, disorderly, vicious man; —v.i. to lead a dissolute life.

rake (rāk) n. [Soand.] the projection of the upper parts of the stem and stern, beyond the extremities of the keel; the inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction; —v.i. to incline

mast from a perpendicular direction;—r.i. to incline from a perpendicular direction.

rake (rāk) r.i. [A.S. racian. to run] to take a wrong course, as hawks; to gad about.

rakehell (rāk'-hel) n. [M.E. rakel. rash, fr. Scand.] a lewd, dissolute fellow.

rakehelly (rāk'-hel-i) a. dissolute; wild:

raking (rāk'-kel-i) a. dissolute; wild:

raking (rāk'-king) n. act of using a rake; the quantity of hay, otc., collected by using a rake once; the pitch or inclination of a roof;—a. enflading; inclining.

inclining.

inclining.

rakish (rā'-kish) a. given to a dissolute life;

rakish (rā'-kish) a. given to a dissolute life;

rakish (rā'-kish-li) adv. in a rakish manner;

rakishly (rā'-kish-li) adv. in a rakish manner;

rale (rāl) n. [F. fr. Low Ger. ratelen, to rattlel a rattling noise in the lungs.

rallentando (rāl-en-tān'-dō) a. [It.] becomnal ligare, to light (ral'-i) v.t. [F. fr. L. re, ad, and ligare, to gather again; to collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion; to gather again; to reunite; to recover; to reanimate; -v.i. to come into orderly arrangement; to assemble; to unite; to renew or recover health, strength, etc; -n. a lively assembly; act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks; act of regaining disordered troops to their ranks; act of their ranks act of the ranks and the ranks act of the

range disordered troops to their ranks; act of regaining disordered troops to their ranks; act of regaining vigour or normal condition; in lawn-tennis, the repeated return of the ball in quick succession.

rally (ral'-1) v.t. [P. railler, to deride] to attack with raillery; to banter;—n. exercise of good humour, or satirical merriment.

ram (rann) n. [A.S.]. the male of the sheep; a tup; [Ast.] Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of March; the constellation Aries, or group of fixed stars in the imagined figure of a ram; an ancient engine of war used for butting or battering; a battering-ram; the hammer of a pile-driving machine; a hydraulic engine; an iron or iron-plated vessel, with a strong pointed beak, for cutting or running down other vessels;—v.t. to thrust or drive with violence; to fill by pounding or driving; to stuff in; to cram. Ram-head, a lever for raising heavy stones, etc.

Ramadan, Ramadhan (ra'-ma-dan) n. [A.] the ninth Mohammedan month; the great annual fast or Lent of the Mohammedans, kept through the ninth month.

ninth month.

ninth month.

ramble (ram'-bl) v.i. [M.E. ramen] to wander ramble carclessly; to rove about; to walk, ride, or sail from place to place, without any determinate object in view; to expand, or grow, without constraint or direction—hence, to be discursive or incoherent in spoken or written discourse;—n. a going or moving from place to place, without any determinate business or object; a short stroll. rambler (ram'-bler) n. one that rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

rambling (ram'-bling) n. act of wandering or roving; irregular excursion.

ramekin (ram'-e-kin) n. [F.] toasted bread covered with cheese and eggs.

ramification (ram-i-fi-kā'-shun) n. process ramification of branching or shooting branches.

from a stem, or the mode of their arrangement; a small division proceeding from a main stock or channel; a subordinate branch; a division into principal and subordinate classes or heads; production of figures resembling branches

ramify (rami-fi) v.t. [F. fr. L. ramus, a branch, and facere, to make] to divide into branches or parts; -v.i. to shoot into branches; to be divided.

rammer (ram'-cr) n. one that, or that which, rams or drives; an instrument for driving anything with force; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun; a ramrod.

rammish (ram-ish) a. [Icel. ramr, strong] rank; strong-scented; lustful. Also ram,

rammishness (ram-ish-nes) n. the state or quality of being rammish.
ramollescence (ram-ū-les-ens) n. [F.] a softening or mollifying.
ramollissement (ram-u-les-mang) n. [F.] a morbid softening of some organ or tissue, esp. of the brain.

ramoon (ra-moon) n. [Sp.] a West Indian tree (Trophis Americana).

ramose, ramous (rā-mōs, -mus) a. [L. ramus, a branch] branched, as a stem or root; consisting of branches; branchy.

ramosely (ra-mos-li) adv. in a ramose or ramous manner.

ramp (ramp) v.i. [F. ramper, to creep, to climb] to climb, as a plant; to creep up; to spring; to bound; to prance; to frolic; to romp; -n. a leap; to bound; to prance; to frolic; to romp; -n. a leap; a spring; a bound; a romp; [Arch.] an inclined plane leading from one level to another.

Tampe (ramp) v.i. [F. ramper, to creep, to climb] to woman; a romping, wild young woman.

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rampage (ram-pāj), violent or riotous behaviour; to dash about violently; to storm; to prance; to romp. rampageous (ram-pājus) a. of a ramping character.

rampancy (ram'pan-si) n. quality or state of being rampant; excessive growth or practice; exuberance; extravagance.

rampant (ram'pant) a. springing or climbing unchecked; overgrowing the usual bounds; exuberant; overleaping restraint; [Her.] standing upright on the hind legs. Rampant-arch, an arch having one abutment higher than the other.

rampantly (ram'pantli) adv. in a rampant and (ram'pantli) at [K] that which fortifies

rampart (ram'part) n. [F.] that which fortifies and defends from assault; an elevation or mound of earth round a place upon which the parapet is raised;—v.t. to fortify with ramparts.

rampion (ram-pi-un) n. [L. rupnum, a turnip] a rampion (ram-pi-un) n. [L. rupnum, a turnip] a ramrod (ram-rod) n. the rod used in ramming down the charge in a gun, etc.

ramshackle (ram-shak-l) a. [leel. rumskakkr] loose; old; falling to pieces.

ramshorn (ramz-horn) n. a semicircular work in a fort; an ammonite.
ramskin (ram²-skin) n. [ramekin] a kind of cheese-cake.

ramson (ram'sun) n. [A.S. hramson] a kind of garlie.

ram-stam (ram'-stam) a. [E. ram and stamp] headlong; impetuous; pressing on headless of obstacles, etc.;—n. a bold, heedless persons. ramulose (ram'-ū-los) a. [F. fr. L. ramulus. a little branch!] having small branches. ran (ran) n. [c/. rand] in rope-making, a reel of twenty yars or cords.

Rana (rā-na) n. [L.] the genus that contains frogs and toads.

Rana (rā-na) n. [Hind.] the title of the ruling prince in some parts of India.

rancescent (ran-ses-ent) n. [L. rancescere, to grow rancid] becoming rancid.

ranch (ranch) n. [Sp.] a rancho.

ranchero (ran-chā'rō) n. [Sp.] a herdsman; a peasant employed on a rancho.
rancho (ran-chō) n. [Sp.] a rude hut, as of posts covered with branches or thatch, where herdsmen or farm-labourers live; a large farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses.

rancid (ran'sid) a. [L.] having a rank smell; strongscented; sour; musty.
rancidity (ran-sid-iti) n. quality of being rancid;
a strong, sour scent, as of old oil.
rancidly (ran-sid-il) adv. in a rancid manner; with
a rancid odour.

rancidness (ran/sid-nes) n. quality of being rancidness (ran/sid-nes) n. quality of being rancorous (rang-kur-us) n. evincing intense and malicious; malevolent; virulent.

rancorously (rang-kur-us-li) adv. with deep malignity or spite; inveterate hatred; implacable wrath and malice; corruption; virulente.

wath and malice; corruption; virulence.

rand (rand) n. [A.S.] a border; an edge; a margin; a thin inner sole for a shoe;—[S. Afr.] a high land above a river valley, as the Rand in the Transvaal.

ran-dan (ran-dan) n. [Etym. doubtful] a boat rowed by three persons; the finest part of

wheat-bran ; a spree. wheat-bran; a spree.

random (ran-dum) n. [O.F. fr. Ger. rand, edge] a
roving motion; a course without definite
direction; hazard; chance; -a. done at hazard, or without
settled aim or purpose; left to chance.

randy (ran-du) a. [rant] riotous; disorderly; obstreperous; -n. a sturdy beggar; a vagrant
or vagabond; a female scold; a loud-tongued, abusive

projecting, or to admit of being projected, esp. as to horizontal distance; to be placed in order; to admit of arrangement or classification; to have a particular direction; to be in a line with; to pass from one point to direction; to be in a line with; to pass from one point to another; to fluctuate between, as prices, etc.;—n. a rank; a row; a series of things set in a line; the horizontal length of a block or group of buildings; an order; division; class; a wide kitchen apparatus for roasting, boiling, etc., with an oven on one side and a boiler on the other, all heated from a small central fire; a wandering or roving; a ramble; space or room for exercise or play; a place for shooting at a mark; extent or variety of personal knowledge or mental acquirement; the step of a ladder; a rung; a bolting sieve to sift meal; the length of a cable needing to be paid out that the anchor may find bottom; the horizontal distance to which a projectile can be carried; a tract or piece of land in which cattle may graze and pasture.

may find bottom; the horizontal distance to which a projectile can be carried; a tract or piece of land in which cattle may graze and pasture.

ranger (ran-jer) n. one that ranges or wanders; a mounted trooper sent on exploring or foraging expeditions; a robber; a marander; a dog that beats the ground for game; a keeper of a park or forest.

rangership (ran-jer-ship) n. the office of the keeper of a forest or park.

ranine (ra-fann) n. [L. rana, frog] of, or pertaining to, frogs.

rank (rangk) n. [O. H. Ger. hrine] a row or line of things; a line of soldiers standing side by side (opposed to file; a status in military or naval service; a division; a class; a particular set of men in public or social life; social position; nobility; title; eminence, etc.;—nl. the common soldiers;—nl. to place abreast, or in a line; to range in a particular lass, order, or division; to class; to dispose methodically; to take precedence of; to outrank; v.i. to be ranged or set as in a particular degree, class, order, or division; to have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life; to put in a claim against a bankrupt estate. Rank and file, common soldiers.

rank (rangk) n. [A.S. rane] luxuriant in growth; vigorous growth; very fertile; strong to the smell; raneid; high-tasted; inflamed with sexual desire; salacious; gross; coarse; rampant; excessive.

rankle (rang-kl) v.i. [O.F.] to grow more rank to claim, for debt on a bankrupt estate.

rankle (rang-kl) v.i. [O.F.] to grow more rank become more violent; to rage.

become more violent; to rage.

rankling (rang-kling) n. act or process of festering, or of becoming more virulent.

rankly (rang'kli) adv. with vigorous growth; rankness (rangk'nes) n. vigorous growth; rankness (n. n. vigorous growth; n. vigorous growth; n. vigorous growth; n. vigorous growth; ransack (ran'sak) v.t. | feel. rannsaka, to explore, examine | to search thoroughly; to search completely. examine to search thoroughly; to search every place, or part of; to plunder; to pillage completely.

ransom (ran'sum) n. [O.F. fr. L. redemptio] release of an enemy; the money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner, or for goods captured by an enemy; the atonement;—v.t. to redeem from captivity, punishment, or for first to redeem from sin or forfeit; to redeem from sin.

ransomable (ran'sum-a-bl) a. capable of being ransomer (ran'sum-er) n. one that ransoms or redeems.

ransomless (ran'sum-les) a. free from ransom. rant (rant) v.i. [D.] to rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language; -n. boisterous, empty declamation. ranter (ran-ter) n. a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher; -ph. Primitive Methodists. ranterism (ran-ter-izm) n. the doctrines of the Ranters.

rantingly (ran-ting-li) adv. in a ranting manner. rantipole (ran-ti-pol) n. [E. rant and pole] a about wildly;—a. wild; romping; rakish.

Ranunculus (ra-nun-ku-lus) n. [L., a little frog, a medicinal plant. dim. of rana, a frogle a many of plants and provided the summer of the summer of plants and plants.

frog a genus of plants embracing many species, some of them beautiful flowering plants, diversified with many rich colours; crowfoot; buttercup.

ranz-des-vaches (rangz-da-vash') n. [F., the rows of the cows] a simple melody of the Swiss mountaineers, commonly

rap (rap) v.t. [Sw. rappa, to strike] to strike with a quick blow; to knock on ;-v.t. to strike with a quick sharp blow; to knock;-v.a quick mart blow; a knock; a small copper coin.

To rap out, to utter with a rappa.

rap (rap) v.t. [Sw. rappa, to snatch] to snatch away; to seize and hurry off; to transport out of one's

self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture.

rapacious (ra-pa-shus) a. [L. rapere, to seize and earry off] given to plunder; seizing by force; subsisting on prey or animals seized by

seizing by force: subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence; greedly; ravenous; voracious.

rapaciously (ra-pā-shus-li) adv. in a rapacious manner; by rapine.

rapaciousness (ra-pā-shus-nes) n. quality of being rapacious; disposition to plunder, or to exact by oppression.

rapacity (ra-pas-i-ti) n. art or practice of taking or passessions, etc.; disposition or habit of making gain by extortion or exaction. making gain by extortion or exaction.

rape (rāp) n. [L. raper, to seize] a carrying or snatching away; sexual intercourse with a woman against her will; -r.t. to ravish.

rape (rāp) n. [L. rape] a plant of the cabbage tribe, cultivated for its herbage and seeds, from which oil is extracted; the Swedish turnip. Rape-cake, a cake made from rape-seed, after the oil has been expressed. Rape-oil, oil expressed from rape-seed (also rape-seed). Rape-seed, the seed of the rape.

[Rape (rap) n. [Iccl.] a division of the county of Sussex.

rape (rap) n. [O.F.] the refuse stalks and skins of grapes.

Raphaelism (raf-ū-cl-izm) n. the principles of painting introduced by Raphael.

Raphaelite (raf-ū-cl-īt) n. one that adopts the principles of Raphael.

raphania (ra-fū-ni-a) n. [L. raphanus, radish] a disease resembling ergotism.

raphe (rū-fe) n. [G.] the cord that connects the hilum with the chalaza of a seed; a line connecting the nodules on a diatom-valve [Bot.]; a line of junction [Anat.].

raphides (raf-i-dēz) n. [G. rhaphis, needle] crystals found among the tissues of plants.

rapid (rap-id) a. [L. fr. rapere, to snatch] very swift or quick; moving with celerity, as motion or flight; running or flowing swiftly, as current or river; advancing quickly, as growth or improvement; following quickly, as misfortunes, etc.;—n. a sudden descent of the surface of a stream without actual waterfall or cascade. rapidity (rap-id-iti) n. swiftness; velocity; celerity; quickness of growth, progress, or advance. rapidly (rap-id-i) adv. with great speed, celerity, or velocity; with quick progression; with quick utterance; glibly.

quick yevelocity; with quick progression; with quick utterance; glibly.

rapidness (rap-id-nes) n. swiftness; speed;
rapier (ra-p-ier) n. [F.] a light sword with a very narrow blade, fit only for thrusting.

rapine (rap-in) n. [L. rapere, to seize] act of plundering; spoliation; pillage; violence.

rapparee (rap-a-re) n. [Ir.] a wild Irish plunderer; a vagabond.

(ra-pe) n. [F. rape, fr. raper, to grate] a

rappearec a vagabond.

rappee (ra-pē') n. [F. rāpe', fr. rāper, to grate] a coarse kind of snuff.

rappel (ra-pel') n. [F.] the beat of the drum to call soldiers to duty.

rapper (raper') n. one that raps, as a spiritualistic medium; the knocker of a door.

rapping (ra-pē', not of knocking or striking with a quick, sharp blow.

rapport (ra-pō', rōpt') n. [F.] relation; proportion; correspondent relation; sympathy.

rapscallion (rap-skal-yun) n. [rascallion] a low villain; a rascal; a wretch.

rapt (rapt) a. transported; in a state of rapture.

raptorial (rap-tō'-ri-al) a. [L. raptor, a plunderer] rapacious; living upon prey. rapture (rap-tūr) n. [L. rapere, pp. raptus, to carry off by force] enthusiasm; excited imagination; extreme joy or pleasure; ecstasy; transport.

raptured (rap'tūrd) a. enraptured.

rapturous (rapturu) a. enraptured.

rapturous (rapturus) a. ecstatic; transporting; raytshing.

rapturously (rapturus-li) adv. with rapture; enthusiastically; ecstatically.

rare (rār) a. [L. rarus, thin, rare] thin; not dense or close; subtile; loose in texture; porous seldom occurring; infrequent; extremely valuable; of the highest excelence; singular; unique.

rare (rār) a. [A.S. hrēr, raw] nearly raw; imperfectly cooked; underdone.

rarebit (rār-bit) n. a Welsh-rabbit; an erroneous form.

raree-show (rā'rē-, rar'ē-shō) n. [rarity-show] a peep-show.
rarefaction (rā-re-fak'shun) n. act or process of making rare, or of expanding or distending bodies, by separating the parts and making them more rare and porous

rarefiable ($\vec{r}\vec{e}$ -re- $\vec{r}\vec{e}$ -re- \vec{e}) a. capable of being rarefied.

rarefy ($\vec{r}\vec{e}$ -re- $\vec{r}\vec{e}$) v.t. [L. rarus, thin, rare, and or less dense; -v, i. to become thin and porous.

or less dense; — n.i. to become thin and porous.

rarely (rar-li) adv. in a rare manner or degree;
seldom; not often; finely: nicely.

rareness (rar-nes)n. state of being rare; thinness;
tenuity; uncommonness; infrequency;
rareripe (rar-rap)n. [E. rathe, soon] an early fruit,
esp. a kind of peach that ripens early.

rarity (rar-it, rar-it)n. [L.] quality or state of
being rare: rareness; infrequency; a rare or
uncommon thing; a thing valued for its scarcity.

ras (ras)n. [A.] a governor or vizier in Abyssinia; a
cape; a headland.

rascal (ras-kgl)n. [F. racaille, the rabble] a mean
fellow; a scoundrel; a worthless fellow; a
trickish, dishonest person; a rogue;—a. mean; low; contemptible; unfit for the chase, as a lean deer.

temptible; unfit for the chase, as a lean deer.

rascaldom (ras-kal-dum) n. rascals collectively.

rascalism (ras-kal-izm) n. rascality.

rascality (ras-kal'i-ti) n. the acts and conduct of dishonesty; base villainy.

rascallion (ras-kal-yun) n. [rascal] a low, mean rascally (ras-kal-i) a. like a rascal; meanly trickish or dishonest; low; vile; base; villainous. rase (rāz) v.t. [F. raser, fr. L. radere, pp. rasus, to scrape, shave] to strike or touch on the surface; to blot out; to cancel; to erase; to level with the ground.

rash (rash) a. [cf. Sw. rask, quick] hasty; quick;
sudden; rapid, esp. hasty in counsel or action;
precipitate; inconsiderate; thoughtless; uttered without

reflection; careless; unguarded.

rash (rash) n. [O.F. fr. L. radere, pp. rasus, to the body, with little or no elevation.

rash (rash) v. [It.] a kind of textile fabric, chiefly of silk; a coarse satin.

rash (rash) v.t. [F. arrucher] to cut in pieces; to split; to cut in slices; to slice.

rasher (rash-er) n. [rash, quick, because quickly cooked] a thin slice of bacon; a thin cut. rashly (rash-li) adv. in a rash or hasty manner; hastily.

rashness (rash'nes) n. the quality of being rash; temerity; foolhardiness; precipitancy; hastiness; indiscretion; inconsideration.

Raskolnik (ras-kol'nik) n. [Russ.] a dissenter from the orthodox or Greek church.

Rasores (ra-sô'res) n.pl. [L. rusor, fr. rudere, to scrape, scratch] a genus of gallinaceous birds, having strong feet and claws for scratching the ground in search of their food, as domestic poultry, game-birds, peacocks, etc.

ground in search of their food, as domestic poultry, game-birds, peacocks, etc.

rasorial (ra-sō'ri-al) a pertaining to the Rasores, or scraping-birds.

rasp (rasp) n. [O. H. Ger. raspān, to rasp] a species of coarse file; raspberry;—v.t. to rub or file with a rasp or rough file; to grate harshly upon; to utter in a grating manner;—v.t. to make a sharp, grating noise grating noise.

raspberry (raz-ber-i) n. a native garden plant or shrub of the genus Rubus, akin to the bramble and blackberry; also, the fruit of the shrub. Raspberry-bush, the shrub or resplant respectively.

plant producing rasps or raspberries.

Rasp.

Rasp.

Rasp.

Rasp. rasper (ras/per) n. one that, or that which, rasps; a

raspy (raspi) a. grating; harsh; rough.

raspy (ras-pi) a. grating; harsh; rough.

rasure (rāzh-ūr) n. [L. rasura, fr. radere, pp. rasus, to scrape, to shavel act of scraping, shaving, or erasing; obliteration; an erasure.

rat (rat) n. [A.S. rret] one of several species of small rodent mammals, larger than mice, that infest houses, stores, and ships; one that deserts his party or associates—hence, in the workshop or manufactory, one that works at less than the established prices, or engages while the hands are on strike;—v.i. to desert one's former party or associates from interested motives; to work at less than the established prices, or when the hands have struck. Rat-catcher, one whose employment it is to catch rats. To smell a rat, to suspect that there is something wrong.

ratable (rā-ta-bil-i-ti) n. the condition of being ratable.

ratable (rā-ta-bil ac capable of being rated or set at a carein value: liable to be rated.

ratably (rā-ta-bil) adv. by rate or proportion; proportionally.

ratafia (rat-a-fe-a) n. [Malay arak, arrack, and tafia (rat-a-fe-a) n. [Malay arak, arrack, and spirituous liquor, flavoured with cherries, apricots, peaches, or other fruit, and sweetened with sugar. ratany (rat-a-nin) n. [Peruv.] a Peruvian plant rataplan (rat-a-plang) n. [F.] the rattle of a drum; music in imitation of this. rat-a-tat (rat-a-tat) n. [Imit.] a sound like the beating of a drum.
ratch (rach) n. [rack] a ratchet; a ratchet-wheel; the wheel that makes a clock strike; a horizontal bar having inclined angular teeth, into which a pawl drops, as into a ratchet-wheel; a white spot on a horse's face.

ratchet (rach'et) n. a bar or piece of mechanism turning at one end upon a pivot, while the other end falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack, allowing the latter to move in one direction only; a pawl; a click; a detent. Ratchet - wheel, a circular wheel having angular teeth, into which a pawl may drop to prevent the wheel from running back.

rate (rāt) n. [L. rata (so. pars), rate (rāt) n. [L. rata (so. pars), calculation] established portion or measure; fixed allowance; degree; standard; proportion; ratio; value; price; movement, as fast or slow, or the like; a tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use.



Ratchet-wheel.

authority on property for public use; Ratchet-wheel. assessment; -v.t. to set a certain estimate on; to value ast a certain price or degree; to settle the relative scale, rank, or position of;—v.i. to be set or considered in a class, as a ship; to have, or take, rank; to make an estimate.

rate (rat) r.t. [O.F. fr. L. ad and reputare, to count] to chide with vehemence; to scold.

ratel (ratel) n. [D. ratel, a rattle, fr. the noise the animal makes with its tail] an animal allied to the gluttons, native of the Cape of Good Hope.

ratepayer (rat-pa-er) n. one that is assessed for poor-rates, or other municipal or county rates.

rater (ratter) n. one that rates, sets a value, or makes an estimate. rath, rathe (rath) a. [A.S.] carly :- adv. soon;

rath (rath) n. [Ir.] a prehistoric hill fort.

rather (rath-(r) adv. [A.S. comp. of rathe, early, soon] more readily or willingly; preferably; on the other hand; on the contrary; somewhat; moderately; tolerably; more correctly speaking. Had rather, prefer. The rather, for the reason that.
ratification (rat-i-fi-kā'shun) n. act of ratifying; the state of being ratified.
ratifier (rat-i-fi-er) n. one that, or that which, ratify (rat-i-fi) v.t. [L. ratus, firm, and facere, to walld, esp. to give sanction to, as something done by an agent or servant.

agent or servant

rating (rāting) n. act of valuing or estimating; assessment; proportional rate; chiding.
ratio (rātshi-i) n. [L.] proportion; rate; degree; [Math.] the relation that one quantity or magnitude has to another of the same kind, as expressed by the quotient of the first divided by the second; fixed

relation of number, quantity, or degree.

ratiocinate (rash-i-osi-nāt) v.i. [L.] to reason or argue.

ratiocinate or argue.

ratiocination process of reasoning, or of deducing consequences from premises; deduction.

ratiocinative (rash-i-os-i-nā-tiv) a. argumentative; carried on by process of reasoning, or in accordance with the laws of thought; logical; addicted to reasoning or argumentation.

ration (rā-shun) n. [L. ratio, a reckoning] a portion or fixed allowance of provisions, drink, and forage to each person in the military or naval service; -v.t. to supply with rations. Forage ration, the allowance of food issued for each horse [Mil.].

rational (rash-un-al) a. [L. ratio, reason] relating to the reason: having reason, or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason; agreeable to reason; reasonable; sensible;—n.pl. breeches worn by women instead of skirts.

ny women instead of skirts.

rationale (rash-u-nā-le) n. a detailed account of reasons in explanation; a solution of the difficulties, and elucidation of the principles, of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, etc.

rationalism (rash-un-al-izm) n. an exclusive reliance on reason or the logical faculty; a theory or system that makes reason the sole means of acquiring knowledge and of testing the second

means of acquiring knowledge and of testing truth, esp. a theological system which rejects the prophecies, miracles, supernatural revelations, and inspiration of the Bible as contrary to reason.

rationalist (rash-un-al-ist) n. one that pro-inquiry solely on reason; one that makes reason the sole test of truth in religion; one that rejects the miraculous, supernatural, or inspired, in any revelation from God from God.

rationalistic (rash-un-al-ist'ik) a. belonging to, or in accordance with, the principles of rationalism.

rationalistically (rash - un - al - is 'ti - kal - i) adv. in a rationalistic

rationality (rash-un-al'i-ti) n. quality of being rational.

rationalize (rash'un-al-īz) v.t. to convert to rationalist; -v.t. to act as a rationalist; to interpret like a rationalist; -v.t. to act as a rational v. in a rational v. rationally (rash'un-al-i) utv. in a rational manner; in consistency with reason. rationalness (rash'un-al-nes) n. the state of rational v. (ratelin aling)

ratline, ratlin, rattling (ratlin, -ling) small line traversing the shrouds of a ship, making the step of a ladder for ascending to the mast-head.
ratoon (ra-toon) n. [Hind.] a new shoot from the root of a sugar-cane.
ratsbane (rats-ban) n. poison for rats; arsenious acid.

rattan, ratan (ra-tan') n. [Malay rōtan] a plant of the genus Calamus; a walking-stick or cane made from the rattan.

rattan (ra-tan') n. [Imit.] the beat of a drum.

ratteen (ra-ten') n. [F.] a kind of thick woollen stuff, quilted or twilled.

ratten (rat'n) v. l. [rut] to injure the tools, property, or person of a workman that has left, or refuses to join, the trades-union.

rattening (rathing) n. a system of wilfully property of workmen that refuse to subscribe to the terms of the union.

ratting (rating) n. the act of deserting one's party, and going over to the opposite side.

rattle (rati) v.t. [A.S.] to cause to make a rapid succession of sharp sounds; to stun with noise; to scold;—v.i. to make a quick, sharp noise, rapidly repeated, by the collision of bodies not very sonorous; to account to another the succession of solutions are succession. repeated, by the collision of bodies not very sonorous; to clatter; to speak eagerly and noisily;—n. a rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds; loud, rapid talk; clamorous chiding; an instrument with which a clattering sound is made; a jabberer; a common meadow weed. Rattle-brained, rattle-headed, noisy; giddy; unsteady. Rattle-pate, a chatterer. Rattle-snake, a poisonous snake, having a series of horny joints at the end of the tail, which make a rattling sound. Rattle-trap, an old rickety vehicle.

rattler (rat'ler) n. one that rattles, or talks a great deal without reflection.

rattling (rat-ling) n. noise produced by wheels, as of a carriage in rapid motion; any swift succession of sharp sounds.

raucity (raw-si-ti) n. [L. raucus, hoarse, rough] harshness

Rattle-snake.

raucous (raw'kus) a. hoarse; harsh.

ravage (rav-ij) n. [F. ravir, ft. L. rapere, to carry off] desolation by violence; violent ruin or destruction; devastation; pillage; waste; ruin;—v.t. to lay waste by force; to pillage; to plunder.

ravager (rav-ij-er) n. a plunderer; one that lays waste; ruin;—v.t. to wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to talk irrationally; to utter furious cries, as a madman; to be unreasonably fond of; to dote unon. dote upon.

Tavel (rav-el) v.t. [O.D. ravelen] to disentangle; to entangle; to make intricate; to involve; v.i. to be disentangled; to become twisted and involved; to fall into confusion.

ravelin (rav-lin) n. [F.] a detached work with two salient angle at the front, and open

at the rear ravellings (rav'-el-ingz) n.pl.

from a twisted or woven fabric. ravelment (rav-el-ment) n.

raven (rav-n) n. [A.S. hracjn] a bird of a black colour, allied to the crow, but larger;—a. black, as a raven.

black, as a raven.

raven (rav-n) v.t. [L. rapina, plunder] to obtain by violence; to devour with great eagerness; -v.t. to prey with rapactity; to be greedy; -n. prey; G. dich. plunder. Raven-stone, a place of execution, so called because ravens gather to the carrion.

ravener (rav'ner) n. one that ravens or plunders.

ravening (rav-ning) n. eagerness for plunder.

ravenous (rav'e-nus) a. furiously voracious; gratification; rapacious; greedy.

ravenously (rav'e-nus-li) adr. in a ravenous manner; voraciously.

ravenousness (rav'e-nus-nes) n. extreme voracity; rage for prey.

raver (ra'-ver) n. one that raves or is furious.

ravin (ravin) n. food obtained by violence; plunder; prey.

ravine (raven') n. [L. rapina, violence] a deep and narrow hollow worn by a stream or torrent of water; a deep hollow pass between mountains.

raving (rā'ving) n. delirium; frenzy; furious crying, as of a madman; incoherent or wild talk, as of a person in fever—hence, absurd talk.

ravingly (rā'ving-li) adv. in a raving manner.

ravish (ravish) v.t. [L. rapere, to snatch] to seize and carry away by violence; to force a woman against her will; to violate; to transport with pleasure or joy; to charm the eye or car with something exquisite in form or sound.

ravisher (rav'ish-er) n. one that ravishes or takes by violence; one that transports with delight; one that forces a woman to his carnal embrace.

ravishing (ravishing) n. seizing and carrying off by force; rape; violation; transport of the senses; ecstasy; excessive pleasure or delight.
ravishingly (ravishing-ii) adv in a ravishing manner; with transport.
ravishment (ravishing-ii) n. act of carrying away by force; abduction; rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy; forcible violation of chapting.

chastity. chastity.

TAW (raw) a. [A.S. hreāw] not cooked; undressed, as meat or provisions; not covered with skin; tender, as a wound; bleak; cold with damp, as a day; immature; unripe, as fruit; untried; unpractised, as recruits; unspun or untwisted, as silk or other material; not mixed, as spirits; not tried, or melted and strained, as tallow; not tanned as hide;—n. a sore; a gall. Rawboned, having little flesh on the bones. Raw-head, a spectre or goblin. Raw-hide, untanned hide; a whip made of untanned skin.

rawish (rawish) a. somewhat raw.

rawly (raw-isn) a. somewhat raw.

rawly (raw-isn) adv. in a raw manner; unskilfully; without experience; hastily: newly.

rawness (raw-nes) n. state of being raw or uncooked; unskilfulness; inexperience; hasty manner; chilliness with dampness.

ray (ran. [L. radius, a beam or ray one of a number of lines diverging from a common point or centre; a radiating part of a flower or plant; one of the radiating bony spines of fishes; a line of light or heat proceeding from a radiant or reflecting point—hence, a beam of intellectual light; perception; apprehension;—v.t. to send forth or shoot out; to cause to shine out; to streak.

Ray (78) n. [L. raia] a genus of fishes including skate, thornback, and torpedo.

Tay (ra) n. a disease of sheep.

ray (ra) n. the second note of the diatonic scale [Mus.].
rayah (ra-ya) n. [A.] a
Turkish subject who is not a Mohammedan.



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faved (rad) a. having rays, or ray-like processes. rayless (ra'les) a. destitute of light; dark; not illuminated.

Taze (rūz) v.t. See rase,

razee (ra-zē') n. [F. raser, to rase] an armed ship reduced to the next inferior rate;—v.t. to cut down to

reduced to the next inferior rate; —v.t. to cut down to an inferior rate or class, as a ship.

razor (rā/zur) n. [F. rusoir, fr. L. radere, to scrape] an instrument for removing the beard or hair. Razor-back, a kind of hog whose back has a somewhat sharp edge. Razor-bill, an aquatic fowl allied to the puffins, guillemots, and auks. Razor-strop, a strop for sharpening razors.

razure (rāz-tir) n. act of erasing or effacing; obliteration; that which is rased; erasure. razzia (rat-zi-a) n. [A.] a military incursion into an enemy's country; a raid; a foray.

reabsorb (rē-ab-sori') v.t. to draw back or imbibe; to swallow up again.

reabsorbtion (rē-ab-sorp-shun) n. act or process of reabsorbing.

reach (rāch) v.t. [A.S. rūzon-shun) n. act or process of reabsorbing.

reach (rāch) v.t. [A.S. rūzon-shun) n. act or process of reabsorbing.

to touch by extending the arm, or by an instrument held in the hand; to strike or hit, as by a throw from a distance; to deliver by extending the hand; to strain after something; to be extended in dimension, time, action, influence; —n. act of stretching; extension; power of extending action, influence, or the like; extent of force or capacity; an extended portion of water. Reach-me-down, ready-made.

reachable (rech'a-bl) a. that may be reached.

react (rē-akt) v.t. to do over again;—v.t. to resist the action of another lody by an opposite force; to exercise a reciprocal or a reverse effect.

reaction (rē-ak-shun) n. any action in resisting other action or power; counter tendency or movement; depression of vital force consequent on over-exertion; backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress.

reactionary (re-ak-shun-ar-i) a. tending to, or implying, reaction:—n. one that promotes reaction.

reactionist (re-ak-shun-ist) n. a reactionary.

reactive (re-ak'tiv) a. pertaining to, or causing, reaction; having power to react.

reactively (re-ak-tiv-li) adv. by reaction.

reactiveness (re-ak-tiv-nes) n. the quality of read (red) v.t. [A.S. redden, to read, declare] to go over, as characters or words, and utter aloud, or recite inaudibly; to take in the sense of; to peruse; to gather the meaning of by inspection; to learn by observation;—v.t. to perform the act of reading; to be studious; to learn by reading; to appear in reading.

read (red) a. instructed by reading; versed in books;

readable (rē'da-bi) a. capable of being read; legible; worth reading.
readableness (rē'da-bi-lnes) n. the quality or state of being readable.
readably (rē'da-bil) adv. legibly; so as to be read.

reader (réder) n. one that reads; one that reads much; one whose distinctive office is to read prayers; one that reads lectures on scientific or other subjects; one employed to examine and determine the suitability for publication of manuscripts offered to publishers; a proof-reader; a corrector of the press; a book containing exercises in reading; a reading-book for schools.

readership (redership) n. the office of reading prayers in a church; the office of a lecturer on scientific or other subjects.

readily (red-i-li) adv. in a ready manner; quickly; promptly; without delay or objection.
readiness (red-i-nes) n. state or quality of being ready; quickness; cheerfulness.
reading (re-ding) n. act of one that reads; perusal; actions of books; a public lecture or recital;

a commentary or gloss on a passage; a version or particular rendering of a text or passage; in legislative assemblies, the formal recital of a bill or enactment, etc. Reading-desk, a desk used for reading the service in a church. Reading-room, a room provided with papers, periodicals, etc., to which persons resort for reading.

readjourn (re-u-jurn') v.t. and i. to adjourn a second time.

readjournment (re-a-jurn'ment) n. a second adjournment.

readjust (re-a-just) v.t. to adjust or put in order again.

readjustment (re-a-just/ment) n. the act of readjusting.
readmission (read-mish/un) n. act of admitting again, or state of being

readmitted.

readmit (rē-ad-mit') v.t. to admit again.

readopt (re-a-dopt') v.t. to adopt anew; to take up again.

readoption (re-a-dop'shun) n. regaining what has been lost; recovery.
readorn (re-a-dorn') v.t. to deck anew or again; to decorate afresh.

ready (red:) a. [A.S.] prompt; active; apt; dexterous, as a workman; given on the spot, as
money; prepared; furnished with necessaries; fitted for
use or service; willing; near at hand; gib, as a speaker;
ou the point of; about to (with an infinitive following); on the point of; about to (with an infinitive following);
--adv. in a state of preparation so as to need no delay;
-n. money; cash in hand. Ready-made, kept on hand to answer demands; not made to order. Ready-money, cash paid at time of purchase. Ready-reckoner, a book intended to facilitate calculations. Ready-witted, having ready-wit. To make ready, to prepare; to set in order.

reaffirm (re-a-ferm') v.t. to affirm a second time.

reaffirmation (re-n-fer-ma-shun) n. renewed

reagent (re-a'-jent) n. a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies.
reaggravation (re-ay-ra-va'-shun) n. in the R.C. church, the last mon-

itory before excommunication, preceded by three admonitions.

itory before excommuneation, preceded by three admonitions.

real (rē'al) a. [L. reg. a thing] actually being or existing; true; not counterfeit, artificial, or fictitious; unaffected; unassumed; [Law] heritable; denoting estate or property which is not personal or movable.

Real presence, in the R.C. church, the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ. Real school, one intended to give a liberal education of a modern type.

real, rial (rē'al) n. [Sp. fr. L. regalis, royal] a small real gar (rē-al'gār) n. [A.] a combination of sulphur and arsenic of a brilliant red colour.

realism (rē'al-izm) n. in scholastic philosophy, the general descriptions of properties, qualities, etc., in a genus, class, or species, do really exist apart from the actual embodiment of them in the family, tribe, or individual (opposed to nominalism); in modern philosophy, the system that conceives of all things external to human conspainances whether material or mental, as individual (opposed to nominalism); in modern philosophy, the system that conceives of all things external to human consciousness, whether material or mental, as existing independently of our perceptions or thoughts (opposed to the idealism of Berkeley); also, a system that regards matter as the sole cause, development, and consumnation of all existence, animate or in-animate; materialism; the representation in art and literature of things as they really are.

Tealist (realism).

realistic (re-al-ist'ik) a. pertaining to, characteristic of, the realists; lifelike.

realistically (rē-al-is-ti-kal-i) adv. in a realistic manner.

reality (re-ali-ti) manner.

reality (re-ali-ti) n. state or quality of being real; actual being or existence of anything in distinction from mere appearance; fact; truth; verity; something intrinsically important; a matter of fact and interest, not of mere show; [Law] reality.

realizable (re-al-i-xa-bl) a. capable of being realized.

realization (re-al-i-zā'shun) n. act of realizing, or state of being realized.

realize from imaginary or fictitious into actual; to impress upon the mind as actual; to feel strongly; to comprehend fully; to bring home to one's own experience; to convert into real property; also, to convert into cash; to obtain, as the result of plans and efforts.

realizing (re-[4]-1-zing) a. serving to make real, or to bring home as a reality.

realizingly (re-[4]-1-zing-li) adv. in a realizing manner.

reallege (re-a-lej') v.t. to allege a second time

realliance (re-a-lī-ans) n. a renewed alliance.

really (re-al-i) adv. in a real manner; with, or in, reality; actually; in truth; in fact; verily.

realm (relm) n. [F. fr. L. repalis, royal] a royal jurisdiction or regal government; kingdom;

realness (re-al-nes) n. the state of being real

realty (re-al-ti) n. [contr. fr. reality] immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of real property. ream (rein) n. [A. risma] a package of paper consisting of twenty quires.
ream (rein) v.t. [A.S. rām, roomy] to enlarge or bevel out, as a hole in metal.
reamer (re-mer) n. a tool for reaming or enlarging holes.

reanimate (rē-an'i māt) v.t. to revive; to restore to life; to resuscitate; to invigorate.
reanimation (rē-an-i-mā'shum) n. resuscitating fresh vigour, spirit, or courage.

reannex (re-a-neks') v.t. to annex again; to reunite.

reannexation (re-an-ek-sa'shun) n. the act of annexing again.

reanoint (re-a-noint) v.t. to anoint anew.

reap (rep) v.t. [A.S. repan] to cut and gather the produce of a field; to harvest; to obtain; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labour or of works; -70.1, to perform the act of reaping; to receive the fruit of labour.

reaper (re-per) n. one that reaps or cuts grain with a sickle; a machine for cutting grain. reaping-hook (re-ping-hook) n. a curved hook used in cutting grain or grass

crops; a sickle; a shearing-hook.

reaping-machine (ref'ping-ma-shōn') n. grain; a reaper.

reapparel (ro-(1-par-el) v.t. to clothe again.

reappear (rē-a-pēr') v.s. to appear a second time.

reappearance (rē-a-pēr'ans) n. a second appearance. reapplication (rē-ap-li-kā'shun) n. act of applying again; a second appli-

cation; fresh solicitation; renewed effort.

reapply (re-a-pli') v.t. and i. to apply again.

reappoint (re-a-point') v.t. to appoint again.

reappointment (re-a pointment) n. a second appointment. reapportion (re-a-por shun) v.t. to apportion again.

reapportionment (re-a-por'shun-ment) n. a renewed apportionment.
rear (rer) n. [O.F. riere, fr. L. retro, behind] the back or hindmost part; the part of an army or fleet which is behind the rest:—a. being behind, or in

the hindmost part; hindmost; latest in order or time. Rear-admiral, an officer next in rank after the vice-admiral. Rear-guard, the body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body. Rear-rank, the hindermost rank of a body of troops. Rear-ward (rer-wawrd) n. the last troop; the rear-guard; the hind or latter part;—a. in, or to, the rear. To bring up the rear, to come last.

Tear (rer) v.t. [A.S. ræran] to raise; to lift after a fall; to bring to maturity, as young; to instruct; to breed, as cattle; to erect; to set up;—v.i. to rise up on the hind legs, as a horse.

Tear (rer) a. [A.S. hrer] raw; half roasted or cooked

rearmost (rēr-most) a. farthest behind; last.

rearmouse, reremouse (rer t mous) n. hrēre $m\bar{u}s$] the leather-winged bat.

rearrange (re-a-ranj') v.t. to arrange anew.

rearrangement (re-a-ranj'ment) n. a new arrangement.

rearrangement (re-n-mn)-ment) n. a new arrangement.

reascend (re-n-send) v.t. and i. to rise, mount, or climb again.

reascension (re-n-sen'-shun) n. the act of reascending; a remounting.

reason (re-n) n. [L. ratio] the gift or exercise of thought; understanding; intelligence; the faculty that draws inferences from facts and premises, apprehends the relation between causes and effects, and devises means towards ends: in English philosophy, the cognitive and perceptive faculties; the logical understanding; in German philosophy, the intuitive or direct apprehension of mental or moral truth; the critical faculty, called pure reason, which judges of the conclusions of the logical understanding; the cause or ground of an action; the fundamental idea or principle of a doctrinal or other system; also, the alleged or ostensible cause; consideration; motive; purpose; object; ultimate end or design; that which common sense or general opinion dictates; that which common sense or general opinion dictates justice; right; a proper or reasonable claim; moderation; a fair or true account of a matter; rationale; the exercise of the reasoning powers; ratiocination;—v.t. to examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or argue; to persuade by reasoning or argument;—v.t. to exercise the rational faculty; to deduce inferences or conclusions from facts or premises; to discuss; to debate; to discuss; to give an account or rationale of a matter; to argue with; to endeavour to persuade or influence by considerations, motives, etc. By reason of, on account of. In reason, according to reason; reasonable. To hear reason, to yield to argument. To stand to reason, to be in harmony with sound judgment.

reasonable (rezn-a-bi) a. having the faculty of reason; governed by reason; agreeable to reason; rational; just; proper; moderate.

reasonableness (rezn-a-bi) able in a reasonable reasonable, in consistency with reason; moderately; tolerably. faculty; to deduce inferences or conclusions from facts

reason; moderately; tolerably.

reasoner (re-zn-er) n, one that reasons or argues. reasoning (rē'zn ing) n. act or process of deriving conclusions from premises; argumentation; ratiocination.

reasonless (re-zn-les) a. devoid of reason.

reassemble (re-a-sem'bl) v.t. and i. to assemble or collect again.

reassert (re-a-sert) v.t. to assert again; to advance and maintain, as an old truth or doctrine, or to renew a claim after a temporary suspension.

reassertion (re-a-ser'shun) n. a second assertion of the same thing.
reassign (re-a-sin') v.t. to assign or transfer back or again.

reassimilate (rea-sim'i-lat) v.t. to assimilate, or cause to resemble anew; to change into a like or suitable substance.

reassume (re-s-sūm') v.t. to resume; to take again. reassumption (re-a-sum'shun) n. a resuming; a second assumption. reassurance (rē-a-shóor'ans) n. assurance or confirmation repeated; a second insurance against loss.

reassure (re-a-shoor) v.t. to assure anew; to free from fear or terror; to restore courage or spirit to; to insure a second time against loss.

reassurer (re-a-shoor-er) n. a person that reassures; a second underwriter that insures the first, or takes part of his risk.

reasty (rēs-ti) a. rusty.

reattach (rē-n-tach') v.t. to attach a second time; to unite again.
reattachment (rē-n-tach'ment) n. a second or renewed attachment.

reattempt (re-n-temt) v.t. and t. to try again; to make a fresh effort or trial.

reave (rev) v.t. [A.S. reāfian, to rob] to take away by force.

reaver (re-ver) n. one that reaves.

reavow (re-a-vou') v.t. to avow again.

rebaptism (re-baptism) n. a second baptism.

rebaptize (rē-bap-tīz) v.t. to baptize a second time.

rebate (re-bāt) v.t. [F. re, again, and buttre, fr. L. battuere, to beat, strike] to beat to obtuseness; to blunt; to allow, as discount; -n. deduction; [Her.] diminution of bearings.

rebate (re-bāt) n. [Etym. doubtful] a kind of hard freestone.

rebatement (re-bāt²ment) n. diminution; rebate, rebeck (rē-bek) n. [O.F. fr. A. rabāb]

ment akin to the violin, with three strings, and played with a bow.

Rebecca (rc-bek-a) n. the leader of a conspiracy in Wales, in 1839, to destroy the turnpike gates (so called because the leader assumed the disguise of a woman; see Genesis xxiv. 60).

Rebeccaism (re-bek'a-izm) n. practices of the Rebeccaites.

Rebeccaite (re-bek-a-īt) n. a follower of Rebecca; a breaker down of turnpike gates for the abolition of tolls.

rebel (reb-el) n. [L. rebellis, rebellious] one that rebels; (re-bel) v.i. to revolt; to take up arms traitorously against the state or government; to refuse obedience to; to resist lawful authority.

rebeller (re-bel'-er) n. one that rebels; insurgent. rebellion (re-bel'yun) n. open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the

renunciation of the authority of the authority of the property of the property of the property of the property of the state.

rebellious (re-bel'yus) a. engaged in rebellion; violently resisting lawful authority.

rebelliously (re-bel'yus-li) adv. in a rebellious manner.

rebelliousness (re-bel'yus-nes) n. the state of being rebellious; spirit of resistance to lawful authority; contumacy.

rebellow (re-bel'o) n.i. to echo back a loud, roaring noise.

rebind (rē-bīnd') v.t. to bind anew.

rebirth (rē-berth') n. a new entrance into a living form.

reboant (re-bō'ant) a. [L.] rebellowing.

reboil (re-boil) v.t. to cause to boil again;—v.t. to boil again; to rekindle.
rebound (re-bound) v.t. to drive back; to revergeate;—v.t. to spring back; to re-echo;—n. act of flying back upon collision with another body. rebrace (re-bras') v.t. to brace up afresh.

rebuff (re-buf) v.t. [It. rebuffo] to beat back: to check; to repel violently, harshly, or uncounterously;—n. a beating back: sudden resistance; sudden check; repulse; refusal.

rebuild (rē-bild') v.t. to build or construct, as rebukable (re-bū-ka-bl) a. worthy of rebuke or reprehension.

rebuke (re-būk) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. re and bucca, (re-būk) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. re and bucca, televis check) to check, silence, or put down with reproof; to reprehend sharply and summarily; in Scripture, to check or heal, as disease; to restrain; to calm, as the wind; to chasten; to afflict;—n. a direct and pointed reproof; reprimand; chastisement; punishment.

rebukeful (re-būk-fool) a. full of rebuke.

rebukefully (re-būk'fool-i) adv. in a rebukeful manner.

rebuker (re-bū'ker) n. one that rebukes; a chider. rebukingly (re-būtking-li) adv. by way of rebuke.

rebury (rē-ber'i) v.t. to bury or inter again.

rebus (rē-bus) n. [L., by things] enigmatical representation of words by figures; a riddle made up of such representations; [He.] a device containing allusion to the name, etc., of the bearer.

rebut (re-but') r.t. [L. re and M. H. Ger. bōzen, beat] to drive back; to repel by force; to oppose by argument, plea, or countervalling proof;—v.i. to make an answer, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

rebuttable (re-but'a-bl) a. that may be rebutted.

rebuttal (re-but-al) n. act of throwing back or repelling; refutation of an assertion or argument by countervailing assertion or proof.

rebutter (re-but-er) n. one that rebuts; the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's

recalcitrant (re-kal'si-trant) a, showing repugnance or opposition.
recalcitrate (re-kal'si-trait) v.i. | I. re and catx, cataix, heel to kick back; to kick against anything; to express repugnance.
recalcitration (re-kal-si-trai-shun) n, the act or state of being recalcitrant.
recall (re-kawl') v.t. to call back; to summon to return; to revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; to call to mind; to recollect; to remember;—n, a calling back; a revocation.

recallable (re-kawl-a-bl) a. that may be recalled. recant (re-kant) r.t. [L. re and cantare, to sing] to take back, as one's words or opinions, csp. in religion; to retract; r. r.t. to revoke a deciaration or proposition; to unsay or abjure what has been said. recantation (re-kan-ta-shun) n. act of recanting; retraction.

recanter (re-kan-ter) n. one that recants, retracts, or abjures.

recapacitate (re-ka-pas'i-tāt) v.t. to qualify anew.
recapitulate (re-ka-pit'ū-lāt) v.t. [L. re, again, and capitulum, a small head] to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; to relate or detail the matter or substance of a previous discourse in brief; v.i. to sum up what has been previously said or defended been previously said or defended.

recapitulation (re-ka-pit-a-la-shun) n. act of recapitulation (re-ka-pit-la-la-shun) n. act of recapitulating; a summary. (re-ka-pit-la-la-tur-i) n. repeating again.

recaption (re-ka-pishun) n. reprisal: the retak-ing of one's own goods without force from one that wrongfully detains them.

recaptor (re-kap-tur) n. one that recaptures.

recapture (re-kap-tur) n. the act of retaking, esp. the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor; a prize retaken;—n.t. to retake, esp. to retake from an enemy a vessel, town, goods, etc., that had been previously taken.

recarburize (rē-kār'bū-rīz) v.t. to restore the

recast (re-kast') v.t. to throw again; to mould anew; to throw into a new form or shape; to com-

pute a second time.

recede (re-sēd') v.t. [L. re, back, and oedere, to go]
to cede back; to yield to a former possessor;

-v.i. to move back; to retreat; to withdraw a claim or pretension.

receipt (re-set) n. [L. recipere, pp. receptus, to receive] the act of receiving; reception; power of receiving or containing; capacity; place of receiving; a plan or formulary, according to the direction of which things are to be combined; a recipe; a written acknowledgment of payment; that which is received; -v.t. to give a receipt for; to discharge, as an account.

Receipt book, a book that contains receipts.

receipted (re-sc-ted) a. acknowledged as paid; discharged by receipt.

receivable (re-sc-vu-bl) a. capable of being received.

receivable received.

receivableness (re-sē'va-bl nes) n. capability of being received.

receive (re-sēv') v.t. [L. re, again, and capere, to take] to take from another anything, whether good or evil; to have or get, as an offer; to take as a gift; to accept; to take what is due; to get payment of; to take as a reward or return; to obtain, as thanks or compensation; to take from by contact, as contagious disease; to get from the hand of, as a hurt or wound; to take or obtain intellectually; to acquire, as an idea, oninjon, knowledge, etc.; to give belief or or wind, to take or cash interestically to acquire, as an idea opinion, knowledge, etc.; to give belief or acceptation to; to hold; to retain, as a practice or custom; to take in; to contain; to admit to intimacy or fellowship; to lodge and entertain, as a guest; in Scripture, to take up, as into heaven; to bear with; to believe in.

receiver in.

receiver (re-sē-ver) n. one that, or that which, takes or receives; an officer appointed to take public money; one that takes stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen; one that partakes of the cucharist; (Chem.) a vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still in the process of distillation; a vessel of the air-pump from which the air can be exhausted.

receiving (re-se'ving) n. the act of receiving. Receiving-box, a post-office box into which letters for transmission are put.

which letters for transmission are put.

recelebrate ("ē-se'le-brāt) v.t. to celebrate or commemorate again.

recelebration ("ē-sel-e-brāt-shun) n. a second or renewed celebration.

recency (rē-sen-si) n. state or quality of being recent; newness; freshness.

recension (re-sen-shun) n. [L. re, again, and reviewing or revising; review; the critical review of a text; a text established by critical revision.

recensionist (re-sen'shun-ist) n. one that makes recensions.

recent (re-sent) a. [L. recens, recentis] of late origin, existence, or occurrence; new; late; fresh; modern; [Geol.] noting a formation subsequent to the creation of man.

recently (re-sent-li) adv. newly; lately; freshly; not long since.

recentness (resent-nes) n. quality of being recent or new; newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence

receptacle (re-septa-kl) n. [L. recipere, to receive] that which receives, or into which anything is received and held; [Bot.] a portion of

receptibility (re-sep-ti-bil-i-ti) n. the quality of being receptible.
receptible (re-sep-ti-bil) a. admitting reception; receivable.

reception (re-sep-slum) n. [L.] act of receiving; admission; state of being received; a receiving, or manner of receiving, for entertainment; receiving, or manner of receiving, for entertainment; entertainment—hence, an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests; admission, as of an opinion or doctrine.

Reception-room, a room for the reception of visitors.

receptive (re-sep-tiv) a. having the quality of receiving.

receptivity (re-sep-tiv-i-ti) n. the state, power, or capacity of receiving or acquiring impressions as of the sense.

impressions, as of the senses.

TECESS (re-ses')n. [L. recessus] a withdrawing or retirrects ing; retirement; retreat; privacy; remission or suspension of business; intermission, as of a legislative body or school; part of a room formed by the receding of the wall, as an alcove, niche, etc.; place of retirement or secrecy; secret or abstruse part; the retiring of the shore

of a sea or lake from the general outline of the land; bay; cove, etc.;—v.t. to make a recess in.

recession (re-sesh-un) n. act of receding or withdrawing, as from a place, a claim, or demand; act of ceding back; restoration.

recessional (re-sesh-un-al) a. pertaining to recession;—n. a hymn sung as the clergyman, or choir, leaves the chancel after service.

Rechabites (rek'a-bits) n.p.l. the descendants of abstained from all intoxicating drinks; a friendly society composed of total abstainers.

recharge (rē-chārj') v.t. to charge anew.

réchauffé (rū-shō-fā') n. [F.] a warmed-up dish; a literary rehash. recheat (rō-chēt') n. [O.F.] a strain which the huntsman winds on his horn when the

hounds have lost the scent. recherché (re-sher'shā) a. [F.] of rare attraction; of studied elegance.

rechristen (rē-kris'n) v.t. to christen again.

recidivist (re-sid'i-vist) n. [L. recidivus, falling back] a relapsed criminal.
recipe (res'i-pē) n. [L., imperative of recipere, to receive] a prescription for making some combination, esp. a prescription for making some combination, esp. a prescription for the decime.

recipiency (re-sip-ten-si) n. state or quality of being recipient.

recipient (re-sipi-ent). [L.] a receiver; the person or thing that receives;—a. receiving.

reciprocal (re-sipi-ru-kal) a. [L. reciprocus] acting or recurring in vicissitude; done by each to the other; given and received; mutually interchangeable; reflexive (applied to pronouns and verbs); moving to and fro;—n. an idea or term alternating with, or corresponding to, another by contrast or opposition; the quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity. any quantity.

reciprocally (re-sip ru-kal-i) adv. in a reciprocal manner; interchangeably; mutually; in the manner of reciprocals.

ally; in the manner of reciprocais.

reciprocalness (re-sip'ru-kal-nes) n. the reciprocate (re-sip'ru-kal) n. to make return for; to requite; to interchange; n. t. to act interchangeably; to alternate.

reciprocation (re-sip-ru-ka'shun) n. act of reciprocating; interchange of acts; mutual giving and receiving; alternation; regular return of two symptoms of disease, as fever and ague.

reciprocity (res-i-pros'i-ti) n. action and duties or obligations, as between two individuals or parties; equal enjoyment of mutual rights or benefits; esp. in international trade, equal facilities or advantages by abolition of prohibitory or protective duties, or by equalizing the rates in each country.

recital (re-si'tal) n. act of reciting; rehearsal; narration; that which is recited; a story; the formal statement or setting forth of some matter of fact in any deed or writing; a musical performance, esp. lay one person.

fact in any deed or writing; a musical performance, esp. by one person.

recitation (res-i-tā-shun) n. act of reciting; rehearsal; a public reading, ep. as an elocutionary exhibition; the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.

pupils before their instructor.

recitative (resi-ta-tēv') n. a species of musical recitation in which the words are delivered in a manner resembling that of ordinary declamation; also, the recitation itself, or a piece of music intended for recitation;—a. reciting; pertaining to musical pronunciation; noting such parts in an oratorio or opera as are to be chanted and declaimed.

recite (re-sīt) v.t. [L. re, again, and citare, to call] written down, committed to memory, or the like; to narrate; to relate; to describe;—v.t. to repeat, pronounce, or rehearse, something prepared or committed to memory.

reciter (re-si-ter) n. one that recites or rehearses.

reck (rek) v.t. [A.S. rēcan, to care for] to heed; to regard; to care for;—v.i. to take heed; to care.

reckless (rek'les) a. rashly negligent; heedless; careless; indifferent; regardless.
recklessly (rek'les-li) adv. in a reckless manner; heedlessly; carelessly.
recklessness (rek'les-nes) n. state or quality of being reckless; heedlessness.
reckon (rek'n) v.t. [A.S. gerecenian, to explain] to count; to number; to set in the number, rank, or class of; to esteem; to make a reckoning; to calculate; -v.i. to make account; to go through with a calculation; to make up accounts; to examine and strike the balance of debt and credit; to think; to suppose; to imagine.

suppose; to imagine.

reckoner (rek'n-er) n. one that reckons or computes.

reckoning (rek-n-ing) n. act of one that counts or computes; calculation; adjustment of claims and accounts—hence, exaction of penalty incurred; charges or account made by a host; hotel bill; esteem; account; estimation; a calculation of the ship's position from the last point of departure.

reclaim (re-klam) v.t. [L. re, again, and clamare, to cry aloud] to call back; to demand the return of; to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to tame, as an animal; to bring into a state of cultivation or productiveness, as waste land, etc.; to bring back from error, sin, or vicious conduct; to reform; to recover; to error, sin, or vicious conduct; to reform; to recover; to regain; -v.i. to cry out; to exclaim; to object to; to remonstrate; [Scots Law] to appeal from the Lord Ordinary to the Inner House of the Court of Session; -n. the act of reclaiming, or the state of being reclaimed.

reclaimable (re-klā-ma-bl) a. capable of being reclaimed or reformed.

reclaimant (re-klā-mant) n. one that objects to, or remonstrates against.

reclaimer (re-klā/mer) n. one that reclaims.

reclaiming (re-kla-ming) a. recalling; recover-ing; demanding.
reclamation (rek - la - ma - shun) n. recovery; demand of something to be

restored; exception taken.

reclinate (rek-li-nāt, re-kli-nāt) a. reclined or bent downward, as a leaf.

reclination (rek-li-nā'shun) n. act of leaning or reclining; in dialling, the angle that the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane which it intersects in a horizontal line.

recline (re-klin') v.t. [L. re. again, back, and clinare, to lean, incline] to lean back; to lean to one side, or sidewise;—v.t. to rest or repose; to take a recumbent position; to lean.

recliner (re-klin'ere) n. one that, or that which, reclines.

reclothe (re-kloth') v.t. to clothe again.

recluse (re-kloos') a. [L. recludere, pp. reclusus, to open] shut up; sequestered; retired from the world, or from public notice;—a. a person that lives in retirement or seclusion; a religious devotee.

reclusely (re-kloos'-li) adv. in a recluse manner.

recluseness (re-kloos'nes) n. retirement;

reclusion (re-klóóźshun) n. a state of retirement from the world; seclusion.
reclusive (re-klóóźsiv) a. affording retirement from society.

reclusory (re-klóó-su-ri) n. the abode of a recluse.

recoction (rō-kok-shun) n. [L. recoquere, pp. recortus, to cook again] a second coction or preparation; something dressed up a second

recognition (rek-ug-nish'un) n. [L.] act of recognized; acknowledgment; formal avowal; knowledge confessed or avowed.

recognitor (re-kog'ni-tur) n. one of a jury impanelled on an assize.
recognitory (re-kog'ni-tur-i) a. pertaining to recognitory recognition.

recognizability (rek-ug-nī-za-bil'i-ti) n. capa-recognizability of being recognized. recognizable (rek-ug-nī-za-bil) a. capable of being recognized.

recognizably (rek-ug-ni-za-bli) adv. so as to be recognized.
recognizance (re-kog-ni-zans) n. acknow-ledgment of a person or thing; avowal; recognition; an obligation entered into before some court or magistrate duly authorized, to do some particular act; pledge; badge; armorial distinction.
recognize (rek-ug-niz) v.t. [L. re, again, and cognoscere, to know] to know again; to recover or recall knowledge of; to avow knowledge of; to allow that one knows; to admit with a formal acknowledgment; -v.t. to enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal. before a proper tribunal.

recognizee (re-kog-ni-zē')n. the person to whom a recognizance is made.

recognizance is made.

recognizance is made.

recognizance is made.

recoil (re-koil') v.i. [L. re and oulus, the hinder part to start, roll, bound, or fall back; to draw back, as from anything repugnant, distressing, alarming, and the like; to shrink;—n. a starting or falling back; a rebound; the reaction of fire-arms when discharged discharged.

recoiler (re-koi'ler) n. one that recoils.

recoilment (re-koil-ment) n. the act of recoiling.

TECO11 (re-koin') v.t. to coin anew.

recoinage (re-koi'-nij) n. the act of coining anew; that which is coined anew.

recoiner (re-koi-ner) n. one that recoins.

recollect (rek-u-lekt) v.t. [l. re, again, and E. collect (rek-u-lekt) v.t. [l. re, again, and E. collect: lit. to collect again] to recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory; to remember;—(rê-ku-lekt') to collect again; to gather what has been scattered.

recollection (rek-u-lek'shun) n. act of recollecting or recalling to the memory; power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; remerators; memory; that which is recollected; reminiscence.

recollective (rek-u-lek-tiv) a. having the power of recollecting.

Recollet (rek-u-la) n. [F.] a strict monk of the order of St. Francis.

recombine (rē-kom-bīn') v.t. to combine again.

recomfort (re-kum'-furt) v.t. to comfort again.

recommence (re-ku-mens') v.t. to commence again; to begin anew.

recommencement (re-ku-mens'ment)
n. beginning anew.
recommend (rek-u-mend) v.t. to commend to
the favourable notice of another;
to bestow commendation on; to make acceptable; to
commit; to give in charge; to advise, as an action,

practice, measure, remedy, etc.

recommendable (rek - u - men ' da - bl) a.

recommendableness (rek-u-men'da-bl-nes) n. the quality of being recommendable.

recommendably (rek-u-men'da-bli) adv. in recommendation (rek-u-men-da-shun) n. recommendation of recommending; that which procures or insures a kind and favourable reception.

recommendatory (rek-u-men'da-tur-i) a. recommender (rek-u-men'der) n. one that recommends.

recommission (re-ku-mish-un) v.t. to commission again; to fit and send

out a second time for active service.

recommit (re-ku-mit) v.t. to commit again; to refer again to a committee; to send back to prison, as an accused person, after examination. recommitment, recommittal &

mit-ment, -al) n. a second commitment; a renewed reference to a committee.

recompact (re-kum-pakt') v.t. to compact recompense (rek-um-pens) v.t. [L. re and compensure, compensate] to compensate; to make a return to; to render an equivalent for service, loss, etc.; to reward; to remunerate; to pay back; to requite;—n. an equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation; remuneration; reward; requital.

recompenser (rek-um-pen-ser) n. one that gives a recompense; a requiter. recompile (re-kum-pīl') v.t. to compile anew.

recomplete (rē-kum-plēt') v.t. to complete afresh, as after mutilation. recompletion (rē-kum-plē'shun) n. the act or process of recompleting, or being

recompleted.

recompose (rē-kum-pōz) v.t. to compose again; form anew; to tranquillize.
reconcilable (rœk-un-sī-la-bl) a capable of being reconciled.

reconcilableness (rek-un-si'la-bl-nes) n. the

reconcilably (rek-un-sī'la-bli) adv. in a reconcilable manner.

reconcile (rek-un-sī'l v.t. [O.F. fr. L. re, again, and conciliare, to bring together! to conciliate anew; to bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission; to make consistent or congruous; to adjust: to settle adjust; to settle.

reconcilement (rek-un-sīl-ment) n. the act of reconciling, or the state of being reconciled; reconciliation.

being reconciled; reconciliation.

reconciler (rek-un-sī-ler) n. one that reconciles; one that brings parties at variance into renewed friendship; one that discovers the consistence of propositions seemingly contradictory.

reconciliation (rek-un-sil-i-ā-shun) n. act of reconciling, or state of being

reconciled; atonement; propitiation

reconciliatory (rek-un-sil'i-a-tur-i) a. serving or tending to reconcile.

recondensation (re-kon-den-sa/shun) n. the act of recondensing. recondense (re-kon-dens') v.t. to condense again.

recondite (rek-on-dit) a. [L. reconditus, put away, hidden] secret; hidden from the view or intellect : dealing in things abstruse ; profound.

reconditeness (rek-on-dit-nes) n. the quality or state of being recondite.

reconditory (re-kon'-di-tu-ri) a. a repository.

reconduct (re-kun-dukt') v.t. to conduct back or again.

reconfirm (rē-kun-ferm') v.t. to strengthen anew; to confirm again; to reassure.
reconjoin (rē-kun-join') v.t. to join together anew.

reconnaissance (re-kon'ā-sans) n. [F.] the operation of reconnoitring;

preliminary survey.

reconnoitre (rek - un-noi-ter) v.t. [O.F. reconnoitre (rek - un-noi-ter) v.t. [O.F. reknow again] to examine by the eye; to make a preliminary survey of; to survey with a view to military or
engineering operations; to spy and watch, as the
position, movements, force, etc., of an enemy.

reconquer (rē-kong-ker) v.t. to conquer again;
to recover by conquest; to recover.

reconquest (rē-kong-kwest) n. a renewed
conquest.

reconsecrate (re-kon'se-krat) v.t. to consecrate anew.

reconsecration (rē-kon-se-krā'shun) n. a reconsider (rē-kun-sid-er) v.t. to consider again; to review; to take up for renewed consideration, as a motion, vote, or the like.

reconsideration (rē-kun-sid-er-ā'shun) n. act of reconsideration (rē-kun-sid-er-ā'shun) n. act of reconsidering, or state of being reconsidered; renewed consideration or review.

reconsolidate (rē-kun-sol'-dāt) v.t. to consolidate afresh.

reconsolidation (re-kun-sol-i-dā/shun) n. a fresh consolidation.

reconstitute (rē-kon-sti-tūt'shun) n. the act reconstitution (rē-kon-sti-tūt'shun) n. the act reconstruct (rē-kun-struk') v.t. to construct again; to rebuild.

reconstruction (rē-kun-struk') v.t. to construct (rē-kun-struk'shun) n. act of construction (rē-kun-struk'shun) n. act of construction (rē-kun-struk'shun) n. act of constructing again; rebuilding, as of an edifice; act of forming upon new principles; reconstitution, as of the government of a country.

reconstructive (rē-kun-struk'stiv) a. tending to reconstructive (rē-kun-vēn') v.t. to convene or call

reconvene (re-kun-ven') v.t. to convene or call together again ;—v.i. to assemble or come together again.

reconvention (re-kun-ven-shun) n. a contrary or cross action brought by the defendant in a suit against the plaintiff.

reconversion (re-kun-ver'shun) n. a second conversion; renewal of grace.

reconvert (re-kun-vert') v.t. to convert again.

reconvey (re-kun-va') v.t. to convey back; to reasser to a former owner.
reconveyance (re-kun-va' ans) n. act of reconveying or transferring a

reconveyance (re-kun-vu-ans) n. act of title to a former proprietor.

record (re-kord) v.t. [L. recordare, to remember] to preserve the memory of by committing to writing, to printing, to inscription, or the like; to make note of; to enrol; to register; to imprint deeply on the mind or memory; to celebrate;—(rek-ord) n. a register; an authentic copy of any writing, or an account or memorial of any facts and proceedings entered in a book for preservation. Record-office, the place where public records are kept.

recorder (re-kor-der) n. one that records; specifically, a person whose official duty it is to register writings or transactions; the chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs; a kind of wind instrument resembling the flageolet.

recordership (re-kor-der-ship) n. the office of a recorder.

recount (re-kount) v.t. [O.F. reconter, to relate again] to relate in detail; to tell or narrate the particulars of; to narrate; to rehearse; to enumerate.

enumerate.

recount (re-kount) v.t. to count again;—(re-kount)
n. a second or repeated enumeration.
recoup (re-kody) v.t. [F.] to recover; to indemnify
by a set-off, discount, etc.; to make an abatement or deduction.

recoupment (re-kôôp'ment) n. the act of re-taining something due; discount or deduction [Law].

recourse (re-kōrs') n. [L. recurrere, to run back] return; recurrence; application made to another in difficulty, perplexity, need, or the like; a going for help; resort; [Law] right of action or appeal; proper mode of prosecuting an action.

recover (rē-kuv-er) v.t. to cover again.

recover (re-kuv'er) v.t. [L. recuperare] to get or obtain again; to win back; to regain; to bring back to life or health; to restore from sickness; to revive from apparent death; to gain, as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt;—v.t. to regain health after sickness; to grow well; to regain a former state or condition after misfortune; to obtain a sinderment in a leavestif. judgment in a lawsuit

recoverable (re-kuv-er-a-bilfi-ti) n. re-recoverable (re-kuv-er-a-bil) a. capable of being recoverableness (re-kuv-er-a-bil-nes) n. recoverableness (re-kuv-er-a-bil-nes) n. capability of being re-

recoveree (re-ku-ver-ë') n. the person against whom a judgment is obtained in recovery [Law].

recoverer (re-kuv-er-er) n. one that recovers; recoveror (re-kuv-er-or) n. the person that obtains a judgment in recovery. recovery (re-kuv-er-i) n. act of regaining, retaking, from sickness, weakness, misfortune, or the like; the obtaining of a right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit.

recreancy (rek'-re-an') n. quality of being recreant.

recreant (rek'-re-ant) n. (L. re and credere, believe) crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; cowardly; craven; apostate; false; unfaithful;—n. one that yields in combat, and begs for mercy; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch.

recreantly (rek'-re-ant-li) adv. with cowardice; in a recreant way or manner.

recreate (rek'-re-ant-li) n.t. [L. recreare, pp. recreative, to revive] to give fresh life to; to reanimate; to revive, esp. to revive the exhausted strength or languid spirits of; to refresh from weariness; to delight; to gratify;—v.t. to take recreation.

recreate (re-kre-at') v.t. to create or form anew.

recreate (re-kre-at') v.t. to create or form anew.

recreation (rek-re-ā'shun) n. act of recreating, or state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; diversion.

recreation (re-kre-a-shun) n. a forming anew;

recreative (rek're-ā-tiv) a. giving new vigour or spirit; refreshing.
recreatively (rek're-ā-tiv-li) adv. in a recreative manner.

recreativeness (rek'-re-a-tiv-nes) n. the quality of being recreative. recrement (rek'-re-ment) n. [L.] superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; spuine.

recremental, recrementitial

(rek-re-men'tal, -tish-al) a consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable.

recriminate (re-krim'-i-nat) v.t. [L. re, again, and criminari, to accuse of a

crime] to accuse in return ;-v.i. to return one accusation

with another; to retort a charge.

recrimination (re-krim-i-nā-shun) n. act of recriminating; return of one accusation with another; counter-charge brought by the accused against the accused return in the same case or issue.

recriminator (re-krim'i-nā-tur) n. one that retorts a charge or accusation upon the accuser

recriminatory (re-krim'i-nā-tu-ri) a. retorting accusation; answering an

accuser by a counter-charge.

recrudescence (re-kroo-des-ens) n. the state of being recrudescent; a fresh outbreak.

fresh outbreak.

recrudescent (rē-króo-des'ent) a. [L. ppr. of recrudescere, to become raw again] growing raw, sore, or painful again.

recruit (re-króot') v.t. [F.] to repair by fresh supplies, as anything wasted; to supply lack or deficiency in—hence, to renew in strength or health; to reinvigorate; to supply with new men, as an army:—v.t. to gain new supplies of anything wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, and the like; to gain new supplies of men for military or other service;—n. supply of anything wasted; specifically, a newly-enlisted soldier.

recruiter (re-kroo'ter) n. one that recruits.

recruiting (re-kröo'ting) n. act of regaining up for deficiency or loss; business of raising or enlisting new men for the military or naval service. Recruitingground, a place where recruits may be obtained. Recruiting-party, a party of soldiers employed in raising soldiers for the army. Recruiting-sergeant, a sergeant that enlists recruits. recrystallize (re-kris-tal-iz) v.i. to crystallize a feek'tang-gl) n. [L.]

rectangle (rek-tang-gl) n. [L. rectus, right, and angulus, angle] a right-angled parallelogram.

rectangled (rek'-tang-gld) a. having a right angle, or right angles.

Rectangle.

rectangular (rek - tang'gū - lar) a. rightrectangularity (rek-tang-gū-lar'i-ti) n. the quality or state of being

rectangularly (rek-tang-gū-lar-li) adv. in a rectifiable (rek-ti-fi-a-bl) a. capable of being correctifiable (rek-ti-fi-a-bl) a. capable of being rectification (rek-ti-fi-kū-shuu) n. act or operasetting right: process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distillation.

rectifier (rek-ti-fi-er) n. one that, or that which, rectify (rek-ti-fi) v.t. [F. fr. L. rectus, right, and rectify fucere, to make to make straight or right; to correct from a wrong, erroneous, or false state; to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation; to amend; to reform; to redress. to reform; to redress.

rectilineal, rectilinear (rek-ti-lin'e-al, -ar) a. [L. rectus, right, and linea, line] right-lined; consisting of, or bounded by, right lines.

rectilineally, rectilinearly (rek. tili, -ar-li) adv. in a right line; straightly.

rectitis (rek-ti-tis) n. inflammation of the rectum.

rectitude (rek'ti-tūd) n. [F. fr. L. rectitudo, uprightness, fr. rectus, right, straight) rightness of principle or practice, according to either divine or human law; uprightness; integrity; honesty; justice; equity

rector (rektur) n. [L. fr. regere, pp. rectus, to lead straight, to rule] a ruler; governor; a elergyman that has the charge and cure of a parish; a pastor; parson of a parish in which the tithes are not impropriate; the head-master of a public school; the chief elective officer of some universities; the superior or chief of a convent or religious house.

rectorate (rek'tu-rat) n. the office of a rector.

rectorial (rek-tō'ri-al) a. of, or pertaining to, rectorship (rek-tūr-ship) n. office or rank of a rectory (rek-tūr-ship) n. office or rank of a rectory (rek-tūr-i) n. a parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights,

tithes, and glebes; a parsonage house.

rectrices (rek-tri-sēz) n.pl. the large feathers in the tails of birds, which act as rudders in regulating the direction of their flight.

rectum (rek-tum) n. [L.] the terminal part of the large intestines.

recultivate (re-kul-ti-vat) v.t. to cultivate anew. recumbency (re-kum'ben si) n. posture of leaning or lying; repose; rest; idle or indolent state.

recumbent state.

recumbent re, back, and cumbere, to lie down leaning; reclining; reposing; inactive; idle.

recumbently (re-kum-bent-li) adv. in a recumbent posture.

recuperable (re-kū'-per-a-bl) a. recoverable.

recuperate (re-kū'per-āt) v.i. [L.] to recover

recuperation (re-kū-per-ā'shun) n. recovery. recuperative, recuperatory (re-kū' per-ā-

tiv, -tu-ri) a. tending to recovery; pertaining to recovery. **recur** (re-kur') v.i. [L. re, again, back, and currere, to run] to come back; to return again or repeatedly; to occur at a stated interval, or again or repeatedly; to occur at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule, esp. to return to the mind or thoughts; to resort; to have recourse.

recurrence (re-kur-ens) n. act of recurring; return; resort.

(re-kur-ent) a. returning from time to time; recurring.

recurring (re-kur-ing) a. returning again.

recurring Recurring-decimal, a decimal in which one or more figures are continually repeated.

recurvate (re-kur'.vāt) a. bent or curved backward or outward.
recurvation (rē-kur-vā'.shun) n. a bending or fiexure backward.
recurve (rō-kurv') v.l. [L. rc, again, back, and curvare, to bend] to bend back.
recusancy the tenets of a recusant, rek'.ū-zan-si) n. nenconformity;
recusant (rok'.ū-zant) a. [L. rc, again, and causa, a cause] obstinate in refusal;
specifically, refusing to acknowledge the supremacy

specifically, refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion, or to conform to the rites of the Established Church;—n. one that refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the crown in matters of religion, as a papist; one that refuses communion with the Church of England; a nonconformist.

conformist.

recusative (re-kū'-za-tiv) a. tending to refuse; opposing; negative.

red (red) a. [A.S. reād] of the colour of blood, or simple or primitive colour, including many different shades or hues, as searlet, crimson, vermilion, orange-red, and the like;—a. the colour of blood, or a tint resembling this. Red-backed, having a red back. Red-book, a book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state. Red-bud, the Judus-tree. Red-cap, a goldlinch; a military policeman. Red-coat, a soldier. Red Cross, a red cross on a white ground which is, by the Geneva Convention, the sign of neutrality in war. Used by field hospitals, etc. Red Cross Society, an organisapoliceman. Red-coat, a soldier. Red Cross, a red cross on a white ground which is, by the Geneva Convention, the sign of neutrality in war. Used by field hospitals, etc. Red Cross Society, an organisation for the relief of suffering in times of war, calamity or pestilence. Red deer, the common stag. Red flag, a danger signal, as on a railway; the emblem of socialism or of revolution. Red-gum, an eruption of red pimples in early infancy; tooth-rash; a disease of grain; a kind of blight. Red-haired, having hair of a red or bright sandy colour. Red-handed, having red hands— hence, in the very act, oriz, of a murderer. Red-hot, red with heat; heated to redness. Red-lead, a preparation of lead of a fine red colour (used in painting, and in the arts.) All Red Route, a route for travellers, cables, etc., which traverses only territory included in the British Empire. [From the colour used for the Empire on maps.] Red-taps, red-tapism, tape for tring up letters, documents, parcels, etc. (usually of a red colour in public and government offices)—hence, official forms; system of routine; adherence to established practice and precedent; application of the same rules and forms to all cases, without reference to the special circumstances, necessities, otc., of each. Red-tapist, a public or government official that adheres rigidly to the customary forms and routine of the office—hence, a statesman that tries to conduct public affairs by old rules and precedents, without regard to the altered conditions of the times, or the specialities of the case.

redaction (re-dak'-tur) n. [L. red, re, motion, to drive) the act of digesting or reducing to order, as literary or scientific materials; a digest. redan (re-dan', n. [O.F. redent, a double notching, fr. L. re, again, back, and agre, to put the ameny. I fort!.

having two faces uniting, so as to form a salient angle toward the enemy. [Fort].

redargue [0.F.] to refute.
redbreast (red'-brest) n. u.
redbreast (red'-brest) n. u.
redbreast (red'-brest) n. u.
redbreast (red'-n' v.t. to make red ;—v.t. to grow
or become red—hence, to blush from

redden or become rod—hence, to blush from modesty; to flush from anger.

reddish (red'-ish) a. somewhat red; moderreddition (re-dish'-un) n. [L. fr. reddere, to give back, to return] a returning of anything; restitution; surrender; explanation.

redditive (red'-i-tiv) a. answering; conreddle (red'-i) n. a red variety of iron ore; red chalk.

redeem (re-den') v.t. [L. re, again, back, and emere, to buyl to purchase back; to repurchase—hence, to regain, as mortgaged property, by paying the principal, interest, and costs of the mortgage; to receive back by paying the value, as a promissory note; to ransom from captivity, bondage, or the like—hence, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties; to discharge, as a penalty or obligation; to make good by performance, as a promise; to make amends for; to compensate; to recover by subsequent conduct, as character or reputation; to employ or spend wisely, as time.

redeemable (re-de'-mg-bl) a. capable of redeemer (re-de'-mg-bl) a. capable of redeemer or ransonns; specifically, the Saviour of the world, JESUS CHRIST.

redeliver (rê-de-liv'-gr) v.t. to deliver back; back; to liberate a second time, redeliverv. redeliverance

redelivery, redeliverance [fv'-qr-i, -ans) n. act of delivering back; a second delivery or liberation.

redemand (re-de-mand') v.t. to demand again.
redemise (re-de-miz') v.t. to convey or transfer of an estate back to the person that has demised it.

redemption (re-dem'-shun) n. [L.] act of buying back or delivering by payment of an equivalent; repurchase; ransom; release; the liberation of an estate from a mortgage; also, the right of redeeming and re-entering upon an estate mortgaged; the deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law; the Atonement.

redemptionary (re-dem'-shun-a-ri) n. one by payment of a ransom or bond.
redemptioner (re-dem'-shun-ari) n. one that reason or bond.

one that pays for a passage in a ship by his services. redemptive (re-dem'-tiv) a. redeeming.

Redemptorist (re-dem'-tur-ist) n. one of by Liguori in 1732 (order of the Holy liedeemer). redemptory (re-dem'-tur-i) a. paid for ransem: serving to redeem. redented (re-den'-tur-i) a. paid for ransem: serving to redeem. redented (re-den'-ted) a. [L. dens, dentis, tech of a saw.

teeth of a saw. redeye (red'-i) n. a name for several fish that

redfish (red'-fish) n. a kind of salmon.

redgum (red'-gum) n. [M.E. reed gounde, red matter (of a sore)] an eruptive disease of infants.

disease of infants.

redingote (red'-ing-göt) n. [riding-coat] a
redingote (double-broasted outside coat.
redintegrate (re-din'-te-grāt) v.t. [L. re,
whole, to renew] to make whole again; to renew.
redintegration (re-din'-e-grā'-shun) n.
restoration to a whole or sound state; renovation.

redirect (re-di-rekt') v.t. to direct again.

redisburse (rē-dis-burs') v.t. to repay; to redispose (rē-dis-pēz') v.t. to arrange or adredispose (rē-dis-pēz') v.t. to adifferent posi-

redisposition (re-dis-po-zish'-un) n. the redisposing.

redistribute (re-dis-trib'-ut) v.t. to deal out redistribution (re-dis-tri-bu'-shun) n. a redistribution renewed distribution.

redletter-day (red'-let-gr-dā) n. a fortun-ate or auspicious day (so called because the saints' days were marked in the old calendars with red letters).

redly (rod'-li) adv. with redness.

redness (red-nes) n. quality of being red; red

redolence (red'u-lens) n. quality of being redolent (red'u-len) a. [L. ppr. of redolere, to emit a scent] diffusing odour or fra-

rance; scented; odorous.

redouble (re-dub-1) v.t. to double again, or repeatedly; to augment greatly; to multiply: v.t. to be multiplied.

redoubt, redout (re-dout) n. [F. fr. L. reductus, drawn back,

retired] an inclosed work of any polygonal form without re-entering angles; an outwork placed within another outwork.

redoubtable (re-dou' ta-bl) a. [O.F.] formidable; terrible to foes—hence, valiant.

redoubted (re-dou'ted)

able.

redound (re-dound') v.i.

Redoubt.

and undare, to surge, fr. unda,
a wave lo roll back, as a wave or flood; to come back, as
a consequence or result; to have effect; to conduce; to
contribute; to be in excess; to be redundant.

redpoll, redpole (red pol) n. a British
song-bird marked by a red

tuft on the head.

redraft (redraft') v.t. to draft anew;—n. a second draft or copy.
redraw (redraw) v.t. to draw again, as a second bill of exchange; to make a second draft

or copy.

redress (re-dres') v.t. to put in order again; to repair; to set right, as a wrong; to make amends for; to remedy; to make amends or compensation to;—n. reformation; amendment; deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; relief; reparation; remedy, redressal, redressment (re-dres-al, ment), n. act of restoring to a right state; correction of wrong, injustice, or oppression; reparation; indemnification.

redresser (re-dres-er) n. one that gives redress.

redressible (re-dres'i-bl) a. capable of being remedied, indemnified, or restored

redressive (re-dres'iv) a. giving redress; redressless (re-dres-les) a. without redress.

redriven (rē-driv-n) a. driven back or again.

redsear (red'sēr) v.i. to break or crack when red-hot, as iron under the hammer.
redshank (red-shangk) n. a native bird, longinipe (so called from the colour of its legs); also, a Scotch Highlander (in contemptuous allusion to his bare legs).

redskin (red'skin) n. a Red Indian.

redstart (red'start) n. [E. red and start, a tail, fr. AS. steore] a small, handsome singing-bird found in Europe, and allied to the nightingale.
redstreak (red'strek) n. a sort of apple (so called from its red streaks).

reduce (re-dus) v.t. [L. re, again, back, and ducere, to lead] to bring back, or bring to a ducere, to lead to bring back, or bring to a former state; to change into any state—good, bad, or indifferent; to bring into subjection; to subdue; to bring low; to humble; to lower in dignity; to degrade; to diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, rank, quantity, or the like; to bring into a certain order, class, rank, etc.; [Arith.] to change, as numbers, from once denomination into another without altering their value; [Chem.] to sengrate as a netal from other substances. genomination into another without altering their value; [Chem.] to separate, as a metal, from other substances with which it is combined; [Surg.] to restore to its proper place or condition, as a displaced organ or part; [Scots Law] to set aside, as a deed, etc.

reducement (re-dus-ment) n. the act of reducing.

reducer (re-du-ser) n. one that reduces,

reducible (re-dū'si-bl) a. capable of being reducibleness (re-dū'si-bl-nes) n. capability reducibleness of being reduced. Also re-

ducibility.

reduct (re-dukt') n. in building, a little piece taken out of a larger to make it uniform.
reduction (re-duk'shun) n. [L.] act of reducing, or state of being reduced; subjugation; diminution; curtailment; process of making a copy of something on a smaller scale, proserving the proper proportions; [Arith.] act or operation of changing numbers from one demonination to another, or of changing the value; [Alg.] act or operation of solving an equation by bringing the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side, without destroying the equation; [Chem.] operation of separating a metal from other substances with which it is combined; [Surg.] operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured part to its former place; also, diminution of

resconnect, [Surg.] operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured part to its former place; also, diminution of inflammation, swellings, etc.

reductive (reduk-tiv) a. having the power of reducing; -n. a substance, or agent, that has the power of reducing.

reductively (re-duk-tiv-li) adv. by reduction.

redundance, redundancy (re - dun 'c dans, -dan-

si) n. quality of being redundant; superfluity.

redundant (re-dun'-dant) a. [L.] superfluous; superabundant; exceeding what is natural or necessary; using more words or images than are necessary or useful; excessive.

redundantly (re-dun-dant-li) adv. super-fluously; superabundantly. (re-dun-dant-li) adv. superabundantly. reduplicate (rē-dū-pli-kā-v.t. to redouble; to multiply; to repeat;—a. repeated. reduplication (rē-dū-pli-kā-shun) n. act of reduplicated; repetition of the first syllable or root of a

redwater (red-waw-ter) n. a disease of cattle (so called from the redness of the urine, which is a symptom).

redwing (red-wing) n. the red-winged thrush.

redwood (red-wing) n. a valuable Californian tree (Sequoia sempervirens), or its wood.

re-echo (rēck-6) n. the echo of an echo;—n.t. to return back or he reverberated, as an echo; to resound.

reechy (rēch-1) a. [reek; a form of reeky] dirty; smoky; sooty; tanned.

reed (rēd) n. [A.S. hrēd] one of a large family of plants with hollow, jointed stems, such as the common reed, the bamboo, etc.; a musical instrument made of the hollow

a musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant; a rustic or pastoral pipe; an arrow, as made of a reed; a thin piece of wood attached to the mouthpiece of instruments of the clarionet species; one of the thin pieces of metal the vibrations of which produce the tones of a melodeon, accordion, etc.; a frame of parallel flat strips of wood through which the warp threads pass. Reed-bird, the bobolink. Reed-grass,

reeded (roded) a covered with reeds; formed as if covered with reeds. reeden (rēd'n) a. consisting of a reed Reed-pipe of

re-edification (re-ed-i-fi-kE-shun)n. an organ.

b. Body of rebuilding.

re-edify (re-ed-i-fi) v.t. to rebuild; to tongue organ;

build again after destruction.

re-ediness (re-di-nes) n. the state or quality of being reedy.

reedless (red'les) a. without reeds.

reedy (rē'di) a. abounding with reeds; having the quality of a reed in tone, i.e., harsh and thick, as a voice.



reef (ref) n. [D. reef] a certain portion of a sail between the top or bottom, and a row or band pierced with eyelet-holes, to which short pieces of rope are attached, by which it can be taken in and made fast to the yard or boom, in order to contract the sail in a to the yard or boom, in order to contract the sail in a gale or storm:—v.t. to contract or reduce the extent of, as a sail, by taking in a reef or portion of it, and fastening it with the reef-points to the yard or boom. Reef-points, small pieces of rope attached to the eyelet-holes of a reef, by which it is hauled up and made fast to the yard or boom. Close-reefed, with all reefs taken in.

reef (ref) n. [D. nt/] a chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water; a shoal or bank in the sea; a kind of sponge. Reef-builder, a coral that builds reefs.

coral that builds reefs.

recter (re-fer) n. one that reefs; a midshipman.

reefing (refing) n. act of reducing sail by taking in one or more reefs.

reek (rek) n. [A.S. rec] vapour; steam; smoke;—v.t.
to emit vapour, usually that which is warm and moist; to steam; to smoke.

reeky (rē'ki) a. soiled with smoke or steam; smoky. reel (rel) n. [A.S. hreol] a frame on which yarn, thread, lines, etc., are wound; also, a cylinder turning on an axis on which seamen wind the log-lines, and anglers their fishing-line;—n.t. to wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle;—v.t. to move in waking first to one side and then to the other; to vacillate; to stagger.

Teel (rel) n. [Gael.] a lively dance, in which the couples form the figure 8; the music for such a

dance ;-v.i. to dance the reel.

re-elect (re-e-lekt') v.t. to elect again.

re-election (rē-e-lek'shun) n. election a second time, or repeated election.
re-eligibility (rē-el-i-ji-bil'i-ti) n. capacity of perceling (rē-el-i-ji-bil'i-ti) n. capacity of re-eligible (rē-el-i-ji-bil) a. capable of being elected again to the same office.
reeling (rē-ling) n. process of winding yarn, thread, staggering; unsteady walking.
re-embark (rē-em-bark) v.t. to embark or put on board again; -v.t. to embark or

go on board again.

re-embarkation (re-em-bar-kā/shun) n. a putting on board, or a going on board, again.

re-enact (re-en-akt') v.t. to enact again.

re-enactment (re-en-akt-ment) n. the enactsecond time; the renewal of a law a
second time; the renewal of a law.
re-engage (re-en-gail) v.t. to engage a second
time; v.i. to engage again or anew;

to enlist a second time.

re-engagement (re-en-gaj ment) n. a renewed or repeated en-

re-enlist (re-en-list) v.t. and i. to enlist again.

re-enlistment (re-en-list/ment) n. a renewed enlistment.

re-enslave (rē-en-slāv') v.t. to enslave anew.

re-enter (re-en-ter) v.t. to enter again or anew; in engraving, to cut deeper, as those incisions of the plate which the acid has not bitten in sufficiently;—v.i. to enter anew or again.

re-entering (re-en-ter-ing) a. entering anew; re-entering entering in return or by backward movement.

Re-entering angle, the angle of a work whose point turns inward towards the defence (Fort.).

point of defence [Fort.].

re-enthrone v.t. to replace

A re-entering angle.

re-entrance (re-en'trans) n. act of entering

re-entrant (re-entrant) a. [F.] re-entering.

re-entry (re-en'tri) n. the resuming or retaking a possession that one has lately foregone, applied especially to land.

re-establish (re-establish) v.t. to establish anew; to fix or confirm again.
re-establishment (re-es-tab-lish-ment) v.
actof establishing again; state of being re-established; renewed confirmation.

state of being re-established; renewed confirmation.

Teeve (röv) v.t. [D.] to pass, as the end of a rope, through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, or the like.

Teeve (rēv) n. [A.S. gerēfa] a steward; a peace-officer; a magistrate; head bailiff.

Te-examination (rö-eg-zam-i-nā-shun) n. a renewed anew.

re-exchange (rë-eks-chānj') n. a renewed exchange (re-eks-chānj') n. a renewed in the value of a bill of exchange from being dishonoured in a foreign country, in which it was payable.

re-export (rē-eks-port') v.t. to export again, as port) n. a commodity that is re-exported.

re-exportation (rē-eks-por-tā/shun) n. the act of re-exporting.

refashion (re-fash-un) v.t. to fashion anew.

refasten (rē-fas-n) v.t. to fasten again.

refection (re-fek'shun) n. [L. fr. re, again, and facere, to make] refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a simple repast; a lunch.

refective (re-fek'ziv) a. refreshing;—n. that which refreshes.

refectory (re-fek'zu-ri) n. a room of refreshment; a room in convents and monasteries where meals are eaten in common.

refer (re-fer') v.t. [L. re, again, and lerre, to bear] to carry or send back; to transfer, as a cause or suit, to another court for judgment; to appeal to, as the opinion or decision of another; to direct to, as an or suit, to another court for judgment; to appeal to, as the opinion or decision of another; to direct to, as an authority, book, or other competent source of information; to assign to; to ascribe, as a reason, motive, or other ground of explanation; to reduce or assign to a particular order, class, or genus;—v.i. to have reference or relation to; to intimate indirectly; to bring in, as an authority or illustration; to offer, as personal or written testimony in evidence of character, qualification, etc.

referable, referrible (re-fer-a-bl, -i-bl) a.

ferred.

referee (ref-e-re) n. one to whom a matter, or reference (ref-e-re) n. act of referring; a delivering or sending, as for decision, information, and the like; appeal to the judgment of another; relation; respect; allusion; intimation; one of whom inquiries can be made as to the integrity, capacity, and the like, of another; a passage in a work to which the reader is referred from another passage.

referendary (ref-er-end'a-ri) n. one to whose decision a cause is referred.

referendum (ref-er-en'dum) n. the submission of a proposed law to the people for ratification or rejection.

for ratification or rejection.

referential (ref-e-ren'shal) a. containing a

referment (re-fer-ment') v.t. to ferment again.

refill (rē-fil') v.t. to fill again.

refine (re-fin) v.t. to reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to free from impurities; to reduce, as metals from the ore; to purify from what is gross, coarse, vulgar, inclegant, low, and the like;—v.t. to become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter; to improve in accuracy, delicacy, or excellence of any kind; to affect nicety or subtlety in thought or language.

refinedly (re-fi'ned-li) adv. in a refined manner. refinedness (re-fi-ned-nes) n. state of being refined; purity; refinement.
refinement (re-fin-nent) n. act of purifying from dross or other feculent matter; state of being refined; high culture; elegance; polish of manners; graceful courtesy; decorum; polish of language; nicety of speech; purity in taste; delicate sense or perception of beauty and propriety; purity of mind and morals; artificial practice; subtlety; affectation of elegance; over-nicety.

refiner (re-fi²ner) n. one that, or that which,

refinery (re-fi-ner-i) n. the place and apparatus for refining metals, sugar, and the like.
refining (re-fi-ning) n. the act of purifying a metal from an alloy or other substance; the practice of great refinement or subtlety.
refit (re-fit) v.t. to fit or prepare again; to repair; to repair the process of the representation of deparages to the representation of deparages.

damages :- n. the repairing of damages.

refitment (re-fit-ment) n. a second fitting out.

reflect (re-flekt') v.t. [L. re and flectere, to bend or turn] to bend or throw back, esp. to cause to return after striking upon any surface; to give back an image of; to mirror;—v.i. to throw back light, heat, or the like; to turn back the thoughts upon anything; specifically, to attend earnestly to what passes within the mind; to think in relation to moral truth or law; to revolve in the mind; to consider attentively; to contemplate; to bring reproach; to cast reproach.

reflected (re-flek'ted) a. bent or curved backward, reflected (re-flek'tel-bl) a. capable of being reflectible (re-flek'ti-bl) a. capable of being reflecting (re-flek'ti-bl) a. capable of being reflecting (re-flek'ting) a. throwing back light, heat, etc., as a mirror or other surface; given to reflection or serious consideration; thoughtful reflectingly (re-flek'ting-li) adv. in a reflecting reflecting for throwing back, as bodies that have impinged or struck on a surface; the return of the rays of heat or light, or the waves of sound and the like, from a surface; the shadow or image of an object given back from a mirror or other reflecting surface; act or operation of the mind by which it turns its view upon itself, and considers its own acts and processes; conscious thought; attentive consideration; meditation; contemplation of the past or of the absent; the expression of thought; result of meditation;—usually pl., utterances of truth; wise maxims; pregnant sayings; also, censure; reproach cast. also, censure; reproach cast

reflective (re-flek-tiv) a. throwing back images; capable of exercising thought or judgment; reflexive; reciprocal.

reflectively (re-flek'tiv-li) adv. by reflection.

reflectively (re-flek'-tiv-li) adv. by reflection.
reflectiveness (re-flek'-tiv-nes) n. the state or quality of being reflective.
reflector (re-flek'-tiv-ne) n. one that reflects or considers; that which reflects; a polished surface of metal, or other suitable material for reflecting.
reflex (re-flek's) a. directed back; retroactive; [Mech.] produced by resistance or reaction; [Bot.] bent back; recurved; [Paint.] noting the parts of a picture illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture; [Anat.] noting the involuntary action of the motor nerves under a stimulus from the sensory nerves;—n. reflection; a reflected image.
reflexibility (re-flek-si-bil'-ti) n. quality of being reflexible.
reflexible (re-flek'si-bil) a. capable of being reflexive (re-flek'si-bil) a. capable of being reflected or thrown back.
reflexive (re-flek'si-bil) a. bending or turned backward; reflective; having for its direct object a pronoun that refers to the agent or subject as its antocedent (said of certain verbs).
reflexively (re-flek'siv-li) adv. in a reflexive reflexiveness (re-flek'siv-nes) n. the state or reflexiveness (re-flek'siv-nes) n. the state or reflexiveness.

reflorescence (re-flo-res-ens) n. a blossoming

reflourish (re-flur-ish) v.i. to flourish anew.

reflow (rē-flō') v.i. to flow back; to ebb;—n. a

reflower (re-flou-er) v.i. to flower again.

refluctuation (rē-fluk-tū-ā/shun) n. refluence.

refluence (ref-loo-ens) n. a flowing back.

refluent (ref-loo-ent) a. [L. ppr. of refluere, to flow back] flowing back; returning; ebbing. reflux (ref-fluks) a. returning or flowing back; reflex; —n. a flowing back; ebb.

refold (re-fold') v.t. to fold anew or again.

reforge (re-forj') v.t. to forge again or anew—hence, to refashion or refabricate; to make over again.

reform (rē-form') v.t. [F. fr. L. re, again, and formare, to form] to form again; to create or shape anew, esp. to restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good; to amend; to correct; to rectify; to improve;—v.t. to return to a good state; to be amended or corrected;—n. amendment of what is defective, vicious,

reformable (re-for-ma-bl) a. capable of being reformed.

reformation (ref-ur-mā'shun) n. act of reforming, or state of being reformed; change from worse to better; the religious movement at the beginning of the 16th century, which resulted in the separation of the Protestant church from the Roman

See; amendment; correction; rectification.

reformation (re-for-ma-shun) n. act of forming anew; a second forming in order.

reformative (re-for-ma-tiv) a. forming again; having the quality of renewing form; reformatory.

reformatory (re-for-ma-tur-i) a. tending to produce reformation;—n. an institution for the reformation of juvenile offenders.

reformed (re-formd') a. corrected; amended; restored. Reformed church, the section of the Protestant church which separated from the Lutherans, and adopted the doctrines of Zwingli and Calvin.

reformer (re-for-iner) n. one that effects a re-formation or amendment; one of those that commenced the reformation of religion from popery in the 16th century; an advocate of political reform; a Liberal; a Radical; an opponent or corrector of corruption, jobbery, or other abuse of official place and power.

reiormist (re-for-mist) n. a reformer.

refortify (re-for-ti-fi) v.t. to fortify anew.

refract (re-frakt') v.t. [L. re, again, back, and bruptly back; to cause to deviate from a direct course, as rays of light.

refractable (re-frak-ta-bl) a. capable of being refracted.

refracting (re-frak-ting) a. serving to refract.

refraction (re-frak'shun) n. act of refracting, or state of being refracted; the change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, or the like, when it enters obliquely a medium of a different density from that through which it has previously moved. Angle of refraction, the angle made by a refracted ray of light and a line perpendicular to the surface of the medium through which it passes. Astronomical, or atmospheric, refraction, the apparent angular elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true places, due to the refraction, refraction of light in two directions.

refractive power of the carth's atmosphere. Double refraction, refraction of light in two directions.

refractive power to refract or turn from a direct course; pertaining to refraction.

course; pertaining to refraction.

refractiveness (re-frak-tiv-nes) n. the state or quality of being refractive. refractometer (re-frak-tom-e-ter) m. an measuring measuring measuring to refractive. refractive indices.

refractorily (re-frak'tur-i-li) adv. in a refractory manner.

refractoriness (re-frak'tur-i-nes) n. quality or condition of being refractory; perverse or sullen obstinacy; unmanageableness;

refractoriness (re-frak-fur-1-nes) n. quality or condition of being refractory perverse or sullen obstinacy; unmanageableness; difficulty of fusion (said of metals).

refractory (re-frak-tur-i) a. [L. re-fringere, pp. represe in opposition or disobedience; obstinate; unmanageable; not readily yielding to heat or to the hammer, as metals; difficult of fusion, reduction, etc. refragability (ref-ra-rag-bil-i-ti) n. the quality of being refragable.

refragable (ref-ra-pa-bi) a. [L.] capable of being refuted; refutable.

refrain (re-fran) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. re, back, and frenum, a rein] to hold back; to restrain; to keep within prescribed bounds; to curb; to govern; -v.i. to keep one's self from action or interference; to forbear; to abstain; -n. [O.F. fr. L. re and frangere, to break] the burden of a song; a kind of musical repetition; repeat.

refrangibility (re-fran-ji-bil-i-ti) n. quality of refrangible; disposition

refrangibility (re-fran-ji-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being refrangible; disposition of rays of light to be turned out of a direct course, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another of different density. Also refrangibleness. refrangible (re-fran-'ji-bl) a. capable of being refracted.

refresh (re-fresh) v.t. [L. re and O. H. Ger. frise, refresh fresh] to cool; to allay heat; to give new strength to; to invigorate; to relieve or revive after fatigue or pain; to reanimate, as the spirits; to cheer; to enliven; to improve by new touches; to brighten; to revive, as a drooping plant by rain, etc.

refresher (re-fresh'er) n. one that, or that which, refreshes; an extra fee to an advocate in addition to the retaining fee.

refreshing ating; reviving; reanimating;—n. refreshment; relief after pain, fatigue, or want.

refreshingly (re-fresh'ing-li) adv. in a re-invigorate or give new life.

refreshment; (re-fresh'ment) n. act of refreshment.

invigorate or give new life.

refreshment (re-fresh-ment) n. act of refreshment (re-fresh-ment) n. act of refreshing, or state of being refreshed;
restoration of strength, spirit, vigour, or liveliness; that
which refreshes or adds fresh strength or vigour, as rest
or food—hence, pl. provisions; meat and drink; a light
refection, as distinguished from a regular or set meal.
refrigerant (re-frij-gr-ant) n. cooling; allaying
cools; a cooling medicine or external application.
refrigerate (re-frij-gr-at) n.t. [L. re, again, and
frigerate (re-frij-gr-at) n.t. [L. re, again, and
frigeration (re-frij-gr-at) n.t. again, and
refrigeration (re-frij-gr-at) n.t. again, and
refrigeration (re-frij-gr-at) n.t. act of
cooling; abatement of heat;

state of being cooled.

state of being cooled.

refrigerative (re-frij-cr-ā-tiv) a. cooling; re-frigerator (re-frij-cr-ā-tur) n. that which re-frigerator (re-frij-cr-ā-tur) n. that which re-frigerates or keeps cool, as a box for keeping articles cool in summer by means of ice; an apparatus for rapid cooling connected with a still, etc.; a cooling medicine or draught. Also refrigeratory.

refrigeratory (re-frij-cr-ā-tur-i) a. cooling; allaying or diminishing heat.

refuge (ref-ūj) n. [L. refugere, to flee back] shelter or protects a place inaccessible to an enemy; stronghold: an expedient to secure protection or defence; expedient in general; device; -r.t. to shelter; to protect. City of Refuge, one of six Levitical cities appointed as places of refuge for manslayers. House of Refuge, an institution for the shelter of the destitute and homeless.

refugee (ref-ū-jē') n. one that flees to a shelter or foreign power or country for safety, esp. one that flees to a foreign power or country for safety.

refulgence (ref-ul-jens) n. quality of being refulgent; brilliancy; splendour;

radiance. Also refulgency; brilliancy; spicindon, radiance. Also refulgency.

refulgent (re-ful-jent) a. (L. ppr. of refulgere, to shine bright) casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; shining; splendid.

refulgently (re-ful-jent-li) adv. with great brightness.

refund (re-fund') v.t. [L. fr. re, again, back, and fundere, to pour] to return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to repay.

refunder (re-fun'der) n. one that repays.

refurbish (re-fur-bish) v.t. to furbish anew.

refurnish (re-fur'nish) v.t. to furnish anew.

refusable (re-fu-za-bl) a. capable of being refused.

refusal (re-fu-zal) n. act of refusing; denial of any-thing demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance; the right of taking in preference to others;

acceptance; the right of taking in preference to others; option; preference; pre-emption.

refuse (re-fuz) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. refundere, to pour vitation, or command; to decline to accept; to reject; -v.t. to decline something offered; not to comply.

refuse (ref-us) a. refused; rejected-hence, of no value; worthless; -v. that which is rejected was useless; waster matter: drogs; drogs.

as useless; waste matter; dregs; dross.

refuser (re-fu-zer) n. one that refuses or rejects.

refutability (re-fu-ta-bil-i-ti) n. capability of being refuted.

refutable (re-fu-ta-bil-i-ti) n. capability of refutable (re-fu-ta-bil) a. admitting of being refuted or disproved.

refutation (ref-ū-ta-bil) n. act or process of refutation (ref-ū-ta-shun) n. act or process of being refuted; act of proving false or erroneous.

refutatory (re-fu-ta-tur-i) a. tending to refute; refuting.

refute (re-fut) v.t. [L.] to disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or countervailing proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute, as testimony, opinions or theories, and disputants.

refuter (re-fu-ter) n. one that, or that which, refutes.

regain (re-gai') v.t. [F.] to gain anew; to recover, as what has escaped or been lost.

regal (re-gai) a. [L. fr. rex, regis, a king] pertaining to a king; kingly; royal.

regal (re-gai) n. [F.] a small portable organ in use in the 16th and 17th centuries.

regale (re-gai') v.t. [O.F.] to entertain in a royal or sumptuous manner—hence, to gratify; to refresh; to entertain with something that delights the senses: v.t. to feast: to fare sumptuously.

senses; -v.i. to feast; to fare sumptiously.

regalement (re-gal-ment) n. refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

regalia (re-gū'li-a) n.pl. [L. n.pl. of regalis, royal] ensigns of royalty;

regal symbols or paraphernaliahence, decorations or insignia of
an office or order.

regalism (re 2 gal - izm)
the royal
supremacy in ecclesiastical royal

regality (re-gal'i-ti) n. Regalia. royalty; sovereignty; kingly jurisdiction. regally (re'gal-i) adv. in a regal or royal manner.

regard (re-gard') v.t. [F.] to observe; to notice or remark particularly; to pay respect to: to treat as of peculiar importance; to value; to esteem; to keep; to observe religiously; to consider seriously; to lay to heart; to respect; to have relation or reference to; -n. look; aspect; view; attention of the mind with a feeling of interest; that state of the mind which springs from value settimella condition or notice to the context of the mind which springs from value settimella condition or notice to notice or notice to the mind which springs from value settimella condition or notice or notice to notice or from value, estimable qualities, or anything that excites admiration; estema reverence; account; reason; relation; reference; eminence; note; distinction;—pl. compliments; respects; good wishes, ctc.

regarder (re-gar-der) n. one that regards or observes.

regarder observes.
regardful (re-gard-fool) a. taking notice; observers.
regardfully (re-gard-fool-i) adv. attentive.
regardfully (re-gard-fool-i) adv. attentively;
regardless (re-gard-fool-i) adv. attentively;
regardless (re-gard-fool-i) adv. attentively;
regardless (re-gard-fool-i) adv. attentively;
regardless (re-gard-fool-i) adv. heedlessly;
regardlessly (re-gard-fool-i) adv. heedlessly;

regardlessness (re-gard'-les-nes) n. heed-lessness; inattention; negligence; carelessness. regather (re-gath'er) v.t. to gather or collect

regatta (re-gat-a) n. [It.] orig. a rowing-match of gondolas in Venice; now a public competition in which yachts and boats contend for prizes in their respective classes.

regelate (re-jel-āt) v.i. to freeze or become congealed again.

regelation (re-jel-āt-shun) n. [L.] the freezing together of two pieces of melting ice when brought into contact with each other.

regency ("c'jen-si) n. the office of a ruler; rule; or dominion of a vicarious ruler; the body of men intrusted with vicarious government; the period during which a regent rules.

regeneracy (re-jen-q-a-si) n. the state of being regenerated.

regenerate (re-jen-q-a-t) v.t. [L. re, again, and generace, to beget, create] to generate or produce anew; to cause to be spiritually born anew; to recreate the moral nature; to convert by the industries of the Male Spirit to the law and awards of indwelling of the Holy Spirit to the love and service of God;—a. reproduced; born anew; changed from a God;—a. reproduced; bo natural to a spiritual state.

regeneration (re-jen-er-at-nes) n. state of being regenerated.
regeneration (re-jen-er-at-nes) n. act of regeneration; parts that have been destroyed; act of recenting from a natural to a spiritual state; the new birth.
regenerative (re-jen-er-at-iv) a. of, or belonging to, regeneration; the regenerative or reproduced in the regeneration of the regeneration of the regeneration of the reproduce or renovate.

reproduce or renovate.

reproduce or renovate.

regent (rejent) a. [L. ppr. of regere, to rule] regent (rejent) a. [L. ppr. of regere, to rule] vicarious authority;—n. one that rules or reigns; one that governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovoreign; formerly, one of a certain standing or attainment licensed to teach in universities; a member of a university having a share in the duties of instruction or government; a professor.

regentship (rejent-ship) n. the power of regentship (rejent-ship) n. the power of regermination (rejent-ship) n. the power of region (rejent-ship) n. the power of region (rejent-ship) n. the power of region (rejent-ship) n. [h. rex, regis, a king, and constituting the killing of a king.

regime (rezelum) n. [h. rex, regis, a king, and constituting the systematic use of food and drink; a relation of syntax between two words.

regiment (rejent-nent) n. a body of men commanded by a colonel, and constituting the largest permanent unit.

constituting the largest permanent unit.

constituting the largest permanent unit.

regimental (rej-i-men'tal) a. belonging to, or concerning, a regiment.

regimentals (rej-i-men'tal2) n.pl. the uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

region (re'j-im) n. [L. fr. regere, to guide, direct) a sextent; country; province; district; neighbourhood; also, a part of the body.

register (rej'is-ter) n. [O.F. fr. L. regerere, pp. regetus, to carry back, to register] a written account or entry; a memorial record; a list; the book in which a list, record, or register is kept the officer or person whose business it is to keep such an account; that which registers or records; specifically, a contrivance for noting down or calculating the performance of a machine, or the rapidity of a process; a lid or sliding plate in a furnace, stove, etc., for regulating the admission of air

and the heat of the fire; the inner part of the mould in which types are cast; [Print.] correspondence of pages or columns on the opposite sides of the sheet; a document issued by the custom-house to be kept on board a vessel on a voyage; compass of a voice or instrument; a portion of the compass of a voice; a stop or set of pipes in an organ;—v.t. to enter in a register; to record; to enrol;—v.t. to correspond in relative position, as the columns or pages of a printed sheet. Parish register, a book in which the births, deaths, and marriages that occur in a parish are registered. Register office, an office where registers or records are kept; an agency for the employment of domestic servants. Register-plate, a perforated disc regulating the position of the strands in rope-making. To make register, to make the pages and columns on opposite sides of a sheet exactly correspond [Print.]. registership (rej'is-ter-ship) n. the office of registers recorder: a keeper of records. Registrar-general an officer that superintends the registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

registrate (rej'is-trāt) v.t. to enter in a register.

registration (rej-is-tra-shun) n. act of inserting in a register; enrolment of a birth, death, or marriage in the official register; entering, as a deed, title, etc., in the public record office; enrolment of the names of those qualified to vote at parliamentary or municipal elections.

registry (rej'is-tri) n. act of recording or writing in a register; place where a register is kept; a series of facts recorded.

kept; a series of facts recorded.

regium donum (rê'gi-um dô'num) n. [L.] an annual grant of money, orig.
made by Charles II. to the Irish Presbyterian ministers (commuted in 1871), and in later reigns to the non-conforming clergy of England and Scotland.

regius (rê'gi-us) a. appointed by the crown.
Regius professor, in England, one whose chair was founded by Henry VIII.; in Scotland, one whose chair was founded by the crown.

reglet (reglet) n. [F fr. L. rennla] a kind of flat, narrow moulding; a fillet; a thin strip of wood used instead of a printer's lead.

regnal (regnal) a. pertaining to the reign of a sovereign. Regnal years, the number of years a sovereign has reigned.

regnancy (reg-nan-si) n. rule; predominance.

regnant (reg-nant) a. [L. ppr. of regnure, to reign] exercising regal authority; reigning;

regorge (re-gorj') v.t. to vomit up; to swallow again; to swallow eagerly.

regraft (re-graft') v.t. to graft again.

regrant (re-grant') v.t. to grant back.

regrate (re-grat') v.t. [F.] to remove the outer surface of, as of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance; to buy, as provisions, in order to sell again in or near the same market or fair; to engross; to forestall, as the market.

regrater (re-grā'ter) n. one that regrates.

regreet (rē-grēt') v.t. to greet or salute again.

regress (ro-gres) n. [L. re, back, and gradus, a step, pace] passage back; return; the power, or liberty, of returning or passing back.
regression (re-gresh-un) n. act of returning; retrogression.

regressive (re-gres'iv) a. passing back; regressively (re-gres'iv-) adv. in a regressive manner.

regret (re-gret') v.t. [F.] to grieve over; to be sorry to lament; to repent; to bewail;—n. grief; sorrow; pain of mind at something causing unhappiness; sorrowful longing; pain of conscience; remorse; repentance.

regretful (re-gret-fool) a. full of regret.

regretfully (re-gret-fool-i) adv. with regret or

regrettable (re-gret'a-bl) a. to be regretted; calling for regret.
regrettably (re-gret'a-bli) adv. in a regrettable manner.
reguerdon (re-ger'don) n. a reward; recompense; -v.t. to reward.

regula (reg-ū-la) n. [L.] a rule; a book of rules or directions in monastic institutions; [Arch.]

regular (reg'ū-lar) a. [L. regula, a rule] con-formed to a rule; normal; being or constituted in accordance with a general law or principle, constituted in accordance with a general law or principle, the prescribed or legal mode, or the ordinary custom or practice; governed by rule or principles of action; orderly; methodical; steady or uniform in a course or practice; periodical; stated; accustomed; constituted by the proper authority, as a physician or other licentiate of a university; noting the clergy in the Romish church that belong to a monastic order, as distinguished from the secular clerky or parish priests:—a a member of any the secular clergy or parish priests;—n. a member of any religious order that has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience; a soldier belonging to a permanent or standing army.

regularity (reg-ū-lar-i-ti) n. condition or quality of being regular; method; steadiness.

regularize (reg'ū-lar-īz) v.t. to make regular.

regularize (reg-ū-lar-la) adv. in a regular manner; in due order.

regulare (reg-ū-lar-li) adv. in a regular manner; in due order.

regulate (reg-ū-lāt) v.t. [L. regulare, pp. regulamethod, or established mode; to subject to governing principles or laws; to put in good order; to dispose; to methodize; to arrange; to direct; to order; to rule.

regulation (reg-ū-lāt-shun) n. act of regulating, or state of being regulated or reduced to order; a prescribed rule or order.

regulative (reg-ū-lā-tiv) a. regulating; tending to regulate.

regulator (reg-ū-lā-tiv) n. one that regulates; a motion or regulate it, as a watch-spring, fly-wheel, governor, etc.

governor, etc.

regulus (reg-ū-lus) n. [L., a petty king, prince, dim. of rex, regis, a king] any metal that still retains to some extent the impurities of the ore; a

still retains to some extent the impurities of the ore; a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo.

regurgitate gitare, fr. L. re, again, back, and gurnes, gurgits, a gulf to throw or pour back in great quantity; v.i. to be thrown or poured back.

regurgitation (re-gur-ji-tai-shun) n. act of flowing or pouring back by the orifice of entrance; the act of swallowing again.

rehabilitate (re-ha-bil-i-tai) v.t. [L.] to reinstate; rehabilitation (re-ha-bil-i-tai-shun) n. act of reinstating in a former rank or capacity; restoration to former rights.

rehear (rē-hēr') v.t. to hear again; to try a second time.

rehearing (re-her-ing) n. a second hearing.

rehearsal (re-hers'al) n. as to f rehearing; recital; repetition of a school lesson or exercise; narration; recounting, as incidents or adventures; esp. a private trial or performance of a play, opera, etc., preparatory to the public exhibition of it.

rehearse (re-hers') v.t. [O.F. reherser, to harrow over again] to repeat, as what has been already said; to narrate; to recount; to relate; to recite in private, for practice and improvement, before a public representation.

rehearser (re-hers'er) n. one that rehearses or

rehibition, redhibition (re-hi-bish'un).
n. [L.] the returning of a thing purchased to the seller, on the ground of some defect or fraud; the annulling of

reif (ref) n. [A.S. reāf] robbery; forcible theft;

reign (ran) n. [L. regnum, fr. rex, regis, a king] royal authority; supreme power; the time during which a king, queen, er emperor possesses the

supreme authority; kingdom; dominion; power; influence; prevalence;—v.s. to possess or exercise sovereign power or authority—hence, to be predominant; to prevail; to have uncontrolled dominion.

reimbody (rē-im-bod-i) v.t. to embody again.

reimburse (rē-im-box) v.t. [F. fr. re, back, em, in, and bourse, purse] to replace in a treasury or purse; to pay back; to refund: to make up for loss or expense by an equivalent; to indemnify. reimbursement (rē-im-burs-ment) n. act of repaying or refunding. reimburser (rē-im-burs-en) n. one that reimburses or refunds. reimport (rē-im-pōrt) v.t. to import again; to carry back; to reconvey. reimportation (rē-im-por-tā-shun) n. the act of importating what has been exported; that which is reimported.

exported; that which is reimported.

reimpress (re-im-pres) v.t. to impress or enforce anew.
reimpression (re-im-presh'un) n. a repeated impression or mental conviction; a reprint.

reimprison (re-im-priz'n) v.t. to imprison a second time, or for the same cause, or after release from imprisonment.

reimprisonment (re-im-priz'n-ment) n. the act of confining in prison a second time.

rein (rān) n. [L. retinere, to hold back] the strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which to restrain and govern the horse, etc.; a leading string—hence, an instrument of restraining or governing—v.t. to govern by a bridle; to restrain; to control. To give the reins, to give licence; to leave without restraint. To take the reins, to take control.

Teincur (rē-in-kur') v.t. to incur a second time.

reindeer (rān'dēr) n. [Scand.] a ruminant mammal of the deer kind, of several species, found in the colder part of both hemispheres. Reindeer-moss, a lichen that forms the sole winter food of the reindeer. the sole winter rood of the reindeer.

Reindeer period, the time when
the reindeer flourished in Central
Europe. Reindeer tribes, the
tribes of the reindeer.

new force, assistance, or support; esp. to strengthen, as an army or a

fort with additional troops, or a navy with additional ships;—n. part of a gun near the breech, which is stronger than the rest of the piece.

reinforcement (re-in-fors-ment) n. act of reinforcing; that which reinforces; additional force, esp. additional troops or ships to strengthen an army or navy.

reiniorm (re-in-form') v.t. to inform again.

reingratiate (rē-in-grā'shi-āt) v.t. to bring into, or recommend to, favour again. reinhabit (rē-in-hab-it) v.t. to inhabit again.

reinless (ran'les) a. unchecked; uncontrolled.

reinoculation (re-in-ok-ū-lik-shun) n. a fresh inoculation.

reins (ranz) n.pl. [L. renes] the kidneys; the lower part of the back, being the ribs and hip-bone over the kidneys; the affections and passions (formerly supposed to have their seat in that part of the body).

reinsert (re-in-sert) v.t. to insert a second time; to plant or graft again; to reintroduce.

reinsertion (re-in-ser-shun) n. a second insertion; repetition of an advertisement.

reinspect (re-in-spekt') v.t. to inspect again.

reinspection (re-in-speck-span) n. the act of inspecting a second time. reinspire (re-in-spir) v.t. to inspire anew; to reanismate. reinstal (re-in-staw!) v.t. to instal again; to seat anew.

reinstalment (rē-in-stawl-ment) n. a reinstalment. ling; a renewed instalment. reinstate (rē-in-stat) v.t. to place again in possession, or in a former state. reinstatement (rē-in-stat-ment) n. the act of reinstating; a renewed in-

reinsurance (re-in-shoor'ans) n. a contract of indemnity to anyone that has insured property against loss by his insurance; insurance a second time.

reinsure (re-in-shoor) v.t. to insure property in favour of one that has previously insured it; to insure again.

Teinsurer (rē-in-shoòr-er) n, one that reinsures.

reintegrate (re-in'te-grat) v.t. to renew; to restore.

reintegration (re-in-te-gra'shun) n. the act of reintegrating; a renewing. reinter (rē-in-ter') v.t. to inter again.

reinvest (rē-in-vest') v.t. to invest anew.

reinvestment (re-in-vest/ment) n. the act of investing anew; a second or renewed investment.

reinvigorate (re-in-vig-ur-at) v.t. to revive vigour in.

reissuable (rē-ish-a-th) a. capable of being reissuable (rē-ish-a-th) a. capable of being reissued.

reissue (rē-ish-a) n.t. to issue a second time;—n. reiter one of the hired bands, chiefly German, in the religious wars of the 14th and 15th centuries.

reiterate (rē-it-a-th) n.t. to repeat again and again; to say or do repeatedly.

reiteratedly (rē-it-er-a-ted-li) adv. with

reiteration (re-it-gr-ā/shun) n. repetition.

reiterative (re-it-er-a-sinit) n. repeation.

reiterative (re-it-er-a-tiv) n. a word, or part of a word, repeated so as to form a reduplicated word; a word signifying repeated action.

reject (re-jekt) v.t. [L. re, back, and jacere, to decline throw) to cast from one; to throw away; to slight; to despise; to refuse to accept, as an offer; to decline to receive, as an explanation; to repudiate; to decline harshly or haughtily.

rejectable (re-jekta-bl) n. capable of being rejected; worthy to be rejected.

rejectanenta (re-jek ta-men'ta) n.pt. things

relecter (re-jek-ter) n. one that rejects or refuses.

rejection (re-jek'shun) n. act of rejecting, throwing away, casting off, or forsaking. rejective (re-jek-tiv) a. tending to reject.

rejectment (re-jekt'ment) n. matter thrown away.
rejoice (re-jois') v.t. [O.F. resjoir] to give joy to; to make joyful; to gladden; to cheer; to delight; -v.i. to feel joy; to experience gladness in a high degree; to exult; to triumph.

rejoicer (re-jois'er) n. one that rejoices.

rejoicing (re-jois-cr) n. one that rejoices.
rejoicing (re-jois-ing) n. act of expressing joy or cause or occasion of joy; —nl. public expressions of joy; cause or occasion of joy; —nl. public expressions of joy. triumph, etc.; festivities; fêtes, etc.
rejoicingly (re-jois-ing-li) adv. with joy or rejoin (re-join) n. t. to unite after separation; to meet another again; to enter again, as a company, society, etc.;—v.t. to answer to a reply, rejoinder (re-join-der) n. an answer; [Law] the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.
rejoint (re-joint') v.t. to reunite the joints of; specifically, to fill up the joints of, as stones in buildings.

in buildings. rejudge (rē-juj') v.t. to judge again; to re-examine; to review.

rejuvenate (re-jóó-ven-āt) v.t. [L. reand juvenis, young] to make young again. rejuvenation (re-jóó-ven-a-shun) n. the act of rejuvenating, or the state of being rejuvenated.

rejuvenescence (rē-joù-ven-es'-ens) n. a renewing of youth or youth-fulness; [Bot.] the formation of a new generative cell from the protoplasm of a cell already in existence. Also rejuvenescency.

rejuvenescency.

rejuvenescent (rē-jóó-ven-es'ent) a. becomrekindle (rē-kin'dl) v.t. to kindle again; to set on
rekindle (rē-kin'dl) v.t. to kindle again; to set on
relais (re-lā') n. [F.] a narrow walk just outside the
rampart [Fort.].

reland (rē-land) v.t. to land again; to put on shore
what had been shipped; —v.i. to go on shore after having embarked.

after having embarked.

relapse (re-laps) v.i. [L. re and labi, pp. lapsus, to fall] to slip or slide back; to fall back; to return to a former state or practice—generally, a state of error or vice; to fall back from a convalescent state, as in fever, etc.;—n. a sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or morals.

relapser (re-lap-ser) n. one that relapses into vice or error.

relate (re-lat) v.t. [1. re, again, and latus, borne] to recount; to narrate; to recite; to tell over; to ally by connection or kindred; v.i. to stand in some relation; to have bearing or concern; to pertain; to refer.

related (re-la-ted) a. allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance.

relatedness (re-la-ted-nes) n. the state or condition of being related.

relater (re-läter) n. one that recites or narrates; a historian; narrator.
relation (re-lätenu) n. act of relating or telling; also, that which is related; account;

narration of facts; narrative; connection between things; respect; reference; regard; relative quality or condition; kindred; alliance; connection by consanguinity or affinity; a person connected by consanguinity or affinity; kinsman; kinswoman.

relational (re-la/shun-al) a. having relation or specifying

relationship (re-la'-shun-ship) n. the state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

relatival (rel-a-ti'val) a. pertaining to relative words.

relative (ref-a-tiv) a. [L.] having relation; respective ing; bearing on the subject in hand; pertinent; arising from, or dependent on, relation or connection with something else; not self-existing; not absolute; mutual; reciprocal; [Logic] indicating a correlation (said of terms, as master and servant, husband and wife); [Gram.] noting a relation or reference to an antecedent word, sentence, or series of sentences;—n. a person connected by blood or affinity; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman; a word relating to an antecedent word, clause, sentence, or paragraph.

relatively (ref-a-tiv-li) adv. in a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; not absolutely.

else; not absolutely.

relativeness, relativity (rel-a-tiv-nes, relativity rel-a-tiv-i-ti) n. relative state or quality.

relator (re-la-tur) n. relater; [Law] a prosecutor.

relax (re-laks) v.t. [L. re and laxus, loose] to make less close, firm, rigid, tense, or the like; to make less severe or rigorous; to abate the stringency of; make less severe or rigorous; to abate the stringency of; to remit or slacken in attention, assiduity, or effort; to unbend; to ease; to open; to loose; to make languid or feeble, as the nerves; to relieve from constipation;—v.i. to become loosened or feeble; to be made lax; to abate in severity; to remit in close attention or effort.

relaxant (relak'sant) n. a medicine that relaxes or opens.

relaxation (fe-lak-sa'shun) n. act of relaxing, or state of being relaxed or slackened; remission of closeness, firmness, tension, rigour, effort, or constipation; remission from attention and effort.

relaxative (re-lak'sa-tiv) a. having the quality of relaxing: laxative:—n. a medicine

that relaxes; a laxative.—n. a medicine that relaxes; a laxative.

relay (re-la)n. [F. relais, fr. L. relaxare] a supply of fresh horses provided at the several stages of the road, to take the place of those that have gone the previous stage; also, a leash of hunting dogs kept in readiness to relieve those that have tired in the pursuit; anything laid up in store.

relay (rē-lā') v.t. to lay again or a second time.

releasable (re-le-sa-bl) a, capable of being rereleasable (re-le-sa-bl) a, capable of being rerelease (re-les') v.t. [L. relaxare, to relax] to set
free from restraint or confinement; to
give liberty to; to free from, as pain, care, trouble, grief,
etc.; to free from obligation or penalty; to absolve; to
acquit; to let go, as a legal claim; to quit; to discharge,
as a debt; to relinquish, as a joint right to lands or
tenements, in favour of him that holds them in possession;—n, act of letting loose or freeing, or state of
being let loose or freed; relief from care, pain, or any
burden; discharge from obligation or responsibility; a
giving up or relinquishment of some right or claim; a
quitclaim; acquittance; discharge. Deed of release, a
discharge or conveyance of a man's right in an estate to
another having some former estate in possession.

releasee (re-le-sc) n, the person to whom a release

releasee (re-le-se') n. the person to whom a release releaseen to given; a releasee [law].

releasement (re-le-sement) n. the act of releasing.

releaser (re-le-ser) n, one that releases.

release! (re-ic-ser) n. one that releases.

releasor (re-ic-ser) n. one that grants a release; a releasor [Law].

relegate (re-ic-ser) n. t. [L. re, again, back, and legare, to send with a commission] to despatch; to transfer; to send into exile; to banish.

relegation (re-ic-ga-shun) n. act of relegating; consignment; banishment; exile.

relent (re-lent) v.i. [L. re, ud, and lentus, slow] to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion.

relenting (re-len-ting) n. act of becoming more mild, forgiving, etc.;—a. inclining to relent or yield.

relent or yield.

relent or yield.

relentless (re-lent/les) a. unmoved by appeals to relentless sympathy or forgiveness; insensible to the distress of others; implacable; unmerciful.

relentlessly (re-lent-les-li) adv. in a relentless manner; pitilessly; inexorably.

relentlessness of their grant tenders.

relessee (re-le-se') n. the person to whom a release is given [Law].
relessor (re-le-sor') n. the person that gives a re-lease [Law].

relet (re-let') v.t. to let anew, as a house.

relevance (rel'e-vans) n. state of being relevant, or bearing on the subject; pertinence;

applicableness; appositeness. Also relevancy.
relevant (rele-evant) a. [F. ppr. of relever, to raise again] bearing upon, or properly applying to, the case in hand; pertinent; applicable; [Scots Law] sufficient to bring about a decision.

relevantly (rel'e-vant-li) adv. with relevance.

reliability (re-lī-a-bil'i-ti) n. state or quality of being reliable. Also reliableness. reliable (re-lī-a-bi) a. suitable or fit to be relied on; worthy of dependence or reliance.

reliably (re-lī-a-bli) adv. in a reliable manner.

reliance (re-li-ans) n. act of relying on what is deemed sufficient support or authority; state of confiding in; dependence; trust; confidence; rest or repose of mind resulting from conviction or assurance; that which is relied on; ground or basis of trust.

reliant (re-li-ant) a. having reliance; confident; trusting.

relic (relik) n. [L. relinquere, pp. relictus, to leave behind] that which remains after loss or decay; a corpse; specifically the body, or some part of the body, of deceased saints or martyrs—hence, a memorial; any remembrancer.

relict (rel'ikt) n. [L. relinquere, to leave behind] a relicted (re-lik'ted) a. left dry, as land by the sudden recession of the sea [Law]. reliction (re-lik'shun) n. the sudden recession of the sea; land left uncovered by such

recession [Law] relief (re-let) n. [relieve] removal of pain, distress, relief or other evil; a temporary abatement; partial alleviation; also, a complete and final delivery; that alleviation; also, a complete and final delivery; that which abates or removes evil; remedy; succour: support, dismissal of a sentry, picket, or guard from their post; also, the sentry or soldiers which relieve them and take their place; [Sculp.] prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed; [Law] remedy; redress; indemnification; in feudal law, a fine or composition paid by a tenant to the new lord of the manor for permission to hold and renew the lease. Relief church a hody of Presbyterians that sacceded from the church, a body of Presbyterians that secoded from the Church of Scotland in 1752 on account of the oppressive exercise of patronage. Relief-map, a map showing the elevations and depressions of a country in relief. Reliefwork, work organized by the authorities to relieve those otherwise unemployed.

relier (re-li'-er) n, one that relies.

relievable (re-li-cy) n. one that relies.

relievable (re-le-va-bl) a. capable of being relieved.

relieve (re-lev) v.t. [L. relevare, to lift up] to cause to rise—hence, to cause to seem to rise; to set off by contrast; to raise or remove, as anything which weighs down or crushes; to alievate; to assuage; to free from any burden, trial, evil, distress, or the like; to succour; to assist; to aid by alms; to support; to release from a post or station by substitution of others; to ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression, by judicial or legislative interposition; to remedy; to redress; to indemnify. Relieving-officer, an official appointed to superintend the relief of the poor in a parish. To relieve of, to free from (said of what is burdensome).

relievement (re-lev-ment)n, the act of relieving relieved.
reliever (re-lev-er) n, one that, or that which relieves.

relievo (re-lē-vō, rel-yā-vō) n. relief [Sculp.].

relight (re-lit') v.t. to light anew; to illuminate again; to set on fire again.

religieuse (re-le-zhi-cz') n. [F.] a nun.

religieux (re-le-zhi-e') n. [F.] a monk.

religion (re-lij'un) n. [L. religio, piety] the recog-love, and obedience; the whole relation and duty of man toward God; a body of truths or doctrines regarding the being and perfections of God, the requirements of His law, the nature, duties, and responsibilities of man, and a future state of rewards and punishments; revelation; theology, divinity; codlines; practical viets as disand a future state of rewards and punishments; revelation; theology; divinity; godliness; practical piety, as distinguished from doctrinal belief; observance of the duties of the first table of the law; devotion; worship, as distinguished from morality or observance of the duties of the second table; any system or mode of faith and worship; any experience or expression of man's dependence on God; sense of the unseen and spiritual; superstitious reverence; feeling of awe. Established religion, that form of religion in a country which is recognized by the state. Natural religion, that knowledge of, and reverent feeling towards, God, which is based on nature, apart from revelation. Revealed religion, religion derived from positive revelation.

religionary (re-lij'un-a-ri)a. relating to religion. religionism (re-lij'un-izm) n. practice of, or adherence to, religion; affected or false religion.

religionist (re-lij'un-ist) n. one earnestly or religionize (re-lij'un-īz) v.t. to imbue with religion.

religionless (re-lij'un-les) a. devoid of religion. religiosity (re-lij-i-os-i-ti) n. religiousness; susceptibility to religious sentiments, unaccompanied by moral effort. religious (re-lij'us) a pertaining to religion; concerned with religion; pious; godly; devoted to religion; bound by monastic vows; teaching or treating of religion; appropriated or set apart for acts or exercises of worship; faithful; exact; strict; conscientious; scrupulous:—n. a person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns, to lead a life of piety and devotion; a monk or friar; a nun. Religious house a monastery or nunery.

of piety and devotion; a monk or friar; a nun. Religious house, a monastery or nunnery. religiously (re-lij-us-li) adv. in a religious manner; piously; devoutly; according to the rites of religion; reverently; in accordance with religious principles or doctrines; conscientiously. religiousness (re-lij-us-nes) n. the character relinquish (re-ling-kwish) v.t. [L. relinquere, to leave behind; to give up; to renounce a claim to; to resign; to forsake; to abandon; to forego. relinquisher (re-ling-kwish-er) n. one that relinquishes.

relinquishes.
relinquishment (re-ling-kwish-ment) n. the act of leaving or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to; abandonment.
reliquary (ref-i-kwor-i) n. [F. reliquaire, fr. L. reliquaire, renains] a small chest, box, or casket, in which relics are kept.
reliquiæ (re-lik-wi-ē) n. [L.] relics; remains; reliquian (re-lik-wi-ān) a. of, or pertaining to, a relicuidate (re-lik-wi-ān) a.

sauce, seasoning, etc.; zest; gusto; piquancy; a small quantity; taste for; fondness of.
relishable (rel'ish-a-bl) a. having an agreeable taste; enjoyable.

relive (rē-liv') v.t. to reanimate; -v.i. to live again.

relive (rē-liv') v.t. to reanimate;—v.i. to live again.
relucent (rē-lū'sent) a. [L. fr. re and lucere, to shine] shining; eminent; clear; pellucid.
reluctance (re-luk'tans) n. state or quality of repugnance; unwillingness; dislike. Also reluctanty repugnance; unwillingness; dislike. Also reluctanty repugnance; unwillingness; dislike. Also reluctanty reluctant (re-luk'tant) a. [L.] striving against; much opposed in heart; proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance; unwilling; disinclined; backward.
reluctantly (re-luk'tant-li) adv. in a reluctant manner; unwillingly.
relume (rē-lūm') v.t. [L. re, again, and lumen, relumine (rē-lūm') v.t. to light again.
rely (re-liv') v.i. [F. fr. L. re, back, and lugare, to bind) to rest with confidence, as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts; to trust; to depend; to confide.
remain (re-mān') v.i. [L. re, again, back, and lumere, to stay] to stay behind while others withdraw or are removed; to be left as not included or comprised; to continue in a fixed place, an unchanged form or condition, an undiminished quantity; to continue; to abide; to last; to endure;—n. that which is left; relic:—chiefly in the pl., a dead body; a corpse; the literary works of one that is dead.
remainder (re-mān'-der)n anything that remains vivors; the part that is left after the greater portion is spent, as the remainder of life; the sum that is left after subtraction, or the quantity after deduction; [Law] a remnant of an estate depending upon a particular prior estate, and limited to arise immediately on the determination of that estate; rest; residue; remnant remnant remnant of an estate depending upon a particular prior estate, and limited to arise immediately on the determination of that estate; rest; residue; remnant remnant remnants are immediately on the determination of that estate; rest; residue; remnants.

remake (rē-māk') v.t. to make anew.

remand (rē-mand') v.t. [L. re, again, back, and mandare, to order] to order back; to send back, esp. to recommit or send back to prison;—n. the act of remanding, or state of being remanded.

remandment (rē-mand-ment) n. the act of remanding.

remanence (rem-a-nens) n. the state or quality of being remanent.

remanent (rem'a-nent) a. remaining; continuing.

remark (remark) v.t. [F. remarquer, fr. re, notice of; to observe; to express in words or writing as observed or noticed; to call attention to;—v.t. to say or observe; to speak; to say; to comment; to animadvert on;—n. act of remarking or attentively noticing; the expression, in speech or writing, of something remarked or noticed—hence, a casual observation. remarkable (re-marka-bl) a. worthy of, or capable of, being remarked on or noticed; unusual; extraordinary; distinguished; eminent. remarkableness (re-marka-bl) udv. in a remarkable remarkable (re-marka-bl) udv. in a remarkable remarked (re-mark) a. conspicuous; remarkable (re-mark) a. conspicuous; remarkable.

remarker (re-mar-ker) n. one that remarks.

remarriage (rē-mar-ij) n. a second (third, etc.)

remarry (rē-mar-i) v.i. to marry again.

remasticate (rē-mas-ti-kāt) v.t. to chew over and over again, as the cud. remastication (rē-mas-ti-kā-shun) n. the act of chewing over again.

remblai (rong-bla) n. [F.] the portion of an earth-remblai (rong-bla) n. [F.] the portion of an earth-remediable (re-mē-di-a-bl) a. capable of being remedied or cured.

remediably (re-mē-di-a-bl) adv. in a manner susceptible of remedy or cure.
remedial (re-mē-di-a-bl) adv. in a remedy: remedial (re-mē-di-a-bl) adv. in a remedy; remedially (re-mē-di-a-bl) adv. in a remedial manner; in a way to afford relief.
remediless (rem'e-di-les) a. incapable of being restored or prevented; incurable; desperate, as disease; irreparable, as loss; unchangeable; irreversible, as doon; not answering, as a remedy—hence, ineffectual; powerless.
remedilessly (rem'e-di-les-li) adv. in a manner

remedilessly (rem'e-di-les-li) adv. in a manner remedilessly (rem'e-di-les-les) n. the state of being remediless. remedy (rem'e-di) n. [L. remedium, fr. re, again, and meders, to heal, to cure] that which cures a disease; that which counteracts an evil of any kind; the level means to recover a right or to obtain

cures a disease; that which counteracts an evil of any kind; the legal means to recover a right, or to obtain redress for a wrong; reparation; relief; —v.t. to apply a remeily; to restore to soundness, health, integrity, and the like; to heal; to cure, as disease; to remove, as mischief or evil; to repair; to redress; to relieve.

remember (re-member)v.t. [O.F. fr. L. re, again, and memorare, to bring to remembrance] to bring to mind again; to recall; to keep in mind; to preserve fresh in the memory; to bear in mind with esteem; to reward; to obey. To remember one to, to recall one to the remembrance of.

rememberer (re-member-er) n. one that remembers.

remembrance (re-mem-brans) n. act of remembered or held in mind; memory; recollection; that which serves to keep in, or bring to, mind; a memorial; a token; a memento; a souvenir; memorandum; note to aid the memory; power of remembered; time within which a fact can be remembered.

remembrancer (re-mem-bran-ser) n. one that, or that which, serves to bring to or keep in mind; a memorial;

to bring to or keep in mind; a memento; a memorial; an officer of the Court of Exchequer; a recorder.

remex (rē'meks) n.; pl. remiges (rē'mi-jēz) [L.] one of the quill feathers of a bird's wing.

remigrate (rē-mī-grāt) v.i. to migrate again.

remigration (re-mi-gra'shun) a. repeated migration.
remind (re-mind) v.t. to put in mind; to bring to the remembrance, or to the notice or consideration of.

reminder (re-min'der) n. one that, or that which, reminds.

remindful (re-mind-fool) a. serving to remind.

reminiscence (rem-i-nis-ens) n. state of being reminiscent or inclined to call to mind; the faculty of reviving old and forgotten ideas, feelings, and impressions, and recalling past events or incidents; a suggestion of the past; a relation or statement of what one recollects or recalls concerning the past; -pt. autobiographical notes or sketches.

reminiscent (rem-i-nis-ent) a. [L. ppr. of reminiscent miniscent, to recall to mind, to recollect capable of or inclined to call to mind.

reminiscential (rem-i-ni-sent-shall) a. of, or pertaining to, reminiscence. remiped (rem-i-ped) a. [L. remus, an oar, and pes, a foot] having oar-shaped feet;—n.

a remiped animal.

remise (rē-mīz) n. [O.F.] a granting back; a surremder;—v.t. to grant back; to surrender.

remiss (re-mis) a. [L. pp. of remattere, to send back, to relax] not energetic or exact in duty or business; not careful or prompt in fulfilling engagements; lacking earnestness or activity; slack; dilatory; negligent; careless; inattentive; heedless.

remissible (re-mis-1-bl) a. capable of being remistible (re-mis-1-bl) a. capable of being remission (re-mis-1-m

a penal sentence—hence, pardon; forgiveness of sin; discharge from that which is due; relinquishment of a claim, right, or obligation; a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain.

remissive (re-missiv) a. that remits; remitting;

remissly (re-mis-li) adv. carelessly; negligently; slowly; slackly; without earnestness or zeal; indolently.

remissness (re-mis-nes) n. slowness; slackness; carelossness; negligence; inattention; want of ardour or vigour; want of punctuality.

remissory (re-mis-ri) a. pertaining to remission; serving to remit.

remit (re-mit') v.t. [L. re, back, and mittere, to send back; to refer; to transfer, as a cause to another court; to defer to the judgment of another; to send back to prison; to recommit; to forgive; to pardon, as sin; to relax, as a sentence or penal doom; to pardon, as sin; to relax, as a sentence or penal doom; to give up; to surrender; to resign; to transmit to a distance, as money, bills, or the like; -v.i. to abate in force or in violence; to grow less intense: to become moderated; -n. a remission: a sending back [Scots Law].

remitment (re-mit-ment) n. the act of remitting.

remittal (re-mit'al) n. a remitting; a giving up; a surrender.

remittance (re-init'ans) n. act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place; the sum, or thing, remitted.

remittent (re-mit'ent) n. having remissions from time to time; temporarily ceasing or chating as a four — n. a remittent fewer.

abating, as a fever:—n. a remittent fever.

remitter (re-miter) n. one that remits or makes
the restitution of one that obtains possession of property under a defective title, to his rights under a more ancient or valid title.

remaint (rem'nant) n. [F. fr. L. remanere, to remain] residue; remainder; what remains after a part is removed, performed, etc.—hence, a small portion; a slight trace; a fragment.

remodel (re-mod'el) v.t. to model or fashion anew. remollient (re-molfi-ent) a. [F.] mollifying: remolten (rē-mōl'-ten) a. melted again

remonstrance (re-mon'strans) n. [L.] act of expostulation; strong representation of reasons against a measure, course of action,

sentation of reasons against a measure, course of action, conduct, etc.; forcible suggestions against an act; warnings, as of conscience, etc.; the terms in which one remonstrates; earnest advice or reproof.

remonstrant (re-mon'strant) a. inclined or tending to remonstrate; expositional actions;—n. one that remonstrates, esp. an Arminian that reclaimed against the decisions of the Synod of Dort in 1618

Dort in 1618.

remonstrate (re-mon'strat) v.t. [L. fr. re, again, back, and monstrare, to show] to show or make evident by strong representation; enow) to show or make evacein of shong repairst an act, measure, or any course of proceedings.

remonstration (re-mon-strä-shun) n. the act of remonstrating.

remonstrator (re-mon'strates.
remontant (re-mon'strates.
remontant wice in the season (said of a class of roses).

remora (rem-u-ra) n. a fish (Echeneis remora), found in the Mediterranean, having an oval sucking-disc on the top of the head (it was fabled to retard the motion of ships by attaching itself to the sides or bottom of them).

remorse (re-mors') n. [L. fr. remordere, remorsum, to bite again or back, to torment] the keen or gnawing pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction; regret.

remorseful (re-mors-fool) a. full of remorse or compunction; compassionate; feel-

ing tenderly; pitiable.

remorsefully (re-mors'fool-i) adv. in a re-

remorsefulness (re-mors-fool-nes) n. the quality or state of being remors**e**ful,

remorseless (re-mors'les) a. without remorse or sensibility; cruel; insensible to distress; pitiless; relentless; merciless.

remorselessly (re-mors'les-ii) adv. without remorselessly (re-morseles-ii) adv. without remorselessly (re-morseles-iii) adv.

remorselessness (re-mors-les-nes) n. insensibility to distress; savage

remote (re-mot) a. [L. removere, pp. remotus, to remove] removed to a distance; not near; far away (said in respect to time or place)—hence, removed; not agreeing, according, or being related; alien; abstracted; slight; inconsiderable.

remotely (re-motel) adv. in a remote manner; at remotely a distance in space, time, consanguinity, and the like; in a small degree; slightly; inconsiderably. remoteness (re-motenes) n. state of being remote; distance in time or space; distance in affinity or consanguinity; distance in time or space; operation or efficiency; faintness, as of resemblance.

remould (re-mold') v.t. to mould or shape anew; to remodel.

remount (re-mount') v.t. and i. to mount again; to reascend.

removability (re-moo-va-bil'i-ti) n. the capacity of being removable from an office or station.

or station.

removable (re-moo'va-bl) a. admitting of being removed, as from an office or station, or from one place to another; applied to an Irish magistrate holding office during the government's pleasure;—n. a magistrate of this kind.

removably (re-moo'va-bli) adv. so as to be removable.

removal (re-moo'va) n. act of removing from a place, as a family; act of dismissing from station, office, etc.; act of remedying or taking away; state of being removed; change of place; act of putting an end to, as a grievance; departure; death.

remove (re-moo'v) v.t. [L. re, again, back, and movere, to move for take or put away; to move from its place, or from the position occupied; to carry

move from its place, or from the position occupied; to carry to, or place at, a distance; to dismiss from a post; to displace from office; to cause to leave a person or thing

—hence, to banish; to carry from one court to another, as a case by appeal; to take from this world or present state of being, as by death;—v.i. to change place in any manner; to change residence; to go from place to place; to emigrate;—n. act of removing; removal; departure; state of being removed; change of place or station; translation or substitution of one man in place of another; a dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains on the table; movement of a piece in chess or draughts; distance or space through which anything is removed; a step in any scale of gradation.

removed (re-mooved) α. remote; separate from others.

removedness (re-moo'ved-nes) n. the state of being removed; remoteness.

remover (re-moo-ver) n. one that removes.

remugient (re-mū'ji-ent) a. [L.] rebellowing.

remunerability (re-mū-ne-ra-bil'i-ti) n. the capacity of being remunerated.

remunerable (re-mū'-ne-ra-bl) a. capable of being remunerated; fit or proper to be recompensed.

remunerate (re-mū'ne-rāt) v.t. [L. re, again, back, and munus, muneris, a gift, present] to pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice; to reward; to recompense; to requite; to repay.

remuneration (re-mū-ne-rā-shun) n. act of remunerating; reward; recompense; the equivalent given for services, loss, sufferings, etc.; compensation; repayment; requital.

remunerative (re-mū-ne-rā-tiv) a. intended remuneration as lobur remunerate, as payment; remuneration as lobur.

remuneration, as labour.

remuneratively (re-mū-ne-rā-tiv-li) adv. so remunerate.

remunerativeness the quality of being

remuneratory (re-mū-'ne-rū-tu-ri) a. yielding remuneration.
remurmur (rē-mur-mur) v.t. to repeat in murmurs;—v.t. to echo a murmuring sound.

renable (ren-a-bl) a. an old form of reasonable.

renaissance (re-nā'sans) n. [F., new birth, restoration] the revival of letters and arts after the Middle Ages, usually dated from the end of the 15th century; a style of architecture introduced as a reaction from the Gothic, partly classic and partly Byzantine, but with florid decorations peculiar to itself; a style of ornamentation in sculptured, carved, or chased work, in which the subjects are classical, but the treatment less simple, chaste, and quiet than the antique models. models.

renal (rē'nal) a. [L. renes, the kidneys or reins] pertaining to the kidneys or reins.

rename (rē-nām') v.t. to name again; to give a new name to.

renard (ren'ard) n. [Low Ger. Reinaert] a fox (so called in fables or familiar tales, and in

poetry).

renascency (re-nasten-si) n. the state of being renascent, or of being produced again. Also renascence.

renascent (re-nas-ent) a. [L. re. again, and nasci, to be born] springing or rising into being again; reproduced; able or likely to be renewed or reproduced.

renascible (re-nas-i-bl) a. capable of being re-

rencounter (ren-koun'ter) n. [F.] a meeting of two persons or bodies—hence, a meeting in opposition or contest; action or engagement; a sudden contest without premeditation; conflict; collision; clash;—v.t. to attack hand to hand;—v.t. to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to come into collision; to skirmish; to fight hand to hand.

rend (rend) v.t. [A.S. rendon, to cut] to separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split; to take from, or deprive of, by force.

render (ren'der) n. one that rends or tears

render (ren'der) v.t. [F. fr. L. re, again, back, and dare, to give to return; to pay back; to restore; to inflict, as a retribution; to give on demand; restore; to inflict, as a retribution; to give on demand; to surrender—hence, to furnish; to contribute; to afford; to make up; to state; to deliver, as accounts; to cause to be or to become; to translate from one language into another; to express fully, exactly, and forcibly, the meaning and spirit of a passage or book; to represent; to exhibit; to boil down and clarify; to plaster roughly;—n.i. to give, yield, or slip under a strain, as a hitch, knot, purchase-tackle, etc. [Naut.]; to give account; to state; to explain;—n.a surrender; a giving up; a return. renderable (ren-der-a-bl) a. capable of being rendered.

renderer (ren-der-er) n. one that renders; restore; distributor.

rendering (ren-der-ing) n. the act of rendering; translation; version; the act of laying the first coat of plaster on brick or stone work.

rendezvous (rang-da-voo) n. [F. rendez vous,

rendezvous (rang'dā-voo) n. [F. rendez vous, render yourselves, repair to a place] a place for meeting, esp. the appointed place for troops, or for the ships of a fleet, to assemble; a meeting by appointment; a sign or signal which draws men together; —v.t. to assemble or bring together at a certain place;—v.s. to assemble or meet at a particular place.

rendition (ren-dish'un) n. act of rendering; surrender, as of fugitives from justice, at the claim of a foreign government; translation; version.

the claim of a foreign government; translation; version.

renegade (ren-e-gad) n. [Sp. renegado, one that denies the faith, fr. L. rc and negare, to deny] one faithless to principle or party, esp. an apostate from a religious faith; one that deserts from a apostate from a reigious faith; one that deserts from a military or naval post; a deserter: a common vagabond.

renew (re-nû') v.t. [L. re, again, and E. new] to make new; to revive; to restore to a former state; to repair; to re-establish; to confirm, as a treaty; to grant, or to accept, a new bill or note for the amount of a former one; to begin again; to repeat, either exactly or almost exactly; to furnish again; to implant holy affections in the heart; to regenerate;—v.i. to be made new; to grow or commence again.

renewability (re-nū-a-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of renewable (re-nū-a-bil) a. capable of being renewed.

renewal (re-nū'al) n. act of forming anew; revival; restoration; regeneration; a reloan on a new note given in place of a former note.

renewedly (re-nű-ed-li) adv. again; once more.

renewedness (re-nū'ed-nes) n. the state of being renewed.

renewer (re-nū'-cr) n. one that renews.

renewing (re-nuting) a. regenerating; quickening; as grace;—n. act of regenerating; act of quickening or imparting new impulse to the regenerated soul.

reniform (reni-i-form) a. [L. renes, the kidneys, shape of the section of a kidney—broader than long, and more or less rounded, with the lower margin concave, as the ground-ivy leaf.

renitency (re-ni-ten-si) n. [L.] the resistance of a body to pressure; moral resistance; reluctance. Also renitence.
renitent (re-ni-tent) a. [L.] resisting pressure or the effect of it, as an elastic body—hence,

reluctant; actively opposed to.

rennet (ren-et) n. [Prov. E. run, to congeal] the inner membrane of the fourth stomach of the calf, or an infusion or preparation of it (used for congulating milk).

rennet (ren-et) n. [F.] a species of French apple; queen-apple.

renounce (re-nouns) v.t. [F. fr. L. re, again, back, and nunciare, to announce] to declare against; to disavow; to refuse to own or acknowledge; against, to disavow; to refuse to own or acanomicage, to give up; to resign, as a title or claim; to deny; to disclaim. as a duty or obligation: to cast off; to reject, as allegiance or authority; to quit by sacramental vow; to abjure, as the world; to disown, as a connection; v.i. to declare a renunciation; in card-playing, to

revoke; to fail in following suit, when a card of the suit is in the player's hand;—n. a revoke in cards.

renouncement (re-nouns-ment) n. act of disclaiming; renunciation.

renouncer (re-nouns-er) n. one that renounces or disclaims.

renovate (ren-u-wāt) v.t. [L. re, again, back, and novare, to make new] to make over again; to render as good as new.

renovation (ren-u-va'shun) n. act of renovating; renewal; state of being renovated or renewed.

renovator (ren'u-vā-tur) n. one that, or that which, renovates or renews.

renown (re-noun) n. [L. re, again, and nomen, and talked of; fame; celebrity; great reputation;—v.t. to make famous.

renowned (re-nound') a. celebrated for great tenus and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur; famous; distinguished; cminent; remarkable; wonderful.

renownedly (re-nound-di) adv. in a renowned manner.

rent (rent) n. [fr. rend] a fissure; an opening made by rending; a break or breach made by force; a tear; a split; a schism; a separation.

rent (rent) n. [fr. rend; fr. L. reddita, fr. redderc, rent) to give back, to pay] a certain periodical profit in money, provisions, or labour, issuing out of lands and tenements; rental; revenue; the stipulated sum paid by a tenant annually, quarterly, monthly, or weekly, for the temporary use and possession of lands, moors, houses, rooms, etc.;—nt. to grant the possession and enjoyment of; to lease; to take and hold by lease the possession of;—v.i. to be leased or let for rent. Rent-day, the day on which rents are due. Rent-free, without payment of rent. Rent-roll, a list of rents; a rental.

rentable (ren'ta-bl) a. capable of being rented.

rental (ren-tal)». [Low L. rentale fr. rental a schedule or account of rents, with the names of the tenants, etc.; a rent-roll; also, the annual amount of rent. rente (rongt) n. [F.] interest, esp. in 2d., that paid by a government on public loans. renter (ren-ter) n. one that rents or leases an estate is more generally, the lessee or tenant that takes an estate or tenement on rent.

renter (renter) v.t. [F. fr. L. r., back, and trahere, to draw] to sew together so that the seam is scarcely visible; to fine-draw; to darn neatly, as a rent.

renterer (renter-er) n. one that renters.

renuent (ren'-n-ent) a. [L.] throwing back the head (applied to muscles that do this).

renumber (re-num-ber) v.t. to number again.

renunciation (re-nun-si-a/shun) n. [L.] act of renouncing; a disowning; re-

jection; disclaimer; abandonment.

renunciatory (re-nun-si-a-tu-ri) a. of, or pertaining to, renunciation.

renverse (ren-vers) a. reversed; set with the head downward, or contrary to the natural

posture [Her.].

reobtain (re-ob-tan') v.t. to get back; to obtain

reobtainable (rē-ob-tā/na-bl) a. that may be obtained again.

reopen (rē-ō'-pen) v.t. and i. to open again.

reordain (rē-or-dān') v.t. to ordain again.

reorder (re-or-der) v.t. to order a second time.

reordination (rē-or-di-nā/shun) n. a second ordination.

reorganization (re-organ-i-za-shun) n. the act of organizing anew.

reorganize (re-or-ga-niz) w.t. to organize anew; to reduce again to a regular system,

or to form in a regular body.

rep (rep) a. [probably a corruption of rib] formed with a surface closely corded, or of a cord-like appearance;—n. a kind of stuff having a surface appearing as if ance;—n. a kind of a made of small cords.

repacify (re-pas'i fi) v.t. to pacify again.

repack (re-pak') v.t. to pack a second time.

repair (re-par) v.t. to pack a second time.

repair (re-par) v.t. [F. fr. L. re, again, back, and parare, to prepare] to restore to a sound or good state after decay injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; to fill up by substitution of something in place of what has been lost; to mend by patching, as a garment; to rebuild, as a breach;—n. restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; reparation; patching; mending.

repair (re-par) v.t. [F. fr. L. repatriare, to return home again] to go; to betake one's self to a place; resort; abode; haunt.

repairable (re-pār'a-bl) a. reparable.

repairer (re-pār'er) n. one that repairs, restores, or makes amends.

repairment (re-par-ment) n. the act of repairing.

repairment (re-par-ment) n. the act of repairing repand (re-pand) a. [L.] having a sinuous margin, as a leaf [Bot.].

repandous (re-pan-dus) a. [L.] bent upward; convexedly crooked.

reparability (rep-a-ra-bil) a. [L.] bent upward; reparable (rep-a-ra-bil) a. [L.] capable of being reparable.

reparable (rep-a-ra-bil) a. [L.] capable of being repaired; retrievable; recoverable.

reparably (rep-a-ra-bil) adv. in a reparable manner.

reparation (rep-a-ra-shun) n. act of repairing; restoration to soundness or a good state; state of being repaired; that which is done, or made, in order to repair; indemnification for loss or damage; restitution; compensation; amends.

reparative (re-par-a-tiv, rep-a-ra-tiv) a. restoring to a sound state; tending to amend defect or make good;—n. that which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

state; that which makes amends.

repartee (rep-ar-te') n. [O.F. repartir, to reply, reply; retort; -v.i. to make smart, ready, and witty reply; retort; -v.i. to make smart and witty replies.

repartition (re-par-tish-un) n. a new separation or division.

repass (re-pas') v.t. to pass again; to cross or travel over a second time; -v.i. to pass or go back; to move back

go back; to move back.

repassage (re-pas-ij) n. the act of repassing.

repast (re-past) n. [O.F. repast, fr. L. re, again and paseere, to eat, feed] act of taking food; that which is taken as food; a meal; victuals; v.t. and i. to feed; to feast.

repatriate (re-pa-tri-at) v.t. [F. fr. L. re and patria, native land] to restore to one's

repatriation (re-pā-tri-ā-shun) n. restoration to one's native land.

repay (re-pā') v.t. to pay back; to make return or requital for; to pay anew or a second time, as a debt; to refund; to restore; to recompense; to reimburse; to reward; to requite.

repayable (re-pā-h) a. that is to be repaid or refunded.

repayment (re-pā-ment) n. act of paying back; reimbursement; the money, or other thing, repaid.

thing, repaid.

repeal (re-pēl') v.t. [L.] to recall, as a deed, will, law, repeal (re-pēl') v.t. [L.] to recall, as a deed, will, law, repeal (re-pēl-pēl) v.t. pauthority; to revoke; to rescind; to annul; -n. revocation; abrogation.

repealable (re-pēl-pēl) a. capabile of being repealableness (re-pēl-pēl-nes) n. capability

repealablity

repealability.

repealer (re-pē'ler) n. one that repeals, or seeks a repeal; specifically, an advocate for the repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

repeat (re-pēt') v.t. [L. re, again, and petere, to seek] to go over a second time; to do, try, make, attempt again; to renew; to reiterate; to relate; to report, as the sayings of another; to utter and spread, as rumour, scandal, etc.; to recite; to rehearse, as a

iesson;—n. act of repeating; repetition; [Mus.] a mark or notation placed before and after a passage, to indicate that it is to be repeated. To repeat one's self, to say or do the same thing over again.

repeatedly (re-pê-ted-li) adv. again and again; repeatedly (re-pê-ted-li) adv. again and again; repeatedly (re-pê-ted-li) adv. again and again; repeater (re-pê-ter) n. one that recites or rehearses; the touch of a spring; a fire-arm that may be discharged many times in quick succession; [Arith.] a decimal in which the same figure or figures constantly recur.

repeating (re-pê-ting) a. doing or uttering again; striking the hours, as a watch. Repeating circle, an astronomical instrument for determining the angular distance between two objects. Repeating-decimal, a repeater [Arith.].

repel (re-pel') v.t. [l. re, back, and pellere, to drive] to drive back; to force to return; to encounter with effectual resistance, as an encroachment; to repulse; to resist; to oppose;—v.i. to act with force against; to have a negative electrical power.

repellency (re-pel-ens) n. quality or capacity of repellency (re-pel-ens) n. diving back; able or tending to repel;—n. that which repels

repeller (re-pel'er) n. one that. or that which,

repeat (rep-ent) a. [L. ppr. of repere, to creep] creeping, as a plant.

repent (re-pent) v.t. [L. re, again, and poenitere, to cause to repent, cf. penitent] to feel pain on account of; to remember with sorrow :—v.i. to feel pain person or repeat for what one has done or constitute. pain, sorrow, or regret, for what one has done or omitted to do; to change the mind, or course of conduct, on account of dissatisfaction with what has occurred.

repentance (re-pen-tans) n. act of repenting said

repentant (re-pen-tant) a. inclined to repent; sorrow for sin;—n. one that repents; a penitent repentantly (re-pen-tant-li) adv. in a repentant repents; a penitent.

repenter (re-pen'tor) n. one that repents.

repeople (re-pe'nl) v.t. to people anew; to furnish again with inhabitants.

reperception (re-per-sep-shun) n. repeated perception. (re-per-sus) v.t. [L.] to beat or drive back.

repercussion (re-per-kush'un) n. [L. re, again, back, and percutere, to strike through and through] act of driving back; reverberation. repercussive (re-per-kus'iv) n. having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate; driven back; reverberated; -n. a repellent.

repertoire (rep-gr-twor') n. [F.] a repertory.

repertory (rep'er-tu-ri) n. [L. reperire, to find again] a place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found; a treasury; a magazine.

reperusal (re-pe-ru-zal) n. a second or repeated perusal.

reperuse (re-pe-ruz') v.t. to peruse again.

repetend (rep-e-tend') n. that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually. repetition (rep-e-tish'un) n. [L.] act of repeating; iteration of the same acts or deeds;

act of reading or rehearsing, as a lesson; esp. act of reciting from memory, or the passage recited; [Mus.] act of playing or singing the same part a second time.

repetitional (rep-e-tish-un-al) a containing or consisting in repetition. Also

repetitionary, repetitious.

repine (re-pin') v.i. to continue pining; to fret or vex one's self; to be discontented; to murmur; to complain.

rediner (re-pi'ner) n. one that repines or murmurs. repining (re-pī/ning) n. act or state of grieving, complaining, or fretting. repiningly (re-pi-ning-li) adv. in a fretting, grieving, or complaining manner.

repique (re-pik) n. [F.] the winning of thirty or more points at piquet before an opponent has scored at all;—v.t. to score a repique.

replace (re-piks) v.t. to place again; to restore to the like; to refund; to repay; to supply or substitute an equivalent for; to supply the want of; to fulfil the end or office of.

replaceable (re-pla-sa-bl) a. that may be re-

replacement (re-plas/ment) n. the act of replacing; restoration; act of substituting one thing or person for another; substitution, replacer (re-plaser) n. one that, or that which, replaces.

replait (rē-plāt') v.t. to plait or fold again.

replant (rē-plānt') v.t. to plant again.

replantation (re-plan-tatshun) n. the act of

replead (re-pled') v.t. and i. to plead again.

repleader (re-ple-der) n. a second pleading; the right of pleading again [Law].
replenish (re-plen-fish) v.t. [F. fr. L. re, again, and pleaves, full to fill up again; to fill completely; to stock with numbers, quantities, or in abundance; to finish; to complete; v.i. to recover

former fulness.

replenisher (re-plen'ish-er) m. one that rereplenishment (re-plen'ish-ment) m. act of
being replenished; that which replenishes; supply.

replete (re-plet') a. [L. replere, to fill again, to fill
upl filled again; completely filled; full.

repletion (re-ple'shun) m. state of being replete;
blood: relethors.

blood : plethora.

repletive (re-pletiv) a. [F.] causing repletion.

repletory (re-ple'tu-ri) a. of, or pertaining to, repletion; producing repletion.
repleviable (re-pley'i-a-bl) a. that may be replevied.
replevin (re-pley-in) n. a personal action which lies to recover possession of goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained; the writ by which goods and chattels are replevied; -v.t. to replevy

replevisable (re-plev-i-sa-bl) a. repleviable.

replevy (re-plevi) v.t. [F. re. again, and O.F. plevir, to be surety] to take or get back, by a writ for that purpose, goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law; to bail.

replica (rep-li-ka) n. [It.] an exact copy of a work of art made by the artist that executed the

original.

replicate (rep'li-kat) a. folded or plaited; [Bot.] folded or rolled up so as to form s groove or channel, as a leaf.

replication (rep-li-kā'shun) n. [L.] an answer; a reply; the reply of the plaintiff, to the defendant's plea; answer; response; rejoinder.

replicative (rep'li-kā-tiv) a. of the nature of replication.

replier (re-pli-er) n. one that replies or answers.

replume (re-ploom') v.t. to plume again, as reply (re-pli') v.t. [O.F. replier, fr. L. replicare, to fold back, to make a reply] to return for answer; to respond to;—v.i. to make a return to in words or writing; to answer a defendant's plea;—n. that which is said or written in answer to what is said or written by another; rejoinder; response.

repolish (rè-polish) v.t. to polish again.

repone (re-pon') v.t. [L.] to restore; to replace in an office or rank;—v.t. to reply [Scot.].

repopulate (rē-por'ū-lāt) v.t. to populate anew.
report (re-pōrt') v.t. [F. fr. L. re, back, and portare, to bring) to bear or bring back, as an answer; to give an account of; to describe; to utter and repeat; to circulate publicly; to give a formal or official account of; to mention as having failed in duty, obedience, etc.; to denounce; to make minutes of, as a speech, or the doings of a public body;—v.t. to make an official return or statement in answer to a remit; to furnish in writing an account of a speech, or the proceedings of a public assembly; to betake one's self, as to a superior officer, and to be in readiness for orders or to do service; to act as a reporter for the press;—n. that which is reported; an account or detailed description of an object, or of a subject of inquiry; narrative of facts, esp. an official statement or account of facts or particulars ascertained by inquiry; a story widely circulated; rumour—hence, common fame; repute; reputation, good or bad; sound; noise; reverberation, as of a pistol, gun, etc.; a detailed account of the cases, pleadings, and decisions in law courts; an account published in the newspapers of the proceedings, debates, etc., of legislative or other public bodies; a return from an auditor, master of chancery, etc., on matters referred to them by the suprene court; a verbal or written statement of what has occurred or been done in his department or hours of service, as from an inferior to his superior officer or master. To report one's self, to make known where one may be found.

reporter (re-pōr-ter) no one that relates or repeats stories, rumours, etc.; one that gives in a verbal or written account or statement of matters referred to him for inquiry by a legal court or public body; repopulate (re-pop-u-lat) v.t. to populate anew.

a verbal or written account or statement of matters referred to him for inquiry by a legal court or public body; one that draws up and publishes statements of law pleadings and decisions, proceedings of legislative and other public bodies, and narratives of local incidents, casualties, or other matters likely to interest the public.

reportership (re-porter-ship) n. the office of a reporting (re-porting) n. act or business of draw-press detailed accounts of the proceedings of legislative, law, or other public bodies, and generally of any matter of public interest.

reposal (re-pō'zal) n. act of reposing or resting.

repose (re-pōz') v.t. [F. reposer, fr. L. re, again, and pausare, to pause, cf. pose] to lay at rest; to cause to be calm or quiet; to compose; to lay up; to deposit; to place in confidence;—v.i. to lie; to rest upon; to lie for rest or refreshment; to sleep; to rest in confidence;—n. a lying at rest; sleep; mental tranquillity; freedom from uneasiness; in the fine arts, that harmony or moderation which affords rest for the eye. reposedness (re-po-zed-nes) n. the state of being reposed.

reposer (re-pō-zer) n. one that reposes.

reposit (re-poz-it) v.t. [L.] to lay up or lodge, as for safety or preservation.

reposition (re-pu-zish-un) n. the act of repositing. repository (re-poz-i-tu-ri) n. [O.F. repositoire, storehouse, fr. L. reponere, pp. repositus, to lay up, storel a place where things are, or may be, deposited for safety or preservation; a depository; a kind of emporium; bazaar; also, a horse-bazaar.

repossess (re-pu-zes') v.t. to possess again.

repossession (re-pu-zesh un) n. act of possessing again; state of possessing again.

reprehend (rep-re-hend') v.t. [L. reprehendere, to check, to blame] to accuse; to charge; to chide; to reprove.

charge; to chide; to reprove.

reprehender (rep-re-hen'si-bi) a. one that reprehensible (rep-re-hen'si-bi) a. worthy of reprehension or blame.

reprehensibleness (rep-re-hen'si-bi)-nes) reprehensibleness; culpableness.

reprehensible; blamableness; culpableness.

reprehensibly (rep-re-hen'si-bi) adv. in a reprehensible manner.

reprehension (rep-re-hen'si-bi) not in a reprehensible manner.

reprehensive (representation) a. containing reproof. reprehensively (rep-re-hen-siv-li) adv. in a reprehensive manner.

reprehensory (rep-re-hen-su-ri) a. reproving.

represent (rep-re-zent') v.t. [O.F. fr. L.] to represent (rep-re-zent') v.t. [O.F. fr. L.] to child the counterpart or image of; to delineate; to depict; to act the part or character of; to personate; to supply the place or perform the duties of; to exhibit to another mind in language; to bring before the mind; to serve as a sign or symbol of.

representable (rep-re-zen-ta-bl) a. capable of being represented.

representation (rep-re-zen-ta-shun) n. act of describing or showing; that which represents, as a picture, model, or other fac-simile; a dramatic performance; also, the acting of a particular character in a drama, etc.; a description or statement; a statement of facts; a body of representatives.

representative (rep-re-zen-4z-tiv) a fitted or qualified to represent; exhibiting a likeness; bearing the character or power of another; -n. one that, or that which, represents or exhibits the likeness of another; an agent, or substitute, that supplies the place of another or others; a member of the

House of Commons elected to represent a constituency. representatively (representative dw.in a representative manner; by substitution, or by delegated power.

representativeness (rep-re-zen'-ta-tiv-nes) representative.

representer (rep-re-zen'ter) n. one that, or that represents (re-press) r.t. [L., cf. press] to press back repress or down effectually, or a second time; to crush down or out; to quell; to subdue; to check; to restrain; to suppress; to curb.

TEPFESSET (re-pres'er) n. one that represses.

repressible (re-pres-i-bl) a. capable of being repressed. repressibly (re-pres-i-bli) adv. in a repressible manner.

repression (re-presh-un) n. act of repressing; that which represses; check; restraint, repressive (re-pres-iv) a. having power or tending to repress.

repressively (re-pres-iv-li) adv. so as to repress.

reprieve (re-pres-v-n) daw. so as to repress.

reprieve (re-prev) v.t. [O.F. fr. L., a doublet of reprove] to grant on request a respite, delay, or suspension of the execution of a sentence; to respite after sentence of death; to grant temporary relief from any suffering, trouble, etc.;—n. temporary suspension of the execution of sentence, esp. the sentence of death; interval of ease or relief; respite.

reprimand (rep-ri-mand) v.t. [F. fr. L. reprimendum, a thing that ought to be repressed, fr. reprimere, to repress lot reprove severely:

reprimand mendum, a thing that ought to be repressed, fr. reprimere, to repress! to reprove severely; to chide for a fault; to reprove publicly and officially in execution of a sentence;—n. severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public.

reprimander (rep-ri-man'der) n. one that reprimands.

reprint (re-print') v.t. to print again; to print a second or any new edition of—hence, to renew the impression of, as on the mind or heart;—(re-print) n. a second or a new impression or edition of any printed work; also, the publication in one country of a work previously published in another.

reprisal (re-prizal) n. [O.F. represaille, a seizing on, fr. L. re, again, and prehendere, to lay hold of] act of retaking, esp. the act of taking from an enemy by way of retallation; act of inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner in retaliation.

an enemy by way of retaliation; act of inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner in retaliation.

reprise (re-priz) n. [F.] act of taking by way of retaliation; in masonry, a return or inset of the mouldings in an internal angle; [Law] any deduction, rent-charge, etc., to be paid out of manor or lands (often pl. reprises or reprises).

reproach (re-proch') v.t. [F. reprocher, fr. L.] to censure with severity, and sometimes with contempt; to charge with a fault in severe language; to blame; to rebuke; to condemn; to revile;

to vilify;—n. an expression of blame or censure; censure mingled with contempt or derision; shame; infamy; disgrace; a cause or occasion of blame or censure, or of shame and disgrace; an object of blame, censure, scorn, or derision.

reproachable (re-pro-cha-bl) a. deserving reproachable (re-pro-cha-bl-nes) n. reproachableness (he character of being

reproachable.
reproachably (re-prō¹-cha-bli) adv. in a reproachful (re-prōch²-fool) a. expressing reproach or censure; opprobrious; scurrilous; abusive, as words; bringing, or deserving, reproach; infamous; base; vile.
reproachfully (re-prōch²-fool-i) adv. in a reproachful reproachful manner; opprobriously; disgracefully; contemptuously.
reproachfulness (re-prōch²-fool-nes) n. the quality of being reproachful.

reprobance (rep'ru-bans) n. reprobation.

reprobate (rep'ru-bāt) v.t. [L.] to disapprove with detestation, or marks of extreme dislike; to disallow; to reject; to condemn to punishment without hope; to abandon to wickedness and eternal death ;- (rep'ru-bat) a. not enduring test or trial; disallowed; rejected; abandoned in sin; lost to virtue or grace; abandoned to error and apostasy; finally impenitent; eternally lost;—n. a person abandoned; one morally lost.

reprobateness (rep'ru-bat-nes) n. the state of being reprobate.

reprobater (rep'ru-bū-ter) n. one that reprobates.

reprobation (rep-ru-bā'shun) n. act of bated; act of abandoning to eternal death; condition of those that are finally lost; a sentence of condemnation; rejection; refusal rejection; refusal.

reprobationer (rep-ru-bū'shun-er) n. one that believes in the doctrine of reprobation.

reprobation.

reprobatory (rep'ru-bā-tu-ri) a. of, pertaining to, or expressing, reprobation.

reproduce (rē-pru-dūs') v. t. to produce again; to bring to the memory or the imagination; to renew the production of; to generate.

reproducer (rē-pru-dūser) n. one that, or that which, reproduces.

reproducible (rē-pru-dūs-i-bl) a. that may be reproduced.

(rē-pru-duk-shun) n. act or which is reproduced.

which is reproduced.

reproductive, reproductory (reduk'tiv, -tu-ri) a. pertaining to, or employed in, repro-

reproductiveness (re-pru-duk-tiv-nes) n. the quality or condition of being reproductive.

repromulgate (re-pru-mul-gat) v.t. to proclaim or publish anew.

repromulgation (re-pru-mulgashun) n. a second promulgation. reproof (re-pròof) n. [fr. reprove] expression of blame; public rebuke; blame to the face; direct and express censure; reprehension; reproach. reprovable (re-pròof-ya-bl) a. worthy of reproof; deserving censure; blameworthy; censurable; reprehensible; culpable. reprovableness (re-pròof-ya-bl-nes) n. the state of being reprovable reprovably (re-pròof-ya-bl) adv. in a reprovable reprovable.

reproval (re-proof-val) n. reproof.

reprove (re-proof) nt. [O.F.] to chide as blame-to charge with a fault; to convince or convict of; to manifest disapprobation, as by a look; to confute; to disprove; to rebuke; to scold; to blame; to censure. reprover (re-proof-ver) n. one that, or that which, reproves.

reprovingly (re-proof-ving-li) adv. in a reproving manner; so as to rebuke or censure. reprune (rē-proon') v.t. to prune or trim again.

reptation (rep-tā'shun) n. [L.] the act of creeping.

reptatory (rep-ta-tu-ri)a.[L.]creeping or crawling. reptile (rep-til) a. [F. reptile, fr. L. reptilis, creeping or trawning. reptile (ing. fr. repere, pp. reptils, to creep] creeping; moving on the belly, or by means of small, short legs; grovelling; low; vulgar;—n. an animal that crawls or moves on its belly, or by means of small, short legs; a vertebrate animal (oviparous, like birds and fishes; cold-blooded, like fishes; and air-breathing, like birds); a grovelling or very mean person.

Reptilia (rep-til-ia) n. a class of cold-blooded, oviparous vertebrates.

Reptilia (rep-til-i-q) n. a class of cold-blooded, reptilian (rep-til-i-q) n. a class of cold-blooded, reptilian (rep-til-i-q) a. belonging to the reptiles; reptilian —n. an animal of the genus Reptilia. reptiliferous (rep-til-ife-rus) a. [reptile and L. reptiliferom (rep-til-ife-rus) a. [reptile and L. reptiliform (rep-til-ife-rus) a. having the form of a reptile.

republic (re-pub-ilk) m. [L. res, a thing, an ability of the people; a commonwealth. Republic of letters, the collective body of literary or learned men. republican (re-pub-ilkan) a. placing the governaproving of democracy, or of government vested in the people;—n. one that favours or prefers a republican form of government. Republican party, in the United States, a party that favours a strong central government and a high protective tariff.

republicanism (re-pub-il-kan-izm) n. a regovernment; attachment to a republican form or system of government;

republicanize (re-publicaniza) v.t. to convert to republicanism; to render republican.

republication (re-pub-li-kū-shun) n. a second before published; the publication in one country of a work first issued in another; a reprint.

republish (re-pub-lish) v.t. to publish anew; to republish (re-pub-lish-er) n. one that republisher (re-pub-lish-er) n. one that republishes.

repudiable (re-pū-di-a-bi) a. admitting of repud-diation; fit or proper to be put away; to discard; to reject; to disavow, as claims; to discown; to put away; to divorce, as a wife; to refuse to pay interest or principal of, or to deny obligation for, debts contracted by the state. by the state.

repudiation (re-pū-di-ā'shun) n. act of repudiation ating or disclaiming; rejection; disayowal; divorce of a wife; denial of, or refusal to pay, lawful debts.

repudiator (re-pū-di-ā-tur)n. one that repudiates. repugn (re-pun') v.t. [F. fr. L. re, back, against, and pugnare, to fight] to oppose; to resist; -v.i. to be opposed to.

resist;—v.i. to be opposed to.

repugnance (re-pug-nans) n. act of opposing;
repugnant (re-pug-nant) n. act of opposing;
ness; inconsistence; incongruity; aversion; dislike.

repugnant (re-pug-nant) n. [L. re, again, against, and pugnare, to fight) opposite; contrary; inconsistent; distasteful in a high degree; offensive.

repugnantly (re-pug-nant-li) ndv. with opposition; in contradiction.

repullulate (re-pul-li-lit) v.i. [L.] to bud or sprout again.

repullulation (re-pul-u-la-shun) n. [L.] the act of repullulating.

repulse (re-puls) n. [L. re, again, back, and pellere, to drive) condition of being levelled or driven back; act of repelling or driving back; refusal; denial;—n.t. to repel; to beat or drive back.

repulseless (re-puls-les) a. that cannot be repulseless (re-puls-les) a. that cannot be re-

repulser (re-pul'ser) n one that, or that which, repulsion (re-pul'shun) n act of repelling or driving back; in physics, an inherent property of matter by which certain bodies refuse to unite with other bodies, or by which the particles or atoms of a body recede from each other, and are kept from actual contact or fusion; feeling of aversion or dislike; repulyable dislike; repugnance.

repulsive (re-pul/siv) a. inclined, serving, or able, repulsive to repel; repelling; cold; reserved;

forbidding.

repulsively (re-pulsiv-li) odv. by repulsing; in

repulsiveness (re-pulsiv-nes) n. the quality of being repulsive.

repurchase (re-pur-chas) v.t. to buy again; to buy back; -n. the act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold.

repurge (rē-purj') v.t. to purge again.

repurify (re-pu-ri-fi) r.t. to purify again.

reputable (rep²ū-ta-bl) a, worthy of repute; held in esteem; honourable; consistent with a good reputation; fitting; becoming; not mean or disgraceful; creditable; estimable.

reputableness (rep²ū-ta-bl-nes) n, quality of being reputable.

reputably (rep-u-ta-bli) adv. in a reputable manner.

reputation (rep-u-tā/shun)n. condition in which one is reputed to be; estimation in which one is held; known or reported character, good or bad; fame; public esteem; general credit; good name.

reputatively (rep-u-ta-tiv-li) adv, by repute.

repute (re-put) v.t. [O.F. reputer, L. reputare, to count over, to consider, fr. L. re, again, and putare, to think] to account; to hold; to reckon; to attribute;—n. character attribute; established opinion; estimate; good character; reputation.

reputed (re-pu-ted) a. generally considered to be.

reputedly (re-pu-ted) a. generally considered to be.
reputedly (re-pu-ted) a. generally considered to be.
reputeless (re-pu-ted) a. without repute; obscure;
disreputable.
request (re-kwest) n. [O.F. fr. L. requirere, pp.
requisities, to seek again, to ask for]
act of asking, or expression of desire, for something to
be granted or done; entreaty; petition; suit; earnest
desire; urgent demand; solicitation; expression of the
soul's desire toward God; prayer; supplication; that
which is asked for or solicited; specific object of entreaty
or prayer; a state of being desired, or esteemed desirable; or prayer; a state of being desired, or esteemed desirable; demand; inquiry for;—v.t. to ask for earnestly; to express desire for or to; to beg; to solicit; to entreat.

requester (re.kwes-ter) n. one that requests; a petitioner.

(re.kwikin) n.t. to give new life or

requester (re-kws-qr) n. one that requests; a requicken (re-kwik-n) v.t. to give new life or spirit to; to reanimate; to revive.

requiem (re-kwi-cm) n. [L., acc. of requies, rest] a soul of the dead; a grand musical composition performed in honour of some deceased person.

requiescence (re-kwi-qs-ens) n. a state of requiescence.

requirable (re-kwi-qs-bl) a. capable of being required.

require (re-kwi-y r.t. [L. re, again, back, and guarerer, to seek] to insist upon having; to claim as by right and authority; to make necessary; to claim as indispensable; to ask; to request; to call to account; to demand satisfaction for; to take satisfaction for; to avenge; to stand in want of; to need.

requirement (re-kwi-ment) n. act of requiring; is required; an essential condition.

requirer (re-kwi-ment) n. one that requires.

requirer (re-kwīr-er) n. one that requires.

requisite (rek-wi-zit) a. [L. requirere, pp. requisitus, to seek, to ask again required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; needful; essential;—n. that which is necessary; something indispensable.

requisitely (rek-wi-zit-li) adv. in a requisite manner; necessarily.

requisiteness (rek-wi-zit-nes) n. the state of seing requisite or necessary.

requisition (rek-wi-zish-un) n. act of requiring; application made as of right; demand; a written call or invitation; that which is required by authority; a quota of supplies or necessaries; -v.t. to make a demand upon; to present a requisition to requisitionist (rek-wi-zish-un-ist) n. one that addresses or signs an invitation. requisitor (re-kwiz-i-tiv) a. expressing demand.
requisitor (re-kwiz-i-tur) n. one that makes
requisitory (re-kwiz-i-tu-ri) a. sought for; derequisitory (re-kwiz-i-tu-ri) a. sought for; derequital (re-kwiz-i-tu) n. that which requites or
requital (re-kwiz-tun) for any service, good or
bad; compensation; retaliation; punishment.
requite (re-kwit) v.t. [re and quit] to repay; to
revil; to compensate; to recompense; to retaliate; to
punish. requisitive (re-kwiz-i-tiv) a. expressing demand.

requiter (re-kwi'ter) n. one that requites.

rerebrace (rēr'brās) n. [F.] the armour covering the arm from the shoulder to the

reredos (rēr'dos) n. [F.] a screen or partition-wall behind an altar; an altar-piece; back of a fire-place.

reree (re-re) n. [E. Ind.] the narrow-leafed cat's-tail (Typhu augustifolia).
rerefief (rerefish n. [F.] a fief held of a superior feudatory [Scots Law].

reremouse, rearmouse (rēr-mous) n. [A.S.] a bat.

resail (re-sal') v.t. and i. to sail back.

resale (rē-sāl') n. a second sale.

resale (rē-sal') n. a second sale.

resalute (rē-sa-lūt') v.t. [L.] to salute or greet anew; to return a salutation.

rescind (re-sind') v.t. [L. re. again, back, and scindere, to cut, split] to cut off; to annul or abrogate, as a law, act, or decision by the enacting authority, or by superior authority; to repeal; to reverse.

rescindable (re-sind-de-lb) a. capable of being rescinded, as a law.

rescindment (re-sind-ment) n. the act of rescinding; rescission.

rescission (re-six-un) n. [L.] act of rescinding, abrogating, annulling, or vacating, rescissory (re-six-u-ri) a. having the power, or the effect, of rescinding rescribe (rē-skrip') v.t. [L.] to write back; to answer; to write over again.

rescript (rē-skript) n. [0.F. rescript, a written reply, L. re, again, back, and scribere, to write] among the Romans, the answer of an emperor when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question—hence, an edict or decree; a decretal epistle of the pope on a question of ecclesiastical discipline.

rescription (rē-skrip'shun) n. [L.] a writing back; the answering of a letter.

rescriptive (rē-skrip'shun) a. pertaining to a rescription; determin-

rescriptive (re-skrip-tiv) a pertaining to a rescript, or to rescription; determining or settling questions of appeal; having power to decide and decree.

rescriptively (re-skrip'tiv-li) adv. by rescript, edict, or decree.
rescuable (rcs-kū-a-bl) a. capable of being rescued.

rescued.

rescued.

rescued.

rescue (res-ki)v.t.(0.F. rescourre, to rescue, fr. Low
L. rescutere, to drive away again, fr. L. re, ex,
and quatere, to shake to take or get back: to liberate by
forcible or illegal means; to free or deliver from any
confinement, violence, danger, or evil;—n. act of
rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger;
[Law] the forcible retaking of a legal distress from the
distrainor; the forcible liberation of a prisoner from the
custody of the balliff, police, or other officer.

Rescue-

grass, a species of brome-grass.

research (re-serch') n. [F.] laborious and patient search, as for truth; diligent inquiry or

examination in seeking facts or principles; inquiry; scrutiny;—v.t. to search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently; to search again; to examine anew.

researcher researches.

researchful (re-serch-fool) a. full of research;

reseat (rē-sēt') v.t. to seat or set again.

resect (re-sekt') v.t. [L.] to cut or pare off.

resection (re-sek-shun) n. [L.] the act of cutting or paring off.
reseize (re-sez) v.t. to seize again or a second time; to take possession of, as lands and tenements which have been disseized.

feseizef (rē-sē'zer) n, one that reseizes.

reseizure (rē-sē'zūr) n. a second seizure; act of seizing again.
resell (rē-se') n.t. to sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold.

resemblance (re-zem'blans) n. state of resemblance (re-zem'blans) n. state of resembling or being like; likeness; similarity; something resembling; similitude; representation; image; counterpart; likeness.

resemble (re-zem'bl) n.t. [O.F. fr. L. re and simulare, to make like] to be like to (said of one thing as compared with another); to be alike or similar to (said of two or more objects with respect to one another); to liken; to compare.

resembler (re-zem'bler) n. one that, or that which, resembles.

resemblingly (re-zem'bling-li) adv. so as to

resend (re-send') v.t. to send again.

resent (re-zent') v.t. [L. re, again, and sentire, to feel] to take ill; to consider as an injury or affront ; to be in some degree provoked at.

resenter (re-zent'er) n. one that resents.

resentful (re-zent-fool) a. inclined to resent; easily provoked; irritable; captions. resentfully (re-zent-fool-i) adv. in a resentful manner.

resentingly (re-zen'ting-li) adv. with a sense of injury or affront; with deep or continued anger.

resentive (re-zen'tiv) a. quick to resent;

resentment (re-zent'ment) n. act of resenting; deep sense of injury or affront; anger; continued anger; indignation; irritation.

anger; continued anger; indignation; irritation.

reservation (rez-er-vā-shun) n. [L.] act of reserving or keeping back; reserve; concealment in the mind; something kept back or not given up; something withheld or not disclosed; custody; state of being treasured up, kept in store, or kept ready for use; a proviso; [U.S.] a tract of land reserved for some public use, as for schools, the use of Indians, etc. Mental reservation, the intentional withholding of something which, if disclosed, would materially alter a statement.

alter a statement.

alter a statement.

reservative (re-zer-va-tiv) a. keeping back; reserving.

reservatory (re-zer-va-tu-ri) n. a place in which thinks are reserved or kept.

reserve (re-zer-v) n.t. [L. re, again, and servare, to keep it to keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose; to keep; to retain; to withhold; to lay up and keep for a future time;—n. act of reserving or keeping back; that which is reserved; a store, stock, force, troops, etc., kept at hand in case of need; something in the mind withheld from disclosure; secret purpose or idea; exception;

at hand in case of need; something in the mind withheld from disclosure; secret purpose or idea: exception; special exemption; exception in favour of; restraint in personal behaviour; caution in words and actions; modesty; diffidence; sullenness; coldness; shyness.

reserved (re-zervd') a. restrained from freedom in words or actions; not free or frank; cautious; backward; cold; shy. Reserved list, in the navy, a list of retired naval officers put on half-pay, but liable to be called out in an emergency.

reservedly (re-zerved-li) adv. with reserve; cautiously; coldly; scrupulously.

reservedness (re-zer'ved-nes) n. the state of being reserved; want of frankness, openness, or freedom; closeness.
reservee (rez-er-ve') n. [F.] one to whom anything is reserved.

reserver (re-zer-ver) n. one that, or that which, reserves.

reservist (re-zer-vist) n. a soldier that belongs to the reserve.

reservoir (rezer-vwor) n. [F.] a place where anything is kept in store, esp. a place where water is collected and kept for use; a basin; cistern; mill-pond, etc.

reset (re-set) v.t. to set over again, as a page of printed matter; to furnish with a new setting, border, or adornment.

reset (re-set') v.t. and i. [O.F. receter, to receive] to receive, as stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen;—n, the receiving of such goods.

resettable (rē-set-a-bl) a. capable of being reset. resetter (re-set-er) n. one that resets or places

resetter (re-set-er) n. one that receives or conceals, as stolen goods or a criminal.

resettle (re-set-v) v.t. to settle again; to install again, as a minister of the gospel;—v.t. to settle in the gospel ministry a second time; to be installed again.

resettlement (re-set-l-ment) n. act of settling resulting or subsiding again; a second settlement in the gospel ministry.

reshape (rē-shāp') v.t. to shape or form anew.

reship (re-ship') v.t. to ship again; to put on board a vessel for transmission to another port, as goods which have been imported.

goods which have been imported.

reshipment (reship-ment) n. the act of reshipment ping; the shipping for exportation what has been imported; that which is reshipped.

reside (rezid) n. [1. re, again, back, and sedere, to sit) to dwell permanently, or for a length of time; to have one's dwelling or home; to have a seat or fixed position; to lie or be, as an attribute or element; to sink; to fall to the bottom; to subside; to settle.

residence (rezidens) n. act of residing, abiding, or dwelling, in a place for some continuance of time; the place where one resides; dwelling.

residency (reziden si) n. a residence, csp the official residence of the British representative in an Indian State.

resident (rezi-dent) a. dwelling, or having an residing;—n. one that resides in a place for a time; fixed; a public minister that resides at a foreign court.

residenter (rez-i-den'ter) n. a resident.

residential (rez-i-den'shal) a. pertaining to a resident or residence; adapted for residence.

residentiary (rez-i-den'sha-ri) a. having or keeping residence;—n. one that is resident; an ecclesiastic that keeps a certain residence. residentiaryship (rez-i-den'sha-ri-ship) n. the station of a residentiaryship (rez-i-den'sha-ri-ship) n.

residentship (rezident-ship) n. the functions resider (re-zider) n. one that resides in a particular place.

residual (re-zid-ū-al) a. remaining after a part is taken.

residuary (re-zid-ū-a-ri) a. pertaining to the residuary residue or part remaining. Residuary legatee, the person to whom the residue of personal estate is bequeathed, after deducting debts and legacies. residue (rezi-dū) n. [L.] that which remains after of a debt or account; rest; remnant; balance; residuum. residuum (re-zid-um) n. [L.] that which is left residuon; residue; [Law] the part of the estate of a testator which remains after payment of debts and legacies; the remainder of a bankrupt or trust estate, after payment of preferable debts and claims.

resign (re-zīn') v.t. [L. re, again, back, and signare, to sign] to give up; to give back, as an office or commission; to surrender in a formal manner,

office or commission; to surrender in a formal manner, as an official position, charge, or trust; to withdraw, as a claim; to give up in confidence; to yield to, as to the judgment or guidance of others; to submit.

resignation (rez-ig-nä-shun) n. act of giving up, as a claim, possession, office, place, or the like; surrender; abdication; submission; quiet acquiescence, esp. submission to the will of God; Christian patience and endurance; meekness.

resigned (re-zind') a. submissive to the will of God; subdued; acquiescent; patient.

resignedly (re-zī-ned-li) adv. with resignation.

resignee (re-zī-nē') n. [F.] the person to whom a thing is resigned [Law].

resigner (re'zī'ner) n. one that resigns.

resignment (re-zīn-ment)n. the act of resigning. resile (re-zīl') v.i. [L.] to start back; to recede or draw back from a purpose, engagement, etc. resilience (rē-zīl'-i-ens) n. act of springing back or of rebounding. Also written resiliency.

resilient (rē-zil'i-ent) a. [L. resilire, to leap back] resilient (rez-in) a. [L. resilire, to leap back] resin (rez-in) n. [L. resina, fr. G. rhētinē, resin] a solid, inflammable substance, brittle, translucent, and yellow in colour, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in essential oils (it exudes from certain trees in combination with essential oil and with remain consists of earbon, butprogen and oxygen; and is gum; consists of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; and is extensively used in preparations of varnish, soap, etc., and also in medical compounds). Also rosin.

resinate (rezi-ināt) v.t. [L.] to flavour or impregnate with resin.

resiniferous (rez-i-nif-e-rus) a. [L. resina, resin, and ferre, to bear yielding resin. resinify (rez-i-nif-) v.t. to change into resin;—v.i. to become resinous. resino-electric (rez-i-nō-e-lek-trik) a. capable of being negatively electrified,

as amber and other resins.

resinous (rezin-us) a. partaking of the qualities of resin, or resembling it; pertaining to, or obtained from, resin. Also resiny, resinoid.

resinously (rez-i-nus-li) adv. like resin.

resinousness (rezi-nus-nes) n. quality of being resinous.
resipiscence (resi-pis-ens) n. [F. fr. L. resipiscere, to repent] wisdom after the event; repentance.

resist (re-zist') v.t. [L. re, back, and sistere, to stand against; to withstand; to strive against; to oppose; to endeavour to defeat or frustrate; to baffle; to disappoint; to counteract as a force by inertia or reaction.

resistance (re-zis-tans) n. act of resisting; quality of not yielding to force or external impression; opposition; rebuff; hinderance;

resistant (re-zis'tant) n. one that, or that which, resists.

resister (re-zis-ter) n. one that opposes or withstands.

resistibility (re-zis-ti-bil'i-ti) n. quality of quality of peing resisting; power of resistance; quality of being resistible. Also resistibleness. resistible (re-zis-ti-bil)a. capable of being resisted, or of resisting. resistingly (re-zis-ting-li) adv. with resistance or opposition.

resistive (re-zis'-tiv) a. having power to resist.

resistively (re-zist-iva: many potent of teasures resistively of, resistance.
resistless (re-zist-les) a. incapable of being resistlessly (re-zist-les-li) adv. in a resistless resistlessly manner.
resistlessness (re-zist-les-nes) n. the state or condition of being resistless.

resmooth (re-smooth') v.t. to make smooth

resolder (re-sol-der) v.t. to solder afresh.

resoluble (rez'u-lū-bl) a. admitting of being resolved or melted.

resolute (rez-u-lūt) a. having a decided purresolute (rez-u-lūt) a. having a decided purpose; constant in pursuing a purpose;
determined; firm; decided; steady; bold; steadfast.
resolutely (rez-u-lūt-li) udv. in a resolute manner;
with fixed purpose; firmly; steadily.
resoluteness (rez-u-lūt-nes) n. the state or
quality of heing resolute; fixed
purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.
resolution (rez-u-lūt-shun) n. act of resolving;
act of separating a compound into its
elements or parts: analysis: act or process of clearing

elements or parts; analysis; act or process of clearing difficulties in mental or moral subjects; elucidation of a difficulties in mental or moral subjects; elucidation of a doubtful or obscure question; process of separating the component parts of bodies by decay or death; dissolution; fixed determination; settled thought or purpose; firmness; steadiness; constancy; persistence in good or evil; that which is resolved or determined; the decision of a court, or the vote of an assembly!; [Med.] the dispersing of a tumour, inflammation, fever, etc., without coming to full activity; [Math.] reduction; solution; [Mus.] the relieving of a discord by a following concord.

Resolutioner (rez-u-lū-shun-er) n. a supporter of the resolution passed in 1650 by the committee of the Scottish Estates, condemning

by the committee of the Scottish Estates, condemning the Remonstrance, which had rejected Charles II. till he should show himself worthy of confidence. Opposed to remonstrant or protester.

resolutionist (rez-u-lū'shun-ist) n. one that makes a resolution.

resolutive (rez'u-lū-tiv) a. having the power to resolve or dissolve.

resolvability (re-zol-va-bil'i-ti) n. the property of being resolvable. Also resolvableness.

resolvable (re-zol'va-bl) a. capable of being

resolvable (rezolv) v.t. [L. re, again, and solvere, pp. resolved.

resolve (rezolv) v.t. [L. re, again, and solvere, pp. solutus, to loosen, dissolve] to separate the component parts of; to solve and reduce to a different form; to reduce to simple or intelligible notions; to make clear or certain; to free from doubt; to cause to perceive or understand; to form or constitute by resolution, vote, or determination; [Math.] to solve, as a problem; to find the answer to, or the result of; [Med.] to disperse or scatter; [Mus.] to cause to pass from dissonance to concord;—v.t. to be separated into its component parts or distinct principles; to melt; to dissolve; to form a resolution or purpose; to determine unanimously or by vote;—n. act of resolving or making clear; fixed purpose; resolution; also, legal or official determination; legislative act or declaration.

resolved!

resolvedly (re-zol-ved-li) adv. in a resolved resolvedness of resolvedness of resolvedness of resolvedness of resolvedness of resolvent (re-zol-ved-li) a, having power to resolver, a, that which has the power of resolving, or causing solution; [Med.] that which has power to dispure inflavoration. to disperse inflammation, and prevent the suppuration of tumours; a discutient.

resolver (re-zol-ver) n. one that resolves or forms settles, as cases of conscience; that which separates,

dissolves, or disperses parts or ingredients.

resonance (rez-u-nans) n. state of being resonant; a resounding; rever-

resonant; a resounding; reverberated sound. Also resonancy.
resonant (rez-u-nant) a. [L. resonare, to resound] able to return sound; resounding.
resonantly (rez-u-nant-ii) adv. in a resonant manner; with resonance.
resorb (re-sorb) v.t. [L. re, back, and sorbere, to suck or drink in] to swallow up.

resorbent (re-sor-bent) a. swallowing up.

resorcinol (re-zor-si-nōl) n. (resin and oroin) a colourless crystalline substance $(C_6H_6O_2)$.

resorption (re-sorp'shun) n. the act of drinking in or swallowing up again.

resorptive (re-sorptive) a. characterized by resorption.

resort (re-zort') v.i. [L. re and sors, sortis, lot] to recourse; to repair; to betake one's self; to have recourse; to fall back to, as an inheritance;—n. act of going to, or making application; assembly; meeting; conçourse; frequent meeting; place frequented; place to which one frequently betakes oneself; haunt. Last resort, the last resource or refuge; final tribunal.

resorter (re-zor'ter) n. one that resorts or frequents.

resound (re-zound') v.t. [L. rc. again, back, and

resound (re zound) v.t. [L. rc, again, back, and sonare, to sound] to sound again or repeatedly; to send back sound; to echo; to praise or repeatedly; to send back sound; to echo; to praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments; to spread the fame of; -v.i. to sound loudly; to make a loud din; to clatter; to ring; to be loudly spoken of; to echo or reverberate: -n. echo; return of sound. **resource** (re-sōrs') n. [O.F. fr. L. resurgere, to rise again] that to which one resorts, or on which one depends, for supply or support; -pl. pecuniary means; funds; available means or capabilities of any kind.

pecuniary means; bilities of any kind.

resourceful (re-sōrs-fool) a. full of resource; good at devising expedients.

resourcefulness (re-softs-fool-nes) n. the

being resourceful. resourceless (re-sors'-les) a. destitute of resources.

Tesow (rē-sō') v.t. to sow again.

respeak (rē-spēk') v.t. to speak again; to answer. respect (re-spekt') v.t. [L. respicere, pp. respectus, to look back] to notice with special attento look back] to notice with special attention; to esteem; to recken worthy; to have reference to; to relate to; to affect; to concern;—n. act of respecting or noticing; consideration; attention; act of holding in estimation; regard; honour; respectful manner of treating others; proper deference; good-will; favour; high character; relation; reference;—pn. expression of esteem. respectability or quality of being respectable; the state or quality that deserves or commands respect. respectable (re-spek-ta-bil) a. worthy of respect; htted to awaken esteem; deserving recard; moderate in degree, excellence, number, etc.;

regard; moderate in degree, excellence, number, etc.; fair; ordinary: commonplace; decent, etc.
respectableness (re-spek'ta-bl-nes) n. rerespectably (re-spek'ta-bl-)adv. in a respectable manner; in a manner to merit

respect; decently; fairly. respecter (re-spek'ter) n. one that respects.

respectful (re-spekt/fool) a. marked or characterized by respect; deferential; civil. respectfully (re-spekt/fool-i) adv. in a respectful manner; in a manner comporting with due estimation.

with due estimation.

respectfulness (re-spekt'fool-nes) n. the quality of being respectful.

respecting (re-spek'ting) ppr., but commonly used as a prep., having regard or relation to; regarding; concerning.

respective (re-spek'tiv) a. having reference to; relative; not absolute; relating to particular persons or things, each to each; particular; own.

respectively (re-spek'tiv-li) adv. as relating to each; relatively; not absolutely; partially.

respectiveness (re-spek'tiv-nes) n. the state or quality of being respective.

respell (rē-spel') v.t. to spell again.

resperse (re-spers') v.t. [L. re, back, and spargere, to spread] to sprinkle; to disperse in small quantities.

respersion (re-sper-shun) n. act of sprinkling.

respirability (res-pi-ra-bil'i-ti, re-spīr-a-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being respirable; fitness for respiration. As respirable of being respirable (re-spirable) n. capable of being breathed; fit for respiration.

respiration (res-pi-rā'shun) n. the act of breathing or drawing breath; the act of inhaling air into the lungs, and expelling or exhaling it in return; the absorption of oxygen from the air, and the emission of carbonic acid.

respirator (res'pi-rā-tur) n. an instrument covering the mouth, through which persons of weak lungs can breathe without injury.

respiratorium (res-pi-ra-tō'ri-um, re-spīr-a-tō' ri-um) n. a gill-like organ in certain aquatic larvæ.

respiratory (re-spir-a-tu-ri, res-pi-rā-tu-ri) a. to respiration.

respiration: (re-spir') v.t. [L. re, again, and spirare, to breathe] to breathe in and out; to inspire and expire, as air; to breathe;—v.t. to breathe out.
respirometer (res-pi-rom'c-trer) n. an instrument used to determine the condition of respiration; an apparatus for supplying air to a diver under water.

respite (res-pit) n. [O.F. respit, fr. L. respectus, looking back] a postponement or delay; temporary intermission; pause; interval; suspension of the execution of a capital sentence; reprieve; forhearance; prolongation of time for the payment of a debt, etc.; suspension of toil or labour; moment of repose; v.t. to give or grant a respite to; to reprieve; to relieve by a pause or interval of rest.

respiteless (res'pit-les) a. without respite.

resplendence (re-splendens) n. state of being resplendent; widd brightness; splendour; brilliancy. Also resplendency. resplendent (re-splendency. resplendent brilliant lustre; very bright.

resplendently (re-splen'dent-li) adv. with resplendently (re-splen'dent-li) adv. with great brightness.

resplit (rē-split') v.t. to split again; -v.t. to split, open, or crack again.

respond (re-spond') v.t. [L. re, again, back, and spondere, to promise] to answer; to reply; to correspond; -n. a short anthem chanted at intervals during the reading of a lection; [Arch.] s pilaster, etc., placed against a wall, to receive the impost of an arch.

respondence (re-spon'-dens) n. the state or quality of being respondent. Also respondency.

respondent (re-spon'dent) a. disposed or expected to respond; answering; n. one that answers in certain suits or proceedings; the delendant; one that maintains a thesis in reply, and answers objections or arguments.

respondentia (res-pon-den'shi-a) n. a loan on depending on the safe arrival of the vessel.

responsal (re-spon's al) n. responsible;—n. a response; (re-spon's an answer.

response; (re-sponse); n. act of responding; an answer or reply; the answer of the people to the priest in the litany and other parts of the Episcopalian service; a reply to an objection in formal disputation; in the Romish church, an anthem after morning lessons, etc

responsibility (re-spon-si-bil'i-ti) n. state of being responsible, accountable, or answerable; that for which anyone is responsible or accountable; ability to answer in payment, as obligations or debts etc.

responsible (re-spon'si-bl) a. liable to respond; likely to be called upon to answer;

able to respond; accountable; answerable; amenable. responsibleness (re-spon'si-bl-nes) n. the state of being responsible. responsibly (re-spon'si-bl) adn. in a responsible manner.

responsions (re-spon'shuns) n. at Oxford, the first examination undergone by

candidates for the B.A. degree.

responsive (re-spon-siv) a. able, ready, or inclined to respond; suited to something else; correspondent.

responsively (re-spon-siv-li) adv. in a respon-

responsiveness (re-spon'siv-nes) n. the state of being responsive. responsorial (res-pon-sō'ri-al) n. responsive; n. an office-book containing

the responsories.

responsory (re-spon'su-ri) a. containing or making answer;—n. a psalm sung between lections; the answer of the people to the priest

ressaut (re-sō', re-sawt') n. [O.F. fr. L. resilire, to leap back] a projection of one architectural

part from another.

rest from another.

Test (rest) n. [A.S.] a state of quiet or repose; a cessation from motion or labour; freedom from everything that wearies or disturbs; that on which anything rests or leans for support; a place where one may rest; a pause; an interval during which voice or sound is intermitted; the mark of such intermission; slumber; quiet; stillness; tranquillity; peacefulness; peace;—n.t. to lay or place at rest; to quiet; to place, as on a support:—n.i. to cease from action or motion of any kind; to be free from whatever wearies or disturbs; to lie; to repose; to recline; to stand on; to be supported by; to sleep; to slumber; to sleep the final sleep; to die; to be satisfied with; to acquiesce; to remain with, or depend on, for decision, etc.; to be left over; to lean; to trust; to rely. Rest-cure, seclusion, quiet, massage, and generous feeding, as the remedial treatment of exhaustion. Rest-harrow, Ononis spinosa, a common European under-shrub, having a tough woody root, which arrests the prongs of the harrow. Test (rest) c.i. [L. rc, back, again, and stare, to stand] to remains after the separation of a part; those not included in a prayestion or description; in having in the labrace remains after the separation of a part; those not included in a proposition or description; in banking, the balance of profits, after paying dividends, kept as a reserve fund.

restagnant (rē-stag-nant) a. stagnant.

restagnate (rē-stag-nāt) v.i. to stagnate.

restagnation (re-stag-na'shun) n. stagnation.

restant (res'tant) a. persistent.

restatement (re-stat':nent) n. a second or fresh statement.
restaur (res-tawr) n. [L. restaurare, to restore] a claim against a guarantor against loss, or against a joint assurer.

restaurant (res-to-rang) n. [F.] a place for the sale of refreshments.
restaurateur (res-to-ra-ter) n. the keeper of a restaurateur restaurant or refreshment-room; a purveyor for public dinners, soirees, etc.

restful (rest-fooi) a. quiet; composed; being at rest.

restfully (rest-fool-i) adv. in a state of rest; composedly.
restfulness (rest-fool-nes) n. the state of being restful.
restiform (rest-i-form) a. fix restis, a rope, and forma, form) formed like a rope; made up of strands. Restiform body, the part of the medulla oblongata joining the cerebellum.

restily (res'ti-li) aav. in a resty manner; stubbornly.

restinction (re-stingk'shun) n. act of quenching or extinguishing. **restiness** (res'ti-nes) n. the state of being resty.

resting-place (rest'ing-plas) n. a place for rest; station for halting or stopping, as on a journey; [Arch.] a half or quarter pace

restinguish (re-sting-gwish) v.t. to quench or extinguish.

restipulate (rē-stip-u-lāt) v.i. to stipulate ancw.

restipulation (re-stip-ū-lā'shun) n. 2 second or fresh stipulation.
restitution (res-ti-tū'shun) n. [L.] the act of restoring esp. the act of restoring anything to its rightful owner, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; that which is offered in return for what has been lost, injured, or destroyed; indemnification; reparation; compensation; amends.

restitutive (res'ti-tū-tiv) a. relating to, or characterized by, restitution.

restitutor (res-ti-tū-tor) n. one that makes restitutor (res-ti-tū-tor) n. one that makes restive (res-tiv)a. [O.F. fr. L. restare, to stay back, resist) inclined to stand still: unwilling to go, or only running back; stubborn; impatient; uneasy, restively (res-tiv-li) adv. in a restive manner; stubbornly; obstinately.

restiveness (res-tiv-nes) n. quality or state of being restive.

restless (rest-les) a. never resting; continually moving; passed in unquietness; not affording rest; hard; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace; discontented with one's lot, residence, or the like; unsettled; disquieted; sleepless; anxious; roving. restlessly (rest-les-li) ada, in a restless manner; unquietly.

restlessness (rest-les-nes) n. the quality or state of being restless; uneasiness; agitation of body or mind.

agitation of body or mind.

restorable (re-stor-(a-bl) a. capable of being restored.

restorableness (re-stōr-a-bl-nes) n. the state of being restorable. restoration (res-tu-rā-shun) n. act of restoration or bringing back to a former olace, station, or condition; revival; recovery, as of health or spirits; re-establishment, as of peace, con-cord, etc.; renewal from a fallen or vicious state; esp. the re-establishment of monarchy by the return of Charles II. in 1660; [Theol.] final redemption of all created things from sin and its curse; universal salvation.

II. m 1600; [Theol.] final redemption of all created things from sin and its curse; universal salvation.

restorationist (res-tu-rā-shun-ist) n. one restoration of all men to God's favour; a Universalist.

restorative (re-stōr-a-tiv) a. having power to renew strength, vigour etc.;—n. a medicine for restoring strength and vigour.

restoratively (re-stōr-a-tiv-li) adv. in a restoratively restorative manner or degree.

restore (re-stōr) v.t. [L. restaurare] to return, as property to the owner; to replace; to bring back; to recover; to recover from ruin or decay; to rebuild; to repair; to recover from ruin or decay; to rebuild; to repair; to recover from disease; to heal; to bring back to life; to resuscitate; to re-establish, as intercourse or friendship; to make restitution of, or satisfaction for; to give in place of; to recover from error or corruption, as the text of a book; to render or insert, as the true sense or words; in the fine arts, to retouch, revarnish, as an old statue, painting, etc.

restorer (re-stōr-er) n. one that, or that which, restores.

restrain (re-strain) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. re, back, and state of the policy of

restrain (re-strain) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. re, back, and stringere, to bind to hold from acting, proceeding, or advancing; to check; to hinder; to repress; to subdue; to limit; to confine; to abridge; to hinder from free enjoyment: to withhold; to forbear, restrainable (re-straina-bl) a. capable of being restrained.

restrainedly (re-strained-li) adv. with restraint;

restrainer (re-strainer) n. one that, or that which, restrains, restraining (re-straining) ppr. serving to restrain.

restrainment (re-strān'ment) n. the act of restrainment (re-strāning; restraint.

restraint (re-strānt') n. act of restraining; restraint; of liberty; limitation; restriction; prohibition; that which restrains; obstacle or influence, physical, mental, moral, or social.

restriall (re-strīk') a. divided barwise, palewise, and pilewise [Her.].

restrict (re-strik') v.t. [L. re, and stringere, to restrictedly (re-strik'-ted-li) adv. in a restricted manner.

restriction (re-strik'shun) n. act of restricting, or state of being restricted; confinement within bounds; that which restricts; a restraint.
restrictionist (re-strik'shun-ist) n. an advocate of territorial restriction of slavery [U.S.].

restrictive (re-strik'-tiv) a. having the power or tendency to restrict; expressing limitation; imposing restraint.

restrictively (re-strik-tiv-li) adv. in a restrictive manner.

restrictiveness (re-strik'tiv-nes) n. the state of being restrictive.

restringent (re-strin'-jent) n. an astringent.

resty (res'ti) a. restive; disposed to rest.

resubjection (re-sub-jek-shun) n. a second subjection. resublimation (re-sub-li-mā-shun) n. a second sublimation.

resublime (rē-sub-līm') v.t. to sublime again.

resudation (re-sū-dā'shun) n. [L. re, again, and sudare, to sweat] the act of

sweating again.

result (re-zult') v.v. [L. resultare, to rebound again] to come out or have an issue; to proceed or spring, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, consultation, thought, or endeavour; to issue or terminate in ;—n. the conclusion or end to which any course or condition of things leads, or which is obtained by any process or operation; effect; consequence; conclusion; inference;

resultance (re-zul'tans) n. the act of resulting; that which results.
resultant (re-zul'tant) n. a force that is the joint effect of two or more forces;—a. resulting or issuing from a combination.

resultless (re-zult-less) a. without result.

resumable (re-zū-ma-bl) a. capable of being resumed.

résumé (ra-zū-ma) n. [F.] a summing up; an abridgment or brief recapitulation.

resume (re-zūu') v.t. [L. re. again, back, and sumere, to takel to take back; to enter upon, or take up again; to begin again, as something which has been interrupted.

resummon (rē-sum'-un) v.t. to summon or call again; to recall; to recover.

resummons (rē-sum'unz) n. a second summons.

resumption (re-zum'shun) n. act of resuming, taking back, or taking again.
resumptive (re-zum'tiv) a. tending to resumption.

resupinate, resupine (rē-sū²-pī-nāt, resupinus, lying on the back) turned upside down; inverted in position by a twisting of the stock [Bot.]. resupination (rē-sū-pi-nā/shun) n. the state of being resupinate.

resurgent (re-sur-jent) a. [L.] rising again.

resurrection (rez-u-rek-shun) n. [O.F. fr. L. rise again] a rising again, esp. the rising again from the dead; resumption of life; the future state.

resurrectionist (rez-u-rek-shun-ist) n. one that disinters and steals

bodies from the grave for dissection.

resurvey (re-sur-va') v.t. to survey anew; to review.

resuscitable (re-sus-i-ta-bl) a. capable of being resuscitated.

resuscitated.
resuscitated.
resuscitate (re-sus-i-tant) n. one that, or that which, resuscitates (re-sus-i-tat) vt. [L. re, again, and sivify; to revive, esp. to recover from apparent death; to stir up; to rekindle, as quarrel or anger; -v.i. to come to life again.

resuscitation (re-sus-i-tā'shun) n. act of re-viving from a state of apparent death; state of being revivified.

resuscitative (re-sus-i-ta-tiv) a tending to resuscitate; reviving; raising from apparent death.

resuscitator (re-sus-i-tā-tur) n. one that resus-

ret (ret) v.t. [D.] to expose to moisture, as flax, in order to render easier the abstraction of the fibre.

retable (rē-tā-bl) n. [F.] an ornamental structure above the back of an altar.

retail (re-tāl) v.t. [O.F. re, again, and tailler, to cut] to cut up and dispose of in small parcels; to sell at second hand; to deal out or tell in small portions;—(rē-tāl) v. noting sale by small quantities or parcels, as opposed to wholesale;—n. the sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand.

retailer (re-tā-ler) n. one that sells goods at retail, or by small quantities or parcels.
retaillé (re-tā-lyā') a. [F.] divided twice, as an escutcheon [Her.].

retailment (re-tal-ment) n. the act of retailing.

retain (re-tan) v.t. [L. re, again, back, and tenere, to hold, keep] to continue to hold; to keep in possession; to keep in pay; to hire or engage; to keep back; to withhold; to keep from departure. Retain-wall, retaining-wall, a wall erected to maintain and support a body of earth.

retainable (re-ta-na-bl) a. capable of being retained.

retained (re-tained) n. one that retains; one that is retained or kept in service; an attendant; an adherent; a dependant; a fee paid to engage a lawyer or counsellor—retaining fee.

retake (re-tak) r.t. to take or receive again; to recapture.

retaker (rē-tā/ker) n. one that retakes.

retaliate (re-tal'i-āt) v.t. [L. retaliare, fr. re, again, back, and talio, talion, retaliation, fr. talis, like] to return the like for: to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received, esp. to

return evil for evil; -n.i. to return like for like.

retaliation (re-tal-ia-shun) n. act of returning like for like; requital; repayment; retribution; punishment.

retaliative, retaliatory (re-tal'i-ā-tiv, retaling to retaliation; returning like for like; requiting.

retard (re-tard) n.t. [F. fr. L. re, again, back, and turdus, slow] to continue to hinder; to prevent from progress; to delay; to put off: to render more late; to obstruct; to procrastinate: to defer.

retardation (re-tir-da-shun) n. act of retarding or delaying; hinderance; act of diminishing the velocity of a moving body, or of checking motion; also, the force that diminishes velocity, or stops motion. Also retardment.

retardative (re-tar-du-tiv) a. having power or tendency to retard; delaying.

retarder (re-tar-der) n. one that retards or delays.

retch (rech) v.i. [A.S.] to make an effort to vomit. rete (rē'tē) n. [L., net] a net-work, as of vessels or nerves.

retell (rē-tel') v.t. to tell again.

retent (re-tent') n. that which is retained.

retention (re-ten'shun) n. [L.] act of retaining or confined; custody; power of retaining; the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas.

retentive (re-ten'tiv) a having the power or disposition to retain; griping; close; reticent; having the faculty of retaining.

retentively (re-ten'tiv-li) adv. in a retentive manner.

retentiveness (re-ten'tiv-nes) n. quality of power of

retaining.

retepore (rē-te-pōr) n. [L. rete, net, and porus, pore] a kind of coral.

retexture (rē-teks-tūr) n. the act of weaving again.

retiary (rē-ti-a-rī, rē-shi-a-rī) a. [L. rete, a net] armed with a net;—n. an insect that spins webs in which to catch its prey; a gladiator that fought with a net.

reticence (ret'i-sens) n. state of being reticent, or observing continued silence. reticent (reti-sent) a. (L. reticens, fr. re, again, and tacere, to be silent] inclined to keep silent; reserved; taciturn.

Teticle (ret'i-kl) n. [L. rete, net] a small net or bag. reticular (re-tik'ü-lar) a. having the form of net-work; formed with

interstices.

reticularly (re-tik'ū-lar-li) adv. in a reticular manner.

reticulated (re-tik'ū-lar-li) adv. a resembling net-work; netted; having distinct veins, fibres, or lines crossing like net-work, as a leaf; also reticulate. Reticulated work, work in which square stones are laid lozengewise, or point to point, producing thereby a surface like the meshes of a net [Arch.].

reticulately (re-tik'u-lāt-li) adv. in a reticulate nanner.

reticulation (re-tik'u-lāt-li) natv. in a reticulate reticulated or net-like; net-work.

reticule (ret'i-kūl) n. [L. dim. of rete, a net] a little bag of net-work; a lady's work-bag; an attachment to a telescope having a net-work of lines

an attachment to a telescope having a net-work of lines

an attachment to a telescope having a net-work of lines for measuring small celestial distances.

reticulum (re-tik'ū-lum) n. [L.] the second stomach of ruminants.

retierce (re-tyūr-sū a. [F.] divided horizontally into three equal bands, each similarly distilled and similarly triangular triangular.

divided and similarly tinctured.

retiferous (re-tif-e-rus) a. [I. rete, net, and ferre, bear] having a rete; retiform.

retiform (re-tif-orm) a. [L. rete, a net, and formus, retiform] having the form of a net in texture;

composed of crossing lines and interstices.

retina (ret-i-na) n. [L. rete, a net] the semi-transparent, internal nervous tissue of the eye which receives the impressions resulting in vision.

retinal (ret'i-nal) a. of, or pertaining to, the retina. retinalite (re-tin'-a-līt) n. [G. rhētinē, resin, and lithos, stone] a variety of serpentine. retinite (ret'i-nīt) n. pitchstene.

retinitis (ret-i-nī-tis) n. inflammation of the retina. retinoid (ret'i-noid) a. [G. rhētiņē, resin] like resin.

retinol (ret-i-nol) n. a liquid compound obtained by distilling resin.

retinoscopy (ret-i-nos-kō-pi) n. [E. retina and (4. skopein, view] the examination

retinoscopy (1. skopein, view) the examination of the eye by the ophthalmoscope retinue (reti-inū) n. [O.F. fr. retenir, to retain, engage hire] a body of retainers; a train of attendants on a king or illustrious personage; a suite. retirade (reti-irad) n. [F.] a central retrenchment to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defence [Fort.] retiral (retiral) n. the act of retiring and withdrawing.

retire (re-tir') v.t. [F. re, again, back, and tirer, to drawly to pay up and withdraw from circulation: to cause to retire; to designate as no longer qualified for active service;—v.i. to draw back or away; to retreat from action or danger; to withdraw from a public station; to fall back;—n. the act of retiral.

retired (re-tird') a. secluded; private; secret.

Retired list, list of officers that have withdrawn or been removed from active service.

retiredly (re-ti-red-li) adv. in solitude or privacy. retiredness (re-ti'-red-nes) n. a state of retirement: solitude.

retirement (re-tir-ment) n. act of retiring or public notice or station; state of being retired or withdrawn; the place to which anyone retires; private abode: retreat; seclusion; privacy.

retirer (re-ti-rer) n. one that retires.

retiring (re-tr-ring) a. not forward or obtrusive; reserved; modest; assigned or suitable to one that retires from office or station, as a pension or allowance.

retort (re-tort') v.t. [L. re, again, back, and torquere, to turn, twist] to bend or curve back; to throw back; to reverberate; to return, as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility; -v.t. to return an argument or charge; to make a smart or severe reply;

argument of charge; to make a smart or severe reply;—
n. the return of an argument, charge, or incivility in reply; a quick and witty response; a vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat (made of different uses).

Retort-holder, a device for holding a retort in position. Retort-house, that part of gas-works in which the retorts are situated.



retorter (re-tor-ter) n. one that retorts.

retortion (re-tor/shun) n. act of retorting or throwing back. Also retorsion.

retoss (rē-tos') v.t. to toss back again.

retouch (re-tuch') v.t. to improve by new touches; -n. additional touch or effort to improve or elaborate, as an artistic or literary production; [Paint.] handling of the brush to renew or intensity colour, etc.

retoucher (re-tuch'er) n. one that retouches; [Phot.] one that corrects defects in negatives and in prints.

retouching (re-tuch-ing) n. the act and process of correcting defects in negatives and prints [Phot.].

retrace (re-trās) v.t. to trace back, as a line; to draw or sketch over a former tracing; to renew the outline of a drawing; to carry or conduct back in the same path or course: to reverse.

retraceable (re-trā-sa-bi) a. capable of being retraced.

retract (re-trakt) v.t. [L. re, back, and trahere, to draw] to draw back, as claws; to take back; to resume, as a gift; to withdraw, as a statement, opinion, or concession; to unsay; to recant; to abjure;—v.t. to take back what has been said; to revoke; to unsay, retractability (re-trak-ta-bil-i-ti) n. the property of being retractable.

Also retractibility.

retractility (re-trak-til'i-ti) n. the quality of being retractile.
retraction (re-trak'shun) n. act of drawing back; act of withdrawing something advanced or done; recantation; disavowal; act of withdrawing, as a claim; [Surg.] a drawing up or withdrawing, as a shortening of a part.

retractive (re-trak'tiv) a. able or ready to retract; retractile.

retractively (re-trak'tiv-li) adv. in a retractive manner.
retractor (re-trak'tur) n. a muscle that draws back, or retracts, the part on which it acts: a surgical instrument employed in amputation to held back the soft parts: a device for withdrawing hold back the soft parts; a device for withdrawing cartridge shells from breech-loading fire-arms.

retrahens (retra-hens) n. a muscle that retracts an organ.
retrait (retrate) n. [L. re and trahere, draw] a drawing; a portrait.

retral (re-tral) a. [L. retro, back] posterior; hinder.

retranché (re-trang-shā) a. [F.] divided diagonally twice into three parts [Her.]. retransfer (rē-trans-fer) v.t. to transfer a second time;— (rē-trans-fer) n. a second

retransform (re-trans-form) v.t. to transform a second time; to change back to a previous state

retransformation (re-trans-for-ma'shun) n. a second or repeated transformation; change back again, as to a former state. retranslate (re-trans-lat') v.t. to translate back retranslation (re-trans-lat'shun) n. the act or process of retranslating; what

is retranslated.

retransmission (re-trans-mish'-un) n. the act of retransmitting; a repeated

retransmit (rē-trans-mit') v.t. to transmit back

retraverse (rē-trav-ers) v.t. to traverse again.

retraxit (re-trak'-sit) n. [L.] the withdrawing of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses

retreat suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action [Law].
retread (re-tred') v.t. to tread again; to walk over, as the same spots or scenes.
retreat (re-tret') v. [L. retrahere, to withdraw] act of retiring or withdrawing one's self; the place to which anyone retires; place of seclusion or privacy; place of safety or security; the retiring of an army, or body of men, from the face of an enemy; the withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy; retirement; solitude; asylum; shelter; refuge; -v.i. to move back from any position or place; to withdraw; to take shelter; to betake one's self to a place of security; to retire from an enemy, or from any advanced position.

retreater (re-tre-ter) n. one that retreats.

retree (re-trē') n. [F. fr. L. retrahere] among stationers, paper slightly imperfect.
retrench (re-trensh') v.t. [L. re, again, and O. F. trencher, to cut lot cut off; to pare away; to lessen; to abridge; to curtail; -v.i. to live at less expense.

retrenchment (re-trensh' ment) n. act of lopping off what is superfluous; act of lessening or abridging; diminution or curtailment of expenditure; saving; [Fort.] a work constructed within another to prolong the defence of the latter.

retrial (re-tri-al) n. a repeated trial.

retributary (re-trib'ū-ta-ri) a. retributive.

retribute (re-trib-ūt) v.t. to pay back; to make compensation or reward in return. retribution (ret-ri-bū-shun) n. [L. re and tribuere, give] act of retributing;

return; repayment; compensation; reward; return suitable to the merits or deserts of, as an action; specifically, reward and punishment as distributed at the general judgment.

retributive (re-trib-ū-tiv) a. tending to retribute; rewarding for good deeds, and punishing for evil; repaying or requiting according to desert. Also retributory

retributor, retributer (re-trib' u - tur, -ter) n. one that makes retribution.

retrievable (re-tre-va-bl) a. capable of being retrievably (re-tre-va-bli) adv. in a retrievable manner.

retrieval (re-trc-val) n. the act of retrieving.

retrieve (re-trev') v.t. [O.F. retrover, to find again] loss or injury; to remedy the evil consequences of.

retrievement (re-trev-ment) n. act of retrieving; retriever (re-tre-ver) n. one that retrieves; a dog trained to find and bring in birds that are shot.

retriment (ret-ri-ment) n. [L.] dregs.

retroact (rē-trō-akt') v.i. (L. retro, hack, and E. aot] to act backward, in return, or in opposition.

retroaction (re-tro-ak-shun) n. action contrary to the preceding action; retro-

spective reference. retroactive (re-tro-ak'tiv) a. fitted or designed to retroact; affecting what is past;

retrospective. retrospective. (rē-trō-ak'tiv-li) udv. in a retrosctive manner. retrocede (rē-trō-sēd') v.t. to cede or grant back; go] to go back; to retreat; to give place.
retrocession (rē-trō-seā' un) n. act of retroceding; state of being retro-

ceded or granted back.

retrocessional (re-tro-sesh un-al) a. retrocession

retrochoir (re-tro-kwir) n. any part of a church behind the altar.
retrodate (re-tro-dat) v.t. to give to a book a date earlier than the actual date of publication

retroduct (rē-trō-dukt') v.t. [L.] to lead or bring back.

retroduction (rē-trō-duk'shun) n. the act of retroducting.
retroflex (rē-trō-fleks) a. [L. -retroflectere, pp. retroflexus, to bend back] suddenly

bent backward.

retrofract, retrofracted (re-frakt, frak-ted) a. bent back so as to appear broken [Bot.].

retrogradation (re-tro-gra-da'shun) n. act apparent motion of the planets contrary to the order of the signs, that is, from east to west; a going backward; decline in excellence.

retrograde (ret-rō-, rē'trō-grād) v.i. [L. retro-grade) (ret-rō-, rē'trō-grād) v.i. [L. retro-grade) (ret-rō-, rē'trō-grād) v.i. [L. retro-grade) (rō-trō-grade) (rō-trō-gr

retropulsive (re-trō-pul-siv) a. driving back; retrorse (re-trōrs) a. [L. retrorsus] turned back-retrorsely (re-trors li) adv. in a backward direction.

retrospect (ret-ro-, ret-tro-spekt) v.i. [L. retro, look] to look back; to affect what is past;—n. view or contemplation of something past; review; survey; re-

retrospection (ret-rō-, rē-trō-spek'shun) n. act or faculty of looking back on things past.

retrospective (ret-ro-, re-tro-spek-tiv) a. tending or fitted to look back; looking back; having reference to what is past.

looking back; having reference to what is past.

retrospectively (ret-rō-, rē-trō-spek-tiv-li)

retroussage (re-trō-o-sath) n. [F.] the removal

plates, so as to give a soft effect in cuchings.

retroussé (re-trō-sath) a. [F.] turned up, as the
end of a nose; pug.

retrovaccinate (rē-trō-vak-si-nāt) v.t. to
vicus: to vaccinate with lymph from an animal so

virus; to vaccinate with lymph from an animal so vaccinated.

retrovaccination (re-tro-vak-si-na'shun) vaccinating.

retrovene (rē-trō-vēn) a. inclined backward.

retroversion (re-tro-ver/shun) n. a turning or falling backward.
retrovert (re-tro-ver/shun) n. a turning or retrovert (re-tro-vert) n.t. [L. retro, back, and that goes back to his original belief.
retrovision (re-tro-vizh-un) n. the power of mentally picturing past events.
retrude (re-tro-vid) n.t. [L. re, back, and trudere, thrust] to thrust back.

retting (reting) n. the act or process of preparing flax for use by soaking, maceration, etc. rettory, rettery (return, e-ri) n. a place rettory, rettery where the operation of retting flax is carried on.

retund (re-tund') v.t. [L. retundere] to blunt or dull.

return dull.

return (return') v.t. [F. re, back, and tourner, to repay; to requite or recompense; to give back in reply; to report officially; to render back to a tribunal or to an office; to transmit; to convey;—v.t. to go or come again to the same place or condition; to come again, as a visitor; to appear or begin again after a period or periodical revolution; to revert; to retort; to recriminate; to answer; to reply;—n. act of coming back to the same place or condition; act of returning or sending back to the same place or condition; at an answer; a formal account or report; the profit on labour, on an investment, and the like; restitution; restoration; retribution; requital; the like; restitution; restoration; retribution; requital; relapse; revolution: periodical renewal. Return-match, a second match played by the same opponents. Return-ticket, a ticket issued at a reduced rate, for a journey to a place and back again within a stated time.

returnability (re-tur-na-bili-ti) n. the character feturnability of being returnable returnable (re-tur-na-bil) a. capable of being quired to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered. returner (re-tur-ner) n. one that, or that which, returns.

returning-officer (re-tur-ning-of-i-ser) n. the officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, etc.; the presiding officer at an election.

returnless (re-turn-les) a. admitting no return.

retuse (re-tūs') a. [L. retundere, pp. retusus, to blunt] terminating in a round end, the centre of which is somewhat indented.

reunification (re-u-ni-fi-ka' shun) n. the act of reunifying, or the state of being reunified.

reunify (re-u'ni-fi) v.t. to bring back to a state of union.

Retuse leaf.

reunion (re-un-yun) n. a second union; union formed anew after separation or discord; an assembling or assembly of familiar friends.

reunite (re-u-nit) v.t. to unite again; to join after separation or variance; -v.i. to be united

again; to join and cohere again.

reunitedly (re-u-ni-ted-li) adv. in a reunited manner.

reunition (re-ū-ni-shun) n. reunion.

reunitive (re-û'ni-tiv) a. causing reunion;

reurge (re-urj') v.t. to urge again.

reus (rē'us) n. [L.] a defendant [Law].

reuse (rē-ūz') v.t. to use again ; -(rē-ūs') n. repeated use.

reutilize (rē-ū'ti-līz) v.t. to utilize again.

revaccinate (re-vak'si-nāt) v.t. to vaccinate again.

revaccination (re-vak-si-nū-shun) n. a fresh revalenta (rev-a-len-ta) n. [L. ermum, a kind of pulse, and E. lens] a preparation of lentil-meal.

revaluation (re-val-ū-ā'shun) n. a second valuation.

revalue (rē-val-ū) v.t. to value again.

reveal (re-var) v.t. [L. fr. re, again, back, and velare, to veil, fr. velum, a veil] to make known something unknown, undiscovered, or concealed (used esp. of what could not be known or discovered without divine or supernatural instruction); to disclose; to divulge; to unveil; to discover; to impart; to show;—n. the vertical side of an apesture, doorway, or window.

revealable (re-ve-la-bl) a capable of being revealed.

revealer (re-ve-ler) n one that discloses or makes known; one that, or that which, brings to view or discovers.

to view or discovers.

revealment (re-vēl-ment) n. act of revealing; disclosure.

reveille (re-vēl-vē, re-vēl-vē) n. [O.F. re, again, and break of day, to rouse soldiers.

revel (rev-el) v.i. [O.F. fr. L. rebellare, to rebel] to feast in a riotous and lawless manner; to carouse;—n. a riotous feast; a carousal. Revel-rout, tumultuous festivity; a rabble; a mob.

revelation (reve-lassnum) n. act of disclosing to others what was before unknown, esp. the communication by God himself of divine truth, directly to propheter. directly to prophets, apostles, etc., and mediately through them to mankind; any manifestation of God. through them to mankind; any manifestation of God, or of divine truth; inspired prophecy, doctrine, type, etc.; the truth of God; Christ in his person, character, teaching, works, and death; the Old and New Testaments; the Apocalypse, or prophecies of St. John.

revelational (reve-läshun-al) a. pertaining to, or involving, revelation.

revellent (re-vel-ent) a. (L. revellere, pluck awayl causing revulsion.

reveller (rev-el-er) n, one that revels.

reveller (rev'el-ing) n. feasting with noisy merriment; carousal.

revelly (rev'el-ir) n. act of engaging in a revel; noisy festivity. Also revelment.

revenant (rev'e-nant) n. [F.] one that returns from a long absence; a ghost.

revenant (rev'e-nant) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. re and vindicare, to vindicate] to inflict punishment in vindication of; to exact satisfaction for; to inflict pain, loss, hurt, or other evil, in return for wrong, injury, or injustice; to take the law in one's own hand, and wreak one's wrongs on the offender in a spiteful or malignant spirit;—n. act of revenging; spiteful or malicious infliction of pain, injury, etc., in return for an offence, injustice, etc.; passion for vengeance. To give one his revenge, in card-playing, to play a returnmatch with a defeated opponent. match with a defeated opponent

revengeful (re-venj-fool) a. full of revenge; revengeful (re-venj-fool-i) adv. by way of revengefully (re-venj-fool-i) adv. by way of revengefulness (re-venj-fool-nes) n. state of being revengeful.

revengeless (re-venjiles) a. unavenged.

revengement (re-venj-ment) n. revenge.

revenger (re-ven'-jer) n. one that revenges.

reveningly (re-ven'-jer) n. one that revenges.
revengingly (re-ven'-jing-li) adv. revengefully;
revenue (rev'-e-nū) n. [O.F. fr. L. re, back, and
comes back from an investment; income; annual profits
from lands, etc., esp. the annual income of a state derived
from taxes, custom, and excise duties, etc., and appropriated to the payment of national expenses; return;
reward. Revenue-cutter, a government vessel of small
tonnage, swift, and well-manned, cruising on the coasts
to prevent smuggling. Revenue-officer, an officer or
clerk in the customs or excise. Inland revenue, public
money derived from income-tax, excise, etc.
reverable (re-ver'-a-bl) a. capable of being
revered.

reverberant (re-ver-ber-ant) a. reverberating; resounding.
reverberate (re-ver-ber-at) v.t. [L. re, again, back, and verberare, to lash, whip to return or send back, as sound; to echo; to reflect, as light or heat; to repel from side to side; -v.t. to resound; to be repelled, as rays of light; to echo.

reverberation (re-ver-ber-a-shun) n. act of re-echoing sound; the circulation of flame in a specially constructed furnace to produce intense heat.

reverberative (re-ver-ber-ā-tiv) a. tending to reverberate; reverberant.

reverberator (re-ver-ber-ā-tur) n. that which reverberates or reflects.
reverberatory (re-ver-ber-a-tu-ri) a. producing or driving back;—n. a kind of furnace in which a crucible, or any substance is expressed to the action of interactions.

or any substance, is exposed to the action of intense heat without contact with the fuel.

revere (re-ver) v.t. |L. re, again, and vereri, to fear] to regard with fear mingled with respect

and affection; to venerate; to adore.

REVERENCE (rev'er-ens) n. veneration; fear act or token of respect; bow; courtesy; a person entitled to be revered; a title applied to priests or ministers; v.t. to regard with reverence. Save, or saving, your reverence, with all due respect to you. To do reverence, to show respect; to treat with reverence.

REVERENCE (rev'er-en-ser) n. one that reverenced (rev'er-end) n. worthy of reverence; n. a title of respect given to the clergy or ecclesiastics.

ecclesiastics.

reverent (rev-cr-ent) a. [L.] expressing reverence, veneration, or submission; disposed to revere; submissive; humble.

revere; summissive; mainlie.

reverential (rev-er-en-shal) a. proceeding from, or expressing, reverence.

reverentially (rev-er-en-shal-i) adv. in a reverentially reverential manner; with respectful regard or veneration; solemnly; with awe.

reverently (rev-er-ent-ii) adv. in a reverent manner.

TEVETET (re-ve-rer) n. one that reveres.

reverie, revery (rev-er-i) n. [F. fr. rener, to rave] a kind of waking dream; loose musing; unconscious meditation; state in which the mind abandons itself, without active control over the subjects or processes of thought, to the suggestions of fancy and associations of imagination, memory, etc.; a romantic vision; vain dream; chimera.

revers (rē-vār, -vēr) n. that part of a garment which is turned back.

reversability (re-ver-sa-bil'i-ti) n. reversibility.

reversable (re-ver-sa-bl) a. reversible.

reversal (re-ver-sal) n. a change or overthrowing. reverse (re-vers') v.t. [L. re, again, back, and vertere, to turn] to turn back; to turn end for end, or upside down; to overthrow; to subvert; to turn to the other or opposite side; to put each in the place of the other; [Law] to make void; to undo or annul for error; -v.i. to change position or motion to the opposite; -n. that which appears, or is presented, when anything is reverted or turned back; that which is directly opposite or contrary to something clear is directly opposite or contrary to something clse; complete change, csp. a change from better to worse; misfortune; defeat; the back side, as of a medal or coin;—a. turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction.

reversed (re-verst') a. turned side for side, or end for end; [Law] annulled; repealed; [Bot.] having the upper lip larger and more expanded than the lower; [Conch.] having the turns of the spiral made to the left, or reverse of the common corkscrew.

reverseless (re-vers'les) a. not to be reversed.

reversely (re-vers'li) adv. in a reverse manner; on the other hand.

reverser (re-ver-ser) n. one that, or that which, reverses.

reversi n. a game played by two persons on a draught-board with sixty-two counters. reversibility (re-ver-si-bil'i-ti) n. the property of being reversible.

reversible (re-ver-si-bil) a. capable of being reversed.

reversibly (re-ver'si-bli) adv. in a reversible manner.

reversion (re-verishun)n. [I.] the act of returning animal or plant towards some ancestral type; [Law] the return of an estate to the grantor or his heirs after the grant is determined; the estate that remains to the pertaining to, or of the nature of, revision.

grantor where he grants away an estate smaller than that which he has himself; a right or hope of future possession or enjoyment; a deferred annuity.

reversionary (re-version-ar-i) a. pertaining to, or involving, a reversion.

revert (re-vert') v.t. [L. re, again, back, and vertere, to turn] to turn back or to the contrary; to reverse; to drive or send back; to reverberate;—v.t. to return; to fall back; to go back to an earlier type; to return to the proprietor after the determination of a particular estate granted by him.

reverter (re-verter) n. one that, or that which, reverts.

revertible (re-ver'ti-bl) a. capable of being reverted.

revertive (re-ver-tiv) a. turning back; reversing.

revertively (re-ver'tiv-li) adv. by way of reversion.

revest (rc-vest') v.t. [F. fr. L. rc, again, and vestire, to clothe] to vest again with possession or office; to reinvest; to lay out; to invest;—v.t. to take effect again, as a title; to return to a former owner.

revestiary (rc-vesti-q-ri) n. [F.] a place or apartment in a church or temple where the dresses are deposited; a vestry.

revetment (re-vet'ment) n. a facing to a wall or large to the dresses are deposited; a vestry.

revetment [Port.]; a retaining-wall; [Arch.] an ornamental facing of stone, metal, or wood.

metal, or wood.

revie (rē-vi/) v.t. to furnish again with provisions.

revie (rē-vī/) v.t. and i. in card-playing, to back one's own card by a higher stake than the opponent vies or backs his.

vies or backs his. **review** (re-vū') n. [F. fr. L. re, again, and E. view]

a second view; a retrospective survey;
revision; re-examination with a view to amendment or
improvement; a critical examination of a new publication, with remarks; criticism; critique; an examination
or inspection of troops under arms; a periodical pamphlet
containing examinations or analyses of new publications,
and critical essays on literary scientific, political, or containing examinations or analyses of new publications, and critical essays on literary, scientific, political, or other topics; -v.t. to look back on; to see again; to re-examine; to reconsider; to consider critically; to revise; to survey; to inspect; to make a formal or official examination of, as troops, etc.

Teviewable (re- vi_2 -bl) a. capable of being reviewed; subject to review.

reviewal (re-vū'al) n. act of reviewing; revision; critique.

reviewer (re-vu-er) n. one that reviews; one that critically examines a new publication, and publishes his opinion upon its merits.

revigorate (re-vig-ur-at) v.t. to give new vigour revile (re-vil') v.t. to assail with opprobrious language; to vilify; to upbraid; to calumniate. revilement (re-vil'ment) n. the act of reviling:

reviler (re-vi-ler) n. one that reviles another.

reviling (re-vī-ling) n. the act of treating another with abusive or reproachful language.
revilingly (re-vī-ling-li) adv. with reproachful or contemptuous language.
revindicate (rē-vin-di-kāt) n.t. to vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and

revindication (re-vin-di-kā/shun) n. the act of revindicating.

revisal (re-vi-zal) n. act of revising or re-examining for correction and improvement; revision.

revise (re-viz) v.t. [L. re, again, and videre, pp. visus, to see] to look at again; to re-examine; to look over with care for correction; to review, alter, and amend; -n. a second proof-sheet; a proof-sheet taken after the first correction.

reviser (re-vi-zer) n. one that revises or re-examines for correction.

revision (re-vizh un) n. act of revising; re-examination for correction; revisal.

revisionist (re-vizh-un-ist) n. one that favours

revisit (re-vizit) v.t. to visit again ;—n. a second or repeated visit.

revisitant (rē-viz-i-tant) a. revisiting.

revisitation (re-viz-tū/shun) n. the act of revisiting.
revisory (re-viz-uz-ri) a. having power to revise:
revitalize (re-viz-uz-li) v.t. [L.] to restore vitality

revivability (re-vī-va-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being revivable.

revivable (re-vī-va-bl) a. capable of being revived.

revivable (re-vi-va-la)a. capable of being revival.

revivably (re-vi-va-la)a. act of reviving; restoration to life, or recovery from apparent death; return from a state of languor or depression; renewed activity, attention, etc.; renewed interest in religion after indifference and decline; renewed cultivation or flourishing state of, as of arts, letters, etc.; renewed prevalence of, as a practice or fashion; restoration of force, validity, and effect to, as a law. effect to, as a law.

revivalism (re-vi-val-izm) u. the form of religious activity which manifests itself in

revivals.

revivalist (re-vī² val-ist) n. an advocate of religious revivals.

revive (re-vīv) v.t. [F. fr. L. re, again, and vivere, to live] to bring again to life; to reanimate; to recover from a state of neglect or depression; to renew in the mind or memory; to awaken, as recollection; to rouse; to quicken; to bring again into action; to renew; to bring again into notice; [Chem.] to reduce to its natural state, as a metallic or other substance existing in combination; -v.i. to return to life; to become reanimated or reinvigorated; to recover from a st f neglect, oblivion, obscurity or depression.

reviver (re-vi-ver) n. one that brings again into notice, or redeems from neglect, depression,

etc.; that which restores or reinvigorates.

revivification (re-viv-i-li-kā-shun) n. renewal of life; restoration of life; [Chem.] reduction of a metallic substance from a state of combination to its metallic state.

revivify (re-viv-i-fi) v.t. to reanimate; to recall to life; to reinvigorate.

reviviscence (revivisens) n. reanimation; awakening from a torpid state. reviviscent (re-vi-vis-ent) a. reviving.

revocability, revocableness (rev-

pil'i-ti, rev'u-ka-bl-nes) n. the quality of being revocable.

revocable (rev'u-ka-bl) a. capable of being recalled or revoked.

revocably (rev'u-ka-bli) atv. so that it may be recalled or repealed; not absolutely.

revocation (rev-u-kā'shun) n. [L. re, again, hack, and vocare, to call] act of calling back; state of being recalled; repeal; reversal.

revocatory [F. révocatoire, fr. L.] tending to revoke; revoking: recalling to recalling to

revoke; revoking; recalling.

revoke; revoking; recalling.

revoke; revoking; recalling.

revoke; revoke; to recall to annul by recalling or taking back; to reverse; to repeal; to rescind; to abrogate;—v.t. in card-playing, to fail to follow suit; to renounce;—n. act of renouncing, or neglecting to follow

revokement (re-vok'-ment) n. the act of revoking.

revoker (re-vo-ker) n. one that revokes.

revolte (re-vo-key) n. one that revokes.

revolt (re-vo-key) n.t. [F. fr. L. re, back, and volvere, to turn] to put to flight; to overturn; to cause to revolt; to do violence to; to shock;—v.t. to turn away; to renounce allegiance or subjection; to trise in rebellion against the government; to be grossly offended or shocked;—n. act of revolting; desertion; dereliction; departure from duty, exp. a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government; sedition; rebellion; mutiny.

revolter (re-völ'ter) n. one that revolts.

revolter (re-vol-ten) n. one that revolts.

revolting (re-vol-ting) ppr. shocking; causing abhorrence or disgust.

revolting ly (re-vol-ting-li) adv. in a revolting manner.

revolute (re-v-lit) a. [L.] rolled backward or downward [Bot. and Zool.].

revolution (rev-u-lit-shun) n. [L.] act of revolving or turning round on an axis; rotation; circular motion of a body round a fixed point or centre, bringing every part of the surface or periphery back to its first place or position; any great or vital change of ideas, sentiments, etc.; a total or radical change in the government and constitution of a country, usually implying suddenness, violence, or force, as contrasted with reform; [Astr.] the motion of any body, as a planet or satellite, in a curved line or orbit until it returns to the same point again; space measured by the a planet or satellite, in a curved line or orbit until it returns to the same point again; space measured by the motion of a revolving body in its orbit; also, time or period in which it returns to the same point or place; continued course or time marked by the regular return of seasons, years, etc. The Revolution, the expulsion of James II, from the British throne in 1889.

revolutionary (rev-u-lū'-shun-ar-i) a. tending or pertaining to a revolution

in government.

revolutionist (rev-u-lū'shun-ist) n. one engaged in effecting a change of government; a favourer of revolutions.

revolutionize (revolutions. revolutionize) v.t. to change completely, as by a revolution. revolve (re-volv') v.t. [L. re, again, back, and rolvere, to turn] to cause to turn, as upon an axis; to rotate—hence, to turn over and over: to reflect repeatedly upon;—v.t. to turn or roll round on an axis; to move round a centre; to fall back; to return.

revolvency dition of revolving.
revolver (re-volver) n. one that, or that which, ically, a fire-arm with several

loading chambers or barrels so arranged as to revolve on an axis and be discharged in succession

oy tne same lock.

revolving (re-vol'ving)

round. Revolvinground. Revolvinground. Revolvinground. Revolvinground. Revolvingrounds are revolve so as to show the light at regular intervals.

revulsion (re-vul'shun) n. [L. fr. revellere, pp.
of holding or drawing back; act of drawing humours
from a remote part of the body; state of feeling aversion
to; marked repugnance or hostility.

revulsive (re-vul'siv) a tending to revulsion.

revulsive (re-vulsiv) a. tending to revulsion;—
n. that which has the power of diverting disease from one part of the body to another.

rewaken (rē-wā-kn) v.t. and i. to waken again.

reward (re-wawrd) v.t. [O.F.] to requite; to give in return, whether good or evil (commonly in a good sense)—hence, to repay; to recompense; to compensate;—n. that which is given in return for good or evil received, esp. that which comes in return for some good; a token of regard; a gift; recompense; remuneration; a bribe; a sum offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for finding or recovery of property lost requital; punishment. requital; punishment.

rewardable (re-wawr'da-bl) a. capable or rewardable worthy of being rewarded. rewardableness the quality of being

rewardable.

rewardably (re-wawr'da-bli) adv. in a reward-rewarder (re-wawr'der) n. one that rewards or recompenses.

rewardless (re-wawrd'les) a. having no reward. reword (re-wurd') v.t. to put into words anew or again.

rewrite (re-rit') v.t. to write over again.

10X (reks) n. [L.] a king.

reynard (rā-nard, ren-ard) n. [F.] See renard. rhabarbarate (rs-bar'ba-rāt) a. [L] impregnated with rhubarb. rhabdoid (rab'doid) n. a small rod-like body found in certain vegetable cells. rhabdoidal (rab-doi'dal) a. [G. rhabdos, rod, and eidos, form] rod-like. rhabdology (rab-dol'ō-ji) n. See rabdology. rhabdomancy (rab-du-man-si) n. See rab-domancy.
rhabdosphere (rab-du-sfer) n. microscopic spherical body found in abysmal muds and believed to be an alga.

Rhadamanthine, Rhadamantine (rad-a-man'thin, tin) a. [L. Rhadumanthus, a fabled judge of the lower world] judicially

strict; severe.

rhapsodical (rap-sod'i-kal) a. pertaining to rhapsodically (rap-sod'i-kal-i) adv. in a rhapsodically (rap-sod'i-kal-i) adv. in a rhapsodist (rap'su-dist) n. one that recites or composes a rhapsody, esp. one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets; one that writes or speaks in a disconnected manner with great excitement or affectation of feeling.

manner with great excitement or affectation of feeling.

rhapsodize (rap'su-diz) v.t. to sing or recite, as a

rhapsody;—v.i. to recite rhapsodies.

rhapsody (rap'su-di) n.[(?. rhapsōdia] a collection

for errest, esp. one of the books of Homer

learnt and sung or recited by the rhapsodists—hence, ony

number of pieces or passages gathered together without

natural connection or coherence; a wild, rambling com
recition or discourse. position or discourse.

rhein-berry (rīn-ber-i) n. [Ger.] buckthorn. Rhenish (ren'ish) a. of, or pertaining to, the river Rhine;—n. Rhine wine.

rheometer (re-om'e-ter) n. [G. rhein, to flow, and matron, measure] an instrument for measuring the strength of the electric current. rheometry (re-om'e-tri) n. the measurement of electric currents.

rheomotor (re-unfotur) n. the apparatus by which an electric current is originated. rheophore (re-unfor) n. [G. rhein, to flow, and joining the poles of a voltaic cell.

rheoscope (re-u-skop) n. [G. skopein, see] an or strength of an electric current may be ascertained.

rheostat (re-u-stat) n. [G. rhein, to flow, and statos, standing] an instrument for

regulating the electric current.

rheotome (rē-u-tōm) n. [G. rhein, to flow, and tomos, cutting] a device by which an electric current may be periodically interrupted.

rheotrope (rē-u-trōp) n. [G. rhein, to flow, and tropos, turning] an instrument for changing the direction of an electric current.

changing the direction of an electric current.

Thesus (re'sus) n. [L.] an Indian monkey, considered sacred.

Thetoric (re'u-rik) n. [G. rhētōr, an orator] science of oratory; art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force; the power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms—hence, art of presenting arguments, or stating facts, in an attractive manner; persuasive reasoning; seductive eloquence; art of employing figures, images, or other ornaments of style; art of appealing to the feelings, passions, etc.; in a bad sense, artificial or unreal eloquence; sophistry.

Thetorical (re-tor-i-kal) a. of, pertaining to, or involving, rhetoric; oratorical. rhetorically (re-tor-i-kal-i) actv. in a rhetorical manner.

Thetorician (ret-u-rish'an) n. one well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric; a practised speaker; an orator; one that teaches the art of rhetoric; an artificial orator; a sophist. Thetorize (re-tur-iv) v. t. to represent by an orator; to retain figure;—n.t. to play the orator rheum (room) n. [G. rhem, to flow] an increased action of the excretory vessels of any organ;

a thin serous fluid secreted by the mucous glands, etc., as in catarrh; tears; saliva.

Theumatic (ród-mat-ik) a. [G.] pertaining to nature; suffering from rheumatism, or partaking of its nature; suffering from rheumatism) a [G. la painful in the control of the

rheumatism (roo-ma-tizm) n. [G.] a painful in-flammation affecting the muscles and joints of the human body, and attended by local

rheumy (róo mi) a. full of watery humour (said discharging it; consisting of rheum, or resembling it, as humour discharged.

rhinoceros (rī-nos'e-ros) n. [G. rhis, rhinos,

keras, a horn] a pachydermatous mammal allied to the elephant, the hippopotamus, the tapir, etc., and characterized by having a very strong horn (sometimes two) on the nose. Rhinoceros-bird, a species of hornbill found in the East Indies, having a curved horn on the forehead joined to the upper mandible.



rhinoplastic (ri-nu-plas-tik) a. [G. rhis, rhinos, the nose, and plastikos, fit for moulding forming a nose.

rhinoplasty (ri-nu-plas-ti) n. the process of forming an artificial nose by bringing down flesh from the forchead, and causing it to adhere to the anterior part of the remains of the nose.

rhinoscope (ri-nu-sköp) n. [G. rhis, nose, and skopein, to view] an instrument for

examining the nose. examining the nose.

rhinoscopic (ri-nu-skop'ik) a. of, or pertaining the rhinoscopic to, rhinoscopy or the rhinoscope.

rhinoscopy (ri-nos'ku-pin. (G. linspection of the rhinoscope, nose by means of the rhinoscope, rhizomatose (ri-zō-ma-tōs) a. having creeping stems [Bot.].

rhizome (ri-zōm) n. [G. rhizoma] a root-like stem growing under the ground [Bot.].

rlizophagous (ri-zof-a-gus) a. [G. rhiza, eating.

rhizophorous (rī-zof-u-rus) a. [G. pherein, to bear] root-producing [Bot.]. rhodanic (rō-dan-ik) a. [G. rhodon, the rose] noting an acid that produces a red colour with salts of iron.

rhodium (rō-di-um) n. [G. rhodon, the rose] a metal of a white colour and metallic lustre, extremely hard and brittle (so called from the rose-red colour of its salts).

Rhododendron (rō-du-den'-dron) n. [G. dron, tree] a genus of shrubs or small trees having overgreen leaves, and beautiful rose-coloured or purple flowers.

 ${f rhodomontade} \ n. \ \ {f See} \ {f rodomontade}.$

rhomb, rhombus (rom, rom-bus) n. [G.] gram having its four sides equal, but with two opposite angles acute and two obtuse.

Rhomb-spar, a variety of dolomite occurring in rhombohedral crystals.

rhombic (rom-bik) a. having the rhombic (rom-bik) a. having the rhomb.

rhombohedral (rom-bib-hē-dral) a. of, or pertaining to, a rhombohedron rhombohedron (rom-bi-hē-dron) n. [G. rhombos, rhomb, and hedra.

base] a solid contained by six rhombic planes rhomboid, rhomboidal (rom-boid, rom-boid) n. [G.

rhombos, rhomb, and eidos, shape] a parallelogram like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal, the length and width being different;—a. laving the shape of a rhomboid; [Anat.] noting a Rhomboid. muscle between the base of the shoulder-blade and the top of the spine; [Bot.] diamond-shaped, as a leaf.

rhonchus (rong-kus) n. [G. rhongchos, snoring] a rattling or wheezing sound, as of disordered respiration, heard in auscultation.

rhubarb (rôó-barb) n. [F. fr. L. fr. G. rhēon barbarian country] a plant of the genus Rheum, of several species. The fleshy and acid stalks of the common species are much used in cookery. The roots of several other species furnish a valuable cathartic medicine.

rhubarby (róó-bárb-i) a. like rhubarb.

rhumb (rum) n. [G. rhombos, whirling motion; a rhombus] any given point of the compass; a line making a given angle with the meridian; a rhumb-line. Rhumb-line, the course of a vessel which

a rhumb-line. Rhumb-line, the course of a vessel which cuts all the meridians at the same angle.

rhyme, rime (rim) n. [F. rime] (spelt rhyme through confusion with rhythm); correspondence of sound in the terminating words or syllables of verses; verses, usually two, in rhyme with each other; a couplet; a triplet—hence, a poem; poetry; a word answering in sound to another word; -v.t. to put into rhyme; to influence by rhyme; -v.t. to put into rhyme; to influence by rhyme; -v.t. to make verses; to accord in sound. Female rhymes, words rhyming in the two last syllables. Male rhymes, words rhyming in the last syllable. Neither rhyme nor reason, neither good sound nor good sense; without any redeeming feature. Without rhyme or reason, headstrongly.

rhymeless (rim'des) a. wanting rhyme; not having a proper consonance in the

terminal sounds. rhymer (ri-mer) n. one that makes rhymes; a Rhymer, Thomas of Ercildoune.

rhymic (rī'-mik) a. pertaining to rhyme.

rhymster (rim'ster) n. one that makes rhymes; a poor or mean poet.
rhyncolite (rim'stellit) n. [G. rhynchos, beak, and lithos, stone] the fossil beak of a bird.

a bird.

rhythm (rithm) n. [G.] a dividing of time into short portions by a regular succession of motions, sounds, etc., producing an agreeable effect, as in music, dancing, or the like; movement in musical time, or the periodical recurrence of accent; a division of lines into short portions by a regular succession of percussions and remissions of voice on words or syllables; the harmonious flow of vocal sounds.

rhythmical (rith-mi-kal) a. pertaining to rhythm; characterized by rhythm.

rhythmically (rith-mi-kal-i) actv. in a rhythmical manner.

rhythmics (rith-miks) n. the science of rhythm.

rial (re-al) n. [L. regalis, royal] a gold coin formerly current in England; a royal; a real.

Rialto (re-al-to) n. [L. rivus, river, and altus, deep] a bridge over the Grand Canal at Venice.

riancy (ri-an-si) n. the state or quality of being riant; gaiety.

fiant (ri'ant) a. [F.] laughing; exciting laughter.

rib (rib) n. [A.S. ribb] one of the long bones inclosing the thoracic cavity in animal bodies; a piece of timber which forms or strengthens the side of a ship; an archformed piece of timber for supporting the lath and plaster work of a vault; also, a projecting piece on the interior of a vault, and the property of th etc.; any marked nerve or vein of a leaf; a prominent line or rising, like a rib in cloth; a thin, narrow piece; a strip, as of land;—v.t. to furnish with ribs; to inclose with ribs; to obtain, a lib-grass, the English plantain, Plantago lanceolata.

Rib-roast, to beat soundly; to cudgel.

Rib-roasting, a beating; a thrashing.

Rib-stitch, a crochet-stitch for producing a rib in the pattern of the work. Rib-vaulting, vaulting having ribs projecting a rib in the pattern of the work. Rib-vaulting, vaulting having ribs projecting below the general surface.

ribald (rib'ald) n. [0.F.] a low, vulgar, brutal, foul-ribald mouthed wretch; a lewd fellow;—a. low; base; mean; filthy; obscene. etc.; any marked nerve or vein of a leaf;

ribaldish (rib'al-dish) a. inclined to ribaldry. ribaldry (rib'al-dri) n. the talk of a ribald; low, vulgar language; obscenity.

riband (rib-and) n. and v. See ribbon.

ribbed (ribd) a. furnished or encircled with ribs:
made with, or marked by, rising lines and channels, as cloth.

ribbing (ribbing) n. an arrangement of ribs, as in ribbon (ribbun) n. [F.] a fillet of fine cloth, commonly of silk or satin; a narrow strip or shred; a ribbon of silk or satin; a narrow strip or shred; a piece of silk worn as an ornament by women, or as a badge by members of masonic or other societies, or as part of the insignia of an order of knighthood;—pl. the reins or lines by which a horse is guided and held;—v.l. to adorn with ribbons; to mark with stripes resembling ribbons. Ribbon-grass, a striped green-and-white variety of grass. Blue Ribbon, a decoration worn by members of the Order of the Garter-hence, the highest object of attainment in any sphere; the badge of a total abstinence society. Red Ribbon, the badge of the Order of the Bath. Ribbonism practices of a secret association of the Irish for the purpose of violence and assassination. Ribbonman (rib-un-man) n. one of a secret apposition to the Orangemen (so called from the badge, a green ribbon, worn by the members).

a green ribbon, worn by the members).

fibless (rib'les) a. having no ribs.

ribston-pippin (rib'stun-pip'in) n. [Ribston, in Yorkshire] a variety of

apple of a delicious flavour.

rice (rīs) n. [O.F. ris, fr. I. fr. G. oruza] a plant cultivated in all warm climates, and its seed, which forms an important article of food. Rice-bird, the bobolink; the Java sparrow; a beautiful bird common in China, etc. Rice-biscuit, a sweet biscuit made of flour mixed with rice. Rice-dust, the refuse of rice which remains when it is cleaned. Rice-milk, milk boiled and thickened with rice. Rice-paper, a kind of thin, delicate paper, brought from China, and used for painting upon, and for the manufacture of fancy articles. Rice-pudding, a pudding made of rice, eggs, sugar, etc. Rice-soup, a soup made with rice, and thickened with flour, etc. Rice-water, water boiled and thickened with rice. Rice-weevil, a beetle that feeds on rice.

water boiled and thickened with rice. Rice-weevil, a bettle that feeds on rice.

rich (rich)a. [A.S. rīce] wealthy; opulent; abounding rich in material possessions: possessed of an unusually large amount of property—hence, well supplied; plentiful; affording abundant supplies; productive or fertile; composed of valuable or costly materials or ingredients; splendid; sumptuous; abounding in agreeable or nutritive qualities; also, highly seasoned or flavoured; not faint or delicate; vivid; bright; full of sweet and harmonious sounds; abounding in beauty; abounding in humour; exciting amusement.

riches (rich'es) n.pl. [F. richesse, wealth, fr. O. H. Ger. rīkhi, rich] that which makes one rich; abundant possessions or treasures; wealth; opulence;

abundant possessions or treasures; wealth; opulence;

abundant possessions or treasures; wealth; opulence; affluence; plenty; abundance.

richly plenteously; abundantly; gaily; magnificently; fully; amply; really.

richness (rich-nes) n. the state of being rich; focundity; fruitfulness; wealth; finery; splendour; fecundity; fruitfulness; fulness; abundance; extent or perfection of any good quality, gift, ingredient, etc.

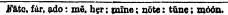
ricinoleic (risi-nō-lē-ik) a. pertaining to, or obtained from, castor oil.

rick (rik) n. [A.S. hrycec] a heap or pile of grain or hay in the field or open air, sometimes sheltered with a covering of some kind. Rick-stand, a basement of timber or iron on which a rick may be built.

of timber or iron on which a rick may be built.

rickets (rik-ets) n.pl. [Prov. E., cf. rickety] a characterized by a bulky head and softened bones (technically called rachttis).

rickety (rik'-eti) a. affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; imperfect; weak; unstable. ricochet (rik'-u-shā, -shet) n. [F.] rebound or skip-gried obliquely on a flat surface; the rebound of a ball, striking the ground in



front of the target, on to the target. Ricochet-firing, method of firing guns with small charges of powder, and at a low elevation, so that the balls strike just over the parapet or in front of the enemy's lines, and bound or

at a low elevation, so that the balls barke just over the parapet or in front of the enemy's lines, and bound or roll along the rampart or lines.

rid (rid) v.t. [A.S. hreddan, to deliver, and Iccl. rithia, to clear to free; to deliver; to clear; to disencumber; to drive away by violence; to destroy.

riddance (rid-ans) n. the act of ridding or freeing; deliverance; a clearing up or out; the state of being rid or free; freedom; escape. A good riddance, a welcome relief from unpleasant company, etc.; something of which one is glad to be quit.

riddle (rid-1) n. [A.S. hridder] a sieve with coarse meshes for separating coarser materials from finer, as chaff from grain, gravel from sand, etc.;—v.t. to separate, as grain from the chaff, with a riddle; to perforate with balls so as to make like a riddle.

riddle (rid-1) n. [A.S. rēddes] something that is to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an enigma; anything ambiguous or puzzling;—v.t. to solve; to explain; to unrid-le;—v.t. to speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enigmatically.

riddler (rid-ler) n. one that uses a riddle.

riddler (rid-ler) n. one that uses a riddle.

riddler (rid-ler) n. one that uses a riddle.

riddler (rid-ler) n. one that speaks in riddles, or ambiguously.

riddlingly (rid-ling-li) adv. secretly; ambiguously.

riddlingly (rid-ling-li) adv. secretly; ambiguously.

riddlingly (rid-ling-li) n.pl. what is left in the riddles after sifting.

ride (rid) v.t. [A.S.] to sit on, so as to be carried; to manage insolently at will; -v.t. to be carried on the back of any animal, as a horse; to be borne in a carriage; to be borne on, or in, the water; to be supported in motion; to rest on something; to practise riding; to manage a horse well; -n. an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; also, a road cut in a wood, or through pleasure grounds, or in public parks, for the diversion of riding therein. To ride aboby, to pursue a favourite notion. To ride down, drive over and trample upon in riding. To ride down, drive over and trample upon in riding. To ride easy, said of a ship when she does not strain her cables. To ride hard, said of a ship when she over, to treat harshly and despotically. To ride roughshod, to pursue a violent or selfish course, regardless of what may happen to others. To ride the wild mare, to play at see-saw. To ride to hounds, to take part in a fox-hunt. take part in a fox-hunt.

rider (rī'der) n. one that rides; one that breaks or manages a horse; a mounted robber; a trooper; an addition to a manuscript or other document, in-serted after its completion, on a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to a bill; a supplement or amendment tacked on to the original motion; [Math.] an exercise on some book problem or theorem.

IIDEFIESS (rī'der-les) a. having no rider.

ridge (rij) n. [M.E. rigge, fr. A.S. hrycg, the back of a man or a beast] the back, or top of the back; a protuberance; a hump; any steep elevation or eminence; a line of rocks above high-water mark; a or eminence; a line of rocks above high-water mark; a range of hills or mountains; also, the summit or highest part thereof; the top of the roof of a house rising in an acute angle; also, the longitudinal summit of the roof; the strip of ground thrown up by the plough and standing up between the furrows;—pl. risings or swellings of flesh in a horse's palate;—nl. to form a ridge of; to make into a ridge or ridges; to wrinkle. Ridge-bone, backbone. ridgel (rij'el) n. a male animal half castrated. Also ridgeling.

ridgeling.

ridgingly (rij'ing-li) adv. in a ridgy manner; so as to form ridges.

ridgy (rid'i-kūl) n. [L. ridere, to laugh] the

ridicule (ridi-kūl) n. [L. ridere, to laugh] the expression of laughter mingled with contempt; derision; raillery; banter; that species of writing which excites contempt with laughter; mockery; irony; gibe; jeer; sneer;—v.t. to deride; to banter to rally; to burlesque; to mock

fidiculer (rid'i-kū-ler) n. one that ridicules.

ridiculous (ri-dik'ū-lus) a. fitted to excite ridicule; contemptuous and laughable; ludicrous; droll; absurd; preposterous.

ridiculously (ri-dik'ū-lus-li) adv. in a ridiculous manner; absurdly; preposterously. ridiculousness (ri-dik'ū-lus-nes) n. quality of being ridiculous; laughable-

riding (riding) n. the act of one that rides; a riding (riding) n. the act of one that rides; a riding clerk, one of the six clerks in Chancery; a commercial traveller. Riding-glove, a stout glove worn in riding. Riding-habit, dress worn by ladies on horseback, esp. a long cloth skirt depending from the waist considerably below the feet. Riding-hood, a hood formerly used by women when travelling-Riding-master, a person that instructs in the art of riding. Riding-hyme, rime, the form of verse known-as the heroic couplet. Riding-school, a school or circus where the art of riding is taught. Riding-whip, a whip used when riding.

where the are of rating a was when riding, a chird) one was when riding (ri-ding) n. [Scand. thriding, a third) one of the three jurisdictions of Yorkshire.

ridotto (ri-dot-0) n. [It.] a favourite Italian public entertainment, consisting of music and dancing; a public assembly or merry-making.

riem (rēm) n. [D.] a raw-hide thong.

rietbok (rētbok) n. [Ger. ried or riet, reed, and bok, buck] an African species of anclope. rifacimento (rēt-fa-chi-nen-tō) n. [It.] the recomposition to adapt it to changed circumstances.

rife (rif) a. [A.S.] prevailing; prevalent; abounding.

fifely (rīf-li) adv. prevalently; frequently.

rifely (rif-li) adv. prevalently; frequently.

rifeness (rif-nes) n. quality of being rife; freriff-raff (rif-raf) n. [raf] sweepings; refuse; the
lowest order of society.

rifle (ri-fl) vt. [O.F. rifer, to spoil, fr. Teutonicl to
seize and bear away by force; to carry off; to
strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder.

rifle (ri-fl) n. [O.F. rifer, to scratch, fr. Dan. ride, a
groove] r gun, the inside of whose barrel is
formed with spiral grooves or channels, thus securing
for the ball a rotary motion and great precision;—v.t. to
groove internally with spiral channels. Rifie-ball, the
bullet of a rifle. Rifie-bird, an Australian bush bird
with beautiful plumage (Ptiloris paradisea). Rifiecorps, any body of soldiers armed with the rifle; also, a
regiment of volunteers armed with, and trained to the
use of, the rifle. Rifie-pit, a pit dug for the shelter and
protection of sharpshooters.

rifleman (ri-fl-man) a man armed with a rifle.

rifleman (ri-fl-man) a man armed with a rifle.

rifler (ri-fler) n. one that rifles; a robber.

rift (rift) n. [fr. rive, to rend] an opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; a fissure; a forling-place; -v.t. to cleave; to rive; to split; -v.t. to burst open; to split; [Scot.] to belch.

rig (rig) v.t. [Scand.] to fit, as a ship, with apparatus or gear; to dress; -m. the manner in which the masts and sails of a vessel are rigged or fitted; dress; clothing; a turnout for driving.

clothing; a turnout for driving

rig (rig) v.i. [Etym. doubtful] to romp; to play the wanton;—n. a wanton; a strumpet; a practical joke. To run the rig upon, to practice a sportive trick on.

rigadoon (rig.-doon) n. [F.] a lively dance for one couple; the music for such a dance.

rigation (riga-shun) n. [L.] the act of watering; irrigation.

rigger (rig-er) n. one that rigs or dresses; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship; a cylindrical pulley or drum in machinery.

rigging (rig-ing) n. dress; tackle, esp. the ropes that support the masts, extend and contract the sails, etc., of a ship. Lower-rigging, that of the lower masts and their yards. Running-rigging, braces, sheets, halyards, clewlines, and the like. Standing-rigging, the shrouds and stays.

riggish (rig-ish) a. wanton; lewd.

right (rīt) a. [A.S. riht] straight; not crooked; most direct; upright; erect; not oblique; according with truth and duty; unswerving; just; equitable;

righteous lawful; becoming; real; true; actual; unquestionable; passing a true judgment; correct; not mistaken or wrong; not left, but its opposite; most convenient or dexterous; being on the same side as the right hand; well placed or adjusted; orderly;—adv. in a right manner; in a right or straight line; directly; according to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice according to the law or will of set according to the standard or truth and well placed or adjusted; orderly;—adv. in a right manner; in a right or straight line; directly; according to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; according to any rule of art; according to fact or truth; in a great degree; very; extremely;—n. that which is right or correct; the perfect standard of truth, justice, purity, and duty; uprightness; integrity; purity; holmess; truth; adherence to fact; freedom from error; equity; also, justice in special circumstances; propriety; decorum; a just claim; legal title; ownership; property; interest; also, claim by custom or courtesy; social title or privilege; sovereign claim; prerogative; acquired claim; immunity; claim to exercise authority; legal power; that which is on the right side, or opposite to the left; the outward or most finished surface; on the continent, the ministerial party in a parliament;—v.t. to set upright; to make right or straight, as having been wrong or crooked; to do justice to; to relieve from wrong;—v.t. to recover the proper or natural condition or position; to become upright. Rightangle, an angle of 90°, or an angle measured by a quadrant. Rightangled, containing a right angle, or right angles. Right-hand, belonging to, or situated on, the right hand; serving as a right-hand. Right-handed, using the right-hand habitually, or more casily than the left. Right-handed, using the right-hand habitually, or more reasily than the left. Right-handed, ness, the state of being right-minded. Right-hearted, having right disposed. Right-minded. To put, or set, to rights, to arrange in order. To right the helm, to put the helm amidships—that is, in a line with the keel. righteous (rit-yus) a. [A.S.] just; upright; honest; incorrupt; doing that which is right; justified; accepted of God, as free from sin; also, merited; equitable; just, as punishment. righteously (rit-yus-li) adv. in a righteous excepted of God, as free from sin; also, merited; equitable; just, as punishment.

righter (rī-ter) n. one that sets right.

rightful (rit-fool) a. consonant to justice; just, as an heir; being by right or lawful authority.

rightfully (rit-fool-1) adv. according to the right; according to law or justice.

rightfulness (rit-fool-nes) n. state of being rightful.

rightless (rīt-les) a. destitute of right.

rightless (rīt-les) a. destitute of right.

rightly (rīt-li) adn. according to justice; honestly; appropriately; according to truth or fact; exactly.

rightness (rīt-nes) n. straightness; correctness; exactness; rectitude; righteousness.

rightward (rīt-wawrd) adn. toward the right hand or right side; to the right.

rigid (rīj-id) a. [L. rigere, to be stiff] stiff; not pliant; not ensily bent; strict in opinion, practice, or discipline; not lax or indulgent; severe; inflexible; unyielding; exact; austere; stern; rigorous.

rigidity (rīj-id-it) n. want of pliability; quality of appearance or manner; strictness; severity; inflexibility.

rigidness (rīj-id-nes) n. quality of being rigid; rigidite).

Rame as reglet.

riglet (rig-let) n. Same as reglet.

rigmarole (rig-ma-rol) n. [fr. ragmanroll, a list of many names] hence, a succession of confused or nonsensical statements; foolish talk;

rigoletto (rē-go-let-tō) n. [It.] a kind of round rigore (re-go-ra) n. [It.] precision, as of rhythm [Mus.].

rigorism (rig-ur-izm) n. strictness; austerity; the doctrine that one must always take the safer way, that of obedience to the law.
rigorist (rig-ur-ist) n. a person of strict principles; a believer in the doctrine of rigorism.
rigoroso (re-go-ri-zō) a. [1t.] precise and exact, as regards tune [Mus.].
rigorous (rig-ur-us) a. manifesting, exercising, or favouring rigour; severe; stiff; austere; stern: harsh: strict: exact.

stern; harsh; strict; exact.

rigorously (rig-ur-us-li) adv. in a rigorous manner; without relaxation, abatement, or mitigation; severely; austerely; strictly.

rigorousness (rig-ur-us-nes) n. state of being rigorous; severity; austerity.

rigour (rig-ur) n. [L. fr. rig-cre, to be stiff] the stiff the stiff of being rigid; a convulsive shuddering, or slight tremor, as in the cold fit of a fever; severity; austerity; strictness. austerity : strictness.

Rig-Veda (rig-va'da) n. [Skr.] chief of the Vedas, rill (ril) n. [Low Ger. rille] a small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet; -v.i. to flow in a small stream. Rill-mark, a mark made on a surface by a rill of water.

fillet (ril'et) n. a small stream; a rivulet

rim (rim) n. [A.S. rima] the border, edge, or margin, of something circular or curving;—v.t. to furnish

with a rim.

rim (rim) n. [A.S. reōma] the membrane inclosing the abdomen.
rime (rīm) n. [A.S. hrīm] white or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapour; -v.t. and i. to freeze or congeal into hoar-frost.

rime (rīm) n. [L. rima, a crack] a fissure; a chink

rime, rimer, etc. See rhyme, rhymer, etc. rimer (rī-mer) n. a carpenter's tool for boring rimes or holes.

rimless (rim'les) a. having no rim.

rimose (rī-mōs) a. [L.] full of rimes or chinks like those in the bark of trees. Also rimous.

fimy (rī-mi) a. abounding with rime; frosty.

rind (rind) n. [A.S.] the external covering or coat; the skin; the external cover of fruit; peel; bark; the external coat of a nut; shell.
rinderpest (rin-der-pest) n. [Ger.] a malignant, infectious disease of cattle.

rinderpest (rin-derpest) n. [Ger.] a malignant, inferpest (rin-derpest) n. [Ger.] a malignant, ring (ring) n. [A.S.] a circle or circular line, or anything in the form of a circular line or hoop; a circle of gold, or other substance, worn as an ornament; a circle of persons formed for a dance or other sports; also, the area within the circle for wrestling, boxing, etc.—hence, the ring; puglism; prize-fighting; a combination of persons for the purpose of effecting personal and sellish ends;—n.t. to surround with a ring, or as with a ring; to encircle; to cut out a ring of, as bark. Ring-bolt, an iron bolt with an eye at its head and a ring through the eye. Ring-fence, a fence encircling a field or estate within one entrance. Ring-finger, finger of the left hand on which the marriage ring is worn; third finger. Ring-formed, shaped like a ring; annular. Ring-master, one that directs the performances in a circus ring. Ring-money, ancient rings used as money. Ring-net, a net with its mouth stretched on a hoop or ring. Ring-ouzel, a bird of the thrush kind, closely allied to the blackbird. Ring-tail, a bird having a white tail; the female of the hen-harrier.

ring (ring) v.t. [A.S. hringan] to cause to sound, esp. by striking, as a metallic body; to produce by ringing, as a sound or peal; to repeat often, loudly, or earnestly;—v.i. to sound, as a bell or other sonorous body; to chime; to resound of metals; any loud sound, or sound continued, repeated, or reverberated; a chime or set of bells harmonically tuned. To ring in, to usher in by ringing. To ring the changes on, see change.

ringbone (ring-bon) n. [Dan.] a bony callus on which causes lameness.

which causes lameness.

ringdove (ring-duy) n. (so called from the white upon the neck, which forms a portion of a ring about it); the custat.

ringed (ringd) a. having a ring; [Bot.] encircled by lines or bands upon the surface of the bark.

ringent (rin-jent) a. [F.] the corolla of a flower) [Bot.].

ringer (ring-er) n. one that rings, esp. one that rings chimes on bells.



a species of pigeon

ringing (ring-ing) n. act or art of making music ringing (ring-ing) n. the leader of hells.

ringleader (ring-led-er) n. the leader of a ring, esp. the leader of an association of men engaged in violation of law, or an illegal enterprise.

ringless (ring-les) a. having no ring.

ringlet (ring-let) n. [dim. of ring] a small ring; a circle; a curl, esp. a curl of hair.

ringworm (ring-wurm) n. a vesicular cruption of the skin, forming rings, whose area is slightly discoloured.

rink (ringk) n. [a form of ring] a course; a race; csp. in curling, the ring or circle on the ice to which the stones are played; also, a set or connects side of

the stones are played; also, a set or opposite side of players in the game.

rinse (rins) v.t. [O.F. rinser] to cleanse with a second application of water after washing; to cleanse by the introduction of water.

finser (rin'ser) n. one that rinses.

riot (ri'ut) n. [O.F. riote, brawling] wanton or unrestrained behaviour; noisy festivity; excessive feasting; tumult; uproar; any public disturbance of the peace; the doing of an act in a violent and tunultuous manner against the peace, by three or more persons assembled together of their own authority for that purpose; -n.i. to revel; to hanquet in an unrestrained or wanton manner; to indulge in excess of luxury, feasting, or other sensual indulgence; to luxuriate: to be highly excited; to raise an uproar or sedition. To run riot, to behave wildly; without restraint.

rioter (ri'ut-cr) n. one that indulges in a riot, or engages in a riot.

rioting (ri'ut-ing) n. riotous or loose conduct.

riotous (ri-ut-us) a. involving or engaging in riot; luxurious; wanton; licentious; tumultuous; unruly; guilty of riot; seditious.
riotously (ri-ut-us-us) adv. in a riotous manner; licentiously; turbulently; seditiously.
riotousness (riu-ut-us-nes) n. state or quality of search into fr. Nor give

riotousness (ri-ut-us-nes) n. state or quality of being riotous.

rip (rip) v.t. [M.E. ripen, to search into, fr. Nor. ripa, to scratch] to divide or separate the parts of by cutting or tearing; to tear off or out by violence; to take out or away by cutting or tearing—hence, to search out; to bring to view; to disclose (with up); n. a rent made by ripping; a tear; a dissipated person.

rip (rip) n. [M.E. rippe, fr. Leel. hrip, a basket] a wicker basket to carry fish in.

riparian (ri-pā-ri-un) a. [L. ripa, a bank] pertainriver;—n. one that dwells on a river-bank.

ripe (rip) a. [A.S.] ready for reaping; having attained perfection, as grain, fruit, etc.; advanced to the state of fitness for use; having attained its utmost development—hence, characterized by completeness or finish; consummate; perfected; ready for action or effect; prepared; resembling ripened fruit in ruddiness and plumpness, as a lip; maturated; suppurated, as an abscess;—v.i. to ripen. abscess: -v.i. to ripen.

ripely (rip-li) adv. maturely; at the fit time.

ripen (rī-pn) v.t. to make ripe, as grain or fruit; to mature: to fit or prepare; to bring to perfection;—v.t. to grow ripe; to approach or come to perfection; to be fitted or prepared.

ripeness (rīp-nes) n. the state of being ripe, or brought to a state of perfection;

maturity: completeness.

ripening (rip'en-ing) n. the process of becoming ripe.

ripper (rip'er) n. one that rips; som thing, or someone, very good or very vigoro.ss.

ripple (rip'el) v.t. (frequentative of rip) to fret or dimple, as the surface of running water; to graze slightly: -v.t. to become fretted or dimpled on the surface, as water; to be covered with small waves or undulations; -n. the fretting or dimpling of the surface of water; a little wave or undulation. Ripple-grass, a species of plantain; rib-grass. Ripple-mark, a mark on sand as if made by the waves. Ripple-marked, having ripple-marks. having ripple-marks.

ripple (rip-1) n. [M.E. ripplen, fr. ripple, a flax-comb comb, fr. A.S. ripan, to reap! a kind of comb through which flax plants are passed to remove the seed-vessels; v.t. to clean; to separate the seed

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rippling (rip'ling) n. a breaking in ripples.

ripplingly (rip-ling-li) adv. in a wavy manner.

riprap (rip-rap) n. [Dan. rips-raps, refuse] a founda-tion of stones thrown fregularly together, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

ripsaw (ripsaw) n. a hand-saw with coarse teeth which have but a slight pitch (used for cutting wood in the direction of the fibre).

ript (ript) past tense and pp. of rip.

rise (riz) v.t. [A.S. risan] to move or pass in any manner from a lower position to a higher; to ascend; to attain a height; to get up from a chair, or after a fall; to get out of bed; to spring; to grow up; to break forth above the horizon; to emerge from darkness or obscurity; to become apparent; to originate; to proceed from; to swell or mount up; to increase in size, force, value, price, or the like; to become excited, opposed, or hostile; to increase in interest or power; to come to mind; to be suggested; to come to hand; to offer itself; to come to life; to revive; to close a session; to adjourn;—n. act of rising; ascent; distance through which anything rises; that which rises, or seems to rise; an acclivity; spring; source; origin; increase; augmentaan acclivity; spring; source; origin; increase; augmenta-tion, as of price, value, rank, property, fame, etc.; increase of sound; elevation or ascent of the voice. To give rise to, to cause. To rise to the occasion, to acquit one's self worthily in difficult or unexpected circumstances. To take a rise out of, to make sport of.

riser (rī'zer) n. one that rises; the upright piece in a

risibility (riz-i-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being risible.

risible (rin-i-bl) a. [L. ridere, pp. risus, to laugh] having the faculty or power of laughing; capable of exciting laughter; worthy to be laughed at; ludicrous; laughable; amusing; ridiculous.

risibleness (riz-i-bl-nes) n. risibility.

risibly (riz-i-bli) adv. in a risible manner; laughably.

TISIDIY (1274-161) adv. in a risible manner; laughably.

TISING (rī'zing) n. the act of rising from a sitting or recumbent position; the appearance of the sun, or any of the heavenly bodies, above the horizon; rebelling against lawful authority; a tumour on the body; resurrection from the dead; closing or adjournment of a session; -a. increasing in wealth, power, and distinction; growing; advancing.

TISK (risk) n. [F] danger; peril; exposure to hurt or other property—hence, the degree of hazard or liability to loss; that which is liable to loss; a venture; a doubtful undertaking;-v.t. to expose to danger or possible injury or loss; to endanger; to hazard; to put to chance; to venture; to try an issue; to undertake.

IISKEI (ris'ker) n. one that risks.

ITSKY (ris'ki) a. attended with danger; hazardous.

risorial (rī-zō'rī-al)a. [L. risus, laughter] laughing; producing laughter.
rissole (ris-ōl) n. [F.] a kind of paté or small pie of minced meat.
ritardando (rē-tar-dān'dō) a. [It.] becoming gradually slower [Mus.]. Usually written rit. or ritard

rite (rīt) n. [L. ritus, a custom] formal act of religion or other solemn duty; a religious ceremony or

usage; observance; ordinance.
ritornello (re-tor-nel'-lô) a. [1t.] an instrumental prelude or interval; a refrain; a

chorus [Mus.].

ritual (rit-ū-al) a. [L. ritualis, fr. ritus, a rite]
pertaining to, or consisting of, rites; ceremonial; ceremonious; prescribing rites;—n. the manner
of performing divine service in a particular church or
communion; a book containing the rites to be observed.

(rit-ū-al-izm) n. prescribed forms of ritualism (ritualism) represented forms of religious worship; observance of prescribed forms in religion; system or doctrine of faith, grace, and sulvation, founded on a strict observance of the rites and ceremonies prescribed by the church, esp. the principles and practices of those High-church Auglicans who are called Ritualists.

ritualist (rif-a-al-ist) n. one skilled in, or devoted to, a ritual; esp. in the Church of England, a member of that party which advocates the resumption of ancient ritual.

ritualistic (rit-ū-n-lis-tik) a. pertaining to, or in accordance with, the ritual; adhering

ritually (rit-u-al-i) adv. by rites, or by a particular rite.

rivage (rivij) n. [F. rivage, fr. L., cj. river] a bank, shore, or coast.

rival (rival) n. [L. rivales, two neighbours having the same brook in common, rivals, fr. rivas, a stream] one in pursuit of the same object as another; competitor; enulator; antagonist;—a. having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority;—v.t. to stand in competition with; to strive rivalry (revalri) on act of rivaling; effort or strife to obtain an object which another is

seeking; endeavour to equal or excel another in ex-

cellence, attainment, etc.

rivalship (ri-val-ship) n. the state or condition of being a rival; rivalry.

rive (riv) v.t. [lcel.] to rend asunder by force; to split; to cleave;—v.t. to be split or rent

rivel (riv-el) v.t. [A.S.] to wrinkle; to shrink.

fiven (riv-n) pp. of rive; split; burst asunder.

river (river) n. [O.F. riviere, fr. L. ripa, shore, bank] a stream of water, larger than a rivulet or brook, flowing in a channel on land toward the ocean, a lake, or another river; a copious flow; abundance. River-bed, the channel in which a river flows. Rivercourse, the coarse of a river. River-crab, a fresh-water crab. River-craft, small vessels which ply on a river, and are not meant for deep-sea sailing. River-god, the tutelary divinity of a river; a naiad [Myth.]. River-horse, the hippopotanus, an animal inhabiting rivers. River-man, one that gets his living along a river.

TIVET (rī-ver) n. one that cleaves or splits.

riverhead (riv'er-hed) n. the spring or source of a river.

riverside (riv-er-sid) n. the bank of a river.

rivet (riv-et) n. [O.F.] a pin of metal clinched at one or both ends by being hammered and spread;-v.t. to fasten with a rivet, or with rivets; to clinch—hence, to fasten firmly; to make firm or strong.

riveter (riv'et-er) n. one that rivets.

riveting (riv-et-ing) n. the act of joining with rivets; the whole set of rivets collec-

TIVOSE (rī-vos) a. [L.] marked with sinuous furrows.

rivulet (riv-ū-let) n. [L. dim. of rivulus, dim. of rivus, a brook) a small river; a streamlet. rikk-dollar (rikk-dol-ar) n. [D. rijks-dualder, fr. cichsthaler, i.e., dollar of the realm] a silver coin of Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, ranging in value in different places from 2a. 6d. to 4s. 6d. (the standard Prussian coin is worth about 3s.).

roach (roch) n. [O.F. roce, fr. D.] a gregarious carp family (it is of a silver-white colour, with a greenish back).

TOACh (roch) n. a curve or arch cut in the foot of square

sails to improve the fit.

roach (roch) n. an abbrev. of cockroach.

road (rod) n. [A.S. rad, road, raid, cf. ride and raid] an open way or public passage; a public track for travelling; a place or ground where vessels may track for travening; a place or ground where vessess may ride at anchor; act or state of travelling; inroad; incursion; highway; route; passage; course. Roadagent, a highwayman. Road-bed, the foundation on which a railroad or a highway rests. Road-book, a guide-book of towns, roads, distances, etc. Road-metal, the broken stone used in macadamizing roads. Roadroller, a heavy roller used to press together the material on macadamized roads. Road-side, the side of the road; footpath. By road, on the highway, as distinguished from by rail or waterway. On the road, passing; travelling, esp. on business. To take to the road, to become a highway robber.

roadman (röd-man) n. one that keeps roads in repair.

roadstead (röd-sted) n. [E. road and stand] a place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore.

at some distance from the shore.

roadster (rod-ster) n. a vessel riding at anchor in a road or bay; a horse fitted for riding or driving on the read; a strongly-built cycle for road use.

roadway (rod-wā) n. course of a public road; highway.

roam (rom) v.t. [O.F. romier, a pilgrim to Rome, fr. L.] to range or wander over; to rove; to range; to stroll; to ramble; -v.i. to walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction. roamer (ro'mer) n. one that roams; a wanderer; a rover.

roan (ron) a. [F. roman] having a bay, sorrel, or dark colour, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed (said of a horse); also, having a shade or touch of red;—n. the colour of a roan horse; a roan horse; a kind of leather for bookbinding, made from sheepskin, in imitation of morocco.

no initiation of morocco.

FOAN-tree (ron-tre) n.[fr. rowun] native tree of the genus Pyrus; the mountain ash; wild service tree (it produces clusters of berries of a bright red colour and acid taste). Also rowan-tree, roddan, etc.

FOAR (rôr) v.i. [A.S. rurian] to cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a lion or other beast; to cry aloud, as in distress; to bawl; to squall, as abilit to rulke a level confused sound; the rule and confused sound as wine the rule and confused sound as wine ways.

beast: to cry aloud, as in distress; to bawl; to squall, as a child; to make a loud, confused sound, as winds waves, passing vehicles, and the like; to engage in riotous conduct; to be disorderly; to laugh out loudly and continuously;—n. the sound of roaring; a loud cry of the lion or other beast; cry of a child or person in distress; any loud sound or noise, as of the wind, sea, cannon, etc.; outcry; clamour of mirth or festivity.

TOATET (ror-cr) n. one that, or that which, roars; a riotous fellow; a broken-winded horse.

TOATING (rof-ing) n. cry of a lion or other beast; tempest, etc.; outcry of distress; a disease of the billows, tempest, etc.; outcry of distress; a disease of the brouchial tubes in horses;—a. characterized by noise, etc.; brisk. The roaring game, curling.

The roaring game, curling.

TOAST (rost) v.t. [M.E. rosten, fr. O.F. rostir, fr. O.H. Ger. rost, a gridiron] to cook or prepare. as meat for the table, by exposure to heat before the fire; to dry and parch by exposure to heat—hence, to heat violently or to excess; [colloq.] to jeer; to banter;—v.s. to be cooked by exposure to heat before a fire; to be roasted;—n. that which is roasted; also, that part of an animal which is reckoned fitter for roasting than for boiling, stewing, etc.;—a. roasted. To rule the roast,

to take the lead or the mastery.

roaster (ros-ter) n. one that roasts meat; a contrivance for roasting; a pig or other

round or article for roasting.

roasting (ros-ting) n. the act of roasting, as meat;

roasting a severe teasing, bantering, or raillery;

[Metal.] the protracted appliance of heat lower than the fusing point, to dissipate the volatile parts of ores.

Roasting-lack, a utensil for turning the spit in roasting meat before a fire.

rob (rob) v.t. [M.E. robben, fr. O.F. robber, rober, to disrobe, plunder] to take away from by force; to strip by stealing; to plunder; to steal from; to take property from the person feloniously, forcibly, or by putting in fear; to defraud; to withhold what is due. Robbing Peter to pay Paul, robbing one person to pay another; sacrificing one interest to advance another. Tob ripe fruit mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve.

consistence of a conserve.

robber (rob-er) n. one that commits a robbery;
one that takes property feloniously and by
violence; depredator; despoiler; plunderer; pillager.

robbery (rob-er-i) n. the crime of robbing or
defrauding by violence, injustice, or oppression; depredation; spoliation; plunder; pillage.

robbins (rob-inz) n.pl. in navigation, small ropes
sails to the yards (corrupted from rope-bands). Also
written robands, robins.

robe (röb) n. [F. fr. O. H. Ger. raup, booty, spoil one of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make—hence,

one of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make—hence, a dress of state, rank, office, and the like;—v.t. to invest with a robe; to dress; to array.

robin (robin) n. [an abbrev. of Robert] a European singing bird having a reddish breast; the ruddock; robin-redbreast; an American singing bird having the breast of a somewhat dingy orange-red colour. Called also migratory thrush. Robin Goodfellow, a domestic fairy. Robin-redbreast, robin.

roborant (rob-u-rant) a. [L. roborans, fr. robur, n. a strengthening medicine; a tonic.

robust (rō-bust') a. [L. fr. robur, strength] evincing strength gride; lusty; sinewy; sturdy.

robustious (rō-bust') us, [l. fr. robur, strong; vigorous; as health; requiring strength and vigour, as employment; rough; rude; lusty; sinewy; sturdy.

robustious (rō-bust'yus) a. strong; vigorous; violent; hoisterous; unwieldy (generally used in contempt or ridicule).

robustly (rō-bust') adv. with great strength; in robustness (rō-bust') adv. with great strength; in robustness n. the quality of being robust; strength; soundness.

roc (rok) n. [F. fr. Per. rukh; the monstrous bird well-known in the mythology of the Arabians.

Roc's-egg, something marvellous, but untrue; a mare's-nest.

rocambole (rok-am-bol) n. [F.] a plant of the conion kind, resembling garlic.

Roccella (rok-sel-a) n. [It.] a genus of lichens; archil.

roccellic (rok-sel'ik) a. noting a crystalline acid derived from Roccella.

Rochelle-salt (rō-shel'sawit) n. [La Rochelle, in France] the tartrate of soda

and potash (used as an aperient).

rochet (rochet) n. [F.] a linen garment like a surplice, but with tight sleeves, worn by

bishops.

rock (rok) n. [O.F. roke, rocque, roche] a large mass of stony material; any natural deposit of stony material; any natural deposit of stony material, whether consolidated or not, thus including sand, earth, or clay, when in natural beds; that which resembles a rock in firmness; a solid or firm foundation—hence, defence; fortress; strength. Rock-alum, pure alum. Rock-basin, a basin or hollow in a rock. Rock-bound, hemmed in by rocks. Rock-cod, a cod found on a rocky bottom. Rock-gork, a cork-like variety of asbestos. Rock-crystal, limpid quartz; pure crystals of quartz. Rock-doe, a species of Alpine deer. Rock-drill, a machine-drill. Rock-oil, petroleum. Rock-pigeon, a pigeon that breeds among rocks (Columba livia). Rock-rose, a plant of the genus (istus. Rock-ruby, a ruby-red garnet. Rock-salt, chloride of sodium, or common salt, occurring in rock-like masses in mines. Rock-snake, a snake that frequents rocky places. Rock-wood, ligniform asbestos. Rock-work, stones fixed in mortar in imitation of natural masses of rock; a rockery.

rock; a rockery.

rock (rok) n. [Icel. rokkr, Sw. rock, a distaff] a distaff used in spinning.

rock (rok) v.t. [M.E. rokken, fr. A.S. roccian] to move backward and forward, as a body resting on a support beneath; to put to steep by rocking—hence, to still; to quiet;—v.t. to be moved backward and forward; to reel; to totter.

rockaway (rok-a-wā) n. a low, four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure-carriage, with full standing top.

rocker (rok-er) n. one that rocks the cradle; the curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks; any implement capable of a rocking motion.

rockery (rok-er-i) n. an artificial mound formed of earth, stones, etc., for the cultivation of

rocket (rok'et) n. [Old It. rocchetto] an artificial firework which, being tied to a stick and fired, is projected through the air

by a force arising from the combustion.

rocket (roket) n. [F. fr. L. eruca, a colewort] a popular name for some species of Brassica and other Crucifere.

rocketer (rok'et-er) n. a bird, as a pheasant, that rises straight up in the air when flushed.

rockfish (rok-fish) n. a name for several kinds of fish that are found

about rocks.

rockiness (rok'i-nes) n. the state of being rocky. rocking (roking) n. act of moving backwards and forwards; mass of metal or small stones forming the bed of a road. Rocking-chair, arm-chair set on rockers so as to swing backwards and forwards.

Rocking-horse, hobby-horse. Rocking-stone, a stone so nicely balanced that a small force causes it to rock.

rockless (rok-les) a. destitute of rocks.

rockless (rok-les) a. destitute of rocks.

rockling (rok-ling) n. a gadoid fish of the genus

rocky (rok-l) a. full of rocks; formed of rocks;

roccy (rok-l) a. full of rocks; formed of rocks;

rocco (ro-k-lo) n. [F.] an extrawagant and de
locky (rok-l) a. [F.] an extrawagant and de
locky (rok-lo) n. [F.] an extrawagant and de
locky (rok-lo) n. [Low L.] a musical instrument of the l3th century, resembling the violin.

roct (rok-lo) n. [Low L.] a musical instrument of the l3th century, resembling the violin.

rod (rod) n. [A.S.] the shoot or long twig of any any long, slender stick; a wand; an instrument of punishment or correction; discipline; chastisement; a kind of scoptre or badge of office—hence, power; authority; tyranny; oppression; a measure of length containing 16½ feet; a perch; a pole.

rodent (ro-dent) a. [L.] gnawing;—n. an animal that gnaws, as a rat.

Rodentia (ro-den-shi-a) n. an order of quadrupeds in each jaw, suitable for gnawing.

in each jaw, suitable for gnawing.

rodeo (rō-dā-ō) n. [5p.] a gathering of cattle to be branded or marked.

Rodiyas (rod'-1-yas) n.pl. a degraded tribe of the natives of Ceylon.
rodomel (rod'u-mel) n. [G. rhodon, rose, and mets, honey] the juice of roses mixed with honey.

rodomont (rod'u-mont) n. [. Ariosto's Orlando braggart;—a. boasting; bragging. [Rodomonte, in lo Furioso] a

rodomontade (rod-u-mon-tād') n. vain boast-rot to boast; to brag; to bluster. roe (rō) n. [A.S. rā] a species of deer; roebuck; the female of the hart.

female of the hart.

TOE (ro) n. [Icel. hrogn] the spawn or sperm of a fish.

Roe-stone, colite.

TOEbuck (rō-buk) n. a small species of deer having erect cylindrical branched horns, forked at the summit. Also roedeer.

TOGATION (rō-ga-shun) n. [L. rogare, pp. rogatus, to ask] in ancient Rome, the demand by the consuls or tribunes of a law to be passed by the people; litany; supplication. Rogation-days, the three days before the festival of Ascension, being days of special supplication. Rogation-flower, the milkwort. Rogation-sunday, Sunday before Ascension. Rogation-week, the week in which the rogation days occur.

rogatory (rogatu-ri) a. commissioned to gather information; requesting another court to gather facts, and report.

Roger de Coverley (roj'er de kuv'er-li)

roggenstein (rog-en-stīn) n. [Ger.] an oolite is argillaceous.

is argillaceous.

TOGUE (rög) n. [F.] a vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond; a deliberately dishonest person; a knave; a cheat; one that is mischievous or frolicsome; a sly fellow; a wag; also, a term of fondness or endearment. Rogue-elephant, an elephant of dangerous temper living apart from the herd. Rogue's-march, an air or tune played when a soldier is drummed out of a regiment. Rogue's-yarn, or twist, a yarn distinguishable from the rest of the yarns in a rope, and serving to identify it as having been made in a government dockyard. able from the rest of the yarns in a rope, and serving to identify it as having been made in a government dockyard.

roguery (rö-ger-i) n. knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; waggery; arch tricks.

rogueship (rög-ship) n. the character or person of a rogue.

roguish (rög-gish-li) a. dishonest; knavish; waggish; slightly mischievous.

roguishly (rög-gish-li) a.dv. like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly; archly.

roguishness (rög-gish-nes) n. quality or state of being roguish; knavery; mischievousness; archness.

chievousness; archness.

chievousness; archness.

roil v.t. [F.] to render turbid by stirring up the dregs; to excite to some degree of anger; to rile.

roister (rois-ter) v.t. [L. rusticus, rustic] to bluster; to swagger; to be at free quarters; to roam about and be noisy and turbulent. Also roist.

roisterer (rois-ter-er) v. a bold, blustering, turbulent fellow. Also roister.

rokelay (rok'e-lā) n. See roquelaure.

rôle (rōl) n. [F.] a part performed by an actor in a drama—hence, any conspicuous action or duty

or small wheels; to beat with rapid strokes, as a drum; -v.i. to move by turning on a surface; to revolve upon an axis; to keep falling over and over; to perform a periodical revolution; to turn; to move circularly; to move up and down, as waves or billows; also, to rock or move from side to side, as a ship; to run on wheels; to be formed into a cylinder or ball; to spread under a roller or rolling-pin; to wallow; to tumble; -n. act of rolling, or state of being rolled; that which rolls; a roller; a cylinder of wood used in the kitchen and laundry; a rolling, or state of being rolled; that which rolls; a roller; a cylinder of wood used in the kitchen and laundry; a cylinder of stone or iron used on fields, roads, etc.; a cylindrical twist of tobacco; cloth wound into a cylindrical form; bread made from dough rolled up; the uniform beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as scarcely to be distinguished by the ear; an official or public document; list; register; catalogue; [Archæol.] a volume; a book consisting of sheets of parchment, skin, etc., rolled up—hence, a chronicle; a history. Roll-call, the act or time of calling over a list of names, as among soldiers.

Master of the Rolls, the head of the Record Office.

rollable (rō-la-bl) a. capable of being rolled

roller (rō-la-bl) a. capable of being rolled.
roller (rō-la-bl) a. c

which heated metal is passed to form it into sheets or rails, etc. Rolling-pin, a cylindrical piece of wood to roll out paste or dough with. Rolling-plant, rolling-stock, the locomotives, carriages, waggons, etc., of a railway. Rolling-press, an engine by which cloth is calendered, waved, and tabled; also, an engine for taking impressions from copper-plates.

roly-poly (70-11-70-11) n. [fr. roll] a game in which a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins; also, a pudding of a roll or layers of paste or dough inclosing fruit or preserves.

fom (rom) n. a gipsy word for man; a gipsy.

Romaic (rō-mā/ik) n. [G. Rhōmaikos] the modern Greek language;—a. of, or relating to,

modern Greece or its language.

romaika (rō-mā-i-ka) n. a modern Greek dance in which the dancers throw handkerchiefs at each other.

romal (rō-mal) n. [L. ramus, branch] a species of silk fabric brought from the East; a braided thong of leather, or horse-hair, serving as a horseman's

knoing of leather, of horse-nair, serving as a horseman's whitp.

Roman (rō-man) a pertaining to Rome, or to the Roman Roman people; pertaining to, or professing, the R.C. religion; upright; erect (said of the letters ordinarily used, as distinguished from Italia characters); expressed in letters, not in figures, as 1, IV., i., iv., etc. (said of numerals, as distinguished from the Arabic numerals, 1, 4, etc.);—n. a native, citizen, or permanent resident of Rome; a Roman Catholic. Roman architecture, a style marked by the size and boldness of its round arches and vaults. Roman candle, a firework that throws up sparks and balls of fire at intervals. Roman Catholic, n. a member or adherent of the Church of Rome, of which the pope is the visible head;—a. pertaining to the Church of Rome; popish. Roman indiction, a cycle of fifteen years.

romance (rō-mans) n. [O.F. romanz, a romance, falled of knight-errantry in the Middle Ages; a ballad or chant of chivalrous adventures in love and war, composed or recited or sung by the troubadours—hence, any fictious properties as well.

or recited or sung by the troubadours—hence, any fictitious narrative or work of fiction treating of the olden times and of great personages and events; a historical novel; a vain dream; imaginary notion; foolish conceit; an invention or fiction; a lie;—v.i. to write or tell romances; to deal in extravagant stories. Romance language, language in which the early romances were composed; a mixture of corrupt Latin with the language of the Franks; Provençal; also, Latin modified by the native clements so as to form the modern Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages.

TOMANCET (ro-man-ser) n. one that writes romances or historical novels; one that invents fictitious stories; a forger of improbable or lying accounts. Also romancist. or recited or sung by the troubadours—hence, any fictitious

lying accounts. Also romancist.

Romanesque (ro-man-esk') a. representing subjects and scenes appropriate Romanesque (tomaness) a. Teplesenting to romance (Paint.); somewhat resembling the Roman architecture;—n. in historical painting, the portrayal of fabulous or fanciful subjects; a style of drawing and colouring natural objects or scenery in imaginary or fantastic forms, and not from the life; any of the forms of architecture derived from the Roman, as Byzantine, Lombard, Saxon, etc.; the common dialect of Languedoc, and some other districts in the south of France.

Romanic (rō-man-ik) a. pertaining to Rome or languages that, during the Middle Ages, sprang out of the old Roman; related to the Roman people by descent.

Romanism (rō-man-izm) n. the tenets of the Church of Rome.

romantic (rō-man'tik) a. pertaining to, involving, or resembling, romance—hence, fictious; fanciful; characterized by novelty, strangeness, or variety; extravagant; wild; chimerical. romantically (rō-man'ti-kal-i) adv. in a romantic manner.

romanticism (ro-man'ti-sizm) n. the state of being romantic or fantastic; a movement in art and literature towards freedom in subject and treatment (opposed to classicism).

romanticist (rō-man'ti-sist) n. one imbued with romanticism.

romanticness (ro-man-tik-nes) n. the state of being romantic; wildness;

extravagance; fancifulness.

Romany, Rommany (rom'-a-ni) n. [rom]a of the gipsies;—a. belonging to the gipsies. Romany rye, a gentleman that cultivates the society of gipsies. Romic (romik) n. Mr. Sweet's system of phonetic notation.

Romish (ro-mish) a. belonging or relating to Rome, or to the R.C. church.

romp (romp) a [ramp] a rude girl that indulges in boisterous play; rude play or frolie; -v.i. to play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about.

rompish (rompish) a given to rude play; inclined to romp.

rompishly (rom'pish-li) adv. in a rompish manner.

rompishness (rom'pish-nes) n. the quality of being rompish; rudeness.
rompu (rom'pū) a. [F.] broken or interrupted; racted [Her.].

rondache (ron-dash') n. [O.F.] a buckler.

ronde (rond) n. [F.] an angular form of script or writing type.
rondeau (ron-46) n. [F. fr. O. F. rondel, cl. roundel) of thirteen iambic lines of eight or ten syllables, with two rimes, the opening words recurring additionally, as a burden, after the

eighth and thirteenth lines; a rondo.

rondel (ron-del) n. [O.F.] a small, round tower erected at the foot of a bastion; a poem of thirteen or fourteen iambic lines of sight or ten syllables,

thirteen or fourteen iambic lines of eight or ten syllables, with two rimes, the first line recurring as a closing refrain, and the first two as the seventh and eighth.

rondelet (ron-de-let) n. [O.F.] a poem of seven the whole, or part, of the first.

rondelle (ron-del') n. [O.F.] anything round; a crust formed on molten metal.

rondo (ron-do) n. the musical setting of a rondeau; a musical composition, vocal or instrumental, usually in three parts, in which the first strain is repeated at the end of each of the other strains: a kind of iig: at the end of each of the other strains; a kind of jig; a game of hazard played with small balls.

rondoletto, rondino (ron-do-let-ō. ron-do-let-ō. ron-de-nō) n. a brief

rongeur (rong zher) n. [F.] a forceps for gouging bones [Surg.] ronion, ronyon (run'yun) n. [F.] a mangy arimal; a scurvy person.

ront (ront) n. See runt.

rontgen-rays (rent/gen-raz) n. See X-rays. rood (rood) n. [A.S. rol, rod, cross] a representation of the cross with Christ hanging on it; the fourth part of an acre; a measure of length containing 40 perches or poles. Rood-loft, a gallery over the entrance to the choir where the rood was fixed. Roodscreen, a screen between the nave and the choir.

roody (róo'di) a. rank; coarse; luxuriant

rootly (100-di) a. rain; coarse; inxuriant.

roof (roof) n. [A.S. hrāf] the cover or upper part of any building, house, barn, etc. (classified according to the material of which it is formed, as wood, slate, tile, brick, stone, etc.; also classified according to its external form, as shed-roof, gable-roof); that which resembles the interior of a roof; a vault; an arch; an overhanging canopy, as the sky; the upper part of the mouth; the palate;—v.t. to cover with a roof; to inclose in a house; to shelter. Roof-plate, a wall-plate bearing

the lower ends of the rafters. Roof-tree, the beam in the angle of a roof; the roof itself—hence, house; household; home.

roofer (roo'-fer) n. one that makes and puts on

roofing (roofing) n. act of covering with a roof; materials of or for a roof—hence, the roof itself.

roofless (roof-les) a. having no roof; having no roofless house or home; unsheltered.

rooflet (roof-let) n. a small roof, covering, or shelter.

rook (rook) n. [F. fr. Per. rokh] in chess, one of the hour pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; a castle.

rook (rook) n. [A.S. hrāa] a gregarious bird resembling the crow, but differing

from it in feeding chiefly on insects and grain, instead of carrion and the like; a cheat; a trickish or dishonest gambler; -v.t. to cheat; to defraud by cheating; -v.t. to cheat; to defraud.

TOOKET (rook-er) n. a sharper.

rookery (rook'er-i) n. a place where rooks congregate and build their nests, as a wood;

Rook. also, rocks and islets frequented by sea-birds for laying their eggs; a brothel; an over-crowded, dilapidated cluster of buildings.

rooky (rook-i) a. inhabited by rooks; dark; gloomy.

room (rôôm) n. [A.S. $r\bar{u}m$] space that has been, or may be, set apart or appropriated to any purpose; an apartment in a house; possibility of admission; freedom to act; place unobstructed; place or stead left by another; -pl. suite of apartments; lodgings; -adv. off from the wind (Naut.). To make room, to open a way or passage.

room (room) n. [Assam.] a deep-blue dye.

roomily (roo'-mi-li) adv. spaciously; with plenty of room.

roominess (roomines) n. state of being roomy; spaciousness; space.
roomy (roomines) n. state of being roomy; spacious; wide.

roop (roop) r.i. [A.S. $hr\bar{o}pan$] to cry; to roar;—n. a cry; a call; hoarseness.

roopy (róó-pi) α. hoarse.

roost (roost) n. [A.S. hröst] the pole on which birds rest at night; a perch; a collection of fowls roosting together; -v.i. to sit, rest, or sleep, as birds on a pole or tree; to perch.

rooster (rooster) n. the male of the domestic fowl, considered as the head or chief of

the roost; a cock.

root (root) n. (Dan. rod., Sw. rot., Icel. rot) that part of a plant which is under ground, and which supports and sends nourishment upwards to the which supports and sends nourishment upwards to the stem, branches, etc.; a plant of which the root is edible, as bectroot, etc.; that part of anything which grows or spreads like a root, as of a tooth, cancer, etc.; the bottom or lower part of anything; the original or first cause of anything; an ancestor or progenitor; the fundamental or elementary part of a word; [Math.] the quantity that satisfies an equation, or renders it an identity; that factor of a quantity which, when multiplied into itself, will produce that quantity; [Mus.] the fundamental note of any chord;—n.t. to plant and fix deeply in the carth—hence, to impress deeply and indelibly in the mind; to establish frully; to ground and settle;—v.t. to enter the earth, as roots; to be firmly fixed or established; to sink deep. Root-crop, a crop of esculent roots, esp. those of such plants as produce single roots, as bectroot, carrot, etc. Root-eater, a root-eating animal. Root-leaf, a leaf apparently growing directly from the root, but really springing from the base of the stem. Root-stock, a prostrate stem, as of ginger or orris roots, yielding yearly young branches or plants. Root and branch, completely. Root of bitterness, error or evil, considered with reference to its consequences or fruit. The root of the matter, that which is essential. To take, or strike, root, to become which is essential. To take, or strike, root, to become

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root (root) v.t. [A.S. wrōtan] to turn up with the snout, as swine—hence, to tear up by the root; to eradicate; to extirpate;—v.i. to turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.

rooted (roo'ted) a. fixed; permanent; deep.

rootedly (roo'ted-li) adv. deeply; in or from the heart.
rootedness (roo'ted-nes) n. the state or condition of being rooted.

rooter (roo'ter) n. one that roots up.

rootery (roo'ter-i) n. a mound formed with the roots of trees, in which plants are set.

rootless (róot-les) a. having no roots.

rootlet (root-let) n. a radicle; a little root

rooty (ròo'ti) a. full of roots.

rope (rop) v. [A.S. $r\bar{u}p$] a large, stout line or cord, of several strands twisted together, and not less usually than an inch in circumference; a row or string consisting of a number of things united;—v.t. to fasten or catch with a rope;—v.t to be formed into rope; to draw out or extend into a filament or thread. Ropedraw out or extend into a filament of thread. Rope-dancer, one that walks or dances on a rope extended through the air. Rope-ladder, a ladder made of ropes. Rope-maker, one whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage. Rope's-end, the end of a rope (often used in punishment). Rope-walk, a long covered walk or building where ropes are manufactured. Rope-yarn, threads or small lines of yarn twisted into strands for threads or small lines of yarn twisted into strands for making ropes or serving rigging, etc. Rope of sand, tie or union easily broken. On the high rope, elated; haughty. To give one rope, to let one go on without hinderance, usually to one's own injury or ruin. Wirerope, a collection of wires twisted into the form of a rope. ropery (rō'-per-i) n. a place where ropes are made; ropeness (rō'-pi-nes) n. quality of being ropy; ropiness (rō'-pi-nes) n. quality of being ropy; ropy (rō'-pi) a. [fr. rope] stringy; adhesive; viscous; roquefort (rō'-ke'-for) n. [Roquefort, in France] a cheese of ewes' milk.

roquelaure (rö-ka-lör) n. [F.] a kind of short cloak.
roquet (rō-kā) v.t. [c./. croquet] in croquet, to strike one ball with another;—n. the stroke so

roral (rō'rai) a. [L. ros, roris, dew] dewy; abounding with dew. Also rorid.

FOTIC (rō'rik) a. pertaining to, or resembling, dew.

roriferous (rō-rife-rus) a. generating or producing dew.
rorqual (ror-kwal) n. [Scand.] a cetaceous mammal, but having a more slender body.
rosaceous (rō-zi-shus) a. [L. rosaceus, fr. rosa, rose] rose-like; having a corolla composed ot several roundish petals arranged in a circle; belonging to the rose family.
rosaniline (rō-zan-i-lin) n. a red colouring matter derived from aniline.

rosarian (rō-zā-ri-an) n. a lover of roses.

rosarium (rō-zā-ri-um) n. a rose-garden.

rosarium (rō-za-ri)n. [L. rosa, a rose] a bed of roses, rosary (rō-za-ri)n. [L. rosa, a rose] a bed of roses, or prayers, and a string of heads by which they are counted. roscid (ros-id) a. [L.] formed of dew; abounding in dew; dewy.

rose (rōz) n. [L. rosa, fr. G. rhodon] a well-known plant and flower of many species and varieties; a rosette; a knot of ribbons; a delicate pink; a perforated nozzle: erysipelas. Rose-bud, a bud of a rose-tree. Rose-bug, a species of beetle which feeds on the blossoms of the rose (also rose-chafer). Rose-bush, a shrub that bears roses. Rose-cheeked, having ruddy cheeks. Rose-colour, the colour of the rose; a deep pink; fancied beauty. Rose-coloured, having the colour of a rose; uncommonly beautiful—hence, exaggerated; extravagantly praised (also rose-hued)

rosed). Rose-drop, a lozenge flavoured with rose-essence. Rose-engine, an appendage to the turning-lathe, by which a surface of wood, metal, etc., is engraved with a variety of curved lines. Rose-haed, rose-coloured. Rose-lake, a rich tint prepared from lac and madder precipitated on an earthy basis (called also rose-madder). Rose-leaf, leaf of a rose;—pl. rose-leaves, dried leaves of the rose kept in ornamental vases as a perfume. Rose-noble, an ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III., and current at 6s. 8d. Rose-water, n. water tinctured with roses by distillation;—a. having the odour of rose-water—hence, affectedly nice or delicate; sentimental. Rose-window, a circular window with a series of mullions diverging from the centre, forming divisions which bear a general resemblance to the leaves of a rose (also called Catharine-wheel and Marigold-window). Rose-wood, the wood of several different kinds of trees growing in warm climates (it is much used in cabinet-work). Under the rose [I. sub rosa], in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure. TOSE (roz) past tense of the verb to rise.

TOSE (roz) past tense of the verb to risc.

roseal (ro'ze-al) n. like a rose in colour or smell.

roseate (roze-āt) a. [L. roseus, prepared from roses, fr. rosa, a rose] full of roses; rosy;

of a rose colour; blooming.

roselite (roze-lit) n. [Gustav Rose, mineralogist, and G. lithos, stone a hydrous arseniate of cobalt and calcium.

rosemary (rōz-ma-ri) n. [L. ros, dew, and martinus, marine] a plant growing in south-eastern Europe, also in Asia Minor and China (it has a fragrant smell, and a warm, bitterish taste).

roseola (rō-zē-u-la) n. [L. rosu, a rose] a rash occurring in certain febrile diseases.

TOSETV (rō'zer-i) n. a nursery for rose bushes.

roset (rō'zet) n. [F.] a red pigment used by painters.

Rosetta-stone (rō-zet-a-stōn) n. a stone found at Rosetta, which furnished a key to Egyptian hicroglyphics.

rosetta-wood (ro-zet-a-wood) n. a finely-marked East Indian wood, of a

bright orange-red colour, used in cabinet-making.

rosette (rō-zet') n. [F. dim. of rose a rose] an imitation of a rose made of ribbon or other material, used as an ornament of dress; [Arch.] an ornament in the form of a rose. Red Rosette, the rosette of the Legion of Honour.

Rosicrucian (roz. i-króó-shi-an) n. [L. ros, dew, and crux, cross] one of a sect of hermetical philosophers about the close of the 17th century (they made pretensions to a knowledge of the secrets of nature).

Rosicrucianism (rōz-i-krōoʻshi-an-izm) n. the principles or practices of Rosicrucians.

rosily (rō'zi-li) adv. in a rosy manner.

rosin (rozin) n. [F. resine] resin in a solid state; colophony; the resin left after distilling off the volatile oil from the different species of turpentine;—

rosiness (rō'zi-nes) n. the quality of being rosy, or resembling the rose in colour; red bloom, as of an apple or the cheek.

rosing (rō'zing) n. the process of dyeing raw silk pink.

rosiny (roz-i-ni) a. like rosin, or partaking of its qualities.

rosland (ros'land) n. [ross, a swamp] moorland.

rosmarine (ros-ma-rēn) n. [cf. rosemary] seadew; rosemary:—[Scand.] the wairus.
Rosminian (ros-mini-an) n. a member of the R.C. Institute of Charity founded by Antonio Rosmini-Serbati.

Rosminianism (ros-min'i-a-nizm) n. the mini-Serbati, who taught that all knowledge is based on direct perception of the Infinite Being.

rosolio (rō-zō'li-ō) n. [L. ros sois, dew of the sun]

red wine of Malta; a sweet cordial.

rossignol (ros-i-nyol) n. [F.] the nightingale. rostellate (ros'te-lat) a. having a rostellum.

rostelliform (ros-tel'-i-form) a. having the form of a rostellum.

rostellum (ros-tel'-um) n. [L.] any small beakstigma in many orchids [Bot.].

roster (ros-tel') n. [a corruption of register a list of officers, etc., with their duties and hours of active service.

active service.

rostral (rostral) a. [L. rostrum, a beak] resembling, or pertaining to, a rostrum; pertaining to the beak. Rostral column, a column in honour of a naval triumph (so called because it was decorated with

rostrate (ros-trit) a. [L.] having a process resemble to the heak of a bird; heaked [Bot. and Conch.]; furnished or adorned with beaks, as a ship. Also rostrated.

rostriform (ros-tri-form) a. having the form of a rostrum or beak.

rostrinorm rostrum or beak.

rostrum (rostrum) n.; pl. rostra (rostra) [L.]

rostrum the beak or bill of a bird; the beak of a
ship; in ancient Rome, an elevated place in the forum
for public speakers—hence, any elevated platform from
which a speaker addresses an audience; pulpit; tribune.

rosulate (roz-ū-lāt, rozū-lāt) a. having the leaves
arranged in rose-like clusters [Bot.].

rosy (rū-zi) a. resembling a rose in colour, form, or
qualities; blooming; red; blushing; charning.

rot (rot) v.t. [A.S. rotian] to make putrid; to bring to
corruption; —v.i. to be decomposed into simple
parts; to go to decay:—n. the process of rotting; decay;
putrefaction; a fatal distemper incident to sheep; a form
of decay which attacks timber (usually called dry-rot);
a disease very injurious to the potato; nonsense.

rotary which attacks timber (usually caned ury-rot); a disease very injurious to the potato; nonsense.

rota (rō-ta) n. [L.] a wheel; a course; a roster; an ecclesiastical tribunal in the R.C. church.

rotary (rō-tar-i) a. [L. rota, wheel] turning, as a wheel on its axis; pertaining to, or resembling, the motion of a wheel on its axis; rotatory.

rotatable (rō-tā-ta-bl) a. capable of being rotated.

rotatably (rō-tā/ta-bli) adv. in a rotatable manner. rotate (rō-tāt') v.t. [L.] to cause to revolve;—v.i. to revolve or move round a centre; to go in rotation;—(rō-tāt) a. wheel-shaped, as a calyx [Bot.]. rotation (rō-tāt-shun) n. [L.] act of rotating or turning, as a wheel or solid body on its

axis; any return or succession in a series; vicissitude; course or time of succession by which officials or others relieve each other in turn. Rotation of crops, a relieve each other in turn. Rotation of crops, recurring series of different crops on the same ground.

rotative (ro-ta-tiv) a. turning, as a wheel; rotary.

rotatively (ro-ta-tiv-li) adv. in a rotative manner.

rotator (rō-ta-tur) n. [L.] one that, or that which, rotates; a muscle causing rotation.
rotatory (rō-ta-tu-ri) a. turning on an axis, as a wheel; going in a circle; following in succession.

rote (röt) n. [W. crwth, a violin] an instrument similar to the hurdy-gurdy.

rote (röt) n. [O.F. rote, track, fr. L. rumpere, to break] a frequent repetition of sounds, words, or forms of speech, so as to fix them in the memory.

rote (röt) n. [A.S. hrātan, to roar] the roar of the surf.

rother (roth-cr) n. [A.S. hrigher] a bovine animal; rothoffite (rot-of-it) n. [Herr Rothoff] a brown or black variety of garnet.

TOTITET (rō-ti-fer) n. one of the Rotifera.

Rotifera (rō-tif-e-ra) n.pl. [L.] a class of animal-cules (so named from their seemingly

rotonde (rō-tond') n. [F.] a large ruff at one time fashionable.

rotor (rō-tur) n. [rotator] a vector having definite position in space, as that representing rotation about a given axis.

rotten (rot-n) a. having rotted; putrid; decayed; not sound, hard, or firm; not to be trusted; treacherous; faithless; offensive to the smell; fetid; stinking. Rotten-stone, a soft stone used for polishing and for cleaning metallic substances.

rottenly (rot-n-li) adv. in a rotten manner.

rottenness (rot'n-nes) n. the state of being rotten. rotula (rot-u-la) n. [L. rota, wheel] the patella or knec-pan.

rotular (rot-u-lar) a. pertaining to the knee-pan.

rotuliform (rot'ū-li-form) a. shaped like a rotund (rō-tund') a. [I.. rota, a wheel] round; circular; spherical.

rotunda, rotundo (rō-tun-da, -dō) n. [It, fr. lbuilding that is round both on the outside and the inside, as the Pantheon at Rome.

rotundifolious (rō-tun-di-fō'-li-us) a. having round leaves.
rotundity (rō-tun'di-ti) n. state of being rotund; roundness; sphericity; circularity.

roturier (ro-tū-ri-ā') n. [F.] a plebeian.

rouble (róóbl) n. [Russ.] a silver coin of Russia, equal to about 3s.

rouche, ruche (roosh) n. [F.] a goffered quilling of lace, ribbon, etc.

ΓΟUCOU (rόό-kόό) n. [Braz.] a dye; arnotto.

roue (rôó-ā) n. [F.] a debauchee; a rake.

rouelle (rôô-el') n. [F.] a wheel-like amulet of the ancient Gauls, a representation of the sun. Rouelle-guard, a round, flat dagger-guard.

rouge (rôôzh) n. [F.] a cosmetic used for giving a red colour to the cheeks or lips;—v.t. to paint or tinge with rouge;—v.i. to paint the face or cheeks with rouge; checks with rouge.

rouge-et-noir (roozh-ā-nwar) n. [F., red and black] a game at cards, in which persons play against the owner of the table, or banker (so called because the table is marked by two red and two black diamond-shaped figures).

rouget (róó-zhā') n. [F.] a disease of swine.

black diamond-shaped figures).

rouget (róó-zhā') n. [F.] a disease of swine.

rough (ruf) a. [A.S. rāh, rough, hairy] rugged;
stony, as land or road; not wrought or
finished; coarse, as materials; unpolished; uncut, as a
diamond; harsh to the taste, as wine; harsh to the
ear; discordant; grating; jarring; violently agitated;
boisterous, as the sea; stormy; tempestuous, as wind,
weather, etc.; coarse; disordered in appearance; hairy;
shaggy; coarse in manners; rude; uncivil; harsh in
temper; severe; austere; harsh in treatment; violent;
brutal; hard-featured; not delicate, as visage; dreadful;
terrible; not precise; having the aspirated sound of
h;—n. a rude, coarse fellow; state of being coarse,
unfinished, and the like; a calk;—v.t. to render rough;
to roughen; to provide with calks;—v.t. to act roughly.
Rough-and-ready, rough or crude in character, but
ready in action or use. Rough-cast, v.t. to form or mould
rudely; to plaster with a mixture of lime and gravel;—n.
a rude model; a mixture of lime with gravel, used for
covering buildings. Rough-diamond, an uncut diamond;
a person possessing real ability and worth, but uncultivated or impolite. Rough-draft, first drawing or
delineation; unfinished sketch; preliminary outline of
proceedings; first copy of a writing, speech, deed, etc.
Rough-draw, to draw or delineate coarsely. Rough-new,
to hew coarsely without smoothing, as timber; to give
the first form or shape to a thing. Rough-rider, one
that break horses, or rides unbroken horses. Roughshod, shod with shoes armed with points. Rough-work,
to work coarsely, or without regard to nicety and finish.
To ride rough-shod, to carry things with a high hand.
To roughit, to put up with hardship and discomfort.

roughing (ruf'n) v.t. to make rough;—v.i. to grow
or hecome rough.

roughly (ruf'li) adv. in a rough manner; unevenly;
harshly; rudely.

roughness (ruf-nes) n. the quality or state of being rough; unevenness; harshness; rudeness; asperity; severity.
roulade (roo-lad') n. [F] an embellishment; a flourish [Mus.]

rouleau (róó-lő) n. [F. dim. of O.F. role, a roll] a little roll; a roll of coins in paper; a large piping or trimming; [Mil.] a bundle of fascines.

roulette (róó-let') n. [F. dim. of O.F. roule, wheel] a game of chance, in which a small ball is made to roll round on a disc in the centre of a table divided off into red or black spaces; a small toothed wheel used by engravers to roll over the surface of a plate to produce dots; a hair-curling roller; [Geom.] a kind of curve.

rounce (rouns) u. [Etym. doubtful] the handle of a printing-press; a game with cards or dominoes.

round (round) a. [O.F. round, fr. L. rotundus, fr. rota, a wheel] having every portion of the surface or circumference equally distant from the centre; surface or circumference equany distant from the centre; cylindrical; globular; spherical; circular; whole; total; not fractional or divisional, as a sum; large; more than sufficient, as price; smooth; flowing, as style or diction; plain; fair; candid, as dealing; quick; brisk, as pace or trot; bold; positive; decided, as an assertion; plump; well-developed, as limb or other part of the body;—n. a trot; bold; positive; decided, as an assertion; plump; well-developed, as limb or other part of the body;—n. a circular body or circle in motion; a globe; a sphere; orb; revolution; a series of events ending where it began; a cycle; a course of action or conduct performed by a number of persons in turn; a carousal; bumpers; toasts; walk by a guard or officer to visit the posts, sentries, etc.; the heat of a policeman, watchman, etc.; a circular dance; rotation, as in office; succession; the step of a ladder; a short, vocal piece, in which three or four voices follow each other in a species of fugue in unison; a general discharge of firearms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once;—adv. on all sides; around; circularly; by or in a circuit; back to the starting point;—prep. on every side of; around; about;—v.t. to make circular, spherical, or cylindrical; to surround; to encircle; to encompass; to make protuberant: to raise into relief; to remove the edge or angles of anything; to smooth; to polish—hence, to complete; to make full, smooth, and flowing, as periods in rhetorical speech or writing;—v.i. to grow or become round or full in form; to go round, as a guard. Round-arched, having semicircular arches. Round-backed, having a round or curved back. Round-hand, a style of penmanshin in which the letters are made full and round. having semicircular arches. Round-backed, naving a round or curved back. Round-hand, a style of penmanship in which the letters are made full and round; half-text lines, or a copy intermediate between large and small text; a kind of bowling at cricket. Round-robin, a petition having the signatures arranged in a circular form. Round-shouldered, round-backed, Round-shouldered, round-shoulder

a petition having the signatures arranged in a circular form. Round-shouldered, round-backed. Round-table, a huge, circular, marble table, round which king Arthur and his knights sat in social fellowship. Round-tower, a cylindrical tower with a conical top, of great antiquity, very frequent in Ircland (they range in height from 40 to 130 feet, with a diameter of from 20 to 30 feet, and are strong, massive structures). All-round, in every direction; in all respects. In in every direction ; in all respects. In

round numbers, approximately.

round (round) v.t. and i. [A.S. rūnian, to whisper] to whisper.

To round on, to inform whisper. To ro against; to scold.

roundabout (roun'da-bout) Round-tower. round; loose; ample; extensive; encircling; encompassing;—n. a kind of jacket; a merry-go-round; a round dance; a cyclone.

round dance; a cyclone.

roundel (roun-del) n. [O.F. rondel] a round form figure; a small circular shield in the 14th or 15th centuries; an ordinary in the form of a small circle; a roundelay; a kind of dance; a rondel.

roundelay (roun-de-la) n. [O.F. rondelet, fr. rond, round] a sort of ancient poem in which certain parts are repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense; also, an air or tune in three parts, in which the first strain is repeated in the others; a kind of round or country dance.

rounder (roun-der) n. one that, or that which, makes round; -pl. a game played with a bat and a small, soft ball.

Roundhead (round'hed) n. a Puritan (so called in the time of Charles I., from the practice that prevailed among them of cropping the hair close round); a republican in the time of the Commonwealth.

roundhouse (round'hous) n. a constable's prison; station - house; guard-room; in the merchant navy, a cabin or apartment in the after-part of the quarter-deck; a privy near the head of the vessel.

roundish (roun'dish) a. somewhat round; nearly round.

roundlet (round-let) n, a little circle.

roundly (round'hi) adv. in a round form or manner; openly; boldly; plainly; briskly; with speed; vigorously; earnestly.

roundness (round'nes) n. quality or state of being round; circularity; rotundity; fulness; plumpness; smoothness of flow; plainness; boldness; positiveness.

roundridge (round'rij) v.t. to form round ridges by ploughing.
roup (roup) v.t. [A.S. hripan, to cry] to cry or hout—hence, to expose for sale by auction;—n. an outcry; a sale of goods by auction [Scot.].

roup (róóp) n. [fr. roup, to cry] a disease of poultry.

rouse (rouz) v.t. [Scand.] to wake from sleep or repose; to excite to lively thought or action; to awaken, as the attention or some passion, emotion, or faculty; to put into motion; to agitate; to startle or surprise;—v.i. to awake from sleep or repose; to be

excited to thought or action.

rouse (rouz) n. [Dan. ruus] a carousal; a festival;
a drinking frolic.

FOUSET (rou-zer) n. one that, or that which, rouses. rousing (rou'zing) ppr. having power to rouse; surprisingly great; startling.

rousingly (rou-zing-li) adv. in a rousing manner. roussette (rôô-set') n. [F.] a fruit-eating bat of the East Indies.

roust (roust) v.t. [rouse, to stir] to rouse; to disturb; to vex; -v.i. to stir about.

roustabout (rous'ta-bout) n. a wharf-labourer or deck-hand.

rout (rout) n. [O.F. fr. L. rumpere, pp. ruptus, to break] a fashionable assembly or large evening party; a tumultuous crowd; a rabble; an uproar; a noise; defeat of an army or band of troops, or the disorder and confusion of troops defeated and put to flight;—v.t. to defeat and throw into confusion; to overthrow an enemy's ranks and scatter them in flight.

TOUL (rout) v.i. [A.S. hrūtan] to snore.

rout (rout) v.t. [cf. root] to turn up with the snout; to cut by scooping or gouging; -v.i. to poke

route (root) n. [F.] the course or way which is travelled or to be passed; a course; a march.
router (router) v.t. to cut by scooping;—n. a cutting grooves in inlaid work.

routier (róó-tyù') n. [F.] a military robber.

routine (róó-tén') n. [F.] a round of business, amusements, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued; any regular course of action adhered to by force of habit; a regular course or system of performing official duties, without regard to altered circumstances or conditions stances or conditions.

FOUTINIST (roo-te-nist) n, one that goes by routine.

roux (rôo) n. [F.] melted butter, flour, and browning, used as a thickening (Cookery).

rove (rôv) n. a roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted; a slub.

rove (rôv) v.t. [reeve] to draw through an eye or aperture; to draw out into thread; to card.

rove (rôv) v.t. [fr. rover] to wander over; -v.t. to wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move, or pass, without certain direction, in any manner.

rover (rôver) n. [D.] a wanderer; a fickle or inconstant person; a robber or pirate; a freebooter;

a kind of arrow; in croquet, a ball that has passed through all the hoops.

through all the hoops.

Toving (rō'ving) n. rambling; wandering; act of passing a cord or thread through an eye.

Tovingly (rō'ving-i) adv. in an unsettled or wandering manner.

Tow (rō) n. [A.S. rāw] a series of persons or things in a continued line; a line; a rank; a row.

Tow (rō) v.t. (A.S. rāwan] to impel, as a boat or vessel, along the surface of water by oars; to transport by rowing; —v.t. to labour with the oar; to be moved by oars;—n. an excursion taken in a boat with oars. Row-ports, holes for oars near the water-line of small vessels.

row (rou) n. [Dan. ruus] a riotous, noisy disturbance.

rowan (rou-an) n. [Sw. rönn] the mountain-ash, or its fruit.

rowdy (rou'di) n. one that engages in rows or riots; a riotous, turbulent fellow.

rowdysm (rou'di-izm) n. the conduct of a rowdy rowdy.

rowel (rou'cl) n. [O.F. rouelle, a little wheel, formed with sharp points; a roll of hair or silk, answering to a seton in surgery; a little flat ring or wheel, of plate or iron, on horses' bits; -v.t. to insert a rowel in: to apply the spur to.

rowel in; to apply the spur to.

rowel in; to apply the spur to.

rowen (rou-en) n. [rough] the aftermath, or second crop of hay off the same field in one year; a stubble-field left unploughed till late autumn.

rower (rō'-er) n. one that rows or manages an oar.

rowlock (rul'uk, rō'lok) n. [A.S. ārtoe] the part and plated, on which the oars rest in rowing; -pl. also rollock, rullock.

Roxburghe (roks'-bur-o) n. [Third Duke of Roxburghe] a style of book-bind-ing-cloth or paper sides, leather back, gilt top, front and

royal (roi-al) a. [F. fr. O.F. roial, fr. I. regalis, cf. regal] kingly; regal; pertaining to the crown; becoming a king or queen; magnificent; noble; illustrious; august; majestic; magnanimous; n. a large kind of paper, usually 20 by 25 inches; a small sail above the topgallant-sail; the third shoot of a stag's head; a small mortar; an imperial. Royal-mast, the fourth mast from the deck.

royalism (roi'al-ism) n. principles or conduct of royalism royalists: attachment to the cause of royalty, or to the system of monarchical government.

royalist (roi'al-ist) n. an adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government.

TOYALLY (roi'al-i) adv. in a royal or kingly manner. royalty (roi-alti) n. [F.] state of being royal; kingship; kingly office; the person of a king or sovereign; rights of a king; royal prerogative; royal domain; a tax or duty paid to the crown or government, as on the produce of a mine—hence, a duty paid by one that uses the patent of another, at a certain rate for each article manufactured; or a percentage paid to the owner of an article or privilege by one that hires the use of it;—pl. the bounds of a royal burgh [Scot.].

rovsterer See roisterer.

rub (rub)ut. [M. E. rubben] to move over with pressure or friction—hence, to wipe; to clean; to scour; to spread a substance thinly over the surface of; to smear; —v.i. to move along the surface with pressure; to chafe; to move or pass with difficulty:—n. act of rubbing; friction; a difficulty or obstruction hard to overcome; a pinch; inequality of the ground which hinders the motion of a bowl; something grating to the fealing: saveram; joke Rubs-dub the rollogs down numers the motion of a bowl; something grating to the feeling; sarcasm; joke. Rub-sa-dub, the roll of a drum. Rub-stone, stone for scouring, polishing, or sharpening; whetstone. To rub down, to comb or curry, as a horse. To rub off, to clean; to remove by friction, as rust, etc. To rub out, to obliterate; to erase. To rub over, to gloss; to polish. To rub the wrong way, to irritate. To rub up, to burnish; to furbish. To rub upon, to touch hard; to tease or irritate by sarcastic remarks, etc.

rubasse (róo-bas') n. [F.] a beautiful variety of rock crystal which comes from Brazil.
rubato (róo-bá-tō) α. [It.] lengthening some notes corresponding degree [Mus.].
rubber (rub-er) n. one that, or that which, rubs; the cushinon of an electric machine; a coarse file; a whetstone: rub-stone: a contact in some

coarse file; a whetstone; rub-stone; a contest in some games of chance, as whist, etc. (consisting of three games usually); also, the winning game; — a. made of caoutcheuc.

rubbing (rub-ing) n. the act of scouring by rubbing friction; polishing.

rubbish fr. old pl. of rubbie) waste or rejected matter; anything worthless; fragments; ruins; debris; confusion; mixed mass—hence, incongruity; absurdity.

rubbishy (rub-ish-i) a. consisting of rubbish; worthless; trashy.

rubble (rub-i) n. [O.F. robel, fr. O. H. Ger.]

water-worn or rough stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry, or to fill up between walls. Rubble-stone, rubble; a kind of conglomerate rock, composed of fragments of different kinds of rock cemented together by some substance. Rubble-work. cemented together by some substance. Rubble-work, mason-work built of rubble-stone.

rubbly (rub'li) a. consisting of rubble.

rubedinous (roo-bed'i-nus) a. [L. rubere, be red] of a red tint.
rubefacient (roo-be-fa'shi-ent) a. making red;
n. an application that causes

redness where it is applied.

rubefaction (róó-be-fak'shun) n. redness produced by a rubefacient.
rubellite (róó-bel-īt) n. [L. rubellus, reddish] a red or pink variety of tourmaline.

rubeola (róo-bē-u-la) n. measles.

rubescence (róó-bes-ens) n. a reddening; a rubescent (róó-bes-ent) a. [L. ppr. of rubescere, to grow red] growing or becoming red; tending to a red colour.

rubian (roo-bi-au) n. the colouring principle of madder root.

rubican (rôo'bi-kan) a. [F.] noting the colour of a bay, sorrel, or black horse, with gray or

white on the flanks.

rubicelle (roo'bi-sel) n. an orange-coloured variety
of spinel.

rubicund (roo'-bi-kund) a. [L. rubicundus, fr.
rubere, to be red, fr. ruber, red] in-

rubicundity (róó-bi-kun'di-ti) n. state of being red; redness; floridness.
rubidium (róó-bid'i-um) n. [L. rubidus, red] a soft, silvery-white metallic element.
rubific (róó-bif-ik) a. [L. rubere, red, and facere, to make] making red;
rubification (róó-bi-fi-kā'shun) n. act of make red

make red.

rubiform (roo'bi-form) a. [L. ruber, red, and forma, form] having the form or nature of red.

rubity (róó-bi-fi) v.t. to make red; to redden.

rubiginous (róó-bij'-i-nus) a. affected by rubigo; having a rusty or brownish-red colour; mildewed.

rubigo (ród-bi-gō) n. [L. rubigo, rust of metals, mildew on grain] a kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus or mushroom; mildew.

rubin (róó-bin) n. fuchsin.

ruble (róó-bl) n. See rouble.

rubric (róó-hrik) n. [L. fr. ruber, red] that part of any work which, in the early manuscripts and typography, was coloured red—hence, specifically, the title of a statute (so called as being anciently written in red letters); the directions and rules for the conduct of the church service, formerly printed in red; a flourish after a signature;—v.t. to print or adorn with red; to make the subject of a rubric.

rubric, rubrical (roo'brik, -bri-kal) a. coloured in red; placed in rubrics or

red lines; pertaining to the rubric.

rubricate (róó¹ bri - kāt) v.t. [L.] to mark or distinguish with red; to arrange, as in a rubric.

a rubric.

Rubus (róó-bus) n. [L.] a genus of creeping plants, ruby (róó-bi) n. [L. rubeus, red, reddish, fr. ruber, red] a precious stone or mineral, next to the diamond in hardness and value, of various shades of red, of which the most prized is carmine red; redness; red colour; a blain; a blotch; a carbuncle; the red bird of Paradise; a size of printing type smaller than nonpareil (in the United States it is called agate); [Her.] the tineture gules;—a. having the colour of the ruby; red. Rock-ruby, a red garnet.

ruche (róósh) n. [F.] a kind of plaited or goffered quilling; rouche.

ruck (ruk) v.t. [Scand.] to draw into wrinkles or folds; to ice covered or close; to cower;—n. a wrinkle, fold, or plait in a piece of cloth; the crowd; the common run.

ructation (ruk-ta-shun) n. [L. ructare, to belch] act of belching wind from the stomach.

rudd (rud) n. [A.S. rudh, redness] a fresh-water truck.

irises).

rudder (rud-er) n. [A.S. rōther] the instrument by steered; that which a ship is a rudder in directing or governing the course. Rudder-wheel, a small wheel on a plough, to help in guiding it.

ruddiness (rud'i-nes) being ruddy; redness, or rather a lively fiesh-colour.

ruddle (rud-1) n. [A.S. species of red earth; earth coloured by sesquioxide of iron; red ochre.

Rudder of a sail-boat.
 Rudder of a single-screw steamer.

red ochre.

ruddock [rud-ok] n.

ruddock [A.S.] a native bird; redbreast or robin.

ruddy (rud-i) a. [A.S. rudia] of a red colour; red; of a lively flesh-colour; bright yellow, as gold.

rude (rood) a. [F. fr. L. rudis] rough; uneven; clownish; rustic; impetuous; violent; boisterous; unnultuous; ignorant; untaught—hence, savage; barbarous; shapeless; unformed; inelegant; clumsy.

rudely (rood-li) adv. in a rude manner; coarsely; unskilfully; uncivilly; violently.

rudeness (rood-nes) n. the condition of being gance; unskilfulness; incivility; violence; impetuosity.

rudenture (rood-den-tur) n. [F. fr. L. rudens, either plain or carved, with which the flutings of columns are frequently filled up [Arch.].

ruderal (röö'de rul) u. [L. rudus, ruderis, rubbish] rudesheimer (röö'des-hi-mer) n. [Ger.] one of the white Rhine wines.

rudiment (roo-di-ment) n. [L. rudimentum, fr. rudis, rude] an element or first principle of any art or science; that which is to be first learnt; elementary book, or first part of education; the original or beginning of anything; first form or shape, usually imperfect or experimental;—usually in pl., an imperfect organ; an organ that is never fully formed;—v.t. to instruct in first principles or elementary rules; to

rudimental, rudimentary (róó-di-men' rudimental, rudiments, or consisting in first principles; initial; imperfectly developed.

rue (róó) v.t. [A.S. hreōwan] to lament; to regret; to greve for;—v.i. to have or, feel compassion; to repent;—n. sorrow; repentance.

Tue (róó) n. [L. ruta] a plant having a strong, heavy odour, and a bitter taste.

rueful (róc/fool) a. causing one to rue or lament; mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow; lugubrious. The knight of the rueful coun-

sorrow; lugurrous.

tenance, Don Quixote.

ruefully (roo'fool-i) adv. in a rucful manner;

ruefulness (roo'fool-nes) n. sorrow; mournfulness; expression of dejection and

ruelle (roo-e') n. [F.] a morning reception by French ladies of the 17th and 18th centuries, where the hostess reclined on a bed; such a reception chamber; the space between a bed and the wall.

rufescence (roo-fest-ens) n. [L. rufus, red]

ruff (ruf) n. [ruffe] a muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted; something formed in plaits, or puckered, as the front of a shirt; a bird allied to the woodcock and sandpiper (the male has a tuft of feathers around the neck during the breeding

around the neck during the breeding season); a certain species of pigeon; - |rough] a native fish allied to the perch;—v.t. to pucker; to ruffle; to disarrange; to applaud by stamping the feet.

ruff (ruf) n. [It.] an old game of cards; the act of trumping when one cannot follow suit;—c.t.



Ruff

ruffian (ruf'i-an) n. [O.F. rufien, fr. lt.] a ruffian (ruf'i-an) n. [O.F. rufien, fr. lt.] a for any desperate crime;—a. brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime;—a. brutal; savagely bois-

ruffianish (ruf-i-an-ish) a. having the manners of a ruffian.
ruffianism (ruf-i-an-izm) n. act or conduct of a ruffianly (ruf-i-an-izm) n. act or conduct of a ruffianly (ruf-i-an-i) a. like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent: licentious.
ruffle (ruf-i) pr. [D] to make into a ruff; to draw folds; to furnish with ruffles; to roughen or disturb the surface of; to discompose; to agitate; to throw into disorder or confusion; to bully; -r.t. to play loosely; to flutter; to grow rough or boisterous; to jar; to be at variance; to bully; -n. a strip of platted cambric, or other fine cloth, attached to a garment; a frill; a state of being ruffled or disturbed; agitation; commotion.

of being ruffled or disturbed: agitation; commotion.

ruffle (ruf-l) n. [Imit.] a low, vibrating beat of a
drum, not so loud as a roll, and used as a
military salute tr general officers;—v.t. to beat the ruff or ruffle of a drum.

ruffler (ruffler) n. a bully; a swaggerer.

ruffling (ruf-ling) n. disturbance; commotion; a as a military salute.

rufous (roo'fus) a. [L. rufus] reddish; brownish-

rufter-hood (ruf-ter-hood) n. [cf. ruff, a frill] in fulconry, a hood to be worn by

n hawk when she is first drawn.

118 (rug) n. [Sw. rugu. rough, entangled hair] a carpet; a coverlet for a bed; a travelling wrap, etc.; a coarse kind of frieze used for winter garments; a rough, slaggy dog; a kind of strong spirituous liquor.

Rug-work, Berlin-work.

rug (rug) v.t. to pull roughly and hastily; to tear [Scot.]

rugate (rodgat) a. [L. ruga, a wrinkle] having alternate ridges and depressions; wrinkled.

Rugby (rug-bi) n. a form of football in which the ball may be seized and run with.

rugged (rug-ed) a. [Sw. ruga, rough, entangled hair] full of asperities on the surface;

rough; jagged; craggy; uneven; not neat or smooth; shaggy; rough with bristles or hair; harsh; crabbed; austere, as temper; stormy; turbulent; tempestuous (said of weather, wind, storms, and the like); rough to the ear; sour; surly; frowning, as looks; violent; rude; vigorous; robust; hardy.

ruggedly (rug-ed-li) adv. in a rough or rugged manner.

ruggedness (rug'cd-nes) n. quality or state of being rugged; roughness of surface; harshness; surliness; coarseness; rudeness;

rugging (rug-ing) n. material for rugs.

rugine (roo'jin) n. [F.] an instrument for scraping bone [Surg.].

rugose, rugous (ròò'-gōs, -gus) a. [L. fr. ruga, a wrinkle] wrinkled; full of wrinkles.

rugosely (rôó'gős-li) adv. in a rugose manner.

rugosely (róó-gös-li) adv. in a rugose manner.
rugosity (róó-gos-li-ti) n. state of being rugose or
ruin (róó-in) n. [L. ruina, fr. ruere, to fall down, to
ruin) that change of anything which destroys it,
or unfits it for use; fall; overthrow; defeat; mischief;
bane; destruction; loss; decay; perdition; eternal
misery; the remains of a demolished or decayed city,
fortress, castle, work of art, etc.; the enfeebled powers or
faculties, as of the mind in infirmity or disease; the
state of being decayed or worthless;—v.t. to bring to
ruin; to demolish; to pull down, as a structure; to
subvert; to destroy, as government; to injure; to
subvert; to destroy, as government; to injure; to
impoverish, as trade, fortune; to hurt; to impair, as
health; to counteract; to defeat, as a project; to spoil;
to mar; to bring to everlasting misery; to seduce;—v.i.
to fall in ruins; to run to ruin.

ruinable (röö-in-a-bl) a. capable of being ruined. ruination (roo-i-na'shun) n. subversion; over-throw; demolition.

ruiner (roo'-i-ner) n. one that ruins or destroys.

ruiniform (rôo-in-i-form) a, having the appearance of ruins.
ruinous (rôo-i-nus) a fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished; destructive; baneful; per-

ruinous demolished; Jestructive; baneful; pernicious; composed of, or consisting in, ruins; injurious. ruinously (róo'i-nus-li) adv. in a ruinous ruinousness (róo'i-nus-nes) n. state or quality ruinousness (róo'i-nus-nes) n. state or quality rulable (róo'i) n. [O.F. reule, fr. L. regula, fr. regere, ity over, or command of; control; a prescribed law or ordinance; in ecclesiastical law, a canon; a directory; in English law courts, an order or judgment of the court determining the general practice or further course of proceedings in a case; established or customary principle or mode of action in individual or social life; regulation; received opinion; habitual or customary principle or mode of action in individual or social life; regulation; received opinion; habitual practice; that by which a thing is to be judged of, or to which it is to be adapted or conformed; standard; an instrument by which straight lines are drawn; ruler; also, an instrument for measuring short lengths in carpentry, or for performing various operations in mensuration; [Arith.] determinate mode of making a calculation and producing a required result;—v.t. to exercise authority over; to govern; to control; to manage; to keep in check; to subdue; to establish by a decree or decision; to enter a rule against; to mark with lines by a ruler;—v.t. to have power or command; to exercise supreme authority; to decide; to order by rule; to enter a rule; to stand or maintain a level, as prices in the commercial market. Rule of three, proportion. Rule of thumb, any empirical process. As a rule, generally; on the whole.

ruleless (rool'les) a. without rule; lawless

rulelessness (roo'l'les-nes) n. the state or quality of being without rule.
ruler (roo'ler) n. an instrument with straight edges or sides, either flat or cylindrical, for drawing lines; a rule; one that rules; a governor.
ruling (roo'ling) a. deciding; determining; prevalent; reigning; prevailing; prevalent; -n. the decision of a judge or chairman. Ruling-machine, a machine for ruling lines.

rulingly (roo-ling-li) adv. so as to rule.

rum (rum) n. [E. contr. fr. rumbowling, a sailor's name for grog] a kind of spirit distilled from cane-juice, or from treacle or molasses. Rum-blossom,

rum-bud, a pimple on the nose. Rum-shrub, 2 liqueur of rum, lemon or lime juice, etc.

Tum (rum) a. [Hind.] old-fashioned; queer; odd.

rumal (róo'mal) n. [Hind.] a kerchief; veil; small shawl, etc.
rumble (rum'bl) v.i. [c. D. rommelen] to make a low, heavy, continued sound; —n. a low, heavy, continued sound; a seat for servants behind a carriage.
rumbler (rum'bler) n. one that, or that which, rumbles.

rumbling (rumbling) n. a dull, heavy, continued sound, as distant thunder.
rumblingly (rumbling-li) adv. in a rumbling manner.
rumbooze (rumbooz) n. [rum] any alcoholic drink. Also rumbo, rumbultion

(rum-bul'yun).

rumen (róð-men) n. [L.] the first stomach of a

ruminant.
ruminant (roo-mi-nant) a. [L.] chewing the cud; thoughtful; meditative;—n. an animal that chews the cud, as the camel, deer, goat, and oxen.
Ruminantia (roo-mi-nan-shi-a) n.pl. [L.] the ruminants.

ruminantly (roo-mi-mant.) adv. after the manner of a ruminant.
ruminate (roo-mi-nat.) v.t. to chew over again; to muse on: to meditate;—v.t. to chew the cud; to muse; to meditate; to ponder.
rumination (roo-mi-mi-shun) v. act of rumination or reflection or reflection or reflection or reflection.

deliberate meditation or reflection.

ruminative (rôo'-mi-nā-tiv) a. given to meditation.

ruminator (róó-mi-nā-tur)n. one that ruminates

rummage (rum-ij) v.t. [room] to search or examine thoroughly; to remove, as goods or luggage, from one place to another:—v.i. to search a place narrowly;—n. the act of rummaging.

rummager (rum'i-jēr) n. one that rummages.

rummer (rum'er) n. [D. roemer, a wine glass] a drinking cup; a large glass.

rummy (rum'-i) a. like rum.

rummy (rum'i) a. queer (slang).

rumour (rôô'mur) n. [F. fr. L. rumor, a noise, murmur current report; flying or popular story; story passing from one person to another without any known authority for the truth of it; fame; reputany

any known authority for the truth of it; fame; reputation; -v.t. to report; to tell or circulate a story.

TUMP (rump) n. [Icel. rumpn] the end of the backthe buttocks; the fag-end or remnant of anything.

Rump Parliament, the fag-end of the Long Parliament, after the expulsion of the majority of its members by Cromwell. Rump-steak, a choice quality of
beef-steak cut from the rump.

TUMPle (rum-pl) v.t. [A.S. hrimpan] to make
uneven; to wrinkle; to crease; to crumple;
-m. an irregular fold or plait.

-n. an irregular fold or plait.

rumpless (rumples) a. having no tail.

rumpus (rum'pus) n. a disturbance; noise and confusion.

fumpy (rum'pi) n. [Manx] a tailless cat.

rumby (rum-pi) n. [Manx] a tailless cat.
rumswizzle (rum-swiz-1) n. an undyed Irish wool fabric.
run (run) v.t. [A.S. rinnan] to cause to run, in the various senses of the word; to cause to enter; to thrust; to drive or force; to melt; to fuse; to shape; to mould; to cast: to cause to be drawn; to mark out; to keep going or sailing between places; to ply; to discharge; to pour forth; to smuggle; to be exposed to the risk of; to hazard; to venture; to sew by passing the needle through cloth back and forth in a continuous line;—v.i. to go with a lighter or more rapid gait than by walking; to horry; to retreat; to steal off; to quit; to depart; to contend in a race; to press for payment, as upon a bank with numerous demands; to flow, as a liquid; to descend, as a stream; to proceed along a

surface; to extend; to spread; to turn, as a wheel; to move on wheels or runners; to go back and forth from place to place, as a train, a packet, and the like; to make prog-ress; to pass; to continue in operation; to have a course or direction; to be in form thus, as a combination ress; to pass; to continue in operation; to have a course or direction; to be in form thus, as a combination of words; to have growth or development; to tend; to incline; to spread and blend together; to continue without falling due, as a promissory note or bill; to hold good;—n. act of running; motion; flow; also, a method or rate of running; course; process; will; unconstrained liberty; state of being current; currency; prevalence; a small stream; a brook; a creek; a pressure on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes; a range or extent of ground for feeding stock, the distance sailed by a ship; voyage; the aftmost part of a ship's bottom; the greatest degree of swiftness in marching. By the run, suddenly. In the long run, at length. The common run, or, the run of mankind, the generality. To run after, to pursue. To run against, to collide with. To run after, to pursue. To run away with, to carry off in sudden flight; to lead too far. To run before, to flee from. To run down, v.t. to run against and sink;—v.t. to have the motive power exhausted, as a clock. To run down a coast, to sail along it. To run hard, to press hard in a case or competition. To run in one's head, to linger in one's memory. To run on, to keep on; to continue talking. To run out, to come to an end. To run over, v.t. to go through cursorily;—v.i. to overflow. To run riot, to give way to excess. To run through, to spend. To run to seed, to shoot up and yield flowers and seeds, instead of developing the parts for which they are valued (said of herbaceous plants). instead of developing the parts for which they are valued (said of herbaceous plants). To run up, to increase in amount or value.

runagate (run'a-gāt)n. [F.]afugitive; a vagabond-an apostate; a renegade. runaway (run'a-wā)n. one that flees from danger or restraint; a fugitive; a deserter;—n. fleeing from danger or restraint; accomplished by, or during, flight.

runch (runch) n. charlock.

runcinate (run'si-nāt) a. [L. runcina, a plane] irregularly saw-toothed, with the teeth inclining backwards [Bot.].
rundale (run'dāl) n. [run and dale] a system of holding land in single holdings made up

of detached pieces

rundle (rundl) n. [E. round] a round; a step of a drum of a capstan; a cylinder with spokes in it, by which it may be turned.

rundlet, runlet (rund', run' let) n. [F.] a small barrel; a unit of

capacity equal to about 18 gallons.

Tune (róon) n. [A.S.] one of the letters or characters of the old Teutonic and Scandinavian alphabets; a mystery; a secret;—pl. words or sentences in Teutonic or Scandinavian characters inscribed on sepulchral stones; Gothic verses or rhymes.

runer (rôo'-ner) n. a Gothic bard.

rung (rung) n. [A.S.] a floor timber in a ship; one of the rounds of a ladder; one of the stakes of a cart; a round, heavy staff; a cudgel.
runic (rôo'nik) a. of, or pertaining to, the runes, or the language and letters of the Teutonic and

Scandinavian races

runlet (run-let) n. [dim. of run] a little run or stream; a brook.
runn (run) n. [Hind.] a boggy or sandy tract, liable to be overflowed.

funnel (run'el) n. [A.S.] a small brook or rivulet.

runner (run-er) n. one that, or that which, runs; a racer; a messenger; a letter-carrier; a slender branch running along the ground, and forming at its extremity roots and a young plant; one of the curved pieces on which a sledge or sleigh slides; any bird of the Cursores; a rope to increase the mechanical power of a tackle; the rotating stone of a grinding-mill.

runnet (run'et) n. rennet.

running (run'ing) n. the act of going, moving, or passing with speed; that which runs or flows; the discharge of an ulcer or other sore. In the running, competing in a contest; likely to win. Out of

the running, not competing; not likely to win. To make the running, to force the pace.

running (run¹ing) a. moving with rapidity; a race, as a horse; following in succession; still going on; current; discharging pus or matter; open, as an abscess or sore. Running-fight, a fight between a party pursuing and a party pursued. Running-fire, a constant living of arms. Running-gear, the parts of a vehicle which have to do with the running, as the wheels and axles. Running-hand, the style of handwriting in which the letters are formed without lifting the pen. Running-knot, a knot made so as to tighten when the rope is pulled. Running-title, a title that is put at the top of every page [Print.].

runrig (run-rig) n. the ownership of alternate ridges in a field (cf. rundale).

runt (runt) n. [A.S. hryther, ox] any animal small below the natural or usual size of the species; a dwarf; a variety of pigeon; stalk or stem of the colewort.

colewort.

runway (run-wā) n. the run of an animal; the runee (run-yē) n. [Hind. rāpiŋah] a coin and money of account in India, nominally worth 2s.

Rupert's drop (roo'perts-drop) n. a drop of glass thrown in a liquid state into water, and hardening into a retort-like shape (if the end of the tail be nipped off, the whole flies into dust).

rupia (roo-pi-a) n. [4]. a severe, non-contagious, syphilitic skin-disease.

rupture (rup-tur) n. [L. rumpere, pp. ruptus, to break] act of breaking or hursting; state of being broken or violently parted: breach of peace or concord between nations; open hostility or war; hernia; breach; disruption;—v.t. to part by violence; to break.
rural (rio-ra) a. [L. rus, rur-is, the country] pertaining or belonging to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; pertaining to farming or agriculture. Rural-dean, an ecclesiastic that has the supervision of the churches in a district.

furalist (róó-ral-ist) n. one that leads a rural life.

ruralize (róo'-ral-īz) v.i. to go into or dwell in the country; to rusticate.
rurally (róo'-ral-i) adv. in a country manner or style; as if in the country.

ruralness (röófzal-nes) n. the character of being rural.

Rusa (röófza) n. [Malay] a genus of East Indian stags.

TUSCUS (rus'kus) n. [L.] butcher's broom.

TUSCUS (rus-kus) n. [L.] butcher's broom.

TUSC (róòz) n. [F.] artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit. Ruse de guerre, a trick of war.

TUSh (rush) n. [A.S. riscc] a plant of the genus ground, and largely used for making mats, chair-bottomed, having a bottom made with rushes. Rush-bottomed, having a bottom made with rushes. Rush-candle, a light made by dipping the pith of a rush in tallow. Rush-light, a rush-candle or its light—hence, a small, feeble light.

Rush-mat, a mat made of rushes.

TUSh (rush) v.t. [M.E. ruschen] to push forward violently;—v.t. to move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity; to enter

impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity; to enter with eagerness, or without due deliberation or preparation;
—n. a driving forward with eagerness and haste; an impetuous or violent onset; heavy flow or current of water, wind, etc.

rusher (rush'er) n. one that rushes.

rushiness (rush'i-nes) n. the state of being rushy. rushing (rush-ing) n. act of moving forward with impetuous force; rapid and violent course; tumultuous movement.
rushlike (rush-lik) a. resembling a rush; weak; impotent.

rush (rush-i)a. abounding with, or made of, rushes. rusine (roo'zin) a. resembling, or related to, the

rusk (rusk) n. [Sp. rosca de mar, sea-rusks, a biscuit, fr. rosca, a roll or twist of bread] a kind of

light cake or biscuit; a kind of light, hard bread; a hard,

brittle kind of bread for stores.

Russ (rus) n. a Russian; the language of the Russians.

TUSSet (rus-et) a. [O.F. fr. L. russus, red] of a coarse;—n. a kind of apple of a russet colour and rough skin; a country dress, homespun and dyed red.

russety (rus'et-i) a. of a russet colour; russet.

Russia-leather (rush-a-leath-cr) n. a soft kind of leather made in Russia, impregnated with an oil obtained from birch bark (much used in bookbinding).

Russian (rush-an) a. of, or pertaining to, Russia; —n. a native or inhabitant of Russia.

Russophile (rus-u-fil) n. [Russ. and G. philos, loving] one that favours Russia;

a. favourable to Russia.

Russophobia (rus-u-fō⁴bi-a) n. [Russ. and G. phobia, fear] dread of, or strong feeling against, Russia and the Russians.

Tust (rust) n. [A.S. rūšė, rust, redness] an oxide of iron which forms a rough, reddish coat on the surface of that metal—hence, sometimes, any metallic oxide; any foul matter concreted externally; mildew; loss of power; inactivity; dulness through inaction; a dust-like parasitic fungus which forms on the leaves and stalks of grain;—v.t. to cause to contract rust; to corrode with rust; to impair by time and inactivity;—v.t. to be oxidized and contract a roughness on the surface; to become dull by inaction; to contract milder. surface; to become dull by inaction; to contract mildew.

surface; to become dull by inaction; to contract mildew, or other foul, extraneous matter.

Tustic (rus-tik) a. [L. fr. rus, the country] pertaining to the country; rural; rude; unpolished; coarse; plain; simple; artless;—n. an inhabitant of the country; peasant; husbandman; bumpkin; swain; hind. Rustic-chair, a garden seat made of cuttings of branches twisted together. Rustic-ware, a kind of terra-cotta. Rustic-work, summer-houses, etc.; a style in which the faces of the stones are picked or hatched so as to give a natural rough appearance [Arch.].

rustically (rustically rudely.

rustically rudely.

rusticalness (rus-ti-kal-nes) n. the character of being rustic; coarseness.

rusticate (rus-ti-kat) n.t. to compel to reside in the country; to banish from the town, or college, for a time;—n.t. to dwell in the country.

rustication (rus-ti-kā'-shun) n. residence in the country; in universities, punishment of an undergraduate by banishing him for a term from his hall or college.

rusticity (rus-tis-i-ti) n. state of being rustic; rustic manners; rudeness; coarseness; simplicity; artlessness.

simplicity; artlessness.

TUSTIV (rus'ti-li) adv. in a rusty state.

rustiness (rus'ti-nes) n. the state of being rusty.

rustle (rus-!) v.i. (rus-l) to move quickly: to make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves;—n. a quick succession of small sounds made by rubbing; a rusting.
rustre (rus-ter) n. [F.] a lozenge having a circular opening [Her.]; one of the overlapping scales in a suit of armour.

rusty (rus-ti) a. covered or affected with rust; impaired by inaction or neglect of use; dull;

impaired by inaction or neglect of use; dull; covered with foul natter, as bacon; surly; morose, as temper; hoarse; grating, as voice.

Tut (rut) n. [O.F. fr. L. rugire, to roar] the copulation of animals, esp. of deer; -v.t. to cover in copulation; -v.t. to seek copulation.

rut (rut) n. [of. route] a track worn by a wheel; a groove;—v.t. to cut in ruts.

ruth (rooth) n. [A.S. hreāw, pity] sorrow for the misery of another; pity; tenderness.

ruthful (rooth fool) a. full of ruth; pitiful; full of sorrow; merciful; tender.

ruthfully (rooth'-fool-i) adv. in a ruthful manner. ruthless (rooth-les) a having no ruth or pity; ruthlessly (rooth-les-li) adv. in a ruthless manner;

ruthlessness (rooth-les-nes) n. the state of being ruthless.

rutilant (róó-ti-lant) a. [L.] shining; glittering.

rutile (ròo'tīl) n. [F.] red oxide of titanium.

rutter (rut-er) n. [O.F.] a trooper; a man of fashion; a marine chart.

ruttish (rut-ish) a. lustful; libidinous.

ruttishness (rut'ish-nes) n. the state of being ruttish.

rutty (rut-i) a. full of ruts.

Tye (ri) n. [A.S. ryge] a hardy esculent plant closely allied to wheat; also, its grain or fruit. Rye-grass, a grass-like plant cultivated for cattle in England.

rynd (rind) n. [A.S. hrindan, to push an iron bar for supporting an upper millstone.

ryot (riut) n. [Hind. fr. A. ra'iyat, a tenant] a cultivator of the soil; a peasant in Hindostan.

S, s, the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, articulations or sounds—a hard, hissing sound, as in sand, sin, thus; and a softer humning or buzzing sibi-

lant sound, as in muse, wise, pronounced like z, mūz, wīz. In some words it is silent, as isl. (1).

Sabæism, Sabaism (sai be-izm, sā'bā-izm) n. idolatry of the sun, moon, and stars; Sabianism.

Sabalo (sab'-a-lō) n. [Sp.] the tarpon.

Sabaoth (sa-ba-oth) n.pl. [H.] armies; hosts (used only in the phrase, LORD OF SABAOTH).

Sabbatarian (sab-a-ta-ri-an) n. [fr. Sabbath] one that regards the seventh day of the week as holy, as distinguished from one that keeps the first day of the week, or Christian Sabbath; one that holds extreme views as to the binding obligation of the Sabbath, or Judaical or Pharisaic views as to the mode of its observance; a strict observer of the Sabbath;

-a. pertaining to the Sabbath, or to the tenets of Sabbatarians.

Sabbatarians.

Sabbatarianism (sab-a-tā'ri-an-izm) n. the Sabbatarians: rigid observance of the Sabbath.

Sabbath (sab-ath) n. [H. shadbath, Sabbath, rest, fr. shadbath, to rest] the seventh or last day of the week, the observance of which, as or last day of the week, the observance of which, as a day of rest or worship, was enjoined upon the Jews in the decalogue; among Christians, the first day of the week, the day on which Christ arose from the dead; the seventh year, observed among the Israelites as one of rest and festival; intermission of pain, effort, sorrow, or the like. Sabbath-breaker, one that breaks or profanes the Sabbath-Breaking, violation of the fourth commandment; profanation of the Sabbath.

Sabbathless (sablath-les) a. having no gabbath less) without intermission of daily labour.

of daily labour.

of daily labour.

Sabbatic, Sabbatical (sq-bat-ik, -i-ka))
the Sabbatic; resembling the Sabbath. Sabbatical
year, in the Jewish ritual, every seventh year, in which
the lands were left untilled, etc.

Sabbatically (sq-bat-i-kq1-i) adv. in a Sabbatic
manner.

Sabbatism (sqb-iq-tizn) n. intermission of
labour, as upon the Sabbath; rest;

heavenly rest.

Sabbatize (sab'a-tīz) v.t. to convert into, or observe, as a Sabbath or day of rest;
-v.i. to keep the Sabbath.

sabbaton (sab'a-ton) n. [Low L.] a shoe of rich materials; an armoured shoe.

Sabean (sa-be'-an) n. a native of Yemen, or Saba in Arabia; a Sabian;—a. of, or relating

to, Saba; Sabian.

sabeline (sab'e-lin) a. [O.F.] of, or pertaining to, the sable :—n. the skin of the sable used

Sabellian (sa-bel'-i-an) n. a follower of Sabellius, who maintained that the Son and the Holy Spirit are only different powers, operations, or offices of one God, the Father.

Sabellianism (sa-bel'-i-an-the Hather.

Sabellianism (sa-bel'-i-an-the Hather.

(all hather)

Sabian (sā'-bi-an) a relating to the religion of Saba in Arabia, or to the worship of the heavenly bodies;—n. an adherent of the Sabian religion; a worshipper of the heavenly

Sabianism (sā'-bi-an-lzm) n. the worship of the stars, as the symbols and

sabine (sab'-in) n. [L. sabina] a small tree of the genus Juniperus.

Sabine (sab'-in) n. one of an ancient people of Italy;—a. of, or pertaining to, the

sable (sa'-bl) n. [O.F.] a carnivorous animal of the weasel family,

found in the northern lati-tudes of Europe and Asia; the fur of the sable, consist-ing of a downy under-wool, with a dense coat of hair; [Her.] the tincture or colour black (represented by vertical



and horizontal lines crossing each other); a black cloth; mourning garments; a. of the colour of the sable's fur; black; made of sable;—v.l. to render sable or dark in colour. Sable-stoled, wearing black vestment. Sable-vested, clothed with

sabot (så-bô') n. [F.] a kind of wooden shoe worn by the lower classes in some European countries.

sabotage (sā-bō-tij) n. [F.] malicious destruc-tion of property, csp. by strikers. sabre (sā'-ber) n. [F.] a sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back and a little curved toward the point; a cavalry sword;—r.t. to

strike, cut, or kill with a subre. sabretache $(s\bar{u}')$ -ber-tash) n. a leathern case suspended from the sword-bolt, worn by cavalry.

sabrina-work (sa-bri'-na-wurk) n. a kind of apple-pie work i.e., ornamental work laid on some other material. sabulosity (sab-ū-los'-i-ti) n. (L. sabulum, sand) the quality of being sabulous; sandiness; grittness.

sabulous (sab'-ū-lus) a. sandy; gritty.

saburration (sab-u-ra'-shun) n. [L. suburra, sand to the body; sand-bathing.

sac (sak) n. [L. saccus] a bag or receptacle for a liquid; cyst.

Sacbut (sak'-but) n. See sackbut.

saccade (sa-kād') n. [F.] a sudden check of a horse with the reins; a strong pressure of a violin bow against the strings.

Saccate (sak'-āt) n. bag-shaped [Bot.].

saccharic (sa-kar'-ik) a. [L. saccharon, sugar] pertaining to, or obtained from, sugar. Saccharic acid, an acid produced by the action of nitric acid on sugar, starch, etc. sacchariferous (saic-a-rif'-o-rus) a. [L. saccharon, sugar, and feere, based perfections of the saccharon, sugar, and feere,

bear producing sugar.

saccharify (sa-kar'i-fi) v.t. to convert into sugar.

saccharilla (sak-a-ril'-a) n. [L. saccharon, sugar] a kind of muslin.

saccharin (sak'-a-rin) n. a crystalline derivative of toluene, intensely sweet, used as a substitute for sugar.

sweet, used as a substitute for sugar;

Saccharine (sak', w-rin) a. pertaining to sugar;

Saccharite (sak', a-rit) n. a variety of felspar of a vitreous lustre.

Saccharometer (sak, a-rom', c-ter) n. [G. sakcharon, measure] an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution, exp. in brewers' and distillers' wort.

saccharometry (sak-a-rom'-e-tri) n. the amount of sugar in a solution.

Saccharomyces (sak-a-rō-mi'-sēz) n. [G. sakcharon sugar, and mykės, a mushroom] a genus of the yeast fungi.

Saccharose (sak'-a-rōz) n. any of a group of carbohydrates, including sugar,

maltose, etc.; the ordinary pure sugar of commerce.

Saccharous (sak'-a-rus) a. pertaining to sugar.

Saccholactic (sak'-a-rus) a. pertaining to sugar.

Saccholactic (sak'-a-rus) a. pertaining to sugar, and lac, milk] acid obtained from sugar of milk. Also mucic acid.

Sacciform (sak'-si-form) a. having the form of a sac; baggy.

Saccos (sak'-so) n. [0,] a vestment resembling the dalmatic.

Saccular (sak'-ŭ-lar) a. like a sac; sacciform.

Saccule (sak'-ūl) n. a little sack or bag; a cyst. sacellum (sa-sel'-um) n. [L.] a little sanctuary or chapel; a canopied altar-tomb, sacerdotal (sas-gr-dō'-tal) a. [L. sacerdos, a priest] pertaining to priests, or to the order of priests; priestly.

sacerdotalism (sas-gr-dō'-tal-izm) n. the sacerdotalism (sas-gr-dō'-tal-izm) n. or character

of the priesthood

sacerdotally (sas-or-dō'-tal-i) att. in a sacerdotal manner.

sachem (sa'-chem) n. a chief of a tribe of the American Indians; a sagamore. sachet (sa-shā) n. [F.] a scent-bag or perfume-cushion.

Sachet fume-cushion.

Sack (sak) n. [G. sakkos, fr. H. saq] a bag for holding and carrying goods of any kind; a large pouch; usually a large, strong, and coarse bag for carrying wool, cotton, flour, coals, ote.; a variable measure; a loose garment or cloak;—nt. to put into sacks or bags; to discharge or dismiss from office. Sack-barrow, a kind of barrow used in granaries for moving sacks. Sack-emptier, a contrivance for emptying sacks. Sack-packer, a machine for filling sacks with flour, etc. Sack-raoe, a race in which the legs of the contestants are incased in sacks. To get the sack, to be dismissed.

Sack (sak) n. [F. sec. dry] any dry wine; sherry; canary; a drink or beverage, warmed and spiced, made of sherry, canary, otc.

Sack (sak) n. [F.] the pillage or plunder, as of a Sack town or city; devastation; ravage:—nt. to plunder or pillage, as a town or city; to devastate; to ravage.

to ravage.

sackage (sak'-ij) n. act of taking by storm and pillaging; sack.

sackbut (sak'-but) n. [F. saquebale, fr. L. sambuea] a brass wind-instrument of music, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened; a trombone; in Scripture, a kind of

sackcloth (sak'-kloth) n. cloth such as sacks are made of; in Scripture, a cloth or garment worn in mourning or distress. sacked (sakt) a. wearing a garment called a sack. Sacked friar, a monk that wore a coarse upper garment.

sacker (sak'-gr) n. one that captures or plunders a town.

sacker (sak'-gr) n. one that makes or fills sacks.

sacket sucks."

Sackful (sak'-fool) n. as much as a sack will hold.

Sacking (sak'-ing) n. cloth of which sacks or canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.

Sacking (sak' ling) n. the act of plundering or sackless (sak' lies) a. [A.S. sackās, without sackless (sak'-les) a. [A.S. sackās, without sacque (sak) n. a loosely-hanging garment for mon or women, worn like a cloak about the shoulders.

the shoulders.

Sacrament (sak'-ra-ment) n. [L. sacramentum, obligation; a sacred doctrine; a mystery; specifically, one of the solemn religious ordinances enjoined by Christ to be observed by His followers; baptism; the

Lord's Supper; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace—hence, any solemn or religious rite, as in the Romish and Greek churches.

Sacramental (sak-ra-men'tal) n. that which relates to, or forms part of, a sacrament; -pl. the elements, or the bread and wine, used in the eucharist: -a. belonging to a sacrament; solemnly binding; bound by a sacrament or oath.

sacramentally (sak-ra-men'tal-i) adv. after the manner of a sacrament. sacramentarian (sak-ra-men-tak-ri-an) n. one that believes in the efficacy of sacraments, duly administered, to confer grace and salvation as opus operatum; advocate of the doctrine of baptismal regeneration;—a. belonging to sacraments, csp. noting a theory of the efficacy of the administration of sacraments to confer grace and salvation; holding the doctrine of baptismal regeneration.

administration of sacraments to confer grace and salvation; holding the doctrine of baptismal regeneration.

Sacramentary (sak-ra-men-ta-ri) a. of, or or sacramentary pertaining to, the sacraments or sacramentarians;—n. an old office-book containing the rites and prayers connected with the sacraments.

Sacrarium (sak-ra-i-um) n. [L.] a kind of private chapel or oratory.

Sacre (sā-ker) r. [F.] to hallow; to dedicate; to consecrate;—n. a sacred solemnity or service.

Sacred (sā-kred) a. [M. E. sacren, pn. sacred, to consecrate fold; set apart from secular uses, and consecrated to God; proceeding from God; divine; treating of religion; religious, as writings, history, etc.; devoted to religious uses; pious; entitled to reverence; venerable; erected in memory of; dedicated to; religiously binding; inviolable.

Sacredly (sak-kred-li) adn. in a sacred manner; sacredness (sak-kred-les) n. state of being sacred; holiness; inviolableness.

Sacrific, Sacrifical (sak-krif-i-kan) n. one that offers a sacrificant (sak-rif-i-kan) n. one that offers a

sacrificant (sa-krif'-i-kant) n. one that offers a sacrificatory (sa-krif'-i-kā-tu-ri) a. offering sacrificatory (sa-krif'-i-kā-tu-ri) a. offering sacrifice (sak'ri-fis) v.t. | F. fr. L. sacer, holy, and jucere, make) to make an offering of; to consecrate or present by way of expiation or propitation, or as a token of acknowledgment or thanksgiving, to some divinity—hence, to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost, for the sake of obtaining something;—n.i. to make offerings to God, or to a deity, of things consumed on the altar;—n. the offering of anything to God, or to a god; anything consecrated and offered to a divinity; destruction or surrender of anything made for the sake of something else—hence, also, the thing so devoted or given up.

sacrificer (sak-ri-fi-ser) n. one that sacrifices or immolates; a priest.
sacrificial (sak-ri-fish-al) a. relating to, concerned with, or consisting in, sacrifice; performing sacrifice.

sacrificially (sak-ri-fish'al-i) adv. after the manner of a sacrifice.

sacrilege (sak'ri-lej) n. [O.F. fr. L. sacer, sacred, and legere, gather, to steal] the crime of violating or profaning sacred things; church robbery; alienation of church lands or property to

robbery; alienation of church lanus of parties, secular or common purposes.

sacrilegious (sak-ri-lē'-jus) a. violating sacred things; profane; impious.

sacrilegiously (sak-ri-lē'-jus-li) adv. in a sacrilegiousness (sak-ri-lē'-jus-nes) n. the sacrilegiousness (sak-ri-lē'-jus-nes) n. the sacrilegiousness (sak-ri-lē'-jus-nes) a.

legious; disposition to sacrilege.

sacrilegist (sak'ri-lē-jist) n. one that is guilty sacrilegist (sak'ri-lē-jist) n. one that is guilty of sacrilege.

sacring (sā'kring, sa-kring') n. consecration; the sacrament. Sacring-bell, a bell rung at intervals during the celebration of the Mass. Also called sanctus-bell.

Sacrist (sakrist) n. a sexton; a sacristan; a janitor of a college; the officer that bears the mace in Scotch university ceremonies; in cathedral choirs, one that copies the music and keeps the music-books.

sacristan (sak-ris-tan) n. [O.F. sacristain, fr. L. sacer, sacred] an officer of the church that has the care of its utensils or movables; a sexton.

sacristy (sak-ris-ti) n. [F.] an apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, etc., are kept; a vestry.

sacrosanct (sak-ru-sangkt) a. [L.] superlatively sacred and inviolable.

Sacrum (sā. krum) n. [L. sacrum (os), sacred (bone)] five vertebree forming a compound

Sactium (hone)] five vertebrae forming a compound bone at the base of the spinal column.

Sad (sad) a [A.S. sed, sated] sorrowful; affected with grief; habitually melaucholy; gloomy; serious; grave; dejected; downcast; calamitous; distressing; dark-coloured; sombre; heavy; ponderous; bad; naughty; troublesome; -v.t. to make firm or solid; -adv. closely; firmly. Sad-coloured, of dark or sobre hue. Sad-eyed, sad-faced, having a sad or sorrowful face. Sad-iron, an instrument for ironing clothes; a flat-iron.

Sadden (sad-n) v.t. to make sad; to make melan-choly or sorrowful; to tone down; -v.t. to become sad or sorrowful; to be downcast or dejected.

become sad or sorrowful; to be downcast or dejected.

saddening (sad-n-ing) n. a process in clothdyeing and prints of deadening the

saddle (sad'l) n. [A.S. sadol | a seat to be placed on a horse's back for the

rider to sit on; something resembling a saddle in form, use, or the like; a piece of meat containing a part of the back-bone of an animal with the ribs on each side; -v.t. to put a saddle on each side; -7.2. to put a stadic upon; to fix as a charge or burden upon; to encumber. Saddle-back, a hill, or its summit, when shaped somewhat like a saddle; the harpscal; a kind of gull. Saddle-backed, having a low back, with an elevated head and



scal; a kind of gull. Saddle-backed, having a low back, with an clevated head and neck (said of a horse). Saddle-bags, bags united by straps for carriage on horseback, one bag being placed on each side. Saddle-bow, the how or arch in front of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front. Saddle-cloth, a cloth under the saddle, and extending out behind; the housing. Saddle-girth, a band passing under the belly of a horse to hold the saddle in its place. Saddle-horse, horse for riding, as distinguished from one for driving. Saddle-leather, leather prepared for saddlers' use. Saddle-tree, the frame of a saddle. saddler (saddler) none whose occupation is to make saddles and harness for horses. saddlery (saddler) none whose occupation is to make saddlers shop; the employment of a saddler. Sadducean (sad-u-so-n) no pertaining to the resurrection and a future state; sceptical; irreligious. Sadducee (sad-u-so-n) line of a sect among the ancient Jews who denied the resurrection, a future state; and the existence of angels. Sadduceeism (sad-u-so-n) no the doctrines sadly (sad-li) adv. sorrowfully; mournfully; gravely; serously; grievously; severely; darkly; in sable colours.

sable colours.

sable colours.

Sadness (sad'nes) n. sorrowfulness; mournfulness; seriousness; sedate gravity of the mind; melancholy; gloomy look, as of the face; woeful expression; heaviness; grief; dejection.

Safe (saf) n. [O.F. saut, fr. I. saturus] free from harm, to be relied upon; sure; certain; kept in good care or custody; preserved; no longer dangerous; made incapable of doing harm;—n. a place for safety; specifically, a fireproof chest or closet for containing money, valuable papers, or the like; a rectangular case of wood or metal, with wire-gauze panels admitting air and excluding flies, etc., to keep meat, butter, etc., fresh and cool. Safe-conduct, that which gives a safe passage; a convoy or guard through an enemy's country; a written warrant to pass free in a foreign land; a passport. Safe-keeping, secure guardianship.

written warrant to pass free in a foreign land; a passport. Safe-keeping, secure guardianship.

Safeguard (saf-gard) n. that which defends or protects; defence; protection: a convoy or guard; a warrant of security given by a sovereign or military commander to protect anyone; a passport;—v.t. to guard; to protect.

safely (saf'li) adv. in a safe manner; without injury; without escape; in close custody;

without risk or danger.
safeness (saf-nes) n. condition or quality of being safe; freedom from harm or danger; security; safety

security; safety.

Safety (saf'ti) n. condition or state of being safe; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss; freedom from danger or hazard; security or insurance in case of loss; preservation from escape; close custody. Safety-belt, a belt to enable a person to float in water. Safety-bicycle, a low-wheeled bicycle. Safety-lamp, a lamp surrounded with a cylinder of wire-same to vive light in mines without the

gauze, to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases. danger of setting fire to inflaminable gases.

Safety-lock, a lock that is difficult to pick; in a rifle, a device for preventing an accidental discharge. Safety-match, a match that must be rubbed on a special surface before it will ignite. Safety-pin, a pin in which the point is protected. Safety-plug, a plug in a steam-boiler which, by melting at a certain temperature, relieves the pressure by allowing an escape of steam. Safety-rein, a rein intended to prevent a horse from running away. Safety-valve, a valve fitted to the boiler, which opens and lets out the steam when the pressure within becomes too great for safety.

the pressure within becomes too great for saefty.

safflower (saf 'lou-er) n. [A. safra, yellow]
safflower a plant of the genus Carthamus, the flowers of which are used as a dye-stuff and in

mus, the flowers of which are used as a dye-stuff and in making rouge; a deep-red substance from safflowers.

Saffron (saf-run) n. [A.F. fr. A. za'/arān] a flowers of a purple colour; a substance extracted from the dried stigmas of the plant, of a deep yellow colour (used in confectionery and to dye liqueurs, butter, cheese, varnishes, ctc.);—a. having the colour of saffron flowers; deep yellow;—v.t. to tinge with saffron; to make yellow.

Saffrony (saf-run-i) a. having the colour of saffron.

safranine (saf-ra-nin) n. a coal-tar colour used in dyeing.

sag (sag) v.t. [M.H. saggen, cf. Low Ger. sakken, to settle (as dregs)] to cause to bend or give way; to load or burden; —v. i. to lean, incline, bend from an upright or horizontal position; to shake; to stagger; to give way; to yield; to lurch or tend to leeward, as a ship:—n. a bending or drooping, as of a rope, etc.

saga (sá'ga, sá'ga) n. [Icel., a tale, cf. say] an ancient Scandinuvian tale or tradition.

sagacious (sa-ga-shus) a. [L. saqaa, fr. saqire, to perceive by the senses] quick of scent, as a hound; quick of thought; acute in penetration and judgment; discerning and judicious.

sagaciously (sa-ga-shus-li) adv. in a sagacious manner.

sagaciousness (sa-ga'shus-nes) n. quality of being sagacious.

sagacity (sa-gas'-ti) n. quality of being sagacious; quickness of scent; acuteness of discovery; readiness of apprehension; faculty of discerning and distinguishing between ideas, and of penetrating and distinguishing between deas, and of penetrating and distinguishing between deas, and of penetrating mediates of interment. and detecting motives—hence, soundness of judgment; worldly wisdom; shrewdness.

sagaman (sá², sá²-ga-man) n. a narrator or chanter of sagas; a minstrel.

sagamore (sag-a-nor) n. the head of a tribe among the North American Indians.

sagapenum (sag-a-pō-num) n. [L.] a gum resin obtained from a species of ferula.

Sage (saj) n. [O. F. sauge, to be wise] having nice sightly with green.

Sage (saj) a. [F. f. L. sapere, to be all a plant of several species (the common sage is much employed in cookery as a condiment). Sage-apple, a gall formed on a species of sage. Sage-cock, sage-grouse, the largest of the American grouse. Sage-green, a gray mixed slightly with green.

Sage (saj) a. [F. fr. L. sapere, to be wise] having nice grudent; also, grave, sober, as a counsellor; well devised or adapted; judicious, as counsel;—n. a wise man; a man of sound judgment and prudence, esp. a grave philosopher venerable for his years.

Sagely (sāj'-li) adv. wisely; prudently.

sageness (saj 'nes) n. wisdom; sagacity; sagger, saggar (sag'er, -ar) n. [safeguard] which earthenware is baked in the kiln:—v.t. to place in, or upon, a sagger. Sagger-house, a building where the process referred to is carried on.

sagging (sag'ing) n. a bending or sinking under pressure; drifting to leaward.

sagittal (saj '1-tal) a. [L. sagitta, an arrow] pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrow-like appendage.

Sagittarius (saj '1-ta' ri -us) n. [L. sagitta, an arrow] the Archer, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about November 22.

sagittary (saj'-i-ta-ri) a. pertaining to an arrow, or to archery :- n.

Sagittarius; a centaur.
Sagittate (saj'i-tāt) a.
Sagittate arrow-head.

sago (sā'gō) n. [Malay] a dry, granulated starch, Sacittaring imported from the East Indies (it is the prepared pith of several different palms; it is much used as an article of

diet for the sick, and as starch for textile fabrics). sagoin, sagouin, saguin (sā ˈgoo - in, sag-win) n. a monkey of South America, having a long, hairy tail.

Sagum (sā'gum) n. [L.] the military cloak worn by Roman soldiers.

Sagy (sa'ji) a. full of sage; seasoned with sage.

sahib (sádb) n. [Hind. fr. A. sāhib, lord. master] a term of respect used in India in addressing persons of the wealthier class.

sahlite (sa-lit) n. [Sahla, in Sweden] a variety of green augite.
saic (sa-ik, sa-ik) n. [Turk.] a vessel without topgallant-sail, common in the Levant.

SalC (sal, sal, yal, lurk, a vessel winds topganalesail, common in the Levant.

Said (sed) pp. before-mentioned; already spoken of or specified; aforesaid (used chiefly in legal style).

Saiga (sal'-ga, si'ga) n. [Russ.] a species of antelope found on the steppes of Itussia in Asia.

Sail (sal) n. [A.S. sepel, segl] a sheet of canvas, or of some other substance, spread to the wind, to assist the progress of a vessel in the water; a sailing vessel; a ship of any kind; a craft; a journey or excursion upon the water;—v.t. to pass or move in a ship by means of sails; to cross, traverse, or navigate the sea; to fly through; to direct or manage the motion of, as a vessel;—v.t. to be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water; to be conveyed in a vessel on water; to set sail; to begin a voyage; to move smoothly through the air, as a bird without striking its wings; to float in the air, as a bird without striking its wings; to float in the air, as a balloon; to swim. Sail-cloth, duck or canvas used in making sails. Sail-cover, a canvas cover for protecting a furled sail. Sail-lott, a loft or an apartment where sails are cut out and made. Sail-room, an apartment in a vessel where sails are stowed. Sail-room, an apartment in a vessel where sails are stowed. Sail-room, an apartment in a vessel where sails are extended. an apartment in a vessel where sails are stowed. Sail-yard, the yard or spar on which sails are extended. Full-sail, with all sails set. To make sail, to set sail: to depart. To sail close to the wind, to run great risks. To shorten sail, to reduce the extent of sail. To strike sail, to lower the sails suddenly. To take the wind out of one's sails, to deprive one of an advantage. Under sail, to have the sails spread.

Sailable (sail-th) a. capable of being sailed on or through; navigable.

Sailer (sail-try) n. a ship or other vessel (with qualifying words descriptive of speed).

Sailing (sailing) n. act of a person or thing that way on the ocean; navigation; act of setting sail or beginning a voyage; movement through the air. Sailing-ice, floating-ice through which a ship can make her way. Sailing-master, an officer in a ship of war who superintends the mavigation of the vessel. Sailing-orders, orders directing a ship or fleet to proceed to sea, and indicating its destination.

Sailless (sail-les) a. destitute of sails. an apartment in a vessel where sails are stowed. Sail-

Sailless (sal'les) a. destitute of sails.

sailmaker (sailmaker) n. one that makes sails by profession for sale; an officer, in ships of war and large merchant vessels, that repairs or alters sails, and has charge of the sail-room.

sailor (sailor) n. one that follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels; mariner; seaman; tar. Sailor-flah, the sword-flah. Sailor-like, like a sailor. Sailor-man, a seaman. Sailors' home, an institution where sailors may be lodged and cared for an institution where sailors may be lodged and cared for while on shore.

Saily (sā-li) a. like a sail.

Saily (sā/li) a. like a sail.

Sainfoin (sān/foin) n. [F.] a leguminous plant widely cultivated for fodder.

Saint (sānt) n. [O.F. seint, fr. L. sanctus! a holy or godly person; one of the blessed ir heaven; one canonized by the Romish church;—v.t. to make a saint of; to beatify; to canonize;—v.i. to act with a show of piety; to profess superior holiness or moral virtue. Saint's day, festival or fête of a saint. Saint-simonian, pertaining to, or believing in, the principles of Saint-Simon. Saint-S'monism, the socialistic system advocated by the Comte de Saint-Simon (1760-1825), by which the state was to possess all property, and each person was to be rewarded according to services rendered. All-saints' day, festival of all the saints, esp. of such as have no other day set apart for them. Latter-day saints, the Mormons. Patron saint, a saint who is held to be a protector.

Saintdom (sānt-dum) n. the state or condition of being a saint; canonization.

Sainted (sān-tish) a. affected with piety.

Saintish (san'tish) a. affected with piety.

saintism (sān-tizm) n. sanctimonious character or profession.
saintlike (sān-tik) a. resembling a saint (said of persons); saintly.
saintliness (sān-t-li-nes) n. the state or character of being saintly.
saintly (sān-t-li) a. like a saint; becoming a holy person.

saintologist (sān-tol'ō-jist) n. one that writes the lives of saints; one versed in

the history of saints.

the instory of saints.

saintship (sant-ship) n. the character or qualities of a saint.

saiva (si-va) n. [Hind.] a votary of Siva, the Destroyer and Reproducer, the third person

of the Hindu Triad. Sajene (sa-jēn') n. [Russ.] a Russian measure of length, about 7 English feet.

Saiou (są-zhóo', -joo') n. a South American monkey.

Sajou (sa-zhòò', -jòò') n. a South American monkey. Sake (sak') n. [A.S. sacu, strife] final cause; end; purpose; reason; account; regard or respect. Sake, Saki (sak'e, sak'i) n. [Jai a Japanese sake, Saki (sak'e, sak'i) n. [Jai a Japanese saker (sa'ker) n. [F.] a bird of the genus Falco; a hawk; a small piece of artillery. Saki (sa'ki, sak'i) n. [native name] a South American monkey with a bushy, non-prehensile tail. Sakieh, Sakia (sak'-e, a) n. [A.] a form of the Persian wheel used in Egypt for raising water for purposes of irrigation. Sal (sal) n. [L.] salt (a word much used in chemistry and pharmacy). Sal-alembroth, a solution of equal parts of corrosive sublimate and ammonium chloride. Sal-gemma, rock-salt. Sal-seignette, Rochelle salt. Sal-volatile, a solution of ammonium carbonate in alcohol. carbonate in alcohol.

salaam, salam (sa-lam') n. [A.] a salutation or compliment of ceremony

or respect in the East ;—v.t. to salute; to greet.

Salacious (sa-lā'shus; a. [L. salax, fr. salire, to leap] !ustful; lecherous — hence, exciting; stimulating.

salaciously (sa-la'shus-li) adv. lustfully; with salacity (sa-las'-ti) n. lust; lecherousness. Also salacity (sa-las'-ti) n. lust; lecherousness. Also salacidousness. salad (salad) n. [F. fr. L. sal., salt] uncooked herbs salify (salad) dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, or spices, and eaten as a relish; a dish composed of some kind of meat with an acid.

chopped fine, and mixed with uncooked herbs, as lettuce, etc., seasoned with mustard and other condiments. Salad days, days of youthful inexperience. Salad-oil, olive-oil used in dressing salads.

salading (sal-a-ding) n. herbs for salads; the making of salads.

salagrama usually a fossil shell-lish, sacred to Vishon, and used by the Brahmans in their rice.

Vishnu, and used by the Brahmans in their rites

salamander (sal-a-man'der) n. [L., G. salamander] one of a genus of batrachian reptiles having some affinities with lizards, but more with frogs (the salamander was formerly supposed able to live in fire); a large iron poker which, being made red-hot, is used for lighting fires; a flat-iron made red-hot, and used for glazing cooked meats. Salamander's hair, Salamander's wool, fibrous asbestos.

salamandrine (sal-q-man'drin) a. pertaining to, or resembling, a salamander;

enduring fire.

salaried (sal'a-rid) a. in receipt of a fixed pay.

salary (sal'a-ri) n. [L. salarium, salt money, fr. sal, salt] recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person for services; stipend; pay; wages; hire; allowance; v.t. to fix or pay a salary to one.

sale (sāl) n. [A.S. sala] act of selling; the transfer of property for a price in money; opportunity of selling; demand; market; public exposition of goods; auction; state of being venal or open to bribery; price.

sale-room, an auction-room; the retail department in a wholesale house; a show-room in a manufacturing establishment. establishment.

sale (sāl) n. [A.S. sealh, willow] a wicker basket made of sallows or willows.

saleable (82-la-ld) a capable of being sold; find-saleableness (82-la-ld) n. the state of being saleable.

saleably (sa/la-bli) adv. in a saleable manner.

salebrosity (sal-e-bros'j-ti) n. the state of being rough or rugged.
salebrous (sal'e-brus) n. [L. salebrosus, rough] rough; rugged; uneven.
salep, salop (sal'ep, -up) n. [A.] the roots of orchidaceous plants dried and

reduced to powder. saleratus (sal-e-rū'-tūs) n. [L. sal aeratus, aerated salt] an impure bicarbonate of potash,

much used as baking-powder.

salesman (säitz-nan) n. one whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise.

salework (säit-wurk) n. work or things made for sale—hence, work carelessly done.

Salian (f-li-an) a. of, or pertaining to, the Salii, or priests of Mars, in ancient Rome.

Salic, Salique (sal-ik) a. [F. Salique, belonging to the Salic tribe] designating a law by which, as in France, only males can inherit the throne.

inherit the throne.

Salicin (sal-i-sin) n. [L. salix, salicis, a willow] a bitter substance obtained from the bark and leaves of willows and poplars.

Salicylic (sal-i-sil-ik) a. derived from the willow. Salicylic acid, an antiseptic acid much used in medicine, and in preserving food.

Salience (sal-i-ens) n. the condition of being salient; a projection.

Salient (sal-i-ent) a. [L. salive, to leap] moving by springing—hence, figuratively, forcing itself on the attention; prominent; conspicuous; projecting outwardly, as a angle; [Her.] represented in a leaping position, as a lion;—n. a projection. n. a projection.

Saliently (sā'-li-ent-li) adv. in a salient manner.

saliferous (sa-life-rus) a. bearing or producing salt.

salifiable (sali-i-fi-a-bl) a. capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.

salification (sali-i-fi-ki-shun) n. the act of salifying, or state of being salified.

salify (sali-i-fi) v.t. [L. sal, salt, and facere, make] to form into a salt, as a base, by combining it

saligot (sali-jeot) n. [F.] the water-chestnut; a

salina (sa-lī'na) n. [Sp.] a salt-marsh; salt-works.

salination (sal-i-nā'shun) n. the act of washing with, or soaking in, salt liquor.
saline (sal-in, sa-lin') a. [F. salin, fr. L. sal, salt] of the qualities of salt :—n. a salt-spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth.

salineness (sal'in-nes, sa-līn'nes) n. saline character or condition.

saliniferous (sal-i-nif-e-rus) a. producing salt. salinity (sa-lin'i-ti) n. salty character or quality; degree of saltiness.

salinometer (sali-nom/e-ter) n. [L. sal, salt, and the formeasuring the amount of salt in a solution.

(sali-nus) a. consisting of, or conting, salinous (sa-li²nus) a. consisting of, or contral salt; saline.

Salique (sal'ik) a. See salic.

salitral (sal'i-tral) n. [Sp. fr. L. sal, salt] a place where saltpetre is found, or is collected.
saliva (sa-l'i-va) n. [L., a spittle] the transparent, alkaline liquid secreted by certain glands in

the mouth; spittle.

salival (sa-lī-val) a. pertaining to saliva; salivary.

salivant (sali-vant) a. exciting salivation:—n. medicir which excites salivation. salivary (sali-va na. pertaining to saliva; secreting or conveying saliva.

salivate (sali-vat) v.t. [L salivare] to produce an abnormal secretion of saliva, as by the use of mercury; to purge by the salival glands.

salivation (sali-i-vi-shun) n. act or process of pn lucing an excessive secretion of saliva; a continued, unnatural flow of spittle; ptyalism. Salivous (sa-lī-vu: 1. pertaining to saliva.

Salix (sādiks) n. [L., a willow] a genus of trees containing the willow or sallow.

salle (sal) n. [F.] a hall.

sallet (sal'et) n. [M.F. salade, fr. l. coelare, to introduced during the 15th century; a headpiece.

Sallow (sal-5) n. [A.S. sea/h] a tree or shrub of the genus Salix, allied to the willow (the branches are used for hoop-making, and the bark for

Sallet. sallow (sal-6) a. [A.S. salu] yellowish; of a pale, sickly colour, tinged with a dark yellow; -v.t. to tinge yellow.

sallowish, sallowy (salfō-ish, -i) a. rather

sallowness (sal'ā-nes) n. paleness; tinged with a dark yellow.

Sallowy (sal'-ō-i) a. abounding in sallows or willows. sally (sal'i) n. [F. sacillir, to issue forth, fr. L. salire, lcap] a leaping forth; an issuing of troops from a place besieged to attack the besiegers; excursion from the usual track; digression; a flight of fancy, liveliness, wit, or the like; act of levity; escapade; v.t. to leap or rush out; to issue suddenly, as a body of troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers. Sally-port, a postern gate, or a passage under ground, to afford free egress for troops in a sortie.

to afford free egress for troops in a sortic.

salmagundi (sal-ma-gun-di)n.[F. salmiqondis]
a dish of salted, preserved, or
highly-spiced ingredients; an olio or medley.

salmi, salmis (sal-mē) n. [F.] a ragout of
game stewed with wine, etc.

Salmo (sal-mō) n. [L.] the typical genus of the
salmon (sam-un) n. [O.F.
saumon, fr. L.
sulmo, fr. salire, to lean a large
fish of a yellowish red colour.

fish of a yellowish red colour, found in the northern seas, and which ascends rivers to spawn (it is highly esteemed for dancing; fitted for leaping.



food). Salmon-fly, artificial fly for catching salmon. Salmon-fly, salmon under two years old. Salmon-ladder, a ladder, or series of steps, for helping salmon to ascend difficult parts of a river. Salmon-leap, a salmon-ladder; a waterfall that salmon reach the top of by leaping. Salmon-spear, salmon-tackle, instruments for capturing salmon. Salmon-trout, a small fish resembling the common salmon in colour (also called sea-trout). Calvered salmon, pickled salmon.

Salon (salong) n. [F.] an apartment for the reception of company;—pl. fashionable parties; reunions of fashionable, literary, scientific, or political celebrities.

saloon (sa-loon) n. [F. salon] a lofty, spacious saloon (sa-loon) n. [F. salon] a lofty, spacious two rows of windows; a state-room; a public reception-room; a hall or gallery for works of art; a public dining-room; principal cabin, cuddy, or sitting-room in a passenger vessel; refreshment-room in a theatre. Saloon-ca., a drawing-room car on a railroad. Saloon-deck, a light, airy deck above the quarter or poop deck, with glass windows all round.

with glass windows all round. saloop (sa-lööp') n. [cf. salep] a drink prepared from sassafras bark.

salpicon (sal-pi-kon) n. [F.] stuffing; chopped meat or bread used to stuff legs of veal. salpinx (sal-pingks) n. [G., a trumpet] a Fallopian tube; an Eustachian tube. salse (sals) n. [F.] a mud volcano; a conical hill of soft, muddy material, formed by the decomposition of volcanic rock.

salsify (sal'si-fi) n. [F.] a plant cultivated for its salsilla (sal-sil'a) [Sp.] a name for several plants yielding edible roots.

salsoda (sal-sō-da) n. impure carbonate of soda.

salsoda (sal-sō'da) n. impure carbonate of soda.

salsuginous (sal-sū'ji-nus) a. [L. salsugo, fr. salt (sawlt) n. [A.S. salt] saltish; somewhat salt.

salt (sawlt) n. [A.S. sealt] the chloride of sodium, a substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food, and for the preservation of meat, etc.; that which preserves from corruption; that which gives flavour or zest; taste; savour; smack; seasoning; piquancy; wit; a salt-cellar; an old sailor; a combination of an acid with a base, forming a compound which has properties differing from those of either constituent;—a. furnished, impregnated with, or containing, salt; prepared with, or tasting of, salt; pungent; bitter; [colloq.] dear; costly;—v.t. to sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt. Salt-box, a wooden box for holding salt. Salt-burned, injured by over-salting. Salt-cake, crude sulphate of soda prepared for glass and soap makers. Salt-cellar [for salt-sellar: sellar, an old "Infor salt-holder] a small dish for salt at table. alt-cote, a salt-pit. Salt-fish, fish salted and dried. Salt-garden, a large, shallow pond for evaporating brine. Salt-lick, a salt-spring to which animals resort for the salt there deposited. Salt-marsh, land under pasturage liabse to be overflowed by the sea. Salt-mine, a mine where salt-rock is obtained. Salt-pan, a large, shallow pan or vessel in which sea-water or brine is evaporated to obtain salt. Salt-pit, a pit where salt is obtained. Salt-marsh, a popular name for all non-febrile skin eruptions. Salt-alivered, slivered and salted, as fish for balt. Salt-spring, a spring of salt-water. Salt-water, water impregnated with salt; sea-water. Salt-water, water impregnated with salt; sea-water.

water. Salt-water, water impregnated with sait; seawater. Salt-work, a house or place where sait is made.
Above the salt, to be near the head of the table. Attic
salt, wit. To be worth one's salt, to be worthy of
one's hire. To eat one's salt, to be under one's protection. To lay salt on the tail of, to capture. To take
with a grain of salt, to believe with some reserve.
White salt, salt dried and calcined.

saltant (saltant) a. [L. saltare, dance) leaping; jumping; dancing.
saltarello (saltarel 70) n. [It.] a very animated Italian and Spanish dance for a single

couple; music for such a dance.
saltation (sal-tā'shun) n. a leaping or jumping;
beating or palpitation.
saltatorial (sal-ta-tô'ri-al) a. (L. saltare, pp.
saltatorial (sal-ta-tô'ri-al) a. (L. saltare, pp.

saltatorious, saltatory (sal-ta-to-ri-us, sal-ta-to-ri-us, sal-ta-tu-ri) a. leaping or dancing, or having the power of leaping or dancing; used in leaping or dancing.

saltat (sawl-ted) a. having acquired immunity from disease by a previous attack.

salter (sawl-tern) n. one that salts; one that sells salt; drysalter.

saltern (sawl-tern) n. a salt-work; a place where salt is made.

saltigrada (salti-grā'da) n.pl. [L.] a group of spiders weaving no web, and distinguished by their ability to leap.

saltigrade (salti-grā'd) a. [L. saltus, a leap, and gradi, walk] having feet or legs

saltigrade gradi, walk] having feet or legs formed for leaping.

salting (sawlting) n. the act of sprinkling or salting impregnating with salt; a marsh subject to be overflowed with salt-water; a salt-marsh.

saltire, saltier (salter) n. [F.] an ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, formed by two bends crossing each other [Her.].

saltish (sawltish) a. tinctured with salt; some-saltishly (sawltish-li) adv. with a moderate saltishly (sawltish-nes) n. moderate saltishness (sawltish-nes) n. moderate saltishness (sawltish-nes) n. moderate salt-saltless (sawlties) a. destitute of salt; insipid; saltly (sawltil) adv. with the taste of salt; dearly; exorbitantly.

saltness (sawlt-nes) n. quality of being, salt or

sattly exorbitantly.

saltness (sawlt-nes) n. quality of being, salt or impregnated with salt; taste of salt.

saltpetre (sawlt-pē-ter) n. [L. sal petrae, salt of the rock, rock-salt] a salt consisting of nitric acid and potassium; nitrate of potassium; nitres saltpetrous (sawlt-pē-trus) a. pertaining to, or impregnated with, saltpetre.

salts (sawlts) n.pl. combinations of acids with alkaline or salifiable bases [Chem.]; saline cathartics, as Epsom, Rochelle, etc. [Med.]; the salt or sea water in a tidal river.

saltus (sal-tus) n. [L.] a breach of continuity in time, motion, or line; in logic, an unwary or unwarranted inference.

unwarranted inference.

saltwort (sawit'wurt) n. a name for several maritime plants.

Salty (sawl-ti) a. somewhat salt; saltish.

salubrious (sa-lū-bri-us) a. [L. salus, health] favourable to health; promoting health; wholesome; healthy; salutary.
salubriously (sa-lū-bri-us-li) adv. in a salubriousness (sa-lū-bri-us-nes) n. salubriousness (sa-lū-bri-us-nes) n. salubriousness (sa-lū-bri-ti) n. quality of being

salubrity (sa - lū 'bri - ti) n. quality of being salubrious; wholesomeness; health-fulness; favourableness to the preservation of health;

fulness; favourableness to the preservation of health; mildness, as of the air, season, etc. salutarily (sal-[a-t-ri-i])udv. favourably to health; salutariness (sal-[a-t-ri-i])udv. favourably to healthfully; wholesomely. salutariness (sal-[a-ta-ri-i]) a. [L. salus, health] salutary (sal-[a-ta-ri-i]) a. [L. salus, health] promotive of public safety; contributing to some beneficial purpose; advantageous. salutation (sal-a-ta-shun) n. act of saluting, or paying respect or reverence, by the customary words or actions; act of greeting; that which is uttered in saluting or greeting; address; welcome; congratulation.

congratulation. salutatorian (sa-lū-ta-tō'ri-an) n. one that pronounces a salutatory exercise. salutatorily (sa-lū-ta-tu-ri-li) adv. by way of salutation.

salutatory (sg-lū'ta-tu-ri) a. containing or expressing salutations; speaking a

welcome; greeting.

Salute (sa-lut') v.t. [L. salutare, to wish health to, fr. salus, health] to address with expressions of kind wishes; to greet; to hail—hence, to greet with a kiss or a wave of the hand; to honour, as some special day, person, or nation, by a discharge of cannon or small

arms, by striking colours, by shouts, or the like;—n. act of saluting or expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting; a kiss; a discharge of cannon or small arms in honour of some distinguished personage, or on the anniversary of some festival (sometimes also performed by lowering the galaxy or begins the discrete. formed by lowering the colours or beating the drums).

saluter (sa-lū-ter) n. one that salutes.

salutiferous (sal-ū-tif-e-rus) a. health-bearing; medicinal.

salvability (sal-va-bil-i-ti) n. possibility of being salvable (sal-va-bil-i-ti) n. possibility of being salvable (sal-va-bil) u. [L. salvus, safe] capable of being saved; admitting of salvation. salvableness (sal-va-bi-nes) n. the state or condition of being salvable.

salvably (sal'-va-bli) adv. in a salvable manner.

salvage (sal'vij) n. [O.F., a saving, fr. salver, fr. salvage L. salvare, to save] the compensation allowed to persons that voluntarily assist in saving a ship or her cargo from peril; the property saved. Salvage corps, a body of uniformed men attached to the fire ship or her cargo from peri; the property saved. Salvage corps, a body of uniformed men attached to the fire department in cities, for the salvage of property from fire. Salvation (sal-vā-shum) n. [O.F. fr. L. salvare, pp. salvatus, to save] act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger, or great calamity; redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death; gift of eternal life; remission of sin; saving grace; proclamation of saving mercy; the gospel; a benediction or ascription of praise and glory. Salvation Army, an organization formed upon a military pattern for the revival of religion among the masses. Salvationist (sal-vā-shun-ist) n. a member of the Salvation Army.

Salvatory (sal-va-tu-ri) n. a place where things are preserved; a repository; a safe. Salve (salv, sav) n. [A.S. sralf] an adhesive compositore; plaster; a remedy; succour; aid;—v.t. to heal by applications or medicaments; to apply salve to; to help. Salve (salv) v.t. [cf. salvage] to save, as a ship or goods, from danger or destruction.

Salver (sal-ver) n. one that saves goods, vessels, etc., from loss by fire, shipwreck, etc.

Salver (sal-ver) n. [Sh. salva, fr. salvar, to save, to poison] a piece of plate standing on a foot or tripod; a plate or waiter on which anything is presented.

Salvo (sal-vō) n. [L. salvo, hail] a general discharge of guns, intended as a salute.

Salvo (sal-vō) n. [L. salvo, jure, the right being reserved] an exception; reservation.

Salvo (sal-vo) n. [L. salvo jure, the right being reserved] an exception; reservation.

Salvy (sa'-vi, sal'-vi) a. like salve or ointment.

samara (sam'a-ra) n. [L.] a dry, indebiscent fruit provided with a wing [Bot.].

Samaritan (sa-mar'i-tan) a. of, or pertaining to, Samaria, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel; denoting the alphabet in use among the Jews before the Babylonish captivity;—n. native or inhabitant of Samaria; the language of Samaria, a variety of Chaldaic; a benevolent person.

Samaveda (sa-ma-vā'da) n. [Skr] the name of books of India.

books of India.

sambo (sam'bō) n. [Sp. zambo, fr. L. fr. G. skambos, black person and a mulatto—hence, humorously, a negro. Samboo (sam'bóó) n. See sambur.

Sambucus (sam-bū'kus) n. [L.] a genus of trees and shrubs, including the elders. sambuke, sambuca (sam'būk.sam-bū'ka) [L. fr. H.] an

ancient musical instrument.

sambur (sam'bur) n. [Hind.] a rusine deer inhabiting the hill-country of India.

same (sam)a. [A.S.] not different or other; identical; of like kind, species, sort, or dimensions; corresponding; similar; equal; just mentioned before: aforesaid; of the same value; indifferent.

sameness (sam-nes) n. state of being the same; identity; near resemblance; correspondence; similarity; tedious monotony.

Samian (sa-mi-an) a. of, or pertaining to, Samos, native or inhabitant of Samos. Samian earth. Samian stone, a kind of marl found in Samos. Samian ware, an applicant kind of pottery made of Samian ware, an ancient kind of pottery made of Samian earth.

Samiel (sa-mi-el) n. [Turk.] a hot and destructive wind that blows in Arabia and the adjacent

countries from the desert; the simoom.

samisen (sami-sen)». [Jap.] a guitar or banjo of three strings, used in Japan.

samite (sami-to) n. [O.F. fr. G. hexamiton, a cloth woven with six kinds of thread] a rich silk material; any lustrous silk stuff.

samlet (sam'nit) a, young of the salmon before it takes to the sea; parr. Also salmonet.

Samnite (sam'nit) a. pertaining to the Sabines, a people of ancient Italy;—n. a Roman gladiator, hvving helmet, shield, partial body armour, and a short word and a short sword.

Samovar (sam'u-var) n. [Russ.] a copper tea-urn used in Russia, etc., in which water is kept boiling by live charcoal being placed in a tube passing

up through the centre of the urn.

Samoyed (sa-mē/yed) n. [Russ.] one of a race inhabiting the extreme north of Europe and Asia.

samp (samp) n. [N. Amer. Ind.] maize broken and crushed.

samp (samp) n. [N. Amer. Ind.] maize broken and crushed.

sampan (sam-pan) n. [Malay fr. Chin.] a Chinese boat, from 12 to 15 feet long, usually impelled by a bow oar and a stern skull (on the Canton river it is the habitation of the boatman and his family).

samphire (sam-fr) n. [F. fr. herbe de Steint Pierre] a fleshy herb that grows on rocks by the sea-shore (its leaves are used in the form of a pickle as an article of diet).

sample (sam-[n]) n. [O.F. essumple, fr. L. exemplum, example] a part of anything presented for inspection, or intended to be shown, as evidence of the quality of the whole; specimen; to select; to try; to test. Sample-room, a room where samples are kept and shown; a bar-room; grog-shop.

sampler (sam-pler) n. one that distributes things work; a piere of needle-work formerly executed by girls as a specimen of their skill.

sampling (sam-pling) n. act of making up samples of goods for sale; act of tasting or comparing samples.

comparing samples.

samshu (sam'shoo) n. a spirituous liquor distilled from rice by the Chinese.

samson-post (sam-sun-post) n. [Samson, the strong man] in a ship, a pillar resting on the keelson and supporting a deck-beam.

sanability (san-a-bil-i-ti) n. the state of being sanable (san-a-bil n. [L. sanare, heal] capable of being healed or cured; remediable.

sanableness (san-a-bl-nes) n. sanability.

sanative (san'a-tiv) a. having the power to cure or heal; curative; healing; sanatory.

sanativeness (san'a-tiv-nes) n. healing property or power.

sanatorium (san-a-to'ri-um) n. a place, house, hotel, or military station, to which

people go for the sake of their health.

Sanatory (san-a-tu-ri) a. conducive to health;

Sanbenito (san-be-në-të) n. [Sp. San Benito, St.

Benedict] a loose cloak, painted over with flames and figures of devils, worn by persons condemned by the Inquisition on their way to the stake (so called because it was of the same cut as that worn by the called because it was of the same cut as that worn by the monks of the order of St. Benedict).

Sancho (sang' ko) n. a kind of guitar used by negroes.

sanctification (sangk-ti-fi-kū'shun) n. act of sanctifying or making holy; state of being sanctified; consecration.

Sanctified (sangk-ti-fid) a. made holy; consecrated; affecting holiness.

sanctifiedly (sangk-ti-fi'ed-li) adv. sanctimoniously.

sanctifier (sangk'ti-fi-gr) n. one that sanctifies or makes holy; the Holy Spirit.

sanctify (sangk'ti-fi) n.t. [L. sanctus, holy, and fucere, make] to make sacred or holy; to set apart to a holy or religious use; to hallow; to consecrate; to purify; to make holy or free from sin; to render productive of holiness or piety; to secure from violation: to give sanction to violation; to give sanction to.

sanctifying (sangk-ti-fi-ing) ppr. tending to

sanctifyingly (sangk'ti-fi-ing-li) adv. in manner tending to sanctify. sanctimonious (sangkti-mo-ni-us) a. possessinty; making a show of sanctity; hypocritically devout or pious.

sanctimoniously (sangk-ti-mō'ni-us-li) adv. in a sanctimonious manner; with affectation of piety.

sanctimoniousness (sangk-ti-mū/ni-us-nes) n. state of being sanctimonious; sanctity, or the appearance of it.

sanctimonious; sanctity, or the appearance of it.

Sanctimony (sangk'ti-mi-ni) n. [I. sanctus, holy] holiness; devoutness; sanctity; artificial saintliness; hypocritical devoutness.

Sanction (sangk'shun) n. [L. sancire, pp. sanctus, to render sacred] solemn or ceremonious ratification; approbation and acceptance; anything done or said to enforce the will, law, or authority of another; confirmation; countenance; support; - v.t. and t. to give validity or authority to; to confirm; to authorize: to countenance authorize; to countenance.

and to the two states of the light state of being sarctionable (sangk'shun-a-bl) a worthy of sanctionary (sangk'shun-a-ri) a. relating to, sanctionary (sangk'shun-a-ri) a. relating to, sanctitude (sangk'ti-ti) n. state or quality of being sarctity (sangk'ti-ti) n. state or quality of being sarced; state of being pure, godly, and devout; state of being sacred or solemnly binding.

sanctuarize (sangk'tū-a-riz) n. [O.F. saintuarie, sanctuary (sangk'tū-a-riz) n. [O.F. saintuarie, sanctuary a shrine, fr. L. sanctus, holy] a sacred place; holy ground; the most sacred part of the Jewish tabernacle and temple; holy of holies; in R.C. churches, the site of the high altar; a house consecrated to the worship of God; a church; a sacred asylum; place of protection for fugitives from justice—hence, protection; shelter;—v.t. to place in safety, as in a sanctuary. a sanctuary.

sanctum (sangk'-tum) n. [L.] a sacred place; a private retreat or room. sanctum sanctorum, the holy of holies in the Jewish temple; a specially private place

sanctus (sangk-tus) n. [L.] a part of the Roman mass, and of the Anglican communion

service. Black sanctus, a profane or burlesque hymn, performed with loud and discordant noises.

Sand (sand) n. [A.S.] fine particles of stone, esp. of silicious stone, but not reduced to powder or dust—hence, from the use of sand in the hour-glass, a moment; a measured interval:—pl. truets of land consisting of sand;—v.t. to sprinkle or cover with sand. Sand-bag, n. coarse bag filled with sand or earth, used for repairing breaches in a fortification, etc.; also, for stopping crevices in windows, doors, etc.; also, for stopping crevices in windows, doors, etc.; etc. to hit or beat with a sand-bag. Sand-bagger, one that uses a sand-bag; a robber that stuns his victim with a sand-bag. Sand-ball, a ball of soap mixed with sand, for use at the toilet. Sand-bank, a bank of sand thrown up by the sea. Sand-bath, a vessel with sand, for use at the toilet. Sand-bank, a bank of sand thrown up by the sea. Sand-bath, a vessel containing hot sand, used as a heater for retorts; the rolling of fowls in sand. Sand-blast, sand-jet, sand driven by a blast of air or steam, for engraving glass, etc. Sand-blind [sum, half], having a defective vision, so that motes float before the eyes. Sand-blower, sand-bellows for throwing sand on a newly-painted surface, to give it the appearance of stone. Sand-box, a box with a perforated top for sprinkling paper with sand. Sand-crack, a fissure in the hoof of a horse; a crack in a moulded brick. Sand-dance, a step-dance performed on a floor sprinkled with sand.

Sand-drift, drifting or drifted sand; a mound of drifted sand. Sand-dune, a ridge of loose sand drifted by the wind. Sand-eel, a small eel-like fish, which buries itself wind. Sand-eel, a small cel-like fish, which buries itself in the moist sand. Sand-flood, a vast body of sand moving along a desert, as in Arabia. Sand-glass, an instrument for measuring time by the running of sand; an hour-glass. Sand-guard, in vehicles, a device for preventing sand from entering the bearings of wheels. Sand-heat, the heat of warm sand, used in chemical operations. Sand-lark, some small wading bird that runs along the sand. Sand-lob, the lob-worm, much used as bait. Sand-martin, a small swallow which makes its nest in sand-pits, etc. Sand-pipe, a deep hollow penetrating the white chalk in England and France, and filled with sand and gravel. Sand-pit, a place from which sand is taken out. Sand-spout, a moving pillar of sand. Sand-storm, a storm of wind carrying with it large clouds of sand. place from which sand is taken out. Sand-spout, a moving pillar of sand. Sand-storm, a storm of wind carrying with it large clouds of sand.

Sandal (san-[4]) n. [F. fr. L. fr. G. sandalon] a kind sandal of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, with parallel openings across the instep.

Sandal.

a small wading

sandal (san-dal) n. [A.] a with two masts, used on the Barbary coast.

sandaliform (san'da-li-form) a. shaped like a sandal.

sandalled (san'dald) a. wearing sandals; fastened with a sandal.

sandalwood (san-dal-wood) n. [F. fr. Skr. chan-dal-wood of the wood of a low tree having a general resemblance to the privet or prim (when old, it has a yellow colour and great fragrance), sandarac (san'da-rak) n. [L. fr. Skr.] red sulphuret of arsenic; a resin in white tears which exudes from the bark of the sandarac-tree, a native of Morocco.

sanded (san'ded) a. covered with sand; marked with small spots; speckled; having a sandy colour, as a hound; dim-sighted.

Sandemanian (san-de-ma-ni-an) n. a follower of Robert Sandeman (1718-1771), who introduced into England and America the doctrine of the Glassites.

sanderling (san'der-ling) n. a small wading bird, allied to the dotterel and sand-

sanders (san'derz) n. sandalwood.

sanders (san'dera) n. sandalwood.

sandiferous (san'dif'e-rus) a. bearing or throwing up sand.

sandiness (san'din'e) n. state of being sandy, or of having a sandy colour.

sanding (san'din'e) n. act of sprinkling or covering with sand.

sandiver (san'di-ver) n. [O.F. suin de verre, seum riges to the surface of fused glass in the pot.

sandix (san'diks) n. [G.] red lead prepared by calcining lead carbonate.

sandman (sand-man) n. a fabulous person, supposed to make children sleepy, the children rubbing their eyes as if to get rid of sand in them.

sandpaper (sand-pā-per) n. stout paper coated with glue, and then sprinkled with sand, and used for smoothing wood, etc.;—v.t. to rub, smooth, or polish with sandpaper.

sandpiper (sand-pī-per) n. a small wading

sandpiper (sand-pī-per) n.
along the sand, and utters a piping note.

sandstone $\binom{\text{sand'ston}}{n}$ a rock formed by the consolidation of sand.

sandwich (sand'wich)
n. two thin
pieces of bread and butter, with

a thin slice of meat between them (said to have been a a tim side of mean estweet when (said to have been a favourite dish of the Earl of Sandwich, who died 1792);
—v.t. to make into a sandwich—hence, to form of alternate parts, or alternating layers of different nature. Sandwich—man, a man carrying two advertising-boards, one slung before and one behind him. sandy (san'di) a. abounding with sand; full of sand; sand; covered with sand; consisting of sand; not firm or stable; resembling sand in colour; yellowish-red colour. Also sandish.

sane (sān) a. [L. sanus] sound; healthy; not disordered or shattered, esp. not disordered in intellect; in one's right mind; of sound reason.

sanely (san'li) adv. in a sane manner.

saneness (san'nes) n. state of being sane, or of sound mind.
sangaree (sang-ga-re') n. [Sp.] wine and water sweetened and spiced;—n.t. to mix with water and sweeten.

sang-froid (sang-frwaw) n. [F. sang, blood, and roid, cold] freedom from agitation or excitement of mind; coolness; indifference.

Sangreal, sangraal (sang-grā-al, sang-grā-al, sang-grā-al, sang-grāt) n. [cf. grait] in legends, the holy vessel supposed to have been the cup used at the Last Supper.

sangsue (sang-sū) n. [F. fr. L. sang.uis, blood] a

sanguiferous (sang-gwif-e-rus) a. [L. ferre, to bear] conveying blood, sanguification (sang-gwi-fi-kā-shun) a. production of blood; conver-

sion of chyle into blood.

sanguifier (sang-gwi-fi-er) n. a producer of

sanguifluous (sang-gwif-loo-us) a. flowing or running with blood.
sanguify (sang-gwif-fi) v.i. [L. sanguis, blood, and Jacere, make] to produce blood.

sanguinarily (sang-gwi-na-ri-li) adv. in a bloodthirsty manner. sanguinariness (sang-gwi-na-ri-nes) no sanguinary disposition or

sanguinary (sang'gwi-na-ri)a. bloody; attended with much bloodshed: eager to shed blood; bloodthirsty.

shed blood; bloodthirsty.

Sanguine (sang-win) a. [F. sanguin, rr. L. sanguine (sang-win) a. [F. sanguin, rr. L. sanguineus, fr. sanguis, blood] having the colour of blood; red; characterized by abundance and active circulation of blood; plethoric; cheerful; warm; ardent; anticipating the best; feeling assured; full of hope; lively; confident;—n. blood colour;—v.t. to stain with blood; to dye or varnish red.

Sanguineless (sang-gwin-les) a. destitute of blood.

sanguinely (sang-gwin-li) adv. in a sanguine manner; ardently; confidently. sanguineness (sang-gwin-nes) n. redness; foridness, as of the skin; fulness of blood; plethora; confidence; ardour; eagerness. sanguineous (sang-gwin-e-us) n. abounding pertaining to blood; constituting blood; blood-red. sanguinity (sang-gwin-i-ti) n. sanguineness; ardour.

sanguinivorous, sanguivorous

(sang-gwi-niv-u-rus, -gwiv-u-rus) a. [1. sanguis, blood, and vorare, to devour] subsisting on blood; eating blood.

sanguinolence, sanguinolency (sang-gwin'-u-lens, -len-si) \dot{n} , the being tinged or mingled with blood.

sanguinolent (sang-gwin-u-lent) a. tinged or sanguinolent (mingled with blood. sanguisuction (sang-gwi-suk-shun) n. the sanguisuge (sang-gwi-sūi) n. [L. sanguis, blood, and sugere, suck] a blood-guckirs is least to be a least to be sanguisuge sugere, suck] a blood-guckirs is least to be sanguisuge.

sucker; a leech; a horse-leech.

sanguisugent, sanguisugous (sang-gwi-sū-jent, -jus) a. blood-sucking. sanguivolent (sang-gwiv-u-lent) a. [L. wiching) blood-thists. wishing] bloodthirsty.

Sanhedrim, Sanhedrin (san 'he drim, drin) n. [H.] the great council of the Jews, which consisted of 70 members, to whom the high priest was added as president. Under the Romans it could condemn, but could not put to death. In each town there was a Lower Sanhedrim of 3 or 23 members, subject to the Greater Sanhedrim

Greater Sanhedrim.

Sanicle (sani-i-ki) n. [L. sunare, heal] a plant of several species; black snake-root (so called from its reputed healing qualities).

Sanidine (sani-i-din) n. [G. sunis, sanidos, a plank] a variety of orthoclase.

Sanies (sai-i-cz) n. [L.] a thin, reddish discharge from wounds or sores.

Sanious (sai-i-i-s) a. [L. sunies] thin and serous, with a slight bloody tinge; excreting or effusing a thin, serous, reddish matter.

Sanitarian (sani-i-a-ri-in) n. a promoter of, or one versed in, sanitary measures. sanitarily (san-i-ta-ri-li) adv. as regards health, or its preservation.

sanitarium, sanitorium (san-i-tā/ri-tō/ri-

sanitarium, sanitorium um -tō²rium) n. a health retreat or station.

sanitary (san²i-ta-ri) a. [L. sanītas. health]
sanitary pertaining to, or designed to secure,
health; relating to the preservation of health: hygienic.
sanitary science, the science that deals with the preservation of health and the prevention of disease.

sanitation (san-i-tā-shun) n. the carrying out of
sanitary measures.

sanity (san-i-ti) n. [l. sanīta, sound] condition
or quality of being sane; soundless or
healthiness of body or mind, esp. the latter.

sanjak (san-i-jak) n. [Turk.] an administrative
sanjak (san-i-division of a vilayet.

Sank (sangk) past tense of the verb sink.

Sankhya (sang'kya) n. [Skr.] one of the six sannup (san'up) n. [Amer. Ind.] the husband of a squaw.

sannyasa (san-nya'sa) n. [Skr.] withdrawal from the world.

sannyasi (san-nya²si) n. a Hindu religious mendicant ascetic or hermit.

Sansa (san'sa) n. a kind of tabor.

sans-appel (sanz-a-pel') n. [F., without appeal] one against whose decision there is

sansculotte (sanz-kū-lot') n. [F.] a ragged in the first French Revolution to the extreme republican party, who rejected breeches as an emblem or badge peculiar to the upper classes or aristocracy—hence, an extreme or radical republican; a Jacobin.

sansculottic (sauz-kū-lot-lk) a. pertaining to the sansculottes, or their

sansculottism, sansculotterie (sanz-kū-lot'izm, -er-i) n. the principles of the sansculottes.

sansculottist (sanz-kū-lot'ist) n. an extreme republican.

Sanskrit, Sanscrit (san'skrit) n. the ancient language of Hindustan, in which are embodied the religion, laws, and philosophy of the Brahmans (it is now obsolete as a spacken language) spoken language).

Sanskritist, Sanscritist (sans kritist) in Sanskrit.

sans-nombre (sanz-nom'br) n. covered with repetitions of the same charge;
-a. repeated often and covering the field [Her.].
santalaceous (san-ta-la'shus) a. [ej. sandal] belonging to the sandalwood

Santalic (san-tal-ik) a. pertaining to sandalwood. santalin (san'ta-lin) n. the colouring matter of red sandalwood.

Santer (san'ter) n. [A.] an Oriental dulcimer.

santon (san'ton) n. [Sp. fr. L. sanctus, holy] a dervish or Turkish priest, regarded as a saint.

santonin (san'tu-nin) n. [F.] a hitter substance, the active principle of wormseed.

Sap (sap) n. [A.S.] the juice of plants of any kind; the alburnum of a tree; sap-wood; a soft fellow; a hard student; -v. t. to study hard. Sap-colour, a vegetable colour inspissated by evaporation. Sap-green, a light-green pigment prepared from the juice of the ripe berries of the buckthorn. Sap-rot, dry-rot in timber. Sap-sucker, a kind of wood-sucker. Sap-tube, a vessel conveying sap. Sap-wood, alburnum, or the exterior part of the wood of a tree next the bark. Crude sap, the ascending sap.

Sap (sap) n.t. [O.F. fr. G. skaptein, dig] to subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine; to undermine; to pierce with saps; -v.t. to proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining; -n. an approach made to a fortified place by digging under cover of gabions, etc. Saproller, sap-shield, a gabion used in sapping.

Sapajou, Sajou (sap-a-zhóo', sa-zhōo') n. [F.] sapajou, Sajou (sap-a-zhóo', sa-zhōo') n.

having a prehensile tail.

Sapful (sap-fool) a. full of sap.

Saphena (sa-fe-na) n. a saphenous vein or nerve.

saphenous (sa-fē-nus) a. [G. saphēnēs, clear] showing on the surface. sapid (sap-id) a. [L. sapere, taste] possessing savour or flavour; exciting the organs of taste;

palatable; savoury, eaching sapid character or property; sapidity (sa-pid-i-ti) n. sapid character or property; sapidless (sap-id-les) a. without taste or relish; sapidless (sap-id-nes) n. taste; savour; sapidness tastefulness; power of stimulating the palate; savouriness.

sapience (sa-pi-ens) n. quality of being sapient; sapience (sa-pi-ens) n. quality of being sapient; sapient (sa-pi-ent) a. [L. sapere, know] having wiscom; discerning; wise; sage; generally in an ironical sense, knowing; would-be wise; supposing one's self sage.

sapiential (sa-pi-en'shal) a. affording lessons of wisdom; instructive. sapiently (sa-pi-ent-li) adv. wisely; sagaciously; generally in an ironical sense, know-

ingly; stupidly.

Sapindus (sq.pin'dus) n. [L.] a genus of tropical trees and shrubs. sapiutan (sap-1-60-tan) n. [Malay] a small buffalo-like ruminant of Celebes.

sapless (sap-les) a. destitute of sap; not juicy; dry; old; withered.

sapling (sap-ling) n. a young tree; a youth; a greyhound pup. Sapling-cup, a wooden cask-shaped tankard.

Sapo (sa'pō, sa'pō) n. [L.] soap; [Sp.] the toadfish.

sapodilla (sap-u-dil'a) n. [Sp.] a large tree, native of tropical America, much cultivated for its fruit.

saponaceous (sap-u-nā'shus) a. [L. sapo, saponāts, soap] resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soapy. saponification (sa-pon-ifi-kā'shun) n. act of converting into soap, or state

of being converted into soap.

saponify (sa-pon'i-fi) v.t. [L. sapo, soap, and facere, make] to convert into soap.

saponin (sap'u-nin) n. a poisonous substance found in soap-wort, horse-chestnut, etc. saponite (sap-u-nit) n. a soft mineral found in saponule (sap-u-nil) n. an imperfect soap formed by the action of an alkali upon an

Sapor (sā'pur) n. [L. sapere, taste] taste; relish; flavour; savour; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

saporific (sap-u-rif-ik) a. having the power to saporosity (sap-u-ros-i-ti) n. the quality that excites the sensation of taste.

saporous (sap-u-rus) a. having taste; yielding some kind of taste.

sapotin (sap'u-tin) n. [Sp.] a substance occurring in the seeds of the sapodilla-plum.

sappan, sapan (sapan) n. [Sp.] a dye-wood from Southern Asia.

sapper (saper) n. one that saps, digs, or mines; non-commissioned officer or private of the Royal Engineers (usually called sappers and miners).

sapper (saper) n. a chisel used to cut away waste or sap wood.

Sapphic (safeik) a. pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess; in the manner of Sappho; noting a kind of metre or verse said to have been invented by Sappho, in which three lines of five feet each are followed by an Adonic line of two feet;—n. a Sapphic verse.

a Sapphire verse.

Sapphire (saf-ir) n. [H. sappir] pure, crystallized alumina; a precious stone next in hardness to the diamond, used in jewellery, of several colours (as crimson or carmine red, ruby; violet or purple, amethyst; yellow, topaz; green, emeruld; and blue, sapphire proper); [Her.] the tincture blue:—a. deep pure blue. Sapphire—wing, a South American huraming-bird.

Sapphirine (saf-i-rin) a. resembling sapphire; made of sapphire;—n. a mineral of

a pale-blue colour.

sapphism (saf'izm) n. [Sappho] unnatural sexual relations between women. sappiness (sap'i-nes) n. state or quality of being sapp or full of sap; succulence; juiciness.

sappy (sap'i) a. abounding with sap; juicy; succulent—hence, young; weak; weak in intellect; musty; tainted; putrid.

sapræmia, sapremia (sa-prē'-mi-a) n. and haima, blood septic-poisoning.

sapræmic, sapremic (sa - prē'mik) a.

saprogenic (sap-rō-gen'-ik) a. [G. sapros, putrid, and root gen, to produce] causing putrefaction.

saprogenous (sap-roj-e-nus) a. developing in putrefying matter.

Saprolegnia (sap-rō-legni-a) n. [G. sapros, putrid, and legnon, a hem] a genus of fungi, one of which causes salmon disease.

Saprophaga (sap-rof-a-ga) n.pl. [G. sapros, putrid, and phagein, cat] a group of beetles that feed on decomposing substances.

saprophagan (sap-rof-a-gan) n. one of the Saprophaga.

saprophagous (sap-rof-a-gus) a. feeding on decomposing matter.
saprophyte (sap-rof-ib) a. a plant that grows on decaying vegetable matter.
saprophytic (sap-ro-fit-ik) a. of, pertaining to, or partaking the properties of, a

saprophytically (sap-rō-fit'i-kal-i) adv. in the manner of a saprophyte. saprophytism (sap-rō-fi-tizm) n. the condition of a saprophyte. sapropyra (sap-rop-i-ra) n. [G. sapros, putrid, and pur, firel putrid fever. saprostomous (sap-ros-timus) a. [G. sapros, having an offensive breath.

sapsago (sapsa-go) n. [Ger.] a kind of hard cheese, of a greenish colour, made in Switzer-

sapucaia (sap-oo-kā-ya) n. [Pg.] a Brazilian tree of the myrtle family.

saraband (sar'a-band) n. [Sp.] a stately Spanish dance to an air in triple time; the air.

Saracen (sar'a-sen) n. [A. sharqin, Oriental] an or propagator of Mohammedanism in countries farther west than Arabia. Sarab (sa'rab) n. [A.] a mirage; an illusion; deceit.

west than Arabia. (sar-a-sen'ik) a. of, or pertaining to, the Saracens; noting a kind of architecture; Moorish arabesque.

Saracenism (sar'a-se-nizm) n. Mohammedan-

Sarangi (sa-rangigi) n. [Ind.] a kind of violin. sarangousty (sar-an-goos-ti) n. stucco made water-proof. sarasin, sarrasin (sar-a-sin) n. [F.] a port-cullis; a herse.

sarbacand (sar-ba-kand) n. [O.F.] a blow-gun.

Sarcasm (sar kazm) n. [(1. sarkazein, sneer] s satirical remark, uttered with some degree of soom or contempt; a keen reproach; taunt; scotting gibe.

scoming groe.

sarcastic (sår-kas-tik) a. hitterly satirical; scornsarcastically (sår-kas-ti-kal-i) adv. in a
sarcastically (sår-kas-ti-kal-i) adv. in a
sarcel (sår-sel) n. [0.F.] the pinion, or outer joint,
of a hawk's wing.

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Sarcelle (sår-sel') n. [F.] a teal.

sarcelled (sar-seld) a. [sarcel] cut through the middle [Her.].
sarcenchyme (sars-en-kim) n. [G. sarks, an infusion] a soft tissue in sponges.

Sarcenet (sars'net) n. [O.F.] a species of fine, thin, woven silk, used for ribbons, linings, etc. Also written sarsenet.

Sarcin, Sarcine (flesh | a compound originating in the decomposition of proteids in organic tissues.

SACCITIS (sar-sī-tis) n. muscular inflammation.

sarcoblast (sárkō-blast) n. [G. sarks, sarkos, flesh, and blustos, a germ] the germ of animal protoplasm.

SACCOCATP (sar-kā-karp) n. [Cl. sar-ks, flesh, and kar-pos, fruit] the fleshy parts of certain fruits between the epicarp and the endocarp, as

in the plum, peach, etc.

Sarcocele (sar-kō-sēl) n. [G. kēlē, tumour] cancer
of the testicle.

sarcocol, sarcocolla (sár ½ ku - kol, sár - ku - kol ½ a) n. [G.]

sarcode (sar'-kōd) n. [G. sarks, sarkos, flesh, and eidos, form] animal protoplasm.

Sarcodic (sar-kod-ik) a. pertaining to sarcode.

Sarcoid (sar-koid) a. resembling flesh.

sarcolemma (sar-kō-lem'a) n. [G. lemma, husk] the tubular sheath surrounding muscular fibrils.

sarcologic, sarcological (sár-kō-loj' ik, -i-kal)

a. of, or pertaining to, sarcology.

Sarcology (sar-kol'ō-ji) n. [G. sarks, flesh, and logos, discourse] that part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body.

Sarcoma (sar-kō-ma) n. [G. fr. sarks, flesh] a tumour of fleshy consistence.

sarcophagal, sarcophagous (sár a-gal, -gus) a. [6. surks, surkos, flesh, and phupein, eat] feeding on flesh; flesh-eating; of, or pertaining to, the Sarcophaga, a group of marsupials.

Sarcophagus (sarkor-a-gus) n. [G.] a species of limestone used among the

Greeks making coffins (it was thought to consume the flesh of bodies deposited in it); a stone coffin : a monumental



Sarcophagus

a monumental
chest or vase, of stone or bronze, erected over graves; an
article of furniture, in the shape of a sarcophagus, for
holding knives, plate, etc.; a kind of cellaret.

Sarcophagy (sår-kof-a-ji) n. the practice of
eating flesh.

Sarcophile (sår-ko-fil) n. [G. sarks, sarkos, flesh,
and philos, loving] a flesh-eating
the Tasmanian Devil.

sarcophilous (sår-kof-i-lus) a. flesh-eating; fond of flesh.
sarcosis (sår-kō-isis) n. [G.] generation or growth of flesh; a fleshy tumour.
sarcostosis (sår-kō-stō-isis) n. cancerous softening of bony tissue.
sarcostyle (sår-kō-stī) n. [G. sarks, sarkos, flesh, and stulos, a pillar] a muscular

Sarcotic (sår-kot'ik) a. causing flesh to grow;—n. a medicine, or an application, which promotes the growth of flesh.

Sarcous (sar-kus) a. fleshy.

sarcous (sar-kus) a. fleshy.

sard (sard) n. [Sardis, the ancient capital of Lydia] a precious stone; a variety of chalcedony.

sardachate (sar-da-kāt) n. a kind of agate, containing layers of sard.

sardel (sar-del) n. [O.F. fr. G. Sardō, Sardinia] a sardine; a small fish similarly prepared.

sardine (sar-den) n. a Mediterranean fish of the with olive-oil as a delicacy).

sardine (sar-din) n. [sard] a precious stone, probably a carnelian, of which one was set in Aaron's breastplate. Also sardius.

Sardinian (sar-din-1-an) a. pertaining to the island, kingdom, or people, of Sardinia.

-n. a native of Sardinia.

sardonir (sar-don-1k) a. [G. sardonion, a plant

dinia;—n. a native of Sardinia.

Sardonic (sar-don-ik) a. [G. sardonion, a plant of Sardinia, which was said to screw up the face of the eater] forced, heartless, or bitter (said of a laugh or smile); concealing bitterness of heart; mocking. Sardonic laugh, sardonic smile, a spasmodic twitching of the muscles of the face. Also Sardonian.

Sardonically (sar-don-ikal-i)adv. in a sardonic manner.

Sardonyx (sar-don-iks) n. [G. sardonux, Sardian onyx] a silicious stone or gem; a variety of chalcedony of an orange or reddish-yellow colour, formerly used in the production of cameos.

Sargasso (sar-gas-o) n. [Pg.] the gulf-weed.

Sargasso (sar-gas-o) n. [Pg.] the gulf-weed. covered by the gulf-weed.

covered by the gulf-weed.

Sargassum (sar-gas-um) n. a genus of sea-

sari (sa'-ri) n. [Hind.] the principal garment of a Hindu woman.

Sarigue (sa-rēg') n. [F.] a South American opossum.

Sark (sark) n. [A.S. syric, syrc] a shirt.

sarking (sarking) n. [surk] thin boards for similar purposes; linen for shirts.

sarkinite (sarki-nit) n. [G. sarks, sarkos, flesh]

sarlac, sarlak (sår-lak) n. [Mongol.] the yak. Sarmatian (sar-ma'shan) a. relating to Sarmatia or its inhabitants;—n. one of the Sarmatian people.

sarmatier (sar-ma-tyā') n. [F.] a dark-coloured polecat found in eastern Europe. sarment (sar-ment) n. [L. sarmentum, a twig] a prostrate filiform stem or runner, as of

the strawberry.

sarmentose, sarmentous (sár-men' tōs,-tus) a. having runners [Bot.].

sarmentum (sår-men'tum) n.; pl. sarmenta (sår-men'ta) a runner [Bot.]. saroh (sar-ö) n. [E. Ind.] a musical instrument with three metal strings.

Saron (sar'un) n. [E. Ind.] a kind of xylophone.

Sarong (sa-rong') n. [Malay] a garment worn in the East Indies; the cloth used for this

Saros (sā/ros) n. [G.] a cycle of 65851 days, equal to about 19 synodic revolutions of a lunar node,

and to 223 lunar months, and hence used by the Chaldeans to predict eclipses.

Sarothrum (sa-rō-thrum) n. [G. sarōtron, a broom] the fungi of bristles on the legs of bees, forming a receptacle for pollen.

sarplar, sarpler (sar-plar, -pler) n. 10.F.]
a large sack or bale of worl containing 2240 lbs.
Sarracenia (sar-a-s6-ni-a) n. [Dr. Sarrazin, of Quebec] a genus of plants with nitcher-like leaves.

Sarrazin (sar'a-zin) n. [F.] buckwheat.

sarrusophone (sa - rus ' ō - fōn) n. [Sarrus, French bandmaster] a musical instrument of the oboe kind.

sarsaparilla (sar-sa-pa-ril'a) n. [Sp.] a plant of the genus Smilax, whose rhizome is valued in medicine for its mucilaginous and farinaceous

or demulcent qualities.

Sarsen (sár-sen) n. one of the old inhabitants of south-west England.

Sart (sart) n. woodland turned into arable land.

sartage (sar'tij) n. the turning of woodland into

sartorial (sar-to-rial) a. of, or pertaining to, a

sartorius (sartorius) n. [L. sartor. a tailor] (sartorius) n. [L. sartor. a tailor] the muscle that throws one leg across the other, reaching from above the hip to below the knee; tailors' muscle.

sash (sash) n. [Per. shast] a silken band; an ornamental belt or band worn by officers round the waist or over the shoulders, by clergymen over their cassocks, and by females round the waist;—v.t. to dress or ornament with a sash.

cassocks, and by remaies round the waist,—v.t. to dress or ornament with a sash.

Sash (sash) n. [F. fr. L. capsa, chest] the frame of a window in which the panes of glass are set;—v.t. to furnish with sashes or frames for glass. Sashdoor, a door fitted with panes of glass. Sashdoor, a door fitted with panes of glass. Sashdoor, a door fitted with panes of glass. Sashdoor, a cach biserd at the gide.

valve or gate worked like a window-sash. French sash, a sash hinged at the side.

Sasin (sasin) n. [E. Ind.] a kind of antelope found in India, remarkable for its swiftness and beauty.

Sasine (sasin) n. [F. sasine] act of conveying or giving possession of feudal property; infettment; also, the instrument or deed of conveyance.

Sassafras (sas-a-fras) n. [F. fr. L. saxifraga] a family whose bark has an aromatic

family, whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.

Sasse (sas) n. [D. sas, a sluice] a sluice, canal, or lock on a navigable river.

Sassenach (sas'e-nah) Saxon; an Englishman.

sassoline (sas-u-len)n.[F.] acid.

sassorol (sas'u-rol n. [It.] the rock-pigeon.
Satan (sa'tan) n. [H.] the grand adversary of man; the devil.

satanıcal

(sa-tan-ik, -i-kal) a. having the qualities of Satan; resembling Satan; devilish; infernal.

satanically (sa-tan-i-kal-i) adv. in a satanic malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically.

satanicalness (sa-tan-i-kal-nes) n. satanic character or quality.

satanism (sa-tan-izm) n. the evil disposition of Satan; an evil spirit, doctrine, or

contrivance.

satanophany (sā-ta-nof-a-ni) n. [G. phainein, to appear] a manifestation of

satanophobia (sā-ta-no-fō'bi-a) n. [G. phobos, fear] extreme fear of Satan.

Satara (sat'a-rå) n. a kind of woollen cloth.

satchel (sach-el) n. [L. saccus, sack] a little sack or bag; a school-boy's bag.
sate (sāt) v.t. [L. sattare] to satisfy the desire or appetite of; to glut; to surfeit.

Sate (sat) past tense of the verb sit.



Leaves and fruit of

sateen (sa-tēn') n. [satin] a kind of woollen or cotton fabric made in imitation of satin.
sateless (sāt-les) a. not capable of being satisfied; insatiable.

satellite (sate-lit) n. [L. satelles, satellitis] a smoon; an obsequious dependent or follower. satellitious (sate-lish'us) a. pertaining to, or resembling, a satellite. satellity being satiable. satisfied.

satiate (si-shi-at) v.t. [L. satiare] to satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed to the full; to fill to repletion or loathing; to cloy; to gorge; to overfill; to surfeit; to glut; -a. filled to satiety; glutted.

satiation (sa-shi-a-shun) n. state of being satiated.

satiety (sa-ti-e-ti) n. the state of being satiated or glutted; fulness of gratification, even beyond desire; repletion; surfeit.

desire; repletion; surfeit.

Satin (satin) n. [F. fr. L. seta, a hair] a glossy silk cloth of a thick, close texture and overshot woof;—a. made of satin;—v.t. to give a satin finish to. Satin-bird, a bird remarkable for the bowers it builds. Satin-carpet, one of the British moths. Satin-delaine, a kind of cassimere. Satin-paper, a fine kind of writing-paper. Satin-spar, satin-stone, a fine, fibrous variety of calcite. Satin-sultan, a silk material made in India. Satin-wood, an ornamental cabinet wood from the East and West Indies.

Satinet (sati-net) n. a thin species of satin; a certain kind of cloth made of cotton warp and woollen filling.

and woollen filling.

Satinity (sa-tin'i-ti) n. the quality of being satinv.

Satiny (sat'-i-ni) a. like, or composed of, sating

satiry (satir) n. [F. fr. L. satiral a composition, generally poetical, holding up vice or folly to reprobation; an invective poem, essay, or discourse; keenness and severity of remark; ridicule.

satiric, satirical (satirik, i-kal)a, belonging the nature of satire; censorious; severe in language; poignant; sarcastic; bitter; reproachful; abusive.

satirically (satiri-kal-i) adv. in a satirical satirica

satiricalness (sa-tir'i-kal-nes) n. the state or quality of being satirical.

Satirist (sat'i-rist) n. one that writes satire.

satirize (sat'i-rīz) v.t. to make the object of satire; to censure with keenness or severity.
satisfaction (sat-is-fak'-shun) n. [L. satisfactio] the act of pleasing to the full; gratification of desire; complete enjoyment; state of mind sping from full satisfaction of without or severe. gratification of desire; complete enjoyment; state of mind arising from full gratification of wishes, or possession of the object of desire; contentment; repose, of mind; release from a state of suspense, doubt, or uncertainty; conviction; state of assurance; that which answers a claim; amends; recompense; indemnification—hence, atonement; payment; discharge, as of a debt, etc.; a meeting or duel. Satisfaction theory (of the atonement), that Christ's death satisfied Divine justice, and thus made man's forgiveness possible.

Satisfactorily (satisfak'tu-ri-li) adv. in a manner to give satisfaction or content; in a manner to impress belief or conviction; agreeably; comfortably.

agreeably; comfortably.

satisfactoriness (sat-is-fak'tu-ri-nes) not being satisfactory, or giving satisfaction.

satisfactory (sat-is-fak'tu-ri) a. giving or satisfactory (sat-is-fak'tu-ri) a. giving or satisfactory (red) producing satisfaction; yielding content; making amends, indemnification, or recompense; atoning; agreeable; pleasing to both parties.

satisfiable (sat'is-fi-q-bl) a. capable of being satisfied.

satisfier (sat'is-fi-q-r) n. one that satisfies or gratifies.

satisfier (sat'is-fi-q-r) n. one that satisfies or satisfy (sat'is-fi) v.t. [L. satis, enough, and facere, make] to gratify fully the desire of; to make content; to comply with the rightful demands of; to answer or discharge, as a claim, debt, legal demand,

or the like; to free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to give assurance to :-v.i. to give satisfaction or content; to feed or supply to the full; to make payment; to atone. to feed or supply to the full; to make payment; to atone. satisfying (sat'is-fi-ing) ppr. giving, or fitted to give, satisfaction.

satisfyingly (sat' is -fi -ing -li) adv. so as to satisfy satisfy.

sative (sat' in -fi -ing -li) adv. so as to sative (sat'rap, n. [L. sativus, fr. serere, sow] sown in gardens.

satrap (sat'rap, sa'trap) n. [G. satrapēs] the satrapal (sat'rap-pal, sa'trap-pal) a. pertaining to a satrapy (sat'rap-i, sa'trap-i) n. the government or saturable (sat'a-ra-bl) a. admitting of being saturable (sat'a-ra-bl) a. admitting of being saturable (sat'a-ra-bl) a. saturating; soaking to

saturant (sat-u-rant) a. saturating; soaking to fulness.

saturate (sat-u-rat) v.t. [L. satur, full] to cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked ;-a. saturated.

Saturater (sat'ū-rā-ter) n. one that saturates.

Saturation (sat-ū-rā'shun) n. act of saturating, or state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation; [Chem.] the union of one body by natural affinity or attraction with another, till the receiving body can assimilate or contain no more; or the solution of a body in a solvent, until

no more; or the solution of a body in a solvent, until the solvent can absorb or neutralize no more of it.

Saturday (sat'ur-dā) n. [A.S.] the seventh or last day of the week.

Saturn (sat'urn) n. [L.] one of the oldest and principal deities, the father of Jupiter; one of the planets of the solar system, next in magnitude to Jupiter, but more remote from the sun; [Chem.] lead; [Her.] the black colour used to blazon the arms of sovereign princes. Saturn's rings, a large number of small satellites surrounding the planet Saturn. Saturn's tree, see Arbor Saturni. tree, see Arbor Saturni.

Saturnalia (sat-ur-nā-li-a) n.pl. [L.] among the celebrated as a period of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes—hence, a period or occasion of general license or excess.

Saturnalian (sat-ur-n5/li-an) a. pertaining to

and intemperate jollity; riotously merry.

Saturnia (sy-tur-ni-a) n. a genus of bombycid moths.

Saturnian (sa-tur-ni-an)a, pertaining to the epoch of Saturn, and his mild, beneficent reign; primitive; golden; distinguished for simplicity, purity, and peacefulness. Saturnian verse, an old form of Latin verse.

saturnine (sat'ur-nīn) a. born under the influence of the planet Saturn; phlegmatic;

dull; heavy; grave.

satyr (sat'er, sa'ter) n. [C. saturos] one of a class
satyr of sylvan deities, represented as monsters,
part man and part goat, and characterized by riotous
merriment and lasciviousness.

satyral (sat'i-ral) n. a monster having the head of a man and the limbs of various animals [Her.].

satyriasis (sati-rī-a-sis) m. a diseased and unre-strained venereal appetite in man. Also satyrism and satyromania.

satyric, satyrical (sa-tir'ik, -i-kal) a. pertain-drama, an ancient Greek kind of burlesque.

Satvrion (sa-tir-i-on) n. one of several orchids.

sauba-ant (saw'ha-ant) n. [S. Amer. Ind.] a leaf-carrying ant, very hurtful to plantations.

Sauce (saws) n. [F. fr. L. sal, salt] a mixture or composition to be caten with food for imcomposition to be eaten with food for improving its relish; -v.t. to accompany with something intended to give a higher relish; to give zest, flavour, or interest to; to be impudent or saucy to. Sauce-boat, china or earthenware dish in which sauce is served at table. Sauce-box, a saucy, impudent fellow. Sauce-crayon, a very soft, black pastel used in crayon drawings. Poor man's sauce, hunger. Saucepan (saws pan) n. a small metallic pot, more broad than deep, with a long

handle (used for frying and stewing).

nandle (used for frying and stewing).

Saucer (saw-seep n. [-auce] formerly a round basin in which sauce was served at table; a small, round, flat china dish in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set; something resembling a saucer. Saucer-eyed, having large, round eyes.

Saucily (saw-su-li) adv. [sauce] in a saucy manner; impudently.

sauciness (saw-si-nes) n. quality of being saucy; impudence; impertinence; petulance. saucisse (sō-ses) n. [F.] a long pipe or bag, filled with powder, for firing a mine; a long bundle of faggots, or fascines, for raising batteries. saucy (saw-si) a. bold to excess; pert; petulant; impudent; insolent to superiors, esp. in language; forward; assuming; expressive of impudence, as a look. sauer-kraut (sour-krout) n. (fer.] a favourite pressed with sult till it forments. pressed with salt till it ferments.

saugh (sawh) n. [sallow] the willow [Scot.].

sault (sō) n. [O.F. fr. L. salire, to leap] a rapid in

saunter (san-ter) n. [L. ex and E. adventure] a saunter (san-ter) n. [L. ex and E. adventure] a for sauntering; idle occupation; waste of time;—v.i. to wander idly; to lounge; to stroll; to idle.

saunterer (san-ter-er) n. one that saunters or wanders about idly.

sauntering (san-ter-ing) n. act or habit of wandering about; idling.

saunteringly (san-ter-ing-li) adv. in a saunteringly (san-ter-ing-li) adv. in a sauntering (san-ter-ing-li) adv.

Saurian (saw'ri-an) a. [G. sauros, a lizard] pertaining to, or of the nature of, a saurian;—n. an animal of the order of reptiles, which includes all that are covered with scales and have four legs, as the lizard, alligator, etc.

Saurichnite (saw-rik'nīt) n. [G. sauros, a lizard, and ichnos, a footstep] the fossil track of a saurian

track of a saurian.

Sauriosis (saw-ri-ō'sis) n. a form of skin disease in which the skin becomes like a lizard. sauroid (saw'roid) n. a large fossil fish resembling the saurians, found in the carboniferous and secondary formations.

saurophagous (saw-rof-a-gus) a. [G. sauros, lizard, and phagein, to eat] feeding on lizards.

Saury (saw-ri) n. [F.] the skipper or bill fish.

Sausage (saw'si) n. [L. salsus, salted] meat ninced and highly seasoned, and inclosed in a cylindrical skin (usually the intestine of an animal).

Sausage-machine, a machine for mincing meat for sausages.

Sausage-roll, meat minced and seasoned enveloped in flour paste, and cooked.

Saussurite (saw-su-rit) n. [H. B. de Saussure, Swiss naturalist] a fine-grained mineral of a white, gray, or green colour.

Sauter (sō-tā') v.i. [F.] to fry quickly with little grasse.

sautereau (sōt-c-rō') n. [F.] the jack or hopper of a pianoforte, etc.
sauterelle (sō-te-rel') n. [F.] an instrument used by stone cutters for tracing and forming angles.

Sauterne (sō-tern') n. a kind of French wine, from Sauterne, in the Gironde.

Sautoir (sō-twor') n. [F.] a ribbon; a saltire.

sauvegard (söv'gård) n. [F.] a monitor-lizard;

Savable (sa'va-bl) a. capable of being saved.

Savableness (sa-va-bl-nes) n. capability of being saved.

Savableness (sav-ij) a. [O.F. fr. L. silva, a wood] pertaining to the forest; remote from human residence and improvement; wild; untamed; uncivilized; unpolished; cruel; inhuman; fierce; barbarous; colloq, lenraged; irritated;—n. a human being in his native state of rudeness; a man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian.

savagedom (sav:ij-dum) n. a savage state or condition; savages collectively.
savagely (sav:ij-i) adv. in a savage manner; cruelly; inhumanly.
savageness (sav:ij-nes) n. state or quality of being savage.
savagery (sav:ij-n) n. state or condition of being savage; a wild, uncultivated condition; barbarism; an act of cruelty; barbaristy; barbarism (sav-ij-izm) n. savagery; utter barbarism.

savanna, savannah (sa-van'a) n. [Sp.] an or meadow, or a plain destitute of trees and covered with

savant (sav'ong, sa-vang') n. [F.] a man of learning; one versed in literature or science.

Save (sav) n. [L. salvia] the herb sage.

Save (sav) v.t. [L. salvus, safe] to make safe; to preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind; to keep from being spent or lost: to lay up; to insure against; to spare; to hinder from occurring; to prevent: to catch; to be in time for; to preserve from eternal death; to rescue from final condennation and perdition; to keep in temptation; to deliver from the dominion, power, and pollution of sin; to keep up; to maintain as appearances; to keep out of account: to dominion, power, and pollution of sin; to keep up; to maintain, as appearances; to keep out of account; to except;—v.i. to hinder expense; to be economical;—prep. except; excepting; not including. Save-all, any contrivance intended to prevent waste or loss. Save-reverence, a kind of apologetic remark interjected into a discourse when anything filthy or indecent is said.

Saveloy (sav-e-loi) n. [F.] a highly-seasoned dried sausage, made of salted pork.

Saver (sai-ver) n. one that saves, preserves, or rescues; one frugal in expense; an economist.

Savigny (są-vē'nyi) n. a red winc of Burgundy.

Savin, Savine (sav-in) n. [L. sahina] an ever-green tree or shrub of the genus Juniperus, with dark-coloured foliage, and producing small berries.

small berries.

Saving (sā-ving) a. avoiding unnecessary expenses; frugal; economical; incurring no loss, though not gainful; securing everlasting salvation; delivering from sin; sustaining, as grace;—prep. with the exception of; in favour of; excepting;—n. exception; reservation; escape from expense; something preserved from being spent; economy in expenditure; frugality; pl. money laid by; sums saved by frugality or parsimony; earnings or gains gathered from day to day by industry. Savings-bank, a bank in which small savings or earnings are deposited and put to interest.

Savingly (sā-ving-li) adv. with frugality or economy; so as to be finally saved from eternal death.

eternal death.

Savingness (saving-nes) n. frugality; parsimony; tendency to promote and secure the salvation of the soul.

Saviour (sav-yur) n. [L. salvare, save] one that saves or delivers from destruction or danger; specifically, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer.

Savoir-iaire (sav-wor-far') n. [F.] tact.

savoir-vivre (sav - wor - vē 'vr) n. [F.] good breeding.

savonette (sav-o-net) n. [F.] a kind of toilet soap. Savonette-tree, a West Indian tree whose bark can be used as soap.

tree whose bark can be used as soap.

SAVOIY (sa-vur-i) n. [savour] an aromatic plant of the nature of thyme.

SAVOUT (sa-vur) n. [L. sapor, taste, savour] quality affecting the organs of taste or smell; taste; odour; that which pleases or stimulates the bodily appetite; relish; rich or high flavour; in Scripture, character; reputation; cause; occasion; -v.t. to like; to taste or smell with pleasure; to relish; to delight in; to favour; -v.i. to have a particular smell or taste; to partake of the quality or nature of; to resemble; to betoken by similarity of taste or odour; to have the appearance or intellectual taste of; to indicate the presence or influence of.

SAVOURILY (sa-vur-i-li) adv. in a savoury manner; with taste or appetite; with an agreeable relish, pleasing taste, or smell.

savouriness (sā-vur-i-nes) n. quality or condition of being savoury.

savourless (sā-vur-les) a. having no savour; insipid.

savourous (sā-vur-us) a. agreeable to the taste; pleasant.

savoury (sā-vur-i) a. having savour or relish; savoury pleasing to the organs of taste or smell.

savoy (sa-voi') n. [Savoy, in France] a variety of the common cablage having curied leaves, much cultivated for winter use.

Savoyard (sa-voi'ard) n. a native of Savoy.

SAW (saw) n. [A.S. saga] an instrument for cutting, consisting of a thin blade or plate of steel, with a series of sharp teeth on one edge: -v.t. to cut or separate with a saw; to form by cutting with a saw; -v.t. to use a saw; to practise sawing; to cut with a saw; to be cut with a saw. Saw-file, a three-cornered file, used for sharpening saw-tecth. Saw-fish, a cartilaginous fish, of the genus Pristis, allied to the

sharks and the rays (it has the upper jaw prolonged into a long beak or snout, with teeth arranged along both edges). Saw-pit, a pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above. Saw-set, sawwrest, a tool to slant the teeth of a



Saw-figh

saw alternately outward. Circular Saw-fish.

saw, a saw made of a circular plate with a toothed edge: a disc of steel with saw-teeth upon its periphery, and revolved on an arbor. Cross-cut saw, a saw adapted by its filing and setting to cut across the grain.

Saw (saw) n. [A.S. saqu] a saying; sentence; maxim; proverb.

Saw (saw) past tense of the verb see.

Sawbones (saw'bonz) n. a surgeon.

Sawder (saw-der) n. [solder] flattery; blarney.

sawdust (saw'dust) n. dust or small fragments of wood, stone, or other material, made by

the attrition of a saw.

sawhorse (saw'hors) n. a support or rack for holding wood while it is cut by a saw.

sawmill (saw'mil) n. a mill for sawing timber or marble, etc.

(saw'ni) n. a Scotsman; a

Sawney, Sawny (saw'ni) n. a Scotsman; a frequent use of the name Alexander in Scotland.

Sawwort (saw'-wurt) n. a plant of the genus Serratula (so called from the serration

of the leaves).

Sawyer (saw-yer) n. one that saws timber into planks or boards, or wood for fuel; [Amer.] a tree that, having fallen into a stream, lies fast by the roots, with its branches rocking above and below the surface of the water like the motion of a saw.

Sax (saks) n. [A.S.] a knife; sword; a slate-cutter's hammer.

saxatile (sak'sa-til) a. [L. saxum, a rock] pertaining to, growing on, or dwelling in, rocks.
saxhorn (saks'-horn) n. a musical instrument of the trumpet class, invented by Adolphe Sax, 1840.

SAXICAVOUS (sak-sik'a-vus, sak'si-kū-vus) a. [L. saxum, rock, and cavus, hollow] hollowing out stone, as certain bivalves.

colere, to inhabit] living among rocks.

Saxifragant (sak-sif-ra-gant) a. breaking or destroying stones in the bladder;

n. a remedy for calculi.

n. a remedy for calculi.

Saxifrage (sak'si-frāj) n. [L. saxum, rock, and frangere, break] a plant that embraces many species, mostly hardy herbs, growing naturally on or among rocks.

Saxifragous (sak-sif'ra-gus) a. breaking or dissolving stone in the bladder.

Saxon (sak-sn) n. [A.S. Scaza, Scazan, fr. seax, a knife] one of a people that formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries; an

Anglo-Saxon; a native of Saxony; the language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon;—a. pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language; Anglo-Saxon; of, or pertaining to, Saxony or its inhabitants. Saxon shore, in former times the south-west coasts of Britain, as being carronially avanuaged to Saxon invaders. especially exposed to Saxon invaders.

Saxondom (sak'sn - dum) n. peoples or communities of Saxon or Auglo-Saxon origin.

Saxonic (sak-son-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, the Saxonis (sak-sn-izm) n. an idiom of the Saxon language.

Saxonist (sak'sn-ist) n. a Saxon scholar; one versed in Saxon or Anglo-Saxon.

Saxony (sak'sn-in n. a fine cloth made of Saxony wool.

saxophone (sak'su-fon) n. a musical instrument of the clarinet order, invented by Adolphe Sax.

Say (a) v.t. [A.S. seegan] to utter in words; to tell; say (to speak; to repeat; to rehearse; to recite; to announce, as a decision or opinion—hence, to be sure about; to confess; to testify; to allege by way of argument; to assert; to utter in reply; to answer; to pronounce without singing or chanting;—n. a speech;

something said.

Say (sā) n. [O.F. saie, fr. G. sagos, a soldier's mantle]
a thin silk: a kind of serge used for linings. aprons, etc.

say (sa) v.t. [cssay] to attempt; to try; to assay;—
say n. trial; assay; proof by trial.
sayette (sa-et) n. [F.] a light stuff made of pure
wool, adapted for linings, etc.

saying (saling) n. a verbal atterance; spoken or of sentiments; an expression, esp. a proverbial expression; adage; maxim; proverb; by-word.

saymaster (sā'mas-ter) n. one that makes trial or proof; an assay-master.

Sayon (sā'un) n. [F.] a medieval sleeveless jacket.

sbirro (sbir-rō) n.; pl. sbirri (sbir-rō)[It.] an Italian police-officer.

scab (skab) n. [Dan.] an incrustation over a sore or mange, or itch, among horses; a mean, low fellow; v.i. to form a scab; to heal over.

scabbard (skab-ard) n. [O.F.] the case in which the blade of a sword, etc., is kept; a sheath; -v.t. to sheathe; to put in a scabbard or sheath. scabbad (skab-da, skabd) a. abounding with scabs; cabbed (skab-ed, skabd) a. abounding with scabs; scabbed diseased with scabs; mean; paltry; vile.

scabbedness (skab-ed-nes) n. the state of being scabbed.

scabbily (scab-i-li) adv. in a scabby manner.

scabbiness (skabi-nes) n. state or quality of being scabby.
scabble (skabi) n.t. [A.S. scaften, to shave] to dress stones with a broad chisel.

scabbling (skah'-ling) n. a chip or fragment of stone.

scabby (skah'-l) n. affected with scabs; full of scabs; discased with the scab or mange.

scabellum (ska-bel'um) n. [L.] an ancient musical instrument, consisting of a thick-soled wooden shoe, containing a small metal machine in a fissure between its upper and its lower

surface.

Scabies (skā-hi-ez) n. [L.] the itch, a contagious disease of the skin.

scabious (skā-bi-us) a. consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous; --n. a plant of the genus Scabiosa.

scabrities (skab-rish'-i-ēz) n. a morbid roughness of the inner surface of the cyclid.
scabrous (skab-brus, skab-rus) a. [L. scaber] having hard, short, rigid points; rough; rugged; harsh; unmusical.

scabrousness (skā/brus-nes, skab/rus-nes) n. roughness; ruggedness.

SCAC (skad) n. a fish, the shad; the horse-mackerel. scaffold (skaf'-uld) n. [O.F. eschafaut] a temporary gallery erected for exhibitions or shows, and for the convenience of spectators; a temporary structure of timber, boards, etc., for supporting workmen

structure of timber, boards, etc., for supporting workmen and the materials in building, etc., esp. a stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal;—v.t. to furnish with a scaffold; to prop up; to support.

Scaffoldage (skaf-ul-ding) a agallery in a theatre or place of public exhibition.

Scaffolding (skaf-ul-ding) n. a frame or structure for temporary support; a scaffold; materials for scaffolds.

Scaglia (skaf-ya) n. [It.] a variety of chalk of a reddish colour.

Scagliola (skaf-yō-la) n. [It.] an imitation of marble, formed by studding the surface of a substratum of gypsum, mixed with glue, with splinters of stone of different colours, and then polishing it. polishing it.

scala (skū'la) n.: pl. scalæ (skū'lē) [L., ladder] a surgical instrument for reducing a dislocation; one of the passages of the cochlea.

scalable (skā-la-bl) a. capable of being scaled.

scalade, scalado $^{(ska-l\bar{a}d')}_{storm or or assault on a besieged place with ladders to mount the walls; an$

scalariform (ska-lar'i-form) a. [L. scala, ladder] having the shape of a ladder. scalawag, scallawag (skal-a-wag) n. [Scalloway, Shet-land] an undersized, scraggy animal; a worthless fellow;

a scapegrace. scald (skawld) r.t. [F. fr. L. ex. very, and calidus, hot] to burn with hot liquid; to expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other

liquor;—n. a burn or injury to the skin and flesh by some hot liquid, or by steam.

scald (skawld) n. | orig. scall | scurf on the head; scab. Scald-head, a popular term for disease

of the scalp.

scald, skald (skawld, skald) n. [Icel. skāld] a scald, skald (skawld, skald) n. [Icel. skāld] a poems, culogies, etc., among the Norsemen. scalded (skawlded) n. burned or injured by boiling liquor, steam, etc.; exposed to a boiling heat in water.

SCalder (skawl'der) n. one that scalds meat vessels, ctc.
scaldic (skal'dik, skawl'dik) a. pertaining to the scaldic (skal'dik, skawl'dik) a.

SCAIGIC (seat-uk, skawi-dik) a. pertaining to the nations; composed or rehearsed by scalds.

SCAIGING (skawi-ding) n. the act or process of burning with hot liquid or steam; the thing scalded. Scalding-hot, so hot as to scald the skin.

SCAIGING (skal-de-no) n. [It.] a small earthenware brazier used for warmth.

SCAIGING (skal) n. [Icel. skal] the dish of a balance—hence, the balance itself: an instrument or machine for weighing, chiefly in the pl.; Libra, one of the signs of the zodiac: v.t. to measure; to weigh: to compare. Scale-beam, the lever or beam of a balance.

SCAIGING (skal) n. [O. H. Ger. scala] one of the small, thin, membranous or bony pieces which form the covering of many fishes and reptiles—hence, any thin layer or leaf of metal or other material; v.t. to deprive of scales; to pecl; to shell; to husk; to pure down; to spill; to

to husk; to pare down; to spill; to



to husk; to pare down; to spill; to spread; -v.t. to separate. Scale-armour, armour consisting of scales of metal secured to leather or cloth, so as to overlap one Scales of scales of metal secured to leather or cloth, so as to overlap one Scales. Scale (skäl) n. [L. scala] a ladder; series of steps; act of mounting or storming a place by ladders; escalade; a mathematical instrument, of bruss or wood, marked by lines or degrees at regular intervals; rule; measure; [Mus.] gamut, or graduating series of all the tones, ascending or descending, from the key-tone to its octave—hence, gradation; scheme of comparative rank or order; relative dimensions without difference in proportion of parts:—v.t. to climb by a ladder, or as if by a ladder; to clamber up. Scale-micrometer, a scale in the field of vision of a telescope or microscope for measuring distances. measuring distances.

Scaled (skāld) a. having scales like a fish; squamous. SCAleless (skal-les) a. destitute of scales.

scalene (ska-lēn') a. [L. scalenus] having the sides and angles unequal (said of a triangle);—n. a triangle having its sides

and angles unequal scalenohedron (ska-lē-nō-hē' drun) n. [G. skalēnos, uneven, and hedra, seat] a pyramidal form under the rhombohedral system, in which the pyramids are six-sided, and the faces are scalene triangles.



SCAlenus (ska-lē'nus) n. a triangular muscle.

scalenus (ska-lē-nus) n. a triangular muscle.

scaler (skā-ler) n. one that scales; an instrument for removing tartar from the teeth.

scaliness (skā-lines) n. the state of being scaly; roughness.

scaling (skā-ling) n. the process of removing incrustations from the inner surface of boilers; the act of removing the scales of fish; -a. liable to rub the scales off fish, as some nets.

scaling (skā-ling) n. the process of adjusting sights to rub the scales off fish, as some nets.

scaling (skā-ling) n. the process of adjusting sights scaling-ladder (skā-ling-lad-er) n. ladder made for enabling troops to scale or mount a wall, etc., in storning a besieged place.

scall (skawl) n. [Icel. skalli] scab; scalbiness; lowrows the leprosy; -a. nean; paltry; low.

scalled, scald (skawld) n. scalby; affected with scald; scurvy; wretched; contemptible.

contemptible.

contemptible.

Scallion (skal'yun) n. [L. (caepa) Ascalonia, onion of Ascalon] a kind of onion; a shallot.

Scallion-faced, having a mean, scurvy face.

Scallop, Scollop (skal'up, skol'up) n. [O.D. sohe/pe] a marine shell-fish or bivalve mollusc, often used for food (the shell being abundant on the shores of Palestine, was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land); a curving of the edge of anything, like the segment of a circle; a kind of dish for baking oysters in -v.t. to mark or cut the edge of into rounded lobes; to cook in the shell, as oysters.

Scallop-shell. shell, as oysters.



scalloped, scolloped (skal/, skol/upt) a. or in, a scallop; having the edge or border cut or marked with segments of circles. Scalloped oysters, oysters baked with bread-crumbs, cream, etc., orig. in a scallop-shell.

scalloper, scolloper (skal', skol'up-er) n.

Scalma (skal'ma) n. [O.H. Ger.] an infectious disease of the nasal passages and bronchia

scalp (skalp) n. [Icel. skūlpr] skull; cranium; bones the integument of the head usually covered with hair the integument of the head usually covered with hair—hence, the skin of the head, or a part of it, with the hair torn off by North American Indian warriors as a token of victory; [Her.] a stag's horns with the skin of the head attached;—v.t. to deprive of the scalp or integuments of the head. Scalp-lock, a long lock or tuft of hair left on the scalp by the North American Indians.

Scalpel (skal-pel) n. [L. scalpellum] a knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical

operations.

Scalper (skal-per) n. one that scalps; a machine scalping (skal-ping) a. that scalps. Scalping-knife, a knife used by the Red Indians for scalping their enemics.

SCAIDLESS (skalp-les) a. having no scalp; bald. Scaly (skā-li) a. covered or abounding with scales; rough; resembling scales, laminæ, or layers: mean; scabby. scamble (skam'bl) v.t. [Etym. doubtful] to mangle; to maul; to scatter; to squander;—v.t. to stir quick; to be to scramble; to be awkward;—n. a scramble; struggle.

scambler (skam'bler) n. one that scambles; a bold intruder on one's hospitality.

scambling (skam-bling) a. turbulent; noisy; scamblingly (skam-bling-li) adv. with turbulents; scamblingly lence and noise; with bold

intrusiveness.

scamel (skam'el) n. a bar-tailed godwit.

scamillus (skamilus) n. [L.] a small plinth at the base of a column [Arch.].

scammony (skamilus) n. [G. skamilnia] a plant of the genus Convolvulus, growing abundantly in Syria, and used extensively as an ingredient in purgative medicines, as colocynth pills, etc.; the inspissated sup obtained from it, having a blackishgray colour, a nauscous smell, and a bitter and acrid taste.

scamp (skamp) n. [O.F. fr. L. ex, out, and campus, field] a great rascal; a scoundrel; a mean villain;—n.t. [Icel. skamta] to execute work in a careless manner, or with bad material. manner, or with bad material.

scamper (skam'-per) v.i. [scamp] to run with speed; to hasten escape; --n. a run; a

hasty flight.

scampish (skam'pish) a. knavish; like a scamp; scoundrelly.

scan (skan) v.t. [L. scandere, climb] to go through with, as a verse, marking and distinguishing the feet of which it is composed; to go over and examine point by point to scouting.

point by point; to scrutinize.

Scandal (skan'dal) n. [G. skandulon] reproach or reprobation called forth by what is regarded as wrong, heinous, or flagrant; imputed disgrace; reproachful aspersion; defamatory speech or report; detraction; slander; calumny; reproach; shame; dis-

detraction; snander; comminy; represent; sname, usgrace;—n.t. to throw scandal on; to defame; to traduce. scandal-bearer, a propagator of scandal.

scandalization (skan-da-li-zā-shun) n. defamation; scandal.

scandalize (skan-da-liz) n.t. to give offence to; to excite the reprobation of; to reproach; to defame; to disgrace; to vilify; to traduce.

Scandalize (skan-da-liz) v.t. [scantle] to trice
up the tack and drop the peak of a sail to reduce its area.

scandalmonger (skan'dal-mung-er) n. a

scandal-bearer.

scandalous (skan-da-lus) a. giving offence; exciting reprobation; disgraceful to reputation; bringing shame or infamy; defamatory; libellous; disgraceful; base; shameful.

scandalously (skan-da-lus-li) adv. in a manner to give offence; shamefully;

censoriously; opprobriously.

scandalousness (skan'da-lus-nes) n. quality of being scandalous, disgraceful, or of giving public offence.

scandalum magnatum (skan-da-lum mag-nā-lum) n. [L.] defamation of high personages of the realm. scandent (skan-dent) a. [L. scandere, climb] for support, or by adhesive fibres, as a stalk. Scandinavian (skan-di-nā-vi-an) a. pertaining to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, their language or literature --- a. a native of

mark, their language or literature; -n. a native of Scandinavia.

scandium (skan'di-um) n. an elementary body, discovered by Nilson in 1879, in the Scandinavian mineral euxenite.

Scandinavian mineral euxenite.

Scanning (skan-ing) n. act of looking on examining, or measuring with a critical eye; act of measuring verse or lines of poetry with regard to the number of feet, and the length or quantity of the syllables in each foot; also, act of reciting verse so as to distinguish syllables and feet.

Scansion (skan-shun) n. [L. scandere, climb] the Scansores (skan-shun) n. pl. [L. scandere. Scansores climb] a genus of birds having the toes arranged in pairs to facilitate climbing and perching, as the woodpeckers, parrots, etc.

as the woodpeckers, parrots, etc.

scansorial (skan-sō'ri-al) a. climbing, or adapted for climbing.

scant (skant) v.t. [leel. skeent, short] to stint; to limit; to make small, narrow, or scanty;—v.i. to fail or become less;—a. scarcely sufficient; less than is wanted for the purpose; bare; narrow; parsimonious; saving or sparing;—a. scarcity; scantiness;—adv. scarcely; hardly; not quite.

scantily (skan-ti-li) adv. in a scanty manner; not scantily fully or plentifully; sparingly; niggardly.

scantiness (skan-ti-nes) n. quality or condition of sufficiency; bareness; scarcity.

of sufficiency; bareness; scarcity.

Scantle (skan-ti) v.t. [O.F. eschantillon, a small cantel] to cut into small pieces; to partition;—[scant] v.t. to cut short; to scant; v.t. to become less;—n. a gauge by which slates are regulated to their less;—n. a gauge by which slates are regulated to their proper length.

scantlet (skant'let) n. a small pattern; measurement.

scantling (skantling) n. a pattern; a quantity cut or made for a particular purpose; a certain proportion; a small quantity; in curpentry, the dimensions of a piece of timber in breadth and thickness; a piece of timber sawed or cut of a small size, out for early rails of the control of the

scantly (skant-li) adv. in a scant manner: sparingly; scarcely; harely.

scantness (skant-nes) n. condition or quality of being scant.

SCARTINESS being scant.

SCARTY (skan-ti) a. wanting amplitude or extent; narrow; small; poor; bare; not abundant for use or necessity; hardly sufficient; sparing.

SCAPE (skäp) v.t. and i. [exape] to escape; -n. escape; evasion; loose act; freak; escapade. Scape-gallows, a graceless fellow; a villain. Scape-wheel, the wheel in an escapement, as of a clock, which drives the pendulum, and into the teeth of which the pallet plays.

SCAPE (skäp) n. [G. skapos, shaft] the spring of a column [Arch.]; a leafless radical stem bearing the fructification [Bot.].

SCAPE (skäp) n. [Imit.] the cry of the snipe when flushed.

scapegoat (skāp'gōt) n. in the Mosaic ritual, a goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the widerness.

scapegrace (skap-gras) n. a graceless. hair-

SCAPELESS (skap-les) a. destitute of a scape (Bot.).

scapement (skäp'ment) n. escapement.

scapha (skii-fa) n. [L. a skiff] the scaphoid fossa of the helix of the ear.
scaphander (skā-fan-der) n. [G. skaphē, a boat, and anēr, andros, man] a

diver's water-tight suit.

SCaphism (skaf-izm) n. [G. skaphē, a hollow] a harbarous punishment inflicted among the Persians, by confining the victim in a hollow tree, and smearing him with honey to attract wasps, etc.

Scaphium (skā-fi-um) n. [G. skaphion, a basin] the keel of the papilionaceous corolla. scaphocephalic (skat-ō-se-fal-ik) a. [G. skaphō, hoat, and kephalō,

head] having the skull boat-shaped.

scaphoid (skaf-oid) a. [4. skaphē, a boat, and cidos, likeness] resembling a boat.

SCapiform (skā-pi-form) a. shaped like a scape.

scapinade (skap-i-nād') n. [F.] an act or process of trickery or roguery.

scapolite (skap-i-līt) n. [G. skap-os, a rod, and plumina, found massive or in crystals.

SCAPPIE (skap-l) v.t. See scabble.

scapula (skap-ū-la) n. [I.. scapulae, the shoulder-blade. hlades] the shoulder-blade.

scapular (skap-ū-lar) n. pertaining to the scapular;—n. a part of the habit of certain religious orders in the R.C. church, consisting of two bands of woollen stuff worn over the

gown, of which one crosses the back or shoulders and the other the stomach; a bandage for the shoulder;—pt. the shoulder-feathers of birds.

Scapulary (skap-u-la-ri) a. having the form of a scapular.

Scapulimancy (skap'ū-li-man-si) n. [L. scapulimancy) scapulae, shoulder-blades, and G. manteia, divination by means of a shouider-blade.

SCAPUS (skā/pus) n. [L.] the shaft of a column [Arch.]; the scape of a feather [Ornith.].

SCAT (skār) n. [G. esohara] a mark remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; a blemish;

-v.t. to mark with a scar or scars.

SCAT (skir) n. [Icel. sker] a bare and broken place on the side of a mountain; a cliff; a precipice; a naked, detached rock.

scarab, scarabee (skar-ab, skar-a-bē) n. a beetle; a scarabæus; a

seal or gem cut in the shape of a beetle, worn as an annulet by the Egyptians.

Scarabæus (skar-a-bē-us) of coleopterous insects, of which the beetle is the type.

scaramouch (skar ' a mouch) n [Scaramuccia, a famous Italian zany] a buffoon or clown in motley dress; a personage in the old Italian

dress; a personage in the old Italian Searab. comedy characterized by great boastfulness and poltroonery-hence, a person of like characteristics.

SCATCE (skars) a. L. cx. out, and carpere, pluck] not plentiful or abundant; not easily to be procured; few in number, or scattered; infrequent; deficient; uncommon; mansual; adv. hardly; barely; scarcely. To make one's self scarce, to go away.

SCATCELY (skars-li) adv. with difficulty; hardly; scarcely (skars-li) adv. with difficulty; hardly; scarceness (skars-nes) v. the state or condition of being scarce.

SCATCITY (skars-si-ti) n. condition of being scarce; deficiency; lack; want; penury; dearth; areness; rarity; infrequency.

areness; rarity; infrequency, mas, want, penary, acan, areness; rarity; infrequency, far, timid] to terrify suddenly; to make afraid; to affright; to alarm; to terrify;—n. a sudden fright; a panic. Scarebabe, scare-bug, something to frighten children; a bugbear.

scarecrow (skār'krō) n. anything set up to frighten crows or other fowls from corn-fields—hence, anything terrifying without danger; a vain terror; a miserable looking person.

Scarf (skārf) n. [F.] a light article of dress worn loosely over the shoulders or about the neck;

scari loosely over the shoulders or about the neck; a thin shawl;—v.t. to throw loosely on; to put on like a scarf. Scarf-loom, a loom for weaving figured fabrics. Scarf-pin, an ornamental pin worn in a scarf. Scarfring, a ring worn on a scarf and securing it.

scarf (skarf) v.t. [Sw. skarr, seam, joint] to cut a scarf on, as for a joint in timber; to piece; to unite two pieces of timber by letting the end of one into the end of the other; to remove the skin and blubber from an animal;—v. the part cut away from each of two pieces of timber to be joined longitudinally, so that the corresponding ends may fit together in an even joint; the joint so formed.

scarfed (skarfing) v. mode of joining two pieces or timber longitudinally, or end to end, by cutting equal portions off the thickness of each, but

by cutting equal portions off the thickness of each, but from opposite sides, so that, when brought together and secured by holts, the joint is of equal thickness and depth with the main pieces.

SCARFING (skår'ing) n. the act or process of removing blubber from a whale.

SCARFISKIN (skår'skin) n. [scurr'] the outer thin integument of the body; the cuticle;

scarfwise (skirf-wiz) adv. as a scarf or sash;

Scarification (skar-i-fi-ka'shun) n. incision of the skin with a lancet for the purpose of blood-letting; in dentistry, separating the

gum from the tooth with a lancet; act of scarifying with the cupping instrument.

Scarificator (skar-i-fi-kā-tur)n. one that scarifies; an instrument used in scarification. scarifier (skar-i-fi-er) n. one that scarifies; the instrument used for scarifying; an

implement for stirring and loosening the soil.

Scarify (skar-i-fi) v.t. [L. scarificare] to scratch or cut the skin of; to make small incisions in by means of a lancet or cupping instrument; to stir the surface soil of.

SCATIOUS, SCATIOSE (skā-ri-us, -ōs) a. [L. scaria, a thorny shrub] thin, dry, and membranaceous; scaly; scurfy [Bot.].

SCATIATINA (skar-la-te-na) n. [It.] scarlet-fever.

scarlatinous (skar-la-tē'nus) a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, scarlatina. SCATIESS (skar-les) a. free from scars; unwounded.

Scarlet (skår-let) n. [F. fr. Per. sag::lāt] a bright red colour of many tints, lues, and shades; cloth of a scarlet colour:—a. of the colour called scarlet; of a bright red colour:—t. to make scarlet; to redden. Scarlet-bean, scarlet-runner, a climbing plant. Scarlet-fever, a contagious febrile disease, characterized by inflammation of the fauces and a scarlet rash. Scarlet-hat, a cardinal's hat. Scarlet-lake, a red paint prepared from cochineal. The scarlet woman, the woman referred to in Rev. xvii. 4, 5 (variously applied to pagan Rome, to papal Rome, and to the spirit of worldliness and evil). of worldliness and evil).

SCAP (skarp) n. [F. escarpe, fr. D. scherp] a perpendicular, or nearly perpendicular, slope; the interior slope of the ditch nearest the parapet;—r.t. to cut down perpendicularly, or nearly so.

SCAP (skarp) n. [O.F. escarpe, belt] a shoulder-belt or scarf; [Her.] a dim. of the bend sinister (supposed to represent an officer's scarp.

(supposed to represent an officer's scarf).

scarped (skårpt) a. steeply sloping.

scarpines (skar-pinz) n.pl. [F. escarpins, shoes] the boot (used by the Inquisition).

SCATTED (skård) a. marked by scars.

SCATTY (ska'ri) a. marked with scars; disfigured.

SCATUS (skā'rus) n. [L.] a fish of the genus Scarus.

SCATY (skā'ri) a. searing; causing fright; timid.

scat (skat) n. [A.S. sceat, a coin, money] a tax; tribute; a land-tax paid in the Shetland Islands.

SCAtCh (skach) n. [F.] a kind of bit for bridles.

scatches (skach'ez) n.pl. (O.F., cf. skate) stilts used for walking in dirty places.
scathe (skath) n. [Scand.] damage; injury; waste; harm; -v.t. to do harm to; to injure; to damage; to waste; to destroy.

scathefulness (skäthi-fool-nes) n. injurious-scathful (skathi-fool) a. injurious; harmful; de-structive.

scathing (ska'rning) a. damaging; wounding; blasting; scorching; bitter; severe.

SCathless (skath-les) a. without waste or damage.

Scatter (skatter) v.t. [A.S. scatteran, a form of around; to cause to separate in different directions; to disperse—hence, to frustrate, disappoint, and overthrow; to set or spread thinly, as seed; to dissipate; to waste; —v.i. to be dispersed or dissipated. Scatter-brain, a giddy or thoughtless person. Scatter-brained, thoughtless; heedless; giddy. Scatter-good, a spendthrift.

Scattered (skatterl) pp. widely separated; wandering; vague; disunited; irregularly spread.

larly spread.

SCATTETET (skat'-er-er) n. one that scatters.

scattering (skat'er-ing) n. act of dispersing or distributing around; a sprinkling; a little here and there;—ppr. separating; sporadic; diversified.

scatteringly (skat'-cr-ing-li) adv. in a scattered or dispersed manner; thinly;

loosely; sparsely.

SCAUP (skawp) n. [Icel.] a duck found in Europe and North America.

Scaur (skawr) n. [scar] a precipitous bank or rock, a scar.

scavage (skav-ij) n. [O.F.] a duty formerly exacted of merchant strangers for goods offered for sale.

scavagery (skav-ij-ri) n. street-cleaning.

scavaging (skav-ij-ing) n. the sweeping up and removal of filth from the streets,

SCAVENGET (skav'en-jer) n. [orig. scawager, an inspector of goods for sale, and later, of the cleansing of streets, fr. O.F. escauser, to examine] a person that cleans streets by scraping or sweeping and carrying off the filth. Scavenger's daughter, an engine of torture which crushed the body together (said to be the invention of Sir W. Skevington, Lieutenant of the Tower in Henry VIII.'s time).

SCAVENGING (skav-en jing) n. street-cleaning; removal of filth.

SCENATIO (she-ná/ri-ō) n. III.] a skeleton libretto of a dramatic work: the plot of a play; in cinematography, the synopsis of plot, scenes, stage directions, etc.

stage directions, etc.

SCENE (sen) n. [L. soena, fr. G. skēnē, a tent or stage] the structure on which a spectacle or play is exhibited; stage; one of the slides, hangings, or other devices used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play; a division or portion of a play subordinate to an act; place, time, circumstances, etc., in which anything is imagined to occur, or where the action of a story, play, poem, or the like, is laid; an assemblage of objects presented to the view at once; spectacle; show; exhibition; view; a dramatic or striking exhibition of passionate feeling; a pathetic interview, or the like; also, action, or course of action, done for effect;—v.t. to exhibit; to display. Scene-man, scene-shifter, one that notion, or course of action, done for enect;—v.t. to exhibit; to display. Scene-man, scene-shifter, one that moves the scenery in a theatre. Scene-painter, one that paints scenes for theatres. Behind the scenes, out of sight of the audience; having information or knowledge of affairs not apparent to the public. To make a scene, to make a noisy or an unpleasant exhibition of feeling.

SCENETY (seneral not be painting and hangings scenery (seneral not be painting and hangings representing the scenes of a play; the representation of the place, whether indoors or out of doors, with its accessories and surroundings, in which any action is supposed to have occurred; the whole arrangement or disposition of the characters, actions, and incidents in a work of fiction; the appearance of a locality, or of the different objects seen in conjunction in any particular locality.

locality, or of the different objects seen in conjunction in any particular locality; the prominent points or features of a landscape; pictorial representation of a landscape, as accessories in historical, genre, or portrait painting.

SCENIC (sen'ik, se'nik) a pertaining to, or of the theatrical; dramatic. Also scenical.

SCENICALLY (sen'i-, se'ni-kal-i) adv. in a scenic manner; theatrically.

SCENOGRAPHER (se'nu-graf-ier) n. one that practises scenography.

SCENOGRAPHER (se'nu-graf-ik) a pertaining to spective. Also scenographically.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY (se'nu-graf-ik-kal-i) adv.

scenographically (sc-nu-graf-i-kal-i) adv. scenography (se-nog-ra-fi) n. [G. skēnē, stage. and graphein, write] the art of perspective; the representation of a body on a perspective plane; or a description of it, in all its dimensions, as it appears to the eye.

appears to the eye.

SCENT (sent) v.t. [for sent: F. sentir, to feel, fr. L. sentire, to perceive] to perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell; to imbue or fill with odour; to perfume:—n. odour; smell; power of smelling; sense of smell; chase followed by the scent: course of pursuit; track. Scent-bag, the bag or pouch of an animal which secretes an odoriferous substance, as those of deer, beavers, skunks, etc. Scent-bottle, a small bottle for holding perfume. Scent-gland, scent-Organ, a glandular organ that secretes an odoriferous organ, a glandular organ that secretes an odoriferous substance, as musk or castoreum.

scentful (sent-fool) a. odorous; yielding much scent or perfume; quick in smell; of

Scentless (sent-les) a. having no scent; inodorous. sceptic (skep-tik) n. [G. skeptikos, thoughtful, reflective] one that doubts, or hesitates to believe; one that calls in question any fact, truth, or doctrine; one that doubts the commonly received facts, principles, laws, or truths, in philosophy or religion; a Pyrrhonist; one that doubts the certainty of truth or knowledge in the universe; one that doubts the existence of God, the truth of revelation, or the facts and doctrines of Christianity; unbeliever; rationalist.

sceptical (skep-ti-kal) a. doubting; questioning; disbelieving; doubting the existence of God, or the truth of revelation; suspicious; fond of

God, or the truth of revelation; suspicious; fond of raising doubts or difficulties; captious.

Sceptically (skep-ti-kal-i) adr. in a doubting manner; with a disposition to doubt. Scepticalness (skep-ti-kal-nes) n. the state of being sceptical.

Scepticalness being sceptical.

Scepticism (skep-ti-sizm) n. doubt; unbelief; infidelity; act or habit of calling in question, disbelieving, or denying, as a fact, truth, or system of doctrines; [Met.] the doctrines or opinions of the Pyrrhonists, that nothing, even existence, is demonstrably certain; universal doubt; [Theol.] doubt or denial of the being of God; denial of the truth of revelation, or of the doctrines of Christianity.

Sceptre (sep-ter) n. [F. fr. G. skpptron, leaning-a staff borne by kings on state occasions as a badge of authority; a royal mace-hence, royal power or authority; a royal mace-hence, royal authority, or with the ensign of authority.

Sceptred (sep-terd) a. bearing a sceptre;

sceptred (sep-terd) a. bearing a sceptre;

sceptreless (sep'ter-les) a. having no

schabzieger (shāp-tsē-ger) n. a kind of Sceptre. green cheese made in Switzerland. schedule (shed-ui) n. [1, schedu, leaf of paper] a document, esp. a smaller document attached to, or forming part of, the principal document document. part of, the principal document, deed, bill, etc.; a supple mentary clause; an official list or inventory of goods and chattels; $-v_i t$ to note and enter in a list; to inventory,

scheelite (she-lit) n. native calcium tungstate (so named after Scheele, a Swedish chemist).

scheelite (shë-lit) n. native calcium tungstate (so maned after Scheele. a Swedish chemist).

schema (skë-ma) n.; pl. schemata (skë-ma-ta) tion. of certain relations of a system of things.

schematically (ske-mat-i-kul-i) adv. as a schematically (ske-mat-i-kul-i) adv. as a scheme or on thine.

schematism (skë-ma-tizm) n. particular form or disposition of a thing; outline, esp. combination of the aspect of the heavenly bodies. schematist (skë-ma-tist) n. one given to forming schematist (skë-ma-tist) n. one given to forming schematize (skë-ma-tiz) v.t. to form into a scheme; to outline.

scheme (skëm) n. (6. schëmu, form, appearance) adjusted by design; a system; a plan; a project; a design; a contrivance; a plot: representation of the aspects of the heavenly bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram; horoscope: -v.t. to plan; to contrive; to project; -w.t. to form a plan or project; to contrive.

schemer (skë-mer) n. one that schemes or contrives.

scheming (skë-ming) n. act of planning or

scheming (skö-ming) n. act of planning or contriving intriguing; plotting.

schemingly (skö-ming-li) adv. by scheming or contriving; by intrigue or cunning, schemist (skö-mist) n. a schemer; projector; scheme (skön) n. [G. schoinos, a cord] an ancient Egyptian ineasure of length, about 4 miles.

scherif (she ref') n. See sherif.

scherzo (sker'tsò) n. [It.] a light, lively movement or part of a sonata or symphony.

schesis (ske'sis) n. [(t.] habitude; general state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things.

Schiedam (skē-dam') n. Schiedam schnapps, or Holland gin.

schism (sizm) n. [G. schizein, to split] division or separation in a church or denomination of Univisians, occasioned by diversity of opinions or other reason; among Episcopalians, any separation from their church. schismatic, schismatical (siz-mat-ik, i-kal) a.

pertaining to, or implying, schism; tending to schism;

—n. one that separates from an established church, or other religious body, on account of a diversity of opinions.

Schismatically (siz-mati-kal-i) adv. in a schismatical manner; with disposition or tendency to divide the church.

schismaticalness (siz-mat'i-kal-nes) n. state of being schismatic.

schismatize (siz-ma-tiz) n.t. to commit or practise schism.
schist (shist) n. [G. schistos, easily cleft, fr. schizein, divide] a rock having a slaty structure.

schistic, schistose, schistous (shis/tik, -tōs, -tus) a. admitting of division into flags, slabs, or slates; like schist. Schistose mice, mice, slate.

schnapps, schnaps (schnaps) [Ger.] scholar (skol'ar) n. [L. schola, school] one that earns of a teacher; a pupil; a man of letters, esp. a man of erudition; one of high attainments in literature or philosophy; a man of books; one that has theoretical, as distinguished from practical, knowledge; one that receives a learned or rrom practical, knowledge; one that receives a learned or college education; in English universities, one that is entered on the foundation of a college, and receives a portion of its revenues during his academical curriculum; a bursar; one that learns easily; an adept. Scholar-like, scholarly. King's, or Queen's, scholar, a scholar in a school founded by royal charter, or a scholar supported by royal endowment or foundation; a student in a normal college. King's, or Queen's, student, a student in training as a teacher under a Local Committee.

scholarly (skol'ar-li) a like a scholar; becoming a scholar.

scholarly a scholar.

scholarship (skol'ar-ship) n. the qualities of a scholarship (skolar; attainments in science or literature; a foundation for the support of a student.

scholastic (skolastik) n. one that adheres to schools;—a. pertaining to, or suiting, a scholar, a school, or schools; pertaining to, or suiting, a scholar, a school, or schools; pertaining to the schoolmen or philosophers and divines of the Middle Ages, who adopted the system of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of nice and abstract speculation—hence, pedantic; formal.

scholastically (sko-lastic-kal-i) adv. in a scholastically scholastic manner; according to the niceties or method of the schools.

scholasticism (sko-las'ti-sizm) n. the method or subtilties of the schools of

philosophy; scholastic formality.

scholiast (skö-li-ast) n. [G. scholion, a scholium]
scholiastic (skö-li-ast) in pertaining to a
scholiastic scholiast or his pursuits.

scholium (skö-li-um) n. [G. scholion, interpretation] a marginal annotation; explana-

scholl fior a marginal annotation; explanatory observation; note: comment; usually a grammatical or philological note; [Math.] a remark or observation subjoined to a demonstration.

School (skool) n. [L. fr. G. schole, leisure, a school] a house or building for discipline and instruction; an institution for any species of teaching and learning; a degree examination, or place of such examination; time, hours, or exercises of instruction; the body of persons under instruction; place of elementary instruction; place of gratuitous instruction, or founded by royal, public, or other grants: place for instruction in classical literature, science, and other branches of a higher churching; a college; a university; one of the medieval and learning; a degree examination, or place of such examination; time, hours, or exercises of instruction; the body of persons under instruction; place of elementary instruction; place of gratuitous instruction, or founded by royal, public, or other grants; place for instruction in classical literature, science, and other branches of a higher education; a college; a university; one of the medieval seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics, and theology, which were characterized by academical disputations and subtilities of reasoning; the disciples or followers of a teacher; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, with old or new);—v.t. to train in an institution of learning; to tutor; to chide and admonish. School-

board, a public body elected to provide for the primary instruction of every child in their district. School-book, a book used in schools. School-boy, a boy that attends a school. School-dame, a schoolmistress. School-days, the time in life passed at school. School-fellow, one bred at the same school, and at the same time, as another. School-girl, girl attending school. School-house, a house appropriated for the use of schools, or for instruction; a dwelling-house for the schoolmistress. School - inspector. an official for instruction; a dwelling house for the schoolmaster or schoolmistress. School - inspector, an official appointed to examine schools, and determine whether the education given in them is satisfactory. Schoolname, an abstract term; an abstraction. School-teacher, one that gives regular instruction in a school. School-time, the time at which a school opens; school-days. The schoolmaster is abroad, a phrase to express the general diffusion of education (often used ironically to imply a condition of ignorance).

School (skool) n. [D., a shoal; a doublet of shoal] a shoal of fish.

Schooling (skooling) n. instruction in school;

schooling (skoolling) n. instruction in school; pensation for instruction.

pensation for instruction.

Schoolman (skóól-man) n. a university professor philosophy and divinity prevalent in the Middle Ages; a subtle logician; a dialectician; a writer or commentator on scholastic philosophy or divinity.

Schoolmaster (skóól-más-ter) n. a man that school; a male teacher or instructor; that which divinitipae or quides.

disciplines or guides.

schoolmistress (skóól 2 mis-tres) n. a woman that presides over, or teaches in, a school.

teaches in, a school.

Schooner (skoo'ner) n. [orig.
Schooner fr. Prov.
E. scoon, to glide swiftly] a small, sharp-built vessel, usually having two masts, with fore-and-aft sails.

School (shorl) n. [Sw. skörl, brittle] black tourmaline.

Schooner

schottish, schottische (Sho-tësh') n. [Ger., Scottish] a dance, being a variation of the polka in common time; the music appropriate to the dance.

SChout (skout) n. [D.] a bailiff or sheriff.

sciagraph (si-a-graf) n. the section of a building to show its interior [Arch.].
sciagraphic (si-a-graf-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, sciagraphy.
sciagraphy (si-a-graf-ik) n. [G. skia, a shadow, and graphein, write] the art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature; the art of dialling; [Arch.] the profile or vertical section of a building; the art of finding the hour by the shadow of the sun. moon. etc. by the shadow of the sun, moon, etc.

Sciamachy (sī-am-a-ki) n. See sciomachy.

sciametry (sī-am'e-tri) n. [G. skia, shade, and metrein, to measure] the doctrine of eclipses

sciatheric (sī-a-ther'ik) a. [G. skia, shade, and thēran, chase] of, or pertaining to, a sun-dial;—n. the art of dialling.

Sciatic, sciatical (sī-at'ik, -i-kal) a. [G. stiatical (sī-at'ik, -i-kal) a. [G. stiat

taining to, or affecting, the hip.

Sciatica (sī-at-i-ka) n. neuralgia of the sciatic nerve; a rheumatic affection of the hip-

mind or matter in definite terms or formulas; theoretical knowledge, as distinguished from practical; knowledge of the principles and rules of invention, construction, mechanism, etc., as distinguished from art; any art or species of knowledge, as opposed to literature, or the knowledge of the rules and modes of composition and atyle, as opposed to the composition itself. Absolute science, knowledge of things in themselves. Mental science, mental philosophy. Natural science, science which investigates the nature and properties of material science, mental philosophy Natural science, science which investigates the nature and properties of material bodies and natural phenomena. Pure science, science based on self-evident truths; mathematics. The dismal science, political economy. The science, the art of boxing; pugilism. The seven liberal sciences, grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, music. sciential (si-en-shal) a pertaining to science or knowledge; skilful; knowing. science, and facere, make agreeing with the rules or principles of science; producing certain knowledge, as a demonstration; well instructed or versed in science.

scientifically (sī-en-tif'i-kal-i) adv. in a scientific manner; according to the principles of science.

the principles of science.

Scientist (si-en-tist) n. a person versed in, or scientist (si-en-tist) a. of, or pertaining to, science; a savant.

Scientistic (sī-en-tist-tik) a. of, or pertaining to, scientific method, but really not in the right.

Scilicet (sī-li-set) adv. [L] to wit; videlicet; namely (generally contracted to scit. or sc.).

Scilla (sil-a) n. [L] a genus of bulbous plants containing the squills.

Scimitar (sin-lar) n. [F. fr. Per. shimshīr] a short one-edged sword, with a convex edge or recurved point.

Scintilla (sin-til-a) n. [L., a spark] a spark; a gleam; the least particle; an atom.

Scintillant (sin-til-lant) a. emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; to sparkle, as the fixed stars.

Scintillation (sin-ti-lā'shun) n. act of emitting sparks, or of twinkling; a spark or igneous particle; the tremulous beam of light from the larger fixed stars.

scintillometer (sin-ti-lom'e-ter) n. an instru-intensity of scintillation of the stars.

SCIOgraphy (sī-og-ra-fi) n. See sciagraphy.

sciolism (si²u-lizm) n. the knowledge of a sciolist; superficial science. sciolist (si²u-list) n. [L. scire, know] one that knows anything superficially; a smatterer.

SC10l0US (sī-u-lus) a. superficial; shallow.

sciomachy (sī-om'a ki) n. [G. skiu, a shadow, and mache, a battle] a contest with

shadows; imaginary or futile combat.

SCIOMANCY (sī-u-man-si) n. [G. manteia, divination] divination by means of shadows.

SCION (si'un) n. [O.F. fr. L. secare, cut] orig. a cutting; a shoot or twig of a plant, esp. when cut for ingrafting in a stock; a descendant; an heir of noble or roy lineage.

scioptic, scioptric (sī-op'tik, -trik) a. [G. optikos, belonging to sight] of, or pertaining to, a certain optical arrangement for forming images in a darkened room. Scioptic-ball, the lens of a camera obscura mounted in a wooden ball, which fits a socket in a window-shutter, so as to be readily turned, like the eye, to different parts of the landscape.

sciopticon (sī-op'ti-kon) n. a form of magic-landern.

scioptics (si-optiks) n. the art of exhibiting luminous images. esp. those of external objects, in a darkened room, by means of lenses, etc. sciotheism (si-u-the-izm) n. [G. sktu., shadel deification of ghosts; ancestor worship. scirrhosity (sur., skir.osi-ti) n. a morbid induration, as of a gland.

scirrhous (sir', skir'us) a. proceeding from scirrhus; indurated; knotty.

scirrhus (sir', skir'us) n. [G. skirros, a hard swelling an indolent induration, particularly of the glands; a hard, cancerous growth, which emits a creaking sound when incised.

scissel (sis'c!) n. [O.F. cisaille, fr. cisel, a chisel] graphenical congritions

mechanical operations.

scissile, scissible (sis'il, sis'i-bl) a. [L. scindere, pp. scissus, to

cut] capable of being cut or divided.

SCISSION (sizh'un) n. [L.] act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument.

SCISSOT (siz-ur) v.t. to cut with scissors or shears.

SCISSORING (siz'ur-ing) n. a clipping made with scissors.
SCISSORS (siz'urz) n.pl. [M.E. sisoures, fr. O.F. cisoires, shears, fr. 1. caedere, pp. caesus, to cut! a cutting instrument, consisting of two cutting blades movable on a pin in the centre; small shears. Scissors and paste, mere mechanical compilation by means of clippings pasted together, as distinguished from original literary work.

SCISSORWISE (Siz'ur-wiz) adv. in the manner of scissors.
SCISSURE (Sizh'ur) n. |L. scindere pp. scissus, cutting; a cleft; a lissure.

Sclav, Sclave See Slav.

sclerema (skle-rē'ma) n. [G. fr. sklēros, hard] induration of the cellular tissue.

scleroma (skle-rō-ma) n. sclerosis.

sclerometer (skle-ron/e-ter) n. [G. sklēros, measurej an instrument for determining the degree of hardness of a mineral.

Sclerosis (skle-rō'sis) u. [G. sklēros, hard] a hardening or induration; [Bot.] the arduaing of a tissue or cell-wall.

sclerotic (skle-rot-ik) a. hard; firm; n. the firm, white, outer coat of the eye. scobs (skobs) n. sing, and pl. [L. scalere, to scrape] raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, etc.; the dross of metals

SCOff (skof) r.t. [Scand.] to treat with derision or scorn; to mock at :=r.i. to gibe; to jeer; to utter insolent ridicule or contamelious language; =n. expression of scorn or contempt; a mock.

SCOffer (skof-er) n. one that mocks or derides, esp. one that mocks at religion or morality.

scoffing (skof-ing) n. act of mocking or deriding; scorning or ridiculing.
scoffingly (skof-ing-ii) adv. in a scoffing manner; with mockery or contempt; in

SCOld (sköld) v.t. [D. schedden] to chide with rude-ness and hoisterous clamour; to rate; to rebuke or reprove with severity;—v.t. to find fault; to chide sharply or coarsely;—n. one that scolds; a rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman; a shrew; a scolding.

SCOLDET (sköl'der) n, one that scolds or rails.

scolding (skol/ding) n. act of chiding loudly and rudely; railing; abusive language. scolding-match, a contest between two female scolds.

scolding-match, a contest between two female scolds, scolex (skō'eks) n.: pl. scolices (sko'li-sōz) [G., a worm] the larva of the tapeworm.

scoliosis (skol-i-ō-sis) n. [G.] lateral curvature of the spinal column.

scollop (skol-up) n. [scollop] a kind of shell-fish; a pectinated shell; an indenting like those of a scollop-shell; -n.t. to form or cut with scollops.

Scolopendra (skol-u-pen'dra) n. [G.] a genus of articulate animals, containing the centinedes; some imaginary sea-monster.

the centipodes; some imaginary sea-monster.

Scolopendrium (skol-u-pen'dri-um) n. a genus of ferns, containing the hart's-tongue.

Scolytus (skol'i-tus) n. [G. skoluptein, to strip] a genus of beetles destructive to trees.

scomm (skom) n. [G. skōmma] a mock; a jeer; a fiout; a buffoon.

SCONCE (skons) n. [O.F. esconse, a hiding-place, l. abscondere, to hide, cf. abscond; a fortification; a fort; a helmet; the head; the skull; and also, brains; sense; discretion; a protection for a light—hence, a fixed hanging or projecting candlestick; the circular tube, with a brim, in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted; a mulet or fine: the candle is inserted; a mulct or fine;



the candle is inserted; a mulct or fine;
—v.t. to punish by fine; to nulct; to
fortify or defend with a sconce.

SCONE (skön) n. [Etym. doubtful] a
SCOOP (skön) n. [Etym. doubtful] a
SCOOP (skön) n. [Etym. doubtful] a
such thin, flat cake of barley meal or flour [Scot.].
SCOOP (sköh) n. [O. F. escope, fr. Sw. skopa] a vessel
water or other fluid; a small hollow piece of wood for
baling boats; a small metallic vessel without a handle, used
for lifting tea, sugar, etc., in small quantities to the weighing scale; a sort of pan for holding coals in a room;
coal-scuttle; [Surg.] a spoon-shaped vessel, used to
extract certain foreign bodies; a hasin-like cavity; a
sweep; a stroke; a swoop;—v.t. to take out with a scoop,
or with a sweeping motion; to empty by lading; to make
hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate; to gain by force
or fraud. Scoop-net, a net so formed as to sweep the
bottom of a river. Scoop-wheel, a wheel with buckets
round it, used to raise water, or for dredging.

SCOOPET (skoć-per) n. one that scoops; a tool used

SCOOPEr (skoó-per) n. one that scoops; a tool used by engravers.

SCOPE by engravers.

SCOPE (skop) n. [G. skopos, a mark] that at which one aims; the thing or end to which the mind directs its view; room or opportunity for free outlook or aim: amplitude of opportunity; free course or vent; length; extent; sweep; object; tendency; drift.

SCOPELESS (skop les) a. having no scope or aim; purposcless; useless.

SCOPITOM (skop light) a. [L. scopa, a broom] having the shape of a broom or besom.

SCOPUTIC (skop light) a. [Low L. scorbuttes, scurvy] pertaining to, resembling, or affected with, scurvy. Also scorbutteal.

SCOPUTICALLY (skop light) adv. in a scorbutte scurvy, or a tendency to it.

a tendency to it.

SCORCh (skorch) v.t. [orig. to flay, fr. O.F. escorcher, to flay, fr. L. ex, off, and cortex, bark, husk] to burn superficially: to parch or shrivel by heat the surface of; to affect painfully with heat, or as with heat;—v.t. to be burnt on the surface; to be parched; to be dried up.

SCOrched (skorcht) a. burned; parched with heat.

scorcher (skor-cher) n. anything that burns or severe; a cyclist that rides furiously.

scorching (skor-ching) n. burning; very hot; caustic; scathing;—n. the process of roughing out tools on a dry grindstone before they are hardened and tempered; furious riding by a cyclist.

scorchingly (skor-ching-li) adv. in a scorching manner; so as to parch or burn the surface

the surface.

SCOPE (skôr) n. [M.E. fr. Icel. skor, a notch, a score, also twenty, ef. skcar] a notch or incision.

esp. a mark made for the purpose of keeping account of something; a tally-mark; an account or reckoning; amount of debt; bill: reason; motive; also, relative motive; account; sake; the number of twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally; the original and entire draft, or its transcript, of a musical composition, with the parts for the different instruments or voices;—v.t. to mark with lines, scratches, or notches; to cut; to engrave, esp. to mark with significant lines or notches for keeping account of something; to set down; to charge; to write down, as music, in proper order and arrangement;—v.t. to make or get marks by strokes or hits, as in cricket, shooting, etc.; to mark a game won, or a number toward game. In score, having the parts in proper order, and methodically arranged [Mus.]. To pay off old scores, to repay old grudges. To run up a score, to contract a debt.

SCOPET (skör'er) n. one that, or that which, scores;

SCOPE (skor-er) n. one that, or that which, scores; one that keeps account; one that makes or runs up a score or number of marks, as in cricket, etc.; a woodman's bill for marking and numbering trees.

Scoria (skō'ri-u) n. [L. fr. G. skōria, dross, scum, fr. skōr, dung | the recrement of metals in fusion; slag; dross; the cellular, slaggy lavas of a volcano. Scoriaceous (skō-ri-ā-shus) a. pertaining to dross, or of the nature of scoria. Scorification (skō-ri-fi-kā-shun) n. the act or process of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoria.

Scoriform (skō-ri-form) a. [L. scoria, dross, and forma, form] like scoria; in the form of dross.

of dross.

scorify (skō'ri-fī) v.t. to reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

Scoring (skôr-ing) n. the bursting or splitting of a metal-casting in cooling; the act of

scorn to bring to scorn, to deride. To think scorn, to despise

SCORNET (skor'-ner) n. one that scorns; a contemper; a scoffer; a derider.

SCORNFUL (skorn'-fool) a. full of scorn or contempt; contemptuous; disdainful; contumelious ; insolent.

scornfully (skorn' fool - i) adv. in a scornful manner; with contempt or contumely.

scornfulness (skorn-fool-nes) n. the quality of being scornful; disdain; insolent contempt.

scorodite (skor'u-dit) n. [G. skordon, garlic] a hydrous arseniate of iron.

scorpioid (skor'pi-oid) a. resembling, or related to, a scorpion; coiled in a flat spiral.

scorpion (skor'pi-un) n. [L. scorpio] a sort of spider having an clongated body, terminated by a long, slender tail formed of six pionts, the last of which terminates

joints, the last of which terminates in a very acute sting, which effuses a venomous liquid; a painful scourge; the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about October 23. Scorpion-dagger, a small dagger used in India. Scorpion-fly, a common British insect, about half an inch long. Scorpion-grass, the forget-me-not or mouse-ear.



or mouse-ear

SCOTSE (skōrs) n. [Etym. doubtful] a course or manner of dealing; barter; exchange; -v.t. to exchange; to barter; to swap. Also scourse.

SCOTATORY (skor'ta-tu-ri) a. [L. scortari, fornicate, fr. scortum, a whore] pertaining to fornication or lewdness.

Scorzonera (skor-zu-ne'ra) n. [It.] a genus of plants, some of which afford edible roots.

SCOt (skot) n. [O.F. escot, payment, fr. Icel. skot, e shot, contribution, ef. shoot] a portion of money assessed or paid; a tax or contribution; a mulct; a fine. Scot-free, untaxed; unhurt; safe. Scot and lot, parish payments; assessment levied not according to the proper rating or rental, but according to the tenant's means or

Scot (skot) n. [A.S. Scottas, the Scots] a native or inhabitant of Scotland. Pound Scots, 1s. 8d. Scotch (skoch) a. of, or pertaining to, Scutland or its inhabitants; Scottish; -n. the people of Scotland; the Scottish dialect; Scotch whisky. Scotch-collops, beef cut into small pieces and stewed. Scotch (skoch) v.t. to support, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle to prevent its rolling; -n. a prop or strut placed before or behind a wheel. Scotch (skoch) n. [Scand.] a slight cut; a shallow incision: -v.t. to scratch; to score; to hack; to wound slightly. Scotched-collops, Scotch-collops. Scotching (skoch'ing) n. [scotch. a cut] a method of dressing stones with a pick, or with pick-shaped chisels.

pick-shaped chisels.

Scotchman (skoch'man) n. a native or inhabitant of Scotland: a Scot; a Scotsman.

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SCOTET (skō'ter) n. [Icel.] a large sca-duck.

scotia (skō-ti-a) n. [G.] a concave moulding at the base of an Ionic column.

Scotism (skō-tizm) n. the metaphysical system of John Duns Scotus.

Scotist (skö'tist) n. a follower of Duns Scotus, a Franciscan monk and school divine, scotograph (skot'u-grap) n. [G. skotos, darkness, and graphein, write] an instrument by which one may write in the dark, or for aiding the blind to write.

the blind to write.

SCOTOMA, SCOTOMY (sko-tō-ma, skot-u-mi)
n. [(:.skotos, darkness]
dimness of sight, accompanied by giddiness.

SCOTOMA (skots) a. of, or pertaining to, the Scotch;
Scottish;—n. the Scottish dialect.

SCOTTICISM (skot-i-sizm) n. an idiom peculiar to the natives of Scotland.

SCOTTICISM (skot-i-siz) v.t. to render Scottish in character or form.

SCOTTISM (skot-i-siz) v.t. to render Scottish in character or form.

SCOTTISM (skot-i-siz) v.t. to render Scottish in character or form.

language.

language.

SCOUNCTE! (skoun'dre!) n. [Lowland Scots scunner, to disgust, to shrink through fear; literally, one that shrinks, a coward, a loathsome fellow] a mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a base villain;—a. low; base; mean; unprincipled.

SCOUNCTE! (skoun'drel-izm) n. baseness; turptinde; rascality.

SCOUNCTE! (skoun'drel-i) a. like a scoundrel; mean; rascally.

SCOUNCTE! (skoun' v.t. [O.F. eccurrer, fr. L. ex and something rough for the purpose of cleaning; to cleanse from grease, dirt, etc.; to bleach; to polish; to purge violently;— v.t. to clean anything by rubbing; to cleanse; to be purged to excess;—n. a kind of dysentery or diarrhea in cattle; the clearing action of a strong, swift current; removal of material from the bed of a river by the current. river by the current.

SCOURCE (skour) v.t. [O.F. escorre, escourre, to run out, fr. L. ex and currere, to run to pass swiftly over; to range; to traverse thoroughly;—v.t. to run with celerity; to scamper; to rove over; to range. SCOURCE (skour-ij) n. refuse water after cleansing or scouring.

SCOURCE (skour-er) n. one that, or that which, and strong cathartic.

and strong cathartic.

and strong cathartic.

SCOUIGE (skurj) m. [A.F. escorge, fr. L. excoriare, to flay off, to whip] a lash; a strap or cord, esp. one used to inflict pain or punishment: a whip—hence, a punishment, or a means of inflicting punishment; one that afflicts, harasses, or destroys; continued evil or calamity; a pestilence; plague; instrument of divine punishment; a whip for a top;—w.t. to whip severely; to lash; to afflict for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction; to chastise; to punish.

SCOUIGE (skur-jer) n. one that scourges or punishes.

SCOUIGE (skour-ing) n. act of rubbing hard for from dirt, grease, etc.; cleansing by purgation; looseness.

SCOUTSE (skors) n. and v.t. See scorse

SCOUI'SE (skōrs) n. and v.t. See scorse.

SCOUI (skout) n. [O.F. escoute, a spy, fr. L. auscultare, listen] a person sent out to gain and bring in tidings of the movements and condition of an enemy; a spy; a look-out; a college servant at Oxford;—v.t. to spy out; to pass over, or through, for the purpose of spying out; to reconnoitre;—n.t. to act as a scout.

SCOUI (skout) v.t. [Icel. skūt, a taunt) to ridicule; to sneer at; to reject with scorn.

SCOUI (skout) n. [L. scopa, a broom] a mop for sweeping ovens.

SCOVI (skow) n. [D. schouw] a large, flat-bottomed boat;—v.t. to transport in a scow.

SCOVI (skow) v.t. [Dan. skude] to repel with sullen, gloomy looks;—v.t. to wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure—hence, to look gloomy, dark, or tempestuous;—n. the wrinkling of the brows in frowning—hence, gloom; dark or rude aspect.

scowlingly (skow-ling-li) adv. In a scowling manner; with a wrinkled, frowning aspect; with a sullen look.

scrabble (skrab') v.t. [frequentative of scrape] to mark or write over with irregular lines or letters; to scribble;—v.i. to scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to scramble;—n. a moving on the hands and braces knees.

SCTAG (skrag) n. [Prov. Sw. skragga, a feeble old man] something thin or lean, with roughness; a thin, raw-boned person. Scrag-necked, being long and thin about the neck. Scrag of mutton, the lean end of a neck of mutton.

scragged (skrag-ed) a. rough, with irregular points; scraggy; lean, with roughness;

scraggedness (skrag'-cd-nes) n. state or quality of being scragged; leanness; roughness; raggedness. Also scragginess. scraggily (skrag'-l) udv. in a scraggy manner; with leanness and roughness.

scragginess (skrag-i-nes) n. the state or quality of being scraggy; leanness; ruggedness.

ruggedness.

SCTAGGY (skrag'i) a. rough, with irregular points; scragged; lean and rough.

SCTAMDLE (skram'hl) v.t. (a form of scrabble) to stir or toss together in a random fashion; to mix and cook in a confused mass;—v.t. to go on all-fours; to clamber with hands and knees; to struggle with others for something thrown upon the ground;—n. act of scrambling; climbing on all-fours, or clambering; act of jostling and pushing for something desired.

SCRAMBLET (skram'bler) n. one that scrambles.

scrambling (skram'bling) a. clambering with hands and knees; catching at any object eagerly and without ceremony.

scramblingly (skram'bling-li) adv. in a scramblingly (skram'blingmanner, by catching

or seizing eagerly.

or seizing eagerly.

SCTAN (skran) n. [Icel.] scraps; broken victuals; food in general. Bad scran to you, bad luck to you. Out on the scran, begging.

SCTANNEL (skran-el) a. [cl. scraq] slight; slender; scrannel (skrap) n. [leel. skrap, trifles] scrapings; something scraped off—hence, a small piece; a bit; a fragment;—pl. the skinny substance that remains after trying or melting animal fat;—vl. to consign to the scrap-heap. Scrap-book, a blank book in which extracts cut from books and papers, or prints and engravings, may be pasted and kept.

and engravings, may be pasted and kept.

Scrape (skrap) v.t. [Icel. skrapa] to rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument; to abrade; to remove by rubbing or grating; to clean or polish; to erase; to obliterate; to move or act on the surface with a grating noise; to draw or move the feet along the floor, as a mark of disapprobation in public meetings;—v.i. to rub over the surface of anything with meetings;—n.i. to rub over the surface of anything with something that roughens or removes it; to make a harsh, grating noise—hence, to play awkwardly and inharmoniously on a violin, etc.; to make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot; to scratch in the earth, as fowls;—n. a rubbing over with something harsh—hence, the effect produced by rubbing, as of a scraping instrument, etc., the foot, etc; an obsequious bow; a difficulty; awkward predicament; a mess. Scrapepenny, a miser. To scrape acquaintance with, to insinuate one's self into acquaintance with a person. penny, a miser. To scrape acquaintance with insinuate one's self into acquaintance with a person.

SCraper (skri-per) n. one that scrapes; a miser; a poor or vile fiddler; an instrument with

which anything is scraped.

SCRAPING (skrä-ping) n. something scraped off;
that which is separated from a substance, or is collected by scraping, raking, or rubbing.

SCRAPING a place to which deer resort to scrape
or rub the velvet off their antiers. A scraping acquaint-

ance, a mere howing acquaintance.

SCTAPPY (skrap'i) a. made up of odds and ends; fragmentary.

SCTAT (skrat) v.t. to scratch; -v.i. to rake; to search. scratch (skrach) v.t. [Scand.] to rub and tear the surface of with something sharp or ragged;

to dig or excavate with the claws; to wound slightly; to mark or abrade the skin; to tear with the nails;—v.i. to mark or abrade the skin; to tear with the nails; —2.1. to use the claws in tearing or digging;—n. break in the surface of a thing made by scratching; a slight incision; a laceration with the nails; a slight tear of the skin; a wound; a line across the prize-ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight—hence, test, trial, or proof of courage; the devil;—a. taken at random or haphazard. Scratch-wig, a wig that covers only a part of the head. To come up to the scratch, to be ready when wanted; to stand the test.

scratcher (skrach'cy'n one that, or that which, scratches; a bird that scratches for food, as the common domestic fowl, peacock, etc.

scratchy (skrach'i) a consisting of mere scratches; ragged; rough; of little

depth of soil. SCRAWI (skrawl) v.t. [contr. of scrabble] to draw or write awkwardly and irregularly; to scribble; —v.i. to write unskilfully and inelegantly;—n. unskilful

or inelegant writing; or a piece of hasty, bad writing.

SCRAWler (skraw-ler) n. one that scrawls; a hasty
or awkward writer.

SCRAWNY (skraw-in) a. [cf. serag] meagre; wasted; raw-boned.
SCRAY, SCRAYE (skrā) n. [W., cf. F. screau, gull] the common tern or sea-swallow. SCTAY, SCIAYE the common tern or sea-swallow.

SCREAK (skrēk) v.i. [sereceh] to utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or outery; to scream; to creak, as a door or wheel —n. a creaking; a screech.

SCREAM (skrēm) v.i. [leel. skræma, terrify] to utter a sudden, sharp outery, as in a fright or extreme pain; to shrick —n. a shriek or sharp, shrill cry uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain.

SCREAMER (skrēmer) n. one that screams; something very great, excellent, or exciting, screaming or severe pain;—a. crying or sounding shrilly; causing a scream.

ing shrilly; causing a screen man;—a. crying or sound-scree (skrc) n. [1cel. skritha, a landslip] a pile of debris at the base of a cliff; a talus. Screech (skrcich) v.i. [1cel. skrækja, to howl, cf.

harsh, shrill cry, as in terror or acute pain; to scream; to shriek; —n. a harsh, shrill cry, at the cute pain or in a sudden fright; a harsh, shrill cry, as of a fowl. Screech-owl, an owl that utters a harsh, disagreeable cry. Screechthrush, the missel-thrush.

Screecher (skre chir) n.
one that, or that
which, screeches; the swift.
Screechy (skre chir) a.
shrill and harsh; given to screeching;

screed (skred) n. [A.S. screade, a shred] a wooden rule for running mouldings; a strip of mortar; also, the sound made by rending or tearing cloth; a piece that is rent off; a long piece, as of a speech,

cloth; a piece that is rent off; a long piece, as of a speech, sermon, etc.;—n.t. to rend; to tear; to utter glibly.

SCREEN (skren) n. [O.F. escren] anything that inconvenience, shutters or protects from danger, prevents inconvenience, shuts off view, etc.; a partition that separates one part of a church from the other; a division in a hall or public room; a curtain; a long, coarse riddle or sieve;—n.t. to provide with a shelter or means of concealment; to protect by hiding; to conceal; to pass through a screen; to sift; to riddle.

screener (skrē'ner) n.one i screenings $\binom{(\text{skre'-ningz})}{n.pl.\text{ the re}}$ fuse-matter left after sifting coal, etc.

screw (skróó) n. [O.F. escroue] a cylinder, or a cylindrical perforation, having a continuous rib or thread winding round it spirally, used for various purposes (it is one of the six mechanical powers); anything shaped or acting like a screw, esp. a form

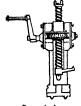


Common forms of screws.

1. Skein-screw. 2. Wood-screw. 2. Saw-screw. 4. Cap-sciew. 5. Lag-screw. 6. Shoulder-screw. 7. Round-head thumb-screw. 8. Flat-head thumb-screw. 8. Slotted set-screw. 10. Square-head collar-screw.

of wheel for propelling steam-vessels; a small quantity of tobacco twisted up in a piece of paper; a steam-vessel propelled by a screw instead of paddle-wheels; pressure; pay; salary;—v.t. to press, fasten, or make firm by a screw; to force; to squeeze; to press; to use violent means toward; to deform by contortions; to distort; to examine minutely, as a student; to oppress by exactions; to extort;—v.t. to have, or assume, a spiral motion. Screw-bolt, an iron bolt with a knob or flat head at one end, and a screw at the other, used for fastening timbers together. Screw-driver, an imple-

ment for turning screw-nails, re-sembling a blunt chisel. Screw-jack, a contrivance for raising great weights through short lifts by means of a screw; a powerful combination of toothed wheels working in a stock or frame. Screw-key, a wreuch for driving and locking screw-bolts, fastening or unfastening screw-bolts, fastening or unfastening nuts. Screw-nail, a small nail with a flat head and fine thread, used in carpenters' and joiners' work.



a nat nead and nne thread, used in carpenters' and joiners' work.

Screw-pine, a tree or bush having long, lanceolate leaves, like those of the pineapple, arranged spirally about the trunk, whence the name. Screw-press, a press in which the force is applied by means of a screw.

Screw-propeller, the screw or spiral-bladed wheel used in the propulsion of steam -vessels.

propulsion of steam - vessels. Screw-steamer, a steamer propelled by a screw. wrench, a tool for gripping the flat surfaces of screws and turning them. A screw loose, somewhat defective, esp mentally.



Screw-propeller.

skinflint; a vicious, unsound, or broken-down horse.

screwable (skróó) a. [a form of shrew] a skingly fellow; a penurious person; an extortioner; a miser; a skinflint; a vicious, unsound, or broken-down horse.

screwable (skróó) a. capable of being screwed.

SCIEWEI (skróó-er) n. one that screws.

SCrewy (skróó'i) a. tortuous, like the thread or

screwy (skrooi-) a. tortuous, like the thread or motion of a screw.
scribal (skribal) a. of, or pertaining to, a scribe or penman; clerical.
scribble (skribil) v.t. [L. scribere, write] to write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance; to fill or cover with worthless writing: v.t. to write without care, elegance, or value; to scrawl; n. hasty or careless writing; a trivial com-

writing: v. i. to write without care, elegance, or value; to scrawl; n. hasty or careless writing; a trivial composition or article.

Scribble (skrib'l) v.t. [Sw. skrubbla, card] to card or tease coarsely.

Scribbler (skrib'ler) n. one that scribbles; a writer of no reputation.

Scribbler (skrib'ler) n. a machine used for carding cotton or woollen fibre.

Scribbling (skrib'ling) n. the act of writing hastily and carelessly.

Scribe (skrib) n. [L. scribere, write] one that writer; a notary; a writer and a doctor of the law; one that read and explained the law to the people; a pointed instrument for marking lines on wood, metal, etc., to serve as a guide in cutting; -n.t. to mark or fit by a rule or compasses; to fit, as one edge of a board, etc., to another edge, or to a surface; to adjust; -v.t. to write.

Scribing (skribing) n. writing; marks or mark.

Scribism (skribing) n. the functions, teachings, and literature of the Hebrew scribes.

Scriggle (skrig'-1) n. [Icel. skrika, to slip] a wrige; wriggling.

Scrim (skrim) n. t.in, strong cotton or woollen cloth, used in upholstery for linings, etc.

SCrim (skrim) n. thin, strong cotton or woollen cloth, used in upholstery for linings, etc.

SCrime (skrim) v.i. [F. escrimer, to fence] to fence; to play with the sword.

SCrimer (skri-mer) n. a fencing-master; a swordsman.

scrimmage (skrim'ij) n. [cf. skirmish] a confused row or contest; a tussle.

scrimp (skrimp) v.t. [A.S.] to make too small or short; scanty; meagre; bare;—n. a niggard; a miser. scrimped (skrimpt) a. narrow; contracted; pinched.
scrimply (skrimpt ii) adv. barely; hardly; scarcely.
scrimpness (skrimp-nes) n. scantiness; smallness (skrimp-shaw) n. a shell or piece of scrimshaw (skrim) and shell or piece of scrime (skrim) n. [O.F. escrim] a chest or case for relies or curiosities; a shrine.
scrip (skrip) n. [A.F. escrepe, fr. Icel skreppa] a small bag; a wallet; a satchel.
scrip (skrip) n. [script] a small writing, certificate, or schedule; an interim certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, or of a share of

subscribed to a hank or other company, or of a share of other joint property; one of the forms of certificate given in exchange for a loan.

Script (skript) n. [L. scribere, write] a kind of type made in imitation of handwriting. Script

type, writing; written characters; style of writing.

SCription (skrip'shun) n. handwriting.

scriptorium (skrip-tō'ri-um) n. a writing-room; for the writing or copying of manuscripts.

for the writing or copying of manuscripts.

scriptory (skrip'tar-ri) a. expressed in writing;
not verbal.

Scriptural (skrip'tā-ral) a. contained in, or
according to, the Scriptures.

Scripturalism (skrip'tā-ral-izm) n. adherence
Scripturalism (skrip'tā-ral-izm) n. one that
adheres literally to the Scripture.

Scripturally (skrip'tā-ral-i) atv. from, or in
accordance with the Scriptures.

Scripture (skrip'tār-nl-i) atv. from, or in
cordinate with the Scriptures.

Scripture (skrip'tār) n. [L. scribere, write] anything written; a writing; the books
of the Old and New Testaments; the Bible (chiefly in
the pl.);—a relating to the Bible. Scripture-reader,
an evangelist employed to read the Bible in the houses
of the poor and ignorant, in hospitals, barracks, etc.

of the poor and ignorant, in hospitals, barracks, etc.

Scripturist (skrip'tū-rist) n. one strongly attached to, or versed in, the

Scriptures.

SCRIVENER (skriv-e-ner) n. [orig. scriven, fr. O.F. escrivain, fr. L. scribere, write] one whose occupation is to draw contracts or other writings; one whose business is to place money at interest; a

public writer; a notary.

SCrofula (skrofula) n. [L. scrofulac] a constitutional disease, generally hereditary, which affects the lymphatic glands, oftenest those of the neck; king's-evil.

scrofulous (skrof-ū-lus) a. pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; diseased with scrofula.

scrofulously (skrof-ū-lus-li) adv. in a scrofulous scrofulousness (skrof-ū-lus-nes, n. scrofulousness) (skrof-ū-lus-lu) (skrof-ū-lus-nes, n. scrofulousness) (skrof-ū-lus

SCROIUIOUSNESS (MAIOLATION CONTINUED IN CONT

SCTOOP (skróop) v.i. [Init.] to emit a harsh or grating sound;—n. a harsh sound or cry.

SCrotal (skrō'tal) a. pertaining to the scrotum.

scrotiform (skr6'ti-form) a. L. scrotum and forma, form] purse-shaped: pouchshaped.

SCROUM (skrō-tum) n. [L.] the bag which contains the testicles.

SCROW (skrou) n. [O.F. escroue, a strip, cf. scroll] curriers' cuttings or clippings from hides.

SCRUD (skrub) v.t. [Sw. skrubba] to rub hard; usually, to rub with a brush, or with something coarse or rough; —v.i. to be diligent and penurious; to cleanse, scour, or polish things; —n. one that labours hard and lives meanly; something small and mean; a worn-out brush; bushes; stunted forest; —d. mean; paltry; petty; covered with underwood.

SCRUBCO (skrubd) a. dwarfed or stunted; scrubbed (skrubd) n. one that, or that which.

scrubber (skrub'er) n. one that, or that which, scrubs; a cloth used in scrubbing; a kind of broom or scrubbing brush; an apparatus for freeing coal-gas from impurities

reeing coal-gas from impurities, scrubby (skrul-i) a. small and mean; stunted in scruple (skrul-i) n. [L. scrupulus, a small stone (in a shoe) - hence, a hinderance, perplexity] doubt; perplexity; difficulty; hesitation from the difficulty of deciding what is right or expedient; refuctance or hedevershoes; in spreads or extent of the state o or backwardness in speech or action; a weight of 20 grains; the third part of a drachm—hence, a very small quantity;—v.t. to question the correctness or propriety of;—v.t. to be reluctant as regards decision or action; to doubt or hesitate.

scrupler (skróó-pler) n. a doubter; one that

scrupulosity (skroo-pū-los4i-ti) n. quality or doubtfulness respecting decision or action—hence, excessive caution or care in action; tenderness of conscience; nicety; delicate sense of propriety in small

scrence; necey; deficate senses of propriety in small matters; exactness; preciseness.

scrupulous (skrōō-pā-lus) a. full of scruples; cautious in decision, from a fear of offending or doing wrong; careful; nice; precise; exact; given to objections; captions.

scrupulously (skröö'pū-lus-li) adv. in a scrupa-lous manner; with a nice regard to minute particulars, or to exact propriety.

scrupulousness (skróó-pū-liu-nes) n. the state or quality of being scrupulous; exactness or caution, in determining or in acting, from a regard to truth, propriety, or expedience. scrutable (skróó-ta-bl) a. [L. scrutari, search] capable of being submitted to scrutiny;

discoverable by scrutiny or inquiry.

scrutator (skróð-ti-tur) n. one that scrutinizes; scrutineer (skróð-ti-nēr) n. one that examines scrutineer (skróð-ti-nēr) n. one that examines the votes given at an ele-tion.

scrutinize (skroo'ti-niz) v.t. to search closely; to examine or inquire into critically.

scrutinizer (skróð-ti-ni-zer) n. one that examines with critical care.
scrutinizingly (skróð-ti-ni-zing-li) adv. with due scrutiny; searchingly.
scrutinous (skróð-ti-nus) a. strict; careful; precise.

scrutinously (skrooʻti-nus-li) adv. with strict or sharp scrutiny.

(skrooʻti-ni) n. [L. scrutari, to search] close search; minute inquiry; critical examination; examination of votes given at an election.

SCTUTO (skróo'tō) n. a kind of trap-door in theatres.

SCIUIO (skróó-tó) n. a kind of trap-door in theatres. SCUd (skud) v.t. [Dan. skyde, to shoot] to pass over quickly: -v.i. to be driven or to fice, with haste: to fly: to be driven with precipitation before a tempest, with little or no sail spread; -n. act of scudding; a driving along; loose, vapoury clouds driven swiftly by the wind; a slap with the hand.

SCUD (skoó-dō) n.: pl. scud] to run away in haste, or with seeming hurry: to scuttle.

SCUD (skoó-dō) n.: pl. scud (skoó-dō) [lt.] a name for several old Italian coins.

SCUIF (skuf) v.i. [Sw. skufi. push] to walk without raising the feet from the ground; to shuffle.

SCUIF (skuf¹) n. [a frequentative of scuff, cf. skuftle] a contention, or trial of strength, between two persons—hence, a confused contest; a fight: -v.i. to strive or struggle with close grapple—hence, to strive or contend tumultuously.

scuffler (skuf-ler) n. one that scuffles; an agricultural implement for loosening and turning the surface of land.

scuft, scuff, scruff (skuft, skuf, skruff) n. head] the nape of the neck.

sculduddery (skul-dud'e-ri) n. [Scot.] grossness; lewd. Also skulduddery

SCull (skul) n. [Icel. skūl, a hollow] a boat; an oar so short that one man can work a pair; esp. a single oar used in propelling a boat, it being placed over the stern;—nt. to impel a boat by moving and turning an oar over the stern.

sculler (skul-er) n. a boat rowed by one man with two sculls or short oars; one that sculls, or rows with sculls.

rows with sculls.

Scullery (skul'-cr-i) n. [O.F. escuelle, a dish, fr. L. scutelles, etc., are kept; an apartment, attached to the kitchen, where the dirty work is done.

Sculling (skull-ing) n. the act or operation of propelling a boat with a scull.

Scullion (skull-ym) n. [O.F. escouillon, a dish-cleans pots, kettles, washes dishes, etc., and does other menial work in the kitchen; a low, mean fellow.

Scullionly (skull-ym-li) a. like a scullion; vile; mean.

Scullionry (skul-yun-ri) n, the work of a scullion. **sculp** (skulp) r.t. [L. sculpere] to hew in wood; to chisel in stone; to carve; to engrave; to flense or flay a seal, etc.;—n. the skin of a seal, etc., with the blubber attached.

sculpin (skul-pin) n. [scorpion] a small fish, with dorsal and abdominal fins.

sculptile (skulptil) a. [L.] sculptor (skulptur) n. one that carves wood, stone, or other materials into images or figures; a carver; an engraver.

SCUIPTRESS (skulp'tres) n. a female sculptor.

sculptural (skulp-tū-ral) a pertaining to sculp-ture or engraving.

Sculpin.

sculpturally (skulp-tū-ral-1) adv. by means of sculpture (skulp-tū-ral-1) adv. by means of sculpture (skulp-tū-r) n. [1. sculpere, pp. sculptus, carve] the art of carving wood, stone, or

other material into images; carved work of any kind-engraving in copper; esp. carving figures or images in marble or other stone; statuary;—v.t. to form with the chisel on wood, stone, or metal; to carve; to engrave. Sculptured (skulp-tūrd) a. carved; engraved; [Bot. and Zool.] having raised or necessary (skulp-tū-resk) a. possessing

incised markings on the surface.

sculpturesque (skulp-tū-resk') a. possessing the character of sculpture; clean-cut; statue-like.

SCUM (skum) n. [Dan. skum, froth] the impurities that rise to the surface of liquids in boiling or fermentation, or that form on the surface by other means; also, the scoria of metals; dross—hence, refuse; that which is vile or worthless; r.t. to skim.

Scumber (skum'her) v.t. [O.F.] to dung, as foxes:

scumble (skum'her) v.t. [seum] to cover lightly or spread thinly, as a painting in oil, water-colour drawing, etc., with opaque or semi-opaque colours, to modify the effect; to glaze,

Scumbling (skum'bling) n. art of covering or neutral tint.

or neutral tint.

Scummer (skum-er) n. an instrument used for taking off the scum of liquors.

Scummings (skum-ingz) n. pl. that which is skimmed off from boiling liquors;

skimmings; scum.

SCUMMy (skum':i) a. full of scum; throwing off scum; impure; foul.

SCUM (skun) v.t. [Norw. skunna, hasten] to cause to skip or skim; -v.t. to skip or skim; to pass quickly along.

SCUNNER (skun'er) v.i. [A.S. scunian, loathe] to nauseate; -v.t. to disgust; -n. loathing; dislike; disgust. SCUPPER (skup'er) n. [Sw. skopa, a scoop] the chainel cut through the water-ways and side of a ship for carrying off the water from the deck. Also scupper-hole. Scupper-hose, a spout or shoot on the outside of a scupper, to conduct the water clear of the side. Scupper-nail, a short nail with a very broad head. Scupper-plug, a plug for a scupper. Scupper-valve, a valve to prevent water from entering a scupper-Scuppernong (skup-cr-nong) n. [Amer. Ind.] grape of the United States; a wine made from it. Scurf (skurf)n. [Sw. skor/]adry scab, or mealy crust, formed on the skin of an animal; anything adhering to the surface.

adhering to the surface.

scurfer (skurfer) n. one that removes scale from boilers.

scurfiness (skur'fi-nes) n. the state of being scurfy.

scurfy (skur'fi) n. having scurf; covered with scurf; resembling scurf.

scurrile (skur'ii) n. [L. scurra, a buffoon] such as beits a buffoon or vulgar jester; grossly scurral being a buffoon or vulgar jester; grossly school scurral being scurral being scurral being scurral business in language a business in language scurral business i opprobrious in language; abusive; indecent; low; mean.

Scurrility (sku-rili-to) n. quality of being scurrile jocularity; indecency of language; foul or abusive language; vulgarity; baseness in act or conduct.

Scurrilous (sku-ri-lus) a. using low and indecency or abuse; offensive; gross; vile; vulgar; foul; foul mouthed; mean.

scurrilously (skur'i-lus-li) adv. in a scurrilous manner.

scurrilousness (skur-i-lus-nes) n. quality of being scurrilous.

SCUTTY (skur'i) v.i. [scour] to hurry along; to move hastily; to scamper; n. hurry; bustling haste; a flurry.

haster; a flurry.

SCUIVIIY (skur-vi-li) actv. in a scurvy manner; basely; meanly.

SCUIVINESS (skur-vi-nes) n. state of being scurvy; vileness; meanness.

SCUIVY (skur-vi) n. [secur-f] a disease characterized by livid spots of various sizes, paleness, langour, general exhaustion, pains in the limbs, and bleeding from almost all the nucous membranes:—a. covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scurfy; diseased with the scurvy; vile; mean; low; contemptible. Scurvy-grass, a cruciferous plant, Cochlearia, formerly in repute as an antiscorbutte and salad.

SCUI (skut) n. [Icel. skott, allied to W. cwt, a rump or tail) the tail of a hare, or other animal whose tail is short.

tail is short.

scutage (skū'tij) n. [L. scutum, a shield] in feudal law, a tax on a knight's fee; personal military service; a commutation for personal service.

service.

Scutate (skū'tāt) a. formed like an ancient buckler; rounded; shield-shaped [Bot.]; protected by scales, or shield-like processes [Zool.].

Scutch (skuch) v.t. [O.F. escusser, shake] to beat or whip slightly; to dress by beating and separating woody fibre from, as flax; to beat and loosen the fibre of, as the filaments of cotton;—n. a coarse tow separated from flax during dressing.

separated from flax during dressing.

Scutcheon (skuch'un) n. [escutcheon] a shield for armorial bearings; an emblazoned shield; a metal plate or shield, as on a door, etc.

SCUtcheoned (skuch'und) a. emblazoned.

scutcher (skuch'er) n. a wooden implement for separating flax or hemp from the stallk a flax-scutching machine.

scutching-sword (skuch'ing-sord) n. a wooden blade used in

scutching flax by hand.

Scute (skūt) n. [L. scutum, shield] a thin plate or covering; a large scale | Zool. |

Scutellated (skūt-e-lū-ted) n. [L. scutella, a salver] formed like a plate or salver; composed of plate-like surfaces.

Scutiform (skūt-ti-form) n. [L. scutum, shield] having the form of a buckler or shield.

scuttle (skut'l) n. [L. scutella, a dish] a broad, shallow basket; specifically, a wide-

mouthed vessel for holding coal.

Scuttle (skutt) n. [O.F. escoutille] a small opening in an outside wall or roof, furnished with a lid; the lid or door that covers or closes an opening in a wall, roof, or the like; in ships, a small hatchway in the floor of the deck, or a small opening in the closed hatchway; also, a similar opening in the bows or sides; —n.t. to cut large holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of, as a ship; to sink, as a ship, by making holes through the bottom. Scuttle-butt, scuttle-cask, a cask having an opening in its side, or top, to hold water for daily use.

Scuttle (skut'l) v.i. [scud] to run hurriedly;—n. a quick pace; a short run.

scutulum (skü'tū-lum) n. [L.] a scale or scurf on a sore.

scutum (sku'tum) n. [L.] the large oblong Roman shield; a pent-house, shed, or awning; [Zool.] a large scale.

Scytale (sit-a-le) n. [G.] a roller or staff used in Sparta as a means of sending

scytlate ancient Sparta as a means of sending military messages; a kind of snake.

Scythe (sith) n. [As. sithe] an ins ument for salong, curving blade, with a sharp edge, made tast to a handle); a sharp, curved blade attached to war chariots in ancient times, and serving to cut down the enemy in driving through their ranks; -v.t. to mew; to cut with a seythe; to arm or furnish with a seythe.

Scytheman (sīth-i-an) n. one that uses a scythe; a mower.

Scythian (sith-i-an) a. of, or pertaining to, Scythia; -n. a native or inhabitant of Scythia; the language of the Scythians.

sdain, sdeign (sdan) n. and v.t. disdain.

'sdeath (sdeth) int. a corruption of God's death, expressing impatience, etc.

sea (sē) n. [A.S. sæ] one of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean, found on the earth's surface; an inland body of water; a lake; the ocean; the swell of the ocean, or other body of water, in a tempest; a high wave or billow; a surge; [colloq.] a large quantity; a body or volume; also, a state of disturbance. Sea-air, air or breeze from the sea; atmospherical quality of air at or near the sea-coast. Sea-anchor, the anchor lying towards the sea when a ship is anchor, the anchor lying towards the sea when a ship is moored; a floating anchor used at sea in a gale, to keep the ship's head to the wind. Sea-ape, the sea-fox; the sea-otter (so called from its gambols). Sea-bank, the sea-shore; a bank or mole to defend against the sea. Sea-bar, the sea-swallow, or term. Sea-barrow, the egg-case of the ray or skate (so called from its shape). Seacase of the ray or skate (so called from its snape). sea-bathing, bathing in the sea or salt-water, as distinguished from bathing in rivers or in artificial ponds, baths, etc. Sea-beat, white or polar bear; also, a kind of seal. Sea-beat, sea-beaten, beaten by the sea; lashed by the waves. Sea-beated, bird that frequents the sea; any aquatic fowl. Sea-biscuit, ship-biscuit; sea-bread. Sea-boat, a vessel considered with reference to her power of resisting a storm. Sea-born born of the sea; proof resisting a storm. Sea-born, born of the sea; produced by the sea. Sea-borne, carried on the sea. Sea-bow, a rainbow formed when the sun's rays strike the spray of breaking waves. Sea-breach, irruption of the sea by breaking the banks. Sea-breeze, a wind or current of air blowing from the sea upon land. Sea-with while for the sea 'built on the sea 'built for the sea' built on the sea 'sea-self' a current of air blowing from the sea upon land. Seabuilt, built for the sea; built on the sea. Sea-calf, a marine animal, the common seal. Sea-calf, a marine animal, the common seal. Sea-calf, at white whale. Sea-cap, a cap to be worn at sea; a basket-shaped sponge found in Florida. Sea-captain, the captain of a vessel. Sea-card, the card of the mariner's compass; a chart or map of the ocean. Sea-change, a change wrought by the sea. Sea-cloth, a painted cloth used in theatres to represent the sea. Sea-coal, mineral coal (so called because it was first brought to London from Newcastle by sea). Sea-coast, the shore

sailor. Sea-dragon, a fish common in the Indian Ocean, and resembling the mythical dragon. Sea-ear, a mollusc in a shell resembling an ear. Sea-egg,

sea - urchin. elephant, a species of seal of great size, and remarkable for the prolongation of the nose, in the male,



able for the prolongation of the nose, in the male, into a soft, elastic snout. Sea - fennel, samphire. Sea-fight, an engagement between ships at sea; a naval action. Sea-foam, the froth or foam of the sea; meerschaum. Sea-foam, the froth or foam of the sea; meerschaum. Sea-foam, the froth or foam of the sea; an apparatus for taking deep-sea soundings. Sea-girt, surrounded by the sea; insular. Sea-god, a marine deity; a fabulous being supposed to preside over the ocean or sea, as Neptune. Sea-going, going upon the sea, esp. sailing upon the deep sea. Sea-goose, a dolphin. Sea-gown, a gown with short sleeves for wearing at sea. Sea-grass, a name for various marine plants; a variety of cirrus cloud, a forerunner of stormy weather. Sea-green, having the colour of sea-water; being of a faint green colour, with a slightly bluish tinge. Sea-haar, a chilly, piercing fog or mist, arising from the sea. Sea-hedgelog, a sea-urchin; a globefish. Sea-hog, the porpoise. Sea-holm, a small, uninhabited isle. Sea-horse, the walrus; the hippopotamus, or river-horse; a fish allied to the pipe-fish, and having a prehensile tail. Sea-island cotton, cotton grown on the islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. Sea-kale, a plant found growing along sandy shores, the young shoots and leaf-stalls; of which are used as food. Sea-kale, a plant found growing along sandy shores, the young shoots and leaf-stalks of which are used as food. Sea-king, one of the leaders of piratical squadrons among the Danes or Normans; a Norse pirate chief. Sea-lace, a species of algae. Sea-lark, a sandipier; a ring-plover. Sea-lawyer, a querulous or captious sailor. Sea-legs, ability to stand or walk on the deck of a vessel during a storm. Sea-leopard, a spotted seal of the southern seas. Sea-mark, any clevated object on land which serves as a guide to ships, as a lighthouse, a mountain; a beacon. Sea-mew, a sea-gull. Sea-mud, a rich, saline deposit from salt-marshes and sea-shores. Sea-mettle, any medusa that has the property of stinging when touched. Sea-Sea-kale, a plant found growing along sandy shores, the salt-marsnes and sca-snores. Sea-nettle, any medical that has the property of stinging when touched. Sea-nymph, a nymph, or goddess of the sea. Sea-onion, the squill. Sea-otter, an aquatic animal found in the North Pacific, the fur of which is highly valued. Sea-owl, the

lump-fish. Sea-pad, a starfish. Sea-pass, a passport carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war. \$ 22pie, a sailor's dish, made of salt meat, vegetables, and



dumplings, baked with a Sea-otter. crust; a sea fowl, the oyster-catcher. Sea-piece, a picture crust; a sea row, the oyster-catcher. Sea-piece, a picture representing a scene at sea. Sea-pike, a garfish, or sca-needle. Sea-purse, the leathery envelope in which sharks and rays deposit their eggs. Sea-rat, a pirate. Sea-reach, the straight course, or reach, of a winding river which stretches out toward the sea. Sea-riek, hazard or risk at sea. Sea-riek, remaining a storm, without danger of running ashore. Sea-rower a pirate; a pirate; a sea-riek, sea-reach, an a pirate; a pirate; a sea-reach, and sea-gerpart and sea during a storm, without danger of rinning ashore. Sea-rover, a pirate; a piratical vessel. Sea-serpent, an enormous marine animal of serpentine form said to inhabit the ocean. Sea-service, occupation or duty of serving in the navy, esp. in time of war. Sea-shore, land adjacent to the sea; [Law] the ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark. Sea-make, one of a family of snakes, mostly of small size, that inhabit the sea. Sea-squid, a cuttle-fish. Sea-stick a herring cured at sea as soon as caught. Seamariner's compass; a chart or map of the ocean. Seachange, a change wrought by the sea. Seachange, a change wrong the sea of seach sea sea sea sea soon as caught. Seachange, a coat, mineral coal (so called because it was first brought to London from Newcastle by sea). Seachange, a coat, mineral coal (so called because it was first brought to London from Newcastle by sea). Seachange, a coat, mineral coal (so called because it was first brought to London from Newcastle by sea). Seachange, a coat, mineral coal (so called because it was first brought to London from Newcastle by sea). Seachange cure in habit the sea. Seachange cu those surrounding Britain. To follow the sea, to become a sailor.

seaboard (sé/bōrd) n. the sea-shore; coast-line; the country bordering on the sea;—a. bordering on, or adjoining, the sea.

seafarer (sé-far-er) n. one that follows the seas; a mariner; a sailor.

seafaring (sé-far-ing) a. following the business of a seaman; customarily employed

Seah (sea) n. [H.] a Jewish dry measure of nearly fourteen pints.

seal (sel) n. [A. S. seoth] a carnivorous and amphibious mammal inhabiting

the sea-coasts in all high latitudes, but most abundant in the South Pacific, where the scal-fishery is most ex-tensively carried on for the sake of the oil and the skin; -v.i. to hunt or catch seals. Seal-club, a club to kill seals.



Seal-fabory, the catching of scals; a scalery. Seal-filower, the bleeding heart. Seal (sci) n. [O.F. sec., fr. L. sigillum, a seal] a round or oval piece of metal or stone on which is engraved some image, device, cipher, or motto, used to make an impression on wax; a brass stamp used to impress wafers in closing letters; the impression made by a seal or stamp on wax, wafers, etc.;—v.t, to set or affix a seal so; to confirm; to ratify; to mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality; to fasten with a seal; to shut, or keep close; to make fast; to keep secret; to imprint on the mind, as instruction; to fix; to settle, as doom; to fulfil; to complete. Seal-engraving, art of cutting gems for seals. Seal-ring, a signet-ring. Great Seal, the official seal of the United Kingdom, used to seal writs summoning negliament treaties etc. Hand and seal omena scar of the Officer Kingdom, used to sear writs summoning parliament, treaties, etc. **Hand and seal**, signature in handwriting, and impression in wax of the writer's seal or signet—hence, attestation of a deed; confirmation of a grant or act; that which confirms or ratifies; assurance; that which makes fast or secures; bond. To set one's seal to, to give one's authority to.

Sealed (seld) a. certified by seal; closed by sealing.

Sealed book, anything unknown or undiscoverable.

coverable.

coverable.

sealer (sē-ler) n. a man, or a ship, engaged in the seal fishery.

sealer (sē-ler) n. one that seals, esp. an officer whose duty it is to seal writs, to stamp weights and measures, and the like.

sealery (sē-ler-i) n. a place in which seals abound; a seal-fishing station.

sealing (sē-ling) n. the operation of catching seals, curing their skins, and obtaining the oil.

sealing (seeling) n. the act of impressing with a compound of the resin lac with some less brittle resin

(used for sealing letters).

Sealskin (sel'skin) n. the prepared skin of the seal; a. made of the skin of the seal.

Sealskin-cloth, a stuff in imitation of sealskin, prepared

from Angora wool.

Seam (sen) n. [A.S. seām] the fold or line on the surface of cloth formed by the sewing together of two different pieces; a suture; the juncture of planks in a ship's deck or sides; the intervening line between the joints of the planks; a scar; a cicatrix; [Geol.] a vein or stratum of ore, coal, and the like; a thin layer or narrow vein between two thicker ones; -v.t. to form a seam upon or of; to join by sewing together; to mark with something resembling a seam: to scar. Seam-presser, a tailor's tool. Seam-rent, rent or ripped at the scams. Seam-roller, a currier's tool. Seam-set, a ground punch used by tinsmiths for closing seams.

seams.

seam (sēm) n. [A.S. fr. L. sapma, a load] a horseload; eight bushels of grain or malt.

seaman (sē-man) n. a mariner; a sailor (applied
both officers and common mariners).

seamanly (sē-man-li) a. characteristic of, or
hefitting, a seaman.

seamanship (sō-man-ship) n. the skill of a

the net of working a ship.

the art, of working a ship.

Seamer (se-mer) n. one that seams; a seamster.

Seaming (se-ming) ppr. or gerund of the verb seam. Seaming-lace, lace, or lace-like material, sewed upon seams. Seaming-machine, a machine for bending sheet-metal; a kind of sewingmachine.

Seamless (sēm-les) a. without a seam.

seamster, sempster n one that sews by profession, or sews well.

seamstress, sempstress (sēm'stres)

n. a woman whose occupation is sewing.

Seamy (se'mi) a. containing seams, or showing them. Seamy-side, the worst side.

sean Sec seine.

Séance (sā'angs) n. [F. fr. L. sedere, sit] session, as spiritualists; an exhibition by a medium, or an exponent of the methods of mediums.

Seannachie (sen'a-Hē) n. [Gael.] a Highland chronicler or bard.

Seaport (se port) n. a port on the sea-shore; an cean harbour; also, a town or city situated on a harbour, on or near the sca.

Sear (ser) v.t. [A.S. seārian, dry] to wither; to dry up; to expose to a degree of heat such as changes the colour or hardness of the surface; to scorch; to make callous or insensible;—a. dry; withered. Also written sere. To sear up, to close by cauterizing.

Sear (Ser) n. [O.F. fr. L. sera, a bar] the catch in the lock of a fire-arm that holds it at cock or half-

lock of a fire-arm that holds it at cock or halfcock (the catch is pressed by the sear-spring).

Searce (sers) n. [O.F. seas, fr. L. seta, a hair] a

search (serch) v.t. [L. circare, go about, seek] to
look over or through, for the purpose of
finding something; to inquire after; to look for; to try, or
put to the test; explore; examine; scrutinize; investigate;

-v.i. to seek; to look; to make inquiry or exploration;
to hunt; -n. act of seeking or looking for something;
inquiry; research; examination; quest; pursuit; scrutiny; to hunt:—n. act of seeking or looking for something; inquiry; research; examination; quest; pursuit; scrutiny; exploration; investigation. Search-light, an electric light so arranged as to illuminate a large tract of land or water. Search-warrant, a warrant to enable officers of the law to enter the premises of a person suspected of secreting stolen goods. Right of search, the right claimed by a nation to authorize the commanders of their cruisers to board the vessels of other nations, and examine their papers and cargo, in time of war.

searchable (ser-che-bl) a. capable of being searchableness (ser-cha-bl-nes) n. the quality of being searchable.

searchableness (ser-chi-or) then which, searcher (ser-chier) n. one that, or that which, searches, explores, or examines; a seeker; an inquirer; an examiner; a trier; a custom-house officer that searches ships, goods, personal luggage, etc., for articles that are liable to duty; a similar officer in the police that searches the person of accused parties. searching (ser-ching) a. penetrating; trying; touching the heart and conscience, searchingly (ser-ching-li) adv. in a searching manner.

searchingness (ser-ching-nes) n. the quality of being searching.

searchless (ser-ching-nes) n. the quality searchless (ser-ching-nes) n. the quality searchless (ser-ching-nes) n. the state of being searchess; investigation; inscrutable.

hardness; insensibility.

Seascape (sē'skāp) n. a picture of a scene at sea. seasick (se-sik) a. affected with sickness or nausea by the pitching or rolling of a vessel. seasickness (se-sik-nes) n. the sickness or nausea occasioned by the pitching and rolling of a ship.

seaside (sē'sīd) n. the land bordering on the sea.

Season (86-zn) n. [O.F. saison, fr. L. serere, sow] one of the four divisions of the year—spring, summer, autumn, winter; a suitable or convenient time;

proper conjuncture; a certain period of time not very long; a while; a time; that which gives a relish; flavouring; condiment;—v.t. to render suitable or appropriate; to prepare; to habituate; to accustom; to prepare by drying or hardening, or removal of natural juices; to render palatable; to give zest or relish to; to spice; to fit for enjoyment; to render agreeable; to qualify by admixture; to tamper to imbuse—v.t. to become mature. admixture; to temper; to imbue;—v. to become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate; to become dry and hard, as timber. In season, ready for use; on the market; edible. In season and out of season, at all times; always. Out of season, unseasonable;

seasonable (sc-zn-a-bl) a. occurring in good time, or in proper time for the purpose; opportune; timely; fit; convenient. seasonableness (sc-zn-a-bl-nes) n. opportuneness or suitableness

of time; state of being in good time, or sufficiently early or convenient time.

seasonably (sē'zn-a-bli) adv. in due time; in time convenient; sufficiently early. seasonal (se-zn-al) a. of, or pertaining to, the seasons.

seasonally (\$\frac{9}{2} \text{ zn - al - i} \) adv. periodically; according to the season.

seasoner (se-zn-er) n. one that, or that which, seasons; that which gives a relish.

Seasoning (sc-zn-ing) n. that which is added to condiment; something to enhance pleasure or enjoyment. Seasoning-tub, a tray in which dough is set to

seasonless (sézn-les) a. without succession of the seasons; without relish; insipid.

seat (sēt) n. [Icel. sæti, seat] the place or thing upon which one sits; the place where anything is situated, resides, or abides; station; site; abode; a right to sit; regular place of sitting; posture or way of sitting on horseback; a part on which another part rests;—n.t. to place on a seat; to cause to sit down; to station; to locate; to establish; to fix; to assign a seat to, or the seats of; to fix; to set firm; to repair by making the seat new; to furnish or fit up with seats; n.t. to fix or take up abode; to rest; to lie down. Seatearth, the clay underlying a coal-seam. Seat-worm, a thread-worm causing irritation in the anus.

seating (secting) n. the act of placing on a seat; material for making seats.

material for making scats.

seaward (se-ward) a. directed toward the sea;—
adv. in the direction of the sea.

seaweed (se-wed) n. a marine plant of the class
of Algæ.

seaworthiness (sc'wur-Thi-nes) n. state of being fit for going to sea, or

seaworthy (se-wur-Thi) a. fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to transport

a cargo with safety. Seax (sc-aks) n. [A.S.] a curved sword used by Germanic and Celtic peoples; [Her.] a seax-

like bearing. sebaceous (se-bā'shus) a. [L. sebum, tallow] made of, or pertaining to, tallow or fat: affording fatty secretions, as the glands in the cellular membrane under the skin. Sebaceous-glands,

small glands yielding a fatty secretion. sebacic (se-bas-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, fat; obtained from fat.

se-Baptists (sc-baptists) n.pl. [L. se, oneself] seceders from the Brownists in the 17th century, the leader having baptized himself. sebastomania (sc-bas-tu-mā-ni-a) n. [G. sclustos, reverenced] religious

Sebat (se-bat') n. [H.] a Jewish month.

sebate (se'-hat) n. salt of sebacic acid.

sebiferous (se-bif-e-rus) a. producing fat or fatty matter.
sebilla (se-bif-a) n. [Sp.] a wooden vessel holding sand and water, used in stone-cutting.
sebka (seb-ka) n. [Afr.] the salt-encrusted dry bed of a lake; a salt-marsh.

seborrhea, seborrhœa (seb-u-rē'a) n. low, and G. rhein, flow] a morbid secretion from the sebaceous glands.

sebum (sc-bum) n. the fatty secretion of the sebaceous glands.
sebundy (sc-bun-di) n. [Hind.] in the East Indies, a native soldier or policeman.

Sec (sek) a. [F.] dry (said of wines).

secability (sek-a-bil'i-ti) n. [L. secare, cut] Secale (se-kā-le) n. [L.] a genus of grasses, including ryc.

secancy (sc-kan-si) n. [L. secare, ent] a cutting or intersection.

secant (sc-kant) a. cutting; dividing into two parts;—n. a line that cuts another; a right line drawn from the centre of a circle through

one end of an arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end (thus the line c d is the secant of the arc a b).

SECCO (sek'ki) n. [It.] a fresco painting in which the colours have a dry look, from

absorption into the plaster;—a. plain; performed without accompaniment [Mus.].

Secede (se-sed) v.i.[L. sc, aside, and cedere, go] to withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; to withdraw from the Established Church; in the United States, to withdraw, as a State, from the National Union.

seceder (se-se-der) n. one that secedes; one of a from the Established Church in Scotland in 1733, and formed the Associate Synod: also, one of another body of Presbyterians that left the Establishment on the question of patronage, and formed the Relief Synod in 1761 (the Associate and Relief Synods were incorporated in 1847, under the name of United Presbyterian Church); also, one of a small body that left the Secession on Establishment principles, and now forms the synod of United Original Seceders.

Secern (se-sern) c.t. [L. se, aside, and cernere, separate] to separate; to distinguish; to

secernent (se-ser-nent) a. separating; secreting; -n. that which promotes secretion.

secernment (se-seriment) n. the process or secretion.
secession (se-seriment) n. [L. secssio] act of secreting.
secession (se-sesh'un) n. [L. secssio] act of seceding from fellowship or association; the withdrawal, or attempt to withdraw, from the National Union in America; the whole body of seceders from the Established Church in Scotland.

secessionism (se-sesh-un-izm) n. the doctrine of secession; the principle that affirms the right of a person or party to secede from an organization or the right of a state to secede from a federal union.

Secessionist (se-sesh'un-ist) n. one that up-holds secession. seckel (sek'el) n. [fr. Mr. Seckel. of Pennsylvania, who introduced it] a small, delicious variety

of pear.

seclude (se-klood') r.t. [L. sc, aside, and claudere, shut] to shut up apart from others; to withdraw; to prevent from entering; to preclude.

secluded (se-kloo'ded) a. living in retirement;

secluded retired.

secludedly (se-klóó-ded-li) adr. in a secluded manner.

seclusion (se-klóó-zhun) n. act of secluding; separation from society or connection; solitude; retirement; privacy.

seclusionist (se-klóó-shun-ist) n. one that favours seclusion.

seclusive (se-klóó-siv) a. tending to seclude; sequestering, or keeping in retirement.

second (sek-und) a. (L. secundus, fr. sequi, follow) immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place or time; next in value, power, excellence, or rank; other; another; favourable:—n. one that follows or comes after; one next and inferior in

place, time, rank, or the like; one that attends another for his support and aid; one that acts as another's aid in a duel, prize-fight, etc.; the sixtieth part of a minute of time, or of a degree; the interval between any tone and the tone represented on the staff next above it; the second part in a concerted piece; --pl. a coarse kind of flour ;-v.t. to follow or attend; to support; to back; to flour;—v.t. to follow or attend; to support; to back; to speak in favour of. Second-cousins, the children of first-cousins. Second estate, the House of Lords. Second-hand, not original; not new; having been used or worn; dealing in second-hand goods. Second-rate, of inferior quality, size, value, etc. Second-sight, the power of seeing things future or distant; prophetic vision, formerly supposed inherent in some of the Secottish Highlanders. Scottish Highlanders.

secondarily (sek'un-da-ri-li) adv. in a secondary manner or degree.

secondariness (sek'un-di-ri-nes) n. state of secondary (sek'un-di-ri-nes) n. state of secondary (sek'un-di-ri) n. succeeding next in origin, rank, and the like; acting by deputation or delegated authority; not primary; not of the first intention; subordinate; inferior; acting under or in subordination to:—n. one that occuries a subordinate inferior or to;—n. one that occupies a subordinate, inferior, or auxiliary place; a satellite; a quill growing on the second bone of a bird's wing. Secondary education, that intermediate between elementary and university education. Secondary school, one in which education is carried to the point reached in secondary education. secondary strata, the rocks between the primary and the tertiary. Secondary tints, subdued tints.

Seconde (se-gongd) n. [F.] a downward thrust, parry, etc., to the left [Fencing].

Seconder (sek-un-der) n. one that seconds or supports what another attempts, affirms,

moves, or proposes.

secondly (sek'-und-li) adv. in the second place.

secondo (sā-kōn'dō) n. [It.] the second part in concerted music.

secrecy (sc-kre-si) n. state of being secret; sepa-forbearance of discovery; close silence; fidelity in

keeping a secret

keeping a secret.

SECRET (seckret) a. [L. secernere, np. secretus, put apart] separate; concealed from general notice or knowledge; known only to one or to few; unseen; occult; private; secluded; faithful to a secret intrusted; keeping counsel; privy; not proper to be seen; clandestine; underland; mysterious;—n. something studiously concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge; a thing not discovered; a mystery; privacy; a key or explanation; hidden amour; a skull-cap of steel bars; a prayer said in a low tone. Open secret, a secret that all who care to inquire into it may learn.

Secreta (se-krē-ta) n.pl. [L.] secretions.

secretage (sc-k-re-tij) n. [F.] a method of dressing furs.
secretaire (sc-k-re-tia') n. a piece of furniture with conveniences for writing.
secretarial (sc-k-re-tia'-ri-al) a. of, or pertaining to, a secretary.
secretariate (sc-k-re-tia'-ri-al) n. the office, or official position, of secretary; the place where a secretary transacts business

place where a secretary transacts business.

Secretary (sek-re-ta-ri)n. [O.F. fr. L. secretum, a secret] a person employed to write orders, letters, despatches, public or private papers, records, and the like; an officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government; a piece of furniture with conveniences for writing; an escritoire. Secretary-bird, snake-eater, a bird of South Africa, with an aquiline head and beak the legs of a crane, and a lengthened

snake-eater, a hird of South Africa, with an aquiline head and heak, the legs of a crane, and a lengthened crest and tail (it lives almost exclusively on the larger snakes, which it captures with much skill).

secretaryship (sek-re-ta-ri-ship) n. the office of a secretary.

secrete (se-kret) v.t. [1. secernere, separate] to hiding; to remove from observation; to separate by the processes of the vital economy from the circulating fluids, as the blood, sap. etc.;—a. separate; distinct. as the blood, sap, etc.;—a. separate; distinct.

Secretion (se-krë'shun) n. act of secreting, esp. production from the general nourishing substance of particular substances in the vital economy; the matter secreted.

secretitious (sē-kre-tish'us) a. produced by animal secretion.

secretive (se-krč-tiv) a. tending to secrete, or to keep secret or private.

secretively (se-krč-tiv-l) adv. in a secretive manner.

secretiveness (se-krč-tiv-nes) n. the quality of being secretive; [Phren.] a bump or organ situated at the inferior margin of the parietal bones, which, when large or fully developed, is said to impel the individual to concealment or secrecy.

secretly (sc-kret-li) aln. in a secret or clandestine manner; privately; privily; covertly. secretness (sc-kret-nes) n. state or quality of heing secret; privacy; concealment:

the quality of keeping a secret.

Secretor (se-krē'tur) n. a secreting organ.

secretory, secretional (se - krē'tu - ri, - sh:un - al) a. performing the office of secretion.

sect (sekt) n. [L. secare, pp. sectus, to cut a part cut off; a cutting; a scion.

sect (sekt) n. [L. sequi, pp. secutus, to follow] a body of persons that have separated from others in virtue of some special doctrine, or set of doctrines, which they hold in common; the disciples or followers of a philosophical teacher or leader of thought;

a religious denomination which has separated from the Established Church; a party; a faction.

Sectant (sektant) n. [L. secure, pp. sectus, to cut] a portion of space cut off from the rest by

three planes, but extending to infinity.

sectarial (sek-tā'ri-al) a. sectarian. Sectarial marks, distinguishing emblems on the foreheads of Indian sectaries.

sectarian (sek-tā-ri-an) a. pertaining or peculiar to a sect, or to sects; devoted to a sect—hence, narrow-minded; one-sided; bigoted; n. one of a sect; in philosophy or art, a member or adherent of a special school; one of a religious body which separates from the Established Church, or maintains doctrines and

practices different from those prevailing in the community; one devoted to his party; a bigot; a partisan.

Sectarianism (sek-tā-ri-an-izm) n. system of division into sects; disposition to form sects or divisions from the prevalent or established extensions. lished forms; the quality or character of a secturian; devotion to the interests of a party.

Sectarianize (sek-tā-ri-an-īz) r.t. to render secturian: to imbue with sectarian

principles or feelings,
sectary (sek-ta-ri) n. a sectarian; a member or
adherent of a sect.

sectile, sective (sek'til, -tiv) a. [L. sceare, capable of being cut; capable of being cut; smoothly without fracture (said of minerals intermediate between brittle and malleable,

as plumbago, etc.).

Sectility (sek-til'i-ti) n. the property of being easily cut.

Section (sek-shun) n. [L. fr. secure, cut off] act of cutting, or of separating by cutting; a part separated from the rest; a division: a portion; a distinct part of a book or writing; the subdivision of a a distinct part of a book or writing; the should show a chapter, law, or other writing—hence, the character (\$), often used to denote such a division; a distinct part of a city, country, people, class, or the like; representation of anything as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane; profile; v.t. to make a section of; to divide into sections. Section-box, a box placed in a hive to receive honey. Section-cutter, a machine for preparing sections for the microscope. Section-liner, hive to receive honey. Section-cutter, a machine for preparing sections for the microscope. Section-liner, an instrument for drawing parallel lines. Sectional (sek'shun-al) a. pertaining to a section; partial.

sectionalism (sek'shun-al-izm) n. care for the interests of a section.
sectionality (sek'shun-al-izi) n. the state or quality of being sectional.
sectionalize (sek'-shun-al-iz) v.t. to render sectional in scope or spirit.

sectionally (sek'shun-al-i) adv. in a sectional manner.

sector (sek'tur) n. [L. fr. secare, cut] a part [L. fr. secare, cut] a part between two ralli and the included arc; an astronomical instrument used for measuring the zenith distances of heavenly bodies passing within a few degrees of the zenith; a mathemati-cal instrument marked with lines of chords, sines, secants, tangents, etc., and used in making plans, diagrams, sections, etc; a kind of gear-wheel.

sectoral (sck'tu-ral) a. of, or belonging to, a

sectorial (sek-tō'ri-al) a. cutting, or adapted for cutting;—n. a sectorial tooth.

Secular (sek-ū-lar) a. [L. secutum, a generation] coming or observed once in an age or century; appreciable only at long intervals; pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; worldly; not bound by monastic vows or rules;—n. a layman; in the Romish church, an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules; a church officer whose functions are by monastic rules; a church officer whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

secularism (sek²u-lar-ism) n. exclusive attention to the present life and its duties.

secularist (sek²u-lar-ist) n. one that rejects all forms of religious faith and worship;

-a. holding the principles of secularism.

secularity (sek-ū-lar-i-ti) n. supreme attention to the things of the present life.

secularization (sek-n-lar-ī-zā/shun) n. act of rendering secular, or state of being rendered secular; conversion from religious to lay possession and uses.

secularize (sek'ū-lar-īz) v.t. to convert from regular or monastic into secular; to convert from spiritual to secular or common use; to make worldly or unspiritual.

secularly (sek'ū-lar-li) adv. in a secular or worldly manner.

secularness (sek-ū-lar-nes)n. secular condition; secular (sēk-und) a. [L. secundus] arranged on one side only, as flowers or leaves on a stalk.

secundine (sek'un-dīn) n. [L. secundus, ovule [Bot.];—pl. the several coats or membranes in which the fetus is wrapped in the womb; the after-birth. secundogeniture (se-kun-dō-jen'i-tūr) n. a right of inheritance

SECUNDATIUS (sek-un-dā/ri-us) n. a lay vicar.

given to a second son.

securable (se-kūr'a-bl) a. capable of being secured.

secure (se-kūr'a-bl) a. capable of being secured.

secure (se-kūr') a. [L. securus, without care] free from fear or apprehension; confident; assured; not doubting or distrusting; sure of; free from danger or harm; safe; being preserved, or in good keeping; wanting caution; careless; over-confident;—at to make safe; narm; sate; being preserved, or in good keeping; wanting caution; carcless; over-confident:—n.t. to make sate; to guard; to protect; to make certain; to assure; to insure; to make fast; to close, inclose, or confine effectually; to get possession of; to make one's self secure of; to make sure of payment.

Securely (se-kür-li) adv. in a secure manner; without fear or apprehension; without

danger; safely.

securement (se-kūr-ment) n. cause of safety; defence; protection.
secureness (se kūr-mes) n. security; safety; exemption from fear.

Securicities exemption from fear.

Securer (se-kū'-rer) n. one that, or that which, secures or protects.

Securicula (sek-i-rik'ū-la) n. [L.] a small axe; an axe-shaped charm or ornament.

Securifer (se-kū'-riefer) n. [L. securis, axe, and perre, bear] one of a family of hymenopterous insects, having a saw-shaped or hatchet-shaped appendage to the posterior part of the abdomen.

Securiform (se-kū'-ri-form) a. having the form of an axe or hatchet [Bot.].

Securite (sek-ū-rīt) n. a kind of high explosive.

Security (se-kū²ri-ti) n. that which secures; protection; defence; state of safety or safe-keeping: freedom from fear, care, or anxiety; confidence—hence, carelessness; want of caution or vigilance; certainty; assurance; act of giving caution, or of being bound; or anything given as a bond, caution, or pledge; one that becomes surety for another.

Sedan (se-dan) n. [fr. Sedan, in France, where it was first made] a

portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person, borne on poles by two porters.

Sedate (se-dūt) a. [L. sedare, allay] unruffled by passion; composed: calm; quiet; tranquil; serene; undisturbed; sober; serious.

sedately (se-dat-li) adv.
in a sedate man-

ner; soberly.



sedateness (se-dāt-nes) sedan.

tion or quality of being sedate: freedom from agitation; composure; screnity; tranquillity.

Sedation (se-dā/shun) n. the act of calming.

sedative (sed'a-tiv) a. tending to calm or tran-quillize; allaying irritation; composing; soothing: n. a remedy that allays irritability, and

soothing: — n. a remedy irritative activity or pain.

sedent (sedent) a. [L. sederc, npr. sedens, sedentis, sedentis; sitting inactive; at rest.

sedentarily (sed-en-ta-ri-n) adv. in a sedentary manner.

sedentarily (sed-en-ta-ri-nes) n. state or

sedentariness (sed'en-ta-ri-nes) n. state or quality of being sedentary; inactivity; studious habit or disposition.

inactivity; studious habit or disposition.

Sedentary (sed-en-ta-ri) a accustomed to sit, sempstresses, etc.; requiring a sitting posture or long sitting, as employment; passed for the most part in sitting; inactive; motionless; sluggish; accustomed to sit much; seeluded; n. a sedentary person.

Sederunt (se-de-runt) n. [L.] a single sitting or meeting of a court, or other body of men; a more or less formal meeting. Acts of sederunt, decrees of the Scottish Court of Session.

Sedge (sej) n. [A.S. seco] a plant growing in dense tufts, generally in wet grounds, allied to the grasses, but distinguished by having jointless stems.

Sedge-flat, sedgy-land below high-water mark. Sedge-warbler, a British summer bird.

Sedge (sej) n. [siege] a flock of herons, etc.

sedged (sejd) a. composed of flags or sedge.

sedgy (sej'i) a. overgrown with sedge; pertaining to sedge.

sedigitated (se-dij'i-tā ted) a. [L. sex. six, and digitum, finger] having six fingers on one hand.

sedilia (se-dil'i-a) n.pl. |L. | stone seats on the south side of the altar in churches for the

riest, deacon, and sub-deacon.

sediment (sed-i-ment) n. [L. sedere, settle] the matter that subsides to the bottom from water or any other liquid; lees; dregs.

sedimental (sed-i-men-Eal) a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, sediment or dregs.

sedimentary (sed-i-men-Ea-i) a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, sediment or dregs.

sedimentary (sed-i-men-Ea-i) a. pertaining of, matter that has subsided.

sedimentation (sed-i-men-tā/shun) n. the as in the formation of sedimentary rocks.

sedition (se-dish'un) n. [L. seditio] the raising of commotion in a state, not amounting to insurrection; excitement of resistance to lawful authority;

insurrection; excitement of resistance to lawful authority; tumult; uproar; riot; revolt.

seditionary (se-dish'un-a-ri) a. seditious;—n. an inciter or promoter of sedition.

seditious (se-dish'us) a. [L. seditions.; fr. sed, aside, and ire, pp. itus, go] pertaining to, or partaking of, the nature of sedition; tending to excite sedition; turbulent; factious, or guilty of sedition; riotous; mutinous; rebellious.

seditiously (se-dish'us-li) adv. in a seditious manner. seditiousness (se-dish'us-nes) n. the quality of being seditious; disposition

to excite popular commotion in opposition to law, or the act of doing so.

seduce (so-dus') v.t. [L. se, aside, and ducere, lead] to draw aside from the path of rectitude and duty; to lead astray; to tempt; to allure; to corrupt; to deprave; to deceive, as innocence; to induce to sur-render chastity.

seducement (se-düs'ment) n. act of seducing seduction; the means employed

to seduce.

Seducer (se-dū'ser) n. one that seduces or draws away; a corrupter; a betrayer; a tempter; one that prevails, by art and persuasions, over the chastity of a woman.

seducible (se-dū'si-bl) a. capable of being seducible (se-dū'si-bl) a. capable of being seducingly (se-dū'sing-li) adv. in a seducing, or seducive manner.

seducive (se-dū'siv) a. seductive.

seduction (se-duk-shun) n. act of seducing or of enticing from the path of duty; the act or crime of persuading a female to surrender her chastity; that which seduces; means of kading astray.

Seductive (se-duk-tiv) a. tending to lead astray; apt to deceive or mislead; alluring;

seductive (se-duk-tiv) a. Dending to read asaray, apt to deceive or mislead; alluring; enticing—hence, showy; specious.

seductively (se-duk-tiv-ii) adv. in a seductive manner; with seduction.

seductor (se-duk-tiv-nes) n. seductive character; influence.

seductor (se-duk-tiv) n. one that seduces or leads astray; a leader of sedition.

sedulity (se-duk-tiv) n. quality of being sedulous; unremitting industry; diligent and persevering application; constant attention.

sedulous (sed-ū-lus) a. [L. sedere, sit] diligent in application or pursuit; steadily industrious; persevering; close; unremitted; assiduous.

sedulously (sed-ū-lus-li) adn. in a sedulous sedulously; industriously.

sedulousness (sed-ū-lus-li) adn. in a sedulous assiduousness (sed-ū-lus-les) n. assiduity; assiduousness (sed-ū-lus-les) n. linearly diligence.

Sedum (sē-dum) n. [L., house-leek] a genus of plants of the house-leek or stone-crop

See [se] n. [F. fr. 1. sedes a seat] a diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop; the seat of an archbishop; a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop; the seat, place, or office, of the pope or Roman pontiff; the authority of the pope or court of Rome. Holy See, the papal court.

See (sē) v.t. [A.S. $se\bar{n}n$] to perceive by the eye; to behold; to discover; to perceive; to observe; to note; to mark; to form an idea or conception; to discern; to comprehend; to regard or look to; to take care of; to have an interview with; to visit; to fall in with; to meet or associate with; to experience; to suffer; to know by revelation; to apprehend by faith; to enjoy, or be blessed in, the full knowledge of, as God = v, to have the power of sight; to have intellectual apprehension; to preperter. of sight; to have intellectual apprehension; to penetrate; to discern; to examine into; to inquire; to be attentive; to pay regard; to give heed.

Seeable (se'a-bl) a. capable of being seen.

seebright (se' brit) n. a flower, the common clary, from its supposed effect on

seecatchie (se-kach-i) n. the male fur-seal, or sea-hear of Alaska.

Seecawk (se'kawk) n. [Amer. Ind.] the skunk.

Seed (sed) n. [A.S. scd, fr. sāwan, sow] the embryo with its envelope, or the matured ovule, which gives origin to a new plant; the generative fluid of the male; semen; that from which anything springs; first principle; the principle of production; progeny; offspring; race; generation; birth;—a. small or seed-like, as a seed-gall, seed-pearl, etc.—v.t. to sprinkle with seed, or as if with seed; to sow;—v.i. to grow to maturity, so as to produce seed; to shed the seed. Seed-basket, a vessel for holding the seed to be sown (also seed-bag, seed-

cod, seed-lop). Seed-bed, bed or plot of ground for raising seed. Seed-bud, the germ, germen, or rudiment of the fruit in embryo; the ovule. Seed-cake, a sweet cake containing aromatic seeds. Seed-coral, coral in very small and irregular pieces. Seed-coral, coral in very small and irregular pieces. Seed-coral, cora in very small and irregular pieces. Seed-coral, cora or grain for seed. Seed-down, a fine feathery or hairy substance on some seeds, by which they are wafted by the wind; the pappus or hairy crown. Seed-drill, a machine for sowing seed in rows or drifts; a drill. Seed-leap, a seed-basket. Seed-plot, the ground on which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting; a nursery. Seed-time, the season proper for sowing. Seed-wessel, the case which contains the seeds; a pod. Seed-wool, raw cotton before the seeds have been separated from the fibre.

Seeded (se-ded) a. bearing seed; matured; full-grown; sown.

seeder (seder) m. one that plants or sows seeds; a seeding-machine; a seed-drill; a machine for removing seeds from fruit; a spawning fish. seedful (sedfool) a. full of seed; pregnant; rich in promise.

seediness (se-di-nes) n. state of being seedy; abundance of seeds; threadbare or shabby condition, as of clothes, etc.; nervous debility or depression after intoxication.

seedless (sēd-les) a. having no seeds.

seedling (sēd'ling) n. a plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, or the like;—a. produced from

seedsman (seds'man) n, a person that deals in seeds; a sower. seedy (se'di) a, abounding with seeds; bearing poor and miserable looking; suffering from the effects of intoxication.

intoxication.

Seeing (scing) conj. in view of the fact that; considering; inasnuch as; since;—n. act of perceiving objects by the eye; sight; vision; perception.

Seek (sck) v.t. [A.S. sēcan, to follow] to go in search or quest of; to endeavour to find, or gain, by any means; to solicit; to ask for; to inquire for; to pursue; to hunt;—v.t. to make search or inquiry; to endeavour; to strive; to pursue; to aim at injuring or destroying. To seek, to be sought; to be at a loss. To seek to, to apply to; to resort.

Seeker (scker) n. an inquirer; one of a sect that profess no determinate religion.

Seel (sci) v.t. [O.F. sider, fr. L. cidium, eyelash] to sew the eyes of; to render blind.

the eyes of; to render blind.

seel (sél) a. [A.S.] good; happy; fortunate;—n. good fortune; happines; bliss.

seel (sél) v.i. [Iccl. siqla, sail] to lean; to incline to one side; to heel; to roll;—n. a roll or pitch, as of a ship in a storm.

Seeliness (sc-li-nes) n. happiness; blissfulness.

seely (se-li) a. happy; lucky; good; simple; artless; trifling.

seem (sēm) v.i. [A.S. sēman] to have a show or semblance; to present an appearance; to appear to oneself

appear to oneself

Seemer (se'mer) n. one that seems; one that

seeming (se'ming) a. appearance or semblance.

seeming (se'ming) a. appearing like; having the
semblance of; specious; -n. appearance; show; semblance; fair appearance.

seemingly (se'ming-li) adv. in appearance;
seemingness (se'ming-nes) n. fair appearance;
seemingness (se'ming-nes) n. fair appearance;
ance; plausibility.

seemless (sem'les) a. unseemly; unfit.

seemlily (sem'li-li) adv. in a becoming manner;

seemliness (sem-li-nes) n. state or quality of being seemly; comeliness; grace;

fitness; propriety; decency.

Seemly (sēm-li) a. suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; becoming; fit; suitable; proper; appropriate; meet; decent; decorous; —adv. in a decent or proper manner.

seen (sēn) a. manifest; evident; versed; skilled; pp. of the verb to see.

seep (sēp) v.i. [A.S. sipian, soak] to ooze or percolate gently; to trickle; to drain off.

Seepy (se'pi) a. oozing; full of moisture.

Seer (sēr, sē'er) n. one that sees; a person that sees; a person that seers; a prophet, seeress (sēr'es, sē'er-es) n. a female seer; a prophetess.

(sertnew) n. [Per. corruption of sarapa"] in India, a robe of seerpaw honour

seersucker (sēr4suk-er) n. [Hind. sher-shakar, lit. milk and sugar] a thin Indian linen fabric.

Seesaw (&csaw) n. [fr. the verb saw] a play among children, in which two persons, seated upon the opposite ends of a board which is supported in the middle, move alternately up and down; a board adjusted for this purpose; a vibratory or reciprocating motion;—x.i. to move backward and forward, or upward and downward;—a. moving up and down or to apply for the process of the proces and down, or to and fro.

seethe (see of prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil; v.i. to be in a state of chullition; to be hot.

seether (see of prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil; v.i. to be in a state of chullition; to be hot.

seether (see of prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil; v.i. to be hot.)

seetulputty (se tul-put-i) v. [Hind.] a kind of mat made in Bengal of fine grass or reeds, and used to sleep on.

seg (seg) n. sedge; a castrated bull.

Seggar (seg-ur) n. See sagger.

seggrom (seg-rom) n. the ragwort.

seghol (se-g5]) n. a Hebrew vowe! point, corresponding to e in bet.
segment (sez-ment) n. [L. secure. cut] one of the parts into which any

body naturally separates or is divided body naturally separates or is divided? a section; a portion; a portion; a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane, csp. that part of a circle contained between a chord and an are of that circle; -n.i. to divide, or be divided, into segments.

Segmental (seg-mental) or compared to compare the compared of the compared to compare the compared to co

Segment. a b, chord : a c b, segment.

ing, or resembling, a segment. segmentally (seg-men'ta-li) mented manner.

segmentation (seg-men-tā'shun) n. the act of cutting into segments; a division into segments.

segmented, segmentary, seg-

mentate (seg-mented, seg/mentary, seg-mentate (seg-mented, seg/ments, etat) a. segnitia (seg-mish-i-q) n. [L.] sluggishness in a segnitude (seg-ni-tūd) n. [L. segnis, slow] slowness; inactivity; dulness. segno (sā-nyō) n. [It.] a sign or mark to indicate the beginn-in, or end of repetitions [Mus.]. segreant (seg-re-ant) a. [surgent] standing on addorsed [Her.] addorsed [Her.].

segregate (segre-gat) v.t. [L. segregare] to separate from others; to set apart; v.t. to separate or go apart; -a. select; choice; special; [Zool.] solitary; not compound.

Segregation (segre-ga-shun) n. act of segre-gating; separation from others; a parting; [Geol.] the separation in solution and deposition of certain rock constituents.

segregative (seg-re-ga-tiv) a. tending to segregative (seg-re-ga-tiv) a. tending to seguidilla (seg-i-dēl-ya) a. [Sp.]a lively Spanish dance for two dancers; music for such a dance.

seiche (sāsh) n. [F.] a name given in Switzerland to certain irregular fluctuations of the level of Lake Geneva.

Seidlitz-powders (sēd', sīd', sed'litz-pon' derz) n.pl. (Seidlitz, in Bohemia) aperient powders, containing bicarbonate and potasso-tartrate of soda, and tartaric acid.

seignior, seigneur (sē'nyur) n. [F. fr. L. senior, elder] a lord; the lord of a manor; a title of honour or respectful address. Grand Seignior, a title given to the Sultan of Turkey; a great personage.

seigniorage, seignorage (sē'nyurthing claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative; a certain toll or deduction on bullion brought to the mint to be coined.

seignioralty (se'-nyur-al-ti) n. the jurisdiction or territory of the lord of a manor. seigniorial, seigneurial (sē-nyōʻri-al, sē-nyōʻri-al) a. pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial; vested with large powers.

seigniory, seignory (sc-nyur-i) n. power or authority of a lord; dominion; a lordship; a manor; the municipal council in a medieval Italian republic.

Seine (sen, san) n. [F.] a large net for extching fish;—v.t. to catch fish with a seine. Seine-boat, a boat used in fishing with a seine. Seine-crew, Seine-gang, a body of seiners. Seine-engine, a steamengine used in hauling seines. Seine-fisher, a seiner. seiner (sciner, sainer) n. one that fishes with a

Seining (se-ning, sa-ning) u, fishing with a seine.

Seint (sant) n. (F.) a girdle or belt.

SCITIASIS (sī-ri-ā'sis) n. 'G.) sunstroke.

seirospore (si'ru-spor) n. [G. seira, band, and E. spore] one of a chain of spores in certain alga.

seismal, seismic (sīs-mal, -mik) a. belonging to earthquakes. seismogram (sis-mu-gram) n. the record made by a seismometer.

seismograph (sīs'-mu-graf) n. a seismometer. seismographer (sīs-mog-ra fer) n. a seis-

seismographic, seismographi-

cal (sis-mu-graf'ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to a seismo-graph, or to seismography.

seismography (sis-mog'ra-fi) n. | G. seismos, an earthquake, and graphein, write] the study of earthquake phenomena.

seismologic, seismological (sīs-mu-

i-kal) a. pertaining to seismology.

seismologist (sīs-mol-ō-jist) n. one versed in seismology.

seismologue (sīs-mō-log) n. a detailed account of earthquakess cont.

seismology (six mol/5-ji) n. [4: seismos, earth-ductrine of earthquakes, and logos, discourse] doctrine of earthquakes, or a treatise on the causes and phenomena of earthquakes.

Seismometer (sis-mom'e-ter) n. [G. seismos, a shaking, and me'ron, measure] an instrument for measuring the time of occurrence, duration, direction, and intensity of earthquakes, earthtremors, etc.

Seismoscope (sīs-moi-skāp) n. [G. seismos, an instrument for showing visibly the movements or undulations of the ground in an earthquake. seismoscopic (sīs mu-skop-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, a seismoscope. seismotic (sīs-mot-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, a seismoscope.

SCITY (sc-i-ti) ... [L. sc, oneself] individuality.

seizable (se²/2a-51) a. capable of being seized; seize (se²/2) v.t. (O.F. saisir) to catch; to grasp; to take hold of; to invade; to fall or rush upon suddenly, and lay hold on; to take possession of by force;

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to take possession of by warrant or legal authority; to bind or fasten together, as ropes :-v.i. to take hold or possession.

SCIZET (sc-zer) n. one that seizes.

Seizin, Seisin (se'zin) n. [F. saisine] possession of an estate of freehold; the thing possessed; possession; the act of taking or entering on possession.

seizing (sc-zing) n. the act of taking hold or possession; the operation of fastening, or lashing with several turns of a cord.

SCIZOT (sē'zur) n. one that scizes or takes possession.

Seizure (se-zur) n. one that scizes or takes possession.

Seizure (se-zur) n. act of seizing; sudden and violent grasp or gripe; possession; thing laid hold of or possessed; act of taking by warrant, as goods; act of coming suddenly upon; attack, as of disease; a catching or catch, as of words.

Sejant, sejeant (se-jant) a. [F.] sitting with the fore-legs upright [Her.].

Sejugous (se-jo-guo) a. [L. sez, six, and juquun, yoke] having six pairs of leatlets [Bot.].

Sejunction (se-jungk-shun) n. [L. sejunquere, separation; division.

Sekos (se-kos) n. [G.] any sacred building or displanting of the selection (se-jungk-shun) selection or inclosure; a sanctuary or shrine.

Selah (se-kos) n. [G.] any sacred building or selah (se-kos) n. [H.] a silence, or a pause, in the masical performance of the Psalms where it is introduced.

is introduced.

selcouth (sel'kôôth) a. [A.S.] rarely or little selcouth (mown; unusual: -n. a wonder. seldom (sel-dom) adv. [A.S.] rarely; not often; not frequently; -a. rare; infrequent. seldomness (sel-dum-nes) n. rarity; uncommonness; infrequency.

select (se-lekt') r.t. [I. seligere, pp. selectus, choose] to choose and take from a number; to pick

out; to cull;—a. taken from a number by preference; of special value or excellence; chosen; picked; choice.

selected (se-lek-ted) a. specially chosen; select; selected set apart or devoted.

selectedly (se-lek-ted-li) adv. with care in selection.

selection (se-lek'shun) n. act of selecting, or state of being selected; choice by preference from many others; that which is selected; something chosen or culled; also, the collection of things culled. Natural selection, the preservation of some forms of animal and vegetable life, and the destruction of others, by the operation of natural causes.

selective (se-lek'tire) a. exercising care and discrimination in choosing.

selectively (se-lek'tiv-l) adv. by means of selectively (se-lek'tiv-li) adv. by selection.

selectness (se-lek'tin-s) n. state of being select or well chosen.

Selector (se-lek'-tur) n. one that selects or chooses. selenate (self-e-nāt) n. a compound of selenie acid with a base.

simple unvariegated colour. Self-abandonment, disregard of self, or of self-interest. Self-abased, humbled by the conscious sense of guilt or shame. Self-abase by the conscious sense of guilt or shame. Self-abasement, humiliation proceeding from consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame. Self-abuse, abuse of one's own person or powers; [Med.] masturbation. Self-acting, automatic. Self-activity, an inherent power of acting or moving. Self-adjusting, adjusting itself. Self-affected, well-affected toward one's self. Self-assertion, the act of asserting one's self, or one's rights, in an over-confident or presumptuous way. Self-assumption, self-conceit. Self-begotten, begotten by one's own powers. Self-binder, the bindrights, in an over-confident or presumptuous way. Self-assumption, self-conceit. Self-begotten, begotten by one's own powers. Self-binder, the binding device of a reaping machine. Self-centred, centred in self. Self-closing, closing or shutting automatically. Self-collected, self-possessed; confident; calm. Self-coloured, of the natural colour; dyed in the wool or thread; coloured with a single tint. Self-command, calmness or equanimity; control of temper; cool and collected exercise of the mental powers and resources. Self-complacent, pleased with one's self; self-satisfied. Self-conceit, conceit of one's self; a high opinion of one's powers or endowments; vanity. Self-conceited begins of the companying consistent. opinion of one's powers or endownents; vanity. Self-conceited, having a high or overweening opinion of one's own person or merits; vain. Self-confident, re-lying on one's powers or judgment: self-relying (usually in a bad sense); presumpthous. Self-conscious, con-scious of one's acts or states; conscious of one's self as an object of the observation of others; estimating too an object of the observation of others; estimating too highly one's capacities, claims, or importance. Self-consciousness, the state of being self-conscious. Self-consistent, consistent, or not at variance, with one's self. Self-contained, contained, or wrapped up, in one's self; reserved; not sympathetic or communicative. Self-content, satisfaction with one's self; self-complacency. Self-contradiction, a repugnancy in terms; a proposition of which one part, or term, contradicts the others. Self-control, control exercised over one's self. Self-convicted, convicted by one's own conscience or convicted, convicted by one's own conscience or declarations. Self-culture, culture, training or education of one's self without the aid of teuchers. Self-deception, act of deceiving one's self; erroneous conception regarding one's self. Self-defence, the act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation. Self-delation, accusation of one's self. Self-denial, the denial of one's self; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires. Self-despair, a despairing view of one's character, prospects, etc. Self-destruction, suicide. Self-determining, deciding by itself, or for since see the seeming, deeting y isself, or for itself; free; not necessary, as the power of the will.

Self-development, development by one's self.

Self-devotion, the devoting of one's person and services voluntarily to any difficult or hazardous employment.

Self-enjoyment, internal satisfaction or pleasure.

Self-enjoyment, internal satisfaction or pleasure. Self-enjoyment, internal satisfaction or pleasure. Self-esteem, the esteem or good opinion of one's self; complacency. Self-evident, evident without proof or reasoning; producing certainty, or clear conviction, upon a bare presentation to the mind. Self-evolution, development by inherent power or quality. Self-examination, act or duty of searching and trying one's character, motives, and actions, esp. by the law of Christ. Self-existence, inherent or independent existence (an attribute of Lead). Self-existent existing of selenate (self-e-nit) n. a compound of selenic acid with a base.

selenic, selenious (se-lenik, se-leinium) to selenium selenide (self-e-nit) n. a compound of selenium selenide (self-e-nit) n. a compound of selenium (selenit) n. a compound of selenium with an element or a radical.

selenite (self-e-nit) n. a transparent variety of gypsum; an imaginary inhabitant of the moon.

selenium (se-leinium) n. [L. fr. G. selēnē, the selenium (se-leiniu-graf) n. a delineation or selenium moon] an elementary substance, allied to sulphur, of a dark-brown colour, with a metallic lustre. selenograph (se-leini-graf) n. a delineation or the surface, of the moon (now executed by photography).

selenography (se-le-nogra-fi) n. [G. selēnē, the selenography (se-le-nogra-fi) n. [G. selēnē, the self-interest; private Interest; the interest or advantage of one's self. Self-imposed, taken voluntarily on one's self. Self-imposed,

etc. Self-registering, self-recording, that registers or etc. Self-registering, self-recording, that registers or records observations automatically, as a thermometer. Self-reliance, reliance on one's own power; self-confidence; self-sufficiency. Self-reproach, the act of reproaching or condemning one's self. Self-respect, a proper regard for one's own person or character. Self-restraint, having control over one's desires or appetites, self-control. Self-righteous righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaic. Self-righteousness, personal righteousness; reliance for salvation on one's own character and works. Self-sacrifice, sagrifice of salvation on one's own character and works. Self-sacrifice, sagrifice of own character and works. Self-sacrifice, sacrifice of what constitutes the happiness of life for the sake of what constitutes the happiness of life for the sake of duty, or other high motive. Self-satisfied, satisfied with one's own abilities or virtues. Self-seeking, selfish: seeking one's own interest or pleasure. Self-styled, called by one's self; pretended. Self-sufficient, having full confidence in one's own strength, abilities, or endowments — hence. haughty; overbearing. Self-suggestion, determination by causes inherent in the organism. Self-disciplined. Self-will, one's own will; not yielding to the will or wishes of others; obstinate; Self-willed, governed by one's own will; not yielding to the will or wishes of others; obstinate; Self-sught). Caring only for self; influenced solcy, or chiefly, by motives of personal pleasure or advantage.

pleasure or advantage.

Selfishly (sel-fish-li) adv. in a selfish manner.

selfishness (selfishnes) n. selfish character, disposition, or conduct. selfsame (selfisam) n. precisely the same; the very same; identical. selictar (se-lik-tar) n. [Turk. sitihdār] a sword-bearer.

sell (sel) n. [O.F. selle, fr. L. sella, a seat] a saddle; a royal seat; throne.

Sell (sel) n. [A.S. sellan, to hand over] to transfer to another for an equivalent; to dispose of in return for something, csp. for money—hence, to accept a price or reward for, as for a breach of duty, trust, or the like; to betray; to impose upon; v.i. to practise selling; to be sold;—n. an imposition or trick.

sellanders, sellenders (selfan-derz, selfanders, selfanders) n. [F. solandre] a dry scab in a horse's pastern.

Seller (sel'er) n. one that sells; a vender.

seltzer-water (selt-zer-waw-ter) n. a mineral water from Selters, in Germany, containing much free earbonic acid.
selvage (sel-vij) n. [O.D. self, self, and egge edge] the edge of cloth woven in such a manner as to prevent ravelling; list. Also selvedge.

selvaged, selvedged

(sel-vijd) a. having a selvage.

selvagee (sel-va-je') n. a rope of spun yarns bound together by marlines.

semaphore (sem²a-fōr) n. [G. pherein, to bear an apparatus, usually a mast with movable arms, for signalling; a signal telegraph.

semaphoric (sem-a-for-ik)

semaphorically (sem-a-for semaphorically i-kal-i) adv.

by telegraphy.

Semasiology (se-mā-si-ol-ō-ji)

n. [G. sēmainein, signify, and lenein. speak] the
science of the development and connections of the meanings of words.

Sematic (se-mat-ik) a. [G. sēma, a

sign] significant; warning.

Sematology (sem-a-tol-ō-ji) n.

the science of signs in the operations of
thinking and resoning. thinking and reasoning.

semblable (sem²bla-bl) a. [F.] n. likeness; resemblance.

WWW.

A marine semaphore.

The upper arm represents the pen-nant, the middle arm the ball, and the lower arm the flag, in the code of distance-signals.

semblance (sem'blans) n. [F. sembler, to resemble, fr. L. similis, like] seeming; appearance; show; form; likeness; resemblance; similitude.

semblant (sem'blant) a. resembling; similar;—
semblant (sem'blant) a. resembling; similar;—
semblative (sem'blantiv) a. resembling;
seemblative.

seming.

semé (se-ma') a. [F., sown] strewn over with small figures, as stars, crosses, etc. [Her.];—n. in art, a powdering; a small, constantly repeated figure.

semeiography (sē-mi-og-ra-fi) n. [t]. sēma, a sign, and graphein, write] the doctrine of signs; a description of the marks or symptoms of disease. Also semiography.

semeiotics (sē-mi-ot-iks) n. [d]. sēmeion, a mark, a sign] doctrine or know-science of sign-language.

science of sign-language.

Semen (science) n. [L. fr. sercre, sow] seed, esp. the male generative product of animals; sperm. Semese (se-mēs') a. [L. scmesus] half-caten.

semester (sc-mester) n. (L. sex, six, and mensis, month) a period, or term, of six months. semestral (sc-mestral) a. relating to a semester; half-yearly.

Semi (semi-) [La] a prefix, meaning half; in part; imperfectly. Semi-annual, semi-annually, half-yearly. Semi-annual, forming a half-circle. Semi-ape, a lemur. Semi-Arian, a member of a body of Arians, who held that the Son was created by the will of the Father, and that the Father and Son are of similar, and not of different, substances. Semi-chorus, a small number of singers selected from all parts of a large chorus; a chorus made un of fewer than the full number of narts. a chorus made up of fewer than the full number of parts.

Semi-conscious, half or partly conscious. Semi-crome, a sixteenth note | Mus. | Semi-cylindrical, half cylindrical. Semi-detached, partly separated. Semi-diameter, half of a diameter; a right line, or the length of a right line, drawn from the centre of a circle, sphere, other curved figure, to its circumference; a ius. Semi-diapason, a diminished octave. Semiradius. Semi-diapason, a dininished octave. Semi-diaphanous, half or imperfectly diaphanous or transparent; translucent. Semi-dome, half a dome, as formed by a vertical section. Semi-faience, pottery fluid. Semi-god, a demi-god. Semi-fluid, imperfectly fluid. Semi-god, a demi-god. Semi-lunar, resembling in form a half moon. Semi-metal, a metal that is not mallcable, as bismuth, etc. Semi-official, having some degree of official authority. Semi-Pelagian, a follower of Cassianus, a monk of the 5th century, who denied the Augustinian doctrines of original sin, moral inability, unconditional election, and perseverance of the saints, and taught that divine grace is co-operative the saints, and taught that divine grace is co-operative with, but not necessarily precedent to man's will in the scheme of salvation. Semi-quadrate, an aspect of two planets when separated from each other by 45° [Astr.]. Semi-Saxon. Early Middle English. Semi-tangent, the tangent of half an are. Semi-transparent, half or imperfectly transparent: partly opaque. Semi-vitrified, half or imperfectly vitrified; partly converted into glass. Semi-vocal, pertaining to a semi-vowel; half yocal; imperfectly sounding. Semi-vowel, a sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both, and sometimes used in language with the value of a vowel; the sign representing such a sound. Semi-weekly, made, issued, or occurring twice a week. the saints, and taught that divine grace is co-operative

issued, or occurring twice a week. semibreve (semi-lucey) n. a whole note, or the space of time measured by it [Mus.], semicircle (semi-lser-kl) n. the half of a circle; a body in the form

of half of a circle.

semicircular (sem-i ser'kti-

the form of half of a circle.

semicirque (semi-serk) n. a semicircle; a semicircular hollow.

semicolon (sem'i-kō-lun) n. a point or sentential A C B, semicircle. mark (;) used to indicate a separation letween parts or members of a sentence more distinct than that marked by a comma, but less than a colon, and a pause in reading usually of longer duration.

semicope (sem'i-kōp) n. an ancient clerical garment; a half cloak.
seminal (sem'i-nal) a. [L. semen, seminis, seed] holding the relations of seed; source, or first principle; radical; rudimental; original;—n. a seed.
seminality (sem-i-nal-i-ti) n. the state of being seminal; the power of being produced. seminally (sem'i-nal-i) adv. as a seed germ, or reproductive element.
seminarist (sem'i-na-rist) n. a member of a seminary; a Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary.

educated in a foreign seminary.

Seminary (semi-i-na-ri) n. an institution of education; is exhool, academy, college, or university, in which young persons are instructed in various university, in which young persons are instructed in various branches of learning; a source of propagation; a nursery; seminate (sem_i-nāt) v.t. to sow; to spread; semination (sem_i-nā-shun) n. act of sowing; natural dispersion of seeds.

seminiferous (sem-i-nā-shun) n. act of sowing; natural dispersion of seeds.

seminiferous (sem-i-nā-shun) n. seed-hearing; producing seed.

seminific (sem-i-nāf-ik) n. forming or producing seed, or the originative principle.

seminol (sem-i-nāf) n. one of a certain tribe of American Indians.

semiology, semeiology (sē-mi-ol'ō ji)n.

semipalmate (sem-i-pal'mat) a. half-webbed, as the toes of a bird.
semiped (sem-i-ped) n. [1. semi, half, and pes, pedis, a foot] in prosody, a half foot.
semiquaver (semi-i-kwā-ver) n. a note of half the duration of the quaver; a sixteenth note [Mus.].

semispherical (sem-i-sfer'i-kal) a. having the figure of a half sphere. semitaur (sem'i-tawr) n. [L. semi, half, and taurns, a hull] a fabulous animal, half

bull and half man.

Semite (semi-it) n. a descendant of Shem, son of Semite (semi-it) n. a descendant of Shem, son of Shem. semitertian (semi-iter-shan) n. an intermittent fever or ague, compounded of a

tertian and quotidian. Semitic (se-mit-ik) a pertaining to the descendants of Shem and the countries peopled by them; pertaining to the Hebrew race; noting one of the

them; pertaining to the Hebrew race; noting one of the great families of language, usually classified as Assyrian, Aramean, Hebrew, Phanician, Ethiopic, and Arubic.

Semitism (semi-i-tizm) n. n. Semitic word or idiom; Semitie ways, life, etc.

Semitize (semi-i-tiz) v.t. to render Semitic in character, language, or religion.

Semitone (semi-i-ton) n. half a tone; one of the intervals of the diatonic scale.

Semitonic (semi-i-ton-ik) a. pertaining to, or consisting of, a semitone or semitones.

Semolina (semi-i-ton) n. [L. simila, fine wheat flour] the hard grains of wheat retained in the bolting-machine after the fine parts have passed through; granules of the floury part of wheat.

sempervirent (sem-per-vi-rent) a. [L. virens, sempiternal (sem-pi-ter-nal) a. [L. virens, sempiternal (sem-pi-ter-nal) a. [L. semper, sempiternal (sem-pi-ter-nal) a. [L. semper, sempiternal (sem-pi-ter-nal) a. [L. semper, severlasting; endless; having beginning, but no end. sempiternity (sem-pi-ter-ni-ti) n. future duration without end. semplice (sem-pi-lechā) a. [It.] simple; unaffected [Mus.].

sempre (sem' pre) adv.

sempster See ster.

sempstress See seam-semuncia (se-mun'shi-Roman coin equal to the twenty-fourth part of an as; a half-ounce weight.

sen (sen) n. a Japanese coin, in value 1-100th part of a yen or dollar.



senary (sen-a-ri) a. [L. seni, six each, fr. sex, six] belonging to, or containing, six.

senate (sen-at) n. [O.F. senat, fr. L. senatys, council of elders, fr. senex, senis, old, an old man] an assembly or council of citizens distinguished by birth, dignities, wealth, influence, etc., and invested with a share in the government, as in ancient Rome; a body of elders closen from the nobles of the nation, and having supreme legislative authority; the upper or less numerous branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France and in the United States—hence, in general, a legislative body; a state council; the governing body of Cambridge University.

Senator (sen'a-tur) n. a member of a senate.

senatorial (sen-a-to'-ri-al) a. pertaining to, or becoming, a senator or a senate.

senatorially (sen-a-to'-ri-al-i) adv. in the becoming, a senator or a senate.

senatorially (sen-a-to'-ri-al-i) adv. in the manner of a senate; with dignity.

senatorship (sen-a-tu-ship) n. the office or senatus (se-na-tus) n. [cf. senator.

senatus (se-na-tus) n. [cf. senator a senate; the senatus governing body in certain universities.

senatus academicus, the principal and professors of a scotch university as a governing body.

send (send) n.t. [A.S. sendan] to cause to go in any manner; to despatch; to procure the going, carrying, transmission, etc., of; to emit; to cast; to hurl; to commission or direct to go and act; to cause to happen; to inflict; to propagate; to diffuse; to grant; to bestow;—r.i. to despatch an agent or messenger; to to happen; to inflict; to propagate; to dinuse; to grant; to bestow—v.i. to despatch an agent or messenger; to transmit a message; among seamen, to pitch forward, as a ship;—n. a message; messenger; impulse of a wave. Send-off, a start on a journey. To send forth, to send out, to produce; to bring forth; to emit. To send to Coventry, to send to an imaginary place of social banishment; to treat with neglect.

sendal (sen-fal) n. [O.F.] a silken material formerly used for dresses, flags, etc.

sender (sen-fder) n. one that sends, despatches, or transmits: a telegraphic transmitter.

Senecio (sen-fder) n. [L.] a genus of composite plants, containing groundsel, etc.

senescence (se-nes-ens) n. [L. senescere, ppr. senescens, to grow old] the state of growing old; decay by time.

seneschal (sen-e-shal) n. [O.F., orig. an old servant] a steward; an officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries that has the super-introduce of feet and departed event dements extransmits. to bestow; -v.i. to despatch an agent or messenger; to

houses of princes and dignitaries that has the super-intendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies.

senile (86'nil) n. [L. seq.ex. old, an old man] per-taining to old age; proceeding from age.

senility (se-nil'-it) n. state of being senile; old age.

senility (se-nili-i) m. state of heing senile; old age.

senior (se-nyur) a. [L. comm. of senex, old] more advanced in age or rank; elder; belonging to the fourth year of the collegiate course in American colleges, or the third year in professional schools;—n. one that is older than another; one older in office; one prior in grade or rank; an aged person. Senior counsel, at the English bar, one that, by professional standing and acquirements, or by official position, leads in a case and takes precedence of other counsel, called jumior. Senior wrangler, formerly in the university of Cambridge, the graduate that took highest honours in mathematics.

seniority (se-ni-or-i-ti) n. quality or condition eldership; priority, or superiority, in office or rank.

senna (sen-a) n. [It. fr. A. sanā] a leguminous plant, and esp. its leaves, which are largely used in medicine as a cathattic.

sennet (sen-et) n. [O.F. fr. L. signum, a signal] a signal-call on a trumpet.

sennight (sen-it) n. [seenmight] the space of seven nights and days; a week.

sennit (sen-it) n. in ships, a kind of flat cordage formed by plaiting five or seven rope-yarns together, and used for covering fenders, etc.

senocular (se-nok-n-lar) a. [L. seni, six each, and oculus, eyel having six eyes.

señor (se-nyō-ra) n. [sp.] a spanish form of address; señora (se-nyō-ra) n. a lady; in address, madam;

señorita (sen - yō - rē'ta) n. a young lady; in address, Miss. sensate, sensated (sen-sat, -sā-ted) a. [L. sensate, sense] perceived

by the senses.

Sensation (sen-sa'shun) n. [F. fr. L. sensus, sense] the perception of external objects by means of the bodily senses; the effect produced on the sensorium, or centre and seat of feeling, by something acting on the bodily organs or nerves; impressions produced by a foreign body on an organ of sense; impression in the living system produced by the actions of its own parts or organs; [Philos.] mental faculty by which we acquire the knowledge of objects and of their qualities; perception; apprehension; the faculty of apprehending beauty, harmony, novelty, sublimity, etc.; emotional or artistic sense—hence, generally, any impression made upon the mind; strong generally, any impression made upon the mind; strong feeling of interest; agreeable or disagreeable feelings produced by the exhibition or description of scenes, incidents, or characters, whether real or fictitious; excitement; commotion.

sensational (sen-sū/shun-al) a. constituted by, consisting in, or having the nature of, sensation or perception; melodramatic; fitted to produce unnatural interest and excitement.

sensationalism (sensas shun-al-izm) n, the doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation or perception of external objects through the senses (opposed to idealism); art or practice of writing, depicting, etc., so as to produce unreal and unnatural scenes of interest and excitement. sensationalist (sen-safshun-al-ist) n. a believer in, or an upholder of,

sensationalist (sen-sa-sum-a-185). A the doctrine of sensationalism or sensualism.

sensationally (sen-sa-shum-al-i) adv. in a sensational sensational manner.

sense (sens) n. [L. sentire, pp. sensus, to feel, to perceive faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; sight; touch; taste; hearing; smell; perception by the bodily organs or five senses; feeling; perception by the intellect; apprehension of mind; discernment; quickness or keenness of perception; sensibility; understanding; soundness of mind; natural reason; proper cause, ground, object, or motive; rationale; opinion; judgment; notion; consciousness; conviction; moral perception; feeling of right or wrong; true meaning; import; signification; v.t. to perceive by the senses; to understand. Common sense, the inherent intelligence proper to mankind; instinctive and intuitive discernment of what is right, becoming, suitable, or expedient; natural sagacity; institute and inductive discernment of what is right, becoming, suitable, or expedient; natural sagacity; shrewdness; mother wit. Moral sense, natural and inherent faculty in man which determines between right and wrong; conscience. Sense-filament, a filament that performs the functions of an organ of sense. Sense-rhythm, Hebrew parallelism.

Senseful (sens-fool) a. full of sense; reasonable.

Senseiui (sens-loo) a. tuit or sense; reasonaone.

senseless (sens-les) a. destitute of sense; incapable of feeling; insensible; wanting
appreciation or sympathy; without sensibility; destitute
of understanding; foolish; stupid; conterry to reason
or sound judgment; unwise; ill-judged; foolish senseless
senselessly (sens-les-li) adv. in a senseless
manner; stupidly; unreasonably;
senselessness (sens-les-nes) n. the state or
quality of being senseless;
unreasonableness; folly; stupidity.
sensibility (sen-si-bili-it) n. quality or condition
of being sensible; capacity to feel or
perceive; the capacity of the soul to exercise or to be the

perceive: the capacity of the soul to exercise or to be the subject of emotion or feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will; also, the capacity for any specific feeling or emotion; acuteness of sensation or of perception; quick emotion or sympathy; that quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; delicitate.

instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; delicacy.

Sensible (sen'si-bl) a. capable of being perceived by the senses, esp. perceptible to the mind; easily affected; having nice perception or acute feeling; also, readily moved or affected by natural agents; perceiving, or having perception, either by the senses or the mind; cognizant; satisfied; persuaded; having moral perception; possessing or containing sense or reason; characterized by good sense; intelligent.

sensibleness (sen'si-bl-nes) n. condition or quality of being sensible; sensibility; susceptibility; intelligence; reasonableness.

sensibly (sen'si-bli) adv. in a sensible manner; gence or good sense; judiciously; feelingly; with sensibility; acutely; visibly; audibly.

sensific (sen-sif'ik) a. producing, or resulting in, sensation.

sensile (sen'sīl) a. capable of affecting the senses.

sensitive (sen'si-tiv) a. having sense or feeling, esp. having quick and acute sensibility; highly susceptible; easily and acutely affected; shrinking from the touch; tender; delicate; pertaining to, or depending on, sensation;—n. a sensitive person. or depending on, sensation; n. a sensitive person. Sensitive-flame, a flame readily affected by sound. Sensitive-plant, a leguminous plant of the genus Mimosa, the leaves of which shrink and close at the slightest touch.

sensitively (sen'si-tiv-li) adv. in a sensitive

sensitiveness (sen'si-tiv-nes) n. the state or quality of being sensitive or easily affected by external objects, events, or influences; quick and keen sensibility: in physics, susceptibility of

chemical action or change.

Sensitivity (sen-si-tiv'i-ti) n. the state of being sensitive.

Sensitize (sen-si-tīz) v.t. to render sensitive.

sensorial (sen-so²ri-ql) a. pertaining to the sensorium (sen-so²ri-um) n. [L. sensus, feelinging the seat of sense or sensation; that part of the body where the senses transmit their percep.

tions to the mind; the brain.

Sensory (sen-su-ri) a. of, or pertaining to, the sensorium; conveying sensation; sensorium;

schsorum; conveying sensation; sensitive;—n. the sensorum.

Sensual (sen'sū-al) a. [I. sensus, feeling] pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses or bodily organs of perception; carnal; fleshly; pertaining to, or consisting in, the gratification of sense

or the indulgence of appetite; devoted to the pleasures of sense or appetite; luxurious; voluptuous.

Sensualism (sch-sū-al-izm) n. the doctrine of sensationalism; state of subjection to animal or carnal feelings and appetites; fleshly indulgence; luxurious living; habit or practice of lewdness. Sensualist (sen-sū-al-ist) n. one given to the indulgence of the appetite or senses; a carnal or worldly-minded man; a bon vivant; an epicure; a lewd or loose liver; a believer in the doctrine of sensualism.

sensualistic (sen-sū-a-lis-tik) a. sensual; upsensuality (sen-sū-al'i-ti) n. quality of being
sensual; devotedness to the senses
or perceptions of sense; addiction to the objects of
bodily or animal desire; free indulgence in carnal or
sensual pleasures.

sensualization (sen-sū-al-i-zā/shun) n. the state of being sensualized.

sensualize (sen'sū-a-līz) v.t. to make sensual; to debase by carnal gratifications.

Sensually (sen'sū-al-i) adv. in a sensual manner. sensualness (sen'sū-al-nes)n. sensual character;

sensuosity (sen sū-os-i-ti) n. sensuous character or quality.

sensuous (sen'sii-us) a. pertaining to, or addressing, the senses; connected with sensible objects.

sensuously (sen'sū-us-li) adv. in a sensuous

sensuousness (sen'sū-us-nes) n. sen character or disposition.

sentence (sev'tens) n. [L. sententia, a way of thinking, fr. sententia, a way of opinion; a decision. esp. a philosophical or theological opinion: in the civil and admiralty law, the judgment of a court pronounced in a cause; in the common law, a judgment passed on a criminal by a court or judge; a

short saying containing moral instruction; a maxim; a combination of words, which is complete as expressing a thought;—v.t. to pass or pronounce judgment upon; to condenn. Master of the sentences, Peter Lombard, a 12th century schoolman.

a 12th century schoolman.

sentential (sen-ten'shal)a. comprising sentences;
pertaining to a sentence or full period.

sententially (sen-ten'shal-i) adv. in a sentential
manner; by means of sentences.

sententious (sen-ten'shal)a. a abounding with
sentences, axioms, and maxims;
short and energetic; comprising sentences.

short and energetic; comprising sentences.

sententiously (sen-ten'shus-ii) adv. in a sentencious periods; with striking brevity.

sententiousness (sen-ten'shus-nes) n. guality of being sententious; comprehension in a sentence; brevity, with strength of thought; condensed force of style; pithiness of repeating Alaba sententiality. of remarks. Also sententiosity.

sentience, sentiency (sen'shi-ens, -en-si)

sentience, sentiency n. sentient character or state; feeling; consciousness.

sentient (sen-shi-ent) a. having a faculty of sensation or perception; perceiving; feeling; thinking; reflecting; noting parts of the body which are more susceptible of feeling than others; sensitive; n. the mind, as capable of feeling.

sentiently (sen-shi-ent-li) adv. in a sentient or perceive manner.

sentiment (sen-ti-ment) n. [O.F. sentement, fr. L. sentire, to perceive a thought prompted by passion or feeling; feeling toward, or respecting, some person or thing; the decision of the mind formed by defileration or reasoning; opinion; idea; notion; judgment; a thought or wish expressed in words; a toast; also, the sense or meaning considered spart from the language or mode of expression; sensiapart from the language or mode of expression; sensi-bility; feeling; tender susceptibility.

sentimental (sen-ti-men-tal) a. abounding with sentiments or reflections; having an excess of sentiment or sensibility; artificially or affectedly tender; romantic; fanciful; extravagant.

sentimentalism, sentimentality (sen-ti-men'tal-izm, sen-ti-men-tal'i-ti) n. character or behaviour of a sentimentalist.

sentimentalist (sen-ti-men'tal-ist) n. one that affects sentiment, fine feeling, or exquisite sensibility.

sentimentalize (sen-ti-men'ta-līz) v.t. to render sentimental; -- r.i. to affect exquisite sensibility.

sentimentally (sen-ti-men-tal-i) aclv. in a sentimental y sentimental manner; with affectation of sensibility; romantically.

sentinel (sen-ti-nel) n. [O.F. sentimelle, fr. L. sentire, to perceive] a soldier set to watch or guard an army, camp or other place from superior.

or guard an army, camp, or other place, from surprise:
-a. acting as a sentinel; watching; -v.t. to watch over like a sentinel; to furnish with a sentinel; to place under the guard of a sentinel.

sentisection (sen-ti-sek-shun) n. [L. sentire, sentry (sen-tri) n. [O.F. senteret, a path. dim. of a path] a soldier on guard: a sentinel; guard; watch; the duty of a sentinel. Sentry-box, a box to cover a sentinel at his roset

or a sentinel. Sentry-lox, a box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather. Sentry-go, active military duty.

Sepal (sepfal, separte) n. [L. separte] a leaf or division of the calyx.

Sepaloid (sepfa-loid) a. like a sepal, or distinct part of a perianth. Also senaline.

part of a perianth. Also sepaline, sepalous.

separability (sep-a-ra-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being separable (sep-a-ra-bil) n. capable of being separable (sep-a-ra-bil) n. capable of being separated, disjoined, or disunited.

separableness (sep'a-ra-bl-nes) n. separa-

separably (sep'a-ra-bli) adv. in a separable manner.

separate (sep'a-rat) v.t. [L. separare, pp. separate atus, to sever, fr. se, aside, and parare, to prepare] to part in any manner; to divide; to break into parts or portions; to let loose; to disconnect; to disjoin—lence, to divorce; to withdraw; to sever, as by an intervening space; to set apart; to select; -v.t. to part; to be disconnected; to withdraw from each other; to cleave; to split; to open; -a. divided from others; disjoined; disconnected; not united; distinct; distincted from the body; incorporeal Separate estate, the property of a married woman which she holds independently of her husband. Separated flowers, flowers in which the sexes are separated. Separate maintenance, the allowance made by a husband to his wife, when with his consent she lives apart. consent she lives apart.

consent she lives apart.

separately (sep-a-rat-li) adv. in a separate state; apart; distinctly; singly.

separateness (sep-a-rat-nes) n. the state of being separate.

separation (sep-a-rat-shun) n. act of separating; disjunction; state of heing separate; disjunction; of resolving or decomposing substances; chemical analysis; divorce.

separatism (sep-a-rat-tizm) n. disposition to practice of so withdrawing.

separatism withdraw from a churen; the practice of so withdrawing.

separatist (sep-a-rā-tist) n. one that withdraws from a church to which he has belonged; a secoder; a dissenter; a schismatic; a sectary;—a. of, or pertaining to, separatists or separatism; advocating separation.

separative (sep-a-rā-tiv) a. separating; promoting separation; distinctive.

Separator (sep-a-ra-tur) n. one that separates.

separatory (sep'a-rā-tu-ri) n. a chemical vessel instrument for separating liquors; a surgical instrument for separating the perioranium from the cranium;—a serving to separate, carry off, and discharge, as the lacteal ducts or glands.

separatrix (sep'a-ra-triks) n. something that separates; the line separating light and shade on any partly illuminated surface.

and shade on any partly illuminated surface.

Separatum (sepa-rā-tum) n. a separate copy or reprint of a paper.

Sepia (sc-pia) n. [G. spia, the cuttle-fish, or squid) the cuttle-fish, a genus of cephalopods of several species; a dark pigment prepared from the black juice secreted in certain giands of the cuttle-fish of India; a brown pigment prepared from the secretions of the cuttle-fish of the Mediterrancam-hence, used adjectively to note a kind of drawing or sketching in water-colour, with a dark background and prevailing tone or hue of brown;—a. done in sepia.

Sepic (sc-pik) a. of, or pertaining to, sepia; done in sepia.

sepiment (sepiment) n. [L. sepimentum, a hedge] a hedge; a fence.

Sepioid (sē-pi-oid) a. resembling a cuttle-fish.

Sepoy (sē'poi) n. [Hind. sipāhi, horseman, soldier, fr. Per. sipāh, an army] an Indian infantry soldier.

Seps (seps) n. [E.] a genus of snake-like lizards.

Sepsis (sep'sis) n. [G. scpsis] putrefaction.

sept (sept) n. [a variant of sect] a clan, race, or family, proceeding from a common progenitor (used of the races or families in Ireland).

septal (septtal) a. of, or belonging to, a sept or clan.

septan clan.

septangle (septang-gal) n. a figure with seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon. septangular (septang-gū-lar) a. having seven angles.

septarium (septa-fi-lam) n.: pl. septaria (septatri-ti-a) [L. septum. In inclosure] flattened balls of stone, usually ironstone, containing in the centre irregular masses of another mineral.

September (septem-ber) n. [L. septem, seven, as being the seventh month of the Roman year, which began with March] the month

Roman year, which began with March] the month

Sentry.

following August; the ninth month of the year, reckoning from January.

Septembrist (sep-tem'-brist) n. one of those that, during the French Revolution, took part in the massacre of loyalists in Paris during September, 1792.

Septemvir (sep-tem'-vir) n. [L. septem, seven, and vir, a man] in ancient Rome, one of seven men associated in office.

septemvirate (sep-tem-vi-rat) n. office of a septemvir. septenarius (sep-te-nā-ri-us) n. [L.] a verse of seven feet.

septenary (septenari, septenari) a. [L. septena, seven] consisting of, or relating to, seven; lasting seven years; occurring once in seven years—n. the number seven.

septenate, septenous (septenat, -nus) a. in sevens.
septenate (septen-iat) n. [L. septem, seven, and annus, year] a period of seven years; an arrangement to last seven years.
septennial (sep-ten-i-al) a. [L. septem, seven, septennial (sep-ten-i-al) a. [L. septem, seven, years; happening once in every seven years.
septennially (sep-ten-i-al-i) adv. once in seven years.
septentials (sep-ten-i-al-i) adv. once in seven years.

septentrion (sep-ten-tri-on) n. [L.] the north, or northern regions;—a. northern. septentrional (sep-ten-tri-n-nal) a. of, or septentrionally (sep-ten-tri-n-nal-i) adn. septentrionally (sep-ten-tri-n-nal-i) adn. northerly; toward the north. Septentriones (sep-ten-tri-o-nez) n.pl. the seven stars in the Great Bear. (sep-ten-tri-o-nez) n. pl. the (sep-ten-tri-o-nez) n. pl. the forest Bear.

seven stars in the Great Bear.

septet, septette (septeti) n.a work for seven company of seven performers [Mus.].

septfoil (sept-foil) n. [L. septem, seven, and folium, roots of which are used in tanning and in dyeing leather and worsted yarn, and also in medicine as an astringent; an architectural or numeric radiating from a centre in and worsted yarn, and also in medicine as an astringent; an architectural ornament radiating from a centre in seven branches or leaves; a circle divided into seven equal segments, to represent the seven sacraments, etc. septic, septical (septik, ti-kal) a. [G. sēptikos, produce or promote putrefaction;—(septic) n. a substance that generates or induces putrefaction; septically (septi-kal-i) adv. in a septic manner; by means of septics.

septicemia, septicæmia (septissionia) n. [G. septikos and harma, blood] blood-poisoning caused by the absorption of putrid matter into the circulation.

septicity (sep-tis-i-ti) n. tendency to promote putrefaction.

septifarious (sep-ti-fa'ri-us) a. turned seven different ways [Bot.]. septiferous (sep-ti-fe-rus) a. bearing septa

septifluous (sep.tif'loo-us) a. flowing in seven streams.

septifolious (sep-ti-fō-li-us) a. [L. septem and folium, leaf] having seven leaves. septilateral (sep-ti-late-ral) a. [L. latus, side] having seven sides. septillion (sep-til-yun) n. [L. septem, and million] a million raised to the seventh power. septimal (sep-ti-mal) a. relating to the number seven.

septimanarian (sep-ti-ma-nā/ri-an) n. a mouk on duty for a week.
septime (sep/tām) n. the 7th position of a swordsman, after drawing his weapon.
septimole (sep/ti-mōl) n. a group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six

[Mus.]. Also sertole.

septinsular (sep-tin'sū-lar) a. [I. septem, seven, and insula, island] pertaining to, or made up of, seven islands.

septisyllable (septi-sil-a-bl) n. a word of seven syllables.

septuagenarian (sep-tū-aj-e-nā/ri-ar.) n. a person that is seventy years of age; a septuagenary.

septuagenary (sep-tū-aj-e-na-ri) a. [L. sep-tuagenta, seventy] consisting of seventy; also, seventy years old;—n. a person seventy years of age; a septuagenarian.

years of age; a septuagenarian.

Septuagesima (sep-tū-a-jes'i-ma) n. [L.] the third Sunday before Lent (so called because it is seventy days before Easter).

septuagesimal (sep-tū-a-jes'i-ma) a. consisting of seventy, or of

seventy years.

Septuagint (sep-tū-a-jint) n. [L. septuaginta, seventy] a Greek version of the Old Testament (so called because it was said to be the work of seventy, or rather of seventy-two, translators, at Alexandria, about 270 years B.O.);—a. pertaining to the Septuagint. Also written LXX.

Septuagint. Also written LXX.

Septuary (sep-tū-a-ri) n. a collection of seven-hence, a week.

Septulum (sep-tū-lum) n.: pl. septula (sep-tū-la)

Septulum (sep-tū-lum) n.: pl. septula (sep-tū-la)

Septum (sep-tū-lum) n.: pl. septula (sep-tū-la)

Septum (sep-tū-lum) n.: pl. septula (sep-tū-la)

Septun (sep-tū-lum) a partition that separates the cells of the fruit; lAnat.] a partition that separates the cells of the fruit; lAnat.] a partition that separates the cells of the fruit; lAnat.] a partition that separates the cells of the fruit; lAnat.] a partition that separates the cells of the fruit; lanat.] a partition that separates the cells of the fruit; lanat.] a partition that separates the cells of the mostrils.

Septuple (sep-tū-lum) n.: pl. septula (sep-tū) [L., fr. or cells of the mostrils.

Septuple (sep-tū-lum) n.: pl. septula (sep-tū-lum)

septum (sep-tū-lum) n.: pl. septula (sep-tū-lum) [L., fr. or cells of the fruit; lanat.] [L., septem, or cells of the fruit; lanat.] [L., septem, or cells of the fruit; lanat.] [L., fr. or cells of the fruit; lanat.] [L., septem, or cells of the fruit.] [L., septem, or cells of the fruit.]

the grave, or to monuments creeted to the memory or the dead; monumental; deep; grave; hollow, as voice or tone; gloomy; dismal, as look.

Sepulchre (sep-ul-ker) n. [O.F. sepulcre, fr. L. sepulcrire, pp. sepulchus, bury] a place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place destined for that purpose; a grave; a tomb;—r.t. to bury; to inter; to entomb.

sepultural (se-pul-tū-ral) a. of, or pertaining to.

sepulture (sep-ul-tur) n. [L. sepelire, bury] act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave; burial; interment;—v.t. to bury; to entomb.

sequacious (se-kwā'shus) a. [L. sequi, follow] inclined to follow a leader; following : attendant : having, or observing, logical sequence : ductile : pliant.

sequacity (se-kwas-1-ti) n. act of following; ten-sequel (se-kwas-1-ti) n. act of following; ten-dency to follow; ductility. sequel (se-kwel)n. [F. fr. L. sequi, follow] that which follows; a succeeding part; continuation;

consequence; event.

consequence; event.

Sequela [L.] that which follows; a following; a band of adherents; an inference.

Sequence (seckwess) n. [O.F. fr. L.] a following; a consequent; result; line or order of succession; natural course, [Mus.] a regular recurrence or alternate succession of similar chords; in gaming, a set of cards following each other immediately in the same suit; in the Romish church, a short hymn introduced into the mass on certain days (so named because appointed to follow the gradual or introit).

gradual or introit).

Sequent (sckwent) a. following; succeeding—hence, resulting; consequent;—n. a

sequential (se-kwen-shal) a. succeeding; followsequentiality (se-kwen-shi-al'i-ti) n. the state connection of thought, incident, etc.

sequentially (se-kwen-shal-i) adv. by sequence or succession.

sequester (se-kwes-ter) v.t. [M.F. sequester-to sequester, fr. L. sequi, to follow to separate from the owner for a time; to take from, or set aside from, as parties in controversy, and put into the possession of an indifferent person; to set apart; to separate from other things; to cause to withdraw or retire into obscripts; to seclude or separate one's self-from into obscurity; to seclude or separate one's self from

society; to withdraw for privacy;—v.i. to renounce, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband; to withdraw; to retire;—n. the act of sequestering; seclusion.

sequestered (se-kwesterd) a. secluded; private;
sequestrable (se-kwesterd) a. capable of
separation; subject to privation;

liable to sequestration.

SEQUESTRATE (se-kwes-trat) v.t. to sequester.

sequestration (sek-wes-sē-kwes-trā-shun) n. separation; retirement; disunion; disjunction; the act of taking a thing from the parties contending for it, and intrusting it to a neutral party; in chancery law, alienation of the disputed property from both parties in the suit till the right be legally determined (called voluntary when made by consent of parties, and necessary when made by order of the court); [Scots Law] legal process by which an insolvent, to avoid bankruptcy, transfers all his property to trustees acting on behoof of the creditors; the act of seizing the property of a criminal, traitor, etc., for the use of the state.

sequestrator (sek-wes, set-wes-tra-tur) n. [L.]
sequestrator (sek-wes, set-wes-tra-tur) n. [L.]
time of an estate, property, or business, to satisfy
demands or claims out of rents or profits; one to whom
the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

denands or claims out of rents or profits; one to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

Sequestrotomy (se-kwe-trot-u-mi) n. [G. tomē, a cutting] the excision of a sequestrum, or piece of dead hone.

Sequin (se-kwin) n. [It. zecchino, a Venetian coin, fr. zecca, the mint, fr. A. sikkah, a die, a stamp] a gold coin of Italy, worth about 9s. 3d., and of Turkey, worth from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. sterling.

Sequoia (se-kwof-a) n. Sequoiah, a Cherokee Indian; a genus of coniferous trees.

Séracs (sā-raks') n. [F] cuboidal masses into which glacier ice breaks on steep inclines.

Seraglio (se-rāl'yō) n. [It. serraylio, an inclosure, fr. L. sera, a bolt] the palace of the Grand Seignior or Turkish Sultan, in which are confined the females of the haren; a harem; a house of debauchery.

Serai (se-rāl') n. [Per.] a palace; a place for the serai (se-rāl') n. [Per.] a palace; a place for the seral bummen of travellers in India and Tartary; a caravansary or rest-house.

Seralbumen (ser-al-bū-men, ser-al-bū-men) n. the albumen of the blood.

Serang (se-rang) n. [Per.] a Mexican shawl for men, often of gay colours.

Seraph (ser-af) n. [Mex.] a Mexican shawl for men, often of gay colours, seraphim, cxalted ones, seraphs] an angel of the highest order.

seraphic,seraphi-

cal (se-raf-ik, -i-kal) a. per-taining to, becoming, or suitable to, a scraph; angelic; sublime; burning or inflamed with love or zeal; pure; refined from sensuality; holy; spiritual.

seraphically (se-raf' adv. in the manner of a scraph. Scraph. seraphine (ser-a-fen) n. a wind-instrument of the organ kind, with metallic reeds.

Serapis (se-rā-fis) n. [L.] the Roman name of Apis, a deity of Egyptian origin.

seraskier (se-ras-kēr) n. [Turk.] a Turkish general or commander of land forces.

esn, the commander-in-chief and minister of war.

Serb (surb) n. [Servian] of, or pertaining to, Servia or the Servians;—n. a native of Servia. Serbonian (ser-bonian) a. applied to a lake or dangerous bog of Serbonia in Egypt -hence, to a difficult or complicated situation.

Sere (ser) a. [cf. sear] dry; withered; sear.

Serein (se-rang') n. [F.] a mist or fine rain falling from a cloudless sky.

Serena (se-rē-na) n. [L. serenus, serene] the damp, unwholesome air of evening;—(sē-rā-na) evening music.

serenade (ser-e-nād') n. [M.F. fr. lt. serenata, fr. L. serenus, bright] music performed in the open air at night, in compliment to some person, esp. to a lady; also, a song or air composed or suitable for such a purpose;—v.t. to entertain with nocturnal music;—v.i. to perform nocturnal music.

Serenader (ser-e-nā'der) n. one that serenades.

serenata (sere-na-der) n. one that serenades.

serenata (sere-na-der) n. [It., cl. serenade] an instrumental work intended for performance in the open air [Mus.].

serene (se-ren') u. [L. serenus] clear and calm; serenity; calmness; tranquility; -v.t. to make clear or calm. Serene is given as a title to several princes and magistrates in Europe, as Serene Highness, Most Serene. serenely (se-ren-li) u.lv. in a serene manner; calmly; quietly; with unruffled temper.

sereneess (se-ren-nes) n. state of being serene; serenity.

serenity (se-ren-i-ti) n. condition or quality of quietless; stillness; peace; calanness and calanness; quietness; stillness; peace; calanness of mind.

quietness; stillness; peace; calmness of mind.

Serf (serf) n. [F., a servant, fr. L. servus, a slave] a servant or slave employed in husbandry; a bondman; a vassal; a dependant.

serfage, serfdom (ser-fij, serf-dum) n. the

serfs. Also serfhood, serfism.

Serge (serj) n. [F. fr. L. sericus, silken, belonging to the Seres, fr G. Nöres, Chinese) a woollen twilled stuff, the warp of which is worsted, and the welt woollen; at one time made of silk.

sergeancy, sergeantcy, serjeantcy (sarjensi, jentsi) n. the office of a sergeant.

--- (sarjent) n. [O.F.

sergeant, serjeant (sar'jent) n. [O.F. sergeant, serjeant, serjeant, serjeant, serjeant, an officer, fr l. servire, servel formerly, an officer in England, nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred; a non-commissioned officer next in rank above the corporal, in a company of infantry or troop of cavalry, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form the works, att. is always of the highest multito form the ranks, etc.; a lawyer of the highest rank.

Sergeant at arms, an officer that executes the commands of a legislative body, in preserving order and punishing offences. Sergeant-major, the highest non-commissioned officer, that assists the adjutant.

sergeantship, serjeantship (sar. ship) n, the office of a sergeant.

sergeanty, serjeanty, sergean-

try (sar-jen-ti, -tri) n. a kind of feudal tenure. Grand sergeanty, a particular kind of knight-service, by which the tenant was bound to attend on the king in person. Petit sergeanty, a tenure in which the services stipulated for bore some relation to war, as the payment of rent in weapons.

Serial (sc-fri-al) a. pertaining to, or consisting of, a series; appearing in successive parts;—n. a periodical publication: a book issued in a series or succession of parts; a tale, or other writing, published in successive numbers of a periodical

successive numbers of a periodical.

Seriality (sē-ri-al'i-ti) n. succession or sequence.

seriality (se-ri-ql-i-ti) n. succession or sequence. serially (se-ri-ql-i) adv. in a series, or regular order; successively; periodically.

seriate (se-ri-at-) a. arranged in a series or rows; (se-ri-at-li) adv. in orderly series, rows. or succession.

seriately (se-ri-at-li) adv. in orderly series, rows. or succession.

seriatim (se-ri-at-lin) adv. [L.] in regular order; one after the other.

sericeous (se-rish-us) a. [L. sericum. silk] silky: [Bol.] covered with fine soft hairs, sa a leaf.

sericulture (se-ri-kul-tūr) n. the breeding, rearing, and treatment of silk worms.

series (se-rez, se-ri-z) n. [L., a row, fr. serere, to group or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; a line or row of things; sequence; order; course; succession of things; [Nat. Hist.] an order or subdivision of some class of natural bodies; [Math.] an indefinite

number of terms succeeding one another, and increasing or diminishing proportionally by a determinate rate.

Serif (ser-if) n. [D.] the short cross-line at the end of a stroke of a letter.

Serin (ser-in) n. [F.] a finch closely related to the canary.

serio-comic (se-ri-ō-kom-ik) a. having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

serious (se-ri-us) a. [L. serias] grave in manner or volatile; solemn; really intending what is said; important; weighty; not trifling—hence, giving rise to appreciousness on; attended with danger; earnest in religion.

seriously (se-ri-us-li) adv. in a serious manner; gravely; solemnly; in earnest.

seriousness (se-ri-us-nes) n. condition or quality solemnity; carnest attention; solemn frame of mind.

Serieant (sar-jent) n. See sergeant.

Sermon (ser'mun) n. [L. sermo, sermonis, a speak-ing] a discourse delivered in public for the purpose of religious instruction, and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture (classified as extenspore addresses and written discourses, delivered from memory or read from the manuscript); a printed religious discourse hence, a serious address; a set exhortation or reproof:—nt. to discourse of to taker, to hasterne. reproof; -v.t. to discourse of; to tutor; to lecture.

sermoneer, sermoner (ser-mu-ner) n. a preacher of sermons.

sermoning (ser'mu-ning) n. the act of preaching or teaching; instruction; advice. sermonium (ser-mo-ni-um) n. a kind of sacred play.

sermonize (ser-mu-nīz) v.i. to compose or write a sermon or sermons; to preach; to inculcate rigid rules; to exhort or reprove.

Sermonizer (ser-mu-ni-zer) n. one that sermonizes, sermuncle (ser-mu-ni-zer) n. one that sermonizes, sermuncle (ser-mung-kl, ser-mung-kl) n. a little sermon, sermon or discourse; a sermonet. Seron, Seron (ser-on), seron n. (Sp. seron, a hamper) a bale or package of skin or leather, for drugs or the like; a weight of variable amount.

serosity (se-ros-i-ti) n. the state of being serous; the thin, watery liquid forming the chief constituent of most animal fluids; a fluid that exudes from the serum of the blood when coagulated by heat.

Serotine (ser'u-tin, -tin) n. [L. serus, late] a kind of bat.

serotinous (se-rot-i-nus) a. appearing late.

serotinous (se-rot-i-nus) a. appearing late.

serous (se-rus) a. [L. serum, whey] thin; watery; like whey; pertaining to serum.

serpent (ser-pent) n. [L. serpent, s-is] a snake; an opindian reptile without feet, with an extremely elongated body, and moving by means of the folds it forms when in contact with the ground; a subtle or malicious person; a species of lirework having a serpentium motion; a constellation in the northern hemisphere; a wind-instrument (so called from its form). Serpent-charmer, one that charms, or professes to control, serpents, by any means, but esp. by the power of music. Serpent-charming, fascination exercised over scrpents by means of music, etc. Serpent's-tongue, a species of fern; adder's-tongue; a name given to the fossil teeth of the shark; a short sword whose blade is divided into two points. The old serpent, Satan.

serpentaria (ser-pen-tai-ri-a) n, the rhizome and

serpentaria (ser-pen-ta/ri-a) n. the rhizome and rootlets of a plant; snakeroot. serpentine (ser-pen-tin) a. resembling as serpent; moving like a serpent; meandering; crooked; spiral; -n. a magnesian mineral or rock, usually of an obscure green colour, with a spotted appearance resembling a serpent's different programment appearance resembling a servent a spirit. or nottled appearance resembling a serpent's skin; -v.t. to wind like a serpent; to meander. Serpentine verse, a verse that begins and ends with the same word. Serpentine ware, a variety of pebbleware, usually gray

serpentinely (ser-pen-tin-li) adv. in a serpentine or winding manner.
serpentinization (ser-pen-tin-i-zā-shun) n.
the conversion of rockforming materials into serpentine.

serpentize (ser-pen-tīz) v.i. to wind; to turn or bend.

serpentry (ser-pen-tri) n. a winding about; a place infested by serpents.

Serpolet (ser-pu-let) n. [F.] the wild thyme.

Serpula (ser'pū-la) n. [L. serpere to creep] a

serpulite (ser-pū-līt) n. a fossil serpula.

serrate, serrated (ser-at, ser-at-ted, ser-at-ted)

notched on the edge like a saw. serration (se-ra-shun) of being serrate.

Serrature (ser-a-tūr) n.
a notching
like that between the teeth of a

Ince that between the teeth of a saw, in the edge of anything. Serried (ser'id) a. |F. serried serrer, to press ciose, fr. L. serare, to bolt, tr. serere, to join! thick; close; compact; crowded.

serrulate, serru-

lated (ser-ū-lat, -lā-tel) Sermte leavos.
a. linely serrate: minutely notched.
serry (ser'-i) n.t. [F. server] to crowd; to press

Serum (se'rum) n. [L., whey, serum] the liquid portion of the blood after the separation of the coagulum or clot; whey.

Servable (ser-va-bl) a. capable of being served.

Servage (ser'vij) n. servitude; subjection; service.

Serval (ser-val) n. [Afr.] the African tiger-cat.

SERVANT (ser'vant) n. [F. fr. L. servire, serve] one that serves, or does service, voluntarily or as an instrument in accomplishing a purpose; one in a state of subjection: a possure of becomplished. state of subjection; a person of base condition or ignoble spirit, a term of civility or respect in addressing another

state of subjection; a person of base condition or ignotic spirit, a term of civility or respect in addressing another Servantry (ser-vant-ri) n servants collectively; a Serve (ser-vr.t. to work for: to act as servant to; to be in the employment of; to do duty, as in the army, may, etc.; to obey servilely or meanly; to be subservient to; to minister to; to wait on; to bring in or plate, china, etc.; to deal out; to distribute, as rations, stores, etc.; to help by good offices; to henefit; to be sufficient for; to satisfy; to be in the place of; to act as a substitute for; to treat; to deal with; to requite; to render spiritual homage and obedience; to worship; to manage; to load and fire, as guns; to contribute; to conduce to; in ships, to cover or pay over with rope-yarn; r.t. to be a servant or slave; to be in the employment of; to wait; to attend; to act as a soldier, seaman, etc.; to be of use; to be sufficient; to answer. To serve an attachment, to levy such a writ on the person or goods by seizure [Law]. To serve an office, to discharge the duties incident on imprison-To serve a sentence, to undergo a term of imprisonment. To serve one right, to treat one as he deserves. To serve up, to prepare and present at table.

SERVER (ser-ver) n. one that serves; a plate or salver.

SCIVET (server) n. one that serves; a plate or salver.

SCIVICE (servins) n. act of serving; occupation of a servant; performance of labour for the benefit of another, or at another's command; assistance or kindness rendered; office; employment; place; duty; work; business; religious duty; worship; obedience; submission; public office of devotion; hour or form of divine worship; a musical composition for use in churches; specifically, military or naval duty; useful office; advantage conferred; benefit; avail; profession of respect, uttered or sent; a set or number of vessels ordinarily used at table; order of dishes at table; course; the materials used for serving a rope, as spun-yarn, etc. Service-book, a prayer-book or missal. Service-tree | L. sorbus, the service-tree|a tree of the genus Pyrus.

Active service, military or naval service against an enemy. At your service, a phrase of civility. Dinner-service, a full set of dishes for dinner. Table-service, a set of utensils for the table. To have seen service, to have been in active military or naval service; to have been put to hard use or wear. To take service, to engage as a servant.

serviceable (ser'vi-sa-bl) a. doing service; beneficial; advantageous.
serviceableness (ser'vi-sa-bl-nes) n. state or quality of being serviceable; beneficialness; usefulness

serviceably (ser-vi-sa-bli) adv. in a serviceable manner.
servient (ser-vi-ent) a. il. service, ppr. serviens, serve! subordinate; [Law] subject to an easement or servitude.

serviette (ser-vi-et') n. [F.] a napkin for the

Servile (servil) a. [L. servire, serve] pertaining to, or belitting. a servant or slave; slavish; mean; held in subjection; dependent; meanly submissive; cringing; fawning; [Gram.] not belonging to the original root; not itself sounded, but serving to lengthen the preceding vowel;—n. a letter not forming part of the root of a word; a letter not sounded in pronunciation of the word; a slave; a menial.

servilely (servil-i) adr. in a servile manner; slavishly: meanly.

Servileness (ser'vil-nes) n. servility.

servility (ser-vil'i-ti) n. state or quality of being servile; slavish deference; mean submission; obsequiousness.

serving (serving) a. that serves. Serving-maid, a female servant; a menial. Serving-

man, a male servant; a menial. Servingman, a male servant; a menial.

Servitor (ser'vi-tur) n. [L. fr. servire, serve] a servant; an attendant; a follower or adherent; in Oxford, an undergraduate that is partly supported by the college funds.

Servitorship (ser'vi-tur-ship) n. office or condition of a servitor.

Servitude (ser'vi-tid) n. [L. state of voluntary, or involuntary, subjection to a master; slavery; bondage; state of a conquered country; slavish dependence; in civil law, the right or title to the use of a thing for general or for a particular purpose, without

dependence; in civil law, the right or title to the use of a thing for general or for a particular purpose, without having personal interest or property in it (such as right of way, water, etc., on another man's land).

SESAME (ses'a-me) n. [G. sēsamē, sēsamon] an annual herbarcons plant, from the seeds of which an oil is expressed. Open sesame, a charm, mentioned in the Acabian Nights, by which the door of the robbers' dungeon flew open; a specific for gaining entrance to a place; a key to a difficulty.

sesamoid (sex-a-moid) u. resembling the seeds of sesame in form. seed if (sex-e-li) u. [G.] a genus of umbelliferous plants.

sesquialtera (ses-kwi-ol'te-ra) n. the interval ratio of 2 to 3; a rhythm in which three minims are

made equal to two preceding ones [Mus.].

sesquialteral (ses-kwi-ol-te-ral) a. [L.] one
sesquiduple (ses-kwi-ol-te) a. of three and a
half times.

sesquipedalian (ses-kwi-pe-dā-lyan) a. [L.] foot and a half; addicted to the use of long words, sesquipedality (ses-kwi-pe-dal-li-li) n. the being over-large. sesquitone (ses-kwi-ton) n. a minor third [Mus.].

Sess (ses) v.t. to assess; to tax; -n. a tax.

Sessile (ses'il) a. [L. sessilis] attached without any sensible projecting support; issuing directly from the main stem or branch without a footstalk.

Session (sesh'un) n. [L. sedere, sit] act of sitting, or state of being seated; actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, etc., for the transaction of business; the time or term during which a court, council, legislature, and the like, meet daily for business. Court of Session, see court. Kirk, or church session,

see kirk. Petty-sessions, meetings of two or three justices of the peace for the trial of petty offenders, and justices of the peace for the trial of pecty offenders, and inquiry into graver charges previous to remitting the accused to the central or circuit court. Quarter-sessions, see quarter. Special-sessions, meetings of the justices to grant licences, visit the prisons, etc.

SESSIONAL (Sesh-un-ql) a. pertaining to a session, or to sessions.

Sesspool (ses'pool) n. See cesspool.

sesterce (ses'ters) n. [L. sestertius] a Roman coin, in value originally containing two asses and a half, afterwards four asses (equal to about 2d. sterling).

sestertium (ses-ter'shi-una) n. a sum equal to

sestet, sestette (sestet) n. [L. sextus, sixth] a composition for six instruments or voices [Mus.]; the last six lines of a sonnet.

sestina, sestine (L. s.c., six lane so a someon of the sestina, sestina) n. [It. fr. verse of six stanzas of six lines each, with a final triplet, the same final words occurring in different order in each stanza.

sear (set) v.t. [A.S. settan] to cause to sit; to seat; to place; to put; to fix; to attach to; to put or place on; to put in a condition or state: to cause to be; to make fast, permanent, or stable; to render motionless—hence, to stop; to obstruct; to predetermine; to dispose; to appoint; to assign; to name; to designate; to render stiff or rigid; to plant; to fix, as a precious stone in metal—hence, to place in or amid something which embellishes and shows off; to convert into curd; to put it to designate precions of the plant of to put into a desired position or condition; to adjust; to regulate; to put in due order, as an instrument; to give a line edge, as a razor; to extend, as the sail of a ship; a line edge, as a razor; to extend, as the sail of a ship; to give a pitch to, as a tune; to reduce from a dislocated or fractured state, as a limb; to stake at play; to wager; to adapt, as words to notes; to prepare for singing; to variegate with objects placed here and there; to exhibit; to display; to offer for choice; to propose; to put a price on; to value; to let; to grant to a tenant; -v.i. to pass below the horizon; to go down; to strike root; to begin to germinate; to become fixed or rigid; to congeal or conrette; to have a certain direction in motion; to tend; to indicate the position of game (said of a dog); to apply one's self; to begin; -a. fixed; firm; obstinate; regular; uniform; formal; established; prescribed; n. act of setting; descent below the horizon; that which is set, placed, or fixed, as a young plant for strined; in act of setting; descent below the norizon; that which is set, placed, or fixed, as a young plant for growth; permanent change of figure in consequence of pressure; a number of things of the same kind ordinarily used together; an assortment; a suit; a number of persons associated by custom, office, common opinion, or quality, or the like; a clique; direction or course.

Set-down, a humiliating rebuke; a rebuff. Setfair, in barometers, the word placed opposite to the height of the column of mercury which indicates a continuance of fair weather. Set-hammer, a hammer of which the handle is not wedged. Set-in, a beginning. Set-off, that which is set off against another thing; an offset; a decoration; an ornament; [Law] a counterclaim; a claim filed or set up by the defendant against the plaintiff's demand. Set-piece, set-scene, a piece of scenery set up on the stage with a supporting framework. Set-speech, a regularly composed or written speech or discourse. Set-stitched, stitched according to a set pattern. Set-to, a fight; a boxing-match; a heated argument. Sharp-set, keen, as a saw; eager; keenly resentful. A dead set, the act of a setter dog, when it finds the game, and stands stiffly pointing; that which is set, placed, or fixed, as a young plant for cager; keenly resential. A dead set, the act of a setter dog, when it finds the game, and stands stiffly pointing; a concerted scheme to defraud a player; a determined stand in argument; a determined attack. To set forth, to present to view; to declare; to publish; to equip; to adorn. To set forward, to aid in advancing. To set out, to assign: to publish; to define: to adorn. To set up, to erect; to supply; to fit out in business; to display; to uter loudly; to propose for consideration; to bring about; to begin business; to make claims; [Print. to put in type. setaceous (se-tā/shus) a. [L. seta, a bristle set bristly; having the slender form of a bristle.

setiferous (se-tā/shus) a. [L. seta, bristle, and forma, form) bristle-shaped.

Setigerous (se-tij'e-rus) a. setiferous.

seton (se-tun) n. [L. seta, a bristle] a few horse hairs, or a twist of silk or fine linen, drawn through the skin by means of a large needle, by which a small opening is made, and continued, for the discharge of humours.

setose (sē'tōs) a. [L. seta, bristle] having the surface set with bristles; bristly.

Setous (sē'tus) a. setose.

sett (set) n. [set] a match; a number of mines taken on lease; a piece placed on the top of a pile when it is beyond the reach of a pile-driver.

settable (set-a-bl) a. that may be set.

settee (sc-tc) n. [1t. sacttia] a vessel with one deck, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails, used on the Mediterranean.

settee (sc-tc) n. [scttle] a long seat with a back; a kind of arm-chair for several persons to sit

Setter (seter) n. a sporting hound that indicates, ing. the place where game lies hid; one that finds victims for thieves; one that adapts words to music; a compositor. Setter-on, an instigator; inciter. Rough-setter, a mason that merely builds rough walling.



setting (setting) n. act of placing, fixing, or establishing; act of sinking, or seeming to sink, below the horizon; something set in, or inserted; that in which something, as a gern, is set; the direction of a current, sea, or wind; in building, the hardening of plaster, mortar, or cement; also, the art of placing stones or bricks level and fair; act of taking birds with a setter;

settle (set-1) n. [A.S. setl] a wide step or platform lower than some other part; a bench with a

high back; a seat; a stool.

settle (set-1) r.t. (A.S. setlan, fix) to place in a fixed settle (set-1) r.t. (A.S. setlan, fix) to place in a fixed or permanent condition; to make firm, steady, or stable—hence, to establish in business, in situation, and the like; to establish in the pastoral office; to marry or give in marriage, as a daughter; to convey or secure by legal act or deel, as a pension, annuity, etc.; to confer; to render quiet; to still; to compose; to make firm or compact; to clear of dregs and impurities; to render clear; to restore to a dry or passable condition, as roads; to cause to sink; to lower; to depress; to free from uncertainty or wavering; to passance condition, as roads; to cause to sink; to lower; to depense; to free from uncertainty or wavering; to determine; to adjust, as something in discussion or controversy; to adjust, as accounts; to liquidate; to balance; to plant with inhabitants; to colonize;—v.t. to become fixed or permanent; to assume a lasting form or condition; specifically, to fix one's place or residence; to marry; to be established in an employment or profession; to become quist or clear; to become dry and to marry; to be established in an employment or pro-fession; to become quiet or clear; to become dry and hard, as ground after rain or frost; to clarify and deposit dregs, as a liquid; to sink gradually; to subside; to be-come cahm; to cease from agitation; to adjust differences or accounts; to rest; to repose. Settled (set'ld) n. fixed; established; stable; adjusted by agreement, payment etc.

adjusted by agreement, payment, etc.
settledness (set-ld-nes) n. the state of being settled.
settlement (set-l-ment) n. act of settling; establishment in business, condition, or the like: ordination or installation, as pastor; establishment of inhabitants; colonization; act or process of adjusting or determining; composure of doubts or differences; inquidation of accounts; bestowal, or giving possession, under legal sanction; a disposition of property for the benefit of some person or persons usually through the medium of trustees; matter that usually through the medium of trustees; matter that subsides; lees; dregs; a colony newly established; a place settled; the sum secured to a person, esp. a pointure made to a woman at her marriage; a settled place of abode; residence; legal rosidence. Act of Settlement, an act passed in 1702, by which the succession to the British crown was settled on the royal house of Hanover.

settler (set-ler) n. one that confers or conveys a gift, grant, etc. [Law]; one that makes his home in a new country; colonist; a vessel in which a separation is effected by settling; that which is decisive.

settling (set-ling) n. act of making a settlement; act of subsiding, as lees; adjustment of differences; act of liquidating, as accounts and debts; contraction or hardening, as of building materials;—pt. less: deeps: sediment. lees; dregs; sediment.

Setule (set'ūl) n. [L. seta, a bristle] a little bristle.

Setule (set*ūl) n. [L. seta, a bristle] a little bristle.

Seven (sev*n) a. [A.S. seofn] one more than six;—
n. the number greater by one than six; a
symbol representing seven units, as 7 or vii. Seven
deadly sins, see sin. Seven dolours, seven sorrowful
experiences in the life of the Virgin Mary. Seven
sciences, see science. Seven stars, the Pleiades; the
Great Bear. Seven wise men of Greece, seven Grecian
sages, including Periander of Corinth, Solon, and Thales.
Seven wonders of the world, the Pyramids, the
langing gardens of Babylon, the temple of Diana at
Byblesus, the tomb of Mausolus at Caria, the Colossus of
Rhodes, the statue of Zeus by Phidias, and the Pharos,
or watch-tower, of Alexandria.

Sevenfold (sev*n-fold) a. repeated seven times;
amount:—adv. seven times as much or as often; in the
proportion of seven to one.

proportion of seven to one.

sevennight (sev-n-nīt) n. a week; the period of seven days and nights; sennight. sevenscore (sev-n-skör) n. seven times twenty, or a hundred and forty.

seventeen (sevin-ten) a. [A.S. seofontline, i.e., seventen] one more than sixteen or less than eighteen; n. the sum of ten and seven; a symbol representing seventeen units, as 17 or xvii.

seventeenth (sev-n-tenth) a. coming next in order after the sixteenth; constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts;—n. one of seventeen equal parts; the next in order after the

seventh (sev-nth) a. coming next in order after the sixth; constituting or being one of seven equal parts;—n. one of seven equal parts; one next in order after the sixth; the interval between any tone and the tone represented on the seventh degree of the staff next above.

seventhly (sev'nth-li) adv. in the seventh place. seventieth (sev-n-ti-eth) a. next in order after the sixty-ninth; constituting or being one of seventy equal parts into which anything is divided;—n, one of seventy equal parts; one next in order after the sixty-ninth.

Seventy (sev-n-ti) a. [A.S. seofontia] seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine;—n. the sum of seven times ten; a symbol representing seventy units, as 70 or lxx.

units, as 70 or 1xx.

Sever (sever) v.t. [O.F. sever, fr. L. separare, separate by cutting or rending; to disjoin: to remove by distance; to disconnect; to disconnect; to the distance; to make a distinction respecting; to part possession of; -v.t. to make a separation or distinction; to distinguish; to be parted or rent asunder; to suffer disjunction.

Severable (sever-1, ab) a. capable of being severed.

several (several) a separate: distinct; diverse; different; various; consisting of a number; more than two, but not very many;—n. a loose outer gament for women; each particular or number singly

taken; an inclosed or separate place.

Severality (severaliti) n. the char
being several; a distinction.

severalize (sev-er-al-iz) v.t. to separate; to distinguish, severally (sev-er-al-iz) v.t. to separate; to severally (sev-er-al-i) n.t. a state of separation apart from others.

severalty (sev-er-al-ii) n. a state of separation from the rest, or from all others.

severance (sev-er-ans) n. act of severing or dividing; separation.

severe (sev-er') a. [F. fr. L. severus] serious in feeling or manner; grave; soher; harsh; sharp; rigorous; cruel; strict; rigidly methodical, or

adherent to rule or principle; painful; afflictive; biting; keen; extreme, as cold; concise; not diffuse or flowery, as style; exact; critical; nice, as a test; minute.

Severely (severil) adv. in a severe manner; gravely; strictly; painfully; extremely.

Severeness (se-ver-in) n. state or quality of being severe; severity.

Severity (se-ver-in) n. quality of being severe; gravity or austerity; extreme strictness; extreme coldness or inclemency; harshness; cruel treatment; exactness; rigorousness; strictness.

Sèvres (sā'vr) n. Sèvres porcelain.

Sevum (sē'-vum) n. [L.] suet.

Sew (sō) v.t. [A.S. sivian] to unite or fasten together with a needle and thread; -v.i. to practise sewing.

Sew (sō) n. [A.S. scāw, sap] juice; broth; gravy.

sew (so) v.t. [L. ex, out, and aqua, water] to drain; to drain off:-n. a drain; sewer.

sewage (sū-ij) n. the refuse matter and fifth of a city sent down in a liquid form through subterranean pipes or drains, and discharged into a river, firth, or on a tidal shore, etc.; the arrangement of pipes and canals for this purpose; the refuse and fith separated from the fluid matter, mixed with some decolorizing substance, and transported for manure (called dry sewage). (called dry sewage).

Sewer (sii-en n. [O.F. seuwiere, sewiere, fr. L. ex, out, and aqua, water a drain or passage to convey water and fifth under ground;—v.t. to drain by means of sewers; to provide with sewers. Sewer-gas, the contaminated air of sewers.

Sewer (sō'er) n, one that sews or uses a needle.

Sewer (sū'er) n. [O.F. asscoir, place, fr. L. ad, near, and sedere, sit] a head or upper servant charged with the service of the table.

sewerage (sū'er-ij) n. construction of a sewer; the system of sewers in a city, town, etc.; the general drainage of a place by sewers; the materials collected in and discharged by, sewers; sewage. Sewing (sō'ing) n. the act or occupation of sewing with the needle. Sewing-the sewing a machine of American

with the needle. Sewing-machine, a machine of Ameri-can invention, originally for basting, henning, etc., but now adapted for all kinds of needle-work and embroidery. SEX (seks) n. |L. scxus| the distinguishing peculi-arity of male or female; the physical difference between male and female; one of the two groups of organic beings formed on the distinction of n

formed on the distinction of male and female; the distinguishing peculiarity of plants, as staminate or

Sewing-machine.

sexagenarian (sek-sa-je-nā'ri-an) n. a person of the age of sixty years; -a. sixty years old.

Sexagenary (sek-saj-e-na-ri) a. [L. sexageni, designating, the number sixty; proceeding by sixties; -n. a sexagenarian; a thing composed of sixty parts.

Sexagene (sek'sa-jen) n. an arc or angle of 60°.

Sexagesima (sek-sa-jes'i-ma) n. [L. sexages-inus, sixtieth] the second Sunday before Lent, the next to Shrove-Tuesday (so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter). Sexagesimal (sek-sa-jes'i-mal) a. pertaining to, or founded on, the number sixty receeding by sixty.

sixty; proceeding by sixties.

sexagesm (sek-sa-jesm) n. a sixtieth part of any unit.

sexangle (sek-sang-gl) n. a figure having six angles: a hexagon.
sexangular (sek-sang-gu-lar) n. [L. sex, six, and angulus, angle] having six angles; hexagonal.

Sexation (sek-sa'shun) n. sexual generation.

sexcentenary (sek-sen'te-na-ri) a. relating to,
-n. a six-hundredth anniversary.

sexdigitism (seks-dij-1-tizm) n. [L. sex, six,
six and digitus, a finger, the possession of six fingers or toes on one or both hands or feet.

sexed (sekst) a. having sex; sexual; having certain
qualities of either sex.

sexennial (sek-sen'yal) a. [L. sex, six, and
annus, a year] lasting six years, or
happening once in six years.

happening once in six years.

Sexfoil (seks-foil) a. [L. folium, leaf] having six leaves, as certain plants or flowers.

SEXIESS (seks'les) a. having no sex.

Sexlocular (seks-lok-û-lar) a. having six cells.

Sext, sexte (sexst) n. [L. sextus, sixth, fr. sex, sixth R.C. office for the sixth hour. sextain (seks-tan) n. [L. sextus, sixth, fr. sex, six] a stanza of six lines.

Sextan (seks'tan) a. recurring every sixth day.

sextans (seks/tanz) n. [L.] a Roman bronze coin, worth one-sixth of an as.

sextant (seks tant) n. the sixth part of a circle; a for measuring by reflection the altitude of the heavenly bodies to determine the latitude, or their angular distances to determine the longitude, of a vessel at sea (it differs from the quadrant in that the limb or arch

quadrant in that the limb or arch comprehends only the sixth part of a circle or 60°, that the limb is graduated more minutely, and a telescope substituted for the eye-slit of the quadrant in making the observation, and a magnifying glass for reading it off).

Sextet, sextette [seks-tet) n. a sestet

Sextic (sexs'tik) n. of the sixth degree.

Sextile (seks'til) n. [L. sextus, the sixth] aspect or each other 60°.

sextillion (seks-til-yun) n. a million raised to the sixth power.

sexto (seks-til) n. [L. sextus, sixth] a book formed by folding each sheet into six leaves.

sextodecimo (seks-ti-des-timo) a. [L. sex, six, and decimus, the tenth) formed of sheets folded so as to make sixteen leaves; of, or equal

of sheets folded so as to make sixteen leaves; of, or equal to, the size of sheets so folded:—n. a book composed of sheets folded so as to make sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages; the size of a book thus composed (16mo, 16").

Sexton (seks'tun)n. [contr. fr. sacristan] an under of the church who takes care of the vessels, vestments, etc., of the church; one that digs graves, buries the dead, has charge of the vaults, etc.; a grave-digger; a burying-beetle.

Sextonship (seks'tun-ship) n. the office of a sexton.

sextuple (seks-tū-pl)a. [L. sextus, sixth]six times as much; sixfold; having six parts.

sextuplet (seks-tū-plet) n. a note divided into six parts instead of four [Mus.].

sexual (sek-sū-al) a. [L. sexus, sex] pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing sex; relating to the distinct organs of the sexes. Sexual system, a mode of classification of plants based on the distinction of certain organs (the male organ or stamen producing the pollen or fine dust, which fecundates the stigma of the female organ or pistil).

sexualist (sek-sū-al-ist) n. one that maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants; one that classifies plants by the sexual system.

that classifies plants by the sexual system.

sexuality (sek-sū-al'i-ti) n. the state of being distinguished by sex.

sexualize, sexualise (sek-sū-al-īz) v.t. to separate by sex;

to give sex or gender to.

SEXUALLY (sek-sū-al-i) adv. in a sexual manner or relation.

Sforzando (sfor-tsan-dō) a. [It.] forced or pressed; with energy [Mus.].

sfregazzi (sfra-gat'si) n. [It.] drawing the finger, dipped in colour, over some part of a

painting to produce a soft shadow.

sfumato (sfoo-ma-tō) a. [It.] having hazy outline as a drawing or painting.

shab (shab) n.t. [sead] to rub or scratch :—v.i. to play mean tricks; to act shabbily:—n. a disease

shabbily (shabi-li) adv. in a shabby manner; shabbily (shabi-li) adv. in a shabby manner; shabbiness (shabi-les) u. the quality of being shabby; raggedly.

shabby (shabi-los) u. the quality of being shabby; raggedness; meanness.

shabby (shabi-los) d. (scabby) forn or worn to rags; poor; ragged; clothed with ragged or soiled garments; mean; paltry; despicable.

shabrack (shab-rak) n. [Turk. chaprak] a shabrack (shab-rak) to shed or fall, as corn in

shack (shak) v.i. [shake] to shed or fall, as corn in harvest, to feed in stubble, or upon the waste corn of the field;—n. liberty of winter pasturage; grain left after harvest or gleaning; fallen mast or acorns.

shackle (shak-l) v.t. [A.S. secand, fetter] to tie or confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; to fetter; to join by a link or chain; to confine so as to obstruct or embarrass action; to impede;—n. a fetter; gyve; chain—hence, that which obstructs or embarrasses free action; a link for connecting railroad carriages or vans; in ships, a ring to which tackle, etc.,

emoarrasses free action; a link for connecting railroad carriages or vans; in ships, a ring to which tackle, etc., is hooked (generally in the pl.).

shacklebar (shak[-lair) n. the coupling between a locomotive and its tender.

shackly (shak[i) n. | shacke| shaky; rickety; tottershad (shad) n. [A.S. seculd] an anadromous fish of the herring tribe, highly prized for food.

shaddock (shad'uk) n. a tree of the orange genus, maned after a captain Shaddock, who brought it from Chinato the West Indies.

it from China to the West Indies.

Shade (shād) n. [A.S. secada, a shade] comparative obscurity owing to the interception of the rays of light: darkness; obscurity; an obscure place; a secluded retreat: a screen; something to intercept light or heat; protection; shelter; cover; figure of anything formed by interception of the rays of light; a shadow; the soul after its separation from the body; a spirit; a ghost; the darker portion of a picture; degree or variation of colour, as darker or lighter; a very minute difference; degree; -pl. the invisible world, or region of the deadhence, deep obscurity; total darkness [Myth.]:-v.t. to shelter or screen by intercepting the rays of light; to cover from injury; to protect; to overspread with darkness; to obscure; to darken; to mark with gradations of light to colour; to cover from the heat of the sun.

light or colour; to cover from the heat of the sun.

shaded (shā'ded) a. marked with gradations of colour; screened; sheltered.

shadeless (shād'les) a. without shade or shelter.

shader (shā'-der) n. one that shades.

shadily (shā'di-li) adv. under shade; umbrageously; faintly; indefinitely; obscurely. shadiness (shā'di-nes) v. state of being shady; umbrageousness.

shading (shading) n. the act or process of making a shade; that which represents the effect of light and shade in a picture or drawing; the filling up

of an outline.

shadoof, shaduf (sha-doof') n. [A.] a contrivance, used in Egypt and the East generally, for raising water.

shadow (shad-0) n. [A.S. secadn] shade within defined limits, representing the form of a body that intercepts the rays of light; a plane projection, in darkened outline, of the form and relative proportions of a body placed in front of the light; darkness; shade; obscurity; obscure place; secluded retreat; shelter made by anything which intercepts light, heat, or air; protection; cover; the darker or less illuminated part of a picture; that which follows or attends a person or thing, like a shadow; a spirit; a ghost; an imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; indistinct image—hence, mystical representation; tion; indistinct image—hence, mystical representation; type; something unsubstantial; phantom; mockery;

v.t. to cut off light from; to put in shade; to cloud; to darken; to make cool; to refresh by intercepting light or heat; to conceal under cover; to screen from danger; to dog or attend closely; to paint in obscure colours; to mark with slight gradations of colour or light; to shade; to represent faintly or imperfectly; to adumbrate; to represent typically. Shadow-figure, a silhouette. Shadow-stitch, in lace-making, a mode of using the bobbins as as to produce delicate onenwork howerings.

Shadow-stitch, in lace-making, a mode of using the bobbins so as to produce delicate open-work borderings. shadowiness (shad-ō-i-nes) n. state of being shadow; unreality. shadowing (shad-ō-i-ng) n. shade or gradation of light and colour; act of typifying; act of casting correctly the shadows of objects, and representing the effects of light and shade. shadowless (shad-ō-les) n. having, or casting, no shadow hence, viewless; unsubstantial; ghostly

substantial; ghostly

shadowy (shad-o-i) a. full of shade; serving to shade -hence, dark; obscure; gloomy; faintly light; not bright or luminous; faintly representative; typical; unsubstantial; unreal.

shady (shā-di) a. abounding with shade or shades; overspread with shade; sheltered from light or sultry heat; of doubtful honesty or morality.

shaffling (shaf-ling) a. indolent: -n. an awkward person.
shaft (shaft) n. [A.S. sceaft] a body of a long, cylindrical shape; the cylindrical, column-shaped part of anything; the stem of an arrow—hence, shaped part of anything; the stem of an arrow—hence, an arrow; a missile weapon; the body of a column between the base and the capital; the part of a chimney above the roof; the spire of a steeple; the handle of a weapon; the stem or stock of a feather or quill; the pole, or one of the thills, of a carriage; a bar having one or more journals on which it rests and revolves; a well-like excavation in the earth, through which the inner cavity of a mine is reached and the ore is brought to the surface. Shaft-furnace, an upright furnace.

shafted (shaf-ted) a. having a handle, as a spear-head.

shafting (shafting) n. a system of shafts for the transmission of power in machinery.

shag (shag) n. [A.S. seeaepa, a bush of hair coarse hair or nap, or rough, woolly hair; a kind of cloth naving a long, coarse nap; a mixture of tobacco leaves cut and shredded for smoking; a bird, the cormorant;—n.t. to make rough or hairy; to make shaggy; to deform. Shag-dog, a dog with shaggy hair. Shag-eared, having shaggy cars.

shagbark (shag-bark) n. a kind of hickory.

shagged (shagʻed) a. rough; coarse; long and taugled; covered with scrub. shaggily (shagʻi-li) adv. roughly; so as to be shaggily

shagginess (shag'i nes) n. state of being shaggy (shag'i) a. rough with long hair or wool; rough; rugged.

shagling (shag-ling) a, shackling; rickety; infirm.

shagreen (sha-green') n. [Turk. sūghrī, the skin of a horse's back! a kind of leather prepared without tanning, from the skins of horses, asses, and camels, and grained so as to be covered with small round pimples or granulations.

shah (sha) n. [Per.] the sovereign of Persia; the ruler of a land.

Shaheen (sha-hēn') n. [Per.] a kind of fatcon.

shairl (sharhen) n. [Per.] a kind of falcon.

shairl (shārl) n. a kind of cashmere made from the wool of the shairl goat.

shaitan (shī'tan) n. [A.] the devil; any evil spirit, or evil-disposed person.

shake (shāk) n. [A.] seacan] to cause to move with quick vibrations; to make to tremble or shiver; to agitate; to weaken the stability of; to endanger; to cause to waver; to impair the resolution of; to give a tremulous note to; to trill; to move, or remove, by agitating; to rid one's self of; to throw down; to throw off;—n.i. to be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; to tremble; to shiver; to quake; to totter; n. a vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; agitation; a concussion; a shock; a severe trial or strain of the system by acute

disease; a motion given and received of clasped hands; a rapid alternation of two tones on contiguous degrees of the staff; a trill. Shake-scene, a scene-shifter. Shakeup, a commotion; disturbance.

shakedown (shak'down) n. a heap of straw spread on the floor of the kitchen, barn, etc., serving as a bed for menials, vagrants, etc.; any temporary substitute for a bed.

Shaken (shā'kn)a. impaired; weakened; disordered.

shaker (shā/ker) n. a person, or thing, that shakes; one of a sect of Christians (so called from the

dancing, or jumping, which accompanies their devotional exercises); a variety of fancy pigeon.

Shakerism (shā'ker-izm) n. the principles and practices of the sect called Shakers. Shakespearian (shak-spē-ri-un) a. of, or pertaining to William Shakespeare, or his style;—n. a Shakespearian scholar. Shakily (shā-ki-li) adv. in a shaky manner: feebly.

shakiness (shā-ki-nes) n. state or quality of being shaky: instability: insecurity, shaking (shā-king) n. theact of agitating; brandishing; concussion; shock; vibratory motion; trembling; shivering.

shako (shak'ō) n. [F. fr. Hung.] a military cap.
shakudo (shak-oo-dō') n. [Jap.] a Japanese alloy of copper and gold, much used for ornamental metal-work.

mctal-work.

shaky (shā'ki) a. full of slits, clefts,
or cracks, as timber; unsound; loosely put together—hence.

weak; likely to fall.

shale (shāl) n. [Ger. schale] a shell or husk; a cod
or pod; a fine-grained rock having a slaty
structure;—r.t. to pecl. Shale-oil, a grade of naphtha.

shall (shal) r.i. and aux. [A.S.] used to express
futurity, compulsion, obligation, etc.

Shalli (shal'i) n. See challis.

shalloon (sha-loon') n. [fr. Chillons, in France, where it was first made] a certain kind of worsted stuff.

shallop (shal-up) n. | F. chaloupe, fr. D. sloep; a sort of large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner; a small boat with lug-

shallot, shalot (sha-lot) n. [O.F. fr. H. Ash-quetōn, Ascalon] a bulbous plant resembling the garlie; eschalot. shallow (shal-ō) a. [Etym. doubtful] having little depth; shoal; slight; not of low, heavy, or penetrating sound; not intellectually deep; not proor penetrating sound; not intellectually deep; not pro-found; not penetrating; simple; ignorant; superficial; empty; silly; -n. a place where the water is of little depth; a shoal; a flat; a sand-bank; a shelf; -n.t. to make shallow; -n.i. to become shallow. Shallow-bodied, not deep in the hold, as a vessel. Shallow-brained, empty-headed. Shallow-hearted, superficial;

shallowly (shal-o-li) udv. with no great depth; shallowness (shal-o-nes) n. state of being shallows of intellect; emptiness; silliness.

Shalm Sec shawm.

Shalv (shā'li) a. partaking of the qualities of shale. sham (sham) n. [shame] any trick, fraud, or device that deludes and disappoints; delusion; imposture; feint; pretence; counterfeit;—a. false; counterfeit; pretended;—v.t. to deceive expectation; to trick; to cheat; to obtrude by fraud or imposition; to imitate; to ape;—v.i. to make false pretences; to deceive. Shamaght, a pretended fight; a mock combat.

Shaman (sham²an n. [Per.] a wizard or conjurer in some northern Asiatic regions.

Shamanism (sham²an-izm) na form of religion practised in Northern Asia, where the tribes believe that the government of the world is in the hands of deities, whom it is necessary to propitiate

the hands of deities, whom it is necessary to propitiate by magic rites and spells.

Shamanist (sham'an-ist) n. a believer in Shamanism.

shamble (sham'bl) v.i. [Etym. doubtful] to walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle along;—n. a shambling walk or gait.

shambles (sham'blz) n.pl. [A.S. scamel, a bench, form, stool, fr. L. scamellum] the place where butchers' meat is killed and sold; flesh-market.

Shambling (sham' bling) n. an awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait;—a.

irregular; clumsy.

shame (shām) n. [A.S. scamu] a painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something that injures reputation; sense of decency; decorum; reproach incurred or suffered; dishonour; the cause or reason of shame; the parts that modesty requires to be covered;—v.t. to make ashamed; to cover with reproach or ignominy; to dishonour; to disgrace; to put to the blush; to mock at; to scorn;—v.i. to be ashamed; to think shame.

Shamefaced (shām-fāst) a. [shamefast] easily confused or put out of countermand diffident: bashful.

nance: diffident; bashrui.

shamefacedly (shām'fāst-li) adv. modestly;
shamefacedness (shām'fāst-nes) n. excess
of modesty; bashfulness; also, a becoming modesty.

Shametast (shām'fast) a. modest; bashful.

shameful (shām'-fool) a. bringing shame or disgrace; injurious to reputation; raising shame in others; unbecoming; disgraceful; infamous; indecent shocking modesty.

shamefully (shām'-fool-i) adv. in a manner to bring reproach; disgracefully; infamously; in a way to offend modesty; indecently.

shamefulness (shām-fool-nes) n. modesty; shamefulness (shām-fool-nes) n. modesty; shameful character; shame. shameless (shām-fool) a. destitute of shame; shameless (wanting modesty; impudent; unblushing; audacious; immodest; indecent; indelicate. shamelessly (shām-fes-li) adn in a shameless pandent; unblushingly manner; without shame; impudents; unblushingly pudently; unblushingly.

shamelessness (shām'les-nes) n. destitution of shame; want of sensibility to disgrace or dishonour; impudence; immodesty.

Shamer (shā-mer) n. one that makes ashamed.

shammatha (sha-ma'tha) n. [H.] final excommunication.

shammel (sham'el) n. [A.S. scamel, a bench, fr.
L. scamel/um] a process of lifting ore
or water by bringing it first to an intermediate platform
before raising it to the surface.

before raising it to the surface.

Shammer (sham'er) n. one that shams; an impostor.

shammy (sham'i) n. a kind of leather prepared from the skin of the chamois, and esteemed for its softness and pliancy; also from the skin of the common goat or sheep. Also shamois, shamoy.

shamoy (sham'oi) v.t. to prepare leather by working oil into the skin, in tanning.

shampoo (sham-poo') v.t. [Hind. chāmpnā, press] to rub and percuss the whole; to wash thoroughly, and rub the head of, with soap, or a soapy preparation; n. the act or operation of shampooing. shampooing.

Shampooer (sham-poo'-er) n. one that shampoos.

shampooing (sham-poo'ing) n. act or process of rubbing the limbs, and kneading the joints, to restore tone and vigour to the muscular and

nervous system; tripsis.

Shamrock (shamrok) n. [Ir. seamrog, seamar]

as their national emblem; white trefoil;

Shan (shan) a. of, or pertaining to, the Shan (shan) tates.

shandry (shan'dri) n. [Ir.] a light two-wheeled cart or gig; any old, rickety conveyance. Also shandrydan.



shandygaff (shan'di-gaf) n. [Etym. doubtful] a mixture of bitter ale or beer with

ginger-beer.

Shanghai (shang-hī') n. a very long-legged hen, with feathered shanks, said to have been introduced from Shanghai, China; a tall person; —v.t. to drug and ship, as a sailor.

Shangti (shang-tē') n. [Uhin.] a name used among the Christians in China for God.

Shank (shangk) n. [A.S. scanea] the lower joint of the leg; from the knee to the foot; the shin—hence, the bone of the leg; the whole leg; that part of an instrument, or tool, which connects the acting part with a handle or part by which it is held or moved: the shaft of an anchor; [Arch.] the shaft of a column; the space between the two channels of the Doric triglyph: space between the two channels of the Doric triglyph;—
v.i. to be affected with disease in the footstalk [Bot.];
to take to one's legs.

shanked (shangkt) a. having a shank; affected with disease of the shank or footsta'k.

shanker (shang-ker) n. See chancre.

shanking (shang-king) n. the process by which lenses are roughly made circular.

Shanny (shan-i) n. [E.] a fish, the smooth blenny.

shanty (shan-ti) n. [Ir. sean, old, and tigh, a house] a mean dwelling; a hut; a temporary building; -v.i. to live in a shanty.

shanty (shan-ti) n. [F. chanter, sing] a song with a boisterous chorus, sung by sailors while

heaving at the capstan or windlass.

shapable (shā-pa-bl) a. that may be shaped;
shape (shāp) v.t. [A.S. gesceap] to form or create;
to mould or make into a particular form; to adapt to a purpose; to regulate; to adjust; to image; to conceive;—a. character or construction of a thing as determined its external accurage; form and by determining its external appearance; figure made by lines, angles, curves, etc.; 5he trunk of the human body; bodily make or form; also, a living being as endowed with form; a figure; an embodiment of form; mould; pattern; idea; conception of form; guise; manner.

shapeable (shā/pa-bl) n. See shapable.

shaped (shapt) a. having a varied ornamental rorm.

shapeless (shap-les) a. destitute of shape or regular form.
shapelessness (shap-les-nes) n. the state of shapelessness; want of

shapeliness (shāp-li-nes) n. beauty of form; shapeliness (shāp-li-nes) n. beauty of form; shapely (shāp-li) n. having a regular shape; shapely (shāp-li) n. having a regular shape; shaper (shāp-lr) n. one that makes forms or shapes; a stamping-machine.

shaping (shā-ping) n. act of giving form to, or shaping (shā-ping) n. act of giving form to, or in words; act of cutting out, as materials to be sewed for dress; act of designing, moulding, etc., in fictile arts.

shard (shārd) n. [A.S. secard, a fragment] a piece or fragment of an earthen vessel, or of a like brittle substance; the hard wing-case of a beetle; the shall of a care or small a match is every a division.

shell of an egg or snail; a notch; a gap; a division.

sharded (shar-ded) a having shards or elytra, as a beetle.

shardy (shar'di) a. resembling a shard; like shards. Share (shar-dn) a. resembling a shard; like shards.

Share (shar) n. |A.S. scearn, part] the broad iron or blade of a plough which cuts the ground; a certain portion; a part; a division; the part allotted or belonging to one; one of a certain number of equal pertions into which any property or invested capital is divided;—n.s. to part among two or more, to divide; to partake or enjoy with others;—n.s. to have part; to receive a portion. Share-beam, that part of the plough into which the share is fixed. Share-bone, the publis. Share-broker, a dealer in stocks, shares, and securities. Share-line, the summit-line of elevated ground. Share-fist, a list of the prices of shares or shares, and securities. Share-holder (shār-hōl-der) n. one that holds or share or shares.

sharer (shār-er) w. one that shares one that participates in anything with another.

sharesman (sharz-man) n. a member of the crew of a fishing-vessel, who has a share in the profits instead of wages.

shark (shark) n. [L. circare, to go round, fr. circus, a ring] a cartilaginous fish having a long, round body, tapering from the head, the surface set with minute osscous granules in place of scales, and the gill openings placed upon the sides of the neck (the mouth is set

Shark.

Shark.



openings placed upon the sides
of the neck (the mouth is set
with successive rows of sharp teeth); a rapacious, artful
fellow; a sharper;—v.ē. to pick up hastily, slyly, or in
small quantities;—v.ē. to pick up hastily, slyly, or in
small quantities;—v.ē. to pick up hastily, slyly, or in
small quantities;—v.ē. to pick up hastily, slyly, or in
small quantities;—v.ē. to pick up hastily, slyly, or in
small quantities;—v.ē. to pick up hastily, slyly, or in
small quantities;—v.ē. to pick up hastily, slyly, or in
small quantities;—v.ē. to pick up hastily, slyly, or in
small quantities;—v.ē. to pick up hastily, slyly, or in
small quantities;
sharker (shār-ker) n. one that lives by sharking;
sharking (shār-ker) n. one that lives by sharking;
sharp (shār-ker) n. one that lives by sharking;
a very thin
ling in a point or edge; peaked or ridged; having ready
or nice perception; quick, as of sight or hearing; cente
in mind; penetrating; shrewd; knowing; attentive;
vigilant; eager in pursuit; carnest; intent; quick to
punish; severe; cruel; alive to one's interest; good at a
bargain; sedfecting the taste; acrid; sour; affecting the
air; shrill; discordant; high in pitch; raised a semitone
in pitch; so high as to be out of tune, or above true pitch;
eager for food; keen, as appetite; sibtle; fine, as distinctions; witty; smart, as sayings; pungent; sarcastic,
as criticism; biting; piercing, as wind, weather, sec;
lean; emaciated, as visage; among masons, hard as
sand; painful; afflictive, as discipline; short and inere;
violent, as a contest; uttered in a whis-ner, or with the
breath alone, as certain consonant:
chaspered;—n. an
acute sound, esp. a note raised a semitone above its
proper pitch; the character (#) which directs that a note proper pitch; the character $\begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ \mu \end{pmatrix}$ which directs that a note be thus raised; a sharper; a shark; an expert;-pl. the hard

be thus raised; a sharper; a shark; an expert;—\(\mu \). the hard parts of wheat;—\(\varepsilon \). to make keen, acute, penetrating, and the like; to sharpen; to raise above the proper pitch; to raise a semutone above the natural tone;—\(\varepsilon \). to play the sharper; to trick or cheat in bargaining, etc.;—\(\varepsilon \). to play the sharpe; to trick or cheat in bargaining, etc.;—\(\varepsilon \). sharply; exactly to the moment. Sharp-cut, well-defined; clear. Sharp-ground, ground upon a wheel till sharp. Sharp-looking, having the appearance of sharpness; emaciated. Sharp-set, having a sharp appetite. Sharp-shod, having shoes with calks or sharp spikes, for safety in moving over ice. Sharp-sighted, having quick or acute sight; having quick discernment or acute understanding. Sharp-witted, having an acute mind. Sharpen keen edge or fine point to; to give a sharp is of weak or acute in perception; to make sharp; to give a commore shrill and piercing; to make more tart or acid; to sour; to raise, as a sound by means of a sharp;—\(\varepsilon \). to grow or become sharp.

Sharpener (sharp-ner) n. one that sharpens.

grow or become sharp.

sharper (shar'per) n. a shrewd man in making bargains; a tricking fellow; a cheat in bargaining or gaming; rogue; a tool for sharpening. sharply (sharp-li) ada, with keen edge or point; exactly; minutely; keenly; acutely; sowersly; violently.

severely; violently.

severely; violently.

sharpness (sharp'nes) n. the condition or edge, as a knife; quickness of perception, as of sight; acuteness of intellect; eagerness of desire; intensity; painfulness, as of grief; severity of language; pungency; shrillness, as of sound; acidity; sourness to the taste.

sharpshooter (sharp-shooter) n. one skilled in shooting at an object with evertness; a good marksman.

exactness; a good marksman. sharp'shoo-ting) n. a sharpshooting (sharp'shoo-ting) n. a shooting with great precision and effect—hence, a keen contest of wit or argument.

shaster, shastra (shaster, -tra) n. [Hind.] a
Hindu treatise containing

religious instructions and precepts.

Shatter (shater) v.t. [scatter] to break at once into many pieces; to rend; to crack; to split; to disorder; to derange; to render unsound;—

v.i. to be broken into fragments:—n. a fragment of anything forcibly rent or broken (used generally in the pl.).

Shatter-brain, a careless, giddy person. Shatter-brained, disordered in intellect.

shattery (shat'er-i) a. casily breaking and falling into many pieces; brittle; not compact;

loose of texture.

Shave (shav) v.t. [A.S. sca/an] to cut or pare off from the surface of a body by a razor or other edged instrument; to make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface or surface-covering of; to cut off thin slices, or to cut in thin slices; to skim along or near the surface of; to strip; to fleece; v.i. to use a razor for removing the beard; to cut closely—hence, to be hard in a bargain; to cheat;—n. a thin slice; a shaving; a cutting of the beard; the operation of shaving; a tool with a long blade, and a handle at each end, for shaving hoops; a trick; any piece of deception. To shave notes, to purchase promissory notes at a rate of discount greater than usual.

Shaveling (shave) n. one that shaves; one that is close; a pillager; a plunderer; a client; one that fleeces; a pillager; a plunderer; a little fellow; a humorist; a wag.

Shaving (shaving) n. act of paring the surface; cut off thin slices, or to cut in thin slices; to skim along

shaving (shā'-ving) n. act of paring the surface; a thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument.

shaw (shaw) n. [A.S. seama] a thicket; a grove; a stem of a plant with the leaves.

shawl (shaw) n. [Per. shar] a cloth of wood, cotton, silk, or hair, used as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders ;—n.t. to cover with a shawl.

shawlless (shawl-les) a. without a shawl.

shawm, shalm (shawm) n. [O.F. chalemic, fr. G. kalamos, a reed] a musical instrument of the oboc class.

shayak (sha'yak) n. a coarse woollen cloth made in Tripoli.

shaya-root (shā'a-root) n. See chaya-root.

she (she) pron. [A.S. sco] this or that female; the woman understood or referred to; a woman; a female (used humorously as a noun); also, used in composition to designate the female sex, as she-bear.

shea (she²a) n. [native name] the tree yielding shea-butter.

sheading (she'ding) n. [shed] in the Isle of Man, sheading (she'ding) n. [shed] in the Isle of Man, a riding, tithing, or division.

sheaf (she'd) n. [A.S. sen'fen, shove] a quantity or armful of stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or other grain, bound together; any similar bundle or collection; in mechanics, a solid cylindrical wheel movable in a liberty arms as a short of the short of block or groove, and round a pin or axis; a sheave; -v.t.

block or groove, and round a pin or axis; a sneave; -2.1. to collect and bind in sheaves; to make sheaves; -2.1. to collect and bind; to make sheaves.

sheafy (she'fi) a. pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a sheat or sheaves.

shealing (she'fing) a. [Icel. skjid, shelter] a hut or sin shear to a shear to a shear to consist on the shore.

in the fields, or fishermen on the shore.

Shear (shör) r.t. [A.S. secran, shear] to cut or clip
shears, reissors, or a like instrument;
to cut or clip from a surface; to strip; to fleece; to use
shears; to cut and reap grain;—r.i. to divide or part;
n. a clipping; a stress tangential to the plane of
separation; a curve or sweep. Shear-steel, blistersteel heated, rolled, and tilted to improve the quality.

Shearbill (shör-bil) n. the scissorbill, cutwater, or

shearer (sher'er) n. one that shears.

shearing (sher-ing) n. the act or operation of clipping by shears; fleecing; extortion; that which is shorn or clipped off; harvest.

shearling (sher-ling) n. a sheep that has been but once sheared.

shears (sher-2 n. sinq. and pl. a cutting instrument, consisting of two blades with a bevel edge, movable on a pin, used for cutting cloth and other substances; anything in the form of shears, esp. an apparatus for raising heavy weights; two or more spars or pieces of timber fastened together near the top, and baying the necessary tackles. having the necessary tackles.

shearwater (sher-waw-ter) n. a web-footed water-fowl, which takes its food by skimming along the surface of the sea, with its sharp and thin lower mandible plunged beneath the surface sheath (sheth) n. [A.S. scieth) a case for a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard; any thin covering for defence or protection; a membrane enveloping the stem, as in some grasses; the wing-case of an insect; an embankment of loose materials to keep a river in its channel. Sheath-knife, a knife worn in a sheath attached to the waist-belt. Sheath-winged, having the wings incased in clytra. sheath (sheth) n.t. to put into a sheath, case, or with sheathes of copper; to cover or line. sheathed (sheth) n.t. to cover or line. sheathed (sheth) n.t. to that which sheathes, sheathing (shething) n. that which sheathes,

sheathing (she-Tring) n. that which sheathes, esp. the casing or covering of a ship's hottom and sides; or the materials for such covering (usually thin sheets of copper).

sheathless (sheth-les) a. having no case or covering; unsheathed; unprotected.

sheathy (shē'thi) a. forming a sheath or case.

sheave (shev) n. [shive] a wheel in a block rail, mast, yard, etc., on which a rope works; the wheel of a pulley; a scutcheon for a keyhole.

sheave (shev) v.t. [A.S. saijan, shove] to bring together into sheaves.

sheaved (shevd) a. made of straw; finished round the top with a flare, like that of a sheaf, shebeen (she-ben) n. [Ir. fr. E. shop) a shop or house where excisable liquors are sold without the licence required by law.

without the licence required by law.

shebeener (she-bc-ner) n. one that keeps a shebeener (she-bc-ning) n. the act or practice shebeen.

shebeening of keeping a shebeen.

shechinah, shekinah (she-ki-na) n.

emblem of the glory of God; a bright light resting on the mercy-seat in the tabernacle.

shed (shed) v.t. [A.S. scaddan] to cause to emanate, proceed, or flow out; to throw off or give forth from one's self; to emit; to diffuse; to throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, shell, and the like;—v.i. to let fall the parts; to throw off a covering or envelope;—n. a division or parting; the slope of land, or of a hill. Shed-line, a water-parting line.

shed (shed) n. [shade] a slight or temporary erection built to shelter something; an out-building; a lut. Shed-roof, the simplest form of roof, formed of rafters sloping from a higher to a lower wall.

of rafters sloping from a higher to a lower wall.

shedder (shed/er) n. one that sheds, or causes to flow out.

shedding (shed-ing) n. a parting; separation; a branching off; a pouring out or spilling; effusion; the act of letting fall, or casting off; something; that which is shed or cast off.

shedding (shed'ing) n. a collection of sheds. sheen (shen) a. [A.S. seēne] bright; glittering; showy;—n. brightness; splendour.

Sheeny (shē'ni) a. bright; glittering; beautiful.

Sheeny (shē'ni) a. bright; glittering; beautiful.

sheep (shēp) n. sing. and pl. [A.S. seeāp] a small ruminant quadruped, valued for its flesh and wool; the people of God, as being under the government and protection of Christ, the great Shepherd; a simple fellow: a simpleton. Sheep-biter, an ill-trained shepherd dog, that snaps or worries sheep: a petty thief. Sheep-cote, a small inclosure for sheep; a pen. Sheep-dog, a dog trained to guard and manage sheep; [slang] a chaperon. Sheep-faced, sheepish; bashful. Sheep-headed, dull; silly; stupid. Sheep-market, place or fair where live sheep are sold. Sheep-master, a sheep-farmer. Sheeppen, an inclosure for sheep. Sheep-run, a district or tract for feeding sheep. Sheep's-eye, a modest, diffiden. look; a loving or desiring glance. Sheep-shank, among seamen, a knot or hitch to shorten a rope, halyard, etc.; something lank, slender, or weak. Sheep's-bead, the head of a sheep dressed for food; also used adjectively to something lank, slender, or weak. Sheep's head, the head of a sheep dressed for food: also used adjectively to note broth or pies made from it. Sheep-shearer, one that shears the wool from sheep. Sheep-shearing, act of shearing sheep; time of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion. Sheep-wash, a lotion or wash applied to the fleece or skin of sheep, to kill vermin or preserve the wool.

sheepfold (shēp-fold) n. a pen for sheep; a place where sheep are collected or confined. sheepish (shēpish) n. like a sheep; bashful; timorous; diffident; shy. sheepishly (shēpish-li) adv. in a sheepish manner; bashfully. sheepishness (shēpish-nes) n. the quality sheepishness of being sheepish; excessive modesty or diffidence; bashfulness.

sheepskin (shëp-skin) n. the skin of a sheep, or or deed engrossed on parchiment.

sheepwalk (shēp'wawk) n. pasture for sheep.

sheer (sher) n. [Icel. skærr] separate from anything foreign; pure; clear; being what it seems to be; simple; mere; perpendicular; straight up and down;

very thin and delicate;—udv. quite; clean.

sheer (sher) v.i. [D. scheren, to withdraw] to decline or deviate from the line of the proper course; to turn aside;—n. the longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides. Sheer-hulk, an old, dismasted ship, with a pair of sheers mounted on it for masting ships. To sheer alongside, to come alongside carefully,

or by a curving movement.

sheers (shërz) n. sing. and pl. Sec shears.

sheet (shet) n. [A.S. soyte, a sheet. of scentan, to shoot] in general, any broad, uninterrupted expanse; a broad piece of cloth used as a part of bed furniture next to the body; a broad piece of paper from the mill; a piece pressed, cut, and folded: a piece printed and folded; a newspaper, pamphlet, or book; a broad expanse of water, or the like; a broad, thinly-expanded portion of parts or other substances. of water, or the like; a broad, thinly-expanded portion of metal or other substance; a rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail, to extend and retain it in a particular situation;—v.t. to fold in a sheet; to cover, as with a sheet; to draw or expand, as a sheet. Sheet-anchor, the largest anchor of a ship, which, in stress of weather, is sometimes the seaman's last refuge to prevent the ship from going ashore -hence, the chief support; the last refuge for safety. Sheet-cable, the cable attached to the sheet-anchor, being the strongest and best cable of a ship. Sheet-iron, iron in sheets or broad thin plates ship. Sheet-iron, iron in sheets, or broad thin plates. Sheet-lightning, lightning diffused over the sky in wide expanded flashes, but not accompanied by thunder. Three sheets in the wind, tipsy.

sheeted (she'ted) a. wrapped in a sheet; made in sheets.

sheeting (shō'ting) n. cloth for sheets; the act of forming into sheets; a lining of timber. sheik, sheikh (shōk) n. [A.] a chief; a lord; a man of eminence.

shekel (shek'-ei) n. [H.] a Jewish weight and coin about half an ounce avoirdupois, and in value equal to about 2s. 6d. sterling.

sheld (sheld) a. [M.E.] spotted; variegated.

sheldrake (shel'-drāk) n. [A.S. soyld, shield, and E. drake] an aquatic fowl.

shelduck (shel'duk) n. the female of the sheldrake. shelf (shelf) n.: pl. shelves (shelvz) (A.S. scil/i) a board elevated above the floor, and fixed or set horizontally on a frame, or contiguous to a wall, for holding vessels, books, etc.; a sand-hank in the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rocks, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships; in mining, a level vein or stratum, or a flat projecting layer of rock. To put, or lay, on the shelf, to place aside from duty

or service.

shelfy (shelff) a. abounding in, or composed of, shelves; full of dangerous shallows.

shell (shel) n. [A.S. scell | a hard outside covering, esp. that serving as the natural protection of certain fruits and animals; also, the covering or outside layer of an egg; the hard organized substance forming the skeleton of many invertebrate animals (usually external, but sometimes internal); the hard covering of some vertebrates, as the armadillo, tortoise, etc.; a hollow sphere of iron, which, being filled with gunpowder, and fired from a mortar or cannon, bursts into pieces when the powder explodes; a bomb; any frame-

work or exterior structure regarded as not complete or filled in; a coarse kind of wooden coffin; a frail boat; the outer ear; the outer part of a house unlinished; an instrument of music, as a lyre;—v.t. to strip or break off the shell of; to take out of the shell; to separate from the ear; to throw shells or bombs upon; to bombard;—v.t. to fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat; to cast the shell or exterior covering. Shell-bit, a form of bit for boring in wood. Shell-board, a frame placed of hay, straw, etc. Shell-fish, an aquatic animal whose external covering consists of a shell—either testaceous, as or nay, straw, etc. **Shell-nga**, an aquatic animal whose external covering consists of a shell—either testaceous, as in oysters, clams, etc., or crustaceous, as in the lobster. **Shell-gauge**, a form of callipers for determining the thickness of a hollow projectile. **Shell-jacket**, an indress military jacket. **Shell-lime**, line obtained by burning sea-shells. **Shell-mound**, a mound or heap of shells of molluses, which have in former times been used for food. **Shell-moof** proof against hombshells: ironshells of molliness, which have in former times been used for food. Shell-proof, proof against bombshells; iron-cased. To shell out, to hand over; to give up.

Shellac (shel-ak, she-lak') n. [shell-tac] the resin melted and strained; -r.t. to coat with shellac.

Shellback (shel-bak) n. an old sailor; a sea-dog; a barnacle.

shelled (sheld) a. having a shell.

Sheller (shel'-cr) n. one that shells.

shelling (shel'ing) n. the act of removing the shell; the act of bombarding a place.

shelly (shelf-i) a abounding with shells; consisting of shells; of the nature of a shell.

shelter (shelf-ter) n. [A.S. scildtruma, a guard] that which covers or defends from injury or annoyance; refuge; retreat; state of being covered or protected; security; protection—hence, a defender; a protector; -n.t. to furnish a shelter for; to cover from harm or injury; to defend; to protect; to harbour; to

harm or injury: to defend; to protect; to harmour; to betake to cover, or a safe place (used reflexively); to cover from notice; to disguise;—r.ż. to take shelter.

shelterless (sheltgr-les) a. destitute of shelter or protection; homeless.

shelte, shelty (shelti) n. one of a breed of shelten, sheltey (shelti) n. one of a breed of sheltend, where they originated); a small, strong horse. shelve (shelv) r.t. (shelf) to furnish with shelves; shelve (shelv) r.t. (shelf) to furnish with shelves; to place on a shelf; to put aside to prevent reappearance; to lay by, as unit for use; to remove from the list of those that are employed in, or capable of, active duty; to postpone or give the go-by to a motion or question; -v.i. to incline; to be sloping.

Shelver (shelfver) n. a waggon or truck sloping towards the back.

shelving (shel'ving) n. operation of fitting up or shelves; materials for shelves. shelvy (shel'vi) a. full of rocks or sand-banks; shallow.

Shemitic (she-mit-ik) a. See Semitic.

shend (shend) v.t. [A.S. scendan] to shame; to revile; to rain; to defeat. shendful (shend-fool) a. disgraceful; ignominious.

shendship (shend'ship) n. shame; punishment; harm.

Sheol (she'ōl) n. [H. she'-ōl, a hollow place] the place, or state, of the dead.

shepherd (shep'ord) n. [A.S. sceāp-hyrde, keeper of sheep! a man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep; a swain; a rural lover; one that feeds and tends the sheep or flock of Christ; paster of a church parish or congregation. Christ; pastor of a church, parish, or congregation; overseer; bishop (called under-shepherd); -v.t. to tend or guide; to wait on; to watch over. Shepherd's or guide; to wait on; to watch over. Shepherd's crook, a long staff, having the end curved so as to form a large hook (used by shepherds). Shepherd's purse, a wayside weed. Chief Shepherd, Good Shepherd, Christ. shepherdess (shep'er-des) n. a woman that tends sheep -hence, a rustic lass. shepherdish (shepherd; pastoral.

shepherdly (shep-erd-li) a. pastoral; rustic.

Sheppy (shep'i) n. a sheep-cote; a sheep-shed.

sherbet (sher-bet) n. [A. fr. shariba, he drank] a drink used in the East, composed of water, lemon-juice, and sugar. sherbetlee (sher-bet-le) n. an itinerant vendor of sherbet.

sherd (sherd) n. a fragment; a shard.

Sherif, Shereef (she-ref') n. [A. sharif, descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima; a prince or

Mohammed through his daughter Fatima; a prince or ruler; the chief magistrate of Mecca.

Sheriff (sher-li) n. [A.S. sōir, a shire, and gerējā, county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws; in Scotland, the chief local judge of a county or district. Sheriff-clerk, [Scots Law]the clerk in a sheriff court who has charge of the records. Sheriff-depute, the sheriff ropper. Sheriff-officer, an officer charged with arrests, the serving of processes etc. Sheriff-substitute the proper. Sheriff-officer, an officer charged with arrests, the serving of processes, etc. Sheriff-substitute, the acting sheriff. Sheriff-tooth, an old tax for entertaining the sheriff. Under-sheriff, an English sheriff's deputy.

sheriffalty (sher-if-al-ti) n. the office or jurisdiction of sheriff.

sheriffdom (sher-if-dum) n. the office of a sheriff; the district or territory the office of a

over which a sheriff presides.

sheriffhood (sher-if-hood) n, the office of sheriff.

sheriffwick (sher'if-wik) n. the district under a sheriff's jurisdiction.

sherry (sher'i) n. a strong wine of a deep amber colour, and having, when good, an aromatic odour (so called from Xeres, in Spain, where it is made). Sherry-cobbler, sherry, sugar, and iced water sucked through a straw

sheth (sheth) n. [cf. sheath] the post or standard of a plough.

Shetlander (shet-lan-der) n. a native of Shetlander land. Shetland lace, an openwork woollen trimming. Shetland pony, a variety of pony peculiar to Shetland, of small size and sturdy build. Shetland wool, a fine worsted, spun from the wool of the sheep in the Shetland Islands.

sheva (she va') n. a Hebrew point (:) written below its consonant, and indicating properly the

absence of a vowel.

Shew (shō) See show.

shibboleth (shib'u-leth) n. [H., an ear of corn, or a stream] a word that was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites—the Ephraimites not being able to pronounce the letter w (sh), pronounced the word subboleth (see Judges xi. and xii.)—hence, that which distinguishes one party from another.

Shide (shid) n. [A.S. scid] a thin piece of board.

shield (sheld) n. [A.S. scild, sceld] a broad piece of defensive armour carried on the arm; a buckler; anything that protects or defends; defence; shelter; protects or defends; defence; sheater; protection; figuratively, a person that protects or defends; the escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms;—v.t. to cover, as with a shield; to secure from danger; to protect; to defend against; to ward off.

Shield.

Shielder (shel'-der) n. one that shields.

shieldless (sheld'les) a. destitute of a shield, or of protection.

shieldlessly (shieldles-li) adv. in a shieldless manner; without protection. shieldlessness (shieldles-nes) n. unprotected state or condition.

shieling (shē'ling) n. See shealing.

shift (shift) v.t. [A.S. sciftan, divide] to change; to alter; to transfer from one place or position to another; to put off, or out of the way, by some expedient; to change, as clothes; to dress in fresh clothes;—v.t. to move; to change place or position; to change course or direction; to veer; to give place to another; to exchange places; to change in opinions, principles, or language; to vary; to be slippery or shifty; to change one's clothes, esp. the under garments; to use

indirect methods; to try different expedients; to move from place to place, or from one scheme or employment to another; to break loose and roll from one side to another, as cargo in a ship; to take or seek methods of safety;—n. a turning from one thing to another; a change; a mean refuge or resort; last resource; an evasion or subterfuge; a temporary or deceitful expedient; fraud; artifice; a woman's under garment; a chemise; a dis-location of a scam or stratum; a squad or relay of men. To make shift, to find out a way of doing any-thing; to contrive. To shift about, to vacillate. To shift for one's self, to provide for one's self. To shift off, to put off : to defer.

shiftable (shifta-bl) a. capable of being shifted or changed.

shifter (shift-ter) n. one that shifts or changes, as scenes in a theatre; one that plays tricks or practises artifice; one that cozens.

shiftiness (shift-tines) n. the character of being shifty.

shifting (shifting) n. act of changing; act of exact of changing; act of changing; unstable; shifty. Shifting-boards, bulk-heads of plank put up in a ship's hold to prevent ballast from shifting.

shiftingly (shifting-li) adv. in a shifting manner; deceitfully.

shiftless (shift-les) a. destitute of mental carries (shift) as contrivances, or devices; lacking skill to discover, or energy to prosecute, schemes or expedients with success; handless; incompetent.

shiftlessly (shift-les-li) adv. in a shiftless manner.

shiftlessness (shift'les-nes) n. shiftless of resource; inefficiency; improvidence. shifty (shift'i) n. full of shifts; fertile in expedients or contrivances; tricky; artfu; evasive.

Shiism (shē'izm) n. the principles or doctrines of the Mohammedans

of the Mohammedans.

shikar, shikaree, shikari (shi-kar, katri) n. [Per.] game; shooting as a sport. A shikari is a sportsman.

shiko (shik 5) n. [Burma] in Burma, the posture of prostration, with folded hands, assumed by a Burman before a superior.

shillalah (shi-lūda) n. [Shillelagh, a Wicklow barony famous for oaks] an oaken cudgel. Also shillelah, shillelagh.

shilling (shilling), [A.S. scilling] an English silver coin, equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound. To take the king's, or queen's, shilling, to enlist as a soldier. To take the shilling, to enlist in the army (before 1879, a man on enlisting got a shilling from the recruiting officer).

shilly-shally (shill-shall) n. (shall It) fool-shilly-shally ish trifling; irresolution; besita-

tion;—v.i. to hesitate;—adv. in a hesitating manner. To stand shilly-shallying, to be irresolute.

Shiloh (shi'-lö) n. [H., quiet, rest] the Messiah (see called by Jacob on his death-bed; see Gen. xlix. 10).

Gen. xlix. 10).

Shim (shim) n. [Etym. doubtful] a thin slip of metal, or other material, placed between parts of machine liable to wear; - v.t. to wedge up.

Shimmer (shim-er) v.i. [A.S. scimvian] to gleam; to glisten; to glisten; to glisten; to glisten with a faint white light;—n. a gleaming; a glimmer with a faint shimmer (shim-er) n. a workman that fills up cracks, or makes parts fit, with shims.

Shimmering (shim-er-ing) n. a faint and tremulous gleaming or shining.

Shimming (shim-ing) n. the insertion of shims to make parts fit, or to fill cracks.

Shin (shin) n. [A.S. scina] the fore part of the leg. esp. of the human leg, between the ankle and the knee;—v.t. to kick on the shins;—v.i. to use the shins in climbing; to go afoot; to walk. Shin-piece, a piece of leg-armour. The shin-bone, the tibia.

Shin (shin) n. [Chin. and Jap.] a god or gods.

shindy (shin'di) n. [Gipsy chindi, quarrel] an uproar or disturbance; a row; a riot. To kick up a shindy, to make an uproar.

shine (shīn) v.i. [A.S. scinan] to emit rays of light; to be lively and animated; to to give light; to be lively and animated; to be brilliant; to be glossy or bright, as silk; to be gay, splendid, or beautiful; to be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished; in Scripture (with upon), to be favourable; to countenance; to bless;—n. fair weather; state of shining; brightness; splendour; lustre; gloss; polish; a disturbance; row. To shine deer, to attract them by fire at night for the purpose of killing them.

shiner (shi-ner) n. one that shines; a sovereign.

shingle (shing-gl) n. [Norw. singl, fr. singla, to tinkle] coarse gravel and pebbles. shingle (shing-gl) n. [L. scandtala] a piece of wood sawed or rived thin and small, with one end thinner than the other, in order to lap lengthwise (used in covering buildings, esp. the roof):-v.t. to cover with shingles or tiles, as a roof; to purify puddled iron from scorize in converting it into mallcable iron; to cut

the hair very close.

the hair very close.

shingled (shing'gld) a. covered with shingles;

shingler (shing'gler) n. one that attends a
machine for shingling puddled iron;

one that roofs houses with shingles.

shingles (shing'glz) n. [L. cinqulum, a girdle] a
kind of herpes, which spreads around
the body like a girdle; an cruptive disease.

shingling (shing'gling) n. act of covering with
shingles; process of expelling the
impurities from blooms of puddled iron.

shingly with shingles.

shininess (shift-ines) n. shiny or glossy character or condition; lustre; glossiness.

shining shiftning) a. bright; splendid; radiant; shining shifning) a. bright: splendid; radiant; -n. effusion or clearness of light; brightness.

shiningly (shifning il) adv. brightly; splonshiningly (didly,

shiningness (shi ining-nes) n. resplendency; splendour; brilliancy.

shintiyan, shintigan (shinti-yan, -gan) n. [A.] wide, loose

trousers or drawers worn by Moslem women.

Shinto (shin46) n. [Jap.] a religious and ethical system in Japan, incudenting especially

system in Japan, inculcating especially obedience to the State.

shinty (shin'ti) n. |Gael. sinteag, a bound a Scotch game similar to hockey, played between opposite sides of players with curved sticks and a ball; the curved stick used in the game.

shiny (shi'ni) a. bright; luminous; clear; unclouded.

ship (ship) n. [A.S. scip] a large, hollow vessel of position of both, made to pass over the sea with sails or by steam power, esp. a sailing-vessel furnished with a bowvesser intrassing with a now-sprit and three masts, each of which is composed of a lower mast, top-mast, and top-gallant-mast, and is square-rigged;—v.t. to put on board of a ship or vessel for transporta-



a ship or vessel for transportation—hence, to dispose of; to get rid of; to engage for service on board of a ship; to receive on board of a ship; to receive on board of a ship or vessel; to fix anything in its place; v.t. to engage for service on board of a ship; to embark. Ship-biscuit, a kind of biscuit baked hard, so as to keep on a voyage; biscuit used in ships. Ship-boy, a boy that serves on board of a ship. Ship-broker, one that breaks up vessels unfit for sea. Ship-broker, an agent for the sale or purchase of ships; one that an agent for the sale or purchase of ships; one that negotiates or effects insurances on ships; one that supplies outfits, stores, etc., to ships. Ship-builder, a man whose occupation is to construct vessels; a naval archiwhose occupation is to construct vessels; a naval architect. Ship-canal, a cannot brough which large vessels can pass. Ship-captain, captain or commander of a vessel. Ship-captain, captain or commander of a vessel. Ship-cappenter, a carpenter that works at ship-building; a shipwright; also, a petty officer in a man-i-war of war and other large vessel that has charge of the spree spars, and keeps all the wood-work in proper repair. Ship-chandler, one that deals in cordage, canvas, and up cloth by gathering-threads; to poach in cream, as eggs.

other furniture of ships. Ship-letter, a letter sent by a ship that does not carry mails. Ship-pound, a unit of weight used in the Baltic, etc. Ship-railway, a railway having a number of trucks, with a car or cradle, on which vessels can be carried overland. Ship's papers, documents carried by a ship giving particulars about the ship and its cargo. To ship a sea, to have a large wave come aboard. To ship the oars, see oar. To take ship, to go on board a ship. go on board a ship.

shipboard (ship-bord) n. the deck or side of a

shipless (ship-les) a. destitute of ships.

shipman (ship'man) n. a sailor; a seaman.

shipmaster (ship'mas-ter) n. the captain, master, or commander of a ship. shipmate (ship'māt) n. one that serves on board of the same ship; a fellow-sailor. shipment (shipment) n. act of putting anything on board of a ship; emearkation; that which is shipped.

shipowner (ship-5-ner) n. the owner of a ship or ships.

shippage (ship'ij) n. freightage.

shipped (shipt) a. furnished with a ship or ships; delivered to a carrier; forwarded for

shipper (ship'er) n. one that ships, or places goods on board a ship for transportation; a mariner; a skipper.

mariner; a skipper.

Shipping (ship'ing) n. the collective body
shipping (ship'ing) n. the collective body
of ships in one place; vessels of
navigation generally; tonnage; the act of sending
freight by ship;—a. relating to ships. Shipping-articles,
articles of agreement between a captain and his men as
to wages, etc. Shipping-bill, an invoice of goods put on
board a ship. Shipping-master, the official before
whom sailors sign the articles of agreement, and in
whose presence they are paid off after the voyage.

Shippo (ship'ship) n. (Chin.) Japanese cloisonné—
enamel ware.

Shipshape (ship'ship) adv. in a seaman-like
manner—hence, properly.

Shipway (ship'wi) n. the sloping-way on which a
vessel is built.

Shipweck (ship-rek) n. the breaking in pieces of a ship, or other vessel, by being driven against rocks, shoals, and the like; a ship destroyed upon the water, or the pans of such a ship hence, total destruction; ruin; failure; miscarriage;—n.t. to destroy, as a ship at sea, by running ashore or on rocks or sand-banks, or by the force of wind and waves in a team set to expect as sailors to destruction by the loss

a temp st; to expose, as sailors, to destruction by the loss of a snp. To make shipwreck of, to ruin.

Shipwright (ship rit) n. one whose occupation is to construct ships; a builder of

ships or other vessels.

shipyard (ship'vard) n. a yard in which vessels are built.

Shiraz (shē-rāz') n. a winc from Shiraz, in Persia.

Shire (shir) n. [A.S. scir] a portion of the kingdom originally under the supervision of an ealdorman; a territorial division, usually identical with a county, but sometimes comprising a smaller district; [Amer.] a division of a state embracing several contiguous townships; a county. Shire-hall, the court-house or assembly-room of a shire or county. Shire-moot, a court formerly held twice a year in each county. Shiretown, the capital town of a county; a county town.

Shirk (sherk) v.t. [shark] to avoid or get off from; to slink away;—n. one that seeks to avoid duty; one that lives by shifts and tricks.

Shirker (sher-ker) n. one that shirks duty or danger.

Shirky (sher-ki) a. disposed to shirk; evasive.

shirred (sherd) a. having lines or cords inserted in, or between two pieces of, cloth; poached in cream, as eggs.

shirring (sher-ing) n. decorative needlework, the material being gathered by stitches, etc.

shirt (shert) n. [Icel. skyrtu] an under garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys;—n.t. to cover or clothe, as with a shirt; to change the shirt of. A boiled shirt, a white or linen shirt. Bloody shirt, the symbol of murder or outrage.

shirting (shert-ing) n. cloth of the right width for shirts.

shirtless (shirt-les) a. wanting a shirt; poor; shirtless (shirt-les) a. wanting a shirt; poor; shittah (shit-a) n. the tree that produced the shittim wood of Scripture.

shittim (shit-im) n. [H.] a precious wood, of which the tables, altars, and boards of the tabernacle were made among the Jews.

shive (shiv) n. [cf. leel. skifn, slice] a slice; a broad, thin cork-stopper.

shiver (shiv-er) n. [shive] a small piece or fragment into which a thing breaks by sudden violence; a thin slice; a species of blue slate; schist; shale; [Naut.] a small wheel; a sheave;—n.t. to break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow;—n.t. to break into small pieces.

shiver (shiv-er), v.t. [quiprer] to cause to shake in

shiver the wind (applied to sails);—v.t. to break into small pieces.

the wind (applied to sails);—v.t. to quake; to tremble; to vibrate; to quiver from cold; to be affected with a thrilling sensation of chilliness; to shake from fear; to shudder;—n. act of shivering; a shaking or shuddering caused by cold, pain, fear, or the like; a tremor. The shivers, ague; chills.

Shivered (shiv-erd) a. broken into fragments.

shivering (shiv-er-ing) n. the act of breaking or dashing to fragments; severance; a trembling or shaking from cold, or dread of danger. shiveringly (shiv-er-ing-li) adv. with shivering shivery (shiv-er-i) a. full of shivers, or inclined to many pieces; brittle.

Shizely (shiv-gridad) a [Land.

shizoku (she-zo-koo) n. [Jap.] the military or two-sworded men of Japan; the gentry.

shoad (shod) n. (shod) a train of metallic stones, shoad (shod) n. (shod) a train of metallic stones, or fragments of orc, which have become separated by the action of water, and which serve to direct in the discovery of mines.

shoal (shod) n. [A.S. scoln, a company] a crowd; a throng (said esp. of fish):—r.i. to assemble in a multitude; to crowd; to throng.

shoal (shod) a. [A.S. scold, shallow] shallow; of shoal (shod) a. [A.S. scold, shallow] shallow; a sand-bank that shows at low water;—v.t. to cause to become shallow;—r.i. to become shallow.

shoaler (conster) n. a sailor in the coast trade; a shoaliness (shod):—n. a shallowness; little depth of water.

shoalness (shōl'nes) n. the state of being shoal; shallowness.

shoalwise (shōl'wīz) adv. in shoals or crowds.

shoaly (shō4i) a. full of shoals or shallow places shallow.

shock (shok) n. [cf. D. schok] a collision; a sharp concussion of one thing against another; a violent onset; conflict of contending armies; [Elec.] the effect on the animal system of a discharge of the battery; also, the application of the force of the battery to any also, the application of the force of the lattery to any body; [Med.] any agitation or derangement of organic functions, and esp. of the nervous system; an impression of disgust; an offence; a blow;—v.t. to strike against suddenly; to encounter: to strike with surprise, horror, or disgust; to offend; to horrify.

Shock (shok) n. [cf. D. schocke] a group of sheaves of grain placed standing with the stalk-ends down;—v.t. to make up into shocks or stooks.

Shock (shok) n. [shun] a dog with long, rough hair; a disordered mass of hair;—a. shaggy.

Shocker (shok-er) n. one that shocks; a bad character; a vulgar, exciting tale or description.

description.

shocking (shok-ing) a. striking, as with horror; causing to recoil with disgust; extremely offensive; appalling; frightful; terrible.

shockingly (shok-ing-li) adv. in a manner to shock or to strike with horror.

shockingness (shok-ing-nes) n. state or quality of disgusting.

shod (shod) past tense and past participle of the yerb shoe.

shoddy (shod'i) a. [cf. A.S. seeādan, to part] noting a mill for the manufacture of yarn and cloth from old cloths and rags; made of shoddy; trashy; inferior; sham;—n. a fibrous material obtained by devilling or tearing refuse woollen goods, rags, etc. (it is usually mixed with fresh wool and re-spin, forming inferior and coarse cloth for pea-jackets, druggets, etc., but sometimes worked up to sell for fine cloth); any article manufactured of inferior or adulterated materials,

article manufactured of inferior or adulterated materials, but offered as genuine.

Shode (shōd) n. [A.S. secād, separation] Separatine tion; distinction; a chasm or ravine; the line of parting of the hair on the head.

Shoe (shōo) n. [A.S. secā] a covering for the foot (usually of leather); also, anything resembling a shoe in form or use; a plate of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to defend it from injury; a

defend it from injury; a plate of iron, or slip of wood, nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh or sledge; an iron socket to receive the end of a rafter or a strut; small block of wood fastened to the fluke of an anchor, to prevent it from cutting the ship's sides in hoisting, etc.; c.t. to furnish with shoes; to put shoes on; to cover at the bottom. Shoe-



Shoes

at the bottom. Shoe-brush, a brush for cleaning, blacking, or polishing shoes. Shoe-buckle, a buckle for fastening the shoe to the foot. Shoe-fastener, any device for fastening a shoe: a button-hook. Shoe-hammer, a hammer with a broad face for pounding leather on a lapstone. Shoe-latchet, tie or fastening for a shoe. Shoe-leather, leather of which shoes are made. Shoe-tie, shoe-string, a ribbon or string used for fastening a shoe to the foot. To be in one's shoes, to be in one's position or place. To die in one's shoes, to die suddenly by violence.

Shoe-black blacks shoes and boots.

Shoeing (shōō-blak) n. one that cleans and blacks shoes and boots.

Shoeing foot-covering; shoes. Shoeing-horn, a curved piece of horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a shoe—hence, anything by which a transaction

foot into a shoe -- hence, anything by which a transaction is facilitated; a tool; a pander.

Shoeless (shoo'-les) a. wanting shoes; barefoot.

shoemaker (shoo'-mā-ker) n. one that makes shoes and boots.

shoemaking (shoo'mā-king) n, the trace of making shoes and boots.

shoer (shoo'er) n, one that furnishes or puts on shoes; a blacksmith that shoes horses.

shog (shog n. !shock) a concussion; shake; jog;—
v.i. to shake; to agitate by sudden shakes;
-v.i. to move off; to jog.
shogging (shog'ing) n. a concussion; shaking;
jogging.

shoggle (shog'l) v.t. to shake; to joggle.

shogun (shō'goon) n. [Jap.] under the Japanese feudal system, the commander-in-chief of

the Japanese army.

shoo (shoo) int. [Imit.] begone; away (used in scaring away fowls and other animals);—v.t.

to scare or drive away.

Shook (shuk) n. [shock, a group of sheaves] a set of staves and headings for a cask ready for setting up;—v.t. to pack in shooks.

Shooldarry (shool-dar'i) n. [Hind.] in India, e. small tent with a steep roof and

800

shoot (shoot) v.t. [A.S. sceotan] to let fly, or cause to be driven with force, as an arrow or bullet; to discharge; to dart; to let off; to fire; to strike with anything shot; to hit with a missile; to send out or forth, anything shot; to hit with a missile; to send out or forth, esp. with a rapid or sudden motion; to emit; to hurl; to push or thrust forward; to pass rapidly through or under; to variegate, as if by sprinkling or intermingling; to kill by a ball, etc.:—n. to perform the act of discharging, sending with force, or driving anything by means of an engine or instrument; to be shot or propelled forcibly; to be emitted, sent forth, or driven along; to be felt, as if darting through one; to germinate; to bud; to sprout—hence, to make progress; to grow; to advance; to spread over; to be pushed out; to jut; to project;—n. act of propelling or driving anything with violence; discharge of a fire-arm or low; a shooting match or party; a rapid in a stream; a young shooting match or party; a rapid in a stream; a young antler; a young branch; the spring or thrust of an arch; an inclined plane, either artificial or natural, down which the spring or thrust of an arch; an inclined plane, either artificial or natural, down

which timber, coal, etc., are caused to slide.

shootable (shōò-ta-bl) a. that can or may be
shot; that may be shot over.

shooted (shōò-ted) a. planed or pared, as with a
chisel.

shooter (shooter) n. one that shoots; an archer; a gunner; that which shoots.

shooting (shooting) n. the act of discharging fire-arms, or of sending an arrow with force; sensation of a quick, glancing pain; the act or practice of killing game; a district over which game is shot; a quick dart. Shooting-box, a small house or lodge for sportsmen. Shooting-coat, shooting-jacket, an outer coat with large inside neckets for hadding come. an outer coat, with large inside pockets for holding game.

Shooting-iron, a fire-arm; a revolver. Shooting-star, an incandescent meteor moving suddenly across the sky.

Shop (shop) n. [A.S. secopma, a treasury, a storehouse a building in which goods, wares, drugs. house a building in which goods, wares, drugs, etc., are sold by retail; a building in which mechanics work; one's own business or calling;—n.i. to visit shops for purchasing goods. Shop-board, bench on which any work is done. Shop-walker, an overseer that walks about directing customers, and sees that they are properly served. To talk shop, to make one's profession, business, etc., the subject of one's conversation. fession, business, etc., the subject of one's conversation. shopkeeper (shop-ke-per) a. a trader that stells goods in a shop, or by retail. shoplifter (shop-lif-tier) n. one that steals or takes goods privately from a shop. shoplifting (shop-lif-ting) n. larceny committed in a shop.

shoplike (shop-lif-k) n. having the manners or ways of a shop; tricky; vulgar. shopman (shop-man) n. a petty trader; a tradesman; one that serves in a shop.

shopmate (shop'māt) n. a fellow-workman.

shopocracy (sho-pok'ra-si) n. the body of shopkeepers.

shopper (shop'er) n. one that shops.

shopping (shop-ing) n. the practice of visiting shops for purchasing or seeing goods. shoppish (shop-ish) a. having the mauners and habits of a shopman.

shoppish habits of a shopman.

shoppy (shopi) a pertaining to a shop or shops;

shorage (shorij) a duty paid for goods brought

shore (shor) a lef. A.S. score] the coast or land

shore (shor) a lef. A.S. score] the coast or land

shore (shor) a lef. A.S. score a support on the

side of a building or other thing; [Nant.] a prop placed

beneath a ship's side or bottom for support on the

stocks; -v.t. to support by a post or buttress; to prop.

shoreless (shorles) a having no shore or coast;

boundless.

Shoreward (shor-ward) adv. towards the shore.

shoring (shiring) n. the act of supporting or system of props; props collectively.

shorl, schorl (shorl) n. [Sw. skörl] black tournaline.

shorling (shor-ling) n. the skin of a sheep shorn living.

shorn (shorn) a. cut off; having the hair or wool cut off or sheared; deprived.

Shorn cut off or sheared; deprived.

short (short) a. [A.S. scort, secort] not long; brief; having limited duration; limited in quantity; stinted; scanty; insufficient; inadequate; defective; imperfect; not coming up, as to a measure or standard; near at hand; not far distant; not fetching a compass; not going or reaching to the point intended; breaking off suddenly or sharply; brittle; friable; crumbling in the mouth; crisp; narrow; contracted; laconic; concise; pointed; severe; abrupt; petulant; not tenacious; forgetting easily, as memory; inferior; lower; not equal or equivalent; less; pronounced with a less prolonged utterance, and with a somewhat thinner and more slender sound; —n. a summary account;—n. the part of ground grain sifted out, which is next finer than the bran; in rope-making, the shorter fibres of hemp, or the toppings and tailings of long hemp dressed for bolt ropes and whale lines;—adv. in a short manner, as briefly, abruptly, without and the line.

tailings of long hemp dressed for bott ropes and whale lines;—acte. in a short manner, as briefly, abruptly, suddenly, and the like. Short-breathed, having short breath or quick respiration. Short-cake, short-bread, a sweet, friable cake, in which butter or lard has been mixed with the flour. Short-clothes, the short frocks worn by infants after dispensing with the long robes or clothes. Short-coarse, one of the grades of wool into which a fleece is divided. Short-dated, having little time to run, as a bill; drawn and made payable at an early date. Short-handed, not having the usual number of servants or workers. Short-head, a sucking whale under one year old. Short-horned, having short horns; noting a distinct and valuable breed of cuttle. Short-hose, stockings reaching only up to the having short horns; noting a distinct and valuable breed of cattle. Short-hose, stockings reaching only up to the knee. Short-binted, having short intervals between the joints. Short-rib, a false rib. Short-shipped, put on board ship in deficient quantity. Short-sighted, having short sight; of limited intellect; not gifted with foresight; proceeding from a want of foresight. Short-spoken, sharp in address; curt of speech. Short-winded, affected with shortness of breath; unable to bear long exertion. Short-witted, having little wit; not wise; of scantly intellect. In short, briefly. The long and the short, the gist; the substance; the whole. To come short, to fail. To make short work of, to overcome some opposition or difficulty quickly. To sell short, to sell stocks, etc., for future delivery. To stop short, to come to a sudden stop; to fail to reach the point wished.

shortcoming (short-kum-ing) n. act of failing or coming short, as a crop; neglect of, or failure in. performance of duty.

shorten (short-in) v.t. to make short in measure, length, or time; to reduce or diminish in

amount, quantity, or extent; to coduce or diminish in amount, quantity, or extent; to contract; to abbreviate; to confine; to restrain; to lop; to deprive; to make short or friable, as pastry with butter; -v.i. to become short or shorter; to contract.

Shortening (short ning) n. a making or becoming short or shorter; that which renders pastry short or friable, as butter or lard; the act of putting an infant into short clothes.

the act of putting an infant into short clothes.

shorthand (short-hand) n. acompendious method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols for words; stenography.

shorthorn (short-horn) n. one of a breed of cattle having very short horns.

shortly (short-li) adn. in a brief time or manner; in few words; briefly; snappishly.

shortness (short-nes) n. quality of being short; brevity; limited extent; deficiency.

Shory (shō-ri) a. lying near the coast; shelving.

Shot (shot) n. [A.S. sceotan, shoot] act of shooting; discharge of a missile weapon; a missile weapon, particolarly a ball or bullet; small globular masses of lead for killing birds and other small animals; masses of lead for killing birds and other small animals; flight of a missile weapon, or the distance that it passes from the engine; a marksman; one that practises shooting;—v.t. to load with shot over a cartridge. Shotbelt, a belt having a pouch for carrying shot and other ammunition. Shot-box, box or locker in which balls, grape, canister, or other shot are stored (also shot-locker). Shot-gun, a smooth-bore gun used for firing small shot. Shot-hole, hole or perforation made in a ship by a cannon ball. Shot-proof, proof against shot. Shot-prop, a cone of wood driven into a shot-hole to prevent leakage. Shot-tower, a high tower in which small shot are made by dropping molten lead from the top. Shot-window, a form of window projecting from the wall. A shot in the locker, a reserve of money or provisions. Shot of a cable, the splicing of two cables together, or the whole length of two thus spliced.

Shot (shot) n. [Icel. skot] sum charged; reckoning; individual share of the reckoning. Shot-free,

scot-free, free from charge; exempted from any share

of the expense; unpunished.

shotted (shot'ed) α. loaded with a ball as well as with the cartridge of powder; weighted with a shot.

shotten (shot'n) a. having ejected the spawn; shooting into angles or nooks; dislocated; shot out of its socket, as a bone.

shotty (shot'i) a. shot-like; resembling pellets of lead.

should (shood) past tense of shall.

shoulder (shōl-der) n. [A.S. sculdor] the joint by which the arm of a human being, or the fore leg of a quadruped, is connected with the body; the flesh and muscles connected with the shoulderjoint; the upper part of the back; that which supports joint; the upper part of the back; that which supports or sustains; support; that which resembles a human shoulder, as any protuberance or projecting appendage from the body of a thing; the fore leg of an animal dressed for market;—n.t. to push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence; to take upon the shoulder; shoulder-belt, a belt that passes across the shoulder. Shoulder-blade, the flat bone of the shoulder. or blade-bone. Shoulder-knot, an ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder; a kind of epaulet. Shoulder pegged, gourdy; stiff. Shoulder-shotten, sprained in the shoulder.

shouldering (sholl-dering) n. the act of pushing or crowding with the shoulder; a

shoping bank or projection.

Shout (shout) v.t. [M.E.] to utter with a shout; to utter a sudden and loud outery (usually in joy, triumph, or exultation); -n. a loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outery, esp. of a multitude.

Shouter (shou-ter) n, one that shouts

shove (shuv) v.t. [A.S. scūfan] to propel with the sudden inpulse; to impel a body by sliding it along the surface of another body; to push up; to press against; to push along, uside, or away, in a careless or rude manner; to jostle;—v.i. to push or drive forward; to push off; to move in a loat with a pole;—n. the act of

shoving, pushing, or pressing; a sudden impetus.

Shovel (shuv-l) n. [A.S. scoft, shovel] a kind of spade with a broad blade slightly hollowed (used for lifting grain, sand, or other loose substances); also, a seme-cylindrical vessel of copper, closed at one end and rounded at the other, for lifting tea, sugar, flour, etc.; a scoop;—v.t. to take up and throw with a shovel; to gather in great quantities. Shovel-board, a game played by shoving wooden discs at a mark; the table or board on which the game is played. Shovel-hat, a hat with a broad brim, which is turned up at the sides and straight in front, worn by bishops, deans, etc.

Shovelful (shuv-l-fool) n. as much as a shovel will hold.

shovelful (shuv-1-1001) n. as many as a shovel shoveller (shuv-1-101) n. one that shovels; a duck shovels (shō) v.t. [A.S. socāwian, see] to display or present to view; to exhibit; to cause to see; to enable to perceive; to inform; to point out to—hence, to usher or guide; to conduct; to make apparent or clear by evidence, testimony, or reasoning; to prove; to evince; to explain; to bestow; to confer; to afford; to manifest; to publish; to proclaim;—v.i. to appear; to look; to seem;—n. act of showing or bringing to view; appearance; exhibition; that which is shown or brought to view; a spectacle; proud or ostentatious display; parade; pomp; semblance; likeness; appearance; pretext; specious plausibility; representation; theatrical action; dramatic exhibition. Show-bill, a broad sheet containing an advertisement in large letters, placed at shop doors, windows, etc. Show of hands, vote taken at a public meeting by show-bill, a broad sheet containing an advertisement in large letters, placed at shop doors, windows, etc. Show of hands, vote taken at a public meeting by raising hands for or against a motion, candidate, etc. To show off, to make an ostentatious display. To show up, to expose; to hold up to ridicule.

Show (shō) n. refuse.

showbread (sho-bred) n. in the Mosaic ritual, loaves of bread placed before the Lord on the golden table in the sanctuary (they were twelve in number, representing the tribes of Israel, ornamented with gold leaves, and served up hot with frankincense and salt). Also shewbread.

Shower (shō'-er) n. one that shows or exhibits.

Shower (shouler) n. [A.S. $sc\bar{u}r$] a fall of rain or haif of short duration; that which resembles a shower in falling through the air copiously and rapidly; a rapid succession or thick fall, as of arrows, etc.; an abundant supply; liberal distribution, as of gifts, blessings, etc.; -v.t. to water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain; to bestow liberally; to distribute scatter abroad; v.i. to rain in showers. Shower-bath, a bath in which water is showered upon the nerson from above. the person from above.

showeriness (show'er-i-nes) n. the state of being showery.

Showerless (shou'er-les) a. wanting showers.

showery (shou'er-i) a. raining in showers; pertaining to, or produced by, showers; rainy; abounding in rainfalls.

showily (sho'i-le) adv. in a showy manner; pompously.

showiness (sho'i-nes) n. quality or state of being showy; pompousness; parade; ostentation; gaudiness; splendour.

showing (sho'ing) n. act of presenting to view; exhibition; verbal representation; statement; demonstration.

Showman (shō'man) n. one that exhibits shows. showy (sho-i) a. making a show; attracting attention; presenting a marked appearance; gaudy; gorgeous; magnificent; sumptions; pompous. shrab (shrab) n. [Hind. sharab, wine] sherbet; will (shrayard) a. [Converted Sharanard, died

shrapnel (shrapnel) n. [General Shrapnel, died 1842] a shell filled with bullets and a small bursting charge, just sufficient to burst it open and chred (shred) [A.S. screade] to cut or tear

shredding (shredling) n. that which is cut off; shredding piece; strip; fragment.

shreddy (shred-i) a. consisting of shreds; ragged. shrew (shred) n. [A.S. screaua] a peevish, spiteful, vexatious woman; a brawling or clamorous woman; a scold; a shrew-mouse; -a. wicked; unkind; -v.t. to deprave; to curse. Shrew-mouse, an insectivorous animal which burrows in the ground. Shrew-struck, smitten with a malady which a shrew was supposed to impart by its bite or touch.

Shrewd (shredd) a. having the qualities of a shrew is malicious; peevish; sly; artful; cunning; knowing; astute; sharp; sagacious; penetrating; discriminating; painful; pinching; mischievous. shrewdly (shredd-ii) adv. archly; sagacious; vexatiously; sharply; bitingly.

shrewdness (shredd-nes) u. quality or state of being shrewd; astuteness; sagacity; sly cunning; archness; mischievousness. shrewish (shred-ish) a. having the qualities of a shrewish (shred-ish) a. having the qualities of a shrewish (shred-ish-ii) adv. in a shrewish shrewishly (shred-ish-ii) adv. in a shrewish shrewishly shred-ish-ii) adv. in a shrewish shrewishness (shred-ish-iii) adv. in a shrewish; shrewish; clamorously. shreddy (shred'i) a. consisting of shreds; ragged.

petulance; clamorousness.

Shriek (shrek) v.t. [screech] to utter sharply and shrilly;—v.t. to utter a loud, sharp, shrill cry; to scream, as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish;—n. a sharp, shrill outcry or scream, such as is produced by sudden terror or extreme anguish.

Shrieker (shrë-ker) n. one that shrieks.

shrieval (shrë-val) a. of, or pertaining to, a sheriff. shrievalty (shre-val-ti) n. office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; sheriffalty.

shrieve (shrëv) n. a sheriff.

shrift (shrift) n. [A.S. scrift, confession] confession made to a priest; absolution after confession;
 -v.t. to confess and absolve. Shrift-father, a father confessor.
 Short-shrift, the infliction of punishment

confessor. Short-shrift, the infliction of punishment without delay.

Shrike (shrik) n. [cf. Icel. skrīkja] a rapacious by a strong, compressed, conical beak, more or less hooked, with which they prey on birds, frogs, and insects. The shrikes are gregarious, fly precipitately with a sharp, shrill cry—hence the name—and are said to suspend their prey, when killed, on thorns—hence called butcher-birds.

Shrill (shrill) a. [M.E.] uttering an acute sound; sharp; piercing;—n. a keen or piercing sound; -n.t. to utter in a shrill tone; to pierce; to penetrate;—v.t. to sound in a sharp, shrill tone; to have an acute or piercing effect;—adv. in a shrill manner. Shrill-gorgel,

oicroing effect; -adv, in a shrill manner. Shrill-gorged, having a throat that emits an acute sound. Shrill-tongued, speaking in a high and shrill voice.

shrilling (shrilling) n. a piercing, shrill sound. shrillness (shril'nes) n. the state of being shrill or acute in sound; sharpness or fineness of voice.

shrilly (shril'i) a. somewhat shrill or piercing; shrilly (shril'i) adv. with a sharp sound or voice; acutely; piercingly.

shrimp (shrimp) n. [cf. A.S. scrimman, dry up] a long-tailed, decapod

crustacean (there are numerous species, some of which are used for food); a little, wrinkled man; a dwarf (in contempt). Sprimpnet, a small-meshed net for catching shrings ing shri:nps.

shrimper (shrim'-per) n.

Shring

catches shrimps.

shrimping (shrim'ping, n, the occupation or business of catching shrimps. **shrinal** (shri-nal) a. of, or pertaining to, a shrine.

shrine (shrin) n. [A.S. rron, fr. L. scrinium, a deak] a case, box, or receptacle in which sacred relies are deposited; a tomb of a saint; a mausoleum; any hallowed place, or place endeared or sanctified by associat. as; an altar: a place of worshin. The altar; a place of worship: r.t. to place in a shrine, to deify. Bell-shrine, a cover put over a bell when not in use.

shrin!z (shringk) v.t. [A.S. to contract; -v.i. to become wrinkled by contraction; to shrivel; to contract; to dry up; to withdraw or retire, as from danger; to express fear or horror by shrugging or contracting the body; to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress;—n. act of shrinking; contraction; corrustial was actionally and the state of the sta

gation; a withdrawing or con-traction of the body from fear Shrine. or horror; recoil. **To shrink on**, to fix firmly by causing

shrinkable (shring'ka-bl) a. capable of being shrinkage (shring-kij) n. contraction into a less compass; reduction in the bulk or

dimensions of anything by shrinking. Shrinker (shring-ker) n. one that shrinks.

Shrinking (shring'king) n. act of falling back, as from foar; contraction from exposure to heat, water, etc., as of woollen goods, timber, etc.,

shrinkingly (shring'king-li) adv. in a shrinking manner; by shrinking.

shrive (shriv) v.t. [A.S. scrifan] to hear or receive the confession of (said of a priest); to confess (used reflexively);—v.t. to receive confessions.

shrivel (shriv-l) v.t. [cf. Sw. skryvla] to cause to shrink ;—v.t. to be drawn into wrinkles.

(shrivel) v.t. reject that hears confessions.

shriver (shrī-ver) n. a priest that hears confessions, and gives absolution.

Shriving (shrī-ving) n. shrift; confession taken.

shroff (shrof) n. [A. sarrāf, a banker] in India, a banker or money-changer; -v.t. to ascertain the quality of coins.

shroffage (shrof-ij) n. the examination of coins by an expert, and the separation of the good from the debased or defaced.

shroud (shroud) n. [A.S. scrād, a garment] that which clothes, covers,

conceals, or protects: a garment, esp. a winding-sheet; a cover; a shield; the crypt of a cathedral church; -pl. a set of ropes reaching from the mast-heads to the sides of a vessel, to support the masts: -r.t.a vessel, to support the masts:—v.t.
to cover with a shroud, esp., to inclose in a winding-sheet; to cover,
as with a shroud; to hide; to veil;
to defend; to protect; to cover
entirely; to overwhelm;—v.i. to
take shelter; to harbour.

Shroud (shroud) v.t. [shred]
to lop the branches
from;—n. a cutting; a slip; a bough; branch; foliage.

Shrouding (shrou-ding) n. the sides of a waterbuckets.

shroudless (shroud'les) a. without a shroud; buried hastily.
shroudlike (shroud'lk) a. resembling a shroud; funereal.

shroudy (shrou'di) a. affording shelter.

Shrove (shröv) n. [A.S. serīfim, shrive] shrift; shriving: n.i. to take part in the festivities of Shrove-tide; to make merry. Shrove-cake, a pancake made at Shrove-tide. Shrove-tide, the Tuesday followmade at Shrove-tide. Shrove-tide, the Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash Wednesday.

shroving (shrub) n. [A.S. serob] a low, dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree; -v.t.to prune down.

shrub (shrub) n. [shrub] a liquor composed of acid and sugar, with spirit to preserve it.

shrubbed (shrubd) n. shrubby.

shrubberied (shrub'er-id) a. abounding in shrubbery (shrub'er-i) n. a collection of shrubs are planted.

shrubbiness (shrub'i-nes) n. state or quality of being shrubby (shrub'i) a. full of shrubs; resembling a shrub by (shrub; bushy; consisting of shrubs.

Shrubless (shrub-les) a. destitute of shrubs.

Shrufi (shruf) n. [sour/| dross of metals; refuse;—shrufi (shruf) n. [sour/| dross of metals; refuse;—shrufi (shruf) n. [t. [c.f. Dan. skrugge, to stoop] to draw up; to contract, esp. by way of expressing dislike, dread, doubt, or the like;—n. to raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing horror, dissatisfaction, aversion, dread, doubt, or the like;—n. a drawing up of the shoulders, expressing dislike, dread, or doubt.

shrunken (shrung'kn) a. having shrunk; shrunken (shrung'kn) a. having shrunk; shruck (shuk) n. [c.f. chack, to throw] a husk or pod; the shell of the oyster; a case or covering;—v.t. to remove the husk, pod, or shell from.

shudder (shud-gr) v.t. [M. E.] to tremble or shake with cold; to quake;—n. a tremulous motion; a vibration; a convulsive shiver.

Fate, fár, ado; mã, her; mîne; nôte: tuue; môon.

shuddering (shud-er-ing) a. shaking; shivering with fear, horror, cold, etc. shudderingly (shud-er-ing-li) adv. with a shudder; tremulously. shudfle (shuf-l) v.t. [A.S. soūfun, shove] to shove one way and the other; to push from one

to another; to mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; to change the relative positions to throw into disorder; to change the relative positions of, as cards in the pack;—n.i. to change the relative position of cards in a pack; to shift ground; to practise shifts to elude detection; to evale fair questions; to revaricate; to evade duty; to skulk; to move in a slovenly, dragging manner; to shove or scrape the floor with the foot in dancing;—n. act of shuffling; act of mixing and throwing into confusion by change of places; an evasion; a trick; an artifice; a rapid, scraping movement of the foot in dancing. Shuffle-cap, a game in which money is shaken in a can which money is shaken in a cap.

shuffler (shuf-ler) ". one that shuffles or prevari-

shuffling (shuf-ling) n. the act of throwing into disorder; confusion; evasion; trick; an irregular walk or gait ;- a. moving with irregular gait; prevaricating; evasive.

shufflingly (shuf-ling-li) adv. with irregular pace or gait; evasively.

shulwaurs (shul-wavrz) n.pl. loose trousers worn by Asiatics of both sexes.

shun (shun) v.t. [A.S. securian] to avoid; to keep clear of; to get out of the way of; to escape from; to neglect;—c.c. to decline; to avoid doing a thing; to eschew.

shunless (shun'des) a, not to be shunned; un-

shunner (shun'er) n. one that shuns or avoids.

shunt (shunt) v.t. [M.E. shunten, to start aside, to off, as a railway carriage, upon a side track; to switch off—hence, to put off upon one;—v.i. to go aside; to turn off;—n. a turn off to a side or short rail, that the principal rail may be left free. **Shunt-gun**, a muzzle-loading rifled cannon with two sets of grooves, one deeper than

shunter (shun'ter) n. one that shunts; a hand-lever used to start and move a railroad car, shunting (shun'ting) n. act of diverting a train from the main line to a side track; also, the track or line into which a train is diverted. Shut (shut) r.l. [A.S. scyttan, shut] to close, as the inggers; to contract; to close, so as to hinder inggers; to forbid entrance into: to prohibit:

ingres; to contract; to close, so as to hinder ingress or egress; to forbid entrance into; to prohibit; to bar; to exclude; to preclude;—v.i. to close itself; to become closed;—a. having the sound suddenly interrupted or stopped by a succeeding consonant; closed;—a. the act of closing; the time of shutting or ending; a shutter; the line or place where two pieces of metal are united by welding. Shut in, to inclose; to confine; to imprison. Shut out, to deny admission to; to exclude. Shut up, to close; to obstruct; to bar the way; to confine; to imprison; to hedge in; to compel to a certain course, opinion, determination, etc.; to terminate; to conclude. To shut down, to stop working.

shutter (shut'er) n. one that shuts or closes; a close cover for a window or other aperture; —v.t. to provide or cover with shutters. Shutter-dam, a form of barrage, or movable dam.

Shutterless (shut'er-les) a. having no shutters.

shuttle (shut'!) n. [A.S. seeötan, shoot] an instrument used by weavers for passing the thread of the woof from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp;—a. headlong; rash; slippery;—n.t. and i. to move to and fro like a shuttle.

Shuttlecock (shut'l-kok) n. a cork stuck with feathers, used to be struck by a battledore in play; also, the play itself;—n.t. to throw

to and fro.

Shuttlewise (shut'l-wīz) adv. like a shuttle.

shwanpan, swanpan (shwan-pan, swan-pan, swan-pan, swan-pan) n. [Chin.] the abacus, or reckoning-board, in use among the Chinese. shy (shi) a. [A.S. $sec\bar{b}h$] sensitively timid; reserved; easily frightened; shrinking; modest; bashful; cautious; wary; suspicious; -n. start or swerving

suddenly aside of a horse; -v.i. to start suddenly aside. as if a little frightened.

as if a little frightened.

shy (shi) v.t. (shy, a.] to fling; to jerk; to toss;—n.
a quick, jerking, or careless throw; a fling; a
sneer; a trial; an experiment.

shyly (shi-li) adv. in a shy or timid manner; not
familiarly; with reserve.

shyness (shi-nes) n. the quality or state of being
shyster (shi-ster) n. one that does business
trickily.

: (60) a syllable amplied in solutization to the seventh

si (sē) a syllable applied in solmization to the seventh tone of the major diatonic scale.

Sialogogue (si-al-u-gog) n. [G. sialon, spittle, and agein, lead] a drug that produces a flow of saliva.

Slamang (sī-a-mang) n. [Malay] a kind of gibbon. Siamese (sī-a-mēz) a. of, or pertaining to, Siam manner of the Siamese twins. The Siamese twins, two Siamese men who were joined to each other by a

two Statings then who were joined to each other by a short cartilaginous band.

sib (sib) n. [A.S.] kindred; kin; a relative; an intimate companion;—a. having kinship;—v.t. to bring into relation; to make friendly.

Siberian (si-bē-ri-an) a. pertaining to Siberia;—n. a native of Siberia.

Siberite (sī-bē'-rīt) n. red tourmaline from Siberia. sibilance (sib'i-lans) n. the character or quality of being sibilant; a hissing sound.

sibilancy (sib'i-lan-si) n. sibilance.

sibilant (sibilant) a. [L. sibilare, hiss] making a sound; hissing sound; uttered with a hissing of the voice, as s and z.

sibilate (sibi-i-lat) v.t. to pronounce with a hissing

sibilation (sib-i-lā-shun) n. utterance with a hissing sound; also, the sound itself. sibilus (sib-i-lus) n. [L., a hissing] a small flute used to teach singing-birds.

sibyl (sib-il) n. [L. sibyl/a] a woman supposed to be endowed with a spirit of prophecy; a female fortunatellar or givey

sibylline (silp-i-lin) a. pertaining to the sibyls; sibylline (silp-i-lin) a. pertaining to the sibyls; prophetic; oracular; also, mysterious. Sibylline-books, books brought by the sibyl of Cume, in Italy, to Tarquin the Proud, and supposed to contain oracles respecting the fortunes of Rome.

sibyllist (sib'i-list) n. a believer in sibylline prophecies.

Sic (sik) adv. [L.] so; thus. Sic passim, so throughout.

sicca (sik-a) a. [Hind.] newly coined (said of the rupee in India).

siccate (sik-at) v.t. [L. siccus, dry] to dry; to dry gradually for preservation.

siccation (sik-a-shun) n. the act or process of drying.

siccative (sik-a-tiv) a. drying; causing to dry; - n. that which promotes drying.

siccity (sik-si-ti) n. dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture.

SICE (sīs) n. [L. sex] the number six at dice.

sice, syce, saice (sis) n. [Hind.] a groom. Sicilian (si-sil-yan) a. of, or pertaining to, Sicily. Sicilian Vespers, the name given to a general massacre of the French residents of Sicily by the native inhabitants in 1282.

siciliano, siciliana (si-sil-i-à-nō, -na)

sicilienne (si-sil-i-en') n. a textile fabric of silk with a ribbed surface.

sick (sik) a. [A.S. se\(\bar{c}\)] affected with, or attended by, nausea; inclined to vomit; having a strong dislike; disgusted; affected with disease of any kind; disordered; distempered; indisposed; alling; morbid.

Sick-bed, the bed upon which a person is confined by sickness. Sick-berth, in a man-of-war, a room or hospital for the sick. Sick-call, a summons to

minister to a sick person. Sick-leave, leave of absence from duty on account of sickness. Sick-list, a list containing the names of the sick. Sick-report, a return of the number, state, etc., of the sick. Sick-room, a room in which a person lies sick, or to which he is confined by sickness.

confined by sickness.

Sicken (sik'n) v.t. to make qualmish; to disgust; to make sick; to disease; -v.t. to become sick; to fall into disease; to grow weak; to decay; to droop; to languish; to be filled to disgust; to be filled with abhorence; to be satiated.

Sickener (sik'n-er) n. something that sickens; a cause of disgust.

Sickening (sik'n-ing) a. making sick; causing faintness or disgust.

sickeningly (sik'n-ing-li) adv. in a sickening manner.
sicker (sik'er) a. [L. securus] sure; certain; firm; fast;—adv. certainly; surely;—v.t. to secure. Sickerly (sik'-er-li) adv. surely; firmly; fast.

sickerness (sik'er-nes) n. sureness; firmness; fast hold or grip.
sickish (sik'fish) a. somewhat sick or diseased; exciting sickness or disgust; nauseating.

sickishly (sikish-li) adv. in a sickish manner

sickishness (sik'ish-nes) n. quality of being sickish, or of exciting disgust.

sickle (sik'l) n. [L. secare, cut] a reaping-hook; a curved blade or hook of steel set in a wooden handle, and having the sharp edge in the interior of the curve (used for cutting grain). Sickle-wort, self-heal.

Sickled (sik'ld) a. furnished with a sickle.

sickled (sik-id) a. furnished with a sickle.

sickleman (sik-i-man) n. one that uses a sickle; a reaper.

sickliness (sik-i-nes) n. state of being habitually diseased; state of producing sickness extensively (said of a senson); disposition to generate disease extensively (said of the climate).

sickly ness; producing, or tending to, disease; appearing as if sick; not healthy; not sound; faint; weak; languid; disordered; producing disease extensively, as an unhealthy season; tending to produce disease; unhealthy, as climate; unwholesome; pestilential, as air; nauscating; offensive, as smell; — adv. in a sick or unhealthy manner; faintly; languidly v.c. to disease; to taint with the hue or odour of disease.

v.t. to disease; to taint with the hue or of our of disease.

sickness (sik'nes) n. state of being sick or disease or malady, esp, nausea; disorder; distemper; ailment; indisposition.

side (sid) n. [A.S.] the margin, edge, verge, or border of a surface, esp, one of the longer edges; one of shalle of a surface, esp. one of the longer edges; one of the surfaces that define or limit a solid, esp. one of the tonger surfaces; any outer portion of a thing considered apart from, and yet in relation to, the rest; also, any part or postition viewed as opposite to, or contrasted with, another; one half of the body considered as opposite to the other half; the part of the body about the ribs; a slope or declivity, as of a hill; position of a person or party regarded as opposed to another person or party; a body of advocates or partisans; faction; seet; the interest or cause that one maintains against another; a line of descent traced through one parent, as distinguished from that traced through another branch; the bias of a billiard ball; part; region; quarter;—a. being on the side, or toward the side; lateral—hence, indirect; oblique; collateral; -v.i. to lean on one side; to incline to; to suit; to pair with; to embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interest, when opposed to another party. Side-arms, weapons carried by the side. Side-box, a box or inclosed seat on the side of a theatre, distinct from the centre-boxes or dress-circle. Side-chapel, a chapel in an aisle, or at the side of a church. Side-dish, a dish placed at the side, as opposed to dishes at the top or bottom of the table. Side-drum, a small drum used in military bands. Side-glance, a glance or brief look to one side. Side-light, light coming from the side; a lantern carried on the side of a vessel at night. Side-note, a marginal note. Side-pieroing, heartrending. Side-rod, the coupling-rod of a locomotive engine. Side-saddle, a saddle for a woman to sit upon when on horseback, not astride, but with both feet on one side of the horse. Side-show, a minor the surfaces that define or limit a solid, esp. one of the

to sit upon when on horseback, not astride, but with both feet on one side of the norse. Side-show, a minor

show; an incidental diversion. Side-slip, a slip or twig from the side; an illegitimate child; the sudden side movement of the lower rim of a bicycle wheel. Side-table, a table placed against the wall, or aside from the principal table. Side-view, a view on or from one side; an oblique view. Side-wind, a wind from one side, or blowing laterally—hence, an indirect attack, or indirect means. To put on side, to be conceited. To take a side, to join a particular party.

Sideboard (Sid-bord) n. a piece of cabinet-work placed on one side in a dining-room to hold dishes and the like.

sided (si'ded) a. having a side (used in composition).

Sideless (sīd'les) a. completely open at the sides.

sideling (sid-ling) a. inclining to one side; sloping; and a sideling (sid-long) a. lateral; oblique; not directly in front;—adv. laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side; on the side.

sider (si-der) n. one that takes a side, or sides with a party.

sideral (side-ral, si-dē-ral) a. [L. sidus, a star]

siderated (siderated) a. blasted; planet-

siderated struck.

sideration (side-e-rā'shun) n. a sudden blasting in plants, supposed vulgarly from sidereal influence; sudden deprivation of sense.

sidereal (si-dē're-al) a. relating to the stars; starry; astral; measured by the apparent motion of the stars; pertaining to, marked out, or accompanied by, a return to the same position in respect to the stars. Sidereal year, the time in which the earth makes one complete revolution round the sun.

siderism (side-e-rīt, n) n. the doctrine that the stars influence the destinies of men.

siderite (side-e-rīt, si-dē-rīt) n. [G. sidēros, iron] the loadstone; a meteorite wholly composed of iron.

siderographic (sī-dē-ru-graf-ik) a. pertaining to, or done by, siderography, siderography (sī-dē-rog-ra-fist) m. one that engraves steel plates, or per-

forms work by means of such plates.

siderography (sī-dē-rog-ra-fi) n. [G. sidēros iron, and graphein, engrave]

siderography iron, and graphen, engravey art or practice of steel-engraving. siderolite (sider-u-lit, si-dō-ru-lit) n. [G. sidō-ros, siderolite (sider-u-lit, si-dō-ru-lit) n. [G. sidō-ros, posed partly of iron and partly of stone. sideromancy (sid-e-ru-man-si, si-dō-ru-man-si) and mantein, divination] divination performed by burning straws, etc., on red-hot iron, and observing their bendings, etc. sideroscope (sid-e-ru-skōp, si-dō-ru-skōp) n. an instrument for detecting small mantities of magnetism.

quantities of magnetism.

siderostat (sid-e-ru-stat, sī-dē'ru-stat) n. a helio-stat regulated to sidereal time. siderurgy (sid-er-ur'ji) n. [G. sidēros, iron. and erpon, work) the manufacture of iron in any state.

sidesman (sīdz'man) n. a deputy churchwarden; a partisan.
sidewalk (sīd'wawk) n. a raised way for footpassengers at the side of a street or

road; a foot-pavement.

sideward, sidewards (sid-ward, -wardz) side; sidewise.

sideways, sideway (sidewise, -wā) adv.

sidewise (sid-wiz) adv. towards one side; inclin-siding (siding) n. act of taking a side, or joining with a party or faction; a short line of rails on which trains are shunted from the main line.

Sidle (sī'-dl) v.i. to go or move side-foremost.

sidling (85d4ing) adv. sidewise; with the side fore-most.

siege (85i) n. [F.. seat. throne, fr. L. sedere, sit] orig.
a sitting down; the setting of an army around
or before a fortified place, for the purpose of compelling

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the garrison to surrender—hence, a continued attempt to gain possession; the floor of a glass-furnace; a mason's bench; -v.t. to besiege; to invest. Siege-piece, a siegegun; a rudely-fashioned coin issued in a beleasuered town. Siege-gun, a heavy cannon for breaching residents town. Siege-gun, a heavy cannon for breaching pur-poses. Siege-train, material carried by an army for the

purpose of besieging a place.

Sienna (sien-a) n. [Sienna, in Italy] an earthy pigment of a brownish-yellow colour (it is a

silicate of iron and alumina).

silicate of iron and alumina).

sierra (si-e⁷a) n. [Sp., a saw, fr. 1. serra] a chain of mountains with saw-like ridges.

siesta (si-e⁵ta) n. [Sp. fr. 1. sexta (sc. hora), the sixth hour of the day, noon] a short sleep taken about the middle of the day, or after dinner.

Sieve (siv) n. [A.S. sife] a utensil for separating the fine part of any pulverized or fine substance from the coarse; a kind of coarse basket; one that cannot keep a secretical to sift

keep a secret; -v.t. to sift.
siffle (sif4) n. [F. siffler, fr. I. sibilare] a whistling, hissing sound; -v.i. to whistle; to hiss.

siffleur (sif-ler) n. a whistler.

sift (sift) v.t. [A.S. sifton] to separate by a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse; to separate or part, as if by a sieve; to separate the good or bad of; to analyze—hence, to scrutinize.

sifter (sifter) n. one that sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.

sifting (sif-ting) n. act of one that sifts; critical

sigh (si) v.t. [A.S. sican] to utter sighs over; to lament or mourn over; to express by sighs;—v.i. to make a deep, single respiration, as the expression of fatigue, exhaustion, grief, sorrow, or the like—hence, to lament; to grieve; to make a sound like sighing; n. a single, deep respiration; a long breath; a manifestation of the like—hence, to make a sound like sighing; n. tion of grief or sorrow.

Sigher (sī-er) n. one that sighs.

sighingly (sī'ing-li) adv. with sighing.

sight (sit) n. [A.S. siht, gesiht] act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view; power of seeing; the faculty of vision; instrument of seeing; on seeing, the facility of vision, insident of seeing; the eye; state of admitting unobstructed vision; visibility; region which the eye at one time surveys; that which is seen; a spectacle; a show; exhibition; particularly anything novel or remarkable; wonder; pageant; inspection; examination; notice; knowledge; a small aperture through which objects are to be seen, and by which the direction is northed or accordance; a single which the direction is settled or ascertained; a piece of metal near the muzzle or the breech of a fire-arm, to guide the eye in taking aim; [colloq.] a great number, quantity, or sum; -v.t. to get sight of; to see; to look at through a sight; to see accuracely; to give the proper at through a sight; to see accurately; to give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight; -v.i. to obtain a distinct view; to take aim by a sight. Sight-draft, a draft payable at sight. Sight-reader, one that reads at sight, as music, etc. Sight-seeing, given to seeing sights; eager for novelties or curiosities. Sight-seer, one eager to see novelties or new places. At sight, without study or practice; on presentation for payment. To lose sight of, to cease to see. To take sight, to aim. Sighted (si-ted) a gifted with sight; seeing in a peculiar manner (with qualifying adjective, as near, short, etc.); adjusted for taking aim. sightening (sit-ning) n. a colour used temjudge of the pattern.

judge of the pattern

sightful (sit-fool) a. having full sight; clear-

sightless sightless a. wanting sight: blind; unsightless pleasing to the eye; unsightly. sightlessly (sit-les-li) adv. in a sightless manner. sightlessness (sit-les-nes) n. the state of being sightless. (sit-li-nes) n. state of being sightly; comeliness.

sightly (sīt'li) a. open to sight; conspicuous; pleasing to the sight; comely.

sightsman (sits man) n. a guide; one that reads music readily at sight.
sigil (sij'il) n. [L. sigillum, dim. of signum, a sign] seal; signature.

Sigillaria (sij-i-la'ri-a) n. [L. sigillum, a seal] a genus of fossil trees found in the coal

sigillography (sij-i-log-ra-fi) n. [L. sigillum, the study, or science, of seals, and G. graphein, write] sigla (sig-la) n.pl. [I. sigillum] abbreviations of names and words on coins, seals, etc. sigmoid (sig-moid) a. shaped like the Greek letter Σ , σ , σ .

sign (sīn) n. [L. signum] a token; that by which anything is made known or represented; any visible thing, motion, appearance, or event, which indicates the existence or approach of something real or future; a woulder; miracle; prodigy; phenomenon; an appearance, transaction, or event, offered or intended as evidence of something else—hence, proof; evidence by sight; a monument; a menorial; something to preserve sight; a monument; a menorial; something to preserve the memory of a thing; visible mark or representation of inward and spiritual grace; typical representation; symbol; a mark of distinction; badge; cognizance; a word, emblem, or figure of speech; subscription of one's name; signature; a motion, action, or gesture by which a thought is expressed, or a command or wish made known -hence, one of the conventional manual motions known—hence, one of the conventional manual motions by which conversation is carried on, as by the deaf and dumb; a conspicuous notice placed before a house to advertise the business prosecuted or wares sold there; the twelfth part of the celiptic or zodiac; [Alg.] a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed upon them; [Mus.] any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, etc.;—v.t. to represent by a sign; to signify; to denote; to show; to affix a signature to; to notify by hand or seal; to ratify; v.t. to make a sign or signal; to communicate intelligence by signs. Signboard, a board on which a man sets his name, a notice board, a board on which a man sets his name, a notice

board, a board on which a man sets his name, a notice of his occupation, and of articles for sale. Sign-manual, a signature; a royal signature. Sign-painter, one that paints signs for shops. Sign-post, a post on which a sign hangs, or on which public notices are fixed.

Signable (si-na-bl) a. capable of being signed; requiring to be signed.

Signal (sig-na-bl) a. [F. fr. 1. signum] a sign that has been agreed upon to give notice of some occurrence, command, or danger, to a person at a distance, or as the occasion of concerted action—hence, a token; an indication;—a. distinguished from what is orthinary; eminent: remarkable: nemorable; extraa token; an indication;—a. distinguished from what is ordinary; eminent; remarkable; memorable; extraordinary; notable; conspicuous;—n.t. to communicate by signals;—n.t. to make signals. Signal-book, a book of the code of signals. Signal-book, a book of the code of signals. Signal-book, a book of the code of signals are worked. Signal-code, a code, or system, of arbitrary signals. Signal-fire, signal-gun signal-lamp, a fire, gun, or lamp used for a signal Signal-service, the occupation of signalling.

Signal-service, the occupation of signalling.

Signalize (signal-īz) n.t. to make signal or eminent; to distinguish.

Signally (signal-i) adv. in a signal manner eminently; remarkably.

Signalman (signal-man) n. one whose duty is to convey intelligence, or warning by means of signals; one that works railway signals.

by means of signals; one that works railway signals.

signalment (signal-ment) n. a making knowr
by signs; the act of signalling.

signation (signal-ment) n. an emblem: that
which is used as a token or sign.

signatory (signal-u-ri) n. one that is bound by
signal to the terms of an agree

ment : a. pertaining to, or used in, scaling; bound by signature and seal.

signature and seal.

Signature (sig-na-tūr) n. [L. signare, pp. signature) (sig-na-tūr) n. [L. signare, pp. signature) (signatus, to sign] a sign. stamp, of mark impressed, csp. the name of any person writter with his own hand: a sign-manual; the flats or sharps at the beginning of a composition, which indicate the key or scale; a letter, or figure, by which the sheets of shook or pamphlet are distinguished and their order designated: the sheet on which such a mark is placed in physiognomy, a feature or expression indicative on physiognomy, a feature or expression indicative of their medicinal uses were supposed formerly to be indicated; any distinguishing sign;—t.t. to mark out.

Signer (si-ner) n. one that signs or subscribes hit name.

signet (sig-net) n. [F. dim. of signe, fr. L. signum, a seal, esp. the seal used by the

sovereign in sealing private letters, and grants that pass by bill under the sign-manual. Signet-ring, a seal-ring the seal of which is a signet.

Signifer (sig-ni-fer) n. [L. signum, a sign, and ferre, bear] the zodiac.

Signifiable (sig-ni-fi-a-bl) a. that may be signified.

significance, significancy (sig-nif-i-kan-i) n. state of being significant; meaning; import; peculiar force; earnestness; power of impressing the mind; that which is signified; moment; weight.

significant (sig-nif-i-kant) a. [L. significanc, to show by signs] fitted or designed to signify or make known something; standing as a sign or token; deserving to be considered; important; momentous;—n. a meaning; sign; indication.

significantly (sig-nif-i-kant-ii) adr. in a significant manner.

signification (sig-ni-fi-kā-shun) n. act of signifying or making known; that which is signified or made known; meaning; sense.

significative (sig-nif-i-kā-tiv) n. betokening or representing by an external sign; having signification or meaning; peculiarly expressive; baving signification or meaning; peculiarly expressive; forcibly suggesting the intended idea.

significatively (sig-nif-i-kā-tiv-li) "dv. so as to represent or express by an

external sign.

significativeness (signif'i-kā-tiv-nes) n. the quality of being significativeness

significator (sig-nif-i-kā-tur) n. one that significatory (sig-nif-i-kā-tur-ri) n. having signification or meaning;—n. that which betokens or represents.

Signifier (sig-ni-fi-er) n. one that signifies.

signify (signifi) r.t. [F. signifier, to betoken, fr. L. signim, a sign, and finere, make] to make known by a sign; to communicate by any conventional token; to convey the notion of; to make known; to intimate; to betoken; to denote; to imply; to mean; -v.i. to have import or meaning.

signless (sin-les) u. making no sign; quiet; passive. (sin/vor) u. [H.] an Italian

signor, signior (sō-nyōr) n. [It.] an Italian lord or gentleman; a title of respect or address for a man, equivalent to Mr. signora (sō-nyō-ra) n. [It.] an Italian title of respect or address for a woman. (sō-nyō-rō-na) n. [It.] an Italian title of respect for a young woman; Miss. signory, signiory (sō-nyō-rō) n. a seignory; sike (sīk) n. [Icel. sīk, a ditch] a small stream of water.

Sikh (sck) n. [Per., follower, disciple] a member of a religious community of India, founded about 1500, and professing pure Deism.

ol a religious community of India, founded about 1500, and professing pure Deism.

silage (sī-lij) n. food for cattle prepared by treatment in a silo;—n.t. to make silage of.

silence (sī-lens) n. state of being silent; entire absence of sound or noise; forbearance from, or absence of, speech; secrecy; cessation of rage, agitation, or tumult; calmness; quiet; absence of mention; oblivion; n.t. be silent;—n.t. to compel to silence; to restrain from speaking; to put down by argument; to answer; to confute; to put to rest; to quiet; to restrain from noise; to still; to appease; to pacify; to put an end to; to finish; to cause to cease firing; to disable or dismantle, as a gun, battery, etc.; to restrain from preaching by revoking the licence.

silent (sī-lent) n. [L. silene, to be silent] free from sound or noise; absolutely still; indisposed to talk; speechless; mute; habitually tacitum; not expressed, but understood; calm; quiet; keeping at rest; inactive; not personally transacting business; unpronounced; not having a distinct sound, as a vowel or consonant. Silent-partner, a sleeping-partner.

silentiary (sī-len-shi-a-ri) n. one appointed to keep silence and order; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silentious (sī-len-shi-a-ri) n. habitually silent; tacitum.

silently (silent-li) adv. in a silent manner; silentness (silent-nes) n. state of being silent; silentness silence; stillness.
silesia (silelsha) n. [Silesia, Germany] a i. brown holland; a thin twilled cotton.
Silesian (sileshan) a. pertaining to Silesia, duchy now incorporated with Prussia matter a native or inhebitant of Silesia. made in Silesia: —n. a native or inhabitant of Silesia.

Silex (si-leks) n. [L., a flint] silicic acid, generally impure, as it is found in nature, constituting

flint, quartz, and most sands and sandstone.

silhouette (sil-òò-et') n. [F., so called, in derisilhouette, a French minister of finance,
1759] a representation of the outlines of an
object filled in with a black colour; a protile.

silica (sil'i-ka) n. [L. siler, flint] silica acid in a state of purity.

silicate (sil'i-kāt) n. a salt formed by the union of silica and

a base, as alumina, lime, soda, magnesia. potassa, etc. (silicates form the great part of the hard minerals that encrust the earth).

Silhouette.

silicated (sil-i-kā-ted) a. combined with silica.

siliceous, silicious (si-lish-us) a. pertaining silice, or contaming, silica, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

or partaking of its nature and qualities.

silicic (si-lis'ik) a. [l. siler, flint] of, pertaining to, or obtained from, flint or quartz.

siliciferous (sil-i-sif-e-rus) a. bearing or containing silica.

silicification (si-lis-i-li-kâ'-shun) n. zo. version into silica.

silicify (si-lis'i-fi) v.t. to convert into silica:—v.i.

silicle, silicule (sili-ikl. -kūl) n. a short and broad kind of silique.

silicon, silicium (sil-i kon, si-lish-i-um) n. a dark, nut-brown, elementary substance, destitute of metallic lustre, and a nonconductor of electricity (it is the base of silex or silica). siliqua (sil-i-kwa) n. [L.] a silique; a weight of four grains; a carat. silique (si-lek) n. [L. silique, a pod or husk an oblong seed-vessel, consisting of two valves, and a dissepiment between, and opening by sutures at either margin.

either margin.

siliquiform (sil'i-kwi-form) a. having the form of a silique.

siliquose, siliquous (sil'i-kwös, -kwus) a. bearing siliques; per-

siliquose, siliquous (sil'i-kwös, kwus) a. bearing siliques; pertaining to, or resembling, siliques.

silk (silk) n. [A.S. scole] the fine, soft thread produced by the silkworm—hence, thread spun, or cloth woven from the above-named material:—a. made of silk. Silk-gured, having the ornamental pattern in silk. Silk-man, silk-mercer, a dealer in silks. Silk-mill, a mill for reeling, spinning, and manufacturing silk. Silk-minting, the art or practice of printing on smooth and thin silk fabrics. Silk-thrower, silk-throwster, one that twists or spins silk. and prepares it for weaving. Silk-weaver, one that weaves silk stuffs. To take silk, to be appointed king's, or queen's, counsel.

silken (sil'kn) a. made of, resembling, or pertaining smooth; dressed in silk;—n.t. to make soft or smooth. Silkiness (sil'ki-nes) n. state of being silky or silken; softness and smoothness.

silk worm (silk' wurm) n. the caterpillar that produces silk; the larva of a white or crean-coloured moth. Silk-worm-gut, a fine line for angling, made from the silky secretion of the silkworm.

angling, made from the silky secretion of the silkworm.

Silky (sil'ki)a. made of or pertaining to, silk; silk-like; soft and smooth.

Sill (sil) n. [A.S. syll] the basis or foundation of a thing; a piece of timber on which anything rests; the lowest part of a structure, as

of a house, of a bridge, of a loom, and the like—hence, the timber or stone at the bottom of a door; the threshold; the timber or stone on which a window-frame stands.

sillabub, sillibub (sil-a-bub, sil-i-bub) n. (orig. sillibouk (?) fr. E. silly, merry, and A.S. būc, the belly milk or cream heaten up with sugar into froth; a dish composed of pange-cakes, fruits, and wine, and covered with whipped ream; trifle; anything light or gossamer.

Sillery (sil-a-ri) n. [Sillery, in Marne, France] a famous still white wine.

Sillily (sil'i-li) adv. in a silly manner; foolishly.

silliness (sili-nes) n. state of being silly; want of sound sense or judgment; simplicity; in mild form of insanity.

sillograph (sili-graf) n. [6. sillos, satire, and graphein, write] a satirist; a writer

of satirical poems.

sallometer (si-lom'e-ter) n. [F. siller, to make way] an instrument for finding the speed of a ship without the aid of a log-line.
sillon (sil-on) n. [F.] a work raised in a ditch, to defend it when it is too wide [Fort.].

silly (sili) a. [A.S. satig, timely] harmless; simple; innocent; weak in intellect; childish; foolish; witless; destitute of ordinary strength of mind; proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; weak; helpless; frail:—n. a silly person.

silo (silio) n. [Sp. fr. G. siros, a pit for corn] a pit for storing green crops for future use, as fodder in the state called ensilage: -r.t. to preserve in a silo.

silphology (sil-fol'ā-ji) n. [G. silphe, beetle, and larged forms.

or larval forms.

Silt (silt) n. [Sw. sila, to drain] mud, or fine earth, deposited from running or standing water;—v.t to choke, fill, or obstruct with mud; v.t. to flow into, or percolate through, as muddy water; to coze.

Silty (sil'ti) a. consisting of, or resembling, silt.

Silurian (si-lü'ri-an) a. of, or pertaining to, the Silures, who inhabited a part of England and South Wales; noting the group, or strata, of sedimentary rocks immediately below the Old Red Sandstone, containing hardly any vertebrates and land plants; also, noting the period in which these rocks were

slove, comming many any vertebraes and many lants; also, noting the period in which these rocks were deposited; early palrozoic.

Silurus (si-lu-rus) n. [G. silouros] a fish; the sheat-fish; also, the sturgeon.

Silva, Sylva (sil-va) n. [L.] the natural history of the forest trees of a country, or the forest trees collectively; a collection of poems.

Silvan, Sylvan (sil-van) a. [L. silva, a wood or groves; woody.

Silver (sil-ver) n. [A.S. scol/or-] a soft, white, metallic clement, very malicable and ductile, and capable of a high polish; coin made of silver; silver money; anything having the lustre or appearance of silver; silverware; plate: -a. made of silver; resembling silver; white, as hair; having a pale lustre, as the moon; soft; sweet, as voice or sound: -n.t. to cover with silver; to polish like silver; to cause to resemble silver; to make silver; white, as hair; having a pale lustre, as the moon; soft; sweet, as voice or sound: -n.t. to cover with silver; to polish like silver; to cause to resemble silver; to make smooth and bright; to make hoary, or white and shining like silver. Silver-bath, a solution of silver nitrate, used for sensitizing plates in photography. Silver-fir, a tree of the genus Abies. Silver-fish, a variety of gold-fish; the tarpon. Silver-fox, a species of fox found in northern regions with valuable black, glossy fur; it has a silvery spot on the forchead. Silver-glance, native sulphide of silver. Silver-grain, the medullary rays in timber. Silver-haired, having white or gray hair. Silver-headed, with white hair. Silver-heater, one that prepares silver-foil by heating. Silver-leaf, silver beaten out into a thin leaf. Silver-plate, metallic articles coated with silver. Silver-plated, plated with silver. Silver-print, a photographic print produced by using a sensitizing salt of silver. Silver-shafted, carrying silver arrows. Silver-solder, a solder for uniting objects of silver. Silver-stick, the name given to a field-officer of the Life Chuards when attending at the royal palace. Silver-tongued, eloquent: plausible. Silver-top, a disease affecting grasses. Silver-work, decorative work in silver.

silverer (silver-er) n. one that silvers; one employed in silvering glass.
silverette (silver-et) n. a fancy breed of domestic pigeons.

silveriness (sil-ver-ines) n. the state or character of being silvery.
silvering (sil-ver-ing) n. art, operation, or practice, of covering the surface of anything with silver; the silver thus laid on.

silverite (silverit) n. one that favours the free use of silver as money; a bimetallist. silverless (silver-les) a. without silver; impecunious.

silverling (sil'ver-ling) n. a small silver coin.

silverly (sil'ver-li) adv. like silver in appearance or tone.

Silvern (sil'vern) a. made of, or resembling, silver. silverside (sil-ver-sid) n. a silver-fish, sand-smelt, or atherine; the lower and choicer part of the round of beef.

silversmith (silver-smith) n. one that works in silver.

silver-war) n. articles made of silver.

silvery (silver-i) a. resembling, or having the lustre of, silver; besprinkled or covered with silver; white; clear; soft; mellow.

silver; white; clear; soft; incllow.

Simar, Simarre (si-mar) n. [F. fr. Sp. chamarre, a sheep-skin coat] a woman's long dress or robe; also, a light covering; a scarf.

Simaruba (sim-a-rōō-la) n. [Caribbean] a genus of tropical American trees.

Simeonite (sim-e-un-it) n. a follower of the Rev. Charles Simeon (1759-1836), a leader of the Low-church party.

leader of the Low-church party.

simial, simious (simi-i-al, -us) a. like an ape;

simian (sim'i-an) a. [L. simia, an ape] like an ape or monkey; apish;—n. an ape or monkey. similar (sim'i-lar) a. [L. similis, like] exactly corresponding; precisely alike; somewhat like; nearly corresponding; resembling.

similarity (sim-i-lar'i-ti) n. state of being similar; likeness; perfect or partial

resemblance.

similarly (sim'i-lar-li) adv. in a similar manner; in like manner.

simile (sim'i-le) n. [L.] a formal or avowed comparison being made, as a rule, by such a word as "so," "like," "resembles."

similiter (si-mil'i-ter) adv. [L.] in like manner.

similitude (si-mil-i-tūd) n. [L. similis, similar] state of being similar or like; resemblance; likeness; a figure of speech based on similarity, as a simile, a metaphor, an allegory. similitudinary (si-mil-i-tū-di-na-rī)a. making or involving similitudes. similor (simi-i-lor) n. [F. fr. L. similis, like, and copper and zine, used for flash jewellery.

Simitar (sim'i-tar) n. See scimitar.

simmer (simier) v.t. [a frequentative of sim, the sound made in boiling, cf. Sw. summa, hum] to cause to boil gently; -v.i. to boil gently, or w th a gentle hissing; n. a gentle, gradual heating; dial.

simmel (siminel) n. [O.F. simenel, fr. L. simila, fine flour] a cake made of fine flour, offered as a gift at Christma and Factor.

a gift at Christmas and Easter.

Simoniac (si-mō-ni-ak) n. one that practises simony, or that buys or sells preferment in the church.

ment in the church.

simoniacal (sim-u-nī'a-kal) a. guilty of, consisting of, or pertaining to, simony.

simoniacally (sim-u-nī'a-kal) a. guilty of, consimoniacally guilt or offence of simony.

Simonian (sī-nō'ni-an) n. a follower of Simon Magus, the first heretic.

simony (sim'u-ni) n. [fr. Simon Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit (Acts viii.)] the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

simoom, simoon (si-môôm', -môôn') n. [A. samām] a hot, dry wind that blows in Arabia from the interior deserts.

Simous (stimus) a. [L. simus, flat-nosed] having a flat nose; concave.

simper (simiper) v.i. [Norw. semper, fine] to smile in a silly, affected, or conceited manner;—n. a smile with an air of silliness, affectation, or conceit.

SIMPERER (sim'-per-er) n. one that simpers.

simpering (sim-per-er) n. one that simpers.

simpering (sim-per-ing) a. wearing a simper;
affected; silly.

simperingly (sim-per-ing-li) adv. with a silly smile.

simple (sim-pl) a. [F. fr. L. simplex, fr. semel, once, asisting of one ingredient or substance; whole; entire; mere; bare; plain; unadorned; weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious; silly; undesigning; artless; harmless; innocent; artless in manner; unconstrained; undisquised; straightforward; sincere—hence, plain; honest; clear; intelligible; unmistakable; [Bot.] undivided, as a root or stem; single, or having only one on a petiole, as a leaf; or one on a peduncle, as a flower; [Chem.] elementary; not decomposable or resolvable into commentary; not decomposable or resolvable into commentary; not decomposable or resolvable into components or ingredients;—n. something not mixed or compounded; a medicinal plant (so called because each vegetable is supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy);—v.t. to gather simples.

Simple-hearted, having a simple heart; ingenuous.

Simple-minded, lacking intelligence or penetration; undesigning; unsuspecting. Simple-minded.

mindedness, the state of being simple-minded.

simpleness (sim-pl-nes) n. state or quality of being simple, single, or uncompounded; artlessness; simplicity; silliness; imbecility.

simpler (sim-pler) n. one that collects simples or medicinal plants; an herbalist; a simplist.

simpleton (sim-pl-tun) n. a silly person; a person of weak intellect; a fool.

simpliciter (sim-plisi-ter) adv. simply; not relatively.

simplicity (sim-plisi-ter) adv. simply; not simple, unmixed, or uncompounded; (arality of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts; artlessness of mind; freedom from duplicity; freedom from artificial ornament; planness; freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; clearness; weakness of intellect; silliness.

simplification (sim-pli-fi-kā-shun) n. act of

ness of intellect; silliness.

simplification (sim-pli-fi-kā-shun) n. act of simplificative (sim-pli-fi-kā-tiv) a. simplify (sim-pli-fi) v.t. [L. simplex, simple, simplify (sim-pli-fi) v.t. [L. simplex, simple, plain, or easy: to reduce from the complex state by analysis; to show an easier or shorter process for doing or making.

simplism (sim-plizm) n. the advocacy or cultivation of simplicity.

simplist (sim-plizm) n. one skilled in simples or medical plants.

simply (sim-pli) adv. in a simple manner; without when considered in or by itself; merely; solely; barely; weakly; foolishly.

simulacrum (sim-ū-lā-krum) n.; pt. simulacra

simulacrum (sim-ū-lā/krum) n.; pl. simulacra (sim-ū-lā/kra) [L.] an image; a

shadowy likeness; a formal sign.

simulant (sim-ū-lā-kra) [L.] an image; a shadowy likeness; a formal sign.

simulant (sim-ū-lant) a. simulating; appearing to be; —a. one simulating something.

simular (sim-ū-lar) a. practising simulation; feigning; —a. one that simulates or feigns.

simulate (sim-ū-lāt) v.t. [L. simulare, pp. simulation to assume the mere appearance of, without the reality; to counterfeit; to feign; —a. feigned; pretended.

simulation (sim-ū-lā-shun) n. act of simulating or putting on what is not true; assumption of a false or unreal character; pretending to be what one is not.

be what one is not.

simulatory (sim'-ū-la-tu-ri) a. counterfeiting; pretending; artful; politic.
simulatory pretending; artful; politic.
simultaneity (sim-ul-ta-nē-i-ti) n. the state or fact of being simultaneous.
simultaneous (sim-ul-ta-ne-us) a. [L. sim-td, together] existing or happening

at the same time, catere on or performed together, in concert, or with mutual ann or endeavour.

simulta: Cously (sim-ul-ta-ne-us-li) adv. at the same time; together; in concert; e a setion.

Old -ness (sim-ul-tā-ne-us-nes) simulta at the same time; conjunction in endeavour, to the same end. of existing or in time, and state in endeavour, to the same end.

Sin (sin) n. span) transgression of the law of (yod; a calcace of the divine command; sinfulness; corruptor of the moral and spiritual nature; ungodliness;—v. to depar cluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by Godt and the corresponding of the property; to violate any known rule of duty; to violate human cats, laws, or propriety; to trespass; to err. Sun-born, an offering made to atone for sin.

Mortal sin special conditions which deprives the soul of divine conditions. in time, and deprives the soul of divine wen deadly sins.

sinapis (si-nā-jis) n. [to sinapis a genus

second which mustard is prepared.

sinapism (sin'a-pizm) n. mustar in the verized sed as an external application)

since (sins) adv. [M.E. sithens, fr. r. ser san] in the present; before this or now; ago; near non the time of; subsequently to; after (with a): steep a or thise for the object); conj. since the time view, from the (past)

the objecty;—conj. since the time v ser. from the (past) time that; seeing that; because; c ass. ferrig.

Sincere (sin-ser) a. [L. since cost pure; unmaxed; unadulterated; being in reality what it appears to be; not simulated or fassely assured; real; honest; unfeigned; true; genuine unhurt; unmigned, sincerely (sin-ser/li) adr a sincere manner; honestly; unfermedly.

SINCERENESS (sin-ser-nes) n. sincerity.

sincerity (sin-ser'i-ti) n. state or quality of being sincere; hone v of mand or intention;

freedom from disguise, pretence, or by poorisy, sincipital (sin-sipil-tan) a. of, or pertaining to, the sinciput.

sinciput (sin-sipil-tan) a. of, or pertaining to, the sinciput.

sinciput (sin-sipil-tan) a. (L. tr. semi, half, and caput, the head) the or part of the head, from the frankead to the or producting.

from the forehead to the coronal suture

from the forehead to the coronal suture.

Sindon (sin'dun) n. [G.] a then fabric of cotton.

Sine (sin) n. [L. sinus, a curve a right line drawn perpendicular from one extremity of an arc to the diameter drawn through the other extremity—thus d, c being the arc, c, c the diameter, and a, d the radius, d, b is the sine of the arc d, c, and of the angle d, a, c. Versed sine, that part of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc the sine and the extremity of the arc



the sine and the extremity of the arc—thus b, c is the versed sine of the arc d, c, and of the angle d a, c.

Sinecural (si'ne-kūr-a) c. of, or relating to, a sinecure.

Sinecure (si'ne-kūr) n, [L. sine, without, and cura, care] an ecclesiastical benefice without the cure of souls—hence, an office that has revenue without applorment of the form constraint and the sine form and the sine form and the latest and the sine form without employment ;- a. free from exaction; profitable,

without employment; -a. ree from exaction; profitable, without requiring labour; -r.t. to place in a sinecure.

sinecurism (si-ne-kūr-izm) n. the holding of sinecurest (si-ne-kūr-ist) n. one that has a sinecure.

sinew (sin-1) n. [A.S. sinu] that which unites a muscle; a nerve;

—pl. strength: means or supplies of strength;—n.t. to knit, as by sinews; to strengthen; to harden. Sinew-shrunk, having the sinews of the belly-muscles shrunk by excessive fatigue, as a horse. Sinews of war, money.

sinewed $^{(\sin^2\bar{u}d)}a$, furnished with sinews; strong; firm; vigorous.

sinewiness (sin'-ū-i-nes) n. the state or quality of being sinewy.

sinewless (sin'-ū-les) a. having no sinews, and hence no strength or vigour.

sinewy, Sinewous (sin'-ū-i-us) a. pertain-resembling, a sinew or sinews; well braced with sinews;

nervous: strong: vigorous: firm

resembling, a sinew or sinews; well braced with sinews; nervous; strong; vigorous; firm.

sinful (sin-fool) a. full of sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholy; consisting in sin.

sinfully (sin-fool-i) adv. in a sinful manner; with the single with the sinful manner; sinfulness (sin-fool-nes) n. quality or state of being sinful, or contrary to the divine will; wickedness; criminality; corruption; depravity.

sing (sing) v.t. [A.S. singan] to utter with musical modulations of voice; to celebrate in song; to praise in verse;—v.i. to utter sounds with musical inflections, or melodious modulations of voice; to utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds; to make a small, shrill sound; to celebrate something in poetry; small, shrill sound; to celebrate something in poetry;-

small, shrill sound; to celebrate something in poetry; n. a singing. Sing-song, bad singing, or drawling; a convivial meeting, where each one is expected to sing. To sing another song, or tune, to take a different tone. To sing out, to speak out loudly and distinctly. To sing small, to adopt a humble tone.

Singable (sing/a-bl) a. capable of being sung; singe (sinj) v.t. [A.S. sengan, literally to make a singing or hissing noise, as in burning logs, fr. singan, to sing b burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of; -n. a burning of the surface; a slight burn. Singed cat, a cat with burnt fur; a person better than he looks. To singe one's beard, to deal a stinging insult to one.

singeing insult to one.

Singeing (sin'jing) n. the act or process of burning superficially; the removal of feathers and down from fowls by burning.

Singer $(\sin' jer) n$, one that singes.

singer (sing-er) n. one that sings; one whose profession is to sing; a bird that sings.

Singhalese, Sinhalese Same as Cinga-

Singing (singing) n. act of one that sings; modulation of the voice in melody; musical articulation; a humming or buzzing sound ringing in the ears. Singing-book, a song-book. Singing-gallery, a gallery for singers. Singing-man, a chorister. Singing-master, one that teaches vocal music.

singingly (sing-ing-li) adv. in a singing manner. single (sing gl) a. [L. singulus] one only, as distinguished from many or the whole; individual; separate; alone; having no companion—hence, unmarried; performed by one person, or one on hence, unmarried; performed by one person, or one on each side; uncompounded; pure; unmixed—hence, unprejudiced; unbased; sincere;—v.t. to select from among a number; to choose one from others; to consider alone, or by itself. Single-banked, carrying but one oarsman on a thwart, as a boat; having but one bank, or row of keys, as an organ. Single-blessedness, celibacy. Single-entry, in book keeping, the entry of a transaction into one account only. Single-eyed, unselfish. Single-foot, a gait of horses. Single-handed, having one hand or workman only, alone; unassisted. Single-hearted, free from duplicity. Single-minded, having but one purpose or design—hence, sincere; honest. Single-stek, a cudgel used in feucing or fighting; a game at cudgels. Single woman, an unmarried woman.

Singleness (sing-gl-nes) n. state of being single or separate from all others; freedom from duplicity or secondary and selfish ends; purity of

from duplicity or secondary and selfish ends; purity of

from duplicity or secondary and selfish ends; purity of mind and purpose; simplicity; sincerity.

singlet (sing/glet) n. an unlined waistcoat; an undershirt.

singleton (sing/gl-tun) n. in whist, a hand containing only one card of some suit.

singlings (sing/glings) n. in distilling, the crude spirit that comes over first.

singly (sing/gli) adv. individually; particularly; only; by one's self; without partners, companions, or associates; honestly; sincerely.

singspiel (sing-spel) n. [Ger.] a light form of dramatic entertainment in which music accompanies, but is subordinate to, dialogue.

singular (sing'gū-lar) a. [L. singulus, single] existing by itself; single; individual; particular; special; [Gram.] denoting one person or thing; not plural; also, proper; individual; not common or general—hence, rare; unusual; remarkable; eminent; distinguished; strange; queer; odd; peculiar; solitary; only; being alone; noting that of which there is but one; unique;—n. a single instance; a particular; [Gram.] the singular number.

singularist (sing-gu-lar-ist) n. one that affects singularity.

singularity (sing-gu-lar-i-ti) n. state of being distingularity (sing-gu-lar-i-ti) n. state of being others; peculiarity; anything remarkable; curiosity: uncommon form, appearance, or character; manners or trait of character different from others; oddity.

Singularize (sing-gu-lar-iz) v.t. to make singular; to contrive a singular form for; to signalize; to distinguish.

singularly (sing-gü-lar-li) adv. in a singular manner; peculiarly; strangely; oddly; so as to express one, or the singular number.

Singularness (sing-gū-lar-nes) n. singularity.

singult (sin'gult) n. [L. singultus] a sob or sigh.

singultous (sin-gul'tus) a. relating to, or affected with, hiccough.
Sinicism (sin'i-sizm) n. [L. Sinae, the Chinese] something characteristic of the Chinese,

as their manners, customs, and principles.

sinister side of the left hand, or the side of the left hand, left; unlucky; inauspicious (the left being regarded as the unlucky side); dishonest; unfair; perverse; corrupt; [Her.] denoting the sinister or left side of the escutcheon.

Sinisterly (sin'-is-ter-li) actv. unfairly; perversely. sinisterness (sin'is-ter-nes) n. the state or character of being sinister. Sinistrad (sin'is-trad) adv. towards the left

sinistral (sin²is-tral) a. inclining to the left; sinistrous; [Conch.] having the turns of the piral made to the left; reversed.

sinistrally (sin²is-tral-i) adv. in a sinistral direction; to, or toward, the left.

sinistration (sin-is-tral-shum) n. a turning to the left.

sinistrorse, sinistrorsal (sin'-is-trors, sin-is-tror'sal)

a. turning, or turned, to the left.

Sinistrous (sin-is-trus) a. being on the left side; inclined to the left; wrong; perverse.

Sinistrously (sin-is-trus-li) adv. in a sinistrous manner; perversely; wrongly; unluckily; with a tendency to use the left hand.

unluckily; with a tendency to use the left hand.

Sink (singk) v.t. (A.S. sincan) to cause to sink; to immerse in a fluid; to depress; to degrade; to make by digging or delving; to reduce in quantity; to cause to decline or fall; to keep out of sight; to suppress; to lower in value or amount; to reduce in amount; to diminish or annihilate by payment; to waste; to dissipate;—v.i. to fall by the force of gravity; to descend lower and lower; to enter deeply; to fall beneath or below the surface—hence, to enter so as to make an abiding impression; to be overwhelmed or depressed; to fail in strength; to decline; to decay; to decrease in volume, as a river;—n. a drain to carry off filthy water; a shallow box connected with a drain, and used for receiving filthy water, etc., as in a kitchen; any place where corruption is gathered. Sink-hole, and persons; a cavity in limestone rocks, where the waters sink and are lost. Sink-room, a scullery.

Sinkable (sing/ka-bl) a. capable of being sunk.

Sinkable (sing-ka-bl) a. capable of being sunk.

sinker (sing-ker) n. a weight on something, as on a fish-line, to sink it.

sinking (sing-king) n. a falling or settling down;
downwards through the rocks in mining; an angular
groove in the corner of a board. Sinking-fund, a fund
set aside for the reduction of a public debt,
sinless (sin-les) a. free from sin; pure; perfect;
innocent of transgression or trespass.

sinlessly (sin-les-li) adv. in a sinless manner; sinlessness (sin-les-ness) n. state of being sinlessness (sin-les-ness) n. state of being sinless; perfect innocence; freedom

from sin and guilt.

from sin and guilt.

sinner (sin'er) n. one that has violated the law of sinner (sin'er) n. one that has violated the law of divine precept, or neglected known duty; an offender; a criminal; one at enmity with God; an unbelieving or unregenerate man; a persistent or unrepenting transgressor;—n.t. to act as a sinner sinological (sin-u-loj'i-kal) a. pertaining to sinology (si-nologi-ji)n. [G. Sinai, the Chinese, and ledge that deals with the Chinese language, history, etc. sinopis (si-nō-pis, sī-no-pi) n. [L] a pigment of a fine red colour, prepared from sinople.

sinople (sin-ō-, sī-nō-pi) n. [Sinope, on the Black sincer (sin-form) n. [Ger.] a calcareous or silicious precipitate from mineral waters.

Sinto (sin'tō) n. See Shinto.

sinuate (sin'ū-āt) v.t. [L. sinuare, bend, fr. sinus, to wind; to turn;—a. curved and indented

on the margin, as a leaf.

sinuated (sin'ū-ā-ted) a. sinuate.

sinuately (sin'ū-ūt-li) adv. in a sinuate manner. sinuation (sin-ū-ā'-shun) n. a winding or bending in and out.

sinuosity (sin-ū-os-i-ti) n. quality of being sinuous, or bending in and out; a series of bends and turns in arches or other irregular figures.

sinuous, sinuose (sin i - u. u., - i. u. sinus, a bosom, bend, curvel hending in Sinuate leaf, and out; of a serpentine or undulating form; winding; crooked; morally crooked.

sinuously (sin-ū-us-li) adv. in a sinuous manner; windingly; crookedly.

SINUOUSNESS (sin'-ū-us-nes) n. sinuosity.

Sinus (sī-nus) n. [L., a bend, fold] an opening; a hollow; a recess in the shore, or an opening into the land; a lay; [Surg.] a cavity in a bone or other part; an elongated abscess with a small orifice; [Conch.]

part; an elongated abscess with a small orifice; [Coneh.] a groove, or hollow inequality.

Sip (sip) n.t. [M. S. sippen, cf. A.S. sippian, to absorb moisture] to drink or imbibe in small quantities; to take in with the lips in small quantities; to draw into the mouth; to extract; to drink out of; -n.t. to drink a small quantity; -n. the taking of a liquor with the lips; a small draught taken with the lips; a monthful; a taste.

Sipe (sip) n.t. [cf. stp] to ooze; to trickle; to steep;

siphilis (sif'i-lis) n. See syphilis.

siphon (si-fun) n. [F. fr. G. siphōn, a small pipe or reed] a bent tube or pipe, with arms of unequal length, by which a liquid can be transferred from one pressel for another a marsh for healthing. a liquid can be transferred from one vessel to another; a vessel for holding aerated waters; —v.t. to convey or transfer by a siphon. Siphon-gauge, an instrument for indicating the degree of rarefaction in the receiver of an air-pump.

siphonage (sī'-fun-ij) n. the action or operation of a siphon.

siphonal (sī-fun-al) a. pertaining to, or resembling, a

siphonic, siphonate (sī-siphonate) a. of, or pertaining to, a siphon.

Siphonless (sī'fun-les) a. having no siphon.

Sipper (sip'er) n. one that sips.

sippet (sipet) n. [clim. of sop] a small sop; any-sipple (siper) v.t. to drink by sips; v.t. to sip frequently; to tipple. sir (ser) n. [O.F. sire] a man of social authority sir and dignity; a master; a gentleman (applied as a title of deference or respect to any man of position); a

knight or baronet; formerly a priest or curate.

Sircar (ser-kar, ser-kar) n. [Hind.] in India. the
Sircar supreme authority; the government; a
Hindu clerk or accountant. Also sirkar.

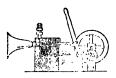
Hindu clerk or accountant. Also sirkar.

sirdar (ser'dar, ser-dar') n. Per, sar, head, and dary officer; in the Sudan, the commander-in-chief.

sire (sir) n. [O.F. fr. L. senior, elder] a father; a progenitor; one that stands in the relation of a father, as a king or emperor; an author; an originator; the male parent of a beast (applied esp, to horses); -r.t. to beget; to procreate (used esp, of stallions).

siren (si-ren) n. [G.] one of two, three, or several nymphs said to dwell on an island off the south-west of Italy, and to sing with such sweetness

sing with such sweetness that sailors were lured to death [Myth.]; an enticing or alluring woman; a large fog-horn; a sirene; -a. pertaining to a siren, or to dangerous enticements; bewitching; fascinating; alluring.



Siren, or foghore

Sirene (si-ren') u. [F.] an instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations corresponding

to a note of any given pitch.

Sirenia (sī-rē²ni-a) n.pl. an order of marine mammals allied to the whales, and con-

taining the manatees and dugongs.

sirenian (sī-rē'ni-nn) a. pertaining to, or characteristic of, a siren.

sirenize (sī-re-niz) v.i. to play the siren; to fascinate.

Sirius (sir-i-us) n. [G.] the large and bright star, called the Dog-star, situated in the mouth of

silled the Dog-star, situated in the mouth of the constellation Canis Major.

Sirloin (ser-loin) n. [O.F. surlonge, fr. sur, upon, and longe, loin a loin of beef.

Sirocco (si-rok-0) n. [It. fr. A. sharq, the east] an oppressive, relaxing wind from the Libyan deserts, chiefly experienced in Italy, Malta, and Sicily.

Sirrah (sira) n. [F. fr. L., a contemptuous extension of sire] sir (a word of reproach and contempt, or of familiarity and playfulness).

SITUP, SITOP (sir/up) n. See syrup.

siskin (sis'kin) n. [Low Ger. zieske] a song-bird, Carduelis spinus.

sist (sist) v.t. [1. sistere, to make to stand] to stop; to delay, as legal proceedings; to cite; to summon.

sister (sis-ter) n. [A.S. swcostor] a female whose parents are the same as those of another person; correlative of brother; a woman of the same faith; a female of the same society, convent, abbey, etc.; a female of the same kind or nature; -a, standing in the relation of a sister; related; -r.t. to resemble closely; -r.t. to be akin; to be near to. Sister-in-law, a husband's or wife's sister; a brother's wife. Sister-like, sisterly.

Sisterhood (sist-ter-hood) n. a society of sisters, or of women united in one faith or

order; state of being a sister.

Sisterless (sister-les) a. having no sister.

Sisterless (sister-les)... having no sister.

sisterly (sister-li) a. like a sister; hecoming a sister; affectionate.

Sistine (sistin, sisten) a. of, or pertaining to, any Pope named Sixtus. Sistine chapel, a chapel in the Vatican at Rome. Sistine Madonna, a fanous painting by Raphael. Also sixtine.

sistrum (sistrum) n. [C. setein, to shake] a kind of timbrel of a thin, oval. metal frame (used by Egyptian priests in the worship of Isis).

Sisyphean (sist-fc-an) a. relating to Sisyphus, a king of Corinth, whose punishment in Tartarus for his crimes consisted in rolling a huge stone to the top of a hill, whence it rolled down again; [Myth.] unceasing; incessantly recurring.

Sit (sit) v.t. [A.S. sittan] to keep the seat upon, as a horse; to cause to be seated (used reflexively);

— v.i. to rest upon the haunches; to perch, as birds; to remain in a state of repose; to rest; to abide; to be adjusted; to fit; to cover and warm eggs for hatching; to be officially engaged in public business, as judges, legislators, or officers of any kind; to be in any assembly or council, as a member; to have a seat; to have a local position; to be in a particular quarter, as the wind;—a. a subsidence, or fall of the roof, of a coalmine. To sit down, to take a seat; to rest. To sit on, or upon, to hold an official inquiry about; to snub. To sit out, to sit apart; to wait to the end of, as a concert. To sit under, to attend the preaching of. To sit up, to rise from a recumbent position; to remain out of bed; to be upon the alert. to be upon the alert.

sitar (si-tar, sit-ar)n. an Oriental musical instrument like a guitar.
site (sit)n. [Fr. fr. L. situs, a place] place where anything is fixed; situation; local position; a place fitted or chosen for an edifice.

Sited (si'ted) a. having a site; located; placed.

sitfast (sitfast) a. stationary; immovable; stead-sith (sith) conj. (short for M.E. sithen, cj. since) since; seeing that.

sitology, sitiology (si-tol-5-ji, sit-i-ol-6-ji) logos, discourse that department of medicine that relates to the regulation of diet; dieteties.

sitophobia, sitiophobia (sī-ti-fō-bi-a, n. [G. phobia, fear] morbid or insane aversion to food

sitter (siter) n. one that sits; one that is placed for his portrait or photograph; a bird that sits. sitting (sitting) n. posture of being on a seat; ast; space occupied by a person in a church; act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take the likeness; a course or period of unremitted study; unintermitted application; actual presence of meeting of any body of men in their seats, elothed with authority to transact business; a session; a time for which one sits, as at play, at work, or on a visit;—a, resting on the haunches;

perched : [Bot.] sessile. Sitting-room, a parlour.

Situate (sit-ū-at) v.t. [L. situs, a site] to give a site
or position to : to locate : to place in a par-

situated or position to; to locate; to place in a particular state or condition;—a. located; situated.

Situated (sit-n-a-ted)a, having a situation; seated, placed, or standing, with respect to any object, person, or place; placed or being in a state or condition with reference to other interests, affairs, etc.; conditioned; permanently fixed; stationed; residing.

Situation (sit-n-a-shun) n. location in respect to society or circumstances; condition; place; office; berth; post; plight; predicament.

SITUS (sī'tus) n. [L.] situation; site.

sitz-bath (sits-bath) n. [Ger. sitz, a seat] a hipbath.

Siva (se'va) n. in Hindu mythology, the Supreme the avenger or destroyer, and the reproducer; the third person of the Hindu triad.

Sivan (sc'van, siv'an) n. [H.]

Jewish sacred year, and the ninth of

the civil year. Six (siks) a. [A.S.] twice three; one more than five; -n. the sum of three and three; a symbol representing six units, as 6 or vi. Six-pounder, a cannon carrying a shot of six pounds weight. At sixes and sevens, in disorder and

confusion.

sixfold (siks:föld) a. six times as much or many;—adr. in a sixfold degree. sixpence (siks:pens) n. an English silver coin of the value of six pennies; half a shilling; the value of six pennics, or half a shilling.

Sixpenny (siks-pen-i) a. worth sixpence; bought or sold for sixpence.

sixteen (siks:ten) a. six and ten; consisting of six and ten;—n. the sum of six and ten; a symbol representing sixteen units.

sixteenth (siks:tenth) a. sixth after the tenth; heing one of sixteen equal parts; into which anything is divided;—n. one of sixteen equal parts; an interval comprising two octaves and a second.

sixth (siksth) a. next in order after the fifth; being one of six equal parts; the interval of four tones and a semitone, six diatonic decrees of the scale.

tones and a semitone, six diatonic degrees of the scale.

Sixthly (siksth'-li) adv, in the sixth place.

sixtieth (siks'ti-eth) a. next in order after the fifty-ninth; being one of sixty equal parts into which anything is divided;—n. one of sixty equal parts.

cqual parts.

Sixty (siks'ti) a. six times ten; three score; n. the sum of six times ten; a symbol representing sixty units, as 60, or lx., or LX.

Sizable (siza-bl) a. of considerable size or bulk; being of reasonable or suitable size.

Sizar (sizar), lsize, in allowance of food la student at Cambridge or Dublin admitted at lower fees.

sizarship (sizar-ship) n. the station or rank of a sizar ship (sizar-ship) n. the station or rank of a size (siz) n. [short for assize] an allowance of food; bulk; bigness; comparative magnitude; extent of superficies or volume; a settled quantity or allowance; a conventional relative measure of dimension ance; a conventional relative measure of dimension (applied to shoes, gloves, and the like);—v.t. to regulate the weight, extent, value; to arrange according to size; to purchase; to supply with sizes; to rate; to rank;—v.t. at Cambridge University, to order victuals from the buttery. Size-stick, a shoemaker's rule for measuring the foot. To size up, to measure; to estimate; to consider carefully.

SiZE (siz) n. [lt. size] a kind of weak glue made from the clippings of parchment, glove-leather, fish-skin, and the like (it is used in paper-making, book-binding, paper-hanging, etc., and by painters as the

nsn-skin, and the like (it is used in paper-making, book-binding, paper-hanging, etc., and by painters as the vehicle of certain colours); a pasty composition for giving a smooth surface to leather: the buffy coat that appears on the surface of coagulated blood drawn in inflammation; -v.t. to cover with size; to prepare with size.

Sized

particular size or magnitude (with a qualifying distribution)

adjective).

sized (sizd) a. having size in its composition; covered or washed with size.

Sizer (sizer) n. a contrivance, as a perforated plate, wirework, etc., for sorting articles.

Siziness (sizines) n. state of being sizy; glutinousness; viscousness.

sizing (sī-zing) n. in university use, an order for extra food or drink from the buttery; a size;

sorting articles into various sizes.

Sizing (si-zing) n. a kind of weak glue used in manufactures, arts, etc.; size; the act or

process of applying size.

Sizy (8i-zi) a. size-like; glutinous, thick, and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size, as diseased blood.

S1ZZ (siz) v.i. to hiss; to sizzle.

Sizzle (siz-i) v.i. [Imit.] to make a hissing or sputtering sound; to dry and shrivel up with hissing by the action of fire;—n. a hissing or sputtering sound: extreme heat.

Sizzling (siz-ling) n. a hissing or sputtering.

sjambok (syam-bok) n. [S. Afr.] a short whip;—

skald See scald

skale (skāl) v.t. [Scand.] to disjoin; to separate: to scatter; to disperse; to spill;—v.t. to part one from another; to disperse, as an assembly or congregation.

skat (skat) n. [O. H. Ger.] a kind of card game.

skate (skāt) n. [D. schaats] a frame for the foot like the sole of a shoe, furnished with a metallic runner for moving rapidly on ice;—v.i. to slide or move on skates.

skate (skät) n. [Icel. skata] a cartilaginous fish having the body flattened, the skin set above with spines or thorns, and pectoral fins which form broad, lateral expansions, and give the whole body a rhomboid form.

skater (skā/ter) n. one that skating (skā-ting) n. act or exercise of sliding on the ice upon skates.



Skate

ing on the ice upon skates.

Skean (skën) n. [Gael. sgian, a knife] a short sword or knife. Skean-dnu (doō) a knife used by the Scottish Highlanders; the knife that, when the Highland costume is worn, is stuck in the stocking. Skedaddle (ske-dadd) v.i. [Etyna. unknown] to scamper off; to run away with precipitation, as if in a panic;—n. a hasty, disorderly flight. Skee (skē) n. [Dan. ski] a wooden runner used in sliding, as a snow or ice shoe.

Skeel (skē) n. [Icel. ski] a pail a shallow wooden vessel; a milking-pail.

Skeet (skēt) n. a scoop used for watering the decks and sails of vessels.

Skegger (skeg) n. [Icel.] a wooden peg; the after-part of a ship's keel.

Skegger (skeg-er) n. [Gael.] a salmon of the first skein (skān) n. [M.F. exacuigne] a knot, or a number of knots, of thread, silk, or yarn: a quantity of yarn after it is taken from the reel; a flock of wild geese or swans; a shaved split of osier in wicker-work.

Skeletal skeleton.

Skeletogeny skeleton and root gen. produc.

skeleton, (skel-e-toj-e-ni) n. [G. skeleton, skeleton, and root gen, producing] the origin and development of the skeleton.

skeletology (skel-e-tol-e-j) n. the sum of scientific knowledge concerning

the skeleton.

skeleton (skel'e-tun) n. [G. skeleton, a dried body, a mummy] the bony framework of the body; the bones of an animal body separated from the flesh, and retained in their natural situation or relative position; a very thin or lean person; the general structures from the general control of the structure of the st structure or frame of anything; the heads and outline of any literary work;—a. containing mere outlines or heads. Skeleton-key, a key of skeleton form, to avoid the wards and impediments in a lock. A skeleton in the cupboard,—house, etc., any family secret which, if proclaimed, would cause grief or shame.

Skeletonize (skel-e-tun-īz) v.t. to reduce to a skeleton.

Skelp (skelp) v.t. [Gacl. sgealp, a slap] to beat with the palm of the hand; to spank;—v.i. to move or go rapidly and vigorously; to dash along or through;—n. a blow; a smart stroke.

Skelter (skel-ter) v.i. to rush; to hurry; to dash along. See helter-skelter.

Skep (skep)n. [Icel. skeppa, a chest]a vessel of wood, etc., for holding grain; a basket; a beehive made of straw or wicker-work.

Skepsis. Scepsis (skep'sis) n. [G. skepsis. structure or frame of anything; the heads and outline of

skepsis, scepsis (skep'sis) n. [G. skepsis, doubt] philosophic doubt. **skeptic** (skeptik) α. See sceptic.

SKerry (sker-i) a. [Icel. sker] a rocky isle; a reef.

sketch (skech) n. [D. fr. G. schedios, sudden] a first rough or incomplete draught or plan of any design; outline; delineation; design;—v.t. to draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draught of; to plan by giving the principal points or ideas of; to design; to depict; to portray. Sketch-book, a book made with blank leaves for sketching in.

sketchability (skech-a-bil-i-ti) n. the character or quality of being sketchable.

sketchable (skech-a-bil a. capable of being sketchable.

sketcher (skech'er) n. one that sketches.

sketchily (skech4i-li) adv. in a sketchy or incomplete manner. sketchiness (sketch-ines) n. the state of being sketchy; incompleteness. incomplete; unfinished.

incomplete: unfinished.

SKEW (skū) v.t. [O.D. schuwen, avoid] to shape or course; to slant;—v.i. to walk obliquely; to look obliquely or aside; to squint;—adv. awry; obliquely; askew;—a. distorted; oblique;—n. a deviation; error; mistake; a squint. Skew-back, an impost [Arch.] Skew-bald, having irregular markings. Skew-bridge, one in which the arch, or arches, are set obliquely.

skewed (skūd) a. turned aside; distorted.

skewer (sku-er) n. [shiver, a splinter of wood] a pointed rod for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting (formerly used

instead of pins);—n.t. to fasten with skewers.

skiagraph (ski'a-graf) n. [G. skia, shadow, and graphein, write] the picture taken by the X-rays.

Ski (shē) n. (Nor. skida, skid), a long wooden runner strapped to the feet, for running and jumping on

snow: v.i. to run, jump on skis.

Skid (skid) n. [Norw. skida, a thin plank] a piece of timber used to protect the side of a vessel from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it; a chain for fastening the wheel of a waggon to prevent its revolving when descending a steep hill; a shoe; a drag; a piece of timber for supporting anything, or along which something is rolled or caused to move;—v.c. to place or move on a skid; to support by a skid; to check with a skid;

move on a skid; to support by a skid; to check with a skid;

-v.i. to slip; to slide or move along without revolving.

Skiff (skif) n. [Ger. schit] la small, light bout; a yawl;
also, a light wherry employed to cross a river—
hence, [colloq.] any light thing that passes by, as a
breeze of wind, a shower of rain, a fit of temper or of
contention, etc.;—v.t. to sail upon in a skiff.

Skilful (skil-fool) a. possessed of, or displaying, skil;
expert; dexterous; adroit; practised.

Skilfully (skil-fool-i) adv. in a skilful manner;
skilfulness (skil-fool-ines) n. quality of possessaing skill; dexterousness; knowledge
and ability derived from experience.

and ability derived from experience.

skill (skil) n. [Icel. skil, knowledge] knowledge; understanding; familiar knowledge of any art understanding; raminiar knowledge of any are or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance; ability to perceive and perform; adroitness; expertness; aptitude; -v.i. to have discernment; to matter; to signify.

Skilled (skild) a. having familiar knowledge, united with readiness and dexterity in its application; awards skilled.

tion ; expert ; skilful.

skilless (skil'les) a. destitute of skill; ignorant.

skillet (skil'et) n. [L. scutella, a salver] a small vessel with a handle, used for heating liquors, boiling water, etc.

skilly, skilligalee, skilligalee, (skil'i, skil-i-ga-le', skil-i-ga-le') n. [Etym. doubtful] watery broth or soup.

skim (skim) v.t. [scum] to clear, as a liquid from scum; to take off by skimming; to pass near scum; to take off to fly near in an even or smooth course without attended of the state of th without flapping, as a bird; to run over without atten-tion, or superficially; to glance at here and there; to read or note parts of; -v.i. to pass lightly; to glide along near the surface; to hasten along superficially; -n. the thick matter that forms on the surface of a liquor; scum; refuse. Skim-milk, milk from which the cream has been taken; skimmed milk.

skimble-skamble (skim'bl-skam-bl) a. skimble | rambling;

skimmer (skim/er) n. a shallow vessel or scoop for skimming liquors; one that reads a book, or studies a subject, superficially; a marine bird of the genus Rhynchops; the shearwater:—v.i. to skim lightly to and fro.

Skimming (skim-ing) n. act of taking off that which floats upon a liquid, as soum, cream, or the like:—nl. that which is removed from the surface of a liquid by skimming.

skimmingly (skim'ing-li) adv. by moving lightly along or over the surface.

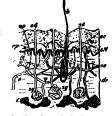
skimmington (skim'ing-tun) n. [Etym. Increasion in ridicule of a hen-pecked husband (see Hudtbras, part 2, canto 2, lines 585-712).

skimp (skimp) v.t. [scamp, to work carelessly] to deal scant measure to; to scamp; to slight; -v.i. to be sparing; to save; to scamp work.

skimping (skim'ping) a. sparing; saving; skimpingly (skim'ping-li) adv. scantily; skimpingly (skim'ping-li) adv. scantily; skin (skin) n. [leel. skinn] the external membranous envelope of animal separated from the body; a hide; a pelt; the exterior coat of fruits and plants; the husk, or bark; [colloq.] the body; the person; -v.t. to strip off the skin or hide of; to flay; to peel; to cover with skin.

of; to flay; to peel; to cover with skin, or as with skin; to cover superficially ;-v.i. to be covered with skin.

Skin - deep, superficial; slight. Skin-grafting, the operation of transplanting a piece of healthy skin to a wound or burned surface to form a new skin. Skin-tight, fitting close to the skin. Skin-wool, wool taken from the skin or carease of a sheep. To save one's



Section through the human

sc, Horny layer; sM, Malpighian layer; de, co-ium; f, suboutaneous ati; n?, norve-papilhe; v2, vascular papilla: n, e.e., nerves and vossels of the dermis; sg. sg. sweat-glands, with their ducts (sd. sd.); h, hair, with sebaceous glands (se).

skin, to escape without injury.

skinflint (skin-flint) n. a very penurious person;
a miser; a niggard.

skinful (skin'fool) n. as much as the stomach can

Skink (skingk) n. [A.S. scencan, to pour out drink] drink; pottage: [Scot., cf. shank] soup made of the shin of beef cut in small pieces, or the meat itself. skingk) n. [G. skingkos, a lizard] an African lizard.

skinless (skin-les) a. having no skin, or a very thin skin. skind) a. stripped of the skin; flayed; covered with skin (with qualifying adjective skin) a.

skinned covered with skin (with qualifying adjective, as thin, etc.).

skinner (skin-er) n. one that skins; one that deals skinner (skin-er) n. one that skins; one that deals skinners (skin-es) n. state of being skinny; leanness; want of flesh.

skinny (skin-ex) n. consisting of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh.

skio (skyō) n. [Norw. skjua, a shed] a hut for curing or storing fish.

skip (skip) v.t. [Scand.] to pass over or by; to omit; to miss; to leap over;—v.i. to leap; to bound; to spring, as a goat or lamb;—n. a leap; a bound; a spring; act of passing over an interval from one thing to another; an omission of a part; the captain of a bowling or curling team; a college scout. Skip-kennel, a lackey

skip (skip) n. [skep] a large vessel used for raising ore.

skipetar (skip'e-tår) n. and a. [Albanian, a mountaineer] Albanian.
skipjack (skip'e) n. a shallow, impertinent fellow; a puppy.
skipper (skip'er) n. [D. schipper] the master of a small trading or merchant vessel. skipper's daughters, tall, white-crested waves.
skipper (skip'er) n. one that skips; a thoughtless with short skips.

with short skips.

Skippet (skip-et) n. |skep| a circular box used for covering and protecting a seal.

skipping (skip-ing) a. characterized by skips; flighty; wanton. Skipping-rope, a small rope used by young persons in skipping, or leaping up and down.

Skippingly (skip-ing-li) adv. by skips or leaps.

skirl (skirl) v.i. [shrill] to scream shrilly;—n. a shrill cry.
skirmish (sker-mish) n. [O. H. Ger. scirm, a guard] a slight fight in war; a light combator preliminary encounter, as between detachments

combat or preliminary encounter, as neween detachments and small parties; a contest; a contention;—v.i. to fight slightly, or in small parties; to engage in a skirmish.

Skirmisher (sker-nish-er) n. one that skirmishes; —pl. detachments from the main body; light troops sent in advance, or thrown out on all sides, to scour the country and clear the road.

Skirmishing (sker-nish-ing) n. act of fighting in a slight or loose encounter.

Skirr (sker) v.t. [scour] to ramble over; to scour; v.i. to run hastily.

skirret, skerret (skir-, sker-et) n. [Icel. skirr, bright, and hvitr,

white] the water-parsnip.

Skirt (skert) n. [Icel. skyrta, a shirt] the lower and skirt loose part of a coat or other garment; the edge of any part of dress; border; margin; extreme part; a woman's garment, like a petticoat; diaphragm or midriff in animals;—n.t. to border; to form the border or edge of, or to run along the edge of;—n.t. to be on the border to live near the extremity. Divided-skirt, a skirt in the form of loose trousers.

skirter (sker-tep) n. one that skirts; a huntsman or dog that goes around a high hedge or gate, instead of through or over it.

skirting (sker-ting) n. the narrow, vertical board placed round the margin of a floor; a strong material for women's underskirts.

SKITTLESS (skert'les) a. without a skirt.

the bat along the surface; to void thin exercment.

skittish (skitish) a. easily frightened; shunning
familiarity; timorous; shy; wanton;
volatile; hasty; changeable; fickle.

skittishly (skitish-li) adv. in a skittish manner;
skittishness (skitish-nes) n. state of being
skittishness; wantonness skittish; timidity; shyness; fickleness; wantonness.

skittles (skit-lz) n.pl. [Dan. skyttel, a shuttle] skitver (skit-yz) n. [Icel. ski/a, a slice] an inferior quality of leather, made of split sheepskin, used in bookbinding; a machine used in cutting leather;

-v.t. to skewer; to impale.

skoal (sköl) int. [Scand.] hall! (a salutation that

Skraelling (skreling) n. one of the North American aborigines.

skuis (skū'a) n. [Icel. skū'r] a genus of predatory swimming birds, allied to the gulls.

skulk (skulk) v.i. [Dan. skulke] to get out of the way in a sneaking manner; to lurk; -n. a skulker. skulker.

skulker (skulker) n. skulks; one that avoids duty; a lurker; a shirk.

skulkingly (skul i king-li) adv. in a skulking or sneaking manner.

skull (skul) n. [Sw. dial. A Frontal bone. n. Corronal suture. skull (skul) n. [Sw. dial. A Frontal bone. n. Corronal suture. case that incloses the brain; bone. p. Corronal suture. P. Marillary bords. n. Marillary bone. p. Corronal suture. P. Marillary bone. n. Skullcap (skul'kap) bid. n. Marillary bone. L. Prosphito. n. Marillary bone. L. Prosphito. n. n. dosefitting cap; also, a closefitting cap; also, a headpiece of iron or steel covered with cloth or leather.



Front view (norma frontalis) of the human skull.

skunk (skungk) n. [contracted fr. the Abenaki segunku] a fetid, carnivorous animal, found over a very wide extent of country in North America (it is nearly allied to the weasel on the one hand, and to the otter on the other); a base fellow.

SKUTTY (skur-i) n. See scurry.

Skully (skur-1) n. See sourry.

Sky (ski) n. [Icel.] the apparent arch or vault of heaven; the heavens; the weather; the climate; the pictures near the ceiling; —n.t. to raise aloft; to hang a picture near the ceiling; to drive high, as a cricket-ball.

Sky-blue, blue, like the colour of the sky; azure. Sky-colour, the colour of the sky; a particular species of blue colour; azure. Sky-high, to the height of the sky; with great elevation or excitement. Sky-line, the horizon. Sky-pilot, a clergyman. Sky-rocket, a rocket that ascends high, and burns as it flies; a species of firework. Sky-sail, the sail set above the royal. Sky-scraper, a very high building; a triangular sail set above the royal; a ball or missile sent high up into the air. Sky-tinctured, of the colour of the sky.

skyey, skiey (skī'i) a. like the sky; ethereal. skylark (ski-lark) n. a species of lark that mounts and sings as it flies,

and is celebrated for its melodious song; v.i. to engage in boisterous fun.

skylarking (eki-lar-king) ning about the rigging of a vessel

skyless sky: cloudy; dark.
skylight (skī līt) n. a
roof of a building, or ceiling of a room, for the admission of light from above.

SKYI (sker) n. [Icel.] curds.

skyscape (skī'-skāp) n. a view of the sky; a part of the sky within the range of vision, or a picture of it.

skyward (skī'-ward) a. toward the sky.

slab (slab) n. [O.F. esclape, a smooth piece of timber] a thin piece of anything, esp. of marble or other stone having plane surfaces; an outside piece taken from a log in sawing it into boards or planks;-

slabbery (slab-cr-i) a. covered with slabber; wet; sloppy. slabbiness (slab-i-nes) a. slabby character or condition; muddiness; sloppiness.

Slabby (slab'i) n. viscous; glutinous; wet; sloppy.

slabby (slab-1) n. viscous; glutinous; wet; sloppy.

slabstone (slab'stōn) n. rock that splits readily into slabs or flags.

slack (slak) n. | A.S. slene| not tense or tight; not closely drawn together; loose; easy (said of the hands); remiss; backward; not fervent in business or service; not using due diligence; not earnest or cager; not violent; not rapid; slow; adn. in a slack manner; partially; insufficiently; n. the part of a rope that hangs loose, having no strain upon it; a quict time; n.t. to retard; to abate; to relieve; n.t. to become slack; to abate; to become languid. Slack-backed, weak or imperfect in the back, as a whale. Slack-bake, to underbake. Slack-handed, careless in working. Slack-salted, under-salted. Slack-water, slow-moving water; obt loose, having no struin upon it; a quiet time;—v.t. to retard; to abate; to relieve;—v.t. to become languid. Slack-backed, weak or imperfect in the back, as a whale. Slack-backed, weak or imperfect in the back, slack-ba

tight; to loosen; to relax; to remit; to render less carnest, violent, rapid, or decided; to abate; to withhold; to use less liberally; to deprive of cohesion by combining with water; to slake; to repress; to check;—v.t. to become slack; to be made less tense, firm, or rigid; to be remiss or backward; to neglect; to lose cohesion, or the quality of adhesion; to abate; to become less violent; to become more slow; to languish; to flag.

slackly remissly.

slackness (slak-li) adv. in a slack manner; loosely remissly.

slackness (slak-nes) n. state of being slack; want of tightness or rigidness; negligence; inattention; slowness; tardiness; want of tendency; weakness.

slade (släd) n. [In. slad, a glen] a little dell; an open space in a wood; a glade;—[Ir.] a peat-spade.

slag (slag) n. [Sw. slanq] the dross of melted metal; the scorize of a volcano;—v.t. to form a slag.

slagsy (slag;) a. pertaining to, or consisting of slain (slän) pp. of the verb slay.

slain (slān) pp. of the verb slay.

slake (slāk) v.t. [A.S. slacian, grow slack] to quench; to extinguish; to mix with water, so that a true chemical combination shall take place;—

so that a true enemical combination shall take place;—
n.t. to go out; to become extinct.

slake (släk) n. [Icel. slakki, slope of a hill] a channel through a swamp or mud-flat; slime or mud.

slakeless (släk-les) n. incapable of being slaked or quenched; insatiable.

slakin, slacken (slak-in) n. [slack] in smeltment ores to prevent or delay fusion of the non-metallic portions.

slam (slam) v.t. [Norw. stemma, bang | to strike with force or violence; to shut with loud noise, as a door; to beat; to cuff; to defeat at eards by winning all the tricks; to beat an opponent without his scoring a point; -n.i. to strike violently and noisily; to strike hard, as a moving part upon its seat; -n. a violent driving and dashing against; a violent shutting of a door; defeat of an opponent at eards by winning all the tricks, or scoring all the points, of the game; the refuse of alum-works. alum-works

alum-works.

Slam (slam) n. [D. stap, loose] an ill-shaped, shambling fellow.

Slamkin (slam'kin) n. a slatternly woman; a loose morning-gown of the 18th century.

Slander (slam'der) n. [scandat] a false tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another; defamation; detraction; disgrace; reproach; ill name; disrepute;—2.t. to injure by maliciously uttering a false report; to asperse; to defame; to calumniate; to vilify. Slander of tale, a slander tending to weaken one's title to a vested estate, and causing damage or loss.

of title, a slander tending to weaken one's title to a vested estate, and causing damage or loss.

slanderer (slan'der-er) n. a defamer; a calumniator; one that lays false imputations. or brings false charges, against another.

slanderous (slan'der-us) a. given or disposed to slander; embodying or containing slander; calumnious; scandalous; infamous.

slanderously (slan'der-us-li) adv. with false or malicious report; calumniously slanderousness (slan'der-us-nes) n. the quality of being slanderous or defamatory.

or defamatory.

Slang (slang) n. [Norw. sleng, a slinging] low, vulgar, unauthorized language; a colloquial and the sling to such as is in vogue with some mode of expression, esp. such as is in vogue with some particular class in society; cant;—a. of the nature of slang;—r.t. to abuse with slang;—r.t. to use slang.

Slang (slang) n. a false weight or measure; a travelling show; a hawker's licence;—pt.

leg-irons.

slantingly (slan'ting-li) adv. with a slope or inclination; also, with oblique hint slantly (slant-li) adv. obliquely; in an inclined direction.

slantwise (slant'wiz) adv. in an inclined direction; obliquely.

slap (slap) n. [cf. Ger. schlappe, a slap] a blow given with the open hand, or with something broad; [Scot.] a gap; a breach in the wall;—v.t. to strike with the open hand, or with something broad;—adv. with a sudden and violent blow—hence, quickly; instantly; plumply. Slap-bang, suddenly; violently. Slap-dash, in a sudden, abrupt manner; a mixture of lime and coarse sand applied to exterior walls; careless action or work. Slap-tack flapiack. Slap-no. very good; grand.

coarse sand applied to exterior walls; careless action or work. Slap-lack, flap-jack, Slap-up, very good; grand.

slash (slash) v.t. [O.F. exclachier, to sever] to cut random; to cut in long strips or slits, to lash; -v.t. to strike violently, and at random, with an edged instrument; to lay about with a sword or cutlass; to dealers and through problem. lay about with a sword or cutlass; to dash or cut through rapidly, as a ship; -n. a long cut; a cut made at random; a large slit in the thighs and arms of old costumes, made to show a brilliant colour through the openings.

through the openings.

slasher (slashf-er) n. one that slasher; a cutting weapon.

slashing (slashf-ing) n. cutting at random; good at the sword; skilled in fighting or fencing; dashing; cutting up; surcastic; pungent; n. a slash or pane in a garment.

slat (slat) v.t. [Icel. s/etta, slap| to strike; to heat; low. to flap violently; n. a sudden flap; a sharp blow.

blow.

Slat (slat) n. [O.F. esclat. a chip] a thin, flat stone; a slate; a stone tile; a long, narrow strip of wood.

Slatch (slach) n. [slack] the slack of a rope; a short time of fair weather or of wind.

Slate (slat) n. [O.F. esclat. a shiver, splinter] an argillaceous stone which readily splits into plates; any rock or stone having a slaty structure; a prepared piece of such stone, esp. a thin, flat piece for roofing or covering houses, etc.; a tablet for writing upon; —a. of the colour of slate:—n.t. to cover with slate or plates of stone. Slate-pencil, a pencil of slate-clay, used for writing or ciphering on slates. Slate-works, a place where slates are split and trimmed.

Slate (slat) r.t. [A.S. slitan, tear] to take to take larshly; to abuse.

Slater (slater) n. one that slates buildings; the popular name of a small crustaceous animal.

Slatify (sla-ti-fi) v.t. to make slaty in character.

slatiness (slä-ti-nes) n. slaty character or quality. slating (slating) n. act of covering with slates; the covering thus put on; slates taken collectively; the material for slating.

Slating (slating) n. baiting; a severe reprimand. slatted (slat'ed) a furnished with, made of, or covered with, slats.
slatter (slat'er) v.t. [Icel. sletta] to waste; to spill or lose carelessly; -v.t. to be careless of

dress, and dirty; to be wasteful.

slattern (slat-ern) n. a woman that is negligent of her dress or house; a slut; a sloven.

slatternliness (slat-ern-li-nes) n. slatternly habits or condition.

slatternly (slat-ern-li) a. resembling a slattern; sluttish; negligent; dirty;—adv.

negligently: awkwardly.

slaty (slati) a. resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate; composed of thin, parallel plates, capable of being separated by splitting.

slaughter (slaw ter) n. [lecl. slati] extensive destruction of human life; massacre; destruction or human life; massacre; butchery; act of killing cattle as a matter of business; v.t. to kill; to slay in lattle; to butcher; to kill for the market, as cattle. Slaughter-house, a house where beasts are butchered for the market.

slaughterer (slaw-ter-er) n. a person employed in slaughtering; a butcher.

slaughterous (slaw'ter-us) a. destructive; slaughterously (slaw'ter-us-li) adv. mur-slav, Sclav (slav) n. [Etym. unknown] one of a race of peoples inhabiting Eastern and Central Europe;—a. Slavic; Slavonian.

Slavdom (slav-dom) n. the Slav collectively. Slave (slav) n. [O.F. esclave, fr. M. II. Ger. slave, one of the Slavs, one taken in war] a person that is held in bondage to another; one that is wholly subject to the will of another; one that has lost the power of resistance; a drudge; one that labours like a slave; bondman; serf;—v.i. to drudge; to toil; to labour as a slave. Slave-born, born in slavery; not inheriting freedom. Slave-coast, a part of the west coast of Africa from which slaves were formerly obtained. Slave-coffie, a gang of slaves for sale. Slave-driver, an overseer of slaves; an exacting and cruel master. Slave-grown, produced by slave labour. Slave-hunt, the pursuit of an escaped slave. Slave-market, a bazaar for the sale or purchase of slaves. Slave-slip, a ship used for or purchase of slaves. Slave-ship, a ship used for transporting slaves; a slave. Slave-trade, the traffic in human beings, or the sale and purchase of Africans and negroes as personal property, goods, or chattels; esp.
the business of stealing, kidnapping, or purchasing men,
women, and children, and transporting them from the
western coasts of Africa to the continent of America,

Slave-trader, one that truffics in slaves; a vessel employed in the slave-trade. slaveholder (slav-hōl-der) n. one that holds slaves.

slaver (slaver) n. a vessel engaged in the slave-trade; a person engaged in the purchase and sale of slaves.

Slaver (slav-er) n. [Icel. slafra, to slaver] saliva with saliva issuing from the mouth; -r.t. to smear with saliva issuing from the mouth; -r.t. to suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth; to be besneared with

Slaverer (slav-er-er) n. a driveller; an idiot.

slavery (slā'ver-i) n. condition of a slave; state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another; bondage; servitude; captivity.

Slavery (slav'-er-i) a. slabbery; wet with slaver.

slavey (slā/vi) n. a domestic drudge; a maid-

Slavic (slav-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, the Slavs, or their language, history, etc. slavish (slav-ish) a. pertaining to slaves; such as becomes a slave; servile; laborious; combecomes a slave; servile; la sisting in drudgery—hence, mean; base; also, fettered by rules; dependent on, or copying the example or practice of, others.

practice of, others. slavish ly (sla-vish-li) adv. in a slavish manner; slavishly servilely; meanly; basely. slavishness (sla-vish-nes) n. the state or quality of being slavish; servility. Slavism (slav-izm) n. Slavie character, influence, interests, etc. slavocracy (sla-vok-ra-si) n. slave-owners collectively, or their interests, influence, and nower.

fluence, and power.

Slavonian, Sclavonian (slavočni-an) n. a native or inhabitant of Slavonia;—a. pertaining to Slavonia, or to Inhabitants: pertaining to the language now spoken, in its various dialects, in Russia, Poland, Bohemia, etc.

Slavonic, Sclavonic (slavon-ik) a.

Slavie.

Slavonize, Sclavonize (slavon-ix) 2.t.

to render Slavie.

Slavonian in character, sentiment, etc.

Slavophil (slä-yu-fil) n. [Slav and G. philein, love] one that favours the Ska onic race, and endeavours to further its interests.

Slavophobist (slä-yu-fö-bist) n. [Slav and G. phobein, fear] one not favourable to the Slavs, and fearing their influence and powerslaw (slaw) n. [D. slau, salad] sliced cabbage served cooked, or uncooked, as a salad.

slay (slä) v.t. [A.S. slein, strike] to put to death by a weapon, or by violence; to kill; to destroy.

slay, sley (slå) n. [A.S.] the reed of a weaver's loom.

slayer (slå'er) n. one that slays; a killer; a nurderer; an assassin.

sleave (slå' n. [Ekyn doubtful] the knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; silk or thread untwisted; -v.t. to separate, as threads (a term thread untwisted); -v.t. to separate, as threads (a term thread used by weavers).

used by weavers).

sleaziness (sle-zi-nes) n. the state or quality of sleaziness (sle-zi-nes) n. the state or quality of sleazy (sle-zi) a. [der. sch-deissig, worn out] wanting slead, sledge (sled, slej) n. [D.] a vehicle moved on loads over the snow; a light seat mounted on runners, used for onlying heavy used for sliding on snow and ice;—v.t. to convey or transport on a sled;—v.t. to ride or travel on a sled.

sledded (sled-ed) a. mounted on, or riding in, a

sledder (sledier) n. one that travels on a sled; a horse that draws a sled.

sledding (sleding) n. the use of a sled; the act of riding or carrying on a sled.

sledge (slej) n. [A.S. sleen, fr. sležn, strike, beat] the largest hammer used in forges, or by a smith in shaping iron on an anyil shaping iron on an anvil.

sledman (sled-man) n. the owner or driver of a

Sleek, Slick (slek, slik) a. [cf. Icel. stiker, smooth] smooth -hence, glossy; not rough or harsh;—n. a smooth, shining place or spot;—v.t. to make even and smooth; to render smooth, soft, and glossy; to calm;—vii to glide; to sween smooth;—v.t. v.i. to glide; to sweep smoothly;—adv. smoothly; neatly; skilfully. Sleek-headed, having a sleek, or smooth, and shining head.

sleeker, slicker (sleeker, sliker) n. a tool for dressing leather. sleeking, slicking (slö²king, slik-ing) n. thing sleek or smooth. Sleeking-glass, a glass or glass-faced implement, used to give a gloss to textile fabrics.

sleekly (slek'-li) adv. in a sleek manner; smoothly. sleekness (slekines) n. the state or quality of being sleek; smoothness and glossiness of surface.

sleekstone (slek'ston) n. a smoothing stone.

SICERSTOILE (siek-ston) n. a smoothing stone.

SICERY (siek-sion) a of a sleek, or smooth, and glossy appearance; sly; hypocritical.

SICEP (siep) v.i. [A.S. siepan] to take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind—hence, to be careless, inattentive, or unconcerned—hence, also, to be dead; to rest; to be unemployed; to be inactive; to lie still; to be unnoticed; to remain without discussion or agitation;—n. a natural, periodical suspension of the functions of the organs of sense, as well as those of the voluntary and rational soul; slumber; repose; rest; death; rest in the grave. Sleep-walker, a somnambulist; one that thinks or acts in a trance. Sleep-walking, the state of trance; somnambulism. trance; somnambulism.

sleeper (sleeper) n. one that sleeps; also, a drone or lazy person; a piece of timber or stone on or near the level of the ground, for the support of some superstructure, as joists, etc., or to steady rails or framework; one of the knees that connect the transoms to the after-timbers on the ship's quarter.

sleepful (slep-fool) a. strongly inclined to sleep.

sleepitul (slēp-fool) a. strongly inclined to steep.

sleepily (slē-pi-li) adv. in a sleepy manner;
drowsily; heavily; lazily; stupidly.

sleepiness (slē-pi-nes) n. state of being sleepy;
drowsiness.

sleeping (slē-ping) a. resting or reposing in sleep;
or agitated. Sleeping-bag, a bag of skin or fur in which
explorers in frozen regions sleep. Sleeping-carriage, a
railway-carriage with sleeping berths. Sleeping-draught,
a medicine used for inducing sleep. Sleeping-draught,
one that takes no active share in the business.

sleepless (slēp-les) a. having no sleep; wakeful;
having no rest; perpetually agitated.

sleeplessly (slēp'les-li) adv. in a sleepless sleeplessness (slēp'les-nes) n. want of sleep; inability to sleep.

sleepy (sle²pi) a. drowsy; inclined to, or overcome by, sleep; tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; heavy; dull; sluggish.

sleet (slet) n. [Norw. sletta, sleet] a fall of hail or snow mingled with rain, usually in fine particles; -v.i. to snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

sleetiness (sle²ti-nes) n. the state of being sleety.

sleety (sleet.) a. consisting of sleet, or bringing sleet.

sleeve (slev) n. [A.S. s/\vec{n}/] the part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm; a tube surmounting a rod; v.t.

to furnish with sleeves; to put sleeves into. Sleeve-band, the wristband or cuff. Sleeve-board, the board used by cum. Sieeve-Doard, the moant usen by tailors in pressing sleeves. Sieeve-link, two buttons linked together, and securing the edges of a cution with shand. Sieeve-waistcoat, a waistcoat with sleeves. Leg-of-mutton sleeve, with sleeves. Leg-of-mutton sleeve, a sleeve full in the middle and narrow as seeve in the induce an induce as a seeve, in the induce as induced in the induced in th without letting others know of it. laugh in one's sleeve, see laugh. sleeved (slevd) a. having sleeves.



Sleeves of the

sleeveless (slev'les) a. having no sleeves; wanting a pretext or excuse; bootless; fruitless

sleid (slad) v.t. [slay, sley] to sley, or prepare for use in the weaver's sley.

sleigh (slå) n. See sled.

sleighing (sla-ing) n. the act of riding in a sleigh; the state of the snow that admits of running sleighs.

sleight (slit) n. [leel slegt, sly] an artful trick; a sleight feat so dexterously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation; dexterous practice; dexterity. Sleight of hand, legerdemain; conjuring.

sleighty (slī²ti) a. crafty; artful; cunning; dexterous.

slender (slei²der) a. [O.D. slinder, thin] thin or narrow, in proportion to circumference or width; weak; feeble; not strong; moderate; trivial; inconsiderable; small; inadequate; meagre; spare; abstemious; simple.

slenderly (slen'der-li) adv. in a slender manner; slenderly (slen'der-les) v. state or quality slenderness (slen'der-nes) v. state or quality weakness; slightness; feebleness; smallness; insufficient view of the slender; thinness; insufficient view of the slender; thinness; the slightness; feebleness; smallness; insufficient view of the slender. ciency; spareness.

slent (slent) v.t. [Sw. slinta, slip] to cause to turn; to ward off; to rend; to cleave; -v.i. to slant; to

slope; to glint: to jest: n. a jest.

Sleuth (sluth) n. [Icel. sloth, a trail] the track of man or heast, as followed by the scent.

Sleuth-hound, a hound that tracks its prey by the scent; a blood-hound.

Slew (slóó) past tense of the verb slay.

Slice (slis) v.t. [O. H. Ger. slizzen, slit] to cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin, broad piece from; to cut into parts;—n. a thin, broad piece cut off; that which is thin and broad, like a slice; a salver, platter, or tray; a broad, thin knife for taking up or serving fish; an implement resembling a spade, used in flensing whales; a spatula; a tupering piece of plank to be driven between the timbers before planking.

SIICEI (slī-ser) n. one that slices.

Slick (slik) a. See sleek.

Slick (slik) n. [Ger. schlich] ore in a fine powder.

slickensides (slik-n-sīdz) n.pl. [sleek] polished caused by friction, under immense pressure. slidable (slida-bl) a. capable of sliding, or of being slid.

slidder (slider) v.i. [A.S. slidan] to slide with interruption.

sliddery (slid'er-i) a. slippery.

slide (slid) v.t. [A.S. slidan] to thrust along, or to thrust by slipping; to pass or put imperceptibly; to slip in;—v.i. to move along the surface of any body by to slip in ;—v.i. to move along the surface of any body by slipping; to slip; to glide, esp. to move over snow or ice; to pass inadvertently; to move gently onward without friction or hinderance; to slip; to fall;—n. a smooth and easy passage; that which slides; a slider; flow; even course; an inclined plane for sending down heavy bodies; descent of a detached mass of earth or rock down a declivity; a frozen footpath, or piece of ice for sliding on; [Mus.] a grace consisting of two small notes moving by conjoint degrees, and leading to a principal note either above or below. note either above or below.

slider (slider) n. one that slides; the part of an instrument or machine that slides.

sliding (sliding) n. act of moving a body along a body in contact with the plane; act of gliding on ice; falling down or away; lapse; declension; backsliding;—a. slipnery; unstable; movable; graduated; varying. Sliding-keel, a thin, oblong frame or platform let down vertically through the bottom of a vessel; a centreboard. Sliding-rule, a mathematical instrument consisting of two parts, one of which slides upon the other, for the performance of multiplication and division. Sliding-scale, a scale of duties varying according to the market.

slidingness (slī'ding-nes) n. sliding character or quality; fluency.

slifter (slif'ter) n. [A.S. stījān, cleave] a crack or crevice.

slight (slit) a.[Old Low Ger.] not decidedly marked; inconsiderable; unimportant; small; trifling; weak; frail: fragile; slim; slender; thin; not deep; faint; transient; not violent or severe; trifling; silly; soft; gentle; cursory; superficial;—n. a moderate degree of contempt, manifested by neglect; disregard; inattention; disdain;—r.t. to disregard, as of little value and unworthy of notice; to neglect; to disdain.

Slighter (sli'ter) n. one that neglects.

slighting (sli-ting) n. scorn; disregard; slight;—
a. derogatory; disparaging.
slightingly (sli-ting-li) adn. with neglect or
contempt; without respect.
slightly (slit-li) adn. in a slight manner; weakly;
superficially; negligently; easily.
slightness (slit-nes) n. quality or state of being
slight; weakness; want of force or
strength; superficially significant in negligence.

Slighty (slī'ti) a. slim; weak; superficial; trifling.

Slily (sli'li) adv. See slyly.

slim (slim) a. [().D. slim, crafty] of small diameter or thickness, in proportion to the height; slender; weak; slight; crafty;—v.i. to scamp one's work. slime (slim) n. [A.S. slim] soft, moist earth or clay having an adhesive quality; viscous mud; cringing or fawning words or actions;—v.t. to make slimy; to cover with slime; to make slippery. Slimepit, an asphalt or bitumen pit.

SIIMILY (slī'-mi-li) adv. in a slimy manner.

sliminess (sli-mi-nes) n. the quality of being slimy.

slimly (slim'di) adv. in a slim manner; slenderly; sparsely; scantily.

slimmish (slim'ish) a. somewhat slim.

slimness (slim'nes) n. state of being slim; slenderness.

Slimsy (slim'zi) a. flimsy; frail; unsubstantial.

slimy (sli'mi) a. abounding with slime; consisting of slime; overspread with slime; resembling slime; viscous; glutinous.

Sling (sling) n. [Icel. slyngva, to sling] an instrument for throwing stones, consisting of a strap and two strings; a throw; a stroke; a kind of hanging bandage put round the neck, in which a wounded arm or hand is sustined a trone with home by tained; a rope with hoops, by which a cask or bale is swung



which a cask or bale is swung in or out of a ship; also, a rope or iron band used for securing the centre of a yard to the mast;—v.t. to throw with a sling; to hurl; to cast; to hang so as to swing; to hoist or lower, as boats, guns, or heavy goods, by means of slings.

means of slings.

Sling (sling) n. [Ger. schlingen, swallow] toddy with
nutmeg grated on the surface.

Slinger (slinger) n. one that slings, or uses a sling;
in Scripture, a soldier armed with a sling.

Slink (slingk) v.t. [sling, to cast] to cast prematurely; to miscarry of, as the female of a
beast;—a. foaled or cast prematurely; thin; lean;
starved; sneaky; mean;—v.t. [A.S. slinean] to creep
away meanly; to steal away; to sneak; to miscarry, as
a beast;—n. a sneaking fellow; a cheat.

Slinky (sling-ki) a. lank; lean; flaccid.

Slinky (sling'ki) a. lank; lean; flaccid.

Slip (slip) v.t. [A.S. slāpan] to convey secretly; to part from the branches or stem, as a twig of a tree; to take off; to let loose; to throw off; to disengage one's self from; to suffer abortion of; to omit; to lose by negligence; to miss; to pass over; to overlook; to neglect; to escape from; to leave slyly;—v.t. to move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling, or stepping; to slide; to glide; to move or fly out of place; to depart or withdraw secretly; to err; to fall into error or fault; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to enter by oversight; to escape insensibly; to be lost;—n. act of slipping; an unintentional error or fault; a twig separated from the main stock; a leash, or string, by which a dog is held; an escape; a secret or unexpected descriton; a long, narrow piece; [Print.] a portion of the columns of a newspaper, or other work, struck off by itself; a loose garment worn by a female; a child's pinafore; a sloping plane on the bank of a river used for shipbuilding; a contrivance for hauling vessels out of the water for repairs, etc.; [Cricket] a position on the off-side, a few yards behind the wicket; the fieldsman in this position; [Geol.] a mass of strata separated vertically or aslant. Slip-board, a board sliding in grooves. Slip-dock, a dock whose floor slopes toward the water, and is laid with rails to support a cradle for hauling up vessels. Slip-knot, a knot that slips along the rope or line around which it is made. Slip-rope, a person the slip, to escape from anyone by steath. To slip of, to take off noiselessly or hastily; to steal away unperceived. To slip on, to put on loosely or in haste.

Slip-doge (slip*ij) n. the act of slipping; the amount of slip.

slipped (slipt) a. fitted with slips.

slipper (slip-er) n. one that, or that which, slips; a kind of light shoe which may be slipped on with ease; a kind of iron slide or shoe for the wheel of a waggon; a kind of apron slipped over a child's dress. slippered (slip-erd) a. wearing, or covered with, slippers.

Slipperily (slip-er-i-li) adv. in a slippery manner.

slipperiness (slip'er-i-nes) n. state or quality of being slippery: lubricity; smoothness; uncertainty; want of firm footing.

slippery (slip'er-i) a. allowing or causing anything to slip smoothly and easily upon the surface of; smooth; glib; not affording firm footing or confidence; liable or apt to slip away; not standing firm; unstable; changeable; wanton; unchaste.

SIPPINESS (slip-i-nes) n. slipperiness.

slippy (slip'i) a. easily sliding; slippery; sloppy; full of joints or cracks (said of rocks). SIIDS (slips) n.pl. the upper side-boxes in a theatre.

slipshod (slip'shod) a. wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the quarters or heels; careless in manners, style, etc.; shuffling.

slipslop, slipslap (slip'slop, -slap) n. [a duplication of slop] bad liquor; a blunder; imperfect, or weak, work or composition; a. ill constructed or composed; feeble.

slipsloppy (slip'slop-i) a. slushy; wet; plashy. slipway (slip wa) n. an inclined plane, the lower end of which extends below the water in a slip-dock.

slirt (slert) v.t. [fr. slap and flirt] to east or throw off with a jerk :- n. a flirt or jerk.

Slish (slish) n. [s/ash] a cut; a slash.

slit (slit) v.t. [A.S. slitan] to cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; to cut or make a long fissure in or upon; to rend; to split; -n. a long cut, or a narrow opening.

slither (slifth'er) a. [slidder] slippery; -n. a lime-stone rubble; -v.i. to slide.

Slithering (slith'-cr-ing) a. slow; deceitful.

Slithery (slith'-er-i) a. slippery.

Slitter (slitter) n. one that slits.

slittered (slit'erd) a. cut into strips with square ends.

slitting-mill (slit-ing-mil) n. a mill where iron bars or plates are slit into narrow strips, as nail-rods and the like.

sliver (sliver, sliver) r.t. [A.S. sliften, split] to very small pieces; -n.i. to split; to become split; -n.a. long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise; a small bit.

sliverer (slī-ver-er, sliv-er-er) n. one that slivers fish.

sloam (slom) n. [Etym. doubtful] layers of clay between those of coal.

sloat (slot) n. [1. slot] a narrow piece of timber which holds together large pieces; a slat.

SIODDET (slob-er) v.t. See slabber.

slobbery (slob'er-i) a. wet; sloppy; drivelling.

sloe (slo) n. [A.S. skā] a small, bitter, wild plum, the fruit of the blackthorn; also, the plant itself.
slogan (slo an) n. [Gael.] the war-cry or gathering word of a Highland clan in Scotland; the distinctive cry of any body of persons.
slogger (sloger) n. [A.S. skān, strike] one that

sloid, sloyd (sloid) n. [Sw.] a system of manual training that originated in Sweden. sloop (sloop) n. [D. sloep] a vessel with one mast, the man-sail of which is

attached to a gaff above, to a boom below, and to the mast on its foremost edge.

slop (slop) n. [A.S. sloppe, spilled or thrown about; a puddle; -pl. dirty water; water in which anything has been washed or rinsed; -v.t. to cause to overflow, as a liquid; to spill; to spill a liquid upon: -v.t. to overflow or be spilled, as a liquid. Slop-basin, slop-bowl, a basin or bowl for emptying the dregs of tea-cups into at table. Slop-basin, slop-bowl, a basin or bowl for emptying the dregs of tea-cups into at table. Slop-basin, slop-ba

Slop-pail, a pail for

dregs of tea-cups into at table. Slop-pail, a pail for containing slops.

Slop (slop) n. [A.S. slāpan, slip] a smock-frock; a night-gown; clothing; ready-made clothing; a tailor. Slop-chest, a supply of seamen's clothing taken on board ship to sell during the voyage.

Slope (slop) a. [A.S. slāpan, to slip] inclined, or inclining, from a horizontal direction; -n. a line or direction inclining from a horizontal line; properly, a direction downward; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; a declivity or acclivity; -n.t to form with a slope; to direct obliquely; to incline: -n.t to take an oblique direction; to be inclined.

slopewise (slop'wiz) adv. obliquely; in a

slopewise stanting direction.

sloping (slo-ping) a. inclining, or inclined, from a sloping (horizontal or other right line; oblique; declivitous; gradually bending up or down.

slopingly (slo-ping-li) adv. obliquely; with a slope or gradual inclination.

slopingness (slo-ping-nes) n. the state of slopingness (sloping-nes) n. the state of being sloping.

sloppiness (slop-1 a. [fr. slop] wet, so as to spatter sloppy (slop-2) a. [fr. slop] wet, so as to spatter sloppseller (slop-sel-cr) n. one that sells ready-made clothes.

slopshop (slop-shop) n. a shop for ready-made clothes.

slopy (slo-pi) a. sloping; inclined.

slosh (slosh) v.i. [slush] to flounder in slush or soft mud; to go about recklessly and carelessly.

slot (slot) v. [D. slot, a lock] a broad, flat, wooden bar; a slot, or sloat.

slot (slot) v. [A.S. slītan, slit] a hollow; a hollow in a hill between two ridges; a wide ditch; a cut or opening; an aperture; a trap-door in the stage of a theatre;—v.t. to slit; to cut; to gash; to provide with a slot or groupe. slot or groove.

slot (slot) n. [Icel. sloth, a track] the track of a deer, as followed by the scent or mark of the foot; v.t. to track by the slot.

slot (slot) v.t. [fr. slat] to shet with violence; to

sloth (sloth) n. [A.S. slow, slow] slowness; tardition or labour; sluggishness; laziness; a South American mammal of about the size of a common cat (so called the size of a common cat (so called from the remarkable slowness of its motions);—r.t. to delay; to hinder; to impede;—v.i. to be idle.

slothful (slōth-fool) a. addicted to sloth; inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

slothfully (slōth-fool-i) adv. in a slothful manner; lazily; sluggishly; idly.

slothfulness (slōth-fool-nes) n. state or quality of being slothful; inactivity; baziness.

slottery (slot-er-i) a. dirty; squaild; untrimmed; slotting (slot-ing) n. the operation of making slots.

slouch (slouch) n. [O.F. estoucher] a depression of the head, or of some other part of the body; an ungainly, lounging gait; an awkward, heavy, clownish fellow; -v.t. to depress; to cause to hang down; -v.t. to have a downcast, clownish look, gait, or manner. Slouch-hat, a soft hat with a look, gait, or manner. broad and flexible brim.

slouchily (slou-chi-li) adv. in a slouching manner.

slouchiness (stou-chi-nes) n. a stouchy attitude or posture.
slouching (stou-ching) a. hanging down; stooping; awkward; ungainly.

Slouchy (slou-chi) a. inclined to slouch.

slough (slou) n. [A.S. slōh, a hollow place] a place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire. slough (sluf) n. [el. M. H. Ger. slūch, the skin of a serpent; the part that separates from a foul sore; —v.t. to cast off, as a slough; —v.t. to separate from the sound flesh; to come off, as the matter formed over a sore. sloughing (sluf-ing) n. the act or process of etc.; the separation of dead from living tissue. sloughy (sluf-i) a. resembling, or of the nature of, a sloughy (sluf-i) a. resembling, or of the nature of, a sloughy (sluf-i) a. religious the skin, hair, etc.; the separation of dead from living tissue.

sloughy (slou'i) a. full of sloughs; miry; boggy. Slovac, Slovak (slo-vak') a. of, or pertaining to, a Slavic race inhabiting the north of Hungary.

sloven (sluv-n) n. [O.D. slūf] a person carcless of his dress, or negligent of cleanliness.

Slovenian (slū-ve-ni-an) n. a Slav dialect used in Carinthia and Styria;—a. pertaining to such dialect.

slovenliness (sluv'-n-li-nes) n. state or quality of being slovenly; habitual want of cleanliness; neglect of order and neatness; untidiness; carelessness or perfunctoriness in work or duty

hence, want of finish; inelegance.

slovenly (sluv'n-li) a. negligent of dress or neathers; loose; disorderly; not neat;

-adv. in a slovenly manner; coarsely; imperfectly.

slovenry (sluv'n-ri) n. neglect of order; untidiness.

Slovenry (sate-rate at the content of the content o

slowing (sloting) n. a lessening of speed.

slowly (slo-4i) ndv. in a slow manner; moderately; not rapidly; not early; not rashly; not readily; tardily.

Slowness (slō-nes) n. the state or quality of being slow; want of readiness or promptness; dulness; deliberation; dilatoriness; tardiness.

SIOWS (sloz) n. milk-sickness.

slows (slož) n. milk-sickness.

slub (slub) n. a roll of wool slightly twisted; -v.t. to draw out, and slightly twist (applied to wool).

slubber (slub-er) v.t. [D. slobberen] to do lazily, imperfectly, or coarsely; to stain; to daub.

slubberingly (slub-er-ing-li) udv. in a slovenly, careless manner.

sludge (slui) n. [M.E. slucke, cc. D. slijk, dirt, small floating pieces of ice or snow.

slue, slew (sloi) v.t. [Ieel. snua, to turn] to turn about a fixed point; to twist; to turn a mast, boom, or spar in its cap or boom-iron; -v.t. to turn about; to slip or slide from an expected or desired course; -n. the turning of a body upon its own axis.

sliler (sloider) v. the steeper in a whaleloot

Sluer (slöö'er) n. the steerer in a whalehoat

Sluer (sloo'er) n. the steerer in a whaleboat.

Slug (slug) n. [Dan. slug, drooping] a drone; a slow, heavy, lazy fellow; a hinderance; an obstruction; a kind of snail very destructive to plants; -v.t. to hinder; -v.t. to be lazy; to lie in bed; -a. slow; sluggish. Slug-abed, one that indulges in lying abed.

slug (slug) n. [Dan. slug) a cylindrical or oval piece of metal used for the charge of a gun.

slug (slug) v.i. [A.S. sleān, strike] to strike heavily;
-n. a heavy or forcible blow.

sluggard (slug'ard) n. [Dan. slug, drooping] a person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone; -a. lazy; sluggish.

slugger (slug-er) n. one that hits hard with the slugging (slug-ing) n. hard hitting with the sluggish (slug-ish) a. habitually idle and lazy; power to move itself; slow; having little flow or current, as a stream or river.

sluggishly (slug-ish-li) adv. in a sluggish mannar. lagile.

sluggishly (slug'ish-li) adv. in a sluggish manner; lazily; slothfully; idly; drowsily; slowly.

sluggishness (slug-ish-nes) n. state of being sluggish; sloth; dulness; inertness; slowness.

slug-horn (slug'horn) n. [slogan, a war-cry] a battle-cry, but wrongly used to mean a kind of horn.

sluice (sloos) n. [O.F. escluse, fr. Late L. exclusa, a flood-gate, fr. excludere, to shut out] a water-gate; flood-gate; an artificial passage for water, fitted with a sliding valve or gate for regulating the flow—hence, any opening; that from which anything flows; the stream that flows through a flood-gate—hence, any stream, or source of supply; channel;—v.t. to wet copiously, as by opening a sluice; to overwhelm; to emit by flood-gates; to pour forth.

sluicy (sloosi) a. falling in streams, as from a sluicy (sloosi) a. falling in streams, as from a

slum (slum) n. [cf. Dan. slam, mire] a back street of a city, esp. one filled with a poor, dirty, and vicious population;—v.i. to visit the slums of a city.

slumber (slum-ber) v.i. [A.S. slāma] to sleep ightly; to doze; to sleep; to be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity;—n. light sleep; sleep that is not deep or sound; repose.

slumberer (slum-ber-er) n. one that slumbers; a sleeper.

slumberer (slum-ber-ing) n. the state of sleep

slumbering (slumber-ing) n. the state of sleep or repose.
slumberingly (slumber-ing-li) adv. in a slumberingly slumbering manner.

slumberingly slumbering manner.

slumberland (slum-ber-land) n. the region, or slumberless (slum-ber-les) a. without slumber; sleepless.

slumberous (slum-ber-les) a. inviting slumber; spooriferous.

slumbery (slum-ber-i) n. slumberous; inclined to sleep.

slummer (slum-cr) n. one that visits the slums of a city; a dweller in the slums.

slumming (slum-ing) n. visiting slums for curiosity or philanthropic work.

slump (slump) v.i. [lmi.] to fall or sink suddenly through or in, as when walking on snow, ice, a bog, etc.;—n. a complete failure; a sudden fall in prices.

slump (slump) n. [Dan.] a gross amount; a block;

a bog, etc.—a. a complete failure; a sudden fall in prices.

slump (slump) n. [Dan.] a gross amount; a block; lump; nt. to throw or bring into a mass.

Slump-work, work in the slump or lump.

slur (slum) v.t. [O.D. sleuren, to trail (in mud)—hence, to do negligently or slovenly] to perform or go through hurriedly or carelessly; to run or pass over; to conceal; [Mus.] to sing or play in a smooth, gliding style; to run one into the other, as notes; to soil; to sully; to contaminate; to disgrace; [Print.] to blur or double, as an impression from type; to mache [:-n. a mark or stain—hence, slight reproach or disgrace: a trick played upon a person; [Mus.] a mark. thus (or or), connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath; a tie.

slurred (slurd) a. marked with a slur; performed in a smooth, gliding style [Mus.]; blotted; marred; passed over; done carelessly or imperfectly.

slush (slush) n. [sludge] soft mud; melting snow; a soft mixture of grease and other materials for lubrication; refuse grease and fat, esp. from salt meat;—n.t. to apply slush to; to polish with slush; to wash roughly.

roughly.

slushy (slush'i) a. consisting of soft mud, or of slut (slut) n. [M.E. slutte, cf. Norw. slott, an idler, cf. slopen an untidy woman; a slattern; a female dog; a bitch.

dog; a bitch.

sluttery (slut-er-i) n. habits or practice of a slut; untidiness; slovenliness; neglect of cleanliness and neatness; filthiness.

sluttish (slut-ish) a. like a slut; untidy; carcless; disorderly; dirty; mercuricious.

sluttishly (slut-ish-i) adv. in a sluttish manner; negligently.

sluttishness (slut-ish-nes) n. quality or state of being sluttish: untidiness; slovenliness; negligence of dress and household duty.

sly (sli) a. [M. E. sligh, fr. Icel. slargr. cunning] dexter-skilful; cautious; shrewd; knowing; arfully cunning; secretly mischievous; insidious; done with and marked by, artful and dexterous secrecy; crafty; wily. Sly-boots, a sly, cunning, or artful person. On the sly, secretly.

slyly, slily (sli-li) adv. in a sly manner; with slyness (sli-nes) n. state or quality of being sly; cunning.

SMACK (smak) v.t. [Sw. smacka, to smack] to kiss with a sharp noise; to make a noise with, as the lips in the act of kissing or after tasting; to make a sharp noise by striking; to crack, as a whip; to strike with the palm of the hand; to spank; —v.i. to kiss with a loud sound; to buss; to make a noise, by the separation of the lips, after tasting anything;—n. a loud kiss; a quick, sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated, or of a whip; a quick, smart blow; a slap;—adv. sharply; plump; straight.

SMACK (smak) v.i.[A.S. smace, taste, relish] to have a Certain character or quality;—n. a taste or flavour; scent; smell; a small quantity; a smattering.

a smattering.

-n. a taste or navour; scent; smell; a small quantity; a smattering.

Smack (smak) n. [D. smak] a small coasting or smacking (smak-ing) n. act of making a sharp small coasting noise with the lips; act of cracking, as a whip; act of striking with the palm of the hand; a beating; -a. making a sharp sound; brisk; lively.

Smacksman (smaks-man) n. one that sails or swarp or works on a smack.

Small (smawl) a. [A.S. smæl] not large or extended in dimensions; slender; thin; fine; not tall; little in degree or progress; faint; imperceptible; little in influence or importance; trifling; trivial; evincing little worth or ability; petty; little in amount; cheap; short; not prolonged in duration; gentle; soft; weak; wanting strength; mean; base; unworthy; -n. the small or slender part of a thing; -v.t. to make little; to lessen; -adv. commituteally; in minute pieces; timidly; low; in low tones. Small-arms, muskets, rifles, pistols, etc., in distinction from cannon. Smallber, see beer. Small-clothes, knec-breeches. Small-craft, a vessel, or vessels, of a small size, as coasting-vessels, colliers, fishing-boats, etc., Small-debt court, see debt. Small-debts, debts that are in England craft, a vessel, or vessels, of a small size, as coasting-vessels, colliers, fishing-boats, etc. Small-debt court, see debt. Small-debts, debts that are in England under £20; in Scotland, £12. Small-hand, writing of an ordinary size. Small-hours, see hour. Small-pica, a size of printing-type between longprimer and pica. Smalls, small-clothes; in university language, the previous examination. Small-talk, light conversation. Small-waves, tape, braid, buttons, etc. In a small way, on a small scale.

smallage (smawkij) n. [E. small and F. ache, parsley] celery.

smallish (smaw'lish) a. somewhat small.

smallness (smawlines) n. the state of being small in any of its senses; littleness;

small in any of its senses; littleness; diminutiveness; inconsiderableness; incanness.

smallpox (smawl-poks) n. [E. small and pocks] a febrile affection and a cutaneous eruption.

small (smawl) n. [O. H. Ger. smclznn, to become liquid] common glass tinged of a fined deep blue by the protoxide of cobalt, ground fine, and used as a pirment in various cuts. a pigment in various arts.

smaltine (smawleon) n. [smult] an arsenide of cobalt, often containing nickel and iron. smaragd (smaragd) n. [G. smaragdos] the emerald.

smaragdine (sma-rag-din) a pertaining to, consisting of, or like emerald.

smart (smart) n. [A. S. smeortan, to feel pain] quick, pungent, lively pain; severe, pungent pain of mind;—v.t. to feel a lively, pungent pain, particularly a pungent, local pain from some piercing or irritating application; to feel a pungent pain of mind; to be punished;—a. causing a keen, local pain; severe; poignant; vigorous; sharp; active; efficient; marked by acuteness or shrewdness; quick in suggestion or reply; vivacious; witty; showy; dashy; spruce; brisk; fresh. Smart-money, money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement, or some painful situation; in the army, a sum paid by a recruit previously off from some unpleasant engagement, or some painful situation; in the army, a sum paid by a recruit previously to being sworn in, to procure his release from service; also, a pension or retiring allowance to wounded and disabled seamen. Smart-ticket, a certificate granted to one entitled to smart-money. Smart-weed, the water-pepper (so called from its pungent properties).

Smarten (smarth) v.t. to make smart or spruce; to render brisk.

smartly (smart-li) adv. in a smart manner; keenly vigorously; actively; wittily; showily.

smartness (smart'nes) n. quality of being smart or pungent; poignancy; tartness; sharpness; acuteness; keenness; quickness; vigour; liveliness; briskness; vivacity; wittiness.

Smarty (smår-ti) n. a would-be smart person.

smash (smash) v.t. [E. mash, to mix up] to break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush;—n. a breaking to pieces; utter destruction; a disastrous collision. Smash-up, a serious smash. Smasher (smash-ep) n. he that, or that which, smashes or breaks; a stamper of false money; a coiner; also, one that passes had money. smashing (smash-ing) n. act of coining or smashing passing had money; state of being broken; destruction; overthrow; failure.

broken; destruction; overthrow; failure.

Smatter (smatter) v.i. [M.E. smattern, to make smatter, to clatter] to talk ignorantly, cf. Sw. smattra, to clatter] to talk superficially or ignorantly; to have a slight taste, or a slight superficial knowledge;

-n. slight or superficial knowledge; a smattering.

Smatterer (smatterer) n. one that has only a slight superficial knowledge.

smattering (smatter-ing) n. a slight superficial knowledge.

smatteringly (smat-er-ing-li) udv. in a smatteringly (smat-ering way.

smear (smer) v.t. [A.S. smeru, fat, grease] to overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to besinear; to daub; to soil; to pollute; -u. a spot made by an unctuous or adhesive substance,

-n. a spot made by an unctuous or adhesive substance, or as if by such a substance; blotch; daub; stain.

Smeariness (smē'ri-nes) n. the character of being smeary or smeared.

smeary (smē'ri) a. adhesive; glutmous; dauby; staining; soiling.

smectite (smek'bit) n. [th. smrehein, rub] fuller's earth (used for taking grease out of cloth).

smeddum (smed'um) n. [A.S. smedema, fine flour] the finest part of ground malt; samety: unickness; spirit: mettle.

sagacity; quickness; spirit; mettle.

Smegma (smegma) n.; pl. smegmata (smegmatty) a fattly secretion; an unquent.

Smegmatic (sing-mat-tik) a. [G. smegmat, soap; being of the nature of soap; soapy;

seleansing; detersive.

Smell (smel) v.t. [M.E.] to perceive by the nose; to have a sensation excited of, by means of the masal organs; to perceive, as if by the smell; to give heed to—hence (colled,), to find out; also, to suspect; —v.t. to affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odour or particular scent; to have a particular tineture or smack of any quality; to exercise the sense of smell; —n. sense by which certain malities of bodies are perceived through or any quarty; to exercise the sense of smell;—n. sense by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves; scent; odour; perfume; fragrance. To smell a rat, see rat. To smell out, to find out by prying or close investigation.

Smeller (smel-er) n. one that smells; the nose; a feeler.

smelling (smel-ing) n. the sense by which odours are perceived; the sense of smell.

Smelling-bottle, a small bottle to contain some purgent scent. Smelling-salts, volatile salts used for stimulating the nerves of the nose.

smelt (smelt) n. [A.S.] a small fish allied to the silvery-whitecolour, and is highly

esteemed as delicate food).

smelt (smelt) v.t. [Sw. sa ore, for the purpose of separating the metal.

Smelter (smelter) n. one that smelts ore.

Smelt

smeltery (smelter-i) n. a house or place for smelting ores.
smelting (smelting) n. act of melting or fusing ores to extract the metal. smelting-furnace, a furnace in which ores are smelted.
smew (små) n. [perhaps for nennen] a diving bird, visiting Britain in the winter.

smiddy (smid-i) n. a smithy, or smith's workshop. smift (smift) n. a fuse, as of touchwood, used in mining.
Smilax (smi'laks) n. [G.] a genus of evergreen climbing shrubs (some yield sarsaparilla).

smile (smil) v.t. [Sw. smila, to laugh] to express by a smile; (with away) to bring about, as by means of a smile; -v.i. to contract the features of the face in such a manner as to express pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness; to express slight contempt by a look implying sarcasm or pity; to look gay and joyous; to be propitious; to favour; to countenance;—n. act of smilling; a peculiar contraction of the features of the face, which naturally expresses pleasure, moderate joy, approbation, or kindness; a somewhat similar expression of countenance, combined with malevolent feelings, as contempt, scorn, etc.; favour; gay or joyous appearance.

smileless (smil-les) a. without a smile; cheerless. smilingly (smī'-ling-li) adv. in a smiling manner; with a smile or look of pleasure.

smilingness (smilingnes) n. the state of smirch (smerch) v.t. [M.E. smeren, to smear] to cloud; to dusk; to soil;—n. a stain.

smirk (smerk) v.i. [A.S. smercian, smile] to look affectedly soft or kind; to smile in an affected or conceited manner;—n. an affected, conceited, consilie a side or sailly smile nationary.

affected or conceited manner;—n. an affected, conceited, or silly smile; a simper.

Smit (smit) v.l. [A.S. smittian, to spot] to infect; to mar; to destroy;—n. a spot; a stain; infection.

Smite (smit) v.t. [A.S. smittan] to strike; to hit with the hand or fist; to reach and wound with a cast or throw of a stone or other missile; to pierce with a sword or other weapon—hence, to slay; to kill; to knock or heat down; to defeat with loss or slaughter; to rout in battle; to destroy life; to blast, as vegetation; to afflict, to chasten; to punish; to strike or affect with passion, as love or fear;—v.i. to strike; to collide:—n. a stroke; a blow.

or affect with passion, as fove or rear;—r.t. to strike; to collide;—r.t. a stroke; a blow that smites or strikes; a smiter (smitter) n. one that smites or strikes; a kind of fancy pigeon.

smith (smitth) n. [A.S.] one that forges with the hammer; one that works in metals; one that makes or effects anything; an artificer; n.t. to beat or hammer into shape; to forge. Smith-work, the work of a smith; work in metals.

or hammer into snape; to lorge. Smith-work, the work of a smith; work in metals.

smithery (smith/er-i)n. the workshop of a smith; smithing (smith/ing) n. the act, art, or process of working metals into shape.

smithy (smith/i) n. the shop of a smith; a smithery.

smitten (smit'n) a. struck; killed; affected with some passion, esp. the passion of love; enamoured; excited by admiration, sense of beauty, etc. smock (smok) n. [A.S. smac] a woman's under garment; a shift; a chemise; a blouse; a

smock-frock;—n.t. to provide or clothe with a smock. Smock-frock, a coarse linen frock, or shirt, worn over the coat by farm-labourers. Smock-mill, a form of windmill of which the top is the only part that turns to meet the wind. Smock-race, a race for which a smock is the prize.

smocking (smok'ing) n. an or smocking or a honey-comb. smokable (smo' ka - bl) α . capable of being

smoked. smoked.

Smoke (smök) n. [A.S. smoca, smoke] the exhalation, visible vapour, or substance that escapes or is expelled from a burning body; that which resembles smoke, as vapour or watery exhalations; idle talk; vanity; the act of smoking a cigar or pipe:—v.t. to apply smoke to; to scent, medicate, or dry by smoke; to burn and draw into the mouth and puff out the smoke of as tobacco; to subject to smoke, for the

smoke; to burn and draw into the mouth and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco; to subject to smoke, for the purpose of annoying or driving out, or of testing, as drains; to hunt or find out; to detect; to discover; to ridicule; to quiz;—v.i. to emit smoke—hence, to burn; to be kindled; to rage; to raise a dust, or smoke, by a rapid motion; to use tobacco in a pipe or cigar; to smell or hunt out; to suspect. Smoke-black, lamp-black. Smoke-board, a board placed before the upper part of a fire-place to increase the draught. Smoke-consumer, an apparatus for consuming or Smoke-consumer an apparatus for consuming or



burning all the smoke from a fire. Smoke-dried, dried or cured by smoke. Smoke-dry, to dry or cure by smoke. Smoke-house, a building where meats, or fish, are cured by smoking. Smoke-jack, a contrivance for turning a spit by means of a fly or wheel turned by the current of ascending air in a chimney. Smoke-painting, the art or process of producing drawings in lamp-black, or carbon deposited from smoke. Smoke-tight, not permitting smoke to escape, as well-constructed drains.

SMOKE! (Smokeles)a. not having, or emitting, smoke.

SMOKE! (Smoker)a. one that dries by smoke; one that uses tobacco by inhaling its smoke from a pipe or cigar.

from a pipe or cigar.

Smokily (smō'ki-li) adv. in a smoky manner.

smokiness (smô'ki-nes) n. the state of being smoky.

Smoking (smočking) n. act of emitting smoke; act of curing by smoke; act or practice of inhaling tobacco-smoke from a pipe, etc.;—a. emitting smoke; brisk or fierce. Smoking-carriage, smoking-room, a compartment of a train, or a room, set apart for the use of smokers.

smokingly (smo-king-li) adv. like, or as, smoke. smoky (smo'ki) a. emitting smoke; having the appearance or nature of smoke; filled with smoke, or with a vapour resembling it; subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fire-places; tarnished with smoke; suspicious.

smolder (smöl'der) v.i. See smoulder.

SMOIDER (smöl-der) v.i. See smoulder.

Smolt (smölt) n. [smelt] a salmon in its second year, when it has acquired its silvery scales.

Smooth (smöörn) a. [A.S. smèthe] having an even surface; not rough; level; plain; evenly spread; glossy; equal in pace; without starts or obstructions; unruffled; equable; uttered vithout stops; gently flowing; voluble; not harsh; soft: mellifluous; bland; mild; soothing; adulatory; faw.ing; n. the act of smoothing; -t. to make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means; to level; to free from obstructions; to make easy; to free from harshness; to make flowing, pleasing, and graceful in sound; to palliate; to calm; to allay; to flatter; to deceive with blandishments. Smooth-bored, having a smooth bore; not rifled. Smooth-chinned, beardless. Smooth-tongued, soft of speech; plausible.

Smoothen (smöd-tin) v.t. to make smooth.

smoothen (smóó'THn) v.t. to make smooth.

smoothen (smoothing) v.t. to make smooth.

smoothing (smoothing) a. making smooth.

smoothing (smoothing-iron, a utensil in the laundry for smoothing linens, etc., after being washed.

smoothly (smoothing-iron, a utensil in the laundry for smoothing linens, etc., after being washed.

smoothly (smoothing-iron, a utensil in the laundry for smoothing linens, etc., after being washed.

smoothly (smoothing-iron, a utensil in the laundry for smoothing linens, etc., after being washed.

smoothly (smoothing-iron, a utensil in the laundry for smoothing linens, evenly; unobstructedly; blandly.

smoothness (smoothing-iron) method in the quality or condition of being smooth; evenless of surface; softness; gentleness; blandness.

smother (smuth-er) v.t. [A.S. smootan] to destroy suffocation; to stifled; to be suffocated or stifled; to be suffocated or stifled; to be suffocated or stifled; to be suppressed or concealed; to burn slowly without sufficient air and smoke;—n. that which smothers; confusion; suppression.

smotheringly (smuth-er-ing-li) adv. suffocatingly; so as to suppress.

smothery (smoith-er-i) a. tending to smother; stifling.

smouthed (smooth, smouth) a. [smuth] smother (smoother) v.t. [M.E. smoother, a stifling smooke] to waste away by a slow and suppressed combustion; to burn and smoke without flame; to exist in a suppressed state;—n. slow combustion.

suppressed combination; to burn and smoke without name; to exist in a suppressed state:—n. slow combustion.

Smudge (smuj) v.t. [Dan. smuts, smut] to smear with dirt; to stain; to blacken with ink or smoke; to stifle; to smother;—n. a stain; a blot; a dirty mark; a suffocating smoke.

Smudgy (smuj-1) a. stained or blackened; smoke; stifling.

smug (smug) a. [Dan. smuk, pretty, fair] studiously neat or nice; spruce; affectedly nice; self-satisfied;—n. a self-satisfied person;—v.t. to make smug. smuggle (smug-1) v.t. [Sw. smuga, a lurking-hole, cf. A.S. smugun, to creep] to import or export secretly, contrary to the law, or without paying the dues imposed by the law; to convey or introduce clandestinely.

snuggler (smug'ler) n. one that imports or without paying the excise or custom dues; a vessel employed in snuggling.

smuggling (sinug-ling) n. act, practice, or trade band articles, or other goods, without paying the custom or excise dues.

or excise dues.

Smugly (smugli) adv. neatly; sprucely; in a compared by placent, self-satisfied manner.

Smugness (smuglies) v. neatness; trimness; spruceness without refinement or elegance; complacent self-satisfaction.

Smur (smur) v. [A.S. smortan, stifle] fine rain; —v.i. to rain slightly; to drizzle.

Smut (smut) v. [M.E. smotten, to foul] foul matter, like soot or coal-dust, or the spot or soil which this makes; a parasitic fungus which forms on grain, blasting it; must or mildew; obscene or filthy language; ribaldry; v.t. to stain or mark with smut; to taint with mildew, as grain; to blacken; to tarnish;—v.i. to gather smut; to give off smut. Smut-ball, a kind of fungus.

Smutch (smuch) v.t. [a form of smut] to blacken a dirty spot.

a dirty spot.

smutchy (smuch'i) a. marked with smutches.

smuttled (smut-id) a. made smutty.

smuttily (smut-i) a. made smuty.

smuttily (smut-i) adv. in a smutty manner; smokily; foully; with obscene language.

smuttiness (smut-i-nes) n. quality or condition of being smutty; obsceneness.

smutty (smut-i) a. soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like; tainted with mildew; obscene.

snack (snak) n. [M.E. snacehen, cf. snatch, snatch] a share; an equal part or portion; a slight, hasty repast. To go snacks, to take part with another; to share or divide the expense.

snaffle (snaf-i) n. [D. snavel, nose] a bridle, conmouth-bit without a curb, and with a single rein;—n.t. to bridle; to hold

a single rein; -v.t. to bridle; to hold or manage with a bridle. Snaffle-bit,

a plain, slender bit for a horse.

Snag (snag) n. [Norw. snage, a tongue of land] a short branch, or a sharp or rough branch; a trunk of a tree fixed at one end to



Snaffle-bit.

the lottom of a river; a knot or stump; a sharp protuberance; a jag; a tooth (in contempt), or a tooth projecting beyond the rest;—v.t. to injure or destroy by, or upon, a snag; to fill with snags.

snagged (snag'ed) a. full of snags; snaggy.

snagsy (snag'i) a. full of snags; full of short, ing with knots.

snail (snai) n. [A.S. snæyl, sneyel, a snail] a slimy, slow-creeping, testaceous molluse, furnished with four horns, or tentacula, on the head, which are retractile, and can be inverted or drawn into the interior of tractile and can be inverted or drawn into the interior of the body, and having its eyes in the extremities of the upper pair of horns; [U.S.] a similar molluse without the shell; a slug—hence, a drone; a sluggard; a lazy, slow-moving person. Snail-slow, as slow as a snail; lazy. Snail's pace, a very slow pace.

Snailery (snail-cr i) n.

Snailery (snail-cr i) n.

Gible snails are reared.

cdible snails are reared.

Snaily a snail, or its motion.

Snake (snāk) n.[A.S. snaca]
an oviparous, vertebrate, creeping animal, without
fins or feet; a serpent; a reptile;
specifically, a non-poisonous
reptile found in all temperate



latitudes, and feeding on frogs, birds, birds' eggs, etc.;—v.t. to drag or draw, as a snake from a hole [U.S.]; to wind round spirally, as a large rope with a smaller one, or with court to worm. Snake-fence, a zig-zag fence. Snakecord; to worm. Snake-fence, a zig-zag fence. Snake-moss, the common club-moss. Snake-proof, proof against venom or envy.

Snakestone (snāk'stōn) n. a fossil ammonite; any substance applied as a specific

for snake-bites.

snaking (snā'king) n. the act or process of hauling a log; a snake-like curl or spiral.

snakish (snā'kish) a. having a form, habits, or qualities resembling those of a snake; smooth; slippery; deceitfal; tortuous; insinuating.

snaky (snā'ki) a. pertaining to a snake, or to snake; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding, sly; emping; insinuating a snake; according to the state of the snake; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding, sly; emping; insinuating; cayagad with

snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine: winding; sly; cunning; insimuating; covered with serpents; having serpents.

Snap (snap) v.t. [D. snappen] to break short, as sharp sound; to bite or seize suddenly, exp. with the teeth; to crack, as a whip;—v.i. to break short; to part asunder suddenly; to make an effort to bite; to utter sharp, harsh, angry words; n. a sudden breaking of any substrace; a sudden seizing or effort to seize with the snarp, harsh, angry words. A. a shotel needs in or any substance; a sudden seizing, or effort to seize, with the teeth; a crack of a whip; a small catch or fastening, as of a bracelet; a crisk pind of gingerbread nut or cake. Snap-bolt, a self-acting bolt or latch. Snap-snot, a shot without taking ann. Snap-vote, a vote taken substituted armicrotally. suddenly and unexpectedly.

snapdragon (snap'drag-un) n. a plant of the snapdragon (snap'drag-un) n. a plant of the which raisins or sweetmeats are snatched from burning brandy; the raisins or sweetmeats so snatched.

Snape (snap) v.t. to level the end of a plank.

snaphance (snaphans) n. [D. snappen, to snap, and haun, a cock] a spring-lock of a gun or pistol; a fire-arm; a snappish retort.

Snapper (snap'er) n. one that snaps or picks up.

snappish (snap-ish) a. eager to bite; apt to snap, as a cur; sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly.

snappishly (snap ish-li) adv. in a snappish manner; peevishly; angrily; tartly, snappishness (snap ish-nes) n. the quality of being snappish.

snare (snār) n. [A.S. sneare, a string] a contrivance, consisting often of a noose of cords, by which a bird or other creature may be entangled; a trap; a net; a noose; a gin; a catch; a wile; anything by which one is entangled and brought into trouble:—v.t. be catch with a snare; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger; to entrap; to inveigle; to seduce.

Snarer (snarer) n. one that lays snares or entangles.

snarl (snarl) v.i. [D.] to growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl; to speak roughly;—n. a sharp growl; jealous fault-finding.
snarl (snarl) n. |snare| a knot or complication of hair, thread, or the like, which it is difficult to disentangle; embarrassing difficulty; entanglement;—the transfer of the same problem. v.t. to entangle; to embarrass; to emboss or flute, as metals; v.i. to make tangles.

snarler (snarler) n. a surly, growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow.

Snarler (snår-ler) n. one that snarls metal.

snarling (snar-ling) n. act or process of forming raised work or convex lines, figures, etc., in vessels or vases of sheet-metal, where the direct action of the hammer is precluded by the narrowness of the vase or vessel. Snarling-iron, snarling-tool, a curved

tool for embossing or fluting hollow metal-ware.

snarling (snar-ling) a. growling angrily; grunbling; cynical; snappish; waspish; peevish; quarrelsome.

Snarly (snarli) a. disposed to snarl; cross.

Snary (sna'ri) a. resembling, or consisting of, snares; entangling; insidious.

Snatch (snach) v.t. [M.E. snacchen, cf. D. snakken, to gasp] to seize hastily, abruptly, or without permission or ceremony; to seize and transport

away; to pluck; to catch; to grasp;—n. a hasty catch or seizing; a short period of vigorous action; a

small piece, fragment, or quantity.

Snatcher (snach'er) n. one that snatches or takes abruptly.

snatchingly (snach'ing-li) adv. by snatching; snatchy (snach'i) a. consisting of snatches; snatch (snach'i) a. consisting of snatches;

snathe (SNATH) v.t. [A.S. snāthan, to cut] to cut; to lop; to prune.

snattock (snat-uk) n. a slice; a cutting; a chip.

sneak (snek) v.t. [A.S. snican, creep] to hide; to conceal ;—v.i. to creep or steal away privately; to behave with meanness and servility; to

sneaker (sneker) n. one that sneaks; one that wants spirit; a kind of putch-bowl.

sneaking (sneker) n. marked by cowardly conceaking (sneker) n. marked by cowardly concealment; mean; service; crouching; covetous; niggardly.

covetous; niggardly.

sneakingly (sne-king-li) adv. in a sneaking manner; meanly.

sneakingness (sne-king nes) n. the quality of being sneaking; meanness. Sneaky (sne-ki) a. somewhat sneaking.

sneap (snep) v.t. [cf. snub] to check; to reprove; to nip; to bite;—n. a reprimand; a snub.

Sneck (snek) n. [cf. snatch] the latch of a door.

SHEET (sner) r.i. [M.E. sucren, ef. Dan. sucree, to show one's teeth at a person] to show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance; to insimuate contempt by a covert expression; to utter with grimace or grin;—n. a look of contempt, disdain, derision, or ridicule; an expression of ludicrous scorn; scoff; jeer; gibe.

Sneerer $(\operatorname{sne}^{i}v(\mathbf{r})|n)$, one that sneers.

sneerful (sner-fool) a. given to sneering.

sneeringly (sneering-li) adv. with a look of sneeze (sneez) v. i. [A.S. /neosan] to emit air through the nose, and by and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose; -n. a sudden and violent ejection of air, chiefly through the nose, with an audible sound. To be sneezed at, to be thought little of.

Sneezewood (snez-wood) n. a S. Afr. tree, the dust of which causes sneezing.

sneezing (sne-zing) n. act of ejecting air violently through the nostrils.

snell (snel) a. [A.S. snel, active] keen; piercing; brisk; active.

snib (snib) r.t. [Scot.] to fasten; to bolt; -n. a catch or fastening of a door; latch; bolt snick (snik) n. [Icel. snikka, to cut out] a small cut or mark; notch; nick; a sharp, glancing stroke at cricket; r.t. to cut; to clip; to nick. snicker (snik'er) r.i. [Imit.] to laugh slyly; to laugh with small, audible catches of voice.

as when persons attempt to suppress loud laughter;—n. a half-suppressed, broken laugh.

snickersnee (snik-er-snē) n. [Icel. snikka, to cut out, and D. snee, an edge] a kind of knife

Sniff (snif) r.t. [Dan. *snire*, to sniff] to draw in with the breath through the nose: to perceive, as by snuffing; to scent; to snuff!; -v.i. to draw air audibly up the nose; to snuff!; -n. perception by the nose; smell; scent; a faint puff of air; a whiff.

Sniffler (snif-ler) n. a capful of wind.

snift, snifter (snift, snifter) v.i. [fr. sniff] to snift; to snuff; to smell; to snort; to snivel.

Snig (snig) n, a fresh-water cel: v.t. to cut.

snigger (snig'er) r.i. [Imit.] to laugh in a half-supsnigger (sing-er) n. (11016.) to lang in a half-suppressed manner;—n. a suppressed laugh.

sniggle (snig-1) n.t. (Prov. E. snay, an eel] to snare; to catch;—v.i. to fish for eels by thrusting the bait into their holes.

snip (snip) v.t. [D. snippen] to cut off the nib of, or to cut off at once with shears or scissors; to cut off; to nip: -n. as once with shears or scissors; to our off; to nip: -n. a single cut, as with shears or scissors; a clip; a small shred; a bit cut off; [colloq.] a tailor. Snips, a strong pair of hand-shears for cutting metal. Snips, a lively conversation, with quick, tart replies. Snipe (snip) n. [lccl.] a bird that frequents the banks of rivers and

the borders of fens, distinguished by its long, straight, slender biil; a fool; a blockheat; -r.i. to hunt snipes; to shoot at a long range into an encampment during the night ;-v.t. to hit, or pick off, in this manner.

sniping (sni ping) n. sinje-shooting; firing into an encampment during the night.

Snipe.

Snipper (snip-er) u. one that snips or cuts; a tailor. Snippet (snip'et) n. a small part or share.

Snippety (snip-et-i) a. insignificant; very small.

Snipv (snipi) a. resembling a snipe.

snite (snit) v.t. [A.S. snyting, a sneezing] to blow or wipe the nose; to snuff a candle.

snivel (sniv-1) v.t. [A.S. snojel, nucus] nucus running from the nose; snot; -v.i. to run at the nose; to cry or whine, as children.

sniveller (sniv-1) -v.v. one that cries with snivelling; one that weeps easily.

sniveller snivelling; one that weeps easily.

snivelling (sniv!-ing) n. crying like children;
a whining and snuffling.

snivelly (sniv!-i) a. running at the 1 ose; whining;
pitiful.

snob (snob) n. (Icel. snāpr, a dolt] an affected and
pretentious person, esp. a vulgar person that
apes gentility, or affects the intinacy of noble or
distinguished persons; an upstart; a parvenu; a
shoemaker: a workman that deserts his fellows; a
townsman-i.e., not a gownsman.

snobbery (snob'er-i) n. the character of being
snobbish; the conduct of snobs,
snobbish; snob-ish) a. belonging to, or
snobbishly (snob'ish) a. belonging to, or
snobbishly (snob'ish-ii) adv. in the manner of
a snob.

snobbishness (snob-ish-nes) n. the character

snobbishness (snob'ish-nes) n. the character or conduct of a snob.

snobbism (snobizm) n. snobbishness.

snobby (snobbish. of, or relating to, a snob;

Snobocracy (sno-bok'ra-si) n. snobs as a class. snood (snood) v.t. [A.S. snod] to bind up the hair with a fillet;—n. a fillet or

ribbon to confine the hair.

snooded (snooded) a. wearing or having a snood.

snook (snook) v.t. [M.E. snoken, to search for] to lurk; to pry about.

snooze (snooz) n. [snore] a short sleep; a nap; slumber;

-v.i. to sleep; to doze; to drowse.

Snoozer (snoozer) n. one that snoozes.

Snore (snor) v.i. [A.S. fnora, a snood snoring] to breathe with a snood rough, hoarse noise in sleep; to breathe hard through the nose;—n. a breathing with a harsh noise in sleep.

Snorer (snö'rer) n. one that snores.

Snort (snort) v.i. [M.E. snorten, to snore] to force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as high-spirited horses; to laugh out loudly; to express by a snort;—n. a loud, abrupt sound. snorter (snorter) n. one that snores or snorts; a snorting gale of wind.
snorting (snorting) n. act of blowing through the nose, as a horse.

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snot (snot) n. [M.E. snotte, fr. A.S. gesnot] mucus secreted in, or discharged from, the nose; a mean fellow.

Snottily (snot-i-li) adv. in a snotty manner.

snottiness (snot'i-nes) n. the state of being snotty.

Snotty (snot-i) a. foul with snot; mean; dirty.

snout (snout) n. [M.E. snoute, cf. D. snuit] the long, projecting nose of a beast, as that of a pig; the nose of a man (in contempt); any projection like a snout; the nozzle or end of a hollow pipe;—v.t. to furnish with a nozzle or point.

Shouted (snou-ted) a. having a snout; pointed. snouty (snouti) a. resembling a snout; long-nosed.

Snouty nosed.

Snow (snot n. [A.S. snāw] watery particles congealed into white or transparent crystals or flakes in the air, and falling to the earth:—v.t. to scatter like snow;—v.t. to fall in snow (chiefly used impersonally). Snow-blindness, blindness or dimness of sight caused by the light reflected from snow. Snow-boot, an over-boot used to protect the feet while walking in snow. Snow-break, a thaw. Snow-borth, snow and water mixed: very cold liquid. Snow-bunting, a kind of snow-bird which inhabits the arctic regions. Snow-capped, having the summit covered with snow. Snow-drift, a bank of snow driven together by the wind. Snow-fleld, a large tract covered with snow, esp. permanently. Snow-line, the line or mark in altitude of perpetual snow on mountain peaks, varying in height according to climate. Snow-plough, a contrivance like a plough for making a track in snow; an trivance like a plough for making a track in snow; an appendage in front of a locomotive to clear the rails of snow. Snow. Snow-shed, a line of sheds protecting a line of railway from snow-drifts. Snow-shoe, a light shoe, or

railway from snow-drifts. Snow-shoe, a light shoe, or racket, worn by men travelling on snow, to prevent their feet from sinking into the snow. Snow-ship, a large mass of snow falling down the side of a mountain; an avalanche. Snow-storm, a storm with falling snow; a heavy fall of snow. Snow-white, white as snow; very white. Snow-wreath a hank of snow drifted together by the wind

wreath, a bank of snow drifted together by the wind.

Snow (sno) n. [D. snautuw, a boat] a vessel equipped with two masts, and a third small mast, close

to the main-mast, to carry a trysail.

Snowball (sno-baw) n. a round mass of snow pressed or rolled together; -v.t. to pelt

snowdrop (sno-drop) n. a bulbous plant bearing white flowers, which often appear

while the snow is on the ground.

snowfall (snö-fawl) n. the falling of snow; the amount of snow falling in a given time.

snowflake (snö-fläk) n. a small, thin mass of falling snow.

Snowily (sno-i-li) adv. in a snowy manner.

snowiness (snō-i-nes) n. the state of being snowy.

Snowish (sno-ish) a. resembling snow.

snowlike (snō'-līk) a. snowish.

Snowy (sno-i) a. white like snow; abounding with snow; pure; unblemished.

Snub (snub) n. [M. E. snibben, fr. Dan. snibbe, to reprimand] a knot or protuherance in wood; snag; jag; a check or rebuke :—u.t. [af. sneak] to clip or break off the end of; to check, stop, or rebuke with a tart, sarcastic reply or remark; to slight designedly. Snub-nose, a short or flat nose, as if with the end cut off. Snub-nosed, having a snub-nose. To snub a cable, to check it suddenly in running out.

snubber (snub'er) n. a contrivance for snubbing a

SAUDDY (snub'i) a. short or flat.

snudge (snuj) v.i. [snug] to move along snugly wrapped up; to save penuriously;—n. a miser; a sneaking fellow.

Snuff (snuf) v.t. [M.E. snuffen, cf. Dan. snubbe, to nip off, cf. snub] to nip off the top of a candlewick;—n. the part of a candle-wick charred by the flame, whether burning or not. To snuff out, to extinguish by snuffing; to end or cut off suddenly.

Snuff (snuf) v.t. [M.D. snuffen] to sniff; to smell; to perceive by the nose; to scent;—v.t. to inhale air with violence or with noise; to turn up the nose and inhale air, as an expression of contempt—hence, to take offence;—n. pulverized tobacco, or other substance, snuffed up, or prepared to be snuffed up, into the nose; resentment; huff. Snuff-box, snuffen in the nose; resentment; huff. Snuff-box, snuff-mull, a box for carrying snuff about the person. Snuff-spoon, a small spoon for taking snuff out of a snuff-box. Up to snuff, knowing; not likely to be deceived easily.

Snuffer (snuf-er) n. one that snuffs;—pl. an instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

snuffiness (snuf-i-nes) n. the state or character of being snuffy.

snuffle (snuf-i) v.i. [snuf], to sniff] to speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, esp. when obstructed; to sniffle:—n. a sound the presence of vir through the nest like. nne nose, esp. when obstructed; to sniffle;—n. a sound made by the passage of air through the nostrils; an affected nasal twang—hence, cant;—pl. obstruction of the nose by mucus; nasal catarrh.

Snuffler (snuf-lier) n. one that snuffles, or speaks through the nose when obstructed.

Snuffling (snuf-ling) n. speaking through the nose.

snufflingly (snuf'ling-li) adv. in a snuffling manner.

Snuffy (snuf-i) a. soiled with snuff hence, musty.

snully (snur) n. soned with snull hence, musty.

snull (snur) n.t. [Icel. snöygr, smooth] to make smooth; n.t. to lie close; to snuggle; -a. closely pressed; close; concealed; compact, convenient, and comfortable; neat; -adr. snugy.

snuggery (snug-1) n. a snug, comfortable place or apartment.

snuggle (snug-1) n.t. [snug] to lie close for warmth, snuggle (snug-1) adn. in a snug manner; closely; safely.

snugness (snug'nes) n. the state of being snug, neat, or convenient.

Snugness (snug-nes) n. the state of being snug, neat, or convenient.

So (sō) adv. [A.S. swā] in that manner or degree; in like manner or degree; thus; with equal reason (used correlatively, following as); in such manner; to such degree (used correlatively, with as or that coming after); in such a degree; in the same manner; under these circumstances; in this way (with reflex reference to something just asserted or implied); therefore; for this reason; it is well; let it be; be it so; well; the fact being as it is:—coni, provided that; on condition that; on this account; therefore. So-and-so, someone, or something, not definitely named. So-called, usually styled thus. So-so, indifferent; middling.

Soak (sōk) v.t. [A.S. socian] to cause or suffer to lie what it can contain; to macerate; to steep; to drench; to wet thoroughly; to penetrate by wetting thoroughly; to draw in by the pores, as the skin —v.i. to lie steeped in water or other fluid; to enter into pores or interstices; to drink excessively or intemperately; to booze;—n. a soaking; a drinking-bout; a steep.

Soakage (sōkinj) n. the act of soaking; the amount of fluid absorbed.

Soaker (sōking) n. drenching; state of being wet through and through.

Soaking(sōking) n. drenching; state of being soakingly (sōcking) n. drenching; state of being soakingly (socking) n. drenching; state of soaking; gradually.

SOAKING wet through and through.

SOAKINGLY (sō'kiux-li) adv. as in soaking; gradually.

SOAKY (sō'ki)a. moist on the surface; wet; steeped in water.

SOAP (sōp) n. [A.S. sāpe] a substance used in washing, etc., compounded of one or more of the acids obtained from fatty bodies with alkalies or salifiable bases (when the alkali is soda, the soap is hard, and when potash, so(5);—v.t. to rub or wash over with soap. Soap-ashes, ashes containing lye or potash, and thus useful in making soap. Soap-boiler, one whose occupation is to make soap. Soap-boiling, the employment of making soap. Soap-bubble, a spherical



This famous pass on the North West Frontier has for centuries heen of great strategic importance in the defence of India.

film of soap-suds formed by inflation. Soap-stone, a variety of steatite having a soapy feel. Soap-suds, suds; water impregnated with soap. Soap-work, an establish-

ment where soap is manufactured.

SOapiness (so-pi-nes) n. the state or quality of being soapy.

soapless (sop'les) a. lacking soap; unwashed.

SOADWOOd (söp'wood) n. a West Indian shrub.

soapy (85'pi) a. resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; smeared with soap.

soar (\$50' r.i. [F. essorer, to expose to air, to soar up, fr. L. ex and aura, the air] to fly aloft, as a bird; to mount upward on wings, or as on wings; to rise, or tower, in thought or imagination;—n. a towering flight; the point reached in soaring.

Soaring (sor-ing) n. act of mounting on the wings, as a bird; flight upwards; lofty flight; also, act of rising high in thought, idea, language, cloquence, etc.; intellectual flight.

soaringly (sōr-ing-li) adv. as if soaring.

sob (sob) v.i. [A.S. seōlan, bewail] to sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or a kind of convulsive motion; to sigh with tears; to weep bitterly, with gasping of the breath; n. a convulsive sigh or catching of the breath in sorrow; any sorrowful cry or sound.

sobbing (solving) n. grief; lamentation; convulsive sigh or catching of the breath.

sobbingly (sob-ing-li) adv. with sobs.

Sobeit (sō-bē-it) conj. if it be so; provided that.

SODEIT (85-bc-it) conj. if it be so; provided that.

SODER (85-bc) a. [F. fr. L. sobrius] habitually temperate in the use of spirituous liquors; not intoxicated by spirituous liquors; exercising cool, dispassionate reason; self-controlled; not visionary or extravagant; unimpassioned; calm; cool; collected; steady; regular; sedate; serious in demeanour, habit, or appearance; -n.t. to make sober; to cure of intoxication; -n.i. to become sober. Sober-minded, having a disposition or temper habitually sober, calm, and temperate. Sober-suited, clad in dull colours.

SOBERIY perately.

SOBERIS (85-bc-nes) n. state of being sober; ance; gravity; calmness.

ance; gravity; calmness

ance; gravity; cammess.

sobersides (sober-sidz) n. a sedate or serious
person.

sobriety (sobrieti) n. habitual soberness or
temperance as to the use of spirituous
liquors; habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate liquors; habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate passion, or over-heated imagination; gravity, without sadness or melancholy; moderation; calmness; coolness; staidness; seriousness; solemnity.

SOBRIQUET (85-bre-kā) n. [k.] a nickname. Also sobriquet soubriquet.

SOC (sok) n. [A.S.] the power or privilege of holding a tenants excussed from customary burdens. Also soke.

SOCAGE, SOCCAGE (sok-ij) n. [soc] a tenure of lands in England by the performance of certain services.

sociable (so-sha-bi) n. (Righand by the performance of certain services.

sociablity (sō-sha-bi|Fi-ti) n. quality of being sociable (sō-sha-bi) n. [F. fr. L. sociare, to associate of the property of the pro converse; inclined with others; anording opportunities for conversation; companionable; conversable; friendly; familiar;—n. a kind of waggonette with two seats facing each other, and a driver's box; a cycle with seats for two persons side by side.

Sociableness (85'sla-bl-nes) n. quality of being sociable; inclination to company

and converse.

SOCIADLY (sō'sha-bli) adv. in a sociable manner; with free intercourse; familiarly.

SOCIAL (sō'shal) a. [L. socius, a companion] pertainsociety; affecting the general or public interest; ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse; companionable; fond of society; gay; convivial; festive; consisting in

union or mutual intercourse; friendly; not silent or reserved; affable; talkative; naturally growing together. Social-evil, public prostitution.

Socialism (sösshal-izm) n. a system in political conomy advocated, and partially adopted, to secure equal distribution of property and wealth in the community, and abolish individual or senarate rights and interests. separate rights and interests.

separate rights and interests.

Socialist (sō'shal-ist) n. one that advocates socialism, or community of property among all the citizens of the state.

Socialistic (sō-sha-lis'tik) a. relating to, or like, socialistically (sō-sha-lis'ti-kal-i) adv. in a socialistically (sō-shi-al'i-ti) n. quality of being social; sociableness.

SOCIALIZE (sō'shal-īz) v.t. to render social.

Socially (sō'shal-i) adv, in a social manner or way. socialness (sō-shal-nes) n. social character or disposition.
societary (so-si-e-ta-ri) a. of, or pertaining to, society.

Society (so-siety.)

Society (so-siety.) n. [L. socius, a companion] the union of many persons in one general interest, or the number of persons united by one common bond or interest; community; human society; the whole family of man; a number of persons united by agreement, or incorporated by law, for some specific nurpose; company; partnership; club; association, etc.; the persons, collectively considered, that live in any region, or at any period; specifically, the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences; persons living in the same neighbourhood, and frequently meeting in the same circle; acquaintance; friends; union on equal terms; intercourse; fellowship; friends; union on equal terms; intercourse; fellowship;

Social company; companionship.

Socinian (sō-sin'i-an) a. pertaining to Sociaus, or his religious creed;—n. one of the followers of Sociaus (16th century), who denied the doctrines of the Trinity, the deity of Christ, the native and total deprayity of man, the vicarious atonement, and the

total depravity of man, the vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment; a Unitarian.

SOCIOGENY (sō-shi-oj'e-ni) n. [L. socius, companion, and root gen, to produce] the science of the origin or genesis of society.

SOCIOLOGICAL (sō-shi-u-loj'i-kai) a. of, or persociology (sō-shi-ol'ō-ji) n. [L. socius, a companion, and G. logos, discourse] that branch of philosophy which treats of human society.

SOCK (sok) n. [L. socius, a light shoe] a covering for actor of comedy – hence, comedy in distinction from tragedy; a knit or woven covering for the foot, rather shorter than a stocking.

SOCK (sok) n. [O.F. soc, fr. Celt.] a ploughshare.

socket (sok'et) n. |dim. of sock| an opening into which anything is fitted, esp. the little hollow tube or place in which a cardle is fixed in the candlestick; the receptacle or cavity of the eye, tooth, etc.; v.t. to provide with, or place in, a socket.

socketed (sok'e-ted) a. provided with, or placed in, a socket.

SOCKIESS (sok-les) a. lacking socks.

socle (sō'kl) n. [F. fr. L. socculus, dim. of soccus, a shoe] a plain block or plinth, forming a low

socie shoel a plain block or plinth, forming a low pedestal to a statue, column, etc.

socman (sok-n;an) n. one that holds lands or tenements by socage.

Socratic (sok-n;al') n. pertaining to Socrates, the manner of teaching and philosophizing. The Socratic method of reasoning and instruction was by a series of questions, leading the hearer or disciple step by step to the full principle, doctrine, or truth.

Socratically (sok-n;al-i) univ. in the Socratics (sok-n;al-i) n. the doctrines or philosophy of Socrates.

Socratist (sok-n;al-ix) n. a disciple of Socrates; one that uses the Socratic method.

sod (sod) n. [perhaps as sodden, in wet weather] earth filled with the roots of grass; turf; sward; -v.t. to cover with sod; to turf.

soda (sodda) n. [It.] the protoxide of the metal sodium. soda-ash, impure carbonate of soda.

soda-fountain, an apparatus through which soda-water in dearly the sodium of the sodium of the sodium. soda-fountain, an apparatus through which soda-water is drawn. Soda-prairie, a stretch of bog-country showing an efflorescence of soda. Soda-water, a very weak solution of sods in water, highly charged with carbonic acid. Baking-soda, bicarbonate of sods (used in cookery to give lightness to bread, cakes, etc.). sodality (so-dali-i-i) n. |L. sodalitas, fr. sodalis, a comrade] a fellowship or fraternity. sodden (sod'n) a. [A.S. soden] boiled; seethed; soaked and softened; pulpy; v.t. to soak; v.i. to be seethed or soaked.

soddenness (sod'1-nes) n. sodden character soddy (sod'1) a. consisting of, or covered with, sod; sodium (so'1-ium) n. [soda] the metallic base of the alkali soda.

Sodomite (sod-um-it) n. an inhabitant of Sodom; sodomy.

sodomy (sod-um-i) n. unnatural sexuality; copulation between men, or of man with beasts.

SOEVER (sō-ev-er) a word used in composition with who, what, where, when, how, etc., and indicating a selection from all possible or supposable

persons, things, places, times, ways, etc.

Sofa (sofa) n. [A. suffah, fr. saffa, to dispose in order] a long ornamental seat, usually with a stuffed bottom and raised back and ends.

soffit (sof-it) n. |L. suffigere, fasten beneath] the under part of a lintel or ceiling; the under side of the subordinate parts

and members of buildings, such as staircases, archways,

cornices, etc.

Sofi (sō-fi) n. [G. sophos,
wise one of a certain
religious order in Persia; a dervish.



Soffit.

dervish.

Soft (soft) a. |A.S. sō/t| easily yielding to pressure; easily impressed or cut; ductile; malleable, as metals; smooth to the touch; fine; sleek; smooth to the ear; gentle; melodious; flowing easily; not vehement or harsh; mild to the eye; not strong or glaring; not rough or harsh; gentle; impressible; susceptible; easily yielding to influence or persuasion; easy; quict; weak; foolish; effeminate; not courageous or manly; gentle in action or motion; not tinged with salts or acids; not astringent; not pronounced with an abrunt utterance: — a. a. softw:—adv. softly: gently; abrupt utterance;—n. a softy;—adv. softly; gently; quietly;—int. hold; stop; not so fast. Soft-eyed, having gentle, tender eyes. Soft-goods, cloth and cloth articles. Soft-headed, silly; stupid. Soft-soap, n. flattery;—v.t. to flatter.

articles. Soft-headed, silly; stupid. Soft-soap, n. flattery;—v.t. to flatter.

Softa (softa) n. [Turk.] a Moslem student of sacred law and theological science.

Soften (sof-n) v.t. to make soft, or more soft; to make less fierce or angry; to mollify; to assuage; to make less fierce or angry; to mollify; to assuage; to make less bright or glaring; to tone down; to make less bright or glaring; to tone down; to make less loud; to subdue; to represent as less evil; to palliate;—v.i. to become soft. or more soft.

Softener (sof-ner) n. one that, or that which, softening (sof-ning) n. act or process of making material substances soft or softer; act of making less hard, cruel, loud, glaring, offensive, etc.; [Paint.] the blending, as of colours into each other.

Softish (sof-tish) a. somewhat soft, as material substances; rather weak in intellect; easily impressed, influenced, etc.

Softly (soft-ii) adn. in a soft manner; not hard; gently; quietly; midly.

Softness (soft-nes) n. quality of being soft, as impressibility, smoothness, fineness, delicacy, and the like (said of material objects); acceptableness to the senses, feeling, sight, hearing, etc., arising from delicacy, or from the absence of harshness, hardness, etc.; smothness; mildness; gentleness (said of

manners, language, temper, and the like) -- hence effeminacy; weakness; simplicity; susceptibility; tenderness—hence, timorousness; pusillanimity.

Softy (sof-ti) n. a silly person.

soger (sō'-jer) n. a soldier; a slink; -v.i. to slink work.

soggy (sogi) a. [cf. Iccl. soggr, damp] soaked with water; damp and heavy.

soho (sō-hō) int. ho! (a word used in calling from a distant place); a sportsman's halloo.

soi-disant (swa-dē-zang) a. [F. fr. L. sc, oneself. and dicere, say] self-called; selfstyled; pretended

styled; pretended.

SOII (soil) v.t. (O.F. soillier, fr. L. sus, pig, to wallow] to make dirty on the surface; to foul; to defile; to tarnish; to sully; to stain; to cover or tinge with anything extraneous; to cover with soil or dung; to manure;—n. dirt; foulness; spot; stain; tarnish; a marshy place sought as shelter by a hunted boar. Soilpipe, an upright from pipe connecting water-closets, etc., with the general sewage system. To take soil, to run into a wet or marshy place for refuge, as a boar, etc.

SOII (soil) n. [cf. L. solum, bottom, soil] the upper stratum of the earth; mould; land; country.

Soil-bound, attached to the soil.

Soil-bound, attached to the soil.

soil (soil) v.t. [O.F. sool, fr. L. satullus, full] to stall-feed with green food; to fatten by feeding.
soiling (soi-ling) n. the act of stall-feeding with green food; green food for stall-fed cattle.

SOILLESS (soil'les) a. destitute of soil or mould.

soilure (soi/lūr) n. the act of soiling; stain, or staining.

soirée (swa-rā') n. [F. fr. L. scrus, late] an evening party; a public meeting of a society, congregation, etc., where tea and refreshments are served, with speeches and business reports.

Sojourn (soj'urn, sō'jurn) v.i. [O.F. sojourner, fr. dwell for a time; to live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger;—n. a temporary residence, as that of a traveller in a foreign land.

SOJOURNET (80)-ur-ner, 80-jur-ner) n. a temporary resident; a stranger or traveller that

dwells in a place for a time.

sojourning (soj'ur-ning, so'jur-ning) n. act of dwelling in a land or place for a time; also, the time of such abode.

sojournment (soj-urn-ment, sōj-urn-ment) n. the act of sojourning.

soken (sōken) n. a district held by socage; the privilege of taking toll for grinding grain in a certain district.

a certam district.

Soko (so'ko) n. [Afr.] an authropoid apc, discovered by Dr. Livingstone in Central Africa.

Sol (sol) n. [L.] the sun;—(sol) gold; [Her.] the incture or, used in royal coats of arms.

sol (sol) n. a syllable applied in solmization to the fifth tone of the diatonic scale; the tone itself.

sol (sol) n. [F. fr. L. solidus, firm] a coin of Peru and France.

Sola (sō-là') int. a cry, or call, to attract attention.

solace (sol'as) v.t. [1. solari, to comfort] to cheer in grief, or under calamity; to relieve; to comfort; to console, as persons; to allay; to assuage, as grief;—n. comfort in grief; alleviation of anxiety; that which relieves distress; that which affords comfort or pleasure; recreation; amusement.

solacement (sol'as-ment) n. the act of solacing; the state of being solaced.

solan (solan) n. [Norw. sola] the gannet, a websolan gooted sea-bird; the the ga... solan-goose

solander (so-lan'-der) n. [F.] a disease in

Solanuel [F.] a disease in horses; sellanders.

Solander (so-lan'der) n. a Solander form of box to contain prints or drawings (so named after I)r. Solander.

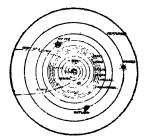
Solano (so-la'no) n. [Sp. fr. Solano (so-la'no) n. [Sp. fr. Solano (so-la'no) n. [Sp. fr. Solan-soose.]

the east wind, fr. sol, sun] a hot, oppressive wind in the Mediterranean, esp. on the eastern coast of Spain.

Solanum (sō-lā'num) n. [L.] a genus of mono-petalous, exogenous herbs, of many species, mostly narcotic, as nightshade, apple of Sodom, egg-plant, etc.

Solar (solur) a. [L. sol, the sun] pertaining to the sun; proceeding from the sun; measured by the progress of the

sun, or by its revolution; produced by means of the sun. Solar-flowers, flowers that open and shut daily at determinate hours. Solar - myth, i, an explanation myth as representing some aspect of sun's work.



Solarism (86-kn-izm) n. excessive explanation of mythology by reference to the sun. solarist (86-kn-izm) n. an adherent of the doctrine of solarism.

solarium (sō-lār-i-un) n. [L.] a sun-dial; a room arranged for giving patients a sun-bath. solarization (sō-lar-i-zā-khun) n. exposure to the action of the sun's rays. solarize (sō-lar-iz) v.t. to affect by sunlight; to affect injuriously by exposure to light. solatium (sō-lā-shi-un) n. [L.] a sun no money awarded, or paid over and above actual damages, as a solace for wounded feelings [Scots Law].

Soldado (sol-dá-do) n. [Sp.] a soldier.

soldan (soldan) n. See sultan.

soldatesque (sol-da-tesk') a. [F.] soldierly.

solder (soder, solder) v.t. [O.F. soudre, fr. L. solder solders, firm] to unite the surfaces of by the intervention of a fusible metal or metallic cement; to mend; to unite anything broken or divided;—n. a metal, or metallic composition, for uniting the surfaces of metals. of metals; a metallic cement.

soldering (sod'er-ing, sol'der-ing) n. the process solder. Soldering-iron, a tool with which solder is melted and applied.

soldier (sol-jer) n. [O.F. fr. L. solidus, solid] one that is engaged in military service, as an officer or private, esp. a private in military service, as distinguished from an officer; a brave warrior;—v.i. to serve as a soldier. Soldier-crab, a hermit-crab. Soldier of fortune, one willing to take service anywhere for pay or advancement. To come the old soldier over one, to impose on one.

soldiering (sol/jer-ing) n. the state of being a soldierly (sol/jer-ii) a. like, or becoming, a soldiership (sol/jer-ship) n. military qualities; martial; heroic.

soldiership (sol/jer-ship) n. military qualities; martial skill;

behaviour becoming a soldier.

soldiery (sol-jer-i) n. a body of soldiers collectively considered; the military.

soldo (sol-do) n; pl. soldi (sol-di) a small Italian coin.

sole (sōl) n. [A.S. sole, fr. L. solum, the ground] the bottom of the foot—hence, also, rarely, the foot itself; the bottom of a shoe or boot, or the piece of leather that constitutes the bottom; the bottom or lower part of another than or lower part of anything, or that



Sole.

on which anything rests;—[L. solea] a marine flatfish, allied to the flounder, which has both eyes placed on one side of the head—namely, that side which is uppermost when swimming;—v.t. to furnish with a sole.

Sole (861) a. [L. solus] being or acting without another; unmarried; individual; alone; solitary.

Solecism (861)e-sizn) n. [G. solukizein, speak or guage, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax—hence, any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety: word or phrase not in accordance with established usage.

solecist (solecism.) n. one that commits a

solecistical (sol-e-sis/ti-kal) a. pertaining to, or involving, a solecism.

Solecize (sol'e-siz) r.i. to commit solecisms.

solely (söl'li) adv. singly; alone; only; without another.

the sun's work.

Solar-salt, sea-salt;

bay-salt. Solar

system, the sun, and the bodies revolving round it.

Solar - telegraph, communication by reflected sunlight.

Diagram of some of the orbits. The orbits of communication by reflected sunlight.

Solaridæ (sol-a-ri-da) n. a family of molluses having spiniform teeth, a conical or discoid shell, and a wide umbilicus with a spiral ledge around it [Concla.].

Solarism (sol-a-ri-da) n. excessive explanation of solarity (sol-a-ri-da) n. excessive explanation of solarity (sol-a-ri-da) n. act of

solemnization (solemniză'shun) n. act of solemnizing; celebration. solemnize (sol-em-niz) r.t. to perform with ritual ceremonies or legal forms; to dignify or honour by ceremonies; to celebrate; to perform religiously once a year; to make grave, serious, and reverential; to compose, as the mind for worship.

solemnizer (sol-em-ni-zer) n. one that solemnizes; one that performs a

solemnly (sol'em-li) adv. in a solemn manner; solemnly (with gravity; seriously; formally; truly; devoutly; impressively; solemn.

solemnness (sol'em-nes) n. the quality of being solemn.

solenn.

solen (sō-len) n. [(1. sō-lēn, channel, a kind of shell-fish] the vertebral canal containing the spinal cord; [Surg.] a machine in which a fractured limb is placed;—(sō-len) a genus of bivalve molluses having a long, slender shell; the razor-shell.

soleness (sō-len) n. singleness; solitary state or condition.

solenoid (80-le-noid) n. [G.] a helix of copper or other wire wound in the form of a cylinder.

sol-fa (sol-fa) n.i. [It.] to pronounce the notes of the gamut, ascending or descending.
sol-faing (sol-fa-ing) n. singing by the terms or notes of the gamut; solmization.
solfatara (sol-fa-ta-ra) n. [It.] a volcanic vent emitting sulphurous gases; a volcanic

region no longer active, but showing such crevices.

solfeggio (sol-fej-0) n. [It. fr. sol/a, the gamut]
arranging the scales by the names do,
re, mi, fu, sol, la, si, by which singing is taught.

solferino (sol-fe-re-no) n. a deep pink colour or
dye (named from the battle of Sol-

solicit (so-lis'it) v.t. [L. sollicitare] to ask from with earnestness; to make petition to; to endeavour to obtain; to seek; to awake or excite to action; to invite; to entreat; to implore; to importune. solicitant (so-lis'i-tant) n. one that asks or solicitation (so-lis-i-tā'shun) n. act of solicitarior excitement; invitation

excitement; invitation.

Solicitor (so-lisi-tur) n. one that solicits or asks

solicitor (so-lisi-tur) n. one admitted to practise in a court of chancery or equity, corresponding to an attorney in common law courts; a law-agent or legal adviser.

Solicitor-general, the second law officer of the British crown

solicitorship (so-lis-i-tur-ship) n. the office or status of a solicitor.

solicitous (so-lis'i-tus) a. disposed to solicit; eager to obtain, as something desirable; anxious to avoid, as anything evil; concerned; careful; earnest.

solicitously (so-lis'i-tus-li) adv. in a solicitous manner; anxiously; carefully. solicitousness (so-lis'i-tus-nes) n. the state of being solicitous; solicitude. solicitress (so-lis'i-tres) n. a female solicitor or petitioner.

solicitude (so-lisi-tud) n. state of being solicitude (so-lisi-tud) n. state of being solicitude; uneasiness of mind, occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good; carefulness;

solid (solid) a. It. solidus, firm not liquid or fluid; solid) a. It. solidus, firm not liquid or fluid; condensed; compact; firm; hard; having the constituent parts so firmly adhering as to resist the impression of other bodies; not hollow; full of matter; impression of other bodies; not hollow; full of matter; not spongy; dense; having geometrical dimensions; having length, breadth, and thickness; strong; stable; well-built; secure; sound; healthy; real; true; valid; just; not fallacious; grave; profound; not trilling or superficial;—n. a firm, compact body; a substance held in a fixed form by cohesion among its particles; a magnitude that has length, breadth, and thickness;—n.t. the bones, flesh, muscles, and vessels, as distinguished from the blood, chyle, and other fluids.

Solidago (soli-idar-ja) n. a genus of composite plants, the goldenrods.

solidarity (soli-idar-ja) n. [F. sobide, fr. L. solidary (soli-idar-ja)] n. characterized by solidarity; solidarity; solidarity; a characterized by solidarity; solidifiable (solid-fr-a-bl) n. capable of being

solidifiable (so-lid'-if-a-b) a. capable of being made solid.

solidification (so-lid'-if-ka'-shun) n. the act of making solid.

solidify (so-lid'-if) v.t. [L. solidus, solid, and fueere, make] to make solid or compact;

solidism (sol'-idizm) n. the theory that refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts

of the body.

of the body.

solidity (so-lid2i-ti) n. the state of being solid;
solidity fulness of matter; not hollowness; not
fluidity; compactness; hardness; firmness; density;
moral firmness; intellectual strength; certainty; truth;
validity; [Physics] the property of occupying space;
impenetrability: the solid contents of a body; volume.

solidly (sol'id-lin alv. in a solid manner; densely;
compactly; firmly; truly.

solidness (sol'id-nes) n. the quality of being
solid; solidity, as of reasons, etc.

solidum (sol'id-dum) n. [Arch.] the die of a pedestal;
solidungulate (sol-i-dung-gū-lat)n. [L. solidus,
solidungulate (sol-i-dung-gū-lat)n. [L. solidus,
of a tribe of mammals having a single or solid hoof on
each foot, as a horse, an ass, etc.

each foot, as a horse, an ass, etc.

solidus (sol'i-dus) n. n medieval shilling; a Byzantine gold coin.

solifidian (sol-i-did-nn) n. [L. solus, alone, and faith alone, without works, is sufficient for justification. soliloquist (sol-il-u-kwist) n. one that maintains that faith alone, without works, is sufficient for justification. soliloquist (sol-il-u-kwist) n. one that solilosoliloquist (sol-il-u-kwist) n. one that solilosoliloquist (sol-il-u-kwist) n. to utter a soliloquy.

soliloquy (sol-il-u-kwi) n. [L. solus, alone, and loqui, to speak] a talking to one's solf: a monologue; a written composition reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.

soliped (sol'i-ped) n. [L. solus, alone, and pess. soliped (sol'i-ped) n. [L. solus, alone, and pess. soliped (sol'i-ped) n. [L. solus, alone, and pess. solipsism (sol'i-petzn) n. [L. solus, alone, and pessentertaining this belief that the person people exist only as ideas in his mind.

solipsist (sol'i-pest) n. a believer in solipsism.

SOLIDSIST (sol'ip-sist) n. a believer in solipsism.

Solitaire (sôl'i-tār) n. [F. fr. L. solus, alone] a person that lives in solitude: a recluse; an ornament for the neck, being a single jewel in plain

setting; an extinct bird allied to the dodo; a certain game which one person can play alone.

SOlitarian (sol-i-tā/ri-an) n. a hermit; a recluse.

solitarily (sol'i-ta-ri-li) adv. in a solitary manner; in solitude.

solitariness (sol'i-ta-ri-nes) n. state of being solitariness solitary; retirement, or habitual retirement: destitution of company, or of animated between colitude, tendinges.

solitary (soli-ta-ri) a. [L. solus, alone] inclined to be alone; destitute of associates; alone; living alone: not much visited or frequented; retired; gloomy; still; dismal; single; individual; being one only in a place; separate; n. one that lives alone or in solitude; a hermit; a recluse.

solitude (sol'i-tūd) n. [F. fr. L. solus, alone] a state of being alone; a lonely life; lone-

liness; remoteness from society; destitution of company; a lonely place: a desert

a lonely place: a desert.

solive (so-lev) n. [F.] a joist or rafter, or other subordinate beam.

sollar (sol'ar) n. [L. sol, sun] a platform in a mine;
an elevated chamber, upper gallery, or garret.

solleret (sol-crct) n. [F.] a steel shoe worn in the
solmization (sol-uni-zā-shun) n. [F. solmiser,
fr. the musical notes sol, nui] the
act of sol-faing, or applying to the seven notes of the
musical scale syllabic names or letters, as do. re, mi, fa,
sol, ta, si, corresponding to C, D, E, F, G, A, B.

solo (sō-lō) n.; pl. solos (sō-lō) [It. fr. L. solus,
alone] a tune. air, or strain played by a single
instrument, or sung by a single voice;—a. not concerted.

solograph (sol'u-graf) n. [L. sol, sun, and G.
graphein, to write] a sun-print.

SOLOIS[†] (sō⁴lō-ist) n. a performer of solos.

Solonian (sō-lō-ni-an) a. of, or pertaining to, Solon, the Athenian lawgiver, or his work. Also Solonic.

work. Also Solonic.

solore (so-lorce) n. a wind blowing in an Alpine valley.

solstice (sol'stis) n. [L. sol, the sun, and sistere, cause to stand] the point in the ecliptic at which the sun is furthest from the equator, north or south—viz., the first point of Capere and the first point of Capricorn, the former being called the summer solstice, the latter the winter solstice; the time of the sun's entering the solstices or solstitial points—viz., about June 21 and December 21.

solstitial (sol-stish-al) a. of, or pertaining to, a solstice; happening at a solstice, csp. (with reference to the northern hemisphere) happening at the summer solstice.

solubility (sol-îi-bili-ti) n. the quality of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid; [Bot.] capability of separating easily into parts.

soluble (sol-îi-bi) n. [L. solvere, to loosen] susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid;

capable of solution.

solubleness (sol-ū-bl nes) n. soluble character or property; solubility.
solum (sō-lum) n. [L.] ground; a piece of ground

solute (so-lut') a. [L. solutus] relaxed; unrestrained; free; discursive; [Bot.] loose; not adhering,

as a stipule.

as a stipule.

Solution (so-lū'shun) n. [L. solvere, pp. solutus, to loosen] act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; breach; the disentanglement of any intricate problem or question (used esp. in mathematics); state of being solved or disintegrated; disintegration; removal of a doubt; clearing of an intellectual difficulty; explanation; resolution; the reduction of a body to a liquid or fluid state by chemical agents; the matter reduced or dissolved; that which contains the matter dissolved; the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid; release from an obligation, esp. release matter dissolved; the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid; release from an obligation, esp. release from a debt by payment; deliverance; discharge; termination of a disease; a crisis.

solutive (40)-4-tiv) a. tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.

solvability (80]-va-bil'i-ti) n. ability to pay all just debts.

solvable (sol'-va-bl) a. [I. solvere, dissolve, pay] explained; capable of being solved, resolved, or explained; capable of being paid.

Solvableness (sol'va-bl-nes) n. solvability.

Solve (solv) v.t. [L. solvere] to loosen or separate the parts of; to dissipate; to clear up, as what is obscure or difficult to be understood; to explain.

solvency (solven-si) v. state of being solvent; ability to pay all debts or just claims.

solvend (sol'vend) n. a substance to be dissolved.

solvent (solvent) a. having the power of disclaims and obligations (said of individuals, companies, communities, etc.); sufficient to liquidate all debts or claims, as an estate; n. any fluid or liquid compound which dissolves or reduces to the liquid form other substances or bodies; a menstruum.

SOLVET (sol-ver) a, one that solves or explains.

soma (sō-ma) n. [Skr.] an East Indian plant, from which an intoxicating drink is made.

somatic, somatical (sō-mat-ik, -i-kal) a. relating to, or con-

stituted by, the body; corporeal; bodily.

Somatics (so-mat-iks) n. the science that treats of the general properties of matter;

somatism (sõ-ma-tizm) n. materialism.

somatist (sō'ma-tist) n. a materialist.

somatology (sō-ma-tol'ō-ji) n. [G. soma, the doctrine of the general properties of bodies or material substances; that branch of physical science which treats of animal bodies, esp. of the human body.

somatotomy (sō-ma-tot'u-mi) n. [G. soma, body, and tomē, a cutting] the anatomy of the human body.

sombre (som'her) a. [F. fr. L. sub umbra, under shade] dull; dusky; cloudy; gloomy; melancholy; sad; grave.

sombrely (som-ber-li) adv. in a sombre manner; darkly; gloomily.

sombreness (som-ber-nes) n. darkness; gloominess. Also sombrousness.

sombrero (som-bri-rô) n. [Sp.] a broad-brimmed felt hat.

Sombrous (som'-brus) a. gloomy; sombre.

sombrously (som'brus-li) adv. in a sombrous manner; gloomily.

some (sum) a. [A.S. sum] consisting of a greater or less portion or sum; more or less; a certain (indicating a person, thing, event, etc., as not known individually or more specifically); moderate; about.

somebody (sum'bod-l) n. a person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate;

a person of consideration.

somehow (sum-how) adv. in one way or another; in some way not yet known.

somersault, somerset (sum'er-sawlt, sondersault, fr. I. supra, over, and saltus, a leap] a leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head, and

somes upon his feet.

Somesuch (sum-such) a noting a person of the kind specified, or of a similar kind.

Something (sum-thing) a thing existing, though it appears not what; a thing, matter, or event not specified, unknown, or undetermined; a part; a portion, more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree;—adv. in some degree.

Sometime (sum-thin) adv. at a past time informerly; at one time or other hereafter;—a having been formerly; former.

sometimes (sum'tīmz) adv. at times; at intervals; not always.

someway (sum'wa) adv. somehow; by some means or other.

somewhat (sum'hwot) n. more or less; a certain quantity or degree indeterminate; something ;-adv. in some degree or quantity.

somewhen (sum-hwen) adv. at some time, indefinitely.
somewhere (sum-hwen) adv. in some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another; approximately.

somewhither (sum'hwith-er) adv. to some place or other indeterminate or unknown.

somite (so'mit) n. [G. soma, body] a serial segment of the body of an animal.

somnambulant (som-nam-bū-lant) a. walk-ing in sleep. somnambulate (som-nam-bū-lāt) v.i. to walk in sleep; to wander in

a state of sleep.

somnambulation (som-nam-bū-lā'shun) n. ambulatio, a walking about] act of walking in sleep. somnambulic (som-nam'bū-lik) a. walking in sleep: pertaining to somnambulistic. Also somnambulistic.

somnambulism (som-nam-bū-lizm) n. act or habit of walking in sleep; mesmeric sleep; a state of sleep in which some of the senses and voluntary powers are partially awake.

somnambulist (som-nam-hū-list) n. a person that wulks in his sleep. somniferous (som-nife-rus) a. [L. somnus, sleep, and jerre, bring] causing

or inducing sleep; soporific.

Somnific (som-nif'ik) a. [L. facere, make] causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.

somniloquence (som-nil'u-kwens) n. the act or habit of talking in sleep.

somniloquism (som-nil'u-kwizm) n. somnilo-somniloquist (som-nil'u-kwist) n. [L. somnus, sleep, and loqui, speak] one that talks in one's sleep.

somniloquy (som-nil'u-kwi) n. a talking or speaking in sleep.

somnolence (som-nu-lens) n. sleepiness; drowsintermediate between sleeping and waking.

somnolency (som'nu-len-si) n. somnolence.

somnolent (som-nu-lent) a. [L. somnus, sleep] sleep; drowsy; inclined to sleep.

somnolently (som-nu-lent-li) adv. drowsily. somnolescent (som-nu-les'ent) a. half-asleep;

somnolism (som-nu-lizm) n. the state of being in mesmeric sleep.

son (sun) n. [A.S. sunu] a male child; a male descendant, however distant—hence, in the pl., descendant, however distant—hence, in the pl., descendants in general; any young male person spoken of as a child; a native or inhabitant of some specified place; a term of address by an old man to a young, by a priest or confessor to his penitent; also, a term of endearment; a pupil or disciple; also, convert in the faith; the product of anything. Son-in-law, a man married to one's daughter. The son, son of man, the second person of the Trinity; Jesus Christ.

Sonancy (so-nan-si) n. [l. sonus, a sound] the property or quality of having sound.

Sonant (so-nan) a. pertaining to sound; sounding; uttered with intonated or resonant breath; intonated; vocal, not surd (said of certain alphabetic

intonated; vocal, not surd (said of certain alphabetic sounds);—n. a sonant letter.

Sonata (so-na-te) n. [1t. fr. L. sonare, sound] a musical composition for one or two instruments, consisting usually of three or four movements.

sonatina (so-na-te-na) n. [1t.] a short or simplified sonata.

SONETI (son'er-i) n. [Hind. sonā, gold] in India, cloth of gold.

SONG (song) n. [A.S. sana] that which is sung; a sacred poem or hymn sung in joy or thanksgiving; a short poem to be sung; a ballad; a lay; a strain; a poem; a mere trifle; the notes of birds. Songbird, a bird that sings. Song-craft, the art of composing songs. Song of Degrees, Psalms 120 to 134. Song of Songs, Canticles.

songless (song-les) a. without song; not singing; unable to sing.

songster (song'ster) n. one that sings; one skilled in singing, esp. a bird that sings.

SONGSTRESS (song-stres) n. a female singer.

sonifaction (son-i-fak-shun) n. (L. sonus, sound, and facere, make) the production of sound; stridulation.

Sonifer (son-i-fer) n. [L. ferre, to bear] an acoustic sound; and conveying it to the ear of a partially deaf person.

Soniferous (so-nife-rus) a. sounding; producing sound.

sonless (sun'les) a. having no son.

Sonnet (son'et) n. [F. fr. L. sonus, a sound] a poem of fourteen lines, usually decasyllable, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule, and usually containing two phases of one thought; also, a small short poem;—v.t. to celebrate in sounds;—v.i. to compose sonnets.

sonneteer (son-e-ter) n. a composer of sonnets sonneteer or small poems; a small poet (usually in contempt);—v.i. to compose sonnets. Also sonnetist. sonnetize (son-et-iz) v.t. to celebrate in a sonnet; -v.i. to compose sonnets.

sonometer (so-nom-e-ter) n. [L. sonus, a sound, and G. metron, a measure] an instrument for illustrating, or testing, the effects of sound.

SONORE (so-no-ra) adv. [It. fr. L. sonorus] sonorously [Mus.].

SONOTE [Mus.]. (sō-nu-res'-ens) n. the property of hard rubber, whereby intermittent radiant heat stimulates in it sound-vibrations. Sonorific (sō-nu-rif-ik) a. [L. sonor, a sound, and fucere, make] producing sound. Sonorophone (so-nō-ru-fon) n. [1. sonorus, a kind of musical wind-instrument like a bombardon. Sonorous (so-nō-rus) a. [L. sonare, sound] giving sound when struck; giving a clear or loud sound; yielding sound; characterized by sound; yocal; high-sounding; magnificent in respect of sound. Sonorously (so-nō-rus-li) adv. In a sonorous manner.

sonorousness (so-no-rus-nes) n. quality of giving a loud or clear sound; a ringing tone, as of metals when struck, or of a musical instrument or note of the voice; magnificence of sound. sonship (sun-ship) n. state of being a son, or of having the relation of a son; character of a son : filiation.

sonsy, soncy (son'si) a. [Scot.] plump; well-conditioned; good-humoured;

hearty. Sontag (son'tag) n. [Henrietta Sontag, the singer] Sontag a kind of knitted cape worn by women. (soon adv. [A.S. sōna] in a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed; without the usual delay; early; before long; readily; willingly. As soon as, immediately after. No sooner than, as soon as. Sooner or later, at some future time. Soot (soot) n. [A.S. sōl] a black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion; --n.t. to cover or foul with soot. Sooterkin (soo'ter-kin) n. a kind of false birth, fabled to be produced by Dutch women through sitting over their stoves; an abortive scheme or attempt.

scheme or attempt.

scheme or attempt.

SOOthake (Soothak) n. a flake or particle of soot; a smat.

SOOth (Sooth) n. [A.S. sāth, true] truth; reality; sweetness; kindness; prognostication; sooth-saying;—a. true; faithful; pleasing; delightful.

SOOthe (Sooth) v.t. [A.S. ge-sothian, to confirm] orig. to assent to as being true; to please with blandishments or soft words; to flatter; to soften; to assuage; to calm; to gratify; to please.

SOOther (Soothfast) n. one that, or that which, soothes.

soothfast (sooth-fast) a. firmly fixed in, or founded upon, the truth; true; real. soothing (soother; that which soother; —a. having power to soothe.

soothingly (soc-Thing-li) adv. in a soothing manner.

soothsay (sooth'sā) v.i. to foretell; to predict;—
n. a prophecy; a portent; an omen.
soothsayer (sooth'sā-er) n. one that undertakes to foretell events; a fore-

teller; a prognosticator. soothsaying (sooth'sa-ing) n. the foretelling of events.

SOOtily (soot-i-li) adv. in a sooty manner.

sootiness (soot'i-nes) n. state of being sooty, or foul with soot.

sooty (soot) a. producing, pertaining to, condingy;—v.t. to black or foul with soot.

SOP (sop) n. [A.S. sipan, sip] anything steeped or dipped and softened in any liquid, esp. in broth or liquid food, and intended to be caten; anything given to pacify;—n.t. to steep or dip in liquor;—n.t. to soak in.
Sop-in-wine, sops-in-wine, any pink used to flavour wine. To throw a sop to Cerberus, to quiet a troublesome person by a concession or bribe.

Sopherim (87-fe-rim) n.pl. [H.] the scribes; the teachers and expounders of the Jewish oral law.

Sophi (sō'fi) n. See soft.

sophic, sophical (sof'ik, -i-kal) a. [G. sophos, wise] pertaining

to, or teaching, wisdom.

Sophism (sof-izm) n. [G. sophos, wise] the docsophism trine or avowed mode of reasoning practised by a sophist; a specious proposition; a fallacions argument or statement; subtilty in reasoning—hence, any fallacy designed to deceive.

any fallacy designed to deceive.

Sophist (sof-ist) n. a philosopher; a teacher of logic, rhetoric, and philosophy; afterwards, in ancient Grecce, one of an inferior class of men that taught for hire rhetoric and music—hence, as applied by Aristotle, a false teacher of philosophy; a dealer in verbal niceties, quibbles, subtle enigmas, and fallacies; a captious or fallacious reasoner.

Sophister (sof-is-ter) n. a man of learning; a teacher of philosophy; a sophist; at Cambridge, a student after his first year.

Cambridge, a student after his first year.

Sophistic, sophistical (so-fis'tik, -ti-kal) a. pertaining to a sophist, or embodying sophistry; fallaciously subtle; unsound in statement or argument.

Sophistically (so-fis'ti-kal-i) adv. in a sophistical manner.

Sophisticalness (so-fis'ti-kal-nes) n. sophistical manner.

Sophisticate (so-fis'ti-kal-nes) n. sophistical teate or quality.

Sophisticate (so-fis'ti-kal-nes) v. to render worthless by admixture; to pervert; to debase; to corrupt; to vitiate.

Sophisticated (so-fis'ti-ka'-ted) a. adulterated; not genuine.

Sophistication (so-fis-ti-ka'-shun) n. act of adulterating; debasing the purity of anything by a foreign admixture.

Sophisticator (so-fis-ti-ka-tur) n. one that

purity of anything by a foreign admixture.

Sophisticator (so-fis-ti-kā-tur) n. one that sophisticates.

Sophistry (sof-is-tri) n. the practice of a sophist; fallacious reasoning; practice in the art of reasoning; logical exercise; ratiocination.

Sophoclean (sof-u-kid-an) a. pertaining to sophoclean (sof-u-kid-an) a. pertaining to sophocles, the Athenian dramatist, or to his works or style.

Sophomore (sof-u-nor) n. [G. sophos, wise, and more sof-unity in America, a student in the second year of his college course.

Sophrosyne (so-fros-i-no) n. [G.] soundness of mind; good sense.

SOP1ent (sō'-pi-ent) n. a soporific.

sopite (so'-pit) v.t. [L. sopire] to put to sleep; to quiet; to silence.

SODOT (ső-por) n. [L.] sleep; deep or heavy sleep.

soporiferous (sō-pu-rif-e-rus) a. [L. sopor, a heavy sleep, and ferre, bring] causing sleep, or tending to produce it; narcotic. soporiferously (sō-pu-rif-e-rus-il) adv. so as to produce sleep, or tending to produce sleep, or tending to produce sleep.

soporific (sō-pu-rif-ik) a. [L. sopor, a heavy sleep, and facere, make] causing sleep; tending to cause sleep; somniferous;—n. a medicine, drug, or plant that has the quality of inducing sleep. soporose, soporous (sō-pu-rōs, -rus) a. soporose, n. one that sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten.

sopping (soping) a. soaking; drenched, as with

soppy (sop'i) a. wet; soaked.

sopranist (so-prá-nist) n. a treble singer; a man that sings the treble part.

soprano (so-prá-nō) n. [lt. fr. L. supra, above] the treble; the highest female voice [Mus.].

sorb (sorb) n. [F. sorbe, fr. l. sorbus] the service-tree, or mountain-ash; also, the berry of the tree.

SOTDATE (sor-bat) n. a salt of sorbic acid.

sorbefacient (sor-be-fā'-shi-ent) n. [L. sorbere, absorb, and facere, make] anything that produces absorption [Med.].

sorbent (sor-bent) n. an absorbent.

sorbet (sor'het) n. [F. fr. A. sharbat] sherbet; water-ice flavoured with rum, etc. sorbic (sor'bik) a. of, or pertaining to, the sorb-tree.

sorbin (sorbin) n. a sugar got from the berries of the mountain-ash.

sorbition (sor-bish-um) n. the act of drinking or sipping.

Sorbonist (sor-hon-ist) n. a doctor of theology in the University of Paris.

Sorbonne (sor-hon') n. [Robert de Sorbon or Sorbonne, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX.] a celebrated college, for the teaching of theology, in the University of Paris.

Sorcerer (sor-ser-cr) n. [F. sorcier, fr. L. sors, chapter: a magician.

chanter; a magician.

SOFCETESS (sor'ser-es) n. a female sorcerer.

sorcerous (sor-ser-us) a. using, or involving, sorcery; magical.

sorcery (sor-ser-i) n. divination by the assistance of evil spirits; magic; enchantment.

sordamente (sor-da-men-te) adv. [It.] in a muffled manner [Mus.].

sordavalite (sor-da-va-iti) n. [Sordavala, in Finland] a silicate of iron and

magnesia. magnesia.

Sordid (sordid) a. [L. sordere, be filthy or dirty] vile; base; mean; meanly avaricious; niggardly; dirty; gross; covetous.

Sordidly (sordid-li) adv. in a sordid manner; meanly; basely; covetously.

Sordidness (sordid-nes) n. the state of being sordid; filthiness; baseness; meanness; migrardliness

ness; niggardliness.

sordine, sordet (sor'den, det) n. [L. surdus, deaf] a damper to deaden the sound of a stringed instrument.

SOrdino (sor-de'nō) n. a sordine; a small violin.

sordono (sor-dō/no) n. [L. surdus, deaf] a kind of oboe.

sordor (sor-dur) n. [L. sordere, to be foul] filth; refuse; dregs.

SORE (sor) n. [A.S. sār] a place where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful; an ulcer; a boil;—a. tender; painful; inflamed; tender, as the mind; casily pained, grieved, or vexed; violent with pain; severe; afflictive; distressing;—adv. in a sore manner; with pain; intensely; greatly; violently. violently.

violently.

SOPE (sör) n. [O.F. sor] a hawk of the first year; a buck of the fourth year.

SOPE (sör-lion) n. [Ir.] a former exaction of food or free quarters for men and beasts, levied in Ireland by a lord on a tenant.

SOPELY (sör-li) adv. in a sore manner; grievously; greatly; severely.

SOPELS (sör-nes) n. state of being sore; tenderness; painfulness.

Sorex (soreks) n. [L.] a genus of small rodents, including the shrew.

Sorghum (sor-gum) n. [Sp. sorgo] a genus of grass, etc., including millet.

Soricine (sor. sori-sson) a. of, or pertaining to, the shrew-mouse.

Sorites (sori-t-t-z) n. [t. soros, a heap] an abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms; logical propositions so arranged that the predicate of the first shall form the subject of the second, the predicate of the second the subject of the third, and so on, until the predicate of the last shall correspond with the subject of the first.

SOTN (sorn) n. [sojourn] a kind of feudal tenure which subjected a tenant to maintain his chief at free quarters—hence, act of obtaining free hed and board in another's house; $-\nu.i.$ to live, or have free hed and board, in the house of another. Also written

SORNET (sor-ner) n. one that sorns.

SOFOTAl (so-rō'-ral) a. [L. soror, sister] sisterly.

sororicide (so-rō'ri-sōd) n. [L. soror, a sister, and cædere, kill] the murder, or murderer, of a sister.

SOROSIS (80-76-Sis) n. [G. söros, a heap] a compound fleshy fruit, as a pineapple.

SORTEL (80r-el) a. [Low Ger. soor, sear] of a yellowish or reddish-brown colour; --n. a yellowish or reddish-brown colour.

sorrel (sortel) n. [M. H. Ger. sur, sour] one of various plants of the genus Rumex (so named

from their acid taste).

Sorrily (sor-i-i) udv. in a sorry or pitiful manner; meanly; poorly; despicably.

Sorriness (sor-i-nes) n. the state of being sorry or pitiful; meanness; poorness.

Sorrow (sor-i-nes) n. the state of being sorry or pitiful; meanness; poorness.

Sorrow (sor-i-nes) n. the state of being sorry or pitiful; meanness; poorness.

Sorrow (sor-i-nes) n. the state of being sorry or pitiful; meanness or pain of unind produced by the loss of any good, and the being sorry the state of the sorrect is the serverts.

real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expecta-tion of good; regret; unhappiness; grief; sadness; mourning; distress;—v.i. to feel pain of mind in conse-quence of evil experienced, feared, or done; to grieve.

SOFFOWEF (sor- $\tilde{0}$ -er) n, one that grieves or mourns.

Sorrowful (sor-ō-fool) a. full of sorrow; ex-hibiting sorrow; producing sorrow; expressing sorrow; sad; mournful; disconsolate; lamentable; distressing.

sorrowfully (sor-o-fool-i) adv. in a sorrowful manner.

sorrowfulness (sor-\(\tilde{0}\)-fool-nes) n. state of sorrowful; grief. sorrowing (sor-\(\tilde{0}\)-ing) n. act of feeling pain or distress of mind; grieving. SOTTOWIESS (sor-ō-les) a. free from sorrow.

SOFTOWIESS (sor-5-les) a. free from sorrow.

SOFTY (sor-i) a. [A.S. sāria, fr. sār, pain] grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil; melancholy; dismal; poor; mean; vile; worthless.

SOFT (sort) n. [L. sors, sortis, a lot, part] a kind or species; any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities; manner; form of being or acting; degree of any quality; -pl. letters, points, marks, spaces, or quadrats of particular kinds [Print.]; -v.l. to separate, as things having like qualities from other things, and place in distinct classes or divisions; to reduce to order from a state of confusion; to select; to cull; -v.l. to be joined with others of the same species; to agree; to consort; to associate; to suit; to fit. Out of sorts, out of health or spirits; [Print.] run out of some sorts of type.

SOFTADLY (sortabil) a. capable of being sorted;

sortably (sor-ta-bli) adv. suitably; fitly.

sortation (sorta'shun) n. the act or process of sorting.

sorter (sorter) n. one that sorts; one that arranges by sorts.

sortes (sortēz) n.pl. [L.] divination by passages chosen at random.

sortie (sortē) n. [F. fr. sortir, go out] the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a sally.

sortilege (sorti-lej) n. [L. sors, sortis, a lot, and legerc, gather] act or practice of drawing lots; divination by drawing lots.

SOTTITION (sor-tish-un) n. the casting of lots.

sortment (sort-ment) n. the casting of ross.

sortment (sort-ment) n. the act of sorting; distribution into classes or kinds.

sorus (sō'rus) n.; pl. sori (sō'rī) [G. sōros] a heap or cluster [Bot.].

sostenuto (sos-tē-noo'tō) a. [It.] sustained; prolonged [Mus.].

sostrum (sos-trum) n. [G. sōzein, save] a reward for saving one's life; a physician's fee.

sot (sot) n. [A.S.] a person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard;—v.t. to make stupid;—v.t. to tipple.

Sotadean (sot-a-dc'an) a. pertaining to Sotades, a Greek lascivious poet.

soterial (sō-tē-ri-al) a. relating to redemption.

soteriology (sō-tē-ri-ol'ō-ji) n. [(l. sōtēr, a de-liverer, and logos, speech] a discourse on health; hygiene; the doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ.

Sothic (so'thik) a. [G. Sothis, Sirius] of, or pertaining to, Sirius. Sothic cycle, a cycle of about

1460 years.

Sottish (sot'ish) a. doltish; very foolish; dull or stupid with intemperance; senseless.

Sottishly (sot'ish-li) adv. in a sottish manner; sottishness (sot'ish-nes) n. stupidity, esp. sottishness (sot'ish-nes) n. stupidity, esp. sotto (sot'to) adv. [lt. fr. L. subter, under] under. sotto voce (vō'chā) under one's breath; in

SOU (800) n. [F.] a French copper coin, 20 of which make a franc, or ten pence.

Soubrette (800-bret') n. [F.] a waiting-maid; a female attendant.

souchet (soó·sha) n. [F.] fish served in the water in which it was boiled.

souchong (soó·shong) n. [Chin. siao, small, and chinup, sort] a kind of black tea.

soufflé (soó·fla) n. [F.] a light dish composed of the whites of eggs flavoured and baked.

sough (suf. soon) v.z. [A.S. swōgan, rustle] to whistle or sigh, as the wind;—n. a hollow murmur or roaring; a buzzing; a rumour or flying report; a nasal sing-song. To keep a calm sough, to be silent.

be silent.

Soul soll n. [A.S. sāwel] the spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man; sometimes, the moral and emotional part of man's nature, in distinction from intellect; sometimes, the intellect only; the understanding; the seat of real life or vitality; the animating standing; the seat of real life or vitality; the animating or essential part; spirit; essence; courage; fire; generosity; nobleness of mind; heart; affection; a living or intelligent being; a human being; a person; a man; a pure or disembodied spirit; also, a familiar name for a person, with a qualifying adjective;—v.t. to endow with a soul or mind. Soul-bell, the passing bell, signifying the departure by death of a soul or person. Soul-blind, destitute of the sensation of light, and of every image of it. Soul-destroying, pernicious to the soul; darkening or dealening the conscience. Soul-soot [fr. soul and scot, or shot] a funeral duty, or money paid by the Roman Catholies, in former times, for a requiem for the soul. Soul-sick, diseased or distressed in mind or soul. All Souls Day, November 2.

souled (sold) a. having a soul or mind.

SOulful (sõl'fool) a. full of soul, emotion, or feeling.

SOUIFULLY (söl'fool-i) adv. in a feeling manner.

soulless (sol-los) a. without a soul, or without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean.

sound (sound) a. [A.S. sural] entire; unbroken; whole; unburt; in good condition; perfect; not diseased; healthy; firm; strong; vigorous; founded in truth; correct; just; weight; solid; heavy; laid on with force; profound; unbroken; undisturbed; free from error; orthodox; founded in right and law; legal; valid;—adv, soundly. valid ;—adv. soundly.

sound (sound) n. [A.S. sund, a swimming] the air-bladder of a fish.

sound (sound) n. [A.S. sund, a narrow sea or strait] a narrow passage of water; a strait between the mainland and an isle, or connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean.

Sound (sound) n. [F. sounde] a probe of any kind, esp. a probe to be introduced into the bladder, in order to discover whether there is a stone in that organ;—v.t. to measure the depth of, esp. to ascertain the depth of by means of a line and plummet; to seek to interpret or discorn the intentions or secret wishes of; to examine; to test; to introduce a sound into the bladder of;—v.t. to use the line and lead in ascertaining the depth of water.

Sound (sound) n. [O.F. fr. L. sonus, sound] any-tression or sensation; noise; report; a sensation or perception received by the ear; and produced by the impulse or vibration of the air or other medium with which the ear is in contact; noise without signification;

which the ear is in contact; noise without signification; which the ear is in contact; noise without signification; noise, and nothing cles;—v.t. to cause to make a noise; to play on; to utter audibly; to celebrate or honour by sounds; to spread by sound or report;—v.i. to make a noise; to utter a voice; to be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published. Sound-boarding, short boards laid transversely between the joists, and spread over with pugging, to prevent the transmission of sound from one story to another.

Soundable (soun-(la-bl) a. capable of being sounded.

sounded:

sounder (soun-der) n. [A.S. sunor, a herd] a herd of wild swine; a young wild boar.

sounding (soun-ding) a. sonorous; making a noise; having a magnificent sound; noise; having a sound or noise.

sounding-board, a thin board which propagates the sound in an organ, violin, etc.; a board or structure with a flat surface, suspended behind or over a pulpit or rostrum, to give distinctness and affect to a speaker's voice. distinctness and effect to a speaker's voice.

distinctness and effect to a speaker's voice.

Sounding (soun-ding) n. act of one that sounds; any place or part of the ocean or other water where a sounding-line will reach the bottom; the descent of a whale or fish to the bottom after being hooked. Sounding-line, a line having a plummet at the end, used for making soundings. Sounding-rod, a small bar of iron marked with divisions of inches, etc., used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold.

Soundless (sound-les) a. having no sound; silent; dumb.

soundless (sound-les) a. incapable of being sounded or fathomed.

Soundly (sound-li) adv. in a sound manner;

soundly (sound'ii) mute. in a sound manner; healthily; heartily; severely; smartly; truly; without error; firmly; fast; closely.

soundness (sound'nes) n. state of being sound or firm; strength; solidity; wholeness; entireness; undecayed or unimpaired state; health; beautimes traffic voiting a sound or sound state; health;

ness; entireness; undecayed or unimpaired state; health; heartiness; truth; rectitude; validity; cogency; orthodoxy.

SOUP (sóop) n. [F. soupe] a decoction of flesh, fish, vegetables, etc., more or less seasoned; strong broth. Soup-kitchen, a public establishment for preparing and supplying soup gratis to the poor. Soupmaigre (-māˈger) a thin soup, made chiefly from vegetables or fish. Soup-ticket, a ticket entitling one to receive soup at a soup-kitchen.

soupcomes as the sup-kitchen.

Soupcon (soop-song) n. [F.] a suspicion; a very small quantity; a taste.

Sour (sour) a. [A.S. sār] acid; astringent; having a pungent taste; sharp to the taste; turned or coagulated, as milk; harsh of temper; peevish; crabbed; disagreeable to the feelings; producing discontent; hard to bear; acrimonious;—r.t. to make acid; to make harsh, cold, or unkind; to make cross, crabbed, peevish, or discontented; to make unhappy, uneasy, or less agreeable:—n.t. to become neid or tart; to become peevish or crabbed. Sour-crout, see sauer-kraut. Sour-eyed, having a morose or sullen look.

Source (sōrs) n. [F. fr. l. surgere, rise] that person csp. the spring or fountain from which anything proceeds, csp. the spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds; any collection of water in which a stream

csp. the spring or ionitan from which a stream of water proceeds; any collection of water in which a stream originates; first cause; original; first producer; creator; —v.t. to originate; to plunge or swoop down.

Sourdeline (scor'de-lön) n. [F.] a small bagpipe.

sourdine (soor-den') n. [L. surdus, deaf] a stop in a harmonium.

sourdock (sour-dok) n. sorrel.

souring (sour-ing) n. that which makes acid; a variety of sour apple.

sourish (sour-ish) a. somewhat sour; moderately acid.

sourly (sour-li) adv. in a sour manner; acidly; peevishly; acrimoniously; discontentedly.

sourness (sour-nes) n. state of being sour; tartness; acidity; harshness; peevish-

southess tartness; acidity; harshness; peevishness; discontent.

Souse (sous) n. [a modification of sauce] pickle made with salt; something kept or steeped in pickle; esp. the cars, feet, etc., of swine pickled; act of plunging suddenly into water;—v.t. to plunge into water; to steep in pickle; to pour or dash, as water.

Souse (sous) v.t. [source] to pounce upon;—v.t. to headlong, as a hawk;—n. a pouncing down; a stoop or swoop; a swift descent; a blow or thump; adv. with a sudden plunge; with headlong descent.

Soutane (soo-tan') n. [F. fr. L. subtus, beneath] a cassock; the outer garment worn by R.C. ecclesiastics as part of their ordinary apparel.

Souter (soo-ter) n. [L. suere, sew] a shoemaker; a cobilier.

souterrain (soo-te-ran') n. [F.] a grotto or cavern under ground; a cellar.

south (south) n. [A.S. sath] one of the four points of the compass; the quarter in which the sun is at noon; the point of compass directly opposite to the north; any particular land considered as opposed to the north; any particular land considered as opposed to the north; and lying toward the south; suitated at the south, or in a southern direction;—adv. toward the south; southward; from the south;—r.t. to turn or move toward the south ine (said chiefly of the moon).

Southdown (south-down) a. of, or pertaining to, the Hampshire Downs;—n. a sheep bred on the Hampshire Downs.

south-east (south-est) n. the point of the compass equally distant from the south and cast: -a. pertaining to, or proceeding from, the southeast: adv. towards the south-east. Also south-eastern, south-easterly.

south-easter (south-es/ter) n. a wind from the south-east.

south-easter south-east.

souther (south-east) n. a wind, gale, or storm from the south:—n.i. to veer toward the south.

southering (suth-er-ing) a. turning, or turned, toward the south.

southerliness (suth-er-li-nes) n. the state of being southerly.

southerly (suth-er-li) a. pertaining to, situated pointing, or proceeding, toward the south.

southern (suth-ern) a. lying on the south of the south: lying towards the south.

south; lying towards the south.

Southerner (Suth-er-ner) n. an inhabitant or native of the south, csp. of the southern states of America.

southernize (suth 'ern - īz) v.t. to render southern; to imbue with the qualities of one that is southern.

southernly (suth ern-li) adv. towards the

southernmost (surHern-most) a. furthest toward the south. southernwood (surni-crn-wood) n. a composite fragrant plant of the

genus Artemisia, allied to wormwood.

southing (southing) n. tendency or motion to passes the meridian; course or distance south.

southmost (south-most) a. furthest toward the south.

Southron (surn'run) n. an inhabitant of the more southern part of a country; formerly in Scotland, an Englishman; in the Highlands,

southward (south'ward, suth'ard) adv. toward the south;—n. the southern regions or countries;—a. lying toward the south.

south-west (south'west') n. the point of the compass equally distant from the south and west;—a. pertaining to, or proceeding from, the south-west; lying in the direction of the south-west. south-wester (south-wes-ter, sou-wes-ter) n. a storm or gale from the southwest; a sailor's waterproof hat, with a flap hanging down

south-westerly (south'wes'ter-li) a. situated or directed toward the southwest;—adv. in a southwesterly direction.

south-western (south-wes-tern) a. in the direction of south-west, or nearly so; coming from the south-west, or from a point near it ; southwesterly.

South-westward (south west ward) a. and adv toward the south west. Souvenir (soo ve-nër) n. [F., a remembrance, fr. L. subvenir, to remember, fr. subvenir, to remember,

souvenir, to remember, fr. L. subvenire, come to mind] a remembrancer; a keepsake.

Sovereign (sov-rin, sov-e-rin) A. (0.F. souverain, superior to all others; chief; possessing, or entitled to, original authority or jurisdiction; efficacious in the highest degree; effectual; controlling; predominant;—n. one that exercises supreme control; a chief, lord, or magistrate; king, or queen, regnant; a gold coin of England, bearing an effigy of the head of the reigning king or queen, and valued at one pound sterling.

Sovereign state, a state possessing sovereign power.

Sovereign ty (sov-rin-li, sov-e-rin-li) adv. in a supremely; in the highest degree.

sovereignty (sov'rin-ti, sov'e-rin-ti) n. exercise of, or right to exercise, supreme power; dominion.

SOW (sow) u. [A.S. sugu, sū] the female of the hog kind, or of swine; in smelting, the runner or main channel where the liquid metal first enters; a military engine used in ancient sieges to cover a battering-ram;—
a. female. Sow-bread, the common British species of cyclamen. Sow-bug, Oniscus asellus, a slater [Zool.]—Sow-thistle, a plant with thistle-like leaves.

SOW (85) v.l. [A.S. sāwan] to scatter, as seed upon the earth—hence, to plant in any way; to supply or stock with seed; to scatter seed upon; to spread abroad; to propagate; to scatter over; to besprinkle;—r.i. to scatter seed for growth.

Sowar (sō-ar', sou'ar) n. [Hind.] a trooper in Indian cavalry.

sowback (sou bak) n. a low ridge of sand or gravel; a kanne.
sowens (so enz) n.pl. [c/. A.S. seāw, glue] a dish made from the husks of oats.

SOWEN (solen) n.pl. [c]. A.S. selw, glue] a dish made from the husks of oats.

SOWER (solen) n. one that sows or scatters; a breeder; a promoter.

SOWING (soling) n. the act of scattering or setting seed in the ground for propagation. Sowing-machine, a machine for planting seed.

SOY (soi) n. [Jap. shōjm] a kind of sauce for fish; the plant from which this sauce is obtained.

Spa. (spa) n. a spring of mineral water (so called from Spa, south-west of Liège, Belgium).

Space (spis) n. [L. spatium, space] extension considered independently of anything that it may contain: room; extent in length, breadth, and thickness; any amount of extent; sufficient room; amplitude; the interval between any two or more objects; quantity of time; also, the interval between two points of time; [Print.] distance between lines or words, as in books; a small piece of metal cast lower than a type, used to separate words or letters;—v. to arrange the spaces and intervals in or between. Space-writer, a writer to a newspaper paid according to the space he occupies. Space-perception, cognition of extension, apart from the conceptual process.

Space1 (spā/ser) n. one that spaces.

Spacer (spā'ser) n. one that spaces.

spacial, spatial (spā'shal) a. pertaining to spacing space; the making of spaces; the placing of intervals between words in setting type; a space thus made.

spacious (spā'shus) a. inclosing an extended space; vast in extent; having large or ample room; roomy; capacious; wide: vast.

spaciously (spā'shus-li) adv. in a spacious manner; widely; extensively.

spaciousness (spā'shus-nes) n. the quality of being spacious; largeness of extent; extensiveness; roominess; wideness; breadth; amplitude.

spadassin (spad'a-sin) n. [F. fr. lt. spada, sword] a swordsman; a bravo.

spade (späd) n. [A.S. spædu, spada, cf. G. spathē, a broad blade of wood or metal] an instrument for digging or cutting the ground;—v.t. to dig spade a broad blade of wood or metal an instrument for digging or cutting the ground;—v.t. to dig with a spade. Spade-bayonet, a broad-bladed bayonet, intended for digging. Spade-bone, the scapula. Spade-guinea, a guinea coined (1787-49) by George III., having a spade-shaped shield on the reverse. Spade-husbandry, cultivation of the soil by deep digging with a spade. To call a spade a spade, to give a thing its proper name; to speak plainly and bluntly.

spade (spad) n. [G. spadon, a cunuch] an emasculated person; a cunuch; a gelding.

spade (spad) n. [Sp. espada, a sword, a spade at cards, of spadible one of the four suits of cards, the symbol being a black heart-shaped figure with a short triangular handle.

spadeful (spadefol) n. as much as a spade will lift spadille (spadill) n. [Sp. espadille, dim. of spada, quadrille. Also spadillo. (spadillo, dim. of spada, quadrille. Also spadillo. (spadillo, dim. of spada)

spadix (spa-diks) n.; pl. spadices (spa-di-saz) [L.]
spadix (spa-di-saz) [L.]
spadix (spa-di-saz) [L.]
srearranged in a dense, cylindrical spike [Bot.]
spado [spa-di) n. [L. fr. G. spadon, fr. span, to
pluck off] a castrated animal; a gelding;

an impotent person; a cunuch.

spadone (spa-dō'nā) n. [It.] a long, heavy, two-handed sword. Also spadroon.

spaghetti (spa-get-i) n. [It.] a kind of macaroni. spahee, spahi (spa-hē, -hi) n. [Turk. sipāhī, native Algerian soldier in the French army.

native Algerian soldier in the French army.

spall (spawl) v.t. and i. [10. spill, a chip] to split; to chip;—n. a chip; a splinter.

spalpeen (spak-pen) n. [1r. spailpin] a labourer; a mean fellow; a mischievous person.

span (span) n. [A.S. spannun, to bind] the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; ninc inches—hence, a brief extent or portion of time; extent of an arch between its abutments: a yoke of horses or cattle: -v.t. to measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object; to measure or reach from one side of to the other; to compass; to arch over. Spanroof, a roof with two equal inclined planes or sides.

Spancel (span-sel) n. [span, to tie, and Icel. serl, a rope] a rope to tie the hind legs of a horse

spandrel (span'drel) n. [O.F. espandeur, that which spreads, of expand] the irregular

triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangle inclosing it. spang (spang) n.

spang (spang) n.

spang (AS. spange,
a metal clasp) a thin
piece of gold, silver, or
other shining material; a spangled ornament; span; a bound or spring.



Spandrel.

spangle (spang-gl) n. [M.E. dim. of spang] a small plate or boss of shining metal, used as an ornament; anything small and brilliant;—v.t. to set or sprinkle with spangles, or small glittering ornaments.

spangler (spang-gler) n. one that spangles.

spangly (spang-gli) a. resembling spangles.

Spaniard (span'yard) n. native or inhabitant of Spain.

spaniel (span 'yel) n. spaniel (span 'yel) n. espagneul, a Spanish dog, fr. Sp. España, Spani) a dog used in sports of the field, remarkable



Spaniel (King Charles)

for his sagacity and obedience (it is generally white, with brown or dark spots of irregular size, and long pendulous ears, covered with long hair); the setter; a cringing, fawning person;—a. fawning; obsequious;—v.t. to follow, as a spaniel;—v.i. to fawn; to cringe; to be obsequious.

to be obsequious.

Spanish (span'ish) a. of, or pertaining to, Spain;
black, a soft black prepared by burning cork. Spanishbrown, a dark, reddish-brown earth used in painting.

Spanish-fly, a brilliant green beetle common in the south of Europe (used in ointments or plasters for raising blisters). Spanish-grass, exparto grass. Spanish Main, the shore of the Caribbean Sea.

Spank (spangk) v.t. [af. Dan. spanke, strut] to move spank (spangk) v.t. [af. Dan. spanke, strut] to move with a quick pace; to dash along; to strike on the breech with the open hand; to slap;—n. a loud slap. spanker (spang-ker) n. a large, active man or a fore-and-aft sail set on the mizzen-gaff, and having the foot extended by a boom.

spanking (spang'king) a. moving with a quick, lively pace; large; big; dashing. spanking breeze, a fresh, strong breeze. spanless (spanles) a. incapable of being spanned or measured.

spanner (spanler) n. one that spans; an instrument used, in the manner of a lever, to the the span spanner is contributed to the span user spanner.

tighten the nuts upon screws; a contrivance for moving

tighten the nuts upon screws; a contrivance for moving the steam valves of steam-engines.

Span-new (span-ni) c. [Icel. spānn, a chip, and nyr, new] quite new.

Spar (spār) n. [A.S. sparriun, to fasten with a bar] a long beam; a general term for mast, yard, boom, and gaff; the bar of a gate;—v.t. to close or fasten with a bar; to furnish with spars.

Spar (spar) v.i. [M.F. esparer, to fling out with the firsts for exercise or a musement: to box; to dispute: to

heels (as righting cocks) to contend with the fists for exercise or annusement; to box; to dispute; to quarrel in words; to wrangle;—n. a feigned blow; a contest at sparring or boxing.

Spar (spar) n. [A.S.] any mineral that breaks with regular surfaces, and has some degree of lustre.

Sparable (spara-a-b) n. [orig. sparrow-bill, fr. the shape] a small nail used by shoe-

Spare (spar) v.t. [A.S. sparian, fr. spar, spare] to hold as scarce or valuable; to use frugally; to save; to part with reluctantly; to allow to be taken away; to give up: to do without; to dispense with; to omit; to forbear; to save from danger or punishment—hence, to treat tenderly; to withhold from; to save or gain, as from treat tenterly; to withhold from; to save or gain, as from some engrossing occupation or pressing necessity;—v.t. to be frugal; to live frugally; to be parsimonious; to forbear; to be scrupulous; to use mercy or forbearance; to be tender;—a. scanty; scarce; not abundant or plentiful; parsimonious; sparing; over and above what is necessary, or which may be dispensed with; superfluous; held in reserve, to be used in an emergency; wanting flesh; them; except this. flesh; lean; meagre; thin; -n. frugal use; economy;

that which has been spared or put past.

Sparely (spar-li) adv. in a spare manner; sparingly.

spareness (spar-nes) n. state of being spare; leanness; thinness; meagreness.

Sparer (spar-cr) n. one that spares or saves.

sparerib (spār-rib) n. [spare] a cut of pork, conribs with the meat adhering.

sparge (spār) v.t. [L. spargere, to sprinkle] to spargefaction (spār-je-fak-shun) n. [L. faoere, make] act of sprinkling.

Sparger (spår-jer) n. a sprinkler.

sparing (spar-ing) n. saving; parsimony; -a. sparing (spar-ing) n. saving; parsimonious; chary.

sparingly (spar-ing-i) adv. in a sparing manner; sparingly (spar-ing-i) adv. in a sparing manner; moniously; moderately; cautiously.

sparingness (spar-ing-nes) n. the quality of being sparing; parsimony; want of liberality; caution.

of liberality; caution.

spark (spark) n. [A.S. spearca] a small particle of fire or ignited substance emitted from bodies in combustion; a small shining body or transient light; a small part of anything vivid or active; any small portion; that which, like a spark, may be kindled into a flame or action; a feeble germ; an elementary principle; -v.i. to emit particles of fire; to sparkle.

spark (spark) n. [Icel. sparker, sprightly] a gay, lively, showy man; a blade or roysterer; a lover; a gallant; -v.i. to play the spark; to court.

Sparkish (sparkish) a. gay; jaunty; fine.

sparkle (sparkl) n. [a frequentative of spark (1)] a little spark; a scintillation; a luminous particle; anything luminous; a gleam, as of the eye; lustre;—v.t. to shine forth; to emit, as light or fire;—v.t. to emit sparks; to appear like sparks; to glitter; to twinkle; to flash, as with sparks; to emit little bubbles, as certain kinds of liquors.

sparkler (sparkler) n. one that, or that which, sparkles.

Sparkless (spark'les) a. free from sparks. sparklessly (spark'-les-li) adv. without the emission of sparks.

Sparklet (spark-let) n. a small spark.

sparkling (spark-ling) a. emitting sparks; bright as a spark; lively; glittering; brilliant; shining.

sparklingly (spark-ling-li) adv. with vivid and twinkling lustre.
sparklingness (spark-ling-nes) n. the quality of being sparkling.

sparling (spar'ling) n. [Ger.] a smelt.

Sparring spirling.

Sparring (spar-ing) n. boxing for exercise or preparatory to close hitting hence, a slight debate; contest in argument and repartee.

Sparrow (spar-0) n. [A.S. spearwa] one of several spasserine birds having conical bills, and feeding on insects and seeds. Sparrow-bill, the bill of a sparrow; a sparable. Sparrowrants.

a sparrow; a sparable. Sparrow-grass, a corruption of asparaqus, q.v. Sparrow-hawk, a species of small, short-winged hawk. Sparry (spar-i) a. resem-sisting of spar; having a con-fused crystalline structure.

sparse (spars) a. [L. sparnere, strew, scatter] thinly sparsely (sparsel) adr. in a scattered manner; sparsely (scantily; thinly.

sparseness (spars-nes) n. state of being sparse; thinness.

sparsity (spar-si-ti) n. the state of being sparse, or scattered about.

Spartan (spartan) a. [Sparta, in Greece] of, or pertaining to, ancient Sparta—hence, hardy; undaunted. Spartan dog, a blood-hound; a cruel or bloodthirsty person.

sparterie (sparteri) n. [Sp.] a name for articles made from esparto grass.

spasm (spazin) n. [F., the cramp, fr. G. spasmos. fr. spacin, to draw, to suck] an involuntary and morbid contraction of one or more markers.

and morbid contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibres; a sudden, violent, and convulsive effort.

spasmatical (spaz-mat-i-kal) a. spasmodic.

spasmodic (spaz-mod'ik) a. relating to spasm; soon relaxed or exhausted; convulsive;—n. a medicine good for removing spasms.

spasmodically (spaz-mod'i-knl-i) adv. in a spasmodic manner; by fits

spasmology (spas-mol'ā-ji) n. the scientific knowledge of spasms.

spat (spat) n. [cf. spatter] the spawn of shell-fish; the spawn of the oyster; -v.i. to spawn.

spat (spat) n. [lmit., cf. stap] a blow; a slap; a large drop; -v.t. to slap; -v.t. to quarrel.

spatchcock (spach-kok) n. [dispatch and oock] on some sudden demand;—v.t. to thrust hastily into the middle of, as some additional matter in a written or telegraphed communication.

telegraphed communication.

Spate (spāt) n. [O.F. espoit, a spouting out, fr. D. spatien, to spout] a flood; an inundation of a river after a thaw; a heavy fall of rain.

Spathe (spāth) n. [G. spathē, a broad blade] a sheath-formed involuce [Bot.].

spathic (spathik) a. [Ger. spath, spar] like spar; foliated or lamellar; spathous.

Spathiform (spathiform) a. resembling spar in form.

spathous, spathose (spath'us, -5s) a. spathous, or resembling, a spathe; spathic.

Spatial (spā'shal) a. See spacial.

spats, spatts (spats) n.p.l. [short for spatter-dashes reaching only a little above the ankle.

spatter (spater) v.t. [frequentative of spat, to throw, to splash] to sprinkle with a liquid or with any wet substance, as water, mud, or the like; to injure by aspersion; to defame;—n. the act of spattering; a small splash.

spatterdashes (spat'er-dash-ez) n.pl. a cover-ing for the legs, to keep them

clean from water and mud; gaiters.

Spatula (spat-ū-la) n. [G. spathē, a broad blade] a thin, broad-bladed knife, used for spreading plasters, etc.

spatulate (spat' a. spoon-shaped.

spatule (spat'ūl) n. a spatulate formation.

spavin (spavin) n.



Spatulate leaves

vin a swelling or hard excrescence growing on the inside of a horse's hough, near the joint, causing lameness.

Spavined (spav-ind) a. affected with spavin.

spawl (spawl) v.i. [A.S. spātl, spittle] to throw saliva from the mouth in a careless, dirty manner; -n. saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly; a

splinter or fragment, as of wood or stone.

spawn (spawn) n. [O.F. fr. L. expandere, spread out the eggs of fish or frogs when ejected: any product or offspring (in contempt);—z.t. to produce or deposit, as fishes do their eggs; to bring forth; to generate (used contemptuously);—r.t. to deposit eggs, as fish or frogs; to issue, as offspring emitted spawn.

generate (used contemptuously):—*.* to deposit eggs, as fish or frogs; to issue, as ofispring.

Spawned (spawnd) a. having emitted spawn; spent, as a fish.

Spawner (spawner) n. the female fish; a spawngatherer.

Spawning (spaw-ning) n. the act or process of depositing spawn.

Spawning (spaw-ning) n. the act or process of depositing spawn.

Spaw (spä) v.t. [G. spaten, to draw out] to castrate month; to pronounce; to declare; to proclaim; to talk or converse in; to address; to accost; to exhibit; to make known; to express sliently or by signs; to communicate;—v.t. to utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to express thoughts by words; to express opinions; to utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to make mention; to give sound; to sound. To speak as hip, to hail a ship and address someone on board. To speak for, to speak on behalf of; to engage beforehand. To speak one's mind, to tell plainly what one thinks. To speak one's mind, to tell plainly what to bear favourable testimony to. So to speak, as it were. Speake loudly. To speak to, to reprove. To speak well for, to be a favourable testimony to. So to speak, as it were. Speakel engage her (spē-ka-bl)a. capable of being spoken; affable; having the power of speech.

Speaker (spē-ker) n. one that speakes; one that precides over, or speaks for, a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates; a chairman.

Speakership (spē-ker-ship) n. the office of speaker.

speaking (spc-king) n. act of uttering words; discourse; public declamation:—a. used to speak; expressive; animated or vivid in appearance. Speaking-trumpet, a trumpet-shaped instrument by which the sound of the voice is intensified. Speakingtube, a tube for speaking through, affording communication between two rooms. On speaking terms, to know a person not intimately, but only well enough to speak to or salute.

speak to or salute.

speakingly (spe'king-li) adv. in a speaking manner; very expressively.

spear (sper) n. [A.S. spere] a long, pointed weapon, used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance; a sharp-pointed instrument with barhs, used for stabbing fish, etc.; a shoot, as of grass; —v.t. to pierce or kill with a spear;—v.t. to shoot into a long stem, as some plants. Spear-hoot, the off or right hind foot of a horse. Spear-hand, the right hand of a horseman. Spear-head, the iron point, barb, or prong of a spear. Spear-side, the male line of a family.

spearman (sper-man) n. one armed with a spear.

spearlage (speah-al) a. [short for especial] pertaining

special (spesh-al) a. [short for especial] pertaining to, or constituting, a species or sort; particular; peculiar; different from others; extraordinary; uncommon; designed for a particular purpose or person; appropriate; individual; chief m value; excellent; limited in range; confined to a definite field excellent; limited in range; confined to a definite field of action or discussion;—n. a special or particular person or thing; special train. Special pleading, argument specious rather than sound; [Law] the putting forward of special or new matter. Special verdict, one where the facts are found by the jury the law by the court. specialism (spesh-ql-izm)n. devotion to a special branch or division of a general sub-

ject or pursuit.

specialist (spesh'al-ist) n. one that devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, science, or art.

profession, science, or art.

Speciality (spesh-i-al-i-ti) n. a particular or peculiar case; the special or peculiar mark or characteristic of a person or thing; a special occupation, or object of attention; a specialty.

Specialization (spesh-al-i-xa'shun) n. the act of process of specialtying; devotion to a particular study; the adaptation of a particular organ for a particular function.

Specialize (spesh-al-i-z) v.t. to make special or particular branch)

specialize (spesh-al-i-z) v.t. to devote one's self to a particular branch)

particular branch.

specially (spesh'al-i) wlv. in a special manner; especially; for a particular purpose.

specialty (spesh'al-ti) n. particularity; a particularity a particularity; a particularity a particularity a contract or obligation under seal; a contract by deed; that for which a person is distinguished, or which he makes an

which a person is distinguished, or which he makes an object of special attention; speciality.

Specie (spē'shi) n. [L. species, kind] copper, silver, or gold coin; hard money.

Species (spē'shēz) n. [L. fr. specere, look, behold] senses; visible or sensible representation; a class; sort; kind; variety; a subdivision of a more general class or genus; in logic, a conception subordinated to a generic conception or genus, from which it differs in containing, or comprehending, more attributes, and exor genus; in logic, a conception subordinated to a generic conception or genus, from which it differs in containing, or comprehending, more attributes, and extending to fewer individuals; [Min.] a class of minerals composed of the same ingredients, and combined in the same proportions; [Zool. and Bot.] a class of individuals possessing the same forms, attributes, and properties, and transmitting the same by natural propagation; [Law] the form or shape given to materials; [Phar.] a simple; a part of a compound medicine; [Alg.] the letters or symbols which represent quantities in an equation, etc. specifiable (spesi-fi-a-bl)a. that may be specified; capable of being distinctly named.

Specific of spe-sif-ik) a. [L. species, a particular sort of specify or make particular; definite; [limited; precise; [Med.] exerting a peculiar influence over any part of the body, or in the cure of a particular disease;—n. a remedy that exerts a special action in the prevention or cure of a disease; a remedy supposed to be infallible; [Philos.] that which is peculiar to anything. Species—monger, one whose main business is classifying.

specifically (spe-sif-i-kal-i) adv. in a specific of the species; definitely; particularly.

specificalness (spe-sif-i-kal-nes) n. state or quality of being specific.

specification (spes-i-i-kā'-shun) n. act of specification (spes-i-i-kā'-shun) n. act of mark or limit; designation of particulars; particular mention; a written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars: any article description or enumeration of particulars; any article or thing specified.

specificity (spes-i-fis'i-ti) n. the state of being specific; specific affinity, cause, origin, or effect.

specificness (spe-sif-ik-nes) n. the state or character of being specific.

specify (spes'-i-fi) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. specificare] to designate by some particular marks of distinction.

Specimen fr. specere, to see a part or small portion of anything, or number of things, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of what is not exhibited; sample; pattern; bit; example; a natural history preparation.

speciology (spē-shi-ol'ō-ji) n. the science of species; the doctrine of the origin and nature of species.

and nature of species.

speciosity (spē-shi-os'i-ti) n. the state of being specious or plausible.

specious (spē-shus) u. [M. F. fr. L. speciosus, fair to see, fr. species, look] obvious; manifest; apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct; appearing well at first view; plausible.

speciously (spē'shus-li) adv. in a specious manner; with a fair appearance.

speciousness (spē'shus-nes) n. the quality of being specious; plausible appearance: fair external show.

pearance; fair external show.

pearance; fair external show.

Speck (spek) n. [A.S. specca] a spot; a stain; a small place in anything that is discoloured by foreign matter, or is of a colour different from that of the main substance; a very small thing; mote; flaw; blemish; blot;—v.t. to stain with spots or drops; to spot.

Speck (spek) n. [A.S. spic, bacon, cf. D. spek, fat] fat; lard; fat meat.

Speckle (spek'l) n. a little spot in anything of a different substance or colour from that of the thing itself; a speck;—v.t. to mark with small spots of a different colour; to variegate with spots.

Speckled (spek'ld) a. variegated with specks and spots of different colours from the ground of the object.

ground of the object.

speckledness (spek'ld-nes) n. the state of being speckled.
speckless (spek'les) a. free from specks; fleckless; clear and bright.

specktioneer, specksioneer (spekshu-nër) n. [speck, fat] in whale-fishing, the chief harpooner.

SPECKY (spek'i) a. slightly or partially spotted.

spectacle (spek'ta-kl) n. [F., a sight, show, fr. spectarc, look at] a show; a public exhibition or representation; a gazing-stock; something exhibited to view (usually, as extraordinary, or as unusual and worthy of special notice);—pl. an optical instrument used to assist or correct some defect of vision, as to child the control of t

optical instrument used to assist or correct some defect of vision, or to shield the eyes.

spectacled (spek-ta-kld) a. furnished with spectacles; wearing spectacles.

spectacular (spek-tak-ū-lar) a. pertaining to of, or pertaining to, spectacles or glasses for the eyes.

spectacularly (spek-tak-ū-lar-li) adv. as a spectacularly (spek-tak-ū-lar-li) adv. as a spectation (spek-tak-shun) n. look; aspect; regard.

spectator (spek-tak-tur) n. [L.] one that sees or beholds; one personally present at any exhibition; witness.

any exhibition; witness.

spectatorial (spek-ta-tō'ri-al) a. pertaining to spectators, or spectators. spectatorship (spek-tā-tur-ship) n. the office or quality of a spectator.

spectatress (spek-tā'tres) n. a female beholder or looker-on. Also spectatrix.

spectral (spek-tral) a. pertaining to a spectre; ghostly; pertaining to a spectrum.

spectrally (spek-tral-i) adv. like a ghost or spectre. (spek-tral-i) adv. like a ghost or spectre.

spectre (spek-tral-i) adv. like a ghost or spectre.

something made preternaturally visible; a quadrumanous mammal of the genus Lennur (so called from its nocturnal habits, long and lanky frame, and its stealthy, gliding motion); a genus of orthopterous insects having a linear, attenuated body.

spectrograph (spek-tru-graf) n. [L. spectrum.

spectrograph (spek'tru-graf) n. [L. spectrum, image, and G. graphein, write] a spectroscope in which a photographic plate takes the place of the eye-piece of the observing telescope.

spectrology (spek-trol'o-ji) n. [L. spectrum, image, and G. logos, discourse] the branch of science that determines the constituent elements of bodies by examination of their spectra.

spectrometer (spek-tron'e-t-er) n. [L. spectrometer trum, image, and G. metrein, to measure] an instrument to measure the angular deviation of light-rays in passing through a prism.

spectrophone (spek-tru-fon) n. [G. phōnē, voice] a modified spectroscope on the radiophone principle, the ear receiving a succession of sounds.

succession of sounds.

spectroscope (spek-tru-skōp) n. [G. skopein, see] an instrument used to produce a spectrum of the light from any source.

spectroscopic, spectroscopical

(spek-tru-skop'ik, -i-kal) a. of, pertaining to, or performed by means of, the spectroscope.

Spectroscopy n. that branch of science which is concerned with the use of the spectroscope, and with

spectrum analysis.

spectrum (spek'-trum) n.; pl. spectra (spek'-tra) [L.] a visible form; something seen; also, an image presented to the eyes after removing them from a bright or coloured object; the display of colours resulting from the decomposition of light; or a beam of resulting the the decomposition of high, of a beam of solar light passing through a small hole into a darkened room, and refracted ly a triangular glass prism (the beam or ray is decomposed into seven colours, called prismatic). Spectrum-analysis, the determination of the chemical composition, or physical condition, of any body by characteristic transfer was present the condition. by observing its spectrum.

specular (spek-ū-lar) a. [L. speculum, a mirror] having a smooth, reflecting surface; affording a view.

speculate (spek-ū-lāt) v.i. [L. speculum; speculate) to meditate; to contemplate; to contemplate; to contemplate; to contemplate; to contemplate to meditate; to contemplate; to cont

its different aspects and relations; to purchase with the expectation of a contingent advance in value, and a consequent sale at a profit.

consequent sale at a profit.

Speculation (spek-ū-lā-shun) n. the act of speculating; mental view of anything in its various aspects and relations; contemplation; intellectual examination; train of thought formed by meditation; conclusions or results of abstract or scientific thought; views of a subject not verified or reduced to practice; conjecture; guess; power of sight; a certain game of cards; act or practice of buying land or goods, etc., in expectation of a rise of price and of selling them at an advance, as distinguished from a regular trade.

at an advance, as distinguished from a regular trade.

speculatist (spek'ū-lā-tist) n. a speculator; a theorist.

speculative (spek'ū-lā-tiv) a. given to speculative; theorist.

speculative (spek'ū-lā-tiv) a. given to speculative; theorist.

founded on speculation; theoretical; ideal; notional; not practical; belonging to view; prying; inquisitive; pertaining to speculation in land, goods, and the like.

speculatively (spek'ū-lā-tiv-li) adv. in a speculatively; ideally; theoretically; in the way of speculation.

speculativeness (spek'ū-lā-tiv-nes) n. the speculativeness (spek'ū-lā-tiv-nes) n. the speculator (spek'ū-lā-tur) n. one that speculative.

speculator (spek'ū-lā-tur) n. one that speculates or forms theories; an observer; one that buys anything with the expectation of a rise of price, and of deriving profit from such advance.

speculatory (spek-\(\tilde{u}\)-la-tu-ri) \(\alpha\). exercising or adapted for viewing or espying.

Speculum (spek-\(\tilde{u}\)-lum) \(n\). [L. fr. specere, look) a mirror or looking-glass; a reflector of polished metal, \(exp\), such as is used in reflecting-telescopes; (Surg.) an instrument for dilating certain parts of the body, and throwing the light within them.

Speech (spech) \(n\). [A.S. \(sprace\), \(specc)\) the faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings; power of speaking; that which is spoken; words, as expressing ideas; a particular language; a tongue; a dialect; talk; common saying; a formal discourse in public; address; oration. Speech-orat, the art or science of language; grammar. Speech-orat, the examination day of a public school, when exercises are recited by the pupils. Speech-maker, one that makes a speech; one that speaks much in public. Speech-reading, lip-reading as practised by deaf mutes.

Speech-ful (spech-fool) \(\alpha\). full of talk; loquacious. Speechful (spech-fool) a. full of talk; loquacious.

speechifier (spē'chi-fi-er) n. one fond of making speechies.
speechify (spē'chi-fi) v.i. to make a speech; to harangue.
speechless (spēch'els) a. destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech; dumb; not

speaking for a time; mute; silent.

Speechlessly (spech' les · li) adv. without speaking or power of utterance. speechlessness (spechles-nes) n. the state of being speechlessness being speechless, nuteness.

speed (sped) v.t. [A.S. sped, haste, success] to cause to make haste; to despatch with celerity; to help forward; to cause to succeed; to hasten to a conclusion; to bring to a result; to ruin; to kill;—n.t. to make haste; to attain what one seeks for; to prosper; to succeed; to have any condition, good or ill; to fare;—n. the moving, or causing to move, forward with celerity; rapid course or pace, as of a horse, etc.; swiftness; quickness; haste; despatch; prosperity in an undertaking; favourable issue; success.

speeder (speeder) n. one that speeds; one that

speeder (speeder) n. one that speeds; one that speedful (speed-fool) a. swift; full of speed; success, speedful (speed-fool) a. swift; full of speed; successful; having good speed; furthering advance or success.

speedfully (spēd'-fool-i) udv. in a quick, rapid manner; with active furtherance. speedily (spē'di-li) adv. in a speedy manner: quickly.

speediness (spē'di-nes) n. the quality of being speediness (spē'di-nes) n. the quality of being speeding (spē'ding) n. the act of putting to speeding (spē'ding) n. the act of putting to speed y speed; a test of speed.

speedwell (spē'd-wel) n. a plant of the genus veronica, with bright blue flowers. speedy (spē'di) a. not dilatory or slow; quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion. spelæan, spelean (spel-f-an) a. [G.] cavespelding (spel'ding) n. [A.S. speld, a splinter] a dried haddock.

spell (spel) n. (A.S. spell, spel, story, a magic charm] a story or tale; a ballad or narrative poem; a verse or phrase repeated for its magical power; a charm;

verse or phrase repeated for its magical power; a charm; a '-n.t. to tell; to relate; to entrance; to fascinate.

Spell (spel) v.t. [M.E. spellen, to spell, tell, fr. O.F. espeler] to discover by characters or marks; to read (with out); to tell or name the letters of, as a word; to write or print with the proper letters;—v.t. to form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing.

Spell (spel) v.t. [A.S. spelian, take one's place] to relieve for a time;—n. a turn of work or duty in place of another; an exchange of work and rest; a turn or period of relief from work; a resting-time; a had turn.

Spellbind (spel-bind) v.t. to hold under mental control or restraint.

Spellbound (spel-bind) v.t. to hold under mental spelling (spel-er) n. one that spells; one skilled in spelling (spel-ing) n. act of naming the letters of with their proper letters; manner of forming words with their proper letters; manner of forming words with

letters; orthography. Spelling-bee, see under bee. Spelling-book, a book for teaching children to read and spell; a speller.

spelt (spelt) n. [A.S.] a species of grain much cultivated for food in Germany and Switzerland.

Also called German wheat.

Spelter (spel-ter) n. [D. spiauter] zinc.

spence (spens) n. [O.F. despense, a larder, expense, fr. despendre, to spend] a place where provisions are kept; a buttery; a larder; a pantry.

spencer (spen-ser) n. [fr. Earl Spencer, died 1845] a spencer short over-jacket worn by men or women.

spencer (spen-ser) n. a fore-and-aft sail abaft the fore and main masts, set with a gaff and no hoom; a trysail

and no boom; a trysail.

Spencerianism (spen-sē'ri-an-izm) n. the philosophy of Herbert

Spencer, born 1820.

spend (spend) v.t. [A.S. spendan, fr. L. dispendere, expend to weigh or lay out; to dispose of; to part with; to consume; to waste; to squander; to pass, as time; to suffer to pass away; to exhaust of force or strength; to dissipate; v.i. to make expense; to make disposition of money; to be lost or wasted; to be dissipated or consumed dissipated or consumed.

spendable (spen-da-bl) a. that may be spent.

spender (spen-der) n. one that spends.

spendthrift (spend'thrift) n. one that spends money profusely or improvidently; a prodigal;—n. lavish; wasteful.

Spense (spens) n. See spence.

spent (spent) a. nearly or quite exhausted; incflicient; impotent.

sperm (sperm) n. [F. fr. G. sperma, fr. speirein, to
sow] animal seed; that by which the species
is propagated; spermacti; spawn of fishes or frogs.

sperm-oil, oil obtained from the spermaceti-whale, or sperm-whale.

spermaceti (sper-ma-sē'ti) n. [literally, whale kētos, any large sea animal] a fatty matter, obtained chiefly from the head of the cachalot, or spermacetiwhale (it is a white, semi-transparent, brittle, crystalline mass, used for making candles, ointment, etc.). Spermaceti-whale, the cachalot or whale from which spermaceti is obtained; the sperm-whale.

spermaphore (sper-ma-för) n. a placenta [Bot.].

spermary, spermarium (sper'-ma-ri, sper-ma'ri-

um) n. the male germ-gland.

spermatic (sper-mat-ik) a. pertaining to, or conseninal. Also spermatical.

spermatism (sperma-tizm) n. emission of semen; spermism.

spermatize (sperma-tiz) v.i. to yield male sperm or seed; to discharge semen.

spermatology (sper-ma-tol-ō-ji) n. scientific facts or theories about semen.

of plants [Bot.].

Spew, Spue (spū) v.t. [A.S. spīwan] to eject from the stomach; to vomit; to cast forth with abhorence; -v.i. to discharge the contents of the stomach; to vomit.

Spewing (spū-ing) n. act of vomiting.

SPEWY (spū'i) a. wet; boggy; damp.

sphacelate (sfas'e-lūt) n.t. [G. sphakelos, -v.t. to mortify; to become gangrenous, as flesh; to decay or become carious, as a bone.

sphacelation (sfas-e-lā/shun) n. the process of becoming, or making, gangrenous; mortification.

Sphagnum (sfag'num) n. [G. sphagnos, moss] a genus of mosses.

sphene (sfēn) n. [G. sphēn, a wedge] the mineral titanite.

sphenic (sfē'nik) a. wedge-like.

sphenogram (sfē'nu gram) n. [G. sphēn, a cuneiform or arrow-headed character.

sphenography(sfc-nog-ra-fi) n. study and desphenoid (sfc-noid) a. [G. sphen, a wedge, and eidos, likeness] resembling a wedge; noting a single hone placed transversely at the base of the skull, and forming the cavity of the skull, the two orbits of the eye, and the nose.

orbits of the eye, and the nose.

spheral sphere; pertaining to the spheres.

sphere (sfëral) a. rounded, or formed like a

sphere (sfër) n. [G. sphaira, a ball] a body contained

sphere (under a single surface, which, in every

part, is equally distant from a point within, called the

centre; a globe; an orb; any of the orbicular bodies in

the mundane system, as sun, moon, planet, star, etc.;

circuit of motion; revolution; orbit; the concave

expanse of the heavens; a representation of the earth on

the surface of a globe; an orbicular body representing

the earth or the heavens; individual place or position in

life or in society; centre or province of active agency or

of passive influence; right or suitable place for action or

influence; compass or range, as of knowledge, etc.; also,

particular department or branch, as of information, etc.; nnuence; compass of range, as of knowledge, etc.; also, particular department or branch, as of information, etc.; station; post; employment; —v.t. to make into a sphere; to encircle; to circulate. Sphere-melody, sphere-music, the music of the spheres.

sphereless (sfer-les) a. having no sphere; unrestrained.

spheric, spherical (sfer-ik, -i-kal) a. having pertaining to a sphere; relating to the form of a sphere; spherically (sfer-i-kal-i) adv. in the form of a sphere.

sphericalness (ster-i-kal-nes) n. the state or sphericity (sfer-is-i-ti) n. state or quality of being spherical; roundness.

spherictly being spherical; roundness.

spherics (sfer-iks) n. geometry of figures drawn on the surface of a sphere.

spherograph (sfe-ru-graf) n. [G. spheira and graphein, write an instrument for the application of spherical geometry to navigation.

spheroid (sfe-roid) n. [G. sphairo-graphein, spheroid deiden, shi-like] a body nearly spherical, esp. a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. of its axes.

spheroidal (sfe-rof-dal) a, having Spheroid, the form of a spheroid; approaching the form of a sphere.

spheroidicity (sfe-roi-dis'i-ti) n, the state of character of being spheroidid. spherometer (sfe-roni-e-ter) n, [G. spheroidi, spheroid, quote globe, and netron, measure] an instrument for measuring the carvature of small bodies.

spherosiderite (sfer-o-sid-er-it) n. [G. sphaira, globe, and sideros, iron] an ore of iron, consisting of the curbonate found in spheroidal masses

spheroidal masses.

spherule (sfer-ool) n. [L. dim. of sphaira, a ball, a sphere] a little sphere.

sphery (sfe'ri) a. belonging to the spheres; round; spheroidal—hence, complete; symmetrical.

sphinx (singks) n. [L. fr. G. sphinax—literally, the strangler, fr. sphinay—literally, the special points are properly a special properly as the sphinay of t

gent, find, strangle, a rabillous monster, usually represented as having the winged body of a lion, and the face and breast of a young woman (it proposed riddles, and put to death all who were unable to solve them); a genus of lepidopterous insects, including the hawk-moths.



Sphing.

sphygmograph (sfig/mu-graf) n. [G. sphug-mos, pulse, and graphen, write] an instrument for recording pulse movements. sphygmography (sfig-mog-ra-fi) n. the act sphygmography or art of taking pulse-

sphygmophone (sfig-mu-fon) n. an instrument by means of which a movement of the pulse makes a sound.

sphygmoscope (sfig:nu-sköp) n. [G. sphyg-see] an instrument for rendering the pulsations visible.

sphygmus (sfig'mus) n. the pulse.

Spica (spī-ka) n. [L. spica, a point, ear of grain] a spiral bandage with reversed turns [Surg.]; a spike [Bot.]; a spur [Ornith.]

spical, spicate, spicated (spi'kal, -kat, -kat,

spica, a spike having spikes or ears, as corn.

Spice (spis)n | M.E. fr. O.F. espice, fr. L. species, kind|
Spice a vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to
the smell, and pungent to the taste; that which resembles
spice, or enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a
small degree; a small quantity; a piquant concomitant;
-v.t. to season with spice, or that which resembles
spice; to fill or impregnate with the odour or flavour of
spices; to render nice; to affect with scruples.

Spiced (spist) a. flavoured with spice; scrupulous;
squeamish.

Spiceful (spīs'fool) a. spicy; aromatic.

SD1Cer (spi'ser) n, one that spices, or deals in spices.

spicery (spi-ser) n. one that spices, or deals in spices. spicery (spi-ser) n. spices in general; a reposispicery tory of spices.

spicily (spi-si-li) adv. with high flavour; pungently.

spiciness (spi-si-nes) n. quality of being spicy; spiciness (spis-ines) n. quality of being spicy; spiciness (spis-ines) n. quality of being spicy; spick (spik) n. a spike or nail. Spick-and-span a splinter, of span new; quite new; bright; glossy.

spicose, spicous spical.

spicular (spik-ū-lar) a. |L. spiculum, a dart] resembling a dart; having sharp points.

spiculate (spik-ū-lar) a. |L. spiculum, a spike] a spiculate (spik-ū-lar) a. |L. spiculum, a spike] a spiculate (spik-ū-lar) n. |L. dim. of spica, a spike] a spicule (spik-ū-li) n. |L. dim. of spica, a spike] a spicule (spik-ū-li) n. |L. dim. of spica, a spike] a spiculiform (spik-ū-li-li-orm) a. having the form of a spicule.

spicy (spi-si) a. producing, pertaining to, or abounding with, spices; having the qualities of spice; fragrant; aromatic; pungent-hence, smart; pointed; racy, as style; [culloq.] showy; dashing; gaudy.

spider (spi-der) n. |A. S. fr. spinnan, spin. of spindle an animal of the class Arachnida, some of which are remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey and forming a convenient habitation; a frying-pan somewhat resembling in form a spider; also, a trivet for supporting vessels over the fire. Spider-cather, a bird; the wall-creeper. Spider-crab, a sea spider with long, thin legs. Spider-fly, a name for various insects. Spider-like, resembling a spider is shape or qualities. Spider-like, resembling a spider.

spigot (spig-ut) n. [L. spica] a peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a hole in a cask of liquor. spare spun by a spider.

spike (spik) n. [Led. spik] a long nail of iron or spare spun by a spider.

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spike (spik) n. [Led. spik] a long nail of iron or spare spun by a spider.

spike (spik) n.

inches in length.

spiked (spikt) a. furnished with spikes, as corn; fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes.

spikelet (spik-let) n. a small spike; a subdivision of a spike.

spikenard (spik'nard) n. [L. spica nardi, spike of nard, cf. nard] a highly aromatic plant of the natural order Valerianscew, and much esteemed and used by the ancients as a perfume, unguent, and medicine for hysteria and epilepsy; also, a fragment assoutied oil

a fragrant essential oil.

Spiky (spiki) a. having a sharp point or points;
furnished or armed with spikes.

spile (spil) n. [D. spill] a small peg, plug, or wooden pin, used to stop a hole; a stake driven into the ground as a support for some superstructure; a pile; -v.t. to pierce with a small hole, and stop with a plug; to drive piles into.

spilling (spilling) n. piles; piling; the edge-curve of a plank.

spill (spill v.t. [icel. spilla, to destroy] to suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose or suffer to be scattered; to cause to flow out or lose; to shed, or suffer to be lost, or wasted; -n. a throw or fall; a downpour; a flood. To spill a sail, to discharge the wind from the belly of a sail in order to handle it more easily.

spill (spil) n. [M.E. spettd, a splinter, fr. A.S. spetd, a torch a spilnter or chip; a peg; a slip or strip of wood or paper.

spiller (spil'er) n. one that spills or sheds; a fish-

spillikins (spil-i-kinz) n.pl. small pieces of wood, ing a game; the game itself; push-pin.

spillway (spil-wā) n. a passage for surplus water from a dam.

Spilth (spilth) n. that which is spilled.

spilus (spilus) n. that which is spilled.

spilus (spilus) n. [G. spilos, a spot, a blemish] a nævus or birthmark.

spin (spin) v.t. [A.S. spinnan] to draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery; to draw out tediously; to extend to a great length—(with out); to protract; to spend by delays; to turn, or cause to whirl; to twirl;—v.i. to practise spinning; to perform the act of drawing and twisting threads; to whirl, as a top or a spindle;—n. a rapid, whirling motion; a rapid twirl; a spirited dash or run; a spurt. To spin a yarn, to tell a story. To spin out, to prolong in a tedious manner.

spinaceous (spinā-shus) a. of, or pertaining to, spinach.

spinach, spinage (spin/ij) n. [O.F. espinaca, fr. A. aspanākh, fr. Per.] a plant whose leaves are used

for greens and other culinary purposes.

spinal (spinal) a. pertaining to the spine or backbone of an animal. Spinal-column, the connected vertebre of the back, or its cartilaginous substitute; the spine.

spindle (spindl) n. [A.S. spinl, spinner, fr. spin-man, spin] the long, slender rod in spinning-wheels by which the thread is twisted and wound; a wheels by which the thread is twisted and wound; a slender, pointed pin on which anything turns; an axis, or arbor; the fusee of a watch; a long, slender stalk; in manufactures, a quantity of yarn, thread, or silk put up together after it is taken from the reel: -v.i. to shoot or grow in a long, slender legs. Spindle-legs, Spindle-legs, laving long, slender legs. Spindle-legs, Spindle-shaped, shaped like a spindle-i.e., thickest in the middle. Spindle-tree, a tree, Euonymus Europaeus, whose hard wood was formerly used for making spindles and skewers. Spindling (spindling) a. long and slender; -n. a slim person or thing; a slender shoot. Spindrift (spindrift) n. the spray of salt-water blown along the surface of the sea in heavy winds.

Spine (spin) n. [L. spina, a thorn a sharp process from the woody part of a plant; a thorn; a rigid, jointed spike upon any part of an animal; the back-hone or spinal column of an animal.

Spined (spind) a. having a spine, or spines.

spinel (spin'el)n. [Low L. spinellus, dim. of L. spina, athorn la mineral occurring in regular crystals of eight or twelve sides; an aluminate of magnesia.

spineless (spin'les) a. without a spine; without vigour; weak; nerveless.

spinet (spin'et) n. [O.F. espinette, fr. It. spinetta, a spinet, a prickle, fr. L. spina, a thorn (so

called because struck with a spina, or pointed quill)] an instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller; a virginal (now superseded by the pianoforte).

spiniferous (spi-nife-rus) a. [L. spina, a thorn, and ferre, to bear] producing spines;

bearing thorns; thorny.

Spininess (spī'-ni-nes) n. spiny character or state. spink (spingk) n. [Sw. dial. spink, a sparrow] the chaffinch.

Spinner (spin'er) n. one that spins; a spider.

spinney, spinny (spin'i) n. (O.F. espinei, a thorn) a small wood with shrubs; a shrubbery or grove. spinning (spin'ing) n. the act or process of drawinto threads, as wool, cotton, flax, etc.

Spinning-house, a house of correction for loose women. Spinning-lenny, an engine or machine for spinning wool or cotton, in which many spindles are turned by a horizontal wheel. Spinning wool wheel a machine for suinning wool. wheel, a machine for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads, in which a wheel drives a single spindle.

spinose, spinous (spī'nōs, nus) a. [1. spina, a thorn | full of spines; armed with thorns; thorny.

spinosity (spī-nos'i-ti) n. the state of being spinous; roughness; thorniness.

Spinning-wheel.

Spinozism (8pi²nō-zizm) n. Spining-wheel Spinozism the system of Benedict Spinoza (1632-77), which identified the being and essence of God with the matter and substance of the universe, and taught that every physical body and phenomenon, and every mental and moral agent and action, is but the natural development of divinity, according to the law of necessity or fate.

Spinozist (spi'no-zist) n. a follower of Spinoza. spinster (spin/ster) n. [A.S. spinnan, to spin] woman that spins; an unmarried

woman; a single woman.

spinstress (spin'stres) n. a woman that spins; a spinster.

spinstry (spin'stri) n. art or business of spinning.

spintext (spin'tekst) n. a prosy preacher.

spinthere (spin'ther) n. [G. spinther, a spark] a spintry (spin'tri) n. [L. spintria, sphintria] a male prostitute.

spinulate, spinulose, spinulous (spī'-nū-lāt, -lōs, -lus) a. covered with small spines.

Spinule (spi-nūl) n. a small spine.

Spinule (spi-nūl) n. a small spine.

spiny (spi-ni) a. full of spines; thorny; like a spine spine; slender; perplexed; troublesome.

spiracle (spi-ra-kl, spir-a-kl) n. [L. spirare, the spiracle breather a small aperture in animal and vegetable bodies, by which air or other fluid is exhaled or inhaled; any small aperture, hole, or vent.

spiral (spi-ra) a. (L. spira, a coil spiral winding round a cylinder or other round body, or in a circular form, and at the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like a screw;—n. a helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw;—v.t. to make spiral. Spiral-wheel, a wheel having its teeth cut at an angle of 45 with its axis, so that they resemble small portions of screws or spirals spiral-wheel. winding round it.



spirality (spī-ral'i-ti) n. spiral character or quality.

Spirally (spī-ral-i) adv. in a spiral form or direction. spirant (spi'rant) n. [L. spirare, ppr. spirans, spirantis, breathe] a consonant sound uttered with perceptible expiration or emission of breath. Spiration (spī-rā/shun) n. a breathing.

spire (spir) n. [F. fr. L. spira, fr. G. speira, a coil] a winding line like the threads of a screw; anything wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath. Spire (spir) n. [A.S. spir, a stalk] a sprout or shoot shoots up to a point; a stalk of grass, etc.; a hody that shoots up to a point; a spire; steeple; the top of a thing; the summit;—v.t. to furnish with a spire, or spires;—v.t. to sprout; to shoot up.

Spired (spird) a. having a spire.

Spirit (spirit) n. [A.F. espirit, fr. L. spiritus, breath, spirit fr. spirare, breathel life, or the principle of life, considered independently of corporeal existence; the intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of man; the soul; a disembodied soul—hence, a supernatural apparition; a spectre; a ghost; a fairy; temper; habitual disposition of mind; temporary disposition of mind excited or directed to a particular object; eager desire; ardour; courage; energy; vivacity; animation; cheerfulness (usually in the ph); bent or turn of mind, moral or intellectual; vigour of mind; genius; a man of activity; a man of life, lire, and enterprise; the leader of a cause, etc.; in the arts and literature, strength of resemblance; a man of life, ire, and enterprise; the leader of a cause, etc.; in the arts and literature, strength of resemblance; life; force of expression or character; also, real meaning; import; intent; esp. pure or refined meaning; the renewed nature in man; the influences of the Holy Spirit; a liquid produced by distillation, esp. alcoholhence, pl. rum, whisky, brandy, and other distilled liquors having much alcohol; etc. to animate with vigour; to excite; to encourage; to inspirit; to convey rapidly and secretly, or mysteriously; to kidnap. Spiritblue, an aniline blue got from coal-tar. Spiritduck, the bufflehead-duck (so called from its rapid diving). Spirit-lamp, see lamp. Spirit-level, an instrument for determining a level, or laying an exact horizontal surface or line. Spiritarapping, a name given to certain supposed spiritualistic manifestations, as audible raps or knocks on tables, table-turning, etc. Spirit-room, a store-room for spirits in a ship. Animal spirits, habitual liveliness in a person. Holy Spirit, the Spirit of God; the Holy Ghost. Spirit of wine, pure alcohol. wine, pure alcohol.

spirited (spiri-ted) a. animated; full of life; full of spirit or fire; vivacious; ardent; active; bold; courageous.

spiritedly (spir-i-ted-li) actn. in a lively manner; with animation, vigour, and briskness. spiritedness (spir-i-ted-nes) n. the state of being spirited; life; animation.

spiritful (spir-it-fool) a. full of spirit; lively. spiriting (spir-i-ting) n. the business, work, or guietly done, as if by a spirit:

SPITITISM (spir'i-tizm) n. spiritualism.

Spiritist (spir-i-tist) n. a spiritualist.

spiritless (spir-it-les) a. destitute of spirit; wanting animation; dejected; dependent; wanting life, courage, or fire; having no breath; extinct; dead.

spiritlessly (spir-it-les-li) adv. in a spiritless manner; lifelessly; without exertion; listlessly.

spiritlessness (spir-it-les-nes) n. the state of being spiritless.

spiritoso, spirituoso (spiri-tō'sō, spiri-tō'sō, spiri-tō'sō, spiri-tō'sō, adv. [It.]

with spirit or animation [Mus.].

spiritous (spiri-tus) a. like spirit; refined; pure; fine; ardent.

spiritousness (spiri-tus-nes) n. the state of being spiritous; a refined state;

spiritual (spiri-tu-al) a. consisting of spirit; sensual; refined sperial; incorporeal; immaterial; not gross or sensual; refined; pertaining to the intellectual and higher endowments of the mind; mental; intellectual; pertaining to the moral feelings or states of the soul; pertaining to the soul or its affections, as influenced by the Spirit; proceeding from the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; divine; relating to sacred things; ecclesiastical. spiritual court, a court having ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

spiritualism (spiri-tū-al-izm) n. state of being spiritual; the doctrine, in opposition to the materialists, that all which exists is spirit or soul; a belief in the communication of intelligence from the world of spirits through a person of special susceptibility, called a medium.

spiritualist (spiri-tū-al-ist) n. one that professes a regard for spiritual things only; one that maintains the doctrine of spiritualism; one that believes in direct intercourse with departed spirits through mediums.

departed spirits, through mediums.

spiritualistic (spir-i-tū-a-lis'tik) a. of, or pertaining to, spiritualism.

spirituality (spir-i-tū-al'i-ti) n. essence distinct from matter; incorporeity; immateriality; intellectual nature or character; spiritual nature; moral character; holy affections; purity of heart; godliness; fervent piety; that which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, as distinct from temporality. from temporality.

spiritualization (spir-i-tū-nl-ī-zā/shun) n. the act of spiritualizing, or the

state of being spiritualized.

state of being spiritualized.

spiritualize (spiri-tū-al-īz) v.t. to refine, intellectually or morally; to imbue with spiritualizer (spiri-tū-al-īzer) v. one that spiritualizer (spiri-tū-al-īzer) v. one that spiritualizes.

spiritually (spiri-tū-al-i) adv. in a spiritual spiritualness of mind.

spiritualness of mind.

spiritualty (spiri-tū-al-īze) v. spirituality spiritualty (spiri-tū-al-īze) v. spirituality spiritualty (spiri-tū-al-īze) bodies collectively.

spirituelle (spir-i-tū-el') a. having refined grace or delicacy.
spirituosity (spir-i-tū-os'i-ti) n. spirituous character or quality; immateriality.

spirituous (spiri-tú-us) a. having the quality of spirituous spirit; tenuous in substance, and having active powers or properties; consisting of, or containing, refined spirit; ardent; lively; vivid; airy. spirituousness (spiri-tú-us-nes) n. quality; spirituousness of being spirituous; stimulating quality; heat, as of liquors; life; activity. spiritus (spiri-tus) n. L. la breathing; an aspirate. Spiritus-asper, a rough breathing.

SDIFITY (spir-i-ti) a. full of spirit; lively.

spirivalve (spir-ivalv) a. having a spiral shell; spirally whorled.
spirket (spir-ket) n. [Etym. doubtful] a space between floor-timbers [Ship-building].
spirketing, spirketting (spir-ke-ting) n. the inside

planking between the water-ways and the port-sills.

Spirograph (spī-ru-graf) n. [L. spirare, breathe, and graphein, write] a recorder of

breathing movements.

Spirogyra (spi-ru-ji-ra) n. [G. speira, a coil, and guros, a circle] a genus of fresh-water algae, characterized by spirally-coiled chlorophyll bands (common at the edge of ponds).

spirometer, spiroscope (spī-rom'e-ter, spī'-ru skop) n. [L. spirare, breathe; G. metron, a measure, and skopein, see] an instrument for measuring the volume of air that the lungs can contain.

spissitude (spis-i-tūd) n. [L. spissus, dense] thickness of soft substances; denseness or compactness belonging to substances not perfectly

liquid nor perfectly solid.

Spit (spit) n. [A.S. spitu] a pointed iron prong or bar on which meat is

spit (spit) n. [A.S. spitu) a pointed iron prong or bar roasted; a small point of land running into the sea; -v.t. to thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit—hence, to thrust through; to piece spit (spit) v.t. [A.S. spitual) to eject from the mouth, as saliva or other matter; to eject or throw out with violence; -v.t. to throw out saliva from the mouth; to fall in small drops; to make a noise like an angry cat; -n. saliva; the act of spitting; a light fall of rain or snow.

spital, spittle (spit/al, spit/s) n. [hospital] a hospital; a lazar-house.

spitchcock (spich/skk) n. [spit-cock] an eel split and broiled; -v.t. to split and broil spite (spit) n. [abbrer: fr. despite] hatred; maliee; malignity; raneour; malevolence; gradge; v.t. to hate; to treat maliciously; to injure: to thwart.

spiteful desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignious.

nant; malicious.

spitefully (spit-fool-j) adv. in a spiteful manner;

spitefulness (spit-fool-nes) n. state of being
spiteful spit-fir) n. a violent, irascible, or passionate
person.

spitted (spit-fed) a. put upon a spit; impaled; shot
out to a length, like a spit.

spitter (spit-fer) n. one that ejects saliva from his
mouth.

spitter (spit-er) n. one that puts ment on a spit; a young deer whose antlers are spitted.

Spitting (spit-ing) n. the act of expectorating.

spittle (spit-1) n. the thick moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands; saliva. spittle (spit-1) n. [1]. spitten, to dig a kind of small spade;—r.t. to dig with a spittle. spittoon (spi-toon) n. a vessel to receive spittle.

spitz (spits) n. [Ger.] a sharp-nosed variety of dog; a Pomeranian dog.

splanchnic (splangk'nik) a. connected with the intestinal viscera.

splanchnology (splangk-nol²ō-ji) n. [G. splangk-nol²ō-ji) splangchnu, bowels, and logos, discoursel that part of medical science which treats of the viscera.

splash (splash) v.t. [fr. plash] to spatter with water, or with water and mud;—v.i. to strike and dash about water;—n. water, or water and dirt, thrown upon anything, or thrown from a puddle and the like. Splash-board, a guard in front of a vehicle to protect the occupants from mud.

splasher (splasher) n. one that, or that which, wheel of a locomotive engine to protect the machinery from dirt and wet.

skopein, see an instrument for measuring the volume of air that the lungs can contain.

spirometric (spī-ru-met'rik) a. relating to spirometry. or the art of using the spirometer.

spirophore (spī-ru-fōr) n. [L. spirare, breathe, surrounding the body of a patient in need of artificial respiration (by inducing, at intervals, a partial vacuum, the lungs are stimulated to work).

spiry (spī-ri) a. of a spiral form; wreathed; curled.

spiry (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spirsy (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spirsy (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spirsy (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spirsy (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spirsy (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spirsy (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spirsy (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spirsy (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spirsy (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spirsy (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spirsy (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spirsy (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spiry (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spiry (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spiry (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spiry (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spiry (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spiry (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spiry (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spiry (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spiry (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spiry (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spiry (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spiry (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spiry (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spire; tapering spiry (spī-ri) a. having the form of a spirater (spī-tar) a. [spī-tar) a. full dy, sa at to be easily splashed about.

splashy (splash'ı) a. full of dirty water; spread;

spleenful (splēn'fool) a. full of or displaying, spleen spleen; angry; fretful; melancholy. spleenfully (splēn'fool-i) adv. in a spleenful manner. spleenish (splē-nish) a. spleeny; affected with spleen. spleenishly (splē-nish-li) adv. peevishly; fretfully; with ill-humour. spleenishness (splē-nish-nes) n. fretfulness; spleenishness (splēn'les) a. having no spleen; kind; spleenies (splēn'les) a. having no spleen; kind; spleenies (splēn'wurt) n. a fern of the genus

spleenwort (splen'wurt) n, a fern of the genus spleenwort (splen'um. spleeny (splen'n) n, angry; peevish; affected with nervous complaints; melancholy, spleget (splen'et) n, [cf. pledget] a wet cloth for splenalgia (splenal'gi-a) n, [G. splēn, spleen, and algos, pain] pain in, or near,

splendargia and algos, pain] pain in, or near, the spleen.

splendent (splen'dent) a. shining; beaming splendid (splen'did a. [L. splendere, shine] possessing or displaying splendour; shining; very bright; showy; magnificent; sumptuous; illustrious; heroic; brilliant; celebrated; famous. splendidly (splen'did-il) adv. in a splendid manner; brightly; magnificently. splendidness (splen'did-nes) n. splendour; splendidness (splen'did-nes) n. splendour; splendidness (splen'did-nes) n. splendour; splendidness (splen'did-nes) n. splendour; splendour; splendere, shine] great brightness; brilliant lustre; great show of richness and elegance; eminence; magnificence; gorgeousness; showiness; pomp; parade. Sun in splendour, the sun represented with a human face, surrounded with rays.

splenectomy (sple-nek-tu-nin) n. [G. splēn, splenectomy (sple-nek-tu-nin) n. [G. splēn, ck, out, and tom?, a cutting] the excision of the spleen.

splenetic (sple-nek-ik, splen'e-tik) a. affected with spleen.

splenetically (sple-nek-i-kal-i) adv. in a splenetically (sple-nek-i-kal-i) adv. in a splenic (sple-nik-spleen; splenic manner.

splenic (sple-nik-spleen; splenic-fever, anthrax.

splenic (sple-nik-ik) a. affected with splenits.

splenitic (sple-nit-ik) a. affected with splenitis.

splenitis (sple-nī-tis) n. inflammation of the spleen.

splenitive (splen'i-tiv) a. splenetic; fiery; splenius (splen'i-ni-us) n. [G. splēnion, bandage] a serving to tilt the head backwards, splenization (splēnī-ni-ai-shun) n. a morbid splenization (splēnī-ni-ai-shun) n. a morbid splenization of splening of lung tissue as the

result of inflammation.

splenography (sple-nog'ra-fi) n. [G. splēn, the spleen, and graphein, write] the descriptive anatomy of the spleen.

splenoid (splē-noid) a. like the spleen.

splenology (sple-nol'ō-ji) n. [G. splēn, the splenology spleen, and logos, discourse] the science or knowledge of the spleen.

splent (splent) n. and v. See splint.

spient (splent) n. and v. See splint.

spleuchan (sploo'-Han) n. [Gael.] a small bag;

splice (splis) v.t. [M.D. splissen] to unite, as two

ropes, or parts of a rope, by interweaving the

strands; to unite by lapping two ends together and
binding, or in any way making fast; to scarf; to join in

marriage; —n. the union of ropes by interweaving the

strands; a connection between pieces of wood or metal
by means of overlapping parts; a scarfing. To splice

the main brace, to serve out an extra glass of grog.

spline (splin) n. [of. splint] a rectangular piece, or

key, fitting into a groove in the hub of a

wheel;—v.t. to fit with a spline.

splint (splint) n. [Sw. splint] a piece split off; a

splinter; a thin piece of wood or other substance used to hold or protect a broken bone when set;

a callus on a horse's shank-bone;—v.t. to fasten or

confine with splints, as a broken limb. Splint-armour, armour of overlapping plates. Splint-coal, a variety of cannel-coal of a splintery nature.

splintage (splin-ti) n. the application or use of splinter (splin-ter) n. a thin piece of wood or other solid substance rent from the main body;

-v.t. to split or rend into long, thin pieces; to shiver;
-v.t. to be split or rent into long pieces. Splinter-bar, a cross-bar in front of a vehicle, to which the traces are attached. Splinter-bone, the fibula. Splinter-proof, proof against the splinters of bursting shells.

splintery (splin-ter-i) a. consisting of, or resembling, splinters.

split (split) v.t. [M. D. splitter) to divide longitudinally by violence; to burst; to rend; to separate into parts, or parties;—v.t. to part asunder; to divide one's votes among opposing candidates; to burst; to burst with laughter; to be dashed to pieces; to be broken against rocks; to fail, as in a joint enterprise; to divulge the secret of a joint enterprise; to inform against, as one's accomplices;—n. a crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure; a breach or separation, as in a political party; a half-glass of liquor; a half-bottle of aerated water;—pl. a feat in which an aerobat sits down with the legs stretched out laterally:—a. divided; separated. Split-peas, peas in which an acrobat sits down with the legs stretched out laterally: a. divided; separated. Split-peas, peashusked and split. To split hairs, to draw fine distinctions. To split the difference, to take the mean.

splitter (split'er) n. one that splits or divides.

splitting (splitting) n. act of rending or cleaving; act of bursting;—n. severe; distressing. splotch (sploch) n. [A. S. splott, a blot] a daub; a splotch (sploch) n. [blotch. splotch (splot) n. marked with blots or splotchy (splot) n. [lmit.] a blustering, noisy display or effort. splutter (splutter) n. [fr. spout] a bustle; a stir;—v.i. to speak hastily and confusedly.

splutterer (splut'er-er) n. one that splutters.

spotenterer (splut-gr-gr) n. one that splutters.

spodomancy (spod-u-man-si) n. [G. spodos, ashes, and manteia, divination] divination by means of ashes.

spodomantic (spod-u-man-tik) a. relating to spodomantic spodomaney.

spodomaney.

spodimaney.

spoil (spoil) v.t. [L. spodomaney.] to strip by violence; to rob; to seize by violence; to take by force; to cause to decay and perish; to vitate; to mar; to render useless by injury; to ruin; to destroy; -n.t. to practise plunder or robbery; to lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted; to decay; -n. that which is taken from others by violence, esp. the plunder which is taken from others by violence, esp. the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty; act or practice of plundering; robbery; corruption; slough; the cast skin of a serpent. Spoil-five, a round card-game for three to ten players.

spoilage (spoi'lij) n. paper soiled or wasted

spoiled (spoild) a. over-indulged, as a child.

spoiler (spoiler) n. one that spoils; a plunderer; a pillager; a robber; one that corrupts, mars, or renders useless.

or renders useless.

Spoilsport (spoil'sport) n. one that interrupts or hinders play or amusement; a kill-joy.

Spoke (spok) n. [A.S. spiāoa] one of the small bars inserted in the hub, or nave, of a wheel, and serving to support the rim or felly; the round of a ladder; a contrivance for fastening the wheel of a vehicle, to prevent it from turning in going down a hill; a hand-spike;—v.t. to furnish with spokes.

Spoken (spō'kn) n. oral, as opposed to written.

spokeshave (spok'shav) n. a kind of drawing-knife for dressing the spokes of wheels and other curved work; a wheelwright's plane. spokesman (spöks'man) n. [fr. speak and man] one that speaks for another; an

advocate; a representative.

Spole (spol) n. [a variant of spool] the small wheel near the distaff in the spinning-wheel.

spoliate (spō'li-āt) v.t. [L. spoliare] to plunder; to plunder; to destroy;—v.i. to practise plunder; to commit robbery.

spoliation (spō-li-ā'shun) n. act of plundering; robbery; destruction; csp. the act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea under authority.

spoliative (spō-li-a-tiv) a. tending to take away or diminish.

Spoliator (spō'li-ā-tur) n. one that spoliates.

spoliatory (spoil-a-turi) a. tending to spoil; spoliatory (spoil-a-turi) a. tending to spoil; spolium (spoil-a-turi) a. [L.] the property of a beneficed elergyman not transmissible by law. spondaic (spon-dā-ik) a. pertaining to a spondee; consisting of spondees; noting hexameter verse, in which the last two feet are spondees, instead of the regular dactyl and spondee.

spondee (spon-dā-) n. [G. spondeios, fr. spondē, syllables.

spondyl, spondyle (spondulos, a joint) a. [G. spondulos, a joint] a

joint, or joining of two pieces; a vertebra.

sponge (spunj) n. [G. sponggiu] an aquatic animal of a low type; its fibrous framework (it is so porous as to imbile a great quantity of water, and is used for various purposes in the arts and in the contract of the contract water, and is used for various purposes in the arts and in surgery; one that lives upon others; any sponge-like substance, esp, dough before it is kneaded and formed; an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge; the heel of a horse-shoe; -v.t. to cleanse with a sponge; to wipe out with a sponge; to efface; -v.t. to suck in or imbibe, as a sponge; to gain by mean arts, by intrusion, or hanging on; to be converted, as dough, into a light, spongy mass, by the agency of yeast or leaven. Sponge-cake, a kind of sweet cake which is very light and spongy. To throw up the sponge, to acknowledge spongy. To the one's self beaten.

sponger (spun'jer) n. one that, or that which, uses a sponge; a parasitical dependant; a hanger-on for maintenance; a person, or vessel, engaged in gathering sponges.

in gathering sponges.

Spongiform (spun'ji-form) a. having the form or structure of a sponge.

Spongin (spun'jin) n. the organic matter composing the skeleton of some sponges.

Sponginess (spun'ji-nes) n. the quality or state of heing spongy, or porous.

Sponging (spun'jing) n. act of cleansing with a sponging-house, a house, or tavern, where persons arrested for debt were kept by a bailift for twenty-four hours before being lodged in prison.

spongiopiline (spun-ji-ō-pī-lin, -līn) a. an absorbent of sponge and fibre on a waterproof backing (used as a substitute for a poultice).

spongious, spongiose (spun'ji-us, -ōs) spongologist (spong-gol-ō-jist) n. one versed in spongology, or the knowledge

of sponges.

Spongy (spun'ji) a. soft and full of cavities; wet; spongy drenched; soaked and soft like sponge; having the quality of imbibing fluids like a sponge.

Sponsal (spon'sal) a. [L. sponsus, a betrothal] relating to marriage, or to a spouse.

Sponsion (spon'shun) n. [L. spondere, promise solemnly] act of becoming surety for another; in international law, an act or engagement on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized for the purpose, or who exceeds his commission.

Sponson (spon'sun) n. [Etym. doubtful] the space before and abaft the paddle-box against the ship's side.

the ship's side.

sponsor (spon-sur) n. [L., fr. spondere, to engage baptism of an infant, professes the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a god-father or godmother.

sponsorial (spon-so-ri-al) a. pertaining to a sponsor or to the position and duties

sponsorship (spon/sur-ship) n. office or duties of a sponsor.

spontaneity (spon-ta-ně-i-ti) n. voluntariness; free and unconstrained impulse or propensity of the will; quality of acting from natural or innate feeling, or native energy, without physical, legal, or moral compulsion or necessity.

spontaneous (spon-ta-ne-us) a. [L. spontaneus, fr. sponta, of free will] proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition; not necessary; voluntary (said of persons); acting from its own impulse or energy, or by the law of its being or constitution, or from the laws of nature; produced without human labour; produced without external force (said of physical effects, as growth, motion, combustion, etc.).

physical effects, as growth, motion, combustion, etc.).

spontaneously (spon-ta-ne-us-ii) adv. voluntarily; of one's own accord; by its own force or energy; without external force.

spontaneousness (spon-ta-ne-us-nes) n. voluntariness; freedom of acting without external force or foreign cause.

spontoon (spon-toon) n. [lt. spontone, a sharp point, fr. L. pungere, to point] a kind of half-pike, formerly borne by inferior officers of infantry. SPOOK (spóók) n. [D.] a ghost; a hobgoblin.

Spook (spook) n. [D.] a ghost; a hobgoblin.

Spool (spool) n. [D.] a piece of cane or reed, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end (used to wind thread or yarn upon); any spool-shaped part of a machine; -v.t. to wind on spools.

Spool-cotton, cotton-thread wound on spools.

Spooler (spool-ler) n. one that winds, or a machine for winding, thread or yarn on spools.

Spoom, spoon (spoom, spoon) v.t. [L. spuma, to sail rapidly before the wind. Spoon-drift, the spray swept from the tops of the waves by the wind.

Spooning (spool-ming) a. rushing before the wind. Spoon-drift, the spray swept from the tops of the waves by the wind.

Spooning (spool-ming) a. rushing before the wind. Spoon (spoon) n. [A.S. spon, a chip] an instrument, consisting of a small concave basin with a handle, used in preparing or partaking of food; an oar; a kind of golf-club; a scooping stroke with a cricket-bat or croquet-mallet; a soft, simple fellow; -v.t. to remove with a spoon; -v.t. to use a spoon-bait (a revolving metallic lure attached to a fishing-line); to scoop with a cricket-bat or croquet-mallet; to act the lover. Spoonmeat, liquid food. Wooden-spoon, at Cambridge, the student last on the list in the mathematical tripos.

Spoonbill (spoon-bil) n. a wading-bird (so named of the bill; in form and habits it is allied to the heron).

Spoonful (spoon-fool) n.

spoonful (spoon-fool) n.
a spoon contains, or is able to contain — hence, a small quantity;
[Med.] half an ounce.

spoony, spooney

(spoo'ni) a. soft; simple; silly; amorous; n. a simpleton; a very fond lover.

SPOOT (spoor) n. [D.] the track or trail of wild animals; slot; scent; —v.i. to follow a spoor

spoorer (spoor-or) n. one that tracks game by the spoor.

Sporades (spor'a-dez) n.pl. [G.] a group of scattered islands, esp. a group in the Ægean Sea; stars not included in any/constellation.

sporadic, sporadical (sporad-ik, -i-kal) a. [G. sporadikas,

sporadic, sporadical (a. (i. sporadikos, scattered, fr. speirein, scatter) occurring singly or apart from other things of the same kind; separate; single; [Med.] noting a disease that occurred in single or few cases, as opposed to epidemio.

sporadically (spo-radi-kal-i) adv. in a sporadic manner; singly.

sporadicalness (spo-radi-kal-nes) n. the quality of being sporadic.

sporangium (spo-ran-[i]-u) a spore-case [Bot.].

sporation (spo-rad-shun) n. reproduction by conversion into a mass of spores.

spore (spor) n. [G. sporos, a seed, fr. speirein, sow] the reproductive body in a cryptogamous plant; a seed; a source of being.

Sportan (spor-an) n. [Gael. fr. G. bursa, a hide] a pouch worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders when in full dress.

Sport (sport) n. [disport] play; diversion; game; that which diverts and makes mirth; contemptuous mirth; that with which one plays, or which is driven about; a toy; diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing, and the like; play on words; jingle; jeer; a spontaneous deviation from the normal type;—v.t. to divert; to make merry; to exhibit or bring out in public;—v.t. to play; to frolic; to wanton; to practise the diversions of the field; to trifle. To sport one's oak, to shut the outer door of a set of university chambers, to indicate one's desire not to be disturbed.



chambers, to indicate one's desire not to be disturbed.

Sporter (sporter) n. one that sports; a sportsman. sportful (sport'fool) a. full of sport; merry; frolicsome; done in jest, or for mere

play ; ludicrous.

play; ludicrous.

sportfully (spōrtfool-i) adv. in jest; playfully; merrily.

sportfulness (spōrtfool-nes) n. playfulness; merry humour; frolicsomeness.

sporting (spōrting) n. act of engaging in sports or diversions of the field; pursuits of a sportsman;—a relating to, or engaging in, sports.

sportive (spōrtiv) a. gay; frolicsome: merry; wanton; inclined to mirth; playful; said, or done, in jest; ludicrous.

sportively (spōrtiv-li) adv. in a sportive manner; gaily; merrily; playfully.

sportiveness (spōrtiv-nes) n. the state of being sportive; mirth; playfulness; merriment. ness; merriment.

sportless (sport'les) a. without sport or mirth;

sportsman (sports-man) n. one that pursues, or is skilled in, the sports of the field; one that hunts, fishes, and fowls.

sportsmanlike (sports-man-lik) a. having the characteristics of sportsmen; fond of field-sports; befitting a sportsman.

sportsmanship (sports-man-ship) n. the practice of sportsmen; skill

sportswoman (sports'woo-man) n. a woman that engages in field-sports.

Sporule (spor-ul) n. a spore; a small spore.

spot (spot) n. [cf. Norw. spotf] a speck; a blot; a mark on a substance made by foreign mattermark on a substance made by foreign matterhence, a stain on character or reputation; blemish;
taint; a small extent of space; any particular place; a
place of a different colour from the ground upon which it
is; a dark spot on the face of the sun; a variety of the
pigeon;—z.t. to make visible marks upon with some
foreign matter; to discolour; to stain; to patch, as the
cheek by way of ornament; to mark or note so as to
insure recognition; to blemish; to tarnish, as reputation; in sporting language to name the winner; in a rece insure recognition; to identify, to tarnish, as reputation; in sporting language, to name the winner in a race or match. Spot-stroke, a stroke at billiards which pockets the red ball when on the spot.

Spotless (spotles) a. without a spot; free from reproach or impurity; unspotted; unblemished; pure; immaculate; irreproachable.

Spotlessly (spotles-li) adv. in a spotless manner.

spotlessness (spot-les-nes) n. freedom from spotlessness (spot-les-nes) n. freedom from spotled (spot-ed) n. marked with spots. Spotted fever, a species of fever accompanied by a rash, or eruption of red spots.

spotledness (spot-ed-nes) n. the state or quality of being spotted.

Spotter (spot-er) n. one that spots; a detective.

spottiness (spoti-nes) n. state or quality of being spotty. Also spottedness. spotty (spoti-) a. full of spots; marked with discourse places. spousal (spou-zal) a. [O. F. espousailles, fr. L. spon-zalia] pertaining to a spouse, or to a marriage; nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal;—n. marriage; nuptials (generally used in the pt.)

spouse (spouz) n. [O.F. espouse, fr. L. sponsa, a betrothed woman] a married person, husband or wife.

spouseless (spouz-les) a. without a spouse;

spout (spout) n. [cf. Sw. sputa] a pipe or tube for conducting a fluid; a projecting mouth of a vessel used in directing a stream of a liquid poured out; a waterspout; the column of spray sent up by a whale in breathing; the shoot in a pawnbroker's shop;—v.t. to throw out, as liquids through a narrow orifice or pipe; to throw out, as words, with affected gravity; to mouth; —v.t. to issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice or from a spout; to uttor a weach in a nonnous orifice, or from a spout; to utter a speech in a pompous nanner; to blow, as a whale. Spout-hole, the blow-hole of a whale. To be up the spout, to be in difficulties; to be compelled to pawn. To put up the spout, to pawn.

Spouter (spouter) n. one that spouts; a speechifier.

spoutless (spout-les) a. lacking a spout.

sprack, sprag (sprak, sprag) n. [Icel. sparkr] sprightly; brisk; alert. sprag (sprag) n. [Dan.] a billet of wood used to sprag lock the wheel of a vehicle;—v.t. to stop by

sprain (spran) v.t. [L. exprimere] to weaken, as a sprain joint or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion; to overstrain;—n. an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint, without dislocation.

spraints (sprants) n. [O.F. expreinte, a pressing out, fr. L. exprimere, press out] the dung

of an otter.

Sprat (sprat) n. [A.S. sprott] a small fish, closely allied to the herring and pilchard;—v.i. to fish for sprats. Sprat-day, November 9, when sprat selling begins for the season.

sprawl (sprawl) v.i. [A.S. spreawlian] to lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling; to spread irregularly, as vines, plants, or trees; to move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motion of the limbs;—n. the act of sprawling.

Sprawler (spraw-ler) n. one that sprawls.

spray (sprā) n. [A.S. cf. spræc, a spray] a small shoot or branch; a twig; a collective body of twigs; an ornament like a collection of twigs or flowers.

Spray (spra)n. [Low Ger. sprei, a drizzle] water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, the dashing of waves, etc.; in founding, a side channel of the runner of a flask, made to distribute the metals in all parts of the mould; an apparatus for spraying; -v.t. to sprinkle with fine drops.

Sprayer (sprā'er) n. one that discharges spray.

Sprayer (sprā/e) n. one that discharges spray.

sprayey (sprā/e) n. forming, or resembling, sprays, branching; consisting of spray.

spread (spred) v.t. [A.S. sprædan] to extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch; to expand; to form into a broad surface or plate; to cover by extension; to cause to reach every part; to divulge; to publish, as news or fame; to cause to affect great numbers; to propagate, as disease; to emit; to diffuse, as effluvia or noxious emanations; to disperse; to scatter over a larger surface, as manune, plaster, etc.; to prepare; to set and furnish with provisions, as the table; to unfold; to unfurl, as a sail, banner, etc.; -v.i. to extend in all directions, or in breadth only; to be extended by drawing or beating; to be made known more extensively; to be propagated from one to another; -m. extensively; to be propagated from one to another; -m. extent; compass; expansion of parts; a table, as spread with a meal; a feast; -a. extended; broad. Spread-eagle n. the United States national emblem; [Naut.] a person lashed to the rigging with outstretched limbs; [Cookery] a fish split, broiled, and served with mushrooms; -u.t. to fasten up or down with outstretched limbs; -a. extranct. Spread-eagles mushrous contractive and the propagated from the outstretched limbs; -a. extranctive the propagated from the pro fasten up or down with outstretched limbs;—a. extravagant; bombastic. Spread-eagleism, vain-glorious spirit, as shown in opinion, action, or speech; bombast.

Spreader (spred-er) n. one that, or that which, spreads.

spreading (spred'ing) n. act of extending or expanding; extension; act of publishing or propagating; diffusion.

spreadingly (spred'ing-li) adv. in a spreading manner.

spreagh (spreh) n. [Gael. spreidh, cattle] plunder; spree (sprē) n. [Ir. spre, a spark] a lively frolic; a prank; a fit of drunkenness.

sprenge (sprenj) v.t. [A.S. sprengan] to scatter in drops; to diffuse; to sprinkle;—v.i. to leap; to spring; to dawn.

sprengel-pump (spreng'gel-pump) n. a form of mercury air-pump in which a very high vacuum is produced by the action of mercury falling in drops down a tube, the air in the chamber passing off between the drops.

chamber passing on between the drops.

Sprig (sprig) n. [cf. A.S. spræ, a twig] a small shoot branch or spray in embroidery; an offspring; a scion (usually of nobility, and in contempt); a youth; a lad; a brad; a small nail without a head; -v.t. to mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to embroider with figures of sprays or sprigs.

spriggy (sprig-i) a. full of sprigs or small branches. spright (sprit) n. [sprite] a spirit; a shade; an incorporeal agent; an apparition. sprightful (spritfool) a. lively; brisk; gay; vigorous.

sprightfully (sprit-fool-i) adv. in a sprightly or sprightfully (sprit-fool-nes) n. briskness; sprightfulness (sprit-fool-nes) n. briskness; vivacity; liveliness.

sprightless (sprit-les) a. lacking spirit.

sprightliness (sprittlines) n. liveliness; brisksprightly (sprittli) a. sprightlike; lively; vigorspring (spring) v.t. [A.S. springna] to cause to
spring up; to start, as game; to produce
quickly or unexpectedly; to cause to explode, as a mine;
to burst; to cause to open us a leak; to crack or split. to burst; to cause to open, as a leak; to crack or split; to burst; to cause to open, as a leak; to crack or split; to bend or strain so as to weaken, as a mast; to cause to close suddenly, as a trap; to throw off or set an arch from an abutinent or pier;—n.i. to leap; to bound; to jump; to issue with speed and violence; to start or rise suddenly from a covert; to fly back; to bend from a straight direction or plane surface; to shoot up, out, or forth; to arise; to issue, as from a parent or ancestor, to result as from a cause motive or principle; to or forth; to arise; to issue, as from a parent of ancestor; to result, as from a cause, motive, or principle; to appear above ground; to vegetate; to grow; to thrive;—n. a leap; a bound; a jump, as of an animal; a flying back; resilience; elastic power or force; an elastic body, as a steel rod, plate, or coil; a mass or strip of india-rubber, etc., used for various mechanical purposes; body, as a steel rod, plate, or coll; a mass or strip of india-rubber, etc., used for various mechanical purposes; any source of supply, esp. the source from which a stream proceeds; a fountain; that by which action or motion is produced or propagated; cause; origin; rise; beginning; shoot; young plant or tree; a leak in a ship; start of a plank; the season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise—the months of March, Aprd, and May; [Scot.] a quick and lively tune. Spring-back, a method of binding books so as to make the leaves lie flat. Spring-balance, a weighing machine, in which the essential part is an elastic spiral. Spring-back, a mattress consisting of many elastic spirals set in a wooden frame. Spring-board, an elastic board used to give impetus in jumping. Spring-carriage, a wheeled vehicle maintained on springs. Spring-cart, a light cart mounted on springs. Spring-gun, a gun which is discharged by means of a spring attached to the lock (formerly set in fields, gardens, etc., as a protection against poachers, robbers, etc.). Spring-halt, a convulsive movement of the muscles of either hind leg in a horse. Spring-head, a fountain or source. Spring-latch, a latch driven into the keeper by a spring when the door shuts. Spring-tide, the tide that happens at, or soon after, the new and full moon, and rises higher than company tides; the time of spring. Spring-time. or soon after, the new and full moon, and rises higher

than common tides; the time of spring. Spring-time, spring, or the season of spring. Spring-water, water issuing from a natural source, as distinguished from river-water, rain-water, etc. To spring a leak, to begin leaking. To spring a rattle, to make a rattle sound. springal, springald (spring-al, ald) n. [O. H. Ger. springan, to spring] a military engine for hurling stones, arrows, etc. springal, springald (spring-al -ald) n. springal, springald (spring) a youth; an

active young man.

springbok (spring-bok) n. [8. Afr. D. spring-bok] a species of antelope inhabiting the plains of South Africa (it has an exceedingly light and graceful form).

springe (sprinj) n. [fr. spring] a noose which, being fastened to an elastic body, is drawn close with a sudden spring, by which means it catches a bird or other animal; -v.t. to catch in a springe.

Springer (springer)n. one Springbok. that rouses game; a dog of the spaniel or setter kind; the impost or point at which an arch unites with its support, and from which it seems to spring.

Springiness (springines) n. state of being springing; state of abounding with springs; wetness or sponginess, as of land.

springing (spring-ing) n. act of arising, issuing, springing or proceeding; growth; increase; leaping; bounding; [Arch.] the impost or point at which the arch rises from its support;—a. liable to rise. springless (spring-les) a. lacking springs, or spring.

springlet (spring-let) n. a little spring or stream. springlike (spring-lik) a. resembling spring.

Springy (spring-ii) a. resembling spring.

Springy after being bent or twisted; having power to leap far; light in tread or gait; elastic; abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy.

Sprinkle (spring-ki) v.t. (A.S. sprengan, sprinkle) to scatter or disperse in small drops or particles, as water, seed, etc.; to scatter on: to baptize by the application of a small quantity of water—hence, to cleanse; to purify;—v.i. to perform the act of scattering a liquid, or any fine substance; to rain moderately, or with drops falling now and then;—n. a small quantity scattered; a utensil for sprinkling.

Sprinkled (spring-kld) a. marked by small spots.

sprinkler (spring-kler) n. one that sprinkles.

sprinkling (spring-kling) n. act of scattering in small drops or separate parts; a small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts—hence, a moderate number or quantity; the mottling of the edges of book leaves.

sprint (sprint) v.i. [cf. spurt] to run at full speed;
n. a run at full speed.

sprinte -n. a run at full speed.

sprinter (sprinter) n. a contestant in a sprintrace; a short-distance runner.

sprit (sprit) n. [A.S. spront] a sprout; a shoot;
a small boom, pole, or spar, crossing the
sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper
aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate;
-v. to sprout; to bud; to germinate.

sprite (sprit) n. [L. spiritus, spirit] a spirit; a soul;
a shade; an apparition; an elf; an attendant
fairy; a demon. See spright.

spritishly (spritish-li) adv. in the manner of a
spritsail (spriter) a spil expanded by a sprit

spritsail (sprit-sal) n. a sail extended by a sprit.

sprocket (sprok'et) n. [Etym. doubtful] a projection on the periphery of a wheel or capstan for engaging a chain.

Sprod (sprod) n. [Gael.] a salmon in its second year. sprot (sprot) n. [A.S.] a splinter; a fragment; a

Sprout (sprout) v.i. [A.S. āspreātan] to shoot, as grow like shoots of plants; to shoot into rumifications; n. the shoot of a plant; a shoot from the seed, or from the stump, or from the root of a plant or tree;—pl. young coleworts, esp. a kind for late autumn or winter use—also called Brussels-sprouts.

Sprouted (sprou'ted) a. having sprouts; budded. spruce (sproos) a. [O.F. Pruce, Prussia] neat, without elegance or dignity; finical; trim; nice; foppish;—n. Prussian leather; a kind of fir;—v.t. to dress with affected neatness; to trim;—v.i. to dress one's self with affected neatness. Spruce-beer [Ger. spruses, young shoots] a beer flavoured with sprouts of the spruce-fir.

sprucely (sproos'li) adv. in a spruce manner; with affected neatness.

spruceness (sproos nes) n. trimness; fineness; affected neatness.

Sprue (sproo) n. [Etym. doubtful] a projection from a casting, being the metal that has solidified in a passage, or sprue-hole, to the mould.

Spruit (sprooit) n. [S. Afr. D.] a small stream, feeder of a large one; esp. one flowing through a village, and dry in the hot weather.

sprung (sprung) a. tipsy.

sprints (sprint) n. [sprint] anything short and stiff; a leap or spring; a steep road;—v.i. spry (spri) a. [cf. Sw. spring] having great power of leaping or running; nimble; active; vigorous. spud (spud) n. [Dan spyd, a spear] an implement somewhat like a chisel, with a long handle, used for destroying weeds; anything short and thick, as a potato, etc.;—v.t. to remove by means of a spud.

Spue (spū) v.t. and i. See spew.

spume (spum) n. [L. spuma, foam] frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances; froth; foam; scum; -v.i. to froth; to foam.

spumescence (spū-mes-ens) n. frothiness;

spumescent (spū-mes-ent) a. resembling froth or foam; foaming.
spumiferous (spū-mif-e-rus) a. producing foam.

spuminess (spū-imi-nes) n. the quality of being spumy or frothy.

spumous (spū-imus) a. consisting of froth or scum; foamy.

Spumy (spū'mi) a. foamy; covered with foam.

spunge (spunj) n. and v. See sponge.

spunk (spungk) n. [G. spongga, a sponge, wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; also, a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; punk amadou; an inflammable temper; spirit; pluck; mettle;

-v.i. to kindle; to show energy.

spunky spirited.

spunky spirited.

spun-yarn (spun'yarn) n. a line or cord formed of two or three rope-yarns twisted.

spur (spur) n. [A.S. spora] an instrument having a little wheel with sharp points, worn on a horseman's heels to prick a horse in order to hasten its pace; man's heels to prick a horse in order to hasten its pace; incitement; instigation; something that projects; a snag; the largest or principal root of a tree; the hard, pointed projection on a cock's ieg; a mountain that shoots from any other mountain, or range of mountains, and extends to some distance in a lateral direction; a brace; a strut; any projecting appendage of a flower looking like a spur;—v.t. to prick with spurs; to inoite to a more hasty pace; to urge or encourage to action, or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object; to fasten spurs on, as a boot;—v.t. to travel with great expedition; to hasten; to press forward. Spur-gall, a place galled or excoriated by the spur. Spur-gearing, gearing in which spur-wheels are employed. Spur-royal, a gold coin issued by James I, and so called from having on the reverse a sun with rays, resembling the rowel of a spur. Spur-wheel, a wheel in which the teeth are perpendicular to the axis, and in the direction of the radii; a cog-wheel.

Spurge (spurj) n. [F. fr. L. expus-yut. to emit foan or froth, as beer in course of fermentation; to discharge, as rheum from the eyes. Spurging froth, as fermenting liquors: act of emitting foam or froth, as fermenting liquors: act of

Spurging (spur-jing) n. act of emitting foam or discharging froth, as fermenting liquors; act of discharging rheum from the eyes.

Spuriæ (spū'ri-ē) n.pl. [I. spuriae (pennae), spurious feathers] the feathers of the alula, or bastard wing [Ornith.].

Spurious (spu-ri-us) a. [L. spurius] not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; not genuine or authentic; counterfeit;

spuriously (spū-ri-us-li) adv. in a spurious spuriousness (spū-ri-us-li) adv. in a spurious spuriousness (spū-ri-us-nes) n. state or quality of being spurious.

Spurless (spur-les) a. without a spur.

spurling-line (spurling-lin) n. a line from the steering-wheel of a ship to an

index, made to show the position of the helm.

Spurn (spurn) v.t. [A.S. spermun] to drive back or

spurn away, as with the foot; to kick; to reject
with disdain; to treat with contempt; to scorn; to despise;

-v.i. to kick or toss up the heels; to manifest disdain
in rejecting anything;—n. a kick; disdainful rejection;
contemptuous treatment.

Spurner (spur-ner) n. one that spurns or rejects.

spurred (spurd) a. wearing spurs, or having shoots like spurs; incited; instigated.

Spurrer (spur-er) n. one that uses spurs.

Spurrier (spur-i-cr) n. one that makes spurs.

spurry (spuri) n. [Late L. sperquia] a British plant found in corn-fields.

spurt, spirt (spurt) v.t. [A.S. spryttan, to sprut, spirit (spurt) to throw, drive, or force out violently, as a liquid in a stream from a pipe or small orifice:—v.t. to gush or issue out in a stream, as liquid from a cask;—n. a sudden or violent gushing of a liquid substance from a table stream from liquid substance from a tube, orifice, or other confined place; a jet; [Icel. sprettr, a spurt] a short and violent effort; an impulsive fit; quick, energesic push or pull.

spurtle (spurtl) v.i. [spurt] to issue scatteringly; n. a stirring-stick for porridge, etc. **spurtle-blade**, a broadsword.

Spurway (spur-wa) n. a bridle-road.

sputter (sput'er) v.t. [spout, to throw out] to throw out with haste and noise; to utter with out with haste and noise; to utter with indistinctness: -v. to spit, or to emit, saliva from the mouth in small or scattered portions, as in rapid speaking; to throw out moisture in small, detached parts; to fly off in small particles, with some crackling or noise; to utter words hastily and indistinctly; -n. moist matter thrown out in small particles.

Sputterer (sput'er-er) n. one that sputters.

sputum (spū'tum) n.; pl. sputa (spū'ta) [L.] spittle; matter ejected from the lungs. spy (spi) n. [O.F. espier, look] one that keeps a constant watch on the conduct of others; a person sent into an enemy's camp to inspect their works, ascertain their strength or their movements, and comascertain their strength or their movements, and communicate intelligence to the proper officer; emissary; scout;—v.t. to gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy; to discover by close search or examination; to detect; to explore; to view, inspect, and examine secretly;—v.i. to search marrowly; to scrutinize. Spy-boat, a boat sent out to gain intelligence. Spy-glass, a small perspective glass or telescope for viewing distant terrestrial objects.

or telescope for viewing distant terrestrial objects.

Spyism (spiizn) n. the act or business of spying; the system of employing spies.

Squab (skwob) adv. [Scand.] with a heavy, sudden fall; plump; flat; -v.t. to stuff and sew, as a cushion; -v.t. to fall plump; to flop; -a. fat; thick; plump; unfledged; unfeathered; -n. a young pigeon or dove; a person of a short, fat figure; a thickly-stuffed cushion for the seat of a sofa, couch, or chair; a sofa. Squab-chick, a fledgeling. Squab-pie, a pie of layers of mutton, onions, and sliced apples.

Squabbish (skwobish) a. thick; fat; heavy.

squabble (skwob!) v.t. [Sw. dial. skwabbel, a dispute] to disarrange or mix, so that the letters of one line get into the adjacent lines. [Print.];—v.i to contend for superiority: to souffle; to struggle; to contend in debate; to wrangle; to dispute;—n. a scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel. squabbler (skwoblep)m. one that squabbles; a contentious person.

squabby (skwob'i) a. short and thick; squabbish. squad (skwod) n. [It. squadra, a squadron, fr. L. ex and quadrus, four-cornered] a division of a company in a regiment; a small party of men detailed for special duty, drill, etc.; a set of men, or any small party;—v.t. to draw up in a squad. Awkward squad, a body of recruits not sufficiently drilled to take

sman party; -v.t. to draw up in a squad. Awkward squad, a body of recruits not sufficiently drilled to take their place in the regimental line.

squadron (skwod'run) n. [It. squadrone, fr. squadron, squadra] a body of troops formed in a square; a body of cavalry comprising two companies or troops, averaging from 120 to 200 men; a division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war sent on a special expedition; -v.t. to form into squadrons; to array.

squadroned (skwod'rund) a. formed into a squadron, or squadrons.

squail (skwāl) n. [D. keyel, a nine-pin] a disc used discs are snapped from the edge of the table towards a mark in the centre; -v.t. to pelt or hit with sticks, etc.; -v.i. to throw sticks, etc., at an object.

squailer (skwāler) n. a loaded stick used for throwing at animals.

squalid (skwol'id) a. [L. squadere, be foul or filthy] dirty through neglect; foul; filthy.

squalidity (skwol'id-ti) n. the state of being squalidly (skwol'id-ti) n. the state of being squalidly (skwol'id-ti) adv. in a squalid, filthy manner.

squalidness of being squalid;

squalidness (skwol'id-nes) n. state or quality of being squalid.

Squall (skwaw) v.i. (Sw. squalid, to gush out) to scream or cry violently, as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress; to blow a squali;—n. a loud scream; a harsh cry; a sudden and violent gust of wind. Black squall, one with dark, ominous clouds. White squall, one showing only a small, white cloud.

squaller (skwaw'ler) n. one that squalls or cries

squaller aloud.

squally disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind; threatening a squall.

squally disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind; threatening a squall.

squally integular work, as something woven; or bare patches, as a corn-field.

squaloid (skwal-oid, skwā-loid) a. [L. squalus, a squaloid (skwal-oid, skwā-loid) a. [L. squalus, a squalor foul) foulness; illthiness; squalidness.

squama (skwā-ma) n.: pl. squams (skwā-mō) a scale; a scale; a scale-like part of a bone. Also squame (skwā-mi-form) a. having the squamiform (skwā-mi-form) a. Also squamoid.

squamoids. squamose (skwā-mi-squamoids. squamous, squamose (skwa-nus, -mos)

squamous, squamose (skwārnus, mōs) scale] covered with, or consisting of, scales; scaly, squander (skwon'der) v.t. [Scand.] to spend prodigally; to waste; to scatter; to dissipate.

squanderer (skwon'der-er) n. one that squanderingly (skwon'der-er) n. one that squanderingly (skwon'der-ing-li) adv. in a squandering manner.

squanderingly (skwon'der-ing-li) adv. in a squandering manner.

square (skwār) a [O.F. eaguarre, fr. L. quadrus, having four equal sides and four right angles; forming a right angle; having a shape broad for the height, with rectilineal and angular rather than curving outlines; exactly suitable or correspondent; true; just; rendering equal justice; fair; honest; even; leaving no balance; at right angles with the mast or the keel, as the yards of a ship in their normal position; full; —n. a rectilineal figure having four equal sides and four right angles—hence, that which is square, or nearly so, or is reckoned by squares or square measure; an area of four sides, with houses on each side; sometimes, a solid block of houses; also, an open place formed by the intersection of two or more streets; [Arith. and Alg.] the product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself; a carpenter's or joiner's instrument, consisting of two flat rules joined perpendicularly at their

extremities, so as to form a right angle; also, a rule fastened perpendicularly to the middle part of another (called from its form a T square)—hence, conformity; regularity; exactness of form; due proportion; justness in conduct or dealing; level; equality;—v.t. to form with four equal sides and four right profess; to reduce the square; to compare



duct or dealing; level; equality;—v.t. to form with four equals sides and four right angles; to reduce to a square; to compare with, or reduce to, any given measure or standard; to adjust; to regulate; to fit; to accommodate; to make even, so as to leave no difference or balance; [Math.] to multiply by itself; to place at right angles; with the mast or keel, as the yards of a ship; to gain over (often for a dishonest purpose);—v.i. to accord or agree exactly; to conform or agree; to suit; to fit; to stake a boxing attitude. Square-built, having a shape broad, as compared with the height. Square-leg, in cricket, a fielder that stands to the batsman's left, to stop balls hit square across the field. Square-measure, a system of measures applied to surfaces. Square-rigged, having the chief sails extended by yards slung to the masts by the middle. Square-root, a number that, being multiplied by itself, will yield the number desired. Square-toes, a precise, formal personage. On the square, at right angles; fairly; honestly; To square the yards, to place at right angles with the mast. Squarely (skwärli) adv. in a square form or manner; honestly; fairly.

Squarely (skwärler) n. one that squares; a contentious fellow; a boxer.

Squarer (skwären) n. one that squares; a contentious fellow; a boxer.

Squaring (skwären) n. one that squares; a contentious fellow; a boxer.

as accounts; act of regulating; act of placing the yards at right angles to the masts.

SQUATISh (skwā/rish) a. nearly square.

squarrose (skwárōs) a. Low L. squarrosus] ragged, or full of loose scales or projecting parts; jagged [Bot.]. Also squarrous. squarson (skwarsu) n. [fr. squire and parson] a landed proprietor in holy orders. squash (skwosh) n.t. [L. ex. out, and couctare, force] to beat or press into pulp, or a flat mass; to crush; to batter;—n. something soft and easily crushed; a sudden fall of a heavy, soft hody. squash (skwosh) n. [Massachusetts Indian asq. pl. of the gourd kind.

of the gourd kind.

of the gourd kind.

squasher (skwosh'er) n. one that, or that which, squashers.

squashiness (skwosh'i-nes) n. the state of being squashy or soft.

squashy (skwosh'i) a. soft and wet; pulpy; muddy.

squat (skwot) v.t. [L. ex, out, and coactare, force] human being; to sit close to the ground; to cower, as an animai; to lie close to escape observation; to settle on land without title:—a. sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering; short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting;—n. the posture of one that sits on his hams, or close to the ground.

squatter (skwot'er) n. one that squats or sits close; one that settles on new land without a title.

without a title.

SQuatty (skwot'i) a. squat; dumpy.

Squaw (skwaw) n. [Narragansett squāws] a woman, esp. a wife. Squaw-man, a man compelled to live among women, and do their work; a white man

to live among women, and do their work; a wnite man with an Indian wife.

Squawk (skwawk) v.i. [fr. squeak] to cry with a loud, harsh voice; to make an outcry;—

n. a loud, harsh squeak or squall.

Squeak (skwek) v.i. [Sw. sqviika, cry like a frog] to utter a sharp, shrill cry (usually of short duration); to make a sharp noise, as a pipe or quill, a wheel, a door, etc.:—n. a sharp, shrill sound suddenly uttered, either of the human voice or of any animal or instrument. instrument.

squeaker (skwe-ker) n. one that, or that which, squeaks; a young bird.

squeakily (skwē-ki-li) adv. with a thin, squeaky

squeaking (skwē'king) a. crying with a sharp, shrill cry; making a thin sound.
squeakingly (skwē'king-li) adv. in a squeaking manner.
squeaky (skwē'ki) a. squeaking; inclined to squeaking.

squeaky squeak.

squeal (skwel) v.i. [Sw. dial. sqväla, cry out] to cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound, as certain animals do, indicating want, displeasure, or pain; -n. a shrill, sharp, and somewhat prolonged cry.

squealer (skweller) n. one that squeals; a young pigeon; an informer.

squeamish (skweller) having a stomach that is easily turned, or that readily nauseates anything—hence, nice to excess in taste; easily disgusted; dainty; scrupulous.

squeamishly (skwellmish-ii) adv. in a squeamishly squeamish manner.

squeamishness (skwe'mishnes) n. the state of being squeamish; fastidiousness; excessive niceness; affected or morbid delicacy or scrupulosity.

squeasiness (skwē'zi-nes) a. qualmishness; nausea.

squeasy (skwē'zi) a. [fr. queasy] queasy; qualmish; squeasy (skwē'zi) a. [fr. queasy] queasy; qualmish; squeegee (skwē'zi) a. [fr. queasy] queasy; qualmish; squeegee (skwē'zi) a. to use a squeegee on. squeezablity (skwē-za-hil-it) n. the quality or state of being squeezable. (skwē-za-hil) a. capable of being squeezable (skwēz) v.t. [A.S. cwpaan, crush] to press between two bodies; to press closely; to hug; to gripe; to wring from; to oppress with hardships, burdens, and taxes; to force between close bodies; to compel or cause to pass;—v.i. to urge one's way; to pass compel or cause to pass;—v.t. to urge one's way; to pass by pressing; to press; to crowd;—u. act of one that squeezes; compression; pressure between two bodies; a close hug or embrace; a gripe; a crowd or throng of persons huddled together.

squeezer (skwe-zer) n. one that, or that which, squeezes:—pl. in forging, a contrivance, like a large pair of pliers, for shingling or squeezing the scoria from the puddled metal; in card-playing, cards having the number of spots marked in the upper right-

hand corner.

squeezing (skwē'zing) n. the act of pressing; compression; oppression; that which

is forced out by pressure.

squelch a heavy blow; -v.t. to crush down; to disconcert; to disconfort.

squib (skwih) n. [Icel. svipa, move swiftly] a little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder or combustible matter, and sent into the air

with powder or combustible matter, and sent into the air burning; a sarcastic speech; a petty lampoon;—v.i. to throw squibs; to utter sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute.

Squid (skwid) n. [cf. squirt] a kind of cuttle-fish; an artificial hait of metal, ivory, etc., used in angling;—v.i. to fish with a squid or spoon-hait.

Squidding (skwid-ing) n. the art or practice of fishing with a squid.

Squigee (skwil-je) n. [Etym. doubtful]. See squeegee.

Squill (skwil) n. [L. squilla, scilla, fr. G. skilla] a squid emetic properties (called also sea-onion); a crustaceous sea animal resembling a lobster. taceous sea animal resembling a lobster.

squinch (skwinch) n. [a variant of sconce] a small arch across the angle of a square tower, to support the side of a superimposed octagon.

squint (skwint) a. [origin obscure, cf. 1). schwinte, a slope] looking obliquely; not having the optic axes coincident (said of the cyes); looking with optic axes coincident (said of the eyes); looking with suspicion;—v.t. to turn to an oblique position; to cause to look with non-coincident optic axes;—v.t. to see obliquely; to have the axes of the eyes not coincident; to run obliquely; to slope:—n. act or habit of squinting; a want of coincidence of the axes of the eyes; an oblique opening in the wall of a church. Squint-eyed, having

eyes that squint; oblique; indirect; malignant; looking obliquely, or by side glances.

squinter (skwin'ter) n. one that squints.

squinter (skwin-ter) n. one that squints.
squinting (skwin-ting) n. the act or habit of looking squint.
squintingly (skwin-ting-ly) adv. with squint squint (skwin-ting-ly) adv. with squint look; by side glances.
squire (skwīr) n. [esquirer] a gentleman next in rank to a knight; an esquire; an escort of ladies; a champion; a country gentleman; a landed proprietor; [colloq.] a gallant; a beau -v.t. to attend, as a squire; to attend, as a beau or gallant.
squireage (skwīr-ij) n. the untitled landed gentry.
squirearchy (skwīr-ar-ki) n. the government by, or the political influence of, the squires; the squires collectively.
squireen (skwīr-ar-l') n. [dim. of squire] one that is

squires, the squires confectively.

squireen (skwir-en') n. [dim. of squire] one that is half squire and half farmer in Ireland.

squirehood (skwir-hood) n. the rank or state of a squire.

squirelet (skwir-let) n. a petty squire; a squireling.

Squirely (skwir'li) a. becoming a squire.

squireship (skwir-ship) n. rank and state of an esquire or squire.

squirm (skwern) r.i. and t. [fr. squir, to jerk, fr. squirr] to move, or cause to move, like a worn or eel; to climb with the hands and feet, as to a

worm or eer; to enim with the hands and teet, as to a tree;—a wriggling motion.

Squirrel (skwir-e) n. [O.F. escurel, fr. G. skiouros, squirrel, literally a shadow-tail, fr. skio, a shade, and oura, tail) a small, reddish-brown ouragest was the shadow trees. rodent mammal having a bushy tail (it is very nimble in climbing trees, and leaping from branch to branch).

squirt (skwert) v.t. [Low Ger. swirtjen] to eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice in a stream; -v.i. to throw out liquid

in a stream; -n. to throw out liquid squirrel. Squirrel. stream; to throw out words; to prate; to chatter; -n. an instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force; a syringe; a small, over-quick stream. Squirter (skwer-ter) n. one that, or that which, squirts.

sradha, shraddha (srad'ha, shrad'ha) n.

ceremony in honour of a deceased ancestor.

stab (stab) v.t. (Gael. stob, a stake) to pierce with a pointed weapon; to kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument; to injure secretly, or by malicious falsehood or slander, as reputation; also, to thrust; to attempt to pierce or wound; to feint;—v.i. to give a wound with a pointed weapon; to give a mortal wound; v.a. the thrust of a pointed weapon; a wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; an injury given in the dark; a secret pointed weapon; an injury given in the dark; a secret stroke or blow.

stabber (stab'er) n. one that stabs; a murderer; a sailmaker's instrument, like a pricker, but triangular in shape, for piercing cyclet-holes, etc.

stabbing (stabing) n. the act of piercing,
wounding, or killing with a sharp-

pointed weapon.

stabbingly (stab'ing-li) adv. in a stabbing

stability (sta-bil'i-fi) v.t. to render stable or firm.

stabilitate (sta-bil'i-tāt) v.t. to make firm or sure; to establish.

stability (sta-bil'i-ti) n. state of being stable or firm; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown; steadiness or firmness of character, resolution, or purpose; constancy; firmness.

Stabilize (stab-il-īz) v.t. to render stable.

stable (stä-bl) a. [O.F. estable, fr. L. stabilis, fr. stare, to stand] fixed; firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; steady in purpose; firm in resolution; not fickle or vacillating; steadfast; durable; lasting; permanent;—v.t. to make stable; to ordain;—v.t. to stand firm. **stable** (stabl) n. [O.F. estable, fr. L. stabulum, a stall, fr. stare, stand] a house, shed, or building for beasts to lodge and feed in; specifically, a covered shed or building with separate stalls for horses;—v.t. to put or keep in a stable;—v.i. to dwell or lodge in a stable. Stable-boy, stable-man, a boy or man that attends in a stable. attends in a stable.

stableness (stat-bl-nes) n. quality or state of being stable; firmness of position; steadiness; constancy; stability.

stabler (stā-bler) n. a person that stables horses.

stabling (stabling) n. act or practice of keeping cattle in a stable; a house, shed, or room for keeping horses and cattle; also, fodder and bedding for horses.

stablish (stab'lish) v.t. [for establish] to make stablish firm; to fix; to settle; to establish. stablishment (stab'lish-ment) n. establishment firm! to fix to establish ment.

stably (sta-bli) actr. in a stable manner; firmly; stability; steadily, stabling beasts; a place or room for stabling beasts.

for stabling beasts.

Staccato (stak-ka'tō) a. [It.] disconnected; distaccato (inct (a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner).

Stack (stak) n. [Icel. stakkr, a heap] a large pile of lay, grain, straw, and the like; a number of funnels or chimneys standing together; the chimney of a locomotive or steam-vessel; a precipitous rock rising out of the sea; a pile of wood containing 108 cubic feet; -r.t. to lay, as hay or grain, in a conical or other pile; to make into a large pile, as wood, peat, etc. Stackto make into a large pile, as wood, peat, etc. Stack-yard, a yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain. To stack arms, to stand rifles together in the form of a stack.

stack arms, to stand rifles together in the form of a stack.

stackage (stak'ij) n. grain, etc., put up in stacks; a tax on things stacked.

stacking (stak'ing) n. act or operation of piling up or building unthrashed corn, hay, or other crops, and thatching the upper surface as a defence from the weather. Stacking-band, a rope, usually of straw, to bind the thatching on the roof of stacks.

stacte (stak'te') n. [6.] one of the spices used in making incense.

stactometer (stak-tom'e-ter) n. [G. staktē, a drop, and metron, a measure] an

stactonnetter drop, and metron, a measure an instrument for ascertaining the number of drops in equal bulks of different liquids.

staddle (stad-1) n. [A.S. stathel, a foundation] anything that serves for support, esp. the frame or support of a stack of hay or grain: a small tree left uncut;—r.t. to form staddles. Staddle-roof, the roof or covering of a stack.

stadtholder (stat-hol-der) n. [D. stad, a place, and houder, a holder] formerly the chief magistrate of the united provinces of Holland, or the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province.

the chief magistrate of the united provinces of Holland, or the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province.

stadtholderate (stat'hōl-der-at) n. the office of a stadtholder.

staff (staf) n. [A.S. steef, a staff] a pole or stick; a stick carried in the hand for support or defence—hence, a support: prop; comfort; [Mus.] the five lines and the spaces on which music is written; a stick borne as an ensign of authority; a pole erected in a ship or elsewhere, to hoist and display a flag upon; the round of a ladder; any long piece of wood; an establishment of officers in various departments attached lishment of officers, in various departments, attached to an army, or to the commander of an army; a corps of executive officers. Staff-college, a military college where army officers are trained in the higher branches of their

in the higher branches of their profession. Staff-notation, the entire system of signs used in connection with the staff [Mus.]. Staff-officer, an officer forming part of the staff of a regiment, brigade, or army, the highest grade of sergeant. Staff-surgeon, in the navy, a surgeon of the senior grade. of the senior grade.

stag (stag) n. [Icel. steggr, the male, fr. stiga, mount] the male red deer; the



male of the hind; a hart; the male of the bovine genus castrated at such an age that he never gains full size.

Stag-beetle, a nocturnal beetle having large hooked mandibles somewhat resembling the horns of a stag.

Stag-evil, lockjaw in a horse. Stag-nound, a large shaggy dog used for hunting stags.

Stage (staj) n. [M.F. estage, a story, stage, stopping-place, fr. L. stare, to stand] a platform slightly elevated, on which an orator may speak, etc.; a scaliold;



an orator may speak, etc.; a scaffold; the floor for scenic performances—hence, the theatre; the dramatic profession; a place where anything is publicly exhibited; the scene of any noted action or carcer; a place appointed for the relay of horses; the distance between two places of rest on a road; a degree of advancement in any pursuit, or of progress toward an end or result; any large vehicle running from station to station for the accommodation of the public;—v.t. to exhibit on the stage. Stage-coach, stage-waggon, a coach that rans regularly from one place to another at stated times, stopping at stages for the convenience of passengers. Stage-door, the entrance to a theatre used by actors and other persons connected with the house. Stage-driver, one that drives a stage or stage-coach. Stage-effect, effect or impression produced by dramatic performance; impression produced by simulated passion, distress, etc. Stage-fever, a passionate desire to go on the stage. Stage-fright, nervousness before an audience. Stage-manager, one that superintends the production of plays in a theatre. Stage-player, an actor on the stage. Stage-struck, smitten with a love for the stage. Stage-whisper, an aside spoken by an actor to the audience. of advancement in any pursuit, or of progress toward an actor to the audience.

stager (sta-jer) n. one that has long acted on the stage of life; a knowing fellow; a horse used in drawing a stage.

Stagery (sta-jer-i) n. exhibition on the stage.

staggard, staggart (stag'ard, -art) n. a staggard, his fourth year.

stagger (stag-er) v.t [M.E. stakeren, fr. Icel. stakeren, fr. Icel. stakeren, fr. Icel. make less steady or confident; to shake; to shock; to alarm; v.i. to move to one side and the other in stand, firm; to give way; to begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to hesitate;—n. a staggering motion; a reel, as of a tipsy person.

suddenly without sense or motion; apoplexy; a feeling of giddiness; perplexities; doubts; confusion.

Staginess (staji-nes) n. stagy or exaggerated character or style; a certain stage or

state of an animal.

staging (sta²jing) n. a structure of posts and building; the business of running, managing, or of

journeying, in stage-coaches.

Stagirite (staj-i-rīt) n. Aristotle, from Stageira, in Macedonia, the place of his birth.

stagnancy (stag-nan-si) n. the state of being stagnant.

stagnant (stag-nant) a. not flowing in a current stagnant (stag-nant) a. not flowing in a current from want of motion; not active; dull; not brisk. stagnantly (stag-nant-li) adv. in a stagnant, motionless, or inactive state. stagnate (stag-nat) v.i. [L. stagnave, pp. stagnavm, a piece of standing water] to cease to flow, fr. stagnavm, a piece of standing water] to cease to flow; to be motionless; to cease to be brisk or active.

Stagnation (stag-nā/shun) n. condition of being stagnant; cessation of flowing or circulation, as of a fluid; cessation of action, or of brisk action; state of being dull.

stagnicolous (stag-nik'-u-lus) a. [L. stagnum, a pool, and colere, live] living in stagnant water; inhabiting swamps. stagy (staji) a. belonging to the stage; theatrical; conventional in manner.

staid (stad) a. [oriq. stay'd, pp. of stay, to support] sober; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful; steady; composed; regular; sedate.

Staidly (stad'li) adv. in a staid manner; calmly.

staidness (stad'nes) n. sobricty; gravity; steadiness; regularity; constancy.
stain (stan) v.t. [fr. distain] to discolour by the application of foreign matter; to make foul; to spot; tion of foreign matter; to make foul; to spot; to dye; to colour, as wood, glass, etc., by processes affecting the material itself; to impress with figures in colours different from the ground; to spot with guilt or infamy; to bring reproach on; to tarnish;—n. a discoloration from foreign matter; a blot; a foul mark; a natural spot of a colour different from the ground; disgrace; infamy; taint of guilt; cause of reproach; shame.

stainable (sta-na-bl) a. capable of being stained. stainer (stä-ner) n. one that stains, blots, or tarnishes; a dyer.
stainless (stän-les) u. free from any stain or sin; free from the reproach of guilt.
stainlessly (stän-les-li) adv. in a stainless manner; free from stain.

Stair (star) n. [A.S. stoger, a stair, a step] one step of a series for ascending or descending to a different level; a series of steps, as for passing from one story of a house to another (commonly in the pl.). Stair-rod, a rod confining a stair-carpet. Stair-wire, a slender stair-rod of metal.

staircase (star-kas) n. a flight of stairs, with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, etc.

Stairway (stār'-wā) n. a flight of stairs or steps.

stake (stak) n. [A.S. staca] a stick pointed at one end, so as easily to be pushed into the ground, esp. the piece of timber to which a martyr was affixed while he was burning—hence, martyrdom by fire; that which is laid down as a wager or prize; the state of being pledged;—pl. sums of money to be run, contested, or fought for, as in racing, wreatling, boxing, sailing, swimming, etc.;—v.t. to fasten, support, or defend with stakes; to mark the limits by stakes; to put at hazard upon the issue of connection, or unon a at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency; to wager; to pledge; to deposit, as the amount of a wager, etc. Stake-boat, a moored boat, used to mark the end or turning-point in a regatta or hoat-race. Stake-head, a cross-bar set on stakes, used in a rope-walk to support the cords while twisting. Stake-holder, one with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid; [Law] one with whom a deposit is made by two or more who lay claim to it. Stake-net, a fish-net secured and expanded by stakes.

Stalactic (sta-lak'tik) a. pertaining to, or resembling, stalactite.

stalactiform (sta-lak'ti-form) a. like stalactite.

stalactite (sta-lak-tīt, stal-ak-tīt) n. [(4. stalaktos, trickling] a pendent cone, or cylinder, of carbonate of line,

resembling an icicle in form, and attached to the roof or side of a cavern. stalactitic (stal-ak-tit'ik) a. having the form or characters of a stalactite.

stalagmite (sta-lag'mīt) n. drop] a deposit of calcareous matter on the floors of caverns.

stalagmitic (stal-ag-miti-ik) a. composed of stalagmitic, or having its character. stalagmitically (stal-ag-miti-ikal-i) adv. in the form or manner of

stalagmite.

stalder (stawl'der) n. [Icel. stallr, a stall] a wooden stalder frame to set casks on.

stale (stall a. [M.D. stel., old] vapid or tasteless from age; not now; not freshly made; having lost the life or graces of youth; decayed; worn out by use; trite; common; having lost its noveity and power of

pleasing;—n. a prostitute; old vapid beer or wine (from standing long).

Stale (stal) n. [A.S. stalu, theft] theft; stealing; concealment; a trap; a bait; an object of

deception, scorn, etc.

stale (stal) v.i. [Ger. stallen] to make water; to discharge urine (said of horses and cattle);—n.

urine of horses and cattle.

stale (stal) n. [A.S. stela, a stalk] a stalk; stem; handle; rung of a ladder; step. Also steal;

Stalely (stal'li) adv. in a stale manner.

stalenate (stāl-māt) n. [A.S. stalu, theft, and peritor in which a player, having to move in his turn, and his king not being in check, has no move available with any piece;—v.t. to bring to a standstill; to nonplus. staleness (stāl-nes) n. state of being stale; vapidness; oldness; state of having lost taste or flavour by keeping; triteness; commonness. stalk (stawk) n. [A.S. stelu] the stem or main axis of a plant; the petiole, pedicel, or peduncle of a plant; anything resembling a stalk; stem of a spoon, tobacco-pipe, etc.; a straight or fluted ornament in the Corinthian capital; a tall chimney.

stalk (stawk) n. [A.S. stealcian, to go warily] a high, proud, or stately walk; a wide step or pace;—v.t. to approach under cover of a screen, or by stealth;—

v.t. to approach under cover of a screen, or by stealth;—v.i. to walk with high and proud steps; to walk behind something, as a screen, for the purpose of taking game.

stalked (stawkt) a. having a stalk or stem.

stalker (staw'ker) n. one that stalks; a kind of fishing-net.

stalking (staw-king) n. the act of going gently, step by step, or from one point of cover to another, so as to get within gun-shot of the game. Stalking-horse, a horse, or a figure resembling a horse, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill-hence, a pretence.

Stalkless (stawk'les) a. having no stalk.

stalklet (stawk'let) n. a little stalk.

stalkoes (staw'kūz) n.pl. [cf. Ir. stalcaire, a robust fellow] idlers aping gentlemen. stalky (staw'ki) a. hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk (staw'h r. f. 4 c.

Stall. (stawl) n. [A.S. steall, a station, a stall a stand; a station—hence, the place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; a stable; a place for cattle; a small house, or slight shed, in which merchandise is exposed for sale; a bench or form on which wares are exhibited; the seat of an ecclesiastical dignitary in the choir of a cat'adral or collegiate church;—pt. seats in a theatre, usually between the orchestra and the pit; -v.t. to put into a stall or stable; to induct into an office with the customary formalities; to install;—v.i. to dwell; to inhabit; to kennel; to be tired of eating, as cattle. Stall-feed, to feed and fatten in a stable, or on dry fodder. Stall-man, a man that keeps a stall. Stall-reader, one that reads books at a stall.

reader, one that reads books at a stall.

stall (stawl) n. [stale, a decoy] an ambush; a stale; a stalking-horse; pretext; a thief's assistant.

stallage (staw'lip) n. right of erecting stalls in fairs; rent paid for a stall.

staller (staw'ler) n. [O.F. estallier, fr. estal, a stall] a stalleman; a master of the horse.

stallion (stal'yun) n. [O.F. estallon, fr. O. H. Ger. stal, a stall] a horse not castrated, used for rasing stock (so called because kept in a stall and not allowed to work). not allowed to work).

stalwart, stalworth (a.g., s. stelepythe, serviceable) brave; bold; strong; redoubted; daring; n. a strong or sturdy person; a steadfast partisan.

Stalwartly (stal-wart-li) adv. stoutly; bravely.

stalwartness (stalwart-nes) n. stalwart character; sturdiness; strength. stamen (stamen) n. L., a thread, also the warp, fr. stare, to standl a thread, esp. a warp thread; the male organ of flowers for secreting and furnishing the pollen, or fecundating dust.

Stamened (sta/mend) a. furnished with stamens.

Stalactites.

stamina (stam'i-na) n. [L., pl. of stamen, a thread, the warp in the loom] whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; power of endurance; lasting strength or vigour. staminal, stamineous (stam'i-nal, stamineous min'e-us) a. per-

taining to, or consisting in, stamens or stamina.

Staminate (stam'i-nūt) a. furnished with stamens; having stamens but no

pistils;—v.t. to endue with stamina.

staminiferous (stam-i-nif'e-rus) a. [L. stamen, and jerre, to hear] bearing, or having, stamens.

stammel (stam'el) n. [O.F. fr. L. stamen, a red in colour; a red colour; -a. of, or pertaining to, stammel, or its colour; red.

stammer, clean-cryv.t. [A.S. stomrian] to utter or pronounce with hesitation, or imperiectly; v.i. to hesitate or falter in speaking; to speak with stops and difficulty; to stutter;—n. defective utterance, or involuntary interruption of utterance; a stutter, or the state of t

stammerer (stam'cr-rip n. one that stutters, or hesitates in speaking; an impediment in the speech; a stutter; -a. hesitating in speech.

stammeringly (stam'cr-ing-lip adr. with stops, or besitation in speech; a stutter; -a. hesitating in speech.

nesitation, in speaking.

hesitation, in speaking.

stamp (stamp) v.t. [A.S. stempan, to stamp, shake, tread] to strike, beat, or press forcibly with the bottom of the foot; to impress with some mark or igure; to imprint; to fix deeply; to coin; to mint; to form; to cut out into various forms with a stamp; to rush by the downward action of a kind of heavy hammer; to set a mark on, as cloth; to put post-marks on, as letters; v.t. to strike the foot forcibly downward; —n. act of stamping; any instrument for making impressions on other bodies; a figure, device, or motto cut in wood or metal; a plate; a die; a seal, etc.; the mark made by stamping; an impression; that which is marked; a thing stamped; an official mark set upon hings chargeable with duty to government; an stamped or printed device issued by the government, and required by law to be affixed to certain papers, as evidence that or printed device issued by the government, and required by law to be affixed to certain papers, as evidence that the government dues are oaid; a character of reputation, good or bad, fixed on anything; current value; authority; make; cast; form; character; a kind of hammer or pestle for beating ores to powder; a post-office ticket affixed to prepaid letters as a mark of prepayment.

Stamp-collector, an officer that receives or collects when the true there are no statement of old. Stamp-collector, an officer that receives or collects stamp-duties: also, one that makes a collection of old, rare, and foreign stamps. Stamp-duty, a duty or tax imposed, for revenue purposes, on bonds, deeds of conveyance, legacies, bills, receipts, etc. Stamp-machine, a machine for beating rags, etc., into pulp. Stamp-mill, a crushing-mill using stamps or pestles for crushing pres or rock to powder. To stamp out, to extinguish.

Stampede (stam-ped) n. [Sp. estampido, a crash] oddes of cattle or horses, and leading them to run for pany miles—hence, any sudden flight in consequence

rany miles—hence, any sudden flight in consequence of a panic; (stam-pēd') v.t. to disperse, by causing sudden right, as a herd, troop, or teams of animals.

Stamper (stam-per) n. an instrument for pounding or stamping; a clerk in the post-office who affixes the stamp to letters received for transmission.

who affixes the stamp to letters received for transmission.

Stamping (stam'ping) n. the act of pounding or impressing, as with a stamp; something stamped, or made by stamping-machinery.

Stance (stans) n. [L. stare, to stand] a site; an area for building; a stand or stall in a market.

Stanch, staunch (stansh) v.t. [O.F. fr. L. stagnare, be stagnant] to stop the flowing of, as blood; to dry up; -v.t. to stop, as clood; to cease to flow; -n. strong and tight; sound; irm; firm in principle; constant; zealous; steady.

Stanchel (stan'shel) n. [cf. stanchion] a stanchion. stancher, stauncher (stån'sher) n. one that or that which

stanches; a styptic.

stanching, staunching (stan'shing) n. stanching, staunching act of stopping or checking the flow of blood.

stanchion (stan'shun) n. [dim. of O.F. estance, a condition, a stanchion, fr. L. stare, to stand, ppr. stans, stantis | a prop or support; a small post. Stanchion-gun, a small cannon on a vertical pivot. stanchless, staunchless (stansh-les) a, not to be stanched or stopped; having continued flow.

stanchly, staunchly (stansh-li) adv. in a stanch manner. stanchness, staunchness (stansh' nes) n.

stanchness, staunchness (stanshthe state of being stanch; firmness in principle.

stand (stand) v.t. [A.S. standan] to endure; to
sustain; to bear; to resist without yielding
or receding; to withstand; to abide by: to admit;
to keep; to maintain, as ground or position;—v.i. to
remain at rest in an erect position; to rest on the feet,
neither lying nor sitting; to continue upright, fixed by
the roots or fastenings; to remain firm on a foundation; to occupy, as its place; to be situated or located;
to cease from progress; to stop; to pause; to halt; to
remain without ruin or injury; to endure; to be fixed,
steady, or firm; to adhere to principles; to maintain
moral rectitude; to have or maintain a position, order,
or rank; to be in some particular state; to consist; to
have its being or essence in; to place one's self; to
interpose or intervene; to offer one's self as a candidate;
to adhere to; to abide by; to persist; to persevere; to
succeed in trial; to be proved and found worthy; to
insist; to dwell upon, in speech; in navigation, to hold
a course or direction; [Law] to be or remain as it is; to
continue in force; to appear in court;——. a place or post
where one stands—hence, a station in a city for carriages,
cabs, and the like; a stop; a halt; an erection for spectators; any frame on which vessels and utensils may be
laid; the place where a witness stands to testify in
court; act of opposing; resistance; highest point; point
from which the next step is retrogressive; a difficulty;
perplexity; rank; station.

Stand-up, manfully fought,
Grand stand, see grand.

To stand to, to adhere to; await and submit to. To stand
together, to be consistent; agree.

To stand up, to side with; maintain; make
ready. To stand out, to hold out; refuse to yield. To
stand to, to adhere to; await and submit to. To stand
together, to be consistent; agree. with. To stand out, to non our, to stand to, to adhere to; await and submit to. together, to be consistent; agree. To stand up to, to confront or face boldly.

standard (stan'dard)
standard (stan'dard)
an ensigm, a
standard measure, fr. L. extendere, to extend an ensign
of war: a staff with a flag or
colours: a banner; that which
is established by authority as a
rule or measure of quantity—
hence, the original weight or
measure sanctioned by governmeasure sanctioned by government; that which is established as a rule or model; criterion; Royal Standard of proportion of weight of fine metal

and alloy established by authority; a standing tree or stem; an upright support; any upright in framing;—a. stem; an apright support; any apright in framing—a. having a fixed or permanent value; settled by imperial authority, as weights or measures, etc.—hence, superior in excellence; recognized as one of the best of its kind; not of the dwarf kind. Standard-bearer, an officer that bears a standard. that bears a standard.

standardize (stan'dar-diz) v.t. to conform to, or compare with, a standard; to regulate by a standard.

standel (stan'del) n. [cf. stand, to remain] a tree reserved for growth as timber. stander reserved for growth as timber.

stander (stan'der) n. one that stands (only in composition, as bystander); a standard tree.

standing (stan'ding) a. established either by law or by custom, or the like; settled; permanent; not temporary; not flowing; stagnant; not movable; fixed; remaining erect; not cut down;—n. act of stopping, or coming to a stand; state of being erect upon the feet; duration or existence; continuance; possession of an office, character, or place; condition in society; rank. Standing-orders, permanent rules made by a deliberative assembly as to the manner in which its business shall be conducted.

standish (stan'dish) n. a stand or case for pen and ink.

standpoint (stand point) n. a fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental

principle; a point of view.

standstill (stand'stil) n. a standing without moving forward; a stop.

stang (stang) n. [A.S. steng] a pole, rod, or perch; a long bar; a shaft. To ride the stang, to be placed straidling on a pole, and so carried on men's shoulders in derision.

shoulders in derision.

stanhope (stan-hop) n. a light two or four wheeled carriage, without a top (so called from a Mr. Stanhope, for whom it was first made).

staniel (stan-yel) n. A.S. stân, a rock, and gellan, to yell] the kestrel or windhover.

stank (stangk) n. [O.F. estany, fr. L. stannum, a pond, a pool] a pool; a tank; a ditch.

stannary (stan-a-ri) a. [L. stannum, tin] of, or works;—n. a tin-mine, or tin-works; certain royal rights or prerogatives in respect to tin-mines in a district.

stannate (stan'āt) n. a salt of stannic acid.

stannel, stanyel (stan'el, -yel) n.

stannic (stan-ik) a. [L. stannum, tin] of, pertaining to, or obtained from, tin. stanniferous (sta-nife-rus) a. [L. lerre, to bear] containing, or affording, tin.

stannine (stan'in) n. a brittle ore of tin.

stannine (stan'in) n. a brittle ore of tm.

stannous (stan'us) a. of, pertaining to, or containing, tin.

stanza (stan'za) n. [It. fr. L. stare, stand] a combination or arrangement of lines of verse usually recurring, whether like or unfike, in measure.

stanzaic (stan-zā-ik) a. consisting of, or relating to, stanzas.

staple (stāl-pl) n. [O.F. estaple, a general market, fr. Low (fer. stapel, a heap, a storchouse] a settled mart or market; an emporium; a principal commodity, or production of, a country or district—hence, the principal element; the chief ingredient; the thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax; unmanufactured material; raw material;—a. pertaining to, or being a market or staple for, commodities; established in commerce; settled; regularly produced or imade for market; chief; principal: regularly produced or made for market; chief; principal; marketable; fit to be sold; -v.t. to furnish with staples; to sort or classify according to the length of the fibre. Staple-house, a warehouse where goods liable to export duties were stored.

staple (starpl) n. [A.S. stapel, a prop] a loop of metal to hold a bolt, etc. stapler (starpler) n. a dealer in staple communities.

stapler (stapler) n. a dealer in staple commodities.

star (stap) n. [A.S. stcorra] one of the innumerable luminous bodies seen in the heavens; [Astrol.] a configuration of the planets supposed to influence or determine one's fortune; that which resembles the figure of a star, as an ornament worn on the breast to indicate rank or honour; the figure of a star, thus ('), used in writing or printing as a reference; an asterisk; a person of brilliant and attractive qualities; a distinguished theatrical performer, and the like;—v.t. to set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies; to bespangle;—v.t. to be bright, or attract attention, as a star; to shine like a star; to figure prominently, esp. as a theatrical performer. Star-chamber, an ancient court of criminal jurisdiction in England, which sat without a jury. Star-crossed, born under a malignant star; ill-fated. Star-fort, a small fort having five or more points or angles flanking one another. Star-gazer, one that gazes at the stars; an astronomer. Star-gazing, the act or practice of observing the stars; astrology. Star-proof, impervious to the light of the stars. Stargazes at the stars, an astronomer. Star-gazing, the act or practice of observing the stars; satrology. Star-proof, impervious to the light of the stars. Star-shell, one used to light up an enemy's position during the night. Star-spangled, spotted with stars. Star-stone, a variety of sapphire.

starblind (star-blind) a. purblind; blinking.

starboard (star-bord) n. [A.S. steorbord, the steer-board, the side on which the steersman stood, fr. steor, a rudder, and bord. side (a paddle was used, not a helm) the right-hand side of a ship or boat to a person looking forward;—a. pertaining

to the right-hand side of a ship; being, or lying, on the right side.

starbowlines (star-bō-linz) n.pl. the men in the starboard watch.

starch (starch) a. [A.S. stearc, stark, strong, rough] stiff; precise; rigid;—n. a granular substance used for stiffening cloth (chiefly extracted from the starboard sta wheat flour, but occurring as a proximate principle in all cereal grains; in tuberous roots, as the potato; in pulpy cereal grains; in tuberous roots, as the potato; in pulpy fruits, as the apple; in the stem and pith of many plants; and in some barks, as cinnamon); a stiff and formal manner; starchness;—v.t. to stiffen with starch.

starched (starcht) a. stiffened with starch; stiff; precise; formal.

starchedly (starched-li) udv. stiffly; as if starchedness (starched-lines) n. the state of being starched; stiffness in

manners; formality.

Starcher (star-cher) n. one that starches.

starchiness (star-chi-nes) n. the quality of being starchly, or of abounding in starch. starchly (starch-li) adr. in a starch manner; formally.

starchness (starch'nes) n. state or quality of being starch; stiffness of manner; preciseness. Also starchedness.

starchy (star-chi) a. consisting of, or resembling, starch; stiff; formal in manner.

Stare (star) n. [A.S. ster] the starling.

stare (star) v.t. [A.S. startan] to look earnestly at; to gaze at; -v.i. to look with fixed eyes wide open; to fasten an earnest look on some object; to gaze; to look earnestly; to stand out; to be prominent; to glare; n. act of staring; a fixed look with eyes wide open.

Starer (star'er) n. one that stares or gazes.

starfinch (star-finsh) n. a certain bird, the red-start.

starfish (star-fish) n. a marine radiate animal; a pedicellate echinoderm, resembling a star in shape.

staring (star'ing) a. gazing fixedly or intently; fixed; conspicuous; glaring; gaudy.

staringly (staring; gand); staringly adv. nstaringly (staring manner. stark (stark) a. [A.S. steare, strong; rugged; mere; sheer; pure; downright; unmistakable; adv.

Starfigh.

wholly; entirely; absolutely.

starken (starkn) v.t. to make unbending; to stiffen. starkly (stark'li) adv. in a stark manner; strongly; rigidly.

stark-naked (stark-na-ked) a. [fr. M.E. start-naked, with the hinder parts exposed, wholly naked, fr. A.S. steort, a tail, cf. start] quite naked.

starkness (stark-nes) n. the state or quality of being stark; stiffness; stoutness; strength; grossness

starless (starles) a. having no stars visible, or no starlight.

starlight (star-lit) n. the light proceeding from the stars.

starlike (star-lik) u. resembling a star; bright;

starling (star-ling) n. [A.S. stær, a starling] a rine bird of the genus Sturnus, of a bluish-black colour, and marked with white specks or stars; it is easily tamed and taught to whistle.

starling (star-ling) n. [Sw. stor, a pole] an inclosure like a coffer dam, formed of piles driven closely together; a pile so used.

starlit (star-lit) a. lighted by stars; spangled with stars.



Starling.

Starmonger (står-mung-ger) n. an astrologer. starost (star ost) n. [Pol.] one that holds a fief; a feudatory holding from the crown. starred (stard) a. studded or decorated with stars; influenced by the stars. starriness (star'i-nes) n. the state of being starry.

starry (start) a. abounding with stars; adorned with stars; consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars; stellar; shining like stars; resembling stars.

start (start) v.t. (M.E. sterten) to cause to move suddenly; to alarm; to rouse; to produce suddenly to view or notice; to move suddenly from its place; to dislocate; to send off from the post; to give the signal for running in a race; among scamen, to breach: to neur linnor from. as a cask; also, to slacken, pate; to dislocate; to send on from the post; to give the signal for running in a race; among scamen, to broach; to pour liquor from, as a cask; also, to slacken, as a sheet, brace, etc.; to quicken, or give a start to, by punishing with a rope's-end; v.i. to move suddenly, as with a spring or leap, from any sudden pain, feeling, or emotion; to shrink; to wince; to set out; to begin, as on a race or journey; to turn from; to deviate; -n. a sudden spring, leap, or motion occasioned by surprise, fear, pain, or the like; a convulsive twitch or spasm; a wanton or unexpected movement; a sally; act of setting out; outset; a push; a shove; alarm; fright. Startup, n. one that comes suddenly into notice; an upstart; -a. upstart. To get, or have, the start, to be beforehand. To start up, to come suddenly into notice.

start (start) n. [A.S. steort, a tail] a projection; a push; a horn; a tail; a handle.

starter (start'et) n. one that starts; one that suddenly moves, or suggests, a question or an objection; a dog that rouses game; one that gives the signal for running in a race.

running in a race.

startful (start'fool) a. apt to start; easily fright-

starting (starting) n. act of moving suddenly or shrinking, as from alarm, pain, etc.; act of rousing to duty, as seamen, with a rope's-end. Starting-place, starting-point, starting-post, station or point from which one sets out (literally and figuratively). startingly (starting-li) adv. by fits and starts; impetuously.

startish (står'-tish) a. apt to start; shy.

startle (star-tl) n.t. [dim. of start] to excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension; to shock; to frighten; to astonish;—r.i. to shrink; to move suddenly, or be excited on feeling a sudden alarm;—n a sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected

startling sudden surprise, fear, etc.; easily

startled, or alarmed.

startled, or alarmed.

startlingly (start-ling-li) adv. so as to impress

with surprise or alarm.

startup (start-up) n. [Etym. doubtful] a half-boot,

or buskin, laced above the ankle.

starvation (star-val-shun) n. the act of starving,

or the state of being starved.

starve (starv) v.t. [A.S. steor/an, to die] to kill with cold; to kill with hunger; to distress or subdue by famine, as a garrison; to destroy by want of nutriment, as a plant; to deprive of force or vigour; -v.i. to perish or die with cold; to perish with hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.

starveling (starv-ling) a. hungry; lean; pining with want; -n. an animal or plant

made thin, lean, and weak through want of nutriment.

Starver (starver) n. one that starves, or causes starvation.

starward (star-ward) adv. to, or toward, the stars. starwort (star'wurt) n. any plant of the genus Stellaria; chickweed.

stasimorphy (stas'i-mor-fi) n. [G. stasis. (stas'i-mor-fi) n. [G. stasis. deviation of form arising from arrest of growth. stasis (stas'is) n. [G.] arrest or stagnation of the blood or other fluid of the body. statable (stat-ta-bl) a. capable of being stated or statable (stat-ta-bl) a. standing still with all four feet on the ground [Her.].

statarian (sta-tū/ri-un) a. steady; well-disci-

state (stat) n. (L. status, fr. stare, stand) circumstances or condition of a being or thing at any given time; modified form or condition; temporary aspect of affairs; crisis; high or difficult position; rank; quality; of affairs; crisis; high or difficult position; rank; quality; wealthy or prosperous circumstances; any body of men constituting a community; the bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; a body politic; the whole body of people united under one government; appearance of greatness; pomp; dignity; grandeur; a chair or seat of honour; also, used adjectively in the sense of public or governmental; —v.t. to express the particulars of; to represent fully in words; to narrate; to recite. State-apartments, public rooms in the palace for the reception of company—hence, the best or principal rooms in a castle, mansion, etc. State-craft, sagacity and ability in governing a state, or conducting political affairs; statesmanship; in a bad sense, political dexterity, cunning, or artifice. State-criminal, a political offender; one charged with treason or felony against the state. State-monger, one versed in politics. State-paper, any document, written or printed, issued by, or relating to, the state or the government; an order, edict, or any document, written or printed, issued by, or relating to, the state or the government; an order, edict, or report of some department of government published by authority of, and presented to, parliament. State-prison, a place of confinement for state-prisoner. State-prisoner, one in confinement for political offences. State-room, a magnificent room in a palace or great house, used for public receptions, balls, assemblies, etc.; one of the principal, or reserved, apartments for lodging in a ship's cabin. States-general, the name given to the legislative orders of France (nobility, clergy, burghers) during the French monarchy. State-trial, trial of a person for political offences. person for political offences.

stated (sta-ted) a. settled; established; regular; occurring at regular times; expressed; told

or described in so many words. statedly (sta-ted-li) udv. at stated or appointed times.

stateful (stat-fool) a. full of state.

statehood (stat'hood) n. the condition or status of a state.

stateless (stat'les) a. without state or pomp.

statelily (stät²li-li) adv. in a stately manner.

stateliness (stat-li-nes) n. condition of being stately; dignity; grandeur; loftiness of mien or manner; also, affected dignity; assumed pride; hauteur.

pride; hauteur.

stately (stat'li) a. evincing state or dignity; dignided; majestic; magnificent; august;—adv. majestically; loftily.

statement (stat'ment) n. act of stating or presenting verbally or on paper; a series of facts, circumstances, reasons, etc., expressed on paper; account; manifesto; a detail of facts, circumstances, etc., verbally recited; narrative; declaration.

stater (stat'ter) n. [G.] the standard coin of various cities and states of ancient Greece.

(stat'tern) n. [G.] a man versed in the

statesman (states man) n. a man versed in the arts of government; a politician; one eminent for political abilities; one employed in public affairs.

statesmanlike, statesmanly (state) līk, -li) a. becoming a statesman; having the wisdom and ability requisite for a politician, or political ruler, or administrator.

statesmanship (stats-man-ship) n. the office qualifications of a statesman; the qualifications of a statesman; skill in legislation and administration; dexterity in leading a political party, and guiding thought and action in political affairs.

stathmograph (stath-mu-graf) n. [G. stath-man, to write] an instrument for indicating the speed of railroad trains.

railroad trains

static, statical (statik, al) a. [G. statos, placed, standing, fr. histēms, I placel pertaining to bodies at rest, or in equilibrium; resting; acting by mere weight.

statically (stat-i-kal-i) adv. in a statical manner; according to statics.

statics (statiks) n. [G. statike, fr. statikos, at a standstill] that branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium of forces, or relates to bodies as held at rest by the forces acting on them.

stating (stating) n. act of expressing, or representing, in writing or verbally; statement.

station (statishun) n. [F. fr. L. stare, pp. status, to stand] the spot or place where anything stands, esp. where a person or thing habitually stands, or is appointed to remain for a time; situation; postion; post assigned; office; employment; occupation; business: state: condition of life; a stomming-place where ness; state; condition of life; a stopping-place where railroad trains take in passengers, etc.; the place where railroad trains take in passengers, etc.; the place where the police-force of any precinct is assembled when not on duty; the place at which an instrument is planted, and observations are made;—v.t. to place; to set; to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office. Stationbill, a list containing the appointed posts of a ship's company for all evolutions. Station-house, a police-station; the building containing the offices of a railway-station. Station-master the official in charge of a Station-master, the official in charge of a railway-station.

stational (sta'shun-al) a. of, or pertaining to, a

stationariness (stat'shun-a-ri-nes) n. the quality of being stationary; fixity; immobility.

stationary (sta-shun-a-ri) a. not moving, or not appearing to move; stable; fixed; not improving; not growing wiser, greater, or better.

stationer (sta-shun-er) n. [fr. station, the first booksellers exhibiting their stock on stations or stalls] one that sells paper, quills, ink-stands, pencils, and other furniture for writing. Stationers' Hall, the hall in Loudon of the Company of the Stationers that held, up to the passing of the Copyright Act (1842), the monopoly of printing and publishing.

stationery (sta-tim) n. the articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, ink, quills, and the like; -a. belonging to a stationer.

statism (sta-tim) n. the art of government; policy.

statist (sta-tist) n. [cf. state] a statesman; a politician; a statistician.

Statistic (sta-tis'tik) a. statistical; -n. statistics.

statistical (sta-tis'ti-kal) a. pertaining to the condition of a people, their economy, their property and resources; pertaining to statistics

statistically (sta-tis-ti-kal-i) adv. in a statistical manner.

statistician (statis-tish-an) n. one familiar with the science of statistics.

statistics (statis'tiks) n. [fr. statist, which is fr. state] a collection of facts, arranged and classified, respecting the condition of the people in a state, or respecting any particular class or interest; the science that has to do with the collection and classification of such facts.

statistology (sta-tis-to/-ō-ji) n. a discourse or treatise on statistics.

stative (sta-tiv) a. [L. stativus, fr. stare, to stand] pertaining to a fixed camp or military post.

statoscope (stat-1-skop) n. [C. statos, fixed, and skopein, to view] a form of aneroidbarometer.

Statuary (stat-ū-a-ri) n. [L. statua, statue] art of carving statues or images; one that practises the art of carving images or making statues; a statue, or collection of statues.

statue, or collection of statues.

statue (stat-\(\bar{u}\)) n. [L. \(statua\)] a solid substance formed by carving into the likeness of a living being; an image; \(-n.t.\) to place as a statue.

statued (\stat-\(\bar{u}\)) \(\alpha\). (strnished with statues; having the form of a statue.

statuesque (\stat-\(\bar{u}\)-esk') a. partaking of, or exemplifying, the characteristics of a statue; calm: immobile.

a statue; calm; immobile.
statuesquely (stat-ū-esk-li) adv. in the manner of a statue.

Statuette (stat-û-et') n. [F.] a small statue.

stature (stat'ūr) n. [L. statura, fr. starc, to stand] the natural height of an animal body (generally used of the human body).

Statured (stat-urd) a. of, or arrived at, full stature. status (status) n. [L.] a standing; position; present condition or state, as of affairs; the precise facts or circumstances of a case; relative position or state; social condition; an individual's rank or influence in the community. Status questionis, in controversial discussions, the point in dispute; statement of the whole case, and of the views and arguments advanced on both sides. Status quo, a recurrence to the precious musition sides. Status quo, a recurrence to the previous position or relation, as of nations after war, or parties after strife or dispute, agreeing each to hold the same possessions, rights, etc., which they held before.

statutable (stat²u⁻ta-bl) a. [fr. statute] made or introduced by statute: made or being in conformity to statute.

in conformity to statute.

in conformity to statute.

statutably (stat-u-ta-bii) adv. in a manner agreeable to statute.

statute (stat-ut) n. [L. statuter, set, ordain an act of the legislature of a state or country declaring, commanding, or prohibiting something; a positive law; the act of a corporation, or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law; regulation; edict; decree. Statute-book, a record of laws or legislative enactments. Statute-roll, a collection of statutes; a statute-book statute-book.

statutory (stat'ū-tu-ri) a. enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority. statuvolence (sta-tū-vu-lens) n. [L. status, a state, and welle, to will] a peculiar condition into which a person may throw himself by the exercise of the will; a kind of clair voyance.

Staunch (stánsh) v.t. See stanch.

stauroscope (staw-ru-skop) n. [G. stauros, a optical instrument for examining sections of crystals. stave (stav) n. [a form of stelf] a thin, narrow piece of wood, of which casks are made; a staff; five lines and spaces on which musical notes are written; a part of a psalm appointed to be sung in churches; v.t.staver (staver) e.i. [Dan. staver, stumble] to stagger; to total staver to the start start start staver.

stavers (stafverz) n.nl. [staver] the staggers; a disease of horses.

stavesacre (stavza ker) n. [O.F.] a species of larkspur.

Staving (stä'ving) n, staves collectively.

staving (stā'ving) n. staves collectively.

stay (stā'ving) n. staves collectively.

stay (stā'ving) n. staves collectively.

stay (stā'ving) n. staves collectively.

staveyc, a prop| to hold from proceeding; to restrain; to stop; to delay; to obstruct; to stop from motion or falling; to prop; to hold up; to sustain with strength; to satisfy in part; -v.i. to remain; to continue in a place; to stop; to stand still; to continue in a state; to wait; to attend; to dwell; to tarry; to rely; to confide; to trust;—n. continuance in a place; abode for a time; sojourn; cessation of motion or progression; stand; stop; that which serves as a prop or support; an obstacle; delay; a fixed state; -pl. a bodice; a corset.

Stay-lace, a lace for fastening the corset in female dress.

Stay-maker, one whose occupation is to make stays.

stay (sta) n. [A.S. steel] a strong rope to support as mast; a guy to support the mast of a derrick; in a chain-cable, the transverse piece in a link;—n.t. to incline forward, or to one side, by means of stays; to tack;—n.i. to change tack; to go about. Stay-sall, any sail extended on a stay. Stay-tackle, tackle hanging amidships for hoisting in or out heavy weights. To miss stays, to fill in tacking.

stayer (sta'er) n. one that stays; one that upholds or supports.

stead (steel) n. [A.S. steele, a place] place or room which another had, or might have; plight; assistance; benefit;—n.t. to place; to fill; to benefit.

steadfast (steel'fast) a. [A.S. steele/test, firm in its place, fr. steed and /rest, firm] firmly fixed or established; fast fixed; firm; constant; resolute. steadfastly (steel'fast-lue) n. the state of fixedness; constancy.

fixedness; constancy.

steadier (sted'i-er) n. one that steadies.

steadily (sted'i-li) adv. in a steady manner; steadiness (sted'i-nes) n. state of being steady; firmness; constancy; steadfastness;

steading (sted'ing) n. [stead, a place] a farmsteady (sted'i) a. firm in standing or position;
pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; constant;
uniform; regular; stable; -vt. to hold or keep from
shaking reeling, or falling; to support; -v. to be firm;
to maintain an upright position. Steady-going, of
steady action or habits.

steady action or habits.

steak (stak) n. [Icel. steik, broiled meat, ef. steikja, to roast on a wooden peg or spit] a slice of beef, pork, or the like, broiled, or cut for broiling.

steal (stel) v.t. [A.S. stelan] to take without right or leave; to take feloniously; to take in small quantities; to pilfer; to convey secretly; to withdraw and remove without observation; —v.i. to slip in, slong, or away, unperceived; to withdraw secretly; to take feloniously; to pilfer; to practise theft. To steal a march on, to get the start or advantage of another by secret action; to be beforehand with. To steal away, to gain or win by secret arts, or by address or cunning; to lessen or weaken by imperceptible steps or advances.

stealer (stë-ler) n. one that steals; a thief.

stealing (stelling) n. act of taking feloniously the goods or property of another; purloining; pilfering

stealingly (ste-ling-li) adv. by stealing; secretly. stealth (stelth) n. the act of stealing; theft; secret art; clandestine practice or procedure; means used to bring to pass anything in a secret or

concealed manner.

stealthily (stel'thi-li) adv. in a stealthy manner; by stealth; clandestinely. stealthiness (stel'thi-nes) v. the state, quality, or character of being stealthy;

secret or clandestine procedure.

stealthy (stellthi) a. done by stealth; accomplished clandestinely; unperceived; secret; private; sly.

steam (stein) n. [A.S. steam, cf. Ger. stüm, weather when snow or rain is drifted by the wind] when snow or rain is drifted by the wind the elastic, actiorm fluid into which water is converted when heated to the boiling point; mist formed by condensed vapour; visible vapour; any exhalation of heated bodies: v.t. to exhale: to evaporate; to apply steam to for softening, dressing, or preparing:—v.t. to rise or pass off in vapour, or like vapour; to rise in steam-like vapour; to move or travel by the agency of steam. Steam-boiler, a boiler for generating steam, or for subjecting objects to the operation of steam. Steam-carriage, a carriage on wheels moved by steam. Steam-chest, the box from which steam is distributed to a cylinder, and which usually contains one or more valves. Steam-crane, a crane worked by a steam-engine. Steam-digger, a crane worked by a steam-engine. Steam-digger, a machine for digging. Steam-engine, an engine moved by steam; a mechanical apparatus for utilizing the elasticity or expansive power of steam and its property of rapid condensation, and converting it into a motive power for driving machinery, locomotion, etc. (steamengines are usually classed as high-pressure or noncondensing, when the action of the piston is due solely to a high pressure of the steam; and low-pressure or condensing, in which the steam which propels the piston condensing, in which the steam which propels the piston in one direction is instantly condensed and creates a vacuum, thus rendering the returning stroke more easy). Steam-gauge, an instrument for indicating the pressure of the steam in a boiler. Steam-gun a machine, or contrivance, by which balls or other projectiles may be driven by the power of steam. Steam-hammer, a large forge-hammer wrought by steam. Steam-nawigation, the driving of vessels by steam-power. Steam-navigation, the driving of vessels by steam-power. Steam-navy, a machine for excavating on a large scale. Steam-packet, a packet, or vessel, propelled by steam, and running periodically between certain ports. Steam-phe, the pipe by which steam is conveyed to the steam-chest, or to the cylinder. Steam-plough, a plough worked by

steam. Steam-port, a valve opening for the admission of steam from the steam-chest to the cylinder. Steam-power, the force or energy of steam applied to machinery, etc. Steam-press, a printing-press driven by steam. Steam-tug, a small steamboat employed to tow vessels. Steam-whistle, a small pipe, or call, attached to an engine, through which steam is blown forcibly to sound a signal of warning, etc. Steam-yacht, a yacht propelled by steam-power. pelled by steam-power.

steamboat (stdm'bōt) n. a boat, esp. one of large size, propelled through the water by steam.

Steamer (stërmer) n. a vessel propelled by steam; a fire-engine, the pumps of which are worked by steam; a vessel in which articles are subjected

to the action of steam, as in washing or cookery.

Steaminess (ste-mi-nes) n. the quality or condition of being steamy; vaporousness; mistiness

steamship, steamvessel (stēm'ship, -ves-el) n. a ship propelled by the power of steam.

steamy (ste-mi) a. consisting of, or resembling, steam; full of steam; vaporous; misty.

Stearate (stë-a-rāt) n. a salt of stearic acid.

stearic (stē ar'ik) a. [G. stear, suet] of, or pertaining to, fat or suet obtained from stearin. stearin (ste a rin) n. one of the proximate principles of animal fat; an acid produced by

the action of alkalis on stearin.

Stearinery (stë-a-rin-er-i) n. the process of making stearin from animal or vegetable fats.

steatite (ste-a-tit) n. [F. steatite, fr. G. stear, steatos, suet] soapstone; an impure, massive variety of tale.

massive variety of tale.

steatitic (stē-a-tit'ik) a. of, or pertaining to, steatitic (stē-a-tit'ik) a. of, or pertaining to, steed (stēd) n. [A.S. stēda] a horse, esp. a spirited horse for state or war.

steedless (stēd-les) a. having no steeds, or horses.

steedless horses.

steek (stek) v.t. ((assumed) A.S. stean, pierce, stab) to sew with a needle: to stitch; to fix; to fasten; to close; to shut;—n. a stitch.

steel (stell) n. [A.S. stille] iron combined with a small portion of carbon (used in making instruments)—hence, an instrument made of steel, as a sword, knife, or the like; specifically, an instrument of steel for sharpening knives upon; hardness; stermess; rigour;—a. made of steel; hard as steel; inflexible;—c.t. to overlay, point, or edge with steel; to make hard, or extremely hard; to make insensible or obdurate; to cause to resemble steel, as in smoothness, polish, or other qualities. Steel-clad, clad in steel or armour. Steel-engraving, the art of engraving on steel plates; a Steel-engraving, the art of engraving on steel plates; a design engraved on a steel plate; an impression, or print, taken from such. Steel-works, a furnace, or other establishment, where iron is converted into steel.

Steelify (ste-li-fi) v.t. to convert into steel.

steeliness (stë-li-nes) n. the state or character of being steely.

steeling (stë-line) n. the process of welding a piece of steel on that part of a cutting-instrument which is to receive the edge.

Steelwork (stěl'wurk) n. steel articles or objects.

steely (ste-1) a. made, or consisting of, steel-hence, resembling steel; hard; firm.

steelyard (stel-yard) n. [Low Ger. staal-hoj, sample-yard, fr. staal, a sample of goods] a form of balance in which the body to be weighed

is suspended from the shorter arm of a lever.

Steen (sten) n. [A.S. stin, stone] a kind of jar, or urn, of baked clay or stone; -v.t. to pelt with stones; to fit with stones.

stones; to nt with stones.

steening (steining) n. the brick or stone lining of a well or cesspool.

steenkirk (steinikkrk) n. [Steenkirk, in Belgium] a lace cravat loosely worn.

steep (stein) a. [A.S. stean, high] ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous;

n. a precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock, or ascent;
a precipice; a height.

steep (step) v.t. [Icel. steypa, pour out] to soak in a liquid; to macerate; to drench;—n. the process of steeping; a liquid in which seeds are soaked.

Steepen (ste-pen) v.i. to become steep.

steepen (ste-pen) v. to become sceep.

steeper (ste-pen) v. to become sceep.

steeper (ste-pen) v. to become sceep.

steeple (ste-pen) v. to become sceep.

steeple (ste-pen) v. to become in the steeped.

steeple (ste-pen) v. to become in the steeped.

steeple (ste-pen) v. to become in the steeple steeple (ste-pen) v. to steeple in the steeple seeple chase (ste-pen) v. to be steeple steep

come in the way.

steeplechaser (stö-pl-chā-ser) n. one that rides steeplechase. steeplechase. steeplechasing (stö-pl-chā-sing) n. the act or sport of riding in a steeplechase.

steepled (stë-pld) a. furnished with a steeple; addrined with steeples and towers. steepletop (ste-pl-top) n. the bowhead, or great polar whale.

steeplewise (stő-pl-wīz) adv. in the manner of a steeple; like a steeple.

steeply (stēp-li) adv. in a steep manner; with steepness; with precipitous declivity.

steepness precipitous declivity.

steepy (stö-pi) a. having a precipitous declivity; steep (stö-pi) a. having a precipitous declivity.

steepy (stö-pi) a. having a precipitous declivity; steep (stö-pi) a. having a precipitous declivity; steep (stö-pi) a. [A.S. steör-j] a young male of the bovine genus; a castrated bullock from two to four years old; an ox: -nt. to make a steer of.

four years old; an ox; .v.t. to make a steer of.

steer (ster) v.t. [A.S. steiran, styran] to control the
career of; to direct; to guide; to govern
(applied sp. to a vessel in the water); v.i. to direct and
govern a ship or other vessel in its course; to be directed and governed; to conduct one's self; to take, or pursue, a line or course of action.

steerable (stē'ra-bl) a. capable of being steered.

steerage (ste-rij) n. act or practice of directing and governing in a course; the manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm; an apartment in the space between decks forward of the great cabin; the fore-cabin in a ship for an inferior class of passengers; that by which a course is directed; management; regulation.

steerageway (stē'rij-wa) n. motion of a vessel sufficient to enable it to feel the effect of the rudder.

Steerer (stë-rer) n. one that steers; pilot.

Steering (stë'ring) n. act or art of directing a hence, act of guiding or directing in general; management. Steering-wheel, the wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned, and the ship is steered.

Steerless (ster-les) a. having no rudder.

steerling (ster-ling) n. a young steer or bullock.

steersman (stērz-man) n. one that steers; the helmsman of a ship.
steersmanship (stērz-man-ship) n. the office or art of a steersman; skill

steeve (stëv) α . [Dan. stiv, stiff] stiff; firm ;-v.t. to give a certain angle of elevation to; -v.i.

to project at an angle, as a howsprit; -n. the angle of elevation which the bowsprit makes with the horizon.

steeve (stēv) r.t. [Sp. estirar, fr. L. stipare, crush] to stuff; to cram; to stow a cargo in a vessel's hold: -n. a derrick used in stowing cargo.

a vessel's hold;—n. a derrick used in stowing cargo.

steeving (ste'ving) n. the angle of elevation of a ship's bowsprit from the horizon.

steeving (ste'ving) n. the operation of stowing cargo in a vessel's hold.

steganography (steg. 4 nog ra-fi) n. [G. stegunos, covered, and graphein, write] the art of writing in ciphers.

Steinberger (stin-ber-ger) n. a white wine from grapes grown on the Rhine, near Wiesbaden, in Prussia.

steinbock, steenbok (stīn'bok, stān', stēn'bok) n. [D. steen, stone, and bok, buck] one of several small African antelopes.

stela, stele (stë-la, -lē) n. [G. fr. istanai, to stela, stele (ste-la, -lē) n. [G. fr. istanai, to smetimes bearing more or less elaborate sculpture. stelechite (stel-e-kīt) n. [G. stelechos, a stump] a fine kind of storax. stellar (stel-ar) a. [L. stella, a star] pertaining to stars; astral; full of stars; set with stars.

Stellary (stel-a-ri) a. stellar.

stellate, stellated (stellate, -a-ted) a. [L.] resembling a star; radiated; arranged in the form of a star.

stellately (stel'at-li) adv. radiately; like a star.

stellation (stel-ā-shun) n. the act or process of becoming a star or a constellation.

stelliferous (ste-lif-e-rus) n. having, or abounding with, stars.

stelliform (stel-i-form) n. |L. stella, a star, and forma, a form like a star: radiated.

stellify (stel-i-f) n.t. |L. stella, a star, and fueere, to make ito turn into, or cause to resemble, a star; to make groups; to clorify.

a star; to make glorious; to glorify.

Stellio (stel:i-ō) n. [L. fr. stella, a star] a genus of lizards.

stellular (stel- \bar{u} -lar) a. having the shape of little stars; radiated. stellulate (stel- \bar{u} -lat) a. resembling little stars; stellulate.

stellography (ste-log-ra-fi) n. [G. stēlē, a stela, and grasphein, write] the art or practice of writing on stelae or pillars.

stem (stem) n. [A.S. stemn, ste/n] the principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant of any kind; a little branch that connects a fruit or flower with a main branch; anything resembling a stem; a tube; a stalk; the steek of a family in degendent to graphy.

two sides of a ship are joined at the foremost end; the bow; -r.t. to dash against with the stem; to keep a vessel on its course; to make headway against; -v.t. to make progress; to head; to advance head on.

stem (stem) v.t. [c/. leel. stemma, stop] to stop; to check; to dam up, as a stream; to tamp; to make tight, as a joint with cement, etc.

stemless (stem-les) a. having no stem.

Stemlet (stem'let) n. a little stem or stalk.

stemma (stem'a) n.; pl. stemmata (stem'a-ta) [L. fr. G., a wreath) a family tree, or pedigree; one of the facets of a compound eye.

stemmatopus (stem-at-ō-pus) n. [G. stemma, garland, and ōps, the eye, face]

the hooded-seal inhabiting the Arctic Ocean, seven or eight feet long, having a piece of loose, inflatable skin on the head, which is drawn over the eyes when the animal is menaced.

stemmer (stem'er) n. used in making joints tight by

means of cement, etc.

stemple (stem 'pl) n.

shaft constituting a support.

stench (stensh) n. [A.S. stene, stink, fr. stincen, to stink lan ill smell: an offensive odour; a stink:—v.t. to cause to stink. Stench-trap, a depression or hollow in a drain to hold water, to prevent the reflex ressears of foul air. passage of foul air.

stenchy (sten'shi) a. having an offensive smell. stencil (sten'sil) n. [O.F. estenceler, fr. L. scintilla, spark] a thin plate of metal, leather, or other material, used in painting, marking, etc. (the pattern is

Fâte, far, ado; mē. her; mīne; nōte; tūne; mỏón.



Central Press Photos.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

A fine view of the impressive West Front of the Cathedral, which was completed in 1710 from designs by Sir Christopher Wren.

cut out of the plate, which is then laid flat on the surface to be marked, and the colour brushed over it); -v.t. to

paint or colour in figure with stencils.

Stenciller (sten'sil-er) n. one that works with a applies patterns with a stencil.

stenochromy (sten-u-krō-mi) n. [G. stenos, narrow, and chrōma, colour] the art of printing several colours at one impression.

stenograph (sten-u-graf) n. [G. stenos, narrow, and gruphein, write] a character used in stenography; a writing in shorthand; a form of typewriter.

stenographer (ste-nog-ra-fer) n. one skilled in the art of writing shorthand; a shorthand-writer.

hand; a shorthand-writer.

stenographic (sten-u-graf-ik) a. of, or perstenographic (sten-u-graf-ik-kal-i) adv.

stenographically (sten-u-graf-ik-kal-i) adv.

stenographist (sten-nogra-fist) n. a stenography (sten-nogra-fist) n. a stenography (sten-nogra-fist) n. the art of writing in shorthand.

stent (stent) v.t. [L. extenta, valuation] to tax at a certain rate; to assess:—n. a tax; assessment.

stent (stent) v.t. [extent] to stretch; to straiten; to confine;—n. a stretcher; extent; limit.

stenter (sten-ter) n. a machine for stretching muslins and other thin fabrics;—v.t. to stretch muslins, etc.

stretch muslins, etc., Stentor, a herald spoken Stentor (sten-tur) n. [G. Stentor, a herald spoken of by Homer, having a very loud voice] any

stentorian, stentorious (sten-tō²ri-stentorian, stentorious (an, -us) a. ex-tremely loud; able to utter a very loud sound. stentorophonic (sten-tō-rō-fon-sik) a. [G. stentor, and phonē,

the voice] speaking or sounding very loud.

the voicel speaking or sounding very loud.

Step (step) v.t. [A.S. steppan, tread] to set, as the foot; to fix the foot of, as a mast in the keelson;—v.t. to advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet; to go; to walk a little distance; to walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely;—n. an advance or movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace; one remove in ascending or descending a stair; space passed by the foot in walking or running; a small space or distance; gradation; degree; act of advancement; progression; footprint; track; trace; vestige; gait; manner of walking; proceeding; mensure; action; the round or rundle of a ladder; one of the larger diatonic degrees or intervals of the scale; a block of wood, or a solid platform on the keelson, supporting the heel of solid platform on the keelson, supporting the heel of the mast; a kind of bearing in which the lower extremity of a spindle or a vertical shaft revolves;—pt. a portable framework of stairs.

stepbrother (step'-bruth-er) n. one's step-parent's son by a former marriage. stepchild (step'-child) n. [A.S. stēop, orphaned] a son or daughter by marriage only.

stepdaughter (step-daw-ter) n. a daughter by stepfather (step-fa-Ther) n. a father by marriage only.

stephanotis (stef-a-nō-tis) n. [Cl. stephanos, a genus of shrubby, twining plants of the milk-weed family.

stepmother (step-mutil-er) n. a mother by steppe (step) n. [Russ. stepe, heath] a more or less to certain parts of European and Asiatic Russia. stepped (step) n. [Suss. stepe, heath] a more or less to certain parts of European and Asiatic Russia. stepped (stept) n. formed in, or forming, a step, or series of steps; supported by a step.

Stepper (step'er) n. one that steps; a fast horse.

stepping (step-ing) n. a step; motion; a series of step-like hearings on a machine. Stepping-stone, a stone to raise the feet above the water or mud in walking—hence, a means of progress or further advancement.

stepsister (step'sis-ter) n. one's step-parent's daughter by a former marriage.

Stepson (step-sun) n. a son by marriage only.

stercoral, stercoraceous (ster-ku-ral, ster-ku-ral, shus) a. [L. stercus, stercoris, dung] of, or pertaining to, dung, or partaking of its nature.

stercorary (ster-ku-ra-ri) a. pertaining to dung or manure; consisting of dung;—n. a place for storing dung.

stercoration (ster-ku-rā/shun) n. act of dung-ing or manuring. stere (stār, stēr) n. [F. fr. G. stereos, firm, solid] the French unit for solid measure, commonly used for bulky articles; a cubic metre, being equivalent to 35 3156 English cubic feet.

Stereochromy (ster-e-ok-ru-mi) n. [G. stereos, solid, and chroma, colour] a method of wall-painting, in which the colours are covered with a varnish of soluble glass.

stereogram, stereograph (ster'e-u gram, graf) n. [G. stereos, solid, and graphein, write] a diagram, or picture, which represents objects in such a way as to give the idea of relief or solidity; two pictures so combined as to produce the effect of a solid.

stereographic, stereographical

(stc-re-, ster-e-u-graf-ik, -i-kal) a. made or done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane. stereographically (stc-re-, ster-e-u-graf-i-kal-i) adv. by delineation on a plane; perspectively.

stereography of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of geometry which shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined. Stereometer (stô-re., stere-om-e-ter) n. [G. measure] an instrument for determining the specific gravity of bodies.

stereometric, stereometrical

(stē-re-, ster-e-u-met'rik, -ri-kal) a. pertaining to, or performed by, stereometry.

stereometrically (stere-, stere-u-metri-

reference to, stereometry.

stereometry (stere, stere-om-e-tri) n. the art of measuring bodies and finding their solid contents.

Stereopticon (ste-re-, ster-e-op-ti-kon) n. [G. stereos, solid, and optikos, optic] an improved form of magic-lantern, consisting of

optic] an improved form of magic-lantern, consisting of two complete lanterns matched and connected.

Stereoscope (steres and skopein, to view] an optical instrument illustrating the phenomena of binocular vision (two photographic pictures are viewed through two separate lenses, one for each eye, and adjusted to the angle of vision, so that only one image of the two pictures is impressed on the sensorium, and stands out in relief, round and seemingly solid).

stereoscopic, stereoscopical (stêster-e-u-skop-ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to the stereoscope; adapted to the stereoscope.

stereoscopist (stē-re-, ster-e-os-ku-pist, ster-e-u-skē-pist) n. one versed in the use or manufacture of stereoscopes.

stereoscopy (sti-re-, stere-os-ku-pi) n. the use or construction of stereoscopes. stereotomic (sti-re-, stere-u-tom-ik) n. pertaining to, or performed by, stere-

stereotomy (stereo, stere-ot-u-mi) n. [G. stereos, solid, and tomē, a cutting] the science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections.

sections.

Stereotype (stereu-tip, stere-u-tip) n. [G. stereotype stereos, firm, solid, and typos, type] a fixed metal type or block from which impressions are taken by printing; esp. a plate of type metal cast or moulded from a page or sheet of imposed type, and representing exactly the letters, lines, spaces, etc., of the movable types; the art of making fixed metallic plates from types, and of printing from such plates;—a. pertaining to, or printed from, stereotype;—v.s. to make stereotype plates for, as for a book.

stereotyped (stë're-u-tīpt, ster'e-u-tīpt) a. cast in a mould—hence, fashìoned and

fixed after a model or ideal, as opinions, etc.

stereotyper (stere, stere-u-ti-per) n. one that stereotypes, or that makes stereotype plates.

stereotyping (stë-re-, ster-e-u-tī-ping) n. the

stereotypography (stö-re-, ster-e-ō-tī-pog-firm, solid, typos, a type, and graphein, write] the art or practice of printing from stereotype plates. stereotypy (stö-re-, ster-e-n-tī-pi) n. the art or business of making stereotype

sterile (ster-il) a. [O.F. fr. L. sterilis, barren] producing little or no crop; barren; unfruitful; not fertile; producing no young; destitute of ideas or sentiment.

sterility (ste-ril'i-ti) n. quality or condition of being sterile; barrenness; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness.

sterilization (ster-il-ī-zā'shun) n. the act or operation of making sterile; the process of freeing from living germs.

sterilize (ster-il-īz) v.t. to render sterile; to free from living germs.

sterilizer (ster-il-i-zer) n. one that sterilizes.

Sterlet (ster-let) n. [Russ.] a species of sturgeon.

sterling (sterling) a. [Etym. uncertain—said to be fir. Esterlings, men of the east, Hanse merchants of London] belonging to, or relating to, the British money of account, or to the British coinage; genuine; pure; of excellent quality;—n. English money; standard coin; standard rate or value.

stern (stern) a. [A.S. styrne] fixed, with an aspect of severity and authority; austere; severe in manners; harsh; unrelenting; hard; afflictive; cruel; rigidly steadfast; immovable; dark; gloomy; threatening.

rigidly steadfast; immovable; dark; gloomy; threatening.

Stern (stern) n. Itcel. stjörn, a steering the hind part of a ship or boat; the hinder-part of anything —hence, the place of management; direction; -v.t. to back a boat with the oars; to back water; -v.t. to draw back. Stern-board, the backward motion of a vessel; a loss of way in making a tack. Stern-chase, a chase in which two vessels sail on one and the same course, one following in the wake of the other. Stern-chaser, a cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit of her. Stern-fast, a chain or rope for mooring the after-part of a ship. Stern-frame, the framework of a ship's stern. Stern-port, a port or opening in the stern of a ship. Stern-post, a straight piece of timber, erected on the extremity of the keel, to support the rudder and terminate the ship behind. Stern-sheets, that part of a boat which is between the stern and the aftermost sent of the rowers. Stern-wheeler, a steam-vessel propelled by a paddle-wheel mounted astern, for navigating shallow or narrow waters. narrow waters.

Sternage (ster-nij) n. steerage; direction; course.

sternal (sternal) a. [L. sternum, breast-bone] pertaining to the breast-bone. sternbergite (stern'bergith n. an orc of silver (named after Count Sternberg).

sterned (sternd) a. having a stern of a particular shape (with a qualifying adjective, as square, round, etc.).

Sternly (stern'-li) adv. in a stern manner; austerely. sternmost (stern-inōst) a. furthest in the rear; farthest astern.
sternness (stern-nes) n. the quality or state of being stern; severity of look; austerity;

harshness of manners; rigour.

sternum (ster-num) n.; pl. sterna (ster-na) [L.]

sternutation (sternû-tâ'shun) n. [L. sternu-ture, sneeze, a frequentative form of sternuere, sneeze] the act of successing.

Sternutative (ster-nū-ta-tiv) a. sternutatory.

sternutatory (ster-nu-ta-tu-ri) a. having the quality of exciting to succee;—n. a substance that provokes sneezing.

sternward, sternwards (stern ward, or and ward) a. and adv. toward the stern.

sternway (stern'wā) n. the movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost. Stertorious (ster-tō'-ri-us) a. See stertorous.

stertorous (ster'tu-rus) a. [L. stertere, snore] characterized by a deep snoring, which accompanies inspiration in some diseases, esp.

apoplexy: hoarsely breathing; snoring.

stertorously (ster tu-rus-li) adv. in a stertorous manner.

stertorousness (ster-tu-rus-nes) n. the quality or state of being stertorous.

stet (stet) [L] "let it stand" (a proof-reader's direction to cancel an alteration previously made).

stethometer (ste-thom'e-ter) n. [G. stethos, the breast, and metron, a measure] an instrument for measuring the respiratory movements of the walls of the chest.

stethoscope (steth-u-skop) n. [G. stethos, the breast, and skopein, examine] an instrument used to distinguish sounds in the human chest, so that the operator may judge of the action or condition of the heart, the lungs, etc.; -v.t. to examine by means of a stethoscope.

stethoscopic (steth-u-skop'ik) a. pertaining to a stethoscope; made or ascertained by a stethoscope.

stethoscopically (steth-u-skop-i-kal-i) adv. stethoscopic manner. stethoscopy (steth-u-sko-pi, ste-thos-ku-pi) n. the examination of the chest by means of a stethoscope.

Steve See steeve.

stevedore (steve-dor) n. [Sp. estivador, a wool-one whose occupation is to load and unload vessels in port. **steven** (stev-en, stev-n) n. [A.S. ste/n] a voice; a command; an agreement; anything fixed by appointment;—v.t. to speak; to call; to sum-

mon; to appoint.

Stew (stū) v.t. [O. H. Ger. stupa, a heated room] to stew boil slowly in a moderate manner, or with a simmering heat; to see the :—v.t. to be see the in a slow, summering neat; to seethe:—9.2. to be seethed in a slow, gentle manner, or in heat and moisture;—n. a house for lathing, sweating, cupping, etc.; a brothel; a hatter's drying-room; a closet; a dish that has been cooked by stewing; a state of excitement; confusion. Stew-pan, a pan for stewing. Irish stew, see Irish.

Stew (stû) n. [A.S. stōw, a place] a fish-pond; a breeding-place for pheasants; an artificial bed

of ovsters

steward (stū'ard) n. [A.S. stīweard] a man employed to manage domestic concerns, servants, accounts, etc.; a waiter on board a ship; a fiscal agent of certain bodies; a high officer of state; in Scripture, a minister of Christ.

stewardess (stū'-ar-des) n. a female waiter on shipboard.

Stewardry (stū'ard-ri) n. stewardship.

stewardship (stū-ard-ship) n. the office of a steward. (stū-art-ri) n. stewardship: a district under a steward appointed by the

sovereign, and having the powers of a sheriff.

sthenic (sthen'ik) a. [6]. sthenos, strength]
attended with excitement, or excessive action of the heart and arteries; strong; robust; exciting; inspiring.

sthenochire (sthen-u-kīr) n. [sthenos, strength, and cheir, the hand] an apparatus for exercising and strengthening the hands for plano or organ playing.

stibbler (stib-ler) n. [stubble] a harvest-gleaner; a clerical probationer.

stibial (stib-i-al) a. [L. stibium, antimony] like, or having the qualities of, antimony.

stibiated (stib-i-a-ted) a. impregnated with antimony.

stibium (stib'i-um) n. [L. stibium, fr. G. stibi, stimmi] antimony; antimony glance. stibogram (stib'u gram) n. [G. stibos, a footsten, and graphein, write] a graphic record of footprints.

Sticcado (stik-ka-do) n. [It.] a xylophone.

stich (stik) n. [G. stichos, a row, line] a verse, of whatever measure or number of feet; a line in the Scriptures; a row or rank of trees.

sticher (sticher) v.i. (assumed) A.S. stecan, stab] to catch eels with a sickle. stichic (stik'ik) a. pertaining to a verse or line; linear.

stichomancy (stik-u-man-si) n. [G. stichos, verse, and manteia, divination] divination by lines or verses taken at hazard from a poem or book; a kind of sortes Virgilianæ.

stichometrical (stik-u-metri-kal) a. of, or pertaining to, stichometry.

Stichometry (stik don-t-tri) n. [G. stichos, line, and metron, a measure] measurement or length of books, as ascertained by the number of lines which they contain; a division of the text of a

book into lines.

Stick (stik) n. [A.S. sticca] the small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub cut off; a rod; a staff; any stem or branch of a tree, of any size, cut for fuel or timber; [Print.] an instrument of adjustable width, in which types are arranged in words and lines; that which is strung on a stick; a stupid, awkward person; -v.t. to furnish or

a stick; a stupid, awkward person;—v.t. to furnish or set with sticks; to arrange in a composing-stick. To go to sticks and staves, to fall in pieces, go to ruin.

Stick (stik) v.t. [(assumed) A.S. stecan, to stab] to pierce; to stab; to fasten by piercing; to set; to fix in; to set with something pointed; to fix on a pointed instrument; to attach to the surface; to fasten or attach by causing to adhere; to cause to come to a stand; to puzzle;—v.t. to adhere closely; to hold fast; to cling to; to be hindered from proceeding; to be brought to a standstill; to scruple; to hesitate;—n. a thrust with a pointed instrument; a stab; an adhesion; hesitation; demur; stop; a strike among workmen. hesitation; demur; stop; a strike among workmen.

Sticker (stik'-er) n. one that sticks or stabs

sticker (stik'er) n. one that adheres or clings to anything; one that sticks, as by pasting. stickiness (stik'i-nes) n. quality of being sticky; adhesiveness; viscousness; glutin-

ousness; tenacity.

Sticking (stik'ing) a. that sticks. Stickingplaster, an adhesive plaster for closing wounds, etc.

wounds, etc.

sticking (stik'ing) n. the act of stabbing or

stickle (stik'i) v.t. [M.E. stightten, arrange] to take
part with one side or the other; to contend,
contest, or altercate; to go from one side to the other;
to play fast and loose; to trim.

stickle (stik'i) a. [A.S. sticol, steep] steep; high;
swollen; rapid;—n. a current below a
waterfall; a rapid in a river.

stickleback (stik'i-bak) n. [A.S. sticol, a
small fresh-water fish (so called

small fresh-water fish (so called from the spines that arm its back,

stickler (stik-ler)n. one that stickles; a second; an umpire; one that pertinaciously contends for some trifling thing.

Stickly (stik-li) a. prickly; rough.

sticky (stik'i) a. inclined to stick; adhesive; viscous; glutinous; tenacious.

stiff (stif) n. [A.S. sti] not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; Inspissated; impetuous in motion; strong, as a breeze; hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued; firm in resistance or perseverance; obstinate; pertinacious; constrained; not natural and easy; formal in manner; bearing a press of canvas without careening much, as a vessel;—v.i. to become or grow stiff. Stiff-borne, carried on with unyielding constancy. Stiff-hearted, obstinate; stubborn. Stiff-neck, a kind of rheumatism affecting the

muscles of the neck. Stiff-necked, stubborn; obstinate; contumacious. Stiff-neckedness, the property or character of being stubborn.

Stiffen (stiff-n) v.t. to make stiff; to make less pliant thick or viscous;—v.i. to become estiff; to become more rigid, or less flexible; to become more thick, or less soft; to be inspissated; to become less susceptible of impression: to grow more obstinate. sion; to grow more obstinate.

stiffener (stiff-ner) n. that which stiffens; some stiffener (stiff-ner) n. that which stiffens; some neckcloth, cravat, etc., to keep it straight and smooth.

stiffening (stif-ning) n. some material used to make a dress less soft or flexible, as hair, whalebone, crinoline, etc.; something used to make a substance stiff or less soft, as starch.

stiffly (stif-li) adv. in a stiff manner; firmly; strongly; rigidly; obstinately.

stiffness (stif-nes) n. state of being stiff; want of pliancy or flexibility; consistency; thickness; spissitude, as of semi-fluid substances; inaptitude for motion; torpidity, as of the joints or limbs; tension; inelasticity, as of a cord; obstinacy; stubborness of disposition; formality; constraint, as of manner; harshness; rigorousness; want of ease and simplicity; hard and precise manner, as of speaking or writing.

hard and precise manner, as of speaking or writing.

stifle (stifl) v.t. [Icel. stifla, repress] to stop the breath; to choke; to sufficient; to stop the breath temporarily; to oppress; to smother; to quench; to suppress the manifestation or report of; to conceal;

to deaden; to extinguish; to destroy.

stifle (stiff) n. [fr. stiff] the knee-joint of a horse,
ox, etc.; disease of the knee-joint.

stifling (stifling) a. suffocating; close and oppressive.

stigma (stig-ma) n.; pl. stigmas, stigmata (stig-maz, -ma-ta) [4. stigma, prick or mark of a pointed instrument] a brand; any mark of infamy; a stain or blot on reputation; [Path.] a small red spot or speck on the skin; [Bot.] that vascular part of the pistil which receives the pollen.

Stigmaria (stigmaria) n. [G. stigma.] a pseudo-genus of fossil plants, very abundant in the coal measures; the roots of Sigillaria.

stigmata (stigma-ta) n.pl. the external openings of the trachese of insects; the spiracles; in the R.C. church, marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of saints, in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ.

Stigmatic (stig-matik) a. marked with a stigma, or with something reproachful to character; impressing with infamy or reproach: -n. a criminal that has been branded; a notorious profligate.

Stigmatical (stig-mat-i-kal) a. stigmatic.

stigmatically (stig-matis-kal-i) adv. with a mark of infamy or deformity. stigmatist (stig-ma-tist) n. one on whom stigmatist mata are said to be impressed. stigmatization (stig-ma-ti-zā'-shun) n. the appearance or impression of stigmata on the human body.

stigmatize (stigma-tīz) v.t. to mark with a stigma or brand; to set a mark of disgrace on; to declare or denounce as infamous.

stigmatized (stigma-tīz) v.t. to mark with a stigmatized (stigma-tīz) v.t

stilbite (stil'bite) n. [G. stilbein, to shine] a pearly variety of zeolite.

stile (stil) n. [G. stilos] a pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow; a style.

stile (stil) n. [A.S. stigan, ascend] a step, or set of steps, for ascending and descending in passing a fence or wall.

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Still (stil) v.t. (A.S. stille, quiet, firm] to stop, as noise; to silence; to stop, as motion or agitation; to subdue; to calm, as tumult, agitation, or excitement; to allay; to appease;—a. uttering no sound; silent; not disturbed by noise or agitation; quiet; calm; motionless; placid; peaceful; gentle;—n. freedom from noise; calm; silence;—adv. to this time; until now; habitually; uniformly; by an additional degree; notwithstanding; in spite of; nevertheless; after that; in continuation. Still-alarm, an alarm of irre given by a person calling at a station. Still-birth, the state of being born without life; an abortion. Still-born, dead at birth; born lifeless. Still-fishing, fishing from a boat at anchor. Still-hunt, to hunt stealthily; to stalk. being som at birth; born lifeless. Still-fishing, fishing from a boat at anchor. Still-hunt, to hunt stealthily; to stalk. Still-life, inanimate objects represented by the painter's art. Still and anon, at intervals and repeatedly;

still (stil) n. [L. stillare, drop, and E. distill a vessel used in the distillation of liquors; an alembic; a still used in the distillation of liquors by heat, and distillery; -v.t. to expel spirit from liquors by heat, and condense it by refrigeration; to distil. Still-burn, to burn in the process of distillation. Still-house, a distillery. Still-room, an apartment where liquor, preserves, etc., are kept; an apartment for distilling. Stillatitious (stil-a-tish-us) a. [L. stillare. drop] stillations (stil-a-ti-ri) n. an alembic; a vessel for distillation; a laboratory.

Stilliform (stil'i-form) a. drop-shaped.

stilling (stil-ing) n. [A.S. steall, a place] a stand for casks.

stillness (stil-nes) n. state or quality of being stillness (stil-nes) n. state or quality of being tion, excitement, and the like; calmness; quiet.

stilly (stil-i) a. still; quiet; calm; -(stil-ii) adv. silently; without noise; calmly; quietly.

stilt (stilt) n. [Sw. stylta, a prop] a piece of wood constructed to raise the foot above the ground in walking: a root that rises above the surface of the in walking; a root that rises above the surface of the ground;—v.t. to raise on stilts; to elevate; to raise by unnatural means.

stilted (stil'ted) a. elevated, as if on stilts; pompous; inflated; formal; bombastic. stiltedness (stil'ted-nes) n. stilted character; pompous stiffness.

Stiltify (stil'ti-fī) v.t. to raise, as on stilts.

stilton (stil'tun) n. a fine cheese, orig. made at Stilton, in Huntingdonshire.

Stilty (stil'ti) a. inflated; pompous. Also stilted.

stimulant (stim-ū-lant) a. [L. stimulus, a goad) serving to stimulate; inciting; provocative; producing increased vital action in the bodily organism, or any of its parts;—n. that which provokes or excites; an agent that produces an increase of vital activity in the organism, or any of its parts.

Stimulate (stim-ū-lāt) v.t. to excite, rouse, or animate to action, or more vigorous exertion by some purgent profive or by pressure or to

exertion, by some pungent motive or by persussion; to produce an increase of vital activity in.

stimulation (stim-u-larshum) n. act of stimulating, or state of being stimulated; an increase of organic action.

stimulative (stim-u-la-tiv) a. having the quality of stimulating :- n. that which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action.

Stimulator (stim-ū-lā-tur) n. one that stimulates.

stimulus (stim 'ū-lus) n. [L.] a goad—hence, something that rouses the mind or spirits; that which produces an increase of vital action;

spirits; that which produces an increase of vital action; [Bot.] a sting; a prickle.

Sting (sting) n. [A.S. stinnan, sting] a sharp-pointed weapon or instrument with which certain animals are armed by nature for their defence; the thrust of a sting into the flesh; anything that gives acute pain; the point of an epigram, or other pointed, sarcastic saying; [Bot.] a glandular hair or filament on the leaves of some plants, secretize, an increase in the leaves of some plants. the leaves of some plants, secreting a poisonous fluid, as the nettle;—v.t. to pierce, goad, or poison with a sting, as bees, wasps, scorpions, etc.; to pain acutely; to prick, as with remorse; -v.i. to use a sting.

Stinger (sting-er) n. one that, or that which, stings.

stingily (stin':ji-li) udv. in a niggardly spirit; grudgingly; with mean covetousness. stinginess (stin':ji-nes) n. extreme avarice; niggardliness; mean closeness, or

nearness, in pecuniary matters.

stinging (sting-ing) a. that uses a sting; that causes acute pain; keen; sharp; pungent; telling.

stingingly (sting'ing-li) adv. with stinging

stingless (sting-les) a. having no sting.

Stingo (sting'gö) n. [sting] strong malt liquor.

stingy (sting'i) a. having power to sting, or produce

stingy (stin-ji) a. [sting] extremely close and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly. stink (stingk) v.i. [A.S. stincan] to emit a strong, offensive smell, mostly from putrefaction hence, figuratively, to be in bad odour or repute; to be offensive and loathsome;—n. a strong, offensive smell; a disgusting odour. Stink-ball, stink-pot, a ball, pot, or jar of stinking materials burned as a disinfectant of noxious and contagious air; an earthen jar filled with powder, grenades, balls, pieces of old iron, ctc., and ignited by a fuse, intended to be thrown into an enemy's vessel previous to boarding it.

stinkard (sting-kard) n. a mean, paltry fellow; a carnivorous animal allied to the skunk. stinker (sting-ker) n. that which stinks; an artificial composition offensive to the smell; stink-pot.

stinkingly (sting-king-li) adv. with an offensive smell.

stinkstone (stingk'stön) n. a variety of lime-stone, which gives off a fetid odour when struck.

stinkwood (stingk-wood) n. one of several trees with fetial wood.

stint (stint) v.t. [A.S. styntan, to stop] to restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit; to assign a certain task in labour to;—n. limit; bound; restraint; extent; quantity assigned; proportion allotted; one of various sandpipers.

Stinted (stin-ted) a. limited; scanty; scrimp.

stintedness (stinted-nes) n. the state of being stinted.

Stinter (stin'ter) n. one that, or that which, stints.

stinter (stin-ter) n. one that, or that which, stints. stintingly (stin-ting-li) adv. restrictedly; stintless (stint-les) a. ceaseless; unstinted; stintless (stint-les) a. ceaseless; unstinted; stipe (stip) n. [F. fr. L. stipes, a stem] the stalk, or stem, of a fungus; the leaf-stalk of a fern. stipend (stipend) n. [L. stipendhum, fr. stips, a gift, and pendere, weigh or pay out] settled pay or compensation for services, whether daily or monthly wages, or an annual salary; [Scot.] the provision made for the support of a parish minister in the Established church by free teinds, money payments, or payments in kind valued at the annual rate or flars—hence, the money-salary of a minister or clergyman of any church. any church.

any church.

stipendiary (stī-pen'di-a-ri) a. receiving wages for a stated price or compensation; hired; subsidized, as troops: -n. one that receives a stipend, or performs services for a settled price or salary. Stipendiary magistrate, a paid magistrate appointed by the Home Sccretary on behalf of the crown.

stipitate (stip'i-tāt) a. [I. stipes, a stock] furnished with a stipe or stalk.

stipple (stip'i) v.t. [I) stippelen, dip, dot] to engrave by means of dots; -n. a mode of engraving in imitation of chalk drawings, in which the effect is produced by dots instead of lines.

stippled (stip'let) a. spotted; shaded by means of minute dots.

stippler (stip'let) n. one that stipples; a brush, or

stippler (stip-ler) n. one that stipples; a brush, or tool, used for stippling.

stippling (stip-ling) n. a mode of engraving on copper or wood by a succession of dots, or small points, instead of lines.

stipular (stip-u-lar) a. [L. stipula, a stalk] of, belonging to, or standing in the place of, stipules.

stipulate (stip'ū-lāt) v.i. [L. stipulari, to bargain for, fr. Old L. stipulus, firm] to make an agreement or covenant with any person, or company, to do or forbear anything; to bargain; to contract.

Stipulate (stip'ū-lūt) a. having stipules [Bot.].

stipulation (stip-ū-lā'shun) n. act of stipulating; which is stipulated or agreed upon; covenant; contract; [Bot.] the arrangement, situation, or structure of stipules. stipulator (stip-ū-lā-tur) n. one that stipulates, contracts, or covenants.

stipule (stip-ūl) n. [L. stipula, stalk, dim. of stipes, a stock] an appendage at the large of netioles or leaves neurally resembling.

base of petioles or leaves, usually resembling

a small leaf in texture and appearance.

stipuled (stip'fild) a. furnished with stipules.

stir (ster) v.t. [A.S. styrian] to change the place of in any manner; to move; to raise; to excite; to bring into debate; to agitate; to incite to action; to instigate; to incite to action; to instigate; to incite to action; to

denate; to agitate; to incite to action; to a, Stipule, instigate; to prompt; e.d. to move one's self; to change one's position; to be in motion; to be active; to become the object of notice or conversation; colloq, to rise in the morning;—n. agitation; tumult; bustle; public disturbance or commotion; seditious uproar; agitation of thoughts; conflicting passion. To stir up, to excite; to disturb; to rouse; to incite; to quicken the passions of.

stirabout (ster-a-bout) n. a dish of oatmeal boiled in water to a certain consistency; porridge; also, a dish made by pouring boiling water on oatmeal, and stirring it; brose; one that makes himself active;—a. active; full of life.

stiriated (stiri-a-ted) a. [L. stiria, an icicle] adorned with pendants like icicles. stirk (sterk) n. [A.S. stBric, fr. stcor, a steer] a young ox or heifer.

stirless (ster'les) a. without stirring; very quiet;

stirpiculture (ster-pi-kul-tūr) n. [L. stirps, a stock, race, and cultura, culture] the breeding of special stocks or strains.

Stirps (sterps) n. [L.] race; lineage; family.

stirrer (ster'er) n. one that stirs, or is in motion; one that puts in motion; a riser in the morning; an exciter; an instigator (with up).

stirring (ster'ing) a. active; bustling; energetic; pushing; thriving; busy; animating; exciting; inspiriting;—n. act of putting in motion, or of turning up or round; act of awakening, exciting, etc.

stirrup (stir'up) n. [A.S. stirup, fr. stiqan, stirrup from mount, and rāp, a rope] a kind of ring for receiving the foot of a rider, and attached to a strap which is fastened to the

attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle; a rope with an eye at its end. Stirrupcup, a parting cup taken on horseback. Stirrup-leather, stirrup-strap, the strap that supports the stirrup. Stirrup-oil, a sound beating; a drubbing.

stitch (stich) v.t. [A.S. stician, to prick, pierce] to sew or work with a needle; to sew slightly or loosely; to join or unite by sewing; in agriculture, to throw up land into ridges;—v.i. to practise sewing; to work with the needle;—n. a single pass of a needle in sewing; the loop or turn of the thread thus made: a single turn of the thread thus made: a single turn of the thread thus made: a link of yarn; a ridge; a space between two furrows in ploughed ground; an acute, lancinating pain, like the piercing of a needle; a sharp twinge, as in the side.

Stitcher (stich-er) n. one that stitches.

stitchery (stich-er-i) n. needlework; the labour or drudgery of sewing.

stitching (stich-er-i) n. work done by sewing in such a manner that a continuous line of stitches is shown on the surface.

stitchwort (stich-wurt) n. one of several plants of the chickweed genus.

stithy (stith-i) n. [Icel. stethi, an anvil] an anvil; a smith's shop; -v.t. to forge on an anvil.

stive (stiv) v.t. [O.F. estuver, stew] to stew, as meat:

-v.i. to stew; to be stifled.

stive (stiv) n. [D. stuyve, dust] dust; the dust floating in flour-mills.

stiver (sti-ver) n. [D.] a Dutch coin and money of account, of the value of about a halfpenny.

Stoa (stō-a) n. [G.] a porch; a portico.

stoat (stöt) n. [Scand.] the ermine (so called when of a reddish colour, as in summer).

Stob (stob) n. [stub] a small post; a thorn; a spine.

stoccade, stoccado (sto-kād', sto-kā'dō) a stoccada a stoccada stoccada

stockate, stockate in [It. stoccate] a stock (stok) n. [A.S. stocc, a trunk, stick] the stem of main body of a tree or plant; the fixed, strong, firm part; the stem or branch in which a graft is inserted; something fixed, solid, and senseless; a post—hence, one that is as dull as a post; the principal supporting part; the wood to which the barrel, lock, etc., of a fire-arm are secured; the wooden handle by which bits are held in boring; a brace; the block of wood which constitutes the body of a plane; the piece of timber in which the shank of an anchor is inserted; the block in which an anvil is fixed; an adjustable wrench of timber in which the shank of an anchor is inserted; the block in which an anvil is fixed; an adjustable wrench for holding dies for cutting screws; formerly, the part of a tally struck in the exchequer, which is delivered to the person that has lent the king money on account; a fund; capital; the money or goods invested or employed in trade, manufacture, banking, agriculture, shipping, etc.; also, the amount or value of goods on hand of a trader, manufacturer, etc.; government securities; a share, or shares, in a national, municipal, or other public debt; a share, or shares, in joint-stock companies, as bank, mining, railway, insurance, etc.; in book-keeping, the account which is debited with all the sums contributed or added to the capital of the concern, and credited with whatever is at any time withdrawn; bulk; body; whatever is at any time withdrawn; bulk; body; quantity; store (usually, ample store); the foundation for soups, etc.; the progenitor or head of a tribe or race; family; lineage; descendants; a band or cravat worn round the neck; domestic animals or beasts used or raised on a farm; a flowering, cru-

raised on a larm; a nowering, cru-ciferous plant, several species of which are cultivated for ornament; --pl. a frame with holes, in which the feet and hands of criminals were contined by way of punishment; the frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building; -v.t. to lay up for future use, as merchandise, etc.; to provide with material requisites;



to provide with material requisites; to store; to supply; to put into a pack; to put in the stocks;—r.i. to branch out into shoots; to send out sprouts;—u. used, or available, for constant service or supply; standard; permanent; standing. Stock-breeder, one that raises live stock. Stock-broker, a broker that deals in the purchase and sale of shares in the public funds. Stock-broking, the business of a stock-broker. Stock-dove, the wild pigeon of Europe. Stock-exchange, the building or place where stocks are bought and sold; an association of stock-brokers. Stock-fish, cod dried in the sun without being salted. Stock-holder, one that fattens live stock. Stock-holder, one that is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other salted. Stock-noider, one that is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other company. Stock-jobber, one that speculates in stocks for gain. Stock-jobbing, act, or art, of dealing in stocks. Stock-list, a list of the current prices of stock. Stock-lock, a lock fixed in a wooden case or frame. Stockmarket, a market where stocks are bought and sold; the stock-exchange: a cattle-market. Stock-rider, an Australian hardsman. Stock statten a place where stock Australian herdsman. Stock-station, a place where stock and cattle are reared. Stock-still, still as a fixed post; perfectly still. Stock-taking, act of making up an inperfectly still. Stock-taking, act of making up an inventory or valuation of the goods on hand in a manufacturing, commercial, or trading establishment for a special purpose, or done at stated periods. Stock-whip, a heavy whip, with a short handle and a long lash, used in herding. Stock-yard, an inclosure for cattle on the way to, or at, market. Stock-in-trade, goods kept for sale; the tools and appliances of a workman. To take stock, to make an inventory of goods on hand; to make an estimate; to notice. To take stock in, to buy stock or shares in anything; to put confidence in.

stockade (sto-kūd') n. [Sp. estaca, fr. O.D. stake, a stake] a sharpened post or stake set in the earth; a line of posts or stakes set in the earth, as a fence or barrier; an inclosure or pen made with posts and stakes;—n.t. to

surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.

stocker (stok'er) n. a workman that makes or fits gun-



Stockade.

stockily (stok'i-li) adr. in a stocky manner; short and stout.

stockinet (stok-i-net) n. an elastic, knit, textile fabric of which stockings, undergarments, etc., are made.

stocking (stoking) n. [fr. stock] a close-fitting stocking (sovering for the foot and leg (usually knit or woven); the act of laying in goods, storing for future use, or supplying.

Stocking-frame, stocking-loom, a machine for weaving stockings.

Stockinger (stoking-er) n. a stocking-weaver; a dealer in hosiery goods.

Stockish (stok'ish) a. like a stock; stupid.

stockishness (stok'ish-nes) n. stupidity; lack of sense or feeling.

Stockless (stok'-les) a. without a stock.

stockman (stok'man) n. a stock-farmer or rancher.

Stocky (stok'i) a. short and stout; stumpy.

stocky (stok-1) a. short and stout; stumpy.

stodgy (stoj-1) a. [fr. stocky] heavy; lumpy; crude
and indigestible.

stogy (stō-1) a. [stock] rough; coarse; heavy;—n.

stoic (stō-1) a. [stock] rough; coarse; heavy;—n.

stught] a disciple of the philosopher Zeno (342-270 n.c.),
who taught that men should be unmoved by jov or
grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable
necessity by which all things are governed—hence, a
person not easily excited; an apathetic person;—a. pertaining to, or resembling, the Stoics, or their doctrines;
unfeeling; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.

Stoical (stō'i-kal) a. stoic.

stoically (stō-i-kal-i) adv. in the manner of the stoicalness (stō-i-kal-nes) n. indifference to pleasure or pain; calin fortitude. stoichiology (stoi-ki-ol-ō-ji) n. [G. stoichos, a row, rank, and loyos, discourse] the doctrine of elements.

the doctrine of elements.

Stoichiometry (stoi-ki-om'e-tri)n.[G. stoichos, stoichiometry a row, and metron, a measure] the science of calculating the quantities of chemical elements involved in chemical reactions or processes.

Stoicism (stōi-i-sizm) n. the opinions and maxims of the Stoics; a real or pretended in difference to pleasure or pain; insensibility; apathy.

Stoke (stōk) n.t. [D. stoken, kindle a firej to stir up or poke, as the fire; to supply with fuel; to attend and feed a furnace. Stoke-hole, the mouth of a furnace; the place allotted to stokers; the furnace-room on a steamer.

furnace-room on a steamer.

Stoker (st5-ker) n. one that is employed to tend a furnace and supply it with fuel, esp. that of a steam-engine

a steam-engine.

Stola $(st\tilde{o}^{\perp}|a)$ n. [L.] a loose garment worn by Roman matrons over the tunic; a chorister's surplice.

Stole $(st\tilde{o}|l)$ n. [G. $stol\tilde{c}$, dress, fr. stellein, to array] a narrow band of silk or stuff worn on the left shoulder by deacons, and across both shoulders by bishops and priests, pendent on each side nearly to the ground.

stoled (stold) a. wearing a stole or long robe; draped (used in composition with an adjective prefixed, as sable, white, etc.).

stolen (stold) a. obtained, or acquired, by stealth or theft.

stolid (stolid) a. [L. stolidus] hopelessly insensible or stupid; dull; foolish.
stolidity (sto-lidi-ti) n. state or quality of being stolid; dulness of intellect; stupidity.

stolidly (stol id - li) adv. dully; insensibly;

stolidness (stol'id-nes) n. stolidity.

stolon (sto-lon) n. [L.] a shoot that proceeds from a stem above the ground, and then descends

and takes root [Bot.].

stoma (sto-ma) n.; pl. stomata (sto-ma-ta) [G.] a breathing pore [Bot. and Zool.].

stomach (stum-ak) n. [L. stomuchus, fr. G. stoma, a mouth | a musculo-membranous reservoir, situated immediately beneath the diaphragm (it is voir, sindaced himeenacely beneath the diaphragm (it is one of the principal organs of digestion); appetite; inclination; liking; desire; figuratively, anger; heat of temper;—v.t. to resent; to receive or bear without repugnance; to brook;—v.i. to be angry or sullen; to free. **Stomach-pump**, a small pump or syringe with a flexible tube for drawing liquids from the stomach, or for injecting them; itto it ing them into it.

stomachal (stum'a-kal) a. of, or pertaining to the stomach; gastric; remedial of a

disordered stomach; peptic or digestive.

stomacher (stum'ach-er) n. an ornament or support to the breast, forming part of a woman's

dress. stomachful (stum'ak-fool)

stinate; stubborn; a. wiffully obstinate; stubborn; perverse.

stomachic (sto-mak*ik) a.

to, the stomach; strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach; confail;—a. a medicine that strengthens the stomach, and excites its action.

stomachical (sto-mak 2 tomachical i-kal) a. stomachic.

stomachless (stum ak-les) a without a stomachless (stum ak-les) a without a stomachous (stum are resentful; sullen; obstinate.

stomatic (sto-mat-1k) n. a medicine for diseases of the mouth.

stone (ston) n. [A.S. stan] a mass of concreted earthy or mineral matter; a precious stone; a gem; a piece of rock hewn or cut for building; a monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead; a calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus; a testicle; the nut of a drupe or stone fruit; a weight which legally is 14 lbs., but in practice varies with the articles weighed; torpidness and insensibility;—v.t. to pelt, beat, or kill with stones; to free from stones; to wall or face with stones;—a. made of stone; resembling stone; hard; fixed; unimpressible. Stone-age, the period during which primitive man used tools and weapons made of stone Archeol. I Stone-blind, blind as a stone; perfectly blind. Stone-boiling, the process of making water boil by putting hot stones in it. Stone-breaker, a machine for crushing stone; an ore-mill. Stone-butter, a kind of alum. Stone-chatter, a lively little bird common in England (allied to the robin-redbreast). Stone-coal, a calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the

robin - redbreast). Stone - coal, hard coal; anthracite coal. Stonecoral, coral which is in masses, in distinction from that which is in the form of branches. Stonecutter, one whose occupation is to cut or hew stones. Stone-dead, quite dead; lifeless as a stone. stone. Stone-deaf, perfectly deaf. Stone-fruit, fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard

Stone-chatter.

seeds are covered with a hard stone-catter. shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, and the like: a drupe. Stone-hammer, a hammer for breaking stones. Stone-head, the solid rock. Stone-hearted, hard-hearted; pitiless. Stone-horse, an entire-horse; a stallion. Stone-mason, a worker or builder in stone. Stone-mill, a machine for breaking stones. Stone-raw, a lichen. Stone-shot, stone-cast, stone-throw, the distance that a stone may be thrown by the hand. Stone-wall, a wall built of stone. To leave no stone unturned, to try every means in one's power to gain a certain end.

Stonecrop (ston'-krop) n. the wall-pepper [Bot.].

Stoned (stond) a. having, or containing, stones.

stoneman (stöni-man) n. [W. maen, a heap of roughly laid together, and intended to serve as a landmark, or as a record of a visit, etc.; a cairn.

stonepecker (stöni-pek-er) n. the purple sandstonepecker (stöni-pek-er) n. a species of coarse potter's ware, glazzed and baked.

stonework (stöni-wurk) n. mason's work of stone.

stonework (stöni-wurk) n. mason's work of stone.

stonework (ston-wark) n. mason's work of stone; stone; stone; stone; stone; stone; stone; stoness (sto-ni-nes) n. quality or state of being stony, or abounding with stones; hardness; insensibility of heart.

stony (sto-ni) relating to, made of, abounding in, or resembling, stone; converting into stone; petrifying; inflexible; cruel; pittless; obdurate. Stony-hearted, hard-hearted; cruel; unfeeling.

stook (stook) n. [cf. Low Ger. stuke, a heap, bundle, cf. stack] a small collection of sheaves set up in the field (in England, twelve sheaves);—v.t. to set up, as sheaves of grain in stooks.

stool (stool) n. [A.S. stol] a seat without a back, intended for one person; the seat used in evacuating the contents of the bowels; a discharge from the bowels; the stump of a timber tree that throws up shoots; the stump of a timber tree that throws up shoots; the cluster of shoots thus produced;—v.t. to plough;—v.t. to throw up shoots from the root; to evacuate the bowels. **Stool-pigeon**, a pigeon fastened to a stool, and used as a decoy. **Stool of repentance**, an elevated seat in a church, on which persons were

an elevated seat in a church, on which persons were formerly made to sit to receive public rebuke.

Stoop (stoop) v.t. [A.S. stapian] to bend forward, as a cask or vessel; to cause to incline downward; to bring down; to submit;—v.t. to bend the body downward and forward; to incline forward in standing or walking; to bend by compulsion; to yield; to submit; to condescend; to descend from rank or dignity; to come down on prey from a height with closed wings; to swoop; to alight from the wing; to sink;—n. act of stooping;

to alight from the wing; to sink;—n. act of stooping; descent from dignity or superiority; condescension; the fall of a bird on its prey; a swoop.

stoop (stoop) n. [D. stoop] the steps of a door; a verandah or a porch.

stoop, stoup (stoop, stoup) n. [M. E. stope, fr. M. D. stoop, a large cup] a vessel of liquor; a flagon; a stoup; a basin for holy water.

stoop (stoop) n. [Icel. stopi, a post it he stock or stem, as of a tree; the stump; a post or pillar; an upright support; a pillar of coal left to support the roof; a sustainer; a patron.

stooped (stooped, stoope) a. having a stoop;

Stooper (stoo'-per) n. one that stoops.

stooping (stoo'-ping) a. leaning; bent; bowed; stoopingly (stoo'-ping-li) adv. in a stooping manner or position; with a bending of the body forward.

stoor (stoor) a. [A.S. stor, great] great; large; strong; hard; austere; harsh.

stoor (stoor) v.i. [A.S. styrian, move] to move; to stir; to rise up in clouds;—n. stir; bustle; dust in motion or at rest.

stop (stop) v.t. [A.S. stoppian, stop up, fr. I. stura, tow, oakum] to close, as an aperture, by filling or by obstructing; to render impassable; to block, as roads or passavers; to impace; to nrest more the property of the story of the stor or by obstructing; to render impassable; to block, as roads or be used to suspend, as execution of a decree or sentence; to repress; to suppress; to check; to interrupt, as performance or proceedings; to hinder from any change of state; to regulate the sounds of, as musical strings, by pressing them against the finger-board; to punctuate;—v.i. to ceuse to go forward; to cease from any motion or course of action; to spend a short time; to stay; to tarry;—n. act of stopping; cessation of motion; interruption of progress, growth, or advance; delay; repression; hinderance of operation or of action; that which stops, impedes, or obstructs; a hole or vent in a wind instrument which is stopped by the fingers; mechanism

in the organ by which a certain range of pipes is opened or closed; also, gradation of the scale made by the fingers on the strings of a violin, etc.; a mark of punctuation in writing of printing, serving to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence, or clauses.

Stop-cock, a pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by a turning-cock.

Stop-gap, that which closes or fills up an opening, gap, or chasm—hence, a temporary expedient.

Stop-watch, a watch that records small fractions of a second, and in which the hands can be stopped at any instant so as to mark the exact time.

Full-stop, a period; [Mus.] a chord followed by a pause.

Stope (stop) n. (step) an excavation made in a mine to remove the ore that has been rendered accessible by the shafts and drifts;—v.t. to remove the contents of a vein of ore.

stoping (sto-ping) n. the act of removing mineral ore from a vein. stopless (stop'les) a. not to be stopped or checked.

stoppage (stop-ij) n. act of stopping or arresting progress or motion, or state of being stopped; that which stops; obstruction; a temporary halt; journey; a deduction from wages or pay.

stopper (stop-er) n. one that, or that which, stops; that which closes, or fills, a vent or hole in a vessel, as a cork or glass plug; a short piece of rope having a knot at one or both ends, with a lanyard under the knot need to secure something as the anchor

having a knot at one or both ends, with a lanyard under the knot, used to secure something, as the anchor, cables, etc.;—v.t. to close or secure with a stopper.

Stopping (stop-ing) n. stoppage; that which serves to stop, fill, or close up.

Stopple (stop-i) n. [dim. of stop] that which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper;
—v.t. to stop or close with a stopple.

storable (stor-a-bl) a. capable of being stored.

storage (stōr-ij) n. [fr. store] act of depositing in a store or warehouse for safe-keeping; the safe-keeping of goods in a warehouse; the price for keeping goods in a store.

Storax (sto-raks) n. [L., G. sturax] a fragrant resin resembling benzoin (it is used as a stimulating expectorant).

lating expectorant).

Store (stor) r. (O.F. estor. store, provisions, fr. L. instaurare, to build, provide] a source from which supplies may be drawn; a great quantity, or a great number; a stock laid up or provided; ample supply; plenty; abundance; a place of deposit for large quantities; a storehouse; a magazine—hence, any place where goods are sold, whether by wholesale or retail;—pt. articles, as provisions, clothing, arms, ammunition, and general equipments, as for a journey, voyage, expedition, or military and naval service;—r.t. to collect; to accumulate; to replenish; to supply; to stock or furnish against a future time; to deposit in a store, warehouse, or other building for preservation;—a. laid up; hoarded; pertaining to a store. Store-farmer, a farmer that breeds sheep and cattle. Store-room, a room in which articles are stored. Store-ship, a vessel detailed to carry stores for the use of a fleet or garrison. a fleet or garrison.

a fleet or garrison.

storehouse (stōr-hous) n. a building for keeping grain or goods of any kind; a magazine; a warehouse; a repository.

storekeeper (stōr-kē-per) n. a person that has the care of a store.

storekeeping (stōr-kē-ping) n. the act of taking charge of stores, or a store.

storeman (stor-man) n. a man in charge of stores or supplies.

Storer (sto-rer) n. one that lays up or forms a store.

Storey (stō'ri) n. See story.

storey (stor-gā, stor-jē) n. [G. fr. stergein, to love] the strong, instinctive affection of animals for their young; the attachment of parents for children, or of children for parents.

storiated (stō-'ri-ā-ted) a. decorated with ornamental and illustrative designs.

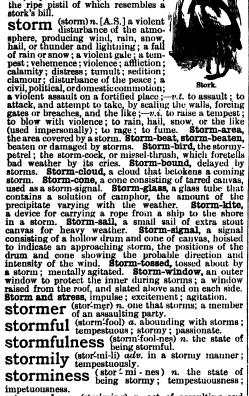
storied (stō-'rid) a. [fr. story] told in a story; related in history; adorned with historical pictures; having a history; interesting from the stories that pertain to it; furnished with, or having, stories.

storied (sto-rid) a. having stories or stages.

storiologist (stō-ri-ol-ō-jist) n. [story and G. logos, discourse] a student or expounder of popular tales and legends.

storiology (stō-ri-ol-ō-ji) n. the study of popular tales and legends.

stork (stork) n. [A.S. store] a large wading-bird stork with a long, straight, conical bill, allied to the heron. Stork's-bill, a plant of the genus Erodium, the ripe pistil of which resembles a stork's bill.



impetuousness.

storming (stor-ming) n. act of assaulting and taking by storm, as a fortification.

stormless (storm-les) a. free from storms;
without storm.

stormy (stor-ini) a. tempestuous; characterized by, or proceeding from, storm; agitated with furious winds; boisterous; proceeding from violent agitation or fury; violent; passionate; associated with storms.

storthing (stör'ting) n. [Norw., the great assembly] the national parliament of

story (sto-ri) n. [M.E. storie, fr. O.F. estoire, fr. L. historia] a verbal narrative or account of facts or incidents; a narration or recital of that which has occurred; history, esp. the relation of an incident or minor event; a short narrative; a tale: a fiction; a fable; a fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel; a falsehood;—v.t. to make the subject of a story or tale; to narrate or describe. Story-teller, one that tells stories; a narrator of incidents or fictitious tales; one that tells falsehoods. Story-telling, act or practice of relating short narratives, real or fictitious; habit of speaking untruths; falsehood. Blind story, a pointless tale.

Story, Storey built, fr. L. instaurore, to build a building; an edifice; a stage, or floor, of a building; a set of rooms on the same level or floor.

Story-post, an a falsehood ;-v.t. to make the subject of a story or tale;

upright post to support a floor. The upper story, the brain. Blind-story, the arches below the clear-story, which admit no light.

stot (stot) n. [M.E., cf. Sw. stut, a bull] a young bullock, or steer; a weasel; a stoat.

stot (stot) vi. [M.E. stoten, to push to stumble; to rebound, as a ball.

stotter (stot-er) v.t. [M.E. stoteren] to affect with staggers; -v.i. to stumble.
stound (stound) v.i. [Icel. stynja] to ache; smart;
-n. a shooting pain; sorrow; -(astound) v.t. to stun; amaze;—n. noise; astonishment; amazement.

Stound (stound) n. [A.S. stund, a time] a time; a while; an instant.

Stoup (stoup) n. See stoop. stour (stour, stoor) n. [O. H. Ger. sturm, battle] tumult; conflict; shock of arms; battle; a fit; paroxysm.

stout (stout) a. [O.F. estout, stout, hold, fr. M.D. stout, stout, stout, bold] strong; lusty; vigorous; robust; hold; intrepid; valiant; brave; big in stature; large; resolute; obstinate;—n. a strong kind of beer; late strongest kind of porter. Stout-hearted, brave; intrepid. Stout-heartedness, the quality of being stout-hearted; moral courage

stouthrief (stouth-ref) n. [Icel. stuldr, stealth, and A.S. reāf, theft] theft accompanied by violence: robbery; burglary.

stoutly (stouth-ref) adr. in a stout manner; lustily; boldly; obstinately.

stoutness (stout-nes) n. the condition of being stout, bulk; corpulence: strength; valour; boldness; fortitude; obstinacy; stubbornness.

valour; boldness; fortitude; obstinacy; stubbornness.

Stove (stov) n. [A.S. stoin] a house or room artificially warmed; a hot-house; formerly, a small iron pan filled with live coal, to warm the feet; a square or cylindrical box or case of iron, in which fire is kindled, as in a ship, shed, etc.; also, a similar fire-place with apparatus to send heated air through pipes, to warm a warehouse, church, etc.; also, a portable fire-place with apparatus for culinary purposes;—n.t. to heat in a stove; to keep warm by artificial heat; to seethe, or stew. Stove-plant, a plant cultivated in a hot-house.

Stove-pipe (stöv-pip) n. a metal pipe for conditions moke, etc., from a stove to a chimney-flue. Stove-pipe-hat, a high silk hat.

Stover (stöv-ver) n. [O.F. estover, necessaries] fodder for cattle.

stow (stő) v.l. [A.S. stow, a place] to place or arrange in a compact mass; to fill by packing closely; to contain; to hold; to furl or roll up, as a sail.

stowage (stocij) n. act or operation of placing in a suitable position; or the suitable disposition of several things together; room for the reception of things to be reposited; state of being laid

up; money paid for stowing goods.

Stowaway (sto-a-wa) n. one that conceals himself on board a vessel about to leave port, in order to obtain a free passage.

Stower (stō'er) n. one that stows.

stowing (stō'ing) n. in mining, any material used to fill up places from which ore, etc., has been removed.

strabismus (stra-bis-mus) n. [G. fr. strephein, to twist] squinting.
strabometer (stra-bou-e-ter) n. an instrument for measuring strabismus.
strabotomy (stra-bot-u-mi) n. [G. strubos, oblique, and tome, a cutting] an operation for the cure of squinting, by cutting the muscles of the evolution. of the eyebali.

straddle (strad'l) n.t. [frequentative of stride] to stand, or sit, astride of: -v.i. to stand, or walk, with the legs far apart; -n. act of standing, sitting, or walking with the feet further apart than usual; position, or distance, between the feet of one that straddles: -udr. astride. Straddle-legged, with the

Stradivarius (strad-i-vā-ri-us) n. a violin, usually of great value, made at Cremona by Antonio Stradivari, 1649-1737.

straggle (strag-1) v.i. [frequentative of M.E. straken, to wander] to wander from the direct course or way; to rove; to wander at large,

without any certain direction or object; to stretch beyond proper limits, as the branches of a plant; to occur at intervals, or apart from one another.

Straggler (straggler) n. one that straggles; a vagabond.

straggling (strag-ling) a. wandering; roving; money, money given to those that apprehend deserters from the navy.

stragglingly (strag-ling-li) adv. in a straggling manner; one here and one there. straggly (strag'li) a. straggling.

straight (strat) a. [A.S. streecan, stretch] passing from one point to another by the nearest course; direct; not deviating or crooked; not much curved; according with justice and rectitude; upright;—adv. inmediately; directly; in the shortest time;—v.t. to make straight. Straight-arch, a form of arch in which the intrados is straight; or an arch consisting of straight lipes and a pointed ancy comprising two sides

which the intranos is straight; or an arch consisting or straight lines and a pointed apex, comprising two sides of an equilateral triangle. Straight-edge, a strip of metal or wood having one edge perfectly straight.

straightaway (strait-a-wa) a. straight forward, without turn or curve.

straighten (strait-i) v.t. to make straight; to reduce to a straight form;—v.i. to

become straight.

straightener (strat-ner)n. one that straightens. straightforward (strāt'-for-ward) a. proceeding in a straight course; not deviating.

straightforwardly (strat-for-ward-li) adv.

manner.

straightforwardness (strāt'-for-wardnes) n. direction in a straight course; undeviating rectitude.

straightly (strāt'-li) adv. in a right line; not crookedly.

straightness (strāt'-nes) n. the quality or straightness (strāt'-nes) n. the quality or straightway (strāt'-wā) adv. immediately; without loss of time.

strain (strān) n.t. (O.F. estraindre, fr. L. stringere, draw or bind tight) to draw with force: to stretch; to put to the utmost strength; to exert to the utmost; to harm by over-exertion; to sprain; to make tighter; to make uneasy or unnatural; to force; to constrain; to filter;—v.i. to make violent efforts; to be filtered;—n. a violent effort, esp. an injurious tension of the muscles, or luartful over-exertion; a continued course of action; a particular portion of a tune, esp. one with a peculiar interest or expression; the subject or theme of a poem or discourse; style; mood; disposition. To strain a point, to go; to make a special effort. To strain courtesy, to use ceremony; to hang back through excess of civility. excess of civility

strain (strain) n. [A.S. sireon, gain, lineage] race; stock; descent; blood; quality or line as regards breeding; natural disposition; character; sort. strainable (strain-h) n. constraining; violent; capable of heing strained.

strained (strand) a. forced; carried beyond proper limits.

strainer (strainer) n. one that strains; that through which any liquid passes for

straining (strains; filtration.

Straint (strant) n. a strain; an effort; pressure.

Strait (strait) a. a strain; an enor; pressure.

Strait (strait) a. [A.F. estreit, narrow, strict, fr. L., cf. strict] drawn together, close, tight; narrow; close; not broad or wide: near; intimate; strict; rigorous; stingy; mean; difficult; distressful;—n. a narrow pass or passage, either in a mountain or in the sea between continents or islands; distress; difficulty; distressing necessity (often in the pl. also written streight or streights). Strait-handed, close-fisted; niggardly; parsimonious. Strait-handedmess, niggardliness; parsimony. Strait-jacket, strait-waistcoat, a dress used for restraining maniacs. Strait-laced, bound tightly with stays; strict in manners or morals.

straiten (strāt'n) v.t. to make strait; to narrow; to confine; to make tense or tight; to distress; to press with poverty or other necessity.

straitening (strāt'n-ing) n. act of narrowing, limiting, or confining.

straitly (strāt'n) adv. narrowly; closely; strictly; rigorously.

straitness (strāt'nes) n. state or quality of being strait; narrowness; strictness; rigour; distress; difficulty; want; scarcity.

strake (strāk) n. [streak] an iron band by which the felloes of a wheel are secured to each other; a continuous range of planks on the bottom or sides of a vessel, reaching from the stem to the stern.

stramash (stra-mash) n. [Scot.] disturbance; together of a variety of things at once; -v.t. to strike; to destroy. to destroy.

stramineous (stra-min'e-us) a. [L. stramen, straw] consisting of straw: chaffy; like straw; straw-coloured.

stramonium (strambple.

Stramonium (strambple.

Strand (stramb) n. [A.S.] the shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake;—v.t. to drive or run aground on a shore or strand, as a ship;—v.t. to drift, or be driven, on shore; to run aground; to be checked or stopped.

Strand-wolf, the brown hyena of South Africa. South Africa.

strand (strand) n. [D. streen, a hank of thread] a number of yarns or wires twisted together to form one of the parts of a rope; a single thread; a filament; a fibre:—v.t. to break one or more of the strands of a rope; to form by the union of strands.

stranding (stran'ding) n. running of a ship on the shore, beach, or strand; running

stranding the shore, beach, or strand; running aground; wrecking.

strange (stranj)a.[O.F. estrange, fr. I. extraneus, foreign] belonging to another country; foreign; alien; unfamiliar; not domestic; belonging to other persons; new; unusual; extraordinary; uncommon; wonderful; not before known, heard, or seen; unacquainted with; unknown to; also used interjectionally or elliptically for it is strange. To make strange, to seem to be surprised or shocked.

strangely (strānj-li) adv. in a manner or degree to excite surprise or wonder. strangeness (strānj-nes) n. condition of being strange; distance in behaviour; reserve; coldness; uncouthness; alienation of mind;

reserve; coldness; uncouthness; alienation of mind; estrangement; the power of exciting surprise and wonder; wonderfulness

stranger (stran-jer) n. one that is strange, as a tance from the place where he is, but in the same country; one that is unknown or unacquainted; one that

strangle (strang'gl) v.t. [L. strangulare, fr. G. strangle (strang'gl) v.t. [L. strangulare, fr. G. twisted] to destroy the life of by stopping respiration; to suffocate; to choke; to suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance; -n. strangulation.

Strangler (strang-gler) n. one that strangles.

strangles (strang'glz) n.pl. a tumour or swelling in a horse's throat.
strangling (strang'gling) n. the act of destroying life by stopping respiration.

strangulate (strang-gū-lāt) v.t. to strangle.

strangulated (strang-gū-lā-ted) a. having the circulation stopped in any part by compression.

strangulation (strang-gū-lā'shun) n. act of strangling; suffocation; inordinate compression or constriction

strangurious (strang-gū-ri-us) a. affected with strangury (strang-gū-ri-ns) a. affected with strangury.

Strangury (strang-gū-ri) n. [L. stranguria, fr. G. strangur, a drop, and ouron, urine] a painful discharge of urine drop by drop.

Strap (strap) n. [A.S. stropp] a long, narrow slip of cloth, leather, or other material; an instrument for sharpening a razor; a strop; in carpentry, an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, to which it is screwed by bolts; a band or strip of metal, usually

curved, to clasp and hold other parts; in ships, a piece of rope formed into a circle, used to retain a block in its of rope formed into a circle, used to retain a block in its position; in the army, a strip of silk, gold, or silver thread worn on the shoulder when there is no epaulet;—v.t. to beat or chastise with a strap; to fasten or bind with a strap; to sharpen by rubbing on a strap or strop, as a razor. Strap-oil, a thrashing.

Strappado (stra-pa-do) n. [It. strappare, to pull] drawing an offender to the top of a beam and letting him fall—v.t. to punish or torture by the strappado.

fall; -v.t. to punish or torture by the strappado.

strapper (strap-er) n. one that straps; one that harnesses horses; a large, tall person.
strapping (strap-ing) a. tall; lusty; big; powerful (said of men); buxom; handsome (said of a woman); material for straps; a beating; a whipping.

strass (stras) n. an artificial compound used to similate precious stones (so named after the inventor, Josef Strasser).

strata (strā-tu) n., pl. of stratum; beds; layers, as of coal, sand, clay, etc.

stratagem (strat-2 - jem) n. [M.F. fr. L. fr. G. stratagem, stratēgēma, the device of a general, fr. stratēgos, a general, fr. stratēgos, army, and agein, to lead] orig. art or skill in directing military movements; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy; any artifice, trick, or device.

strategetic, strategetical (strate-ekal) a. strategic.

strategetically (strat-e-jet-i-kal-i) adv. in a strategetically (strat-e-jet-is) n. the science of military movements; generalship. strategic, strategical (stra-tej-ik, -i-kal a. pertaining to strategy; effected by artifice.

strategically (strategic manner. strategist (strate-jist) n. one skilled in strategy, or the science of directing great movements.

strategy (strat'e-ji) n. [G. stratos, an army, and agein, to lead] science of directing great military movements; the use of stratagein.

strath (strath) n. [Gael. srath] a valley of considerable extent, through which a river flows. strathspey (strath-spä) n. [Strathspey, in Scothaland] a lively Scotch dance; a lively

straticulate (stra-tik-ū-lāt) a. arranged in thin stratification (strat-i-fi-kā'shun) n. state of earth; act of laying in strata; process of being arranged in strata or layers.

in strata or layers.

stratified (strat'i-fid) a. arranged or deposited in strata or layers.

stratiform (strat'i-form) a. having the form of strata strata.

stratify (strat'i-fi) v.t. [L. stratum and facere, make] to form or deposit in layers, as substances in the earth; to lay in strata.

stratigraphic (strat-i-graf'ik) a. pertaining to stratagraphic (strat-i-graf'i-kal-i) adv. in a stratigraphic manner. manner.

stratigraphist (stra-tig/ra-fist) n. one that studies stratigraphy. (stra-tig/ra-fi) n. [L. stratum, a layer, and G. graphein, write] the science that deals with the arrangement of strata; i.e., geology that is neither theoretical nor paleontological. stratocracy (stra-tok/ra-si) n. (G. stratos, an army, and kratein, to rule] military government.

stratographic (strat-u-graf-ik) a. pertaining to stratography. stratographically (strat-u-graf-i-kal-i) adv. in a stratographic manner.

stratography (stra-tog-ra-fi) n. [G. stratos, an army, and graphein, write] description of armies, or of what belongs to an army.

stratum (stra-tum) n. [L. sternere, pp. stratus, kind formed by natural causes, and consisting usually of a series of layers; a bed or layer artificially made.

stratus (stra-tus) n. a cloud spreading or extending in horizontal layers or bands.

stravaig (stra-vag) v.i. [L. extravagara, wander out, of. extravagara] to stroll; to wander; to go about idly.

wander; to go about idly.

Straw (straw) n. [A.S. streaw] the stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, etc.; a mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when cut, and after being thrashed; anything proverbially worthless;

—a. made or composed of straw; sham; useless;—v.t. to furnish or bind with straw. Straw-colour, the colour of dry straw; a delicate, yellowish colour. Straw-hat, a woman's hat or bonnet made of plaited straw; also, a round but made with plaited straw used in warm a woman's hat or combet made of phated straw, also, a round hat made with plaited straw, used in warm climates, or weather. Straw-plait, ribbons of straw plaited in lengths of half an inch to an inch broad, and sewed together to form hats. In the straw, lying-in; in childbed. Man of straw, see man. To draw straws, to give signs of sleepiness.

strawberry (straw-her-i) n. [fr. straw and nial plant throwing out slender, prostrate stems or runners, with tri-foliate and irregularly indented leaves, and round, pulpy berries, reddish or pink when ripe; also, the berry, highly prized for its deliciously cool and fra-

grant flavour. Strawberry-leaves, a dukedom, from the eight strawberryleaves on a ducal coronet. Straberry-mark, a kind of birth-mark. Straw-

strawboard (straw-bord) n. cardboard made of

strawy (straw-i) a. pertaining to, made of, or like, stray (strā) v.i. [O.F. estraier, to wander, fr. L. stray strata, a road] to wander, as from a direct course; to wander from company, or from the proper limits; to wander from the path of duty or rectitude;

—a. having gone astray; strayed; wandering:—n. any

Strayed (strad) a. wandering; astray.

Straver (stra-er) n. one that strays; a wanderer.

domestic animal that wanders at large, or is lost.

streak (strök) n. [A.S. strica, a line, fr. strican, to stroke, rub] a line, or long mark, of a different colour from the ground; a stripe; a uniform range of planks on the side or bottom of a vessel, reaching from the stem to the stern; -v.t. to form streaks or

ing from the stern to one book, stripes in; to stripe.

streak (strek) v.t. [stretch] to stretch; to extend; to lay out; -v.i. to stretch out; to shoot out.

streaked (strekt) a. marked or variegated with stripes of a different colour.

streakiness (streki-les) n. the state or quality of being streaked or streaky.

streaking (strē'king) n. a streak; a stripe.

streaking (strë-king) n. a streak; a stripe.

streaky (strë-ki) n. having streaks; striped;

stream (strëm) n. [A.S.] a current of water or

other fluid; running water; a brook; a

rivulet; a rill; a current of melted metal or other

substance; a current or flow of air or gas; an issuing in

beams or rays, as of light; anything issuing from a

source, and moving with a continued succession of parts;
a continued course; steady flow; progressive motion;

v.t. to issue in a stream; to flow in a current; to issue

in streak or mark with colours or embroidery in long lines;

—v.t. to issue in a stream; to flow in a current; to issue

in streaks or rays; to radiate, as light; to extend; to

stretch in a long line, as a flag floating in the wind.

Stream-gold, placer-gold. Gulf Stream, see gulf.

streamer gennon; an auroral stream or column

of light shooting upward from the horizon.

streaminess estate floaine streams treater.

streaminess (strë-mi-nes) n. the quality or streaming (strë-ming) n. in tin-mining, the with which it is associated.

streamless (strem'les) a. without streams; unwatered.

streamlet (strem'let) n. a small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

streamy (streim'let) n. a small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

streamy (streim') a. abounding with streams or running water; flowing with a current; extending in a line or streak; floating in the air.

streblosis (streblosis) n. [6, streblos, twisted] dislocation of a joint by twisting.

streek, streik (strek) v.t. and i. See streak, to stretch.

street (strei) n. [A.S. stret, fr. I. strata, (via) a paved (way), of stratum] a paved way or road; a city road; a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley. Street-arab, a neglected child. Street-door, door of a house opening to the street; outer door. Street-orderly, street-sweeper, a person employed to keep the streets (eam. Street-walker, one that walks the streets; a prostitute.

the streets; a prostitute.

Streetward (street/ward) adv. and a. next the street.

streetward (street. street. streetway (street. n. the open space of a streetght (strat) n. [L. stringere, confine] a strait; streight (strength) n. [L. stringere, confine] a strait; strength (strength) n. [A.S. strengthu, strength] quality or state of being strong; capacity for exertion or endurance, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; quality of bodies by which they endure the application of force without breaking or yielding; power of resisting attacks; effective power in an institution or enactment; legal or moral force; one that, or that which, is regarded as embodying force, strength, or firmness; amount or numbers of any body, as of an army, a navy, and the like; vigour of style; force of expression; intensity or degree of the distinguishing and essential element; vehemence; force. On the strength, on the muster-rolls. On the strength of, on the faith of; in reliance on. reliance on.

strengthen (streng thn) v.t. to make strong, or stronger; to fix in resolution; to cause to increase in power or security; to fortify; to

encourage: -v.i. to grow strong, or stronger.

strengthener (strength-ner) n. one that, or that which, increases strength, physical or moral.

strengthening (strength-ning) a. that in-strengthless (strength-les) a. destitute of

strenuosity (stren-ū-os-i-ti) n. [L. strenuus, character of being strenuous; a strained effect.

strenuous (stren-ū-us) a. eagerly pressing or urgent; ardent; bold; earnest; vehement; vigorous.

strenuously (stren'-ū-us-li) adv. in a strenuous manner; ardently; boldly; vigorously; actively.

strenuousness (stren'ū-us-nes) n. condition or quality of being strenuous;

strenuousness or quality of being strenuous; eageness; earnestness; active zeal.

strepent (strep'ent) a. (L. strepere, to rumble, make a noise] noisy; loud.

strepitoso (strep-i-to'so) adv. [It.] in an imperence of petuous, noisy manner [Mus.].

stress (stres) n. [O.F. estressier, to pinch, and E. distress] that which bears with force or weight, or the force or weight itself; pressure; urgency; emphasis; violence; force exerted in any direction or manner between contiguous bodies, or parts of bodies; -2.k. to press; to urge; to distress; to emphasise.

stressless (stres'les) a. without stress; unaccentant.

Stretch (streeh) r.t. [A.S. streecan] to draw out; to extend in length; to extend in breadth; to spread; to expand; to reach out; to put forth; to make tense; to render right; to strain; to exaggerate;—
n.t. to be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both; to be extended; to spread; to be extended without breaking, as elastic substances; to strain beyond the truth; to exaggerate; to direct a course; to sail; to make violent efforts in running;—n. act of stretching; extension in length or breadth; expanse; degree to which anything is stretched; linear extent as of a tract of land or of a body stretched; linear extent, as of a tract of land or of a body of water; force of a body extended; strain—hence, effort;

struggle; undue exercise, as of power or authority; utmost extent, as of meaning; in navigation, act of tacking, or extent of progress made in one tack; reach; in mining, a course or direction, as of seams or veins.

At a stretch, at one time continuously.

Stretcher (strech-er) n. one that, or that which, stretches; a brick or stone laid with its longer dimension in the line of direction of the wall;

a narrow piece of plank for rowers to set their feet against; a litter or frame for carrying sick, wounded, or dead persons.

dead persons.

Stretchy (strech'i) a. liable to stretch unduly; inclined to stretch.

Strew (stròo, strò) v.t. [A.S. streowian, cf. L. sternere] to scatter; to spread by scattering; to scatter loosely; to cover by scattering something over.

Strewing (stròo'-ing, strò'-ing) n. the act of scattering or spreading over.

Strewment (stròo'-ment, strò'-ment) n. a wreath on a coffin. tomb. etc.

on a coffin, tomb, etc.

Stria (stria) n.; pl. striæ (stri-ē) [L., a streak] a small channel or thread-like line in the surface of a shell, a crystal, or other object; a fillet between the flutes of columns or pilasters; a large purple spot appearing under the skin in some malignant fevers.

striate (stri-at) a. striped or streaked; striated;—
striate (stri-at) u.t. to mark with stripes or streaks.
striated (stri-at) u. [L. striare, pp. striatus, to
furnish with channels, to furnow] formed

with small channels; finely channelled.

Striation (stria-shun) n. the state of being striated.

striatum (stri-a-tum) n. the great ganglion of the fore-brain.

Striature (strī-a-tūr) n. mode of striation.

stricken (strik'n) n. [strike] strik; smitten; brought under influence or control; worn out; advanced.

strickle (strik!) n. [strike] a flat piece of wood, etc., for levelling grain in a measure; a straight-edge fed with emery, and used to grind the

straight-edge fed with emery, and used to grind the edges of knives, etc.

Strict (strikt) a. [L. stringere, pp. strictus, to draw or bind tight] strained; drawn close; tight; not relaxed; exact; rigorously nice; governed, or governing, by exact rules; rigorous; severe; harsh; precise; definite; rigidly interpreted; restricted.

Striction (strik'shun) n. a drawing or pressing together.

Strictly (strik't'il) adv. in a strict manner; tightly; closely; exactly; precisely; rigorously.

Strictness (strikt'il) recisely; rigorously.

Strictness (strikt'ines) n. quality or condition of being strict; closeness; tightness; exactless in the observance of rules, laws, rites, and the like; rigour; harshness; sternness.

stricture (strik-fur) n. [L. stringere) a stroke; a glance; a touch; a touch of adverse criticism; critical remark; censure; a drawing together: a morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

strictured (strik'tūrd) a. affected with stricture.

strictured (strik-turd) a. affected with stricture.

stride (strid) n. [A.S. strīdan] a step, esp. one that is long, measured, or pompous;—v.t. to pass over at a step;—v.t. to walk with long steps; to straddle.

strident (strī'dent) a. [L. stridere, make a by harshness; grating; sharp; piercing.

stridently (strī'dent-li) adv. creakingly; harshly; gratingly.

stridently (strī'dur) n. [L.] a harsh, creaking noise; a quick, sharp sound.

stridulate (strid-ū-lūt) v.t. to make a stridulus noise; to grate; to scrape.

stridulation (strid-ū-lūt) v.t. to make a stridulus stridulation.

stridulation (strid-ū-lūt) v.t. to make a stridulus stridulation.

stridulous, stridulant, stridula-

tory (strid'ū-lus, strid'ū-lant, -ū-lā-tu-ri) a. making a small, harsh sound; squeaky; strident.

strife (strīf) n. [O.F. estrif, fr. Icel. strīth, strife] contention; discord; struggle of opposing parties; contest of emulation; effort or exertion for superiority by physical or intellectual means; litigation; law-suit; opposition; contrariety; discord; enmity.

Strifeful (strif-fool) a. full of strife; contentious.

strig (strig) n. [L. striga] footstalk of a flower, leaf, or fruit;—v.t. to remove; the footstalks from.

striga (striga) n.: pl. strigs (stri-jā) [L., a furrow, for stringere, to contract] the fluting of a column; [Rot.] a sharp bristle;—pl. little stiff hairs swelled at their bases.

strigate, strigous, strigose (strī gat, gus, gōs)
a. [L. strigosus] having strigæ; set with stiff, lanceolate

the little stripted in the striptes, for the striptes in listic.

Strigil (strij-il) n. [L. striptes, fr. stringere, draw tight] a flesh-scraper; a flesh-brush, or rough towelling, etc., used for exciting the action of the skin.

Strike (strik) v.t. [A.S. strican, to go, proceed] to touch or hit with some force; to give a blow to: to throw or dash quickly against; to stamp with a stroke; to coin; to cause to enter or penetrate; to thrust in; to graze in successive hits or touches; to punish; to smite; to cause to sound by one or more beats; to motify by sound, as a bell, clock, drum, etc.; to lower; to take down, as a flag or sail; to affect strongly; to roduce, as surprise, alarm, terror, etc., in the mind—hence, to impress strongly; to create or evoke a vivid idea, conception, or conviction; to make, as a bargain; bristles; hispid hence, to impress strongly; to create or evoke a vivid idea, conception, or conviction; to make, as a bargain; to ratify or confirm, as a treaty; to run on; to ground (said of a ship); to raise; to begin to play or sing, as a note or tune; to level, as a measure of grain, salt, etc., by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top; to produce by a stroke; to harpoon; to hook by a dexterous movement; to propagate by cuttings; -v.t. to make a quick blow or thrust; to hit; to dash; to clash; to sound by percussion; to touch; to be stranded; to quit work in order to compel an increase, or prevent a reduction, of wages; to lower a flag or colours in token of respect, or to signify surrender to an enemy; to break forth; to commence suddenly; -n. an instrument with a straight edge for levelling a nagor colours in toach of respect, of the significant of an enemy; to break forth; to commence suddenly;—n. an instrument with a straight edge for levelling a measure of grain, salt, and the like; act or state of a body of workmen refusing to work unless higher wages, or other specified conditions, are conceded to them; [Geol.] the horizontal direction of the out-cropping edges of tilted rocks. Strike-pay, an allowance paid by a trades union to men on strike. To strike a balance, to compare the summations on both sides of an account. To strike a tent, to take down a tent. To strike for, to set out in the direction of. To strike home, to reach the point aimed at. To strike in, to interpose suddenly; to fall in; to conform. To strike off, to cancel; to deduct; to remove what is superfluous, unnecessary, corrupt, etc.; to deduct from an account; to cut off, or separate, by a blow; to print; to impress. To strike off, to bore, and so reach petroleum; to make a lucky hit. To strike out, to direct one's course; to form at once by a stroke or single effort; to invent; to efface; to once by a stroke or single effort; to invent; to efface; to erase. To strike sail, see sail. To strike up, to begin to play or sing. To strike work, to stop working.

Striker (striker) n. one that, or that which, strikes.

striking (stri'king) a. affecting with strong emotions; surprising; forcible; impressive; exact; true, as a resemblance;—n. the removal of the centre upon which an arch has been built.

strikingly (stri'king-li) adv. in such a manner as to affect or surprise; forcibly;

strongly; impressively.

strikingness (stri'king-nes) n. striking character or quality.

String (string) n. [A.S. strenge, fr. strang, strong, of strong] a small or slender rope, line, or cord; a ribbon; a thread on which anything is filed—and hence, a line of things; the chord of a musical instrument; a nerve or tendon of an animal body; the cord of a bow; a series of things connected, or following in succession:—n. stringed instruments collectively: cord of a bow; a series of futings connected, or rottowing in succession;—pt. stringed instruments collectively;—v.t. to furnish with strings; to put on a string or thread; to file; to make tense; to strengthen: to deprive of strings; to strip the strings from. String-band, a band composed of stringed instruments. String-board, a board that supports any important mart of a framework board that supports any important part of a framework or structure. String-course, a narrow moulding along the face of a building. String-halt, spring-halt. To have two strings to one's bow, see bow.

Stringed (stringd) a. having strings.

stringency (strin'-jen-si) n. state or quality of being stringent; severe pressure.

stringent (strin'-jent) a. [L. stringere, draw or bind tight] binding strongly; urgent; making severe requirements; strict; rigid; contracting; tense; drawn tight; binding; astringent.

stringently (strin'-jent-li) adv. in a stringent manner; rigorously.

stringentness (strin'-jent-nes) n. stringency.

stringer (string-cr) n. one that strings; one that makes or provides strings, esp. for bows; in railways, a longitudinal sleeper.

stringiness (string-i-nes) n. the state of being

stringless (string-les) a. without strings.

stringy (string-i) a. consisting of strings, or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; capable of being drawn into a string or strings; ropy; viscid. Stringy-bark, one of a class of Australasian gum-trees having fibrous bark.

strip (strip) v.t. [A.S. strypan, to strip, plunder] to strip pull or tear off, as a covering; to deprive of a covering; to skin: to peel; to deprive; to bereave; to rob; to plunder; to divest; to uncover or unsheathe; to press out the last milk at a milking;—v.i. to take off clothes or covering; to undress.

Strip (strip) n. [M.D. strippe] a line, or long, narrow long; a stripling; a slip.

Stripe (strip) n. [M.D. strippe] a line, or long, narrow division of anything of a different colour from the ground; a long, narrow piece attached to something of a different colour; a stroke or blow, esp. one made with a rod, strap, or scourge; a long, narrow discoloration of the skin, made by the blow of a lash or rod—hence, punishment; affliction; suffering (often in the pl.);—v.t. to make stripes; to form with lines of different colours; to variegate with stripes. To get, or lose, one's stripes, to be promoted to, or reduced from, lose, one's stripes, to be promoted to, or reduced from, the rank of a non-commissioned officer.

striped (stript) a. having stripes of different

stripling (stripling) n. [dim. of strip] a youth just passing from boyhood to manhood. Stripper (strip-er) n. one that strips.

strippings (strip'ings) n.pl. the last milk drawn from a cow at a milking.
stripy (stri'pi) a. stripe-like; marked by streaks or stripes.

strive (striv) v.i. [O.F. estriver, fr. estrif, strife] to make efforts; to use exertions; to labour hard; to struggle in opposition; to contend reciprocally. Striver (stri-ver) n. one that strives or contends.

striving (stri-ving) n. the act of making efforts; exertion; contention; contest.

strivingly (stri-ving-li) adv. in a striving manner.

(strobic (strobik) a. [4. strobos, a turning, fr. strephein, to twist] appearing to spin.

strobile (stro-bil, strob-il) n. a cone [Bot.].

stroboscope (strob-u-skōp) n. [(i. strobos, a turning, and sko),ein, to view] an instrument used in the study of the periodic motion of a body, as one in rapid revolution or vibration.

stroke (strok) n. [A.S. strican, to strike] a blow; the striking of one body against another; a hostile blow or attack; a sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity; fatal attack; the sound of the clock; a dash in writing or printing; the touch of a pen or pencil; a masterly effort; an effect suddenly or efficacy; successful operation or series of operations, as efficacy; successful operation or series of operations, as in business; the sweep of an oar in rowing; the entire movement of the piston from one end to the other of the cylinder;—v.t. to act as stroke, or strokesman, to.

Stroke-oar, the aftermost oar in a row-boat; the strokesman

Stroke (strök) v.t. [A.S. strācian, a causal verb fr. stroke (strök) v.t. [A.S. strācian, a causal verb fr. hand esp. to rub gently in one direction; to soothe; to make smooth:—n. an act of stroking; a stroking caress. To stroke the wrong way, to ruffle; to annoy.

stroker (stroker) n. one that strokes; one that pretends to cure by stroking—hence, a flatterer; the part of a printing-house feeder that advances

flatterer; the part of a printing-house feeder that advances single sheets in succession to the press.

stroking (strö-king) n. the act of rubbing gently stroking (strö-king) n. the act of rubbing gently stroll (ströl) v.i. [M. F. troller, to range, fr. G. trollon, to troll, and prefix s(L. exp) to wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely; —n. a wandering on foot; a walking idly and leisurely; a ramble.

stroller (strö-ler) n. one that strolls; a vagabond; a vagrant; an itinerant player.

strolling place to place, and performing in booths or sheds, as a player, etc.

stromatologys (strō-ma-tol-ō-ji) n. [G. strōma,

stromatology (strō-ma-tol'ō-ji) n. [G. strōma, a covering, and logos, discourse] an account of stratified rocks and their included fossils.

Strong (strong) a. [A.S.] having physical active yigorous; having physical passive power; having physical power to act; vigorous; having physical passive power; having ability to bear or endure; able to sustain attacks; fortified; having great military or naval force; having great wealth, means, or resources; moving with rapidity; violent; impetuous; sound; robust; hale; forcible; cogent; adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on the mind or imagination; having virtues of great efficacy, or having a particular quality in a great degree; full of spirit; intoxicating; affecting the sight forcibly; bright; vivid; affecting the taste forcibly; pungent; affecting the smell powerfully; not of easy digestion; solid; well established; tirm; compact; violent; vehement; having great force, vigour, power, or the like, as the mind, intellect, or any faculty; comprising much in few words; energetic; [Gram.] forming its tenses by vowel gradation, as a verb. Strong-based, standing on a firm foundation. Strong-hand, violence; force; power. Strong-minded, having a strong or vigorous mind; not in accord with the female character or manners; resolute; determined. Strong-minded. Strong-room, a fire-proof and burglar-proof apartment in which to keep valuables. Strong-waters, distilled or ardent spirits. an account of stratified rocks and their included fossils.

waters, distilled or ardent spirits.

Stronghold (strong hold) n. a fastness; a fort or fortress; a fortified place; a

place of security.

Strongish (strong-ish) a. somewhat strong.

strongly (strong-li) adv. in a strong manner; power; firmly; forcibly; eagerly; vehemently; loudly. Strongylus (stron-ji-lus) n. [G. strongyulos, round] a genus of worms, occurring in the viscera of vertebrate animals.

strontian, strontia (stron'shi-an, stron'shi-an, stron'shi-a) n, the oxide of

strontianite (stron'shi-a-nīt) n. carbonate of

strontium (stron-shi-um) n. [fr. Strontian, in Argyllshire] a metallic element.

strop (strop) n. [A.S. stropp, a strap] a strip of leather, or of wood covered with leather or other suitable material, used for sharpening razors; a piece of rope spliced into a circular ring or wreath, and fastened round the body of a block, for attaching it to a yard or other part of a ship;—v.t. to draw over a strop with a view to sharpen.

strophe (stro-fe) n. [C. fr. strephein, twist, turn] that part of a song or dance which was performed while turning from the right to the left of the orchestra, having an antithetical movement from left to right, called antistrophe; a metrical division of a lyrical poem or chorus; the first of two corresponding stanzas.

strophic (stro-fi-ol) n. [L. strophiolum, fr. G.

strophiole (stro-fi-ōl) n. [L. strophiolum, fr. G. strophiol, a cord] an aril-like appen-

dage attached to the base of certain seeds.

strophulus (striofū-lus) n. (G. strophos, a cord)
red-gum (Path.).

strouding (strouding) n. [Stroud. Gloucester-shire] coarse, warm cloth; a kind of blanketing used by the Indians of North America.

Strow (stro) v.t. See strew.

structural (struk'tū-ral) a. of, or pertaining to, structure.

structure.

structurally (struk'tū-ral-i) adv. in a structural manner.

structure (struk'tūr) n. [L. struere, pp. structus, join together] manner of building; form; construction; a building of any kind; an edifice. [Min.] the arrangement of parts, or of constituent particles; [Phys.] mode of organization, or organized form, of animals or vegetables.

structureless (struk' tūr-les) a. without structureless (struk' tūr-les) a. without structure; lacking arrangement. Struggle (strug'l) v.i. [M.E. trugelen] to strive, or to make efforts, with contortions of the body; to use great efforts; to labour hard; to be in agony; to labour in any kind of difficulty or distress; n. great labour; forcible effort to obtain an object, or to avoid an evil; contention; strife; contortions of extreme distress: agony. distress; agony.

struggler (strug'ler) n. one that struggles, strives, or contends.
struggling (strug'ling) n. the act of striving or contending; vehement efforts.

Strull (strul) n. a bar so placed as to resist weight.

Strum (strum) v.i. [Imit.] to strike, or bring out, the notes of a stringed instrument monotonously or unskilfully;—n. a strumming; a careless performance on a stringed instrument.

struma (strooma) n.; pl. strums (strooms) [L.] scroula; [Bot.] a swelling on an organ. strumatic, strumose, strumous

(stróð-mat'ik, stróð-mös, -mus) α . scrofulous; having swellings in the glands.

strumousness (ströö'mus-nes) n. the state or character of being strumous.

Strumpet (strum'pet) n. [O.F. strupe, fr. L. stuprum, fornication] a prostitute; a harlot:—a. like a strumpet; meretricious; venal; false; inconstant;—v.t. to make a strumpet of; to slander.

Strut (strut) v.t. (Scand, c.f. Low (ier. strutt, rigid) to brace or support by a strut;—v.t. to walk affectedly, with a lotty, proud gait, and erect head; to pass along in a pompous way;—n. affectation of dignity in walking; in roofing, a piece of timber obliquely placed from a bing or along next to strengthen a patter or from a king or queen post to strengthen a rafter or horizontal piece; a brace; any part of a machine or structure of which the principal function is to hold things apart; a bone or wooden implement employed to adjust the plaits of a ruff.

Struthio (stròoʻthi-ō) n. [L.] a genus of cursorial birds, containing the ostrich.

Struthious (stròoʻthi-us) a. pertaining to, or resembling, the ostrich.

strutter (strut-er) n. one that struts; a conceited, pompous fellow.

strutting (strut-ing) n. diagonal braces between joists, to prevent side deflection.

struttingly (strut-ing-li) adv. with a proud, lofty step; boastingly.

strychnic (strik-ink) a. pertaining to, derived from, or containing, strychnine.

strychnine, strychnia (strik-inin, -ni-a), poison] a vegetable alkaloid, obtained chiefly from the seeds of nux vomica (it has an intensely bitter taste, and is a valuable medicine). is a valuable medicine).

strychninism (strik-nin-izm) n. a morbid condition due to strychnine.

Strychnos (strik-nos) n. a genus of tropical trees (several species yield poison).

Stub (stub) n. [A.S. stybb] the stump of a tree, esp. of a small tree or shrub; a log or block; a dull or sluggish youth; a remnant of anything;—n.t. to grub up by the roots; to extirpate; to strike, as the toes against a stump, stone, or other fixed object; to make a stub of. Stub-damask, a kind of iron made of stubs, used for gun barrels. Stub-nail, an old or worn horse-shoe nail; a short, thick nail.

Stub-hed (stub-ed, stubd) a. short and thick; trun-

stubbed (stub'ed, stubd) a. short and thick; truncated; hardy; not delicate: not nice.
stubbedness (stub'ed-nes) n. state or quality of being stubbed; bluntness.
stubbiness (stub'ed-nes) n. the state of being stubby.

stubble (stub'l) n. [L. stipula] the stumps of wheat, rye, barley, oats, or buck-wheat left in the ground after reaping; anything short and crisp, like stubble. Stubble-rake, a rake for gleaning.

stubbled (stub4d) a. covered with stubble.

stubbly (stubili) a. covered with stubble; short and stiff.

stubborn (stub'urn) a. [A.S. stybb, a stump] unreasonably obstinate; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons; persevering; steady; constant; stiff; not flexible; enduring without complaint; hardy; firm; not easily melted or worked; intractable;

stubbornly (stub-urn-li) adv. in a stubborn stubbornness (stub-urn-li) adv. in a stubborn stubbornness (stub-urn-nes) n. state or obstinately.

obstinacy; contumacy; refractoriness.

stubby (stub-i) a. abounding with stubs; short and strong.

stucco (stuk-0) n. [It.] plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls, esp. a fine plaster used for internal decorations and nice work; work made of stucco; -v.t. to overlay with stucco or fine plaster.

stuck (stuk) past tense and past participle of verb to stick. Stuck-up, self-important; vain. Stud (stud) n. [A.S. studn;] a small piece of timber or joist inserted in the sills and beams between the posts, to support the beams or other main timbers; a kind of ornamental nail with a large head; a kind of ornamental button or catch for a shirt;—v.t. to furnish with a large head; a support the state of the shirt;—v.t. to furnish

with, or support by, studs; to set with studs; to scatter over with separate things.

stud (stud) n. (A.S. stöd) a collection of breeding horses and mares; or the place where they are kept. Stud-book, a book giving the pedigree of noted or thoroughbred animals, esp. horses. Stud-farm, a farm where horses are bred. Stud-groom, a groom in charge of, or working with, a stud. Stud-horse, a stallion.

studding (stud'ing) n. materials for studs or joists; studs or joists considered collectively; studs.

studdingsail (studing-sal) n. a sail set out-side of a principal or square sail of a vessel, when the wind is free and light, or moderate. student (stü-dent) n. [L. studere, study a person devoted to books; a bookish man; one that examines, investigates, or explores a subject in a formal or scien-tific manner tific manner.

studentship (studdent-ship) n. state, position, or time, of being a student.
studied (studdent) n. closely examined; well conlearning; learned; prepared beforehand; premeditated

lence, set; formal.

studiedly (stud'id-li) adv. in a studied manner; with design or intention.

studier (studi-er) n. one that studies; an examiner or investigator.

studies (studi-er) n. pl. preliminary sketches or drawings from nature or the life, made by an artist with intent to reproduce them in a finished picture; music, instrumental or vocal, designed for exercise and practice in the use of an instrument or the

studio (stū-di-ō) n. [It. fr. L. studium, zeal] the workshop of a sculptor or painter.
studious (stū-di-us) a. given to study; given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation; contemplative; eager to discover something, or to effect some object; diligent; attentive to; careful; planned with study; studied; deliberate; favourable to study; suitable for thought.

Studiously (stū'-di-us-li) adv. in a studious manner; with study; diligently;

carefully; attentively.

studiousness (stü-di-us-nes) n. the quality of being studious; addictedness

to books; thoughtfulness; diligence.

Studwork (stud'wurk) n. brickwork intersected with studs.

study (stud'i) n. [L. studium, zeal] application of mind to books, to arts or science, or to any

subject, for the purpose of learning what is not before known; absorbed or thoughtful attention; meditation; any particular branch of learning that is studied; any object of attentive consideration; a building or an apart-ment devoted to study, or to literary employment; a work undertaken for improvement in the art, and often

work undertaken for improvement in the art, and often left incomplete; a sketch from nature;—v.t. to apply the mind to; to consider attentively; to con over; to commit to memory;—v.t. to fix the mind closely upon a subject; to muse; to apply the mind to books or learning; to endeavour diligently.

stufa (stoofa) n. [1t.] a jet of steam issuing from a fissure of the earth in volcanic regions.

stuff (stuf) n. [1t. stuppa, tow] material to be worked up in any process of manufacture; woven material; cloth not made into garments; a textile fabric made entirely of worsted; refuse or worthless matter—hence, foolish or irrational language; nonsense; furniture; utensils; domestic articles in general;—a. made of nence, toolish or irrational language; nonsense; furniture; utensiis; domestic articles in general;—u. made of stuff;—v.t. to fill by crowding; to load to excess; to thrust or crowd; to press; to fill by being put into; specifically, to fill with seasoning; to obstruct, as any of the organs; to fill the skin of, for the purpose of preserving, as a specimen (said of animals); to form or fashion by stuffing;—v., to feed gluttonously.

Stuffed (stuft) a. filled with, or as with, stuffing.

stuffer (stuffer) n. one that stuffs; a machine for stuffing.

stuffiness (stuf-i-nes) n. the state or property of being stuffy, close, or musty.

stuffing (stuf-ing) n. that which is used for filling anything; seasoning for me. t.

stuffing-box, an arrangement for rendering a

joint air or steam tight with soft material where a movable rod passes into a vessel of some kind, as the cylinder of a steam-engine.

stuffy (stuf-i) a. close; musty; oppressive to the head or lungs; angry.

stulm (stulm) n. [Ger. stollen] a shaft to drain a mine.

stultification (stul-ti-fi-kā/shun) n. the act of stultifying, or the state of being stultified.

Stuffing-

Stultiner (stul-ti-fī-er) n. one that stultifies.

stultify (stul-ti-fi) v.t. [L. stultus, foolish, and fucere, make] to make foolish; to make a fool of; to allege or prove to be insane.

stultiloquent (stul-til'ō-kwent) a. [L. stultus, loquentis, speak] given to foolish, and loqui, ppr. loquens, loquentis, speak] given to foolish talk.

Stum (stum) n. [D. stom] unfermented grape-juice, or wine; must;—v.t. to renew, as wine, by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation.

stumble (stumbl) v. f. a doublet of stammer] to trip in walking or moving in any way upon the legs; to walk in a bungling or unsteady manner; to slide into a crine or an error; to err; to fall or light on by chance; n. a trip in walking or running; a blunder; a failure. a blunder ; a failure.

stumbler (stum'bler) n. one that stumbles, or makes a blunder.

stumblingblock (stum'bling-blok) n. a stumbling; any obstacle or difficulty in the way of comprehension or reception of the truth; cause of error; ground of offence or objection.

stumblingly (stum'bling-li) adv. in a blundering manner; erroneously; with frequent failure.

stumbly (stum-bli) a. given to stumbling.

stummel (stum'el) n. [Ger.] the bowl and stem-scaket of a pipe.

stump (stump) n. [M.E., cf. Icel. stumpr] the part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off; stub; the part of a limb, or other body, remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed; in cricket, one of three straight rods that support the bails, and constitute the wicket; a short, thick roll of leather or paper cut to a point, and used to shade or colour a crayon or pencil drawing;—pl. legs;—v.t. to cut off a part of; to reduce to a stump; to travel over, delivering speeches for electioneering purposes; to get out a batsman at cricket by knocking off the bails with the ball when he is out of his ground while the ball is in play (said of the wicket-keeper);—v.t. to walk or move like a stump; to walk heavily, noisily, or clumsily; to pay up or out; to expend. Stumpto wak or move like a stump; to wak neavily, noisily, or clumsily; to pay up or out; to expend. Stump-orator, one that harangues from the stump of a tree, or other elevation; a bombastic speaker. Stump-speech, a frothy, bombastic harangue; an electioneering speech. To stump it, to take to flight.

Stumpage (stum-pij) n. standing timber (with reference to its value for cutting).

stumpiness (stum-pines) n. the state or conditions.

stumpy (stum-pi) a. full of stumps; short and thick; stubby.

stun (stum) v.t. [A.S. stuman, make a din] to make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head; to overcome, esp. to overpower the sense of hearing of; to amaze;—n. a stroke; a shock; a stupefying blow.

Stundism (stun-dism) n. the belief of the Stundists.

Stundists n. [Ger. stunde. an hour] a

Stundism (stun-distn) n. the belief of the Stundism (stun-dist) n. [Ger. stunde, an hour] a member of a dissenting religious sect in Russia, that bases its practice on the Bible alone.

stunner (stun-er) n. one that, or that which, stuns; good or pleasing person, performer, or performance.

stunning (stun-ing) n. overpowering the organs of hearing; confounding with noise; striking with astonishment; surprising; superlatively good or pleasing; -n. stupefaction.

stunningly (stun-ing-li) ndv. so as to produce a stunningly (stun-ing-li) adv. so as to produce a stunning fetct.

stunt (stunt) v.t. [A.S. stunt, stupid] to hinder from growing; to become stunted; -n. a stunted creature; a whale of two years; a check in growth.

stunted (stun-ted) n. stubbed; dwarfish; thick, stunted (stun-ted) n. [Skr.] a dome-like edifice erected in honour of some event, or at a sacred spot.

stupe (stūp) n. [Skr.] a dome-like edifice erected in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore; -v.t. to foment. or sore ;—v.t. to foment.

stupefacient (stū-pe-fā-shi-ent) n. anything producing stupefaction or insensibility; narcotic; opiate;—a. stupefing.

stupefaction (stū-pe-fāk-shin) n. act of stupefaction (stū-pe-fāk-shin) n. act of stupefing; a stupid or senseless

state; insensibility; stupidity.

state; insensibility; stupidity.

stupefactive (stū-pe-fak-tiv) a. causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding.

stupefiedness (stū-pe-fid-nes) n. the state of being stupefied.

stupefier (stū-pe-fi-er) n. one that stupefies, or makes insensible or stupid.

stupefy (stū-pe-fi) v.t. [L. stupere, be struck stupid or torpid; to deprive of sensibility; to blunt the faculties or understanding of.

stupendous (stū-pen-dus) a. [L. stupere, be

stupendous (stū-pen'dus) a. [L. stupere, he astonished at] astonishing; wonderful; amazing; astonishing in magnitude or elevation. stupendously (stū-pen'dus-li) adv. in a stu-

stupendousness (stū-pen'dus-nes) n. the quality or state of being stupendous or astonishing.

stupent (stū 'pent') a. struck with stupor;

stupent stunned.

stupid (stū-pid) a. [L. stupidus, fr. stupere, be stupefied] very dull; wanting in understanding; insensible; sluggish; heavy; formed without skill or genius; senseless; wearisome; tedious.

stupidity (stū-pid-i-ti) n. state or quality of being stupid; extreme dulness of perception or understanding; sluggishness; sottishness.

stupidly (stū-pid-li) adn. in a stupid manner; stupidly (stū-pid-li) adn. or meaning.

stupidness (stū'-pid-nes) n. stupidity.

stupor (stū 'pur) n. [L.] great diminution or suspension of sensibility; numbness; intellectual insensibility; moral stupidity.

stuporous (stū'pu-rus) a. characterized by stupose (stū'pōs) a. [L. stupa, tow] bearing tufts or mats of long hair [Bot.].

stuprate (stū'pōs) v.t. [L. stuprum, defilement] to debauch; to ravish.

stupration (stū'prā'shun) n. violation of chastity by force; rape.

stuprum (stū'prum) n. [L.] any union of the stuprum (stū'prum) n. [L.] any union of the stuprum (stū'prum) n. [L.] any union of the sturdily (stur'di-li) adv. in a sturdy manner; hardily; stoutly; obstinately; resolutely.

sturdiness (stur'di-lines) n. condition or quality ness; brute strength; obstinacy.

sturdy (stur'di) a. [O.F. estourdi, stunned, rash) obstinate; implying coarseness or rudeness, as disposition; violent, as blows; stiff; strong; well set, as a tree;—n. [Gael.] a discase in sheep marked by dulness and stupor. Sturdy-beggar, an able-bodied beggar.

sturgeon (stur'jun) n. [O.F. esturgeon] a large, cartilaginous fish, in form like a shark, but covered more or less with bony plates in longitudinal rows, and having one dorsal fin and a forked tail (the flesh is estecmed arreeable food; caviare is made

forked tail (the flesh is esteemed agreeable food; caviare is made

Sturgeon.

of the ova, and isinglass from the air-bladder).

Sturionian (stū-ri-ō-ni-an) a. [Late L. sturio, a sturgeon] pertaining to the sturgeons, or having their characters.

or having their characters.

Sturnus (sturnus) n. [L.] a genus of birds, containing the starlings.

Sturt (sturt) v.t. [start] to trouble; to vex;—v.i. to be afraid; to startle; n. disturbance; trouble; heat of temper; fit of passion.

Stutter (stutter) v.t. [cf. Ger. stattern] to say marked stammer; broken utterance of words.

Stutterer (stutter-er) n. one that stutters; a stammerer. (stutter-ing) n. hesitation of speech:

marked stammer: broken utterance of words.

stutterer (stut'er-er) n. one that stutters; a

stuttering (stut'er-ing) n. hesitation of speech;

stammering.

stutteringly (stut'er-ing-li) adv. with stammering.

sty, stye (sti) n. [A.S. stiqend] an inflamed tumour

on the edge of the eyelid.

sty (stī) n. [A.S. stiqu] a pen for swine; a place of

bestial debauchery;—v.t. to shut up in a sty.

sty (stī) v.i. [A.S. stiqu] a pen for swine; a place of

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sty (stī) v.i. [A.S. stiqu] a pen for swine; a place of

sty (stī) v.i. [A.S. stiqu] a pen for swine; a place of

stygian (stiji-lan) a. [L. Stiquius, fr. G. Stuz, the

stygian (stiji-lan) a. [L. Stiquius, fr. G. Stuz, the

of, or pertaining to, Styx, fabled by the ancients to be a

river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed; or

the region of the dead; hellish: infernal.

stylar (sti'lar) a. of, or pertaining to, the style of a

stylar (sti'lar) a. of, or pertaining to, the style of a

stylar (sti'lar) a. of, or pertaining to, the style of a

style (sti'l ar) a. of, or pertaining to, the style of a

style (sti'l ar) a. of, or pertaining to, the style of a

style (sti'l ar) a. of, or pertaining to, the style of a

style (sti'l ar) a. of, or pertaining to, the style of a

style ment an instrument used by the ancients

in writing on tablets covered with wax—hence, a sharp
pointed tool used in engraving; a pointed surgical in

strument; mode of expressing thought in language,

whether oral or written; choice of word; diction; plrase
ology; mode of presentation, e.g., in music, or any of

the fine arts; regard to what is deemed elegant and

appropriate, e.g., in literary composition, or in social de
meanour; fashion; manner; form; course; line of pro
cedure; mode or phrase by which anything is formally

designated; the title; official designation: a mode of

reckoning time (designated as Old or New);—v.t.



stylishly (att-lish-li) adv. in a stylish or fashionable manner; modishly.

stylishness (sti-lish-nes) n. the state of being stylishness stylish or fashionable; modishness. stylist (att-list) n. one attentive to style; a critic of style; one that is a master or model of style.

Stylite (att-lit) n. one of a class of solitary ascetics in the early church, who passed the greater part of their lives on the top of high columns or pillars. stylobate (att-lib-bāt) n. [C. stulobates, fr. stulos, stylobate a column, and bainein, to go] a continuous basement, upon which columns are placed to raise them above the level of the ground, or of a floor. stylograph (sti-lu-graf) n. a stylographic pen; a tubular point, into which a needle or wire is fitted (the pressure of the needle-point on the paper allows the ink to run down on to the paper). stylographic, stylographical (sti

graf.ik, i-kal) a. pertaining to, or used in, stylography stylography (sti-log-ra-fi) n. [G. stutos, a style, and graphein, write] a mode of writing or tracing lines by means of a style, or pointed instrument, on cards or tablets.

styloid (stri-loid) a. having some resemblance to a style or pen.

stylometer (sti-lom'e-ter) n. [G. stulos, pillar, and metrein, measure] an instrument

for measuring columns.

Stymic (sti-mi) n. [Etym. unknown] in golf-playing, a position in which a player has to putt for the hole with his opponent's ball directly in the line of approach.

styptic (stip-tik) n. [(]. stuptikos, fr. stuphein, contract] something that serves to arrest hemorrhage (often used synonymously with astringent); a. producing contraction; having the quality of restrain-

-a. producing contraction; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage; astringent.

stypticity (stip-tis'-i-ti) n. quality of being styptic; astringency.

Styrax (sti'-raks) n. [L.] a genus of trees and shrubs (they yield benzoin and storax).

Styrian (stir'i-an) a. of, or pertaining to, Styria, in Austria.

Styrian (stir-jai) a. or, or pertaining to, Styria, in suability (sti-g-bil-j-ti) n. liability to be sued; suable (sti-g-bil-j-ti) n. liability to be sued; suable (sti-g-bil-j-ti) a. [ir. sue] capable of being sued, or called to answer, in court.

suant (sti-g-ant) a. [O.F.] following; sequent; smooth; even.

suantly (sti-g-ant-li) adv. evenly; smoothly; regularly (sti-g-ant-li) adv. evenly; smoothly; regularly (sti-g-ant-li) adv. evenly; smoothly; regularly (swi-g-ant-li) a. capable of persuasion; easily persuaded.

suasion (swi-g-ant-li) a. suadere, np. suasus, influence; enticement; inducement.

suasive (swi-g-ant-li) adv. in general conditions.

suasively (swi-g-ant-li) adv. in general conditions.

suasory (swi-g-ant-li) adv. in general conditions.

Suave (swav, swoy) a. [I. suavis, sweet] agreeable; pleasant; bland.

Suavely (swav, swoy'ii) adv. in a suave or soothing manner; blandly.

Suavity (swov-i-ti) n. that which is sweet or pleasing to the mind; agreeableness; softness; pleasantness; gentleness.

Sub (sub) n. [contr. for subaltern] a subordinate.

subabdominal (sub-ab-dom'i-nal) a. in the lower part of the abdomen.

subacid (sub-as'-id) a. moderately acid or sour.

Subacrid (sub-ak'rid) a. moderately sharp, pungent, or acrid.

Subact (sub-ak') a. [L. sub, under, and agere, lead] to reduce; to subdue.

Subaction (sub-ak'shun) n. the act or process of reducing to any state.

Subacute (sub-ş-kût') a. moderately acute.

subaerial (sub-a-e'-ri-al) a. being, or lying, under the sky; [Geol.] produced by the action of the atmosphere.

Subagency (sub-a-jen-si) n. a delegated agency. subagent (sub-a-jent) n. a person employed by an agent to aid him, or act in his absence; a deputy-agent.

subahdar (sóótha-dár) n. [Hind. subah, a province, and dar, holding in Mogul times, a governor of a province, now a rank in the Indian army. Also subedar.

subalpine (sub-al-pin) a. a little lower than alpine.

subalpine (sub-al-pin) a. a nutie lower man alpine.

subaltern (sub-al-tern, su-bawl-tern) a. [L. subal-ternus, ir. sub, under, and atternus, one after another] ranked or ranged below; subordinate, inferior;—n. a person holding a subordinate position; a commissioned military officer below the rank of captain.

subalternant (sub-al-ter-nant) a. in logic, universal, as opposed to particular;—n. a universal, as opposed to a particular.

subalternate (sub-al-ter-nāt) a. succeeding by turns; successive; subordinate;
—n. a particular, as opposed to a universal.

subalternating (sub-al-ter-nāt-ing) a. succeeding by turns; successive, subalternating (sub-al-ter-nāt-shun) n. act of sub-al-ter-nāt-shun) n. act of a particular proposition to the universal proposition of a particular proposition to the universal proposition having the same subject, predicate, and quality.

subancestral (sub-un-ses-traj) a. of collateral ancestry; not in the direct line.

subangular (sub-ang-gū-lar) a. slightly angular.

Subangular (sub-ang-gū-lar) a. slightly angular.

subangular (sub-ang-ge-ray) a singuly angular.

subapical (sub-a-pi-kal) a. [L. sub and apex, point] situated below the apex.

subapostolic (sub-a-pos-tol-ik) a. of the period following that of the apostles.

subaquatic (sub-a kwot-ik) a. not entirely aquatic; situated, or formed, in or below the surface of the water.

subaqueous (sub-a-kwe-us) a. being under water; formed in or under water.

subarborescent (sub-ár-bu-res-ent) a. tree-

Subarctic (sub-ark-tik) a. nearly arctic.

SUDARCLIC (sub-ark'tik) a. nearly arctic.

SUBARTHATION (sub-a-rā'shun) n. [L. sub and arrha, a pledge] the ancient custom or rite of betrothing by the bestowal of gifts.

SUBASTRAI (sub-as-trai) a. beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.

SUBASTRICION (sub-as-trin'jent) a. astringent in a small degree.

SUBAUDITION (sub-aw-dish'un) n. [L. subaudire, supply a word omitted] understanding something not expressed; understood meaning.

SUBAXIIIARY (sub-ak-si-la-ri) a. situated understem or branch [Bot.]; under the arm-pit.

SUBCATOONATE (sub-kar-bu-nāt) n. a carbonate having more than one equivalent of the base for one equivalent of carbonic acid.

SUBCAUDAI (sub-kaw-dal) a. situated under the tail.

subcelestial (sub-se-leg-tyal) a. being beneath the heavens. subcentral (sub-sen-tral) a. being under the

Subclass (sub'klas) n. a subdivision of a class.

subclavian (sub-kla-vi-an) a. situated under the subclavicular (sub-kla-vik-ū-lar) a. subclavicular vian.

subcommittee (sub-ku-mitte) n. a division of a committee.

subconical (sub-kon'i-kal) a. somewhat conical.

SUDCONSCIOUS (sub-kon'shus) a. partially or recognised in a present state of consciousness, but capable of developing afterwards into full consciousness.

subconsciousness (sub-kon'shus-nes) n.

subcontiguous (sub-kun-tig'ū-us) a. almost touching.
subcontinuous (sub-kun-tin'ū-us) a. almost continuous.
subcontract (sub-kun-trakt) a. a contract under a previous contract subcontracted (sub-kun-trakt) a. contract subcontracted (sub-kun-trakt) a. contract petrothed to the second time.

tract; betrothed for the second time.

subcontrariety (sub-kon-tra-ri'e-ti) n. the state of being subcontrary. subcontrary (sub-kon-tra-ri) a. contrary in an inferior degree;

having, or being in, a contrary order (said of a section of an oblique cone on a circular base by a plane not parallel to the base, but inclined to the axis, so that the section is a circle; applied also to two similar triangles when so placed as to have a common angle at the vertex, the opposite sides not being parallel); characterizing the relation between two proposites.



strong the relation between two propositions having the same subject and the same predicate, and so connected that both can be true, but both cannot be false.

subcordate (sub-kor'dāt) a. nearly heart-subcostal (sub-kos'tal) a. situated under, or between, the ribs.

subcranial (sub-krā-ni-al) a. situated beneath the skull.

subcrepitant (sub-krep'i-tant) a. somewhat crepitant. subcrystalline (sub-kris'ta-lin)a. imperfectly crystalline. subculture (sub-kul'tūr) n. a culture derived from another one.

subcutaneous (sub-kū-tū-ne-us) a. situated for heneath the skin; fitted for use beneath the skin: living under the skin.

subcutaneously (sub-kū-tā-ne-ns-li) adv. subcutaneously (nder the skin. subdeacon (sub-dē-kn) n. a deacon's assistant, or an under-deacon [R.C.]. subdeaconship (sub-dē-kn-ship) n. the order or office of subdeacon. Also

subdeacoury, subdeaconate.

subdeaconry, subdeaconate.

subdean (sub-dien) n. an under-dean; a dean's subdean substitute or vicegerent.

subdeanery (sub-de-ner-i) n. the office and rank of subdean.

subdecuple (sub-dek-ū-pl) a. containing one part of ten.

subdentate (sub-den-ūti) a. having imperfect or indistinct teeth.

subdented (sub-den'ted) a. indented beneath.

Subdialect (sub'dī-a-lekt) n. an inferior dialect.

subdivide (sub-di-vīd') v.t. to divide the parts of into more parts; to divide again, as what has already been divided: -v.t. to be subdivided. subdivisible (sub-di-vizi-bl) a. susceptible of subdivisible.

subdivision (sub-di-vizh-un) n. act of sub-dividing, or separating, a part into

smaller parts; part of a thing made by subdividing.

subdominant (sub-dom'i-nant) n. the fourth tone above the tonic (so called

as being under the dominant). subduable (subdued.

Subdual (sub-dū'-al) n. the act of subduing.

subduce (sub-dus) v.t. [L. sub and ducere, lead] to withdraw; to take away.

subduction (sub-duk-shun) n. the act of taking away or withdrawing.

subdue (sub-du) v.t. [L. sub, under, and ducere, lead] to bring under; to conquer by force, or the exertion of superior power; to bring into permanent subjection; to overpower, so as to disable from further resistance; to reduce; to destroy the force of; to

break, by conquering a refractory temper or evil passions; to overcome by persuasion or other mild means; to charm; to captivate; to make mellow; to break, as land.

subdued (sub-dud') a. pacified; made quiet; conquered.

subduedness (sub-dūd'nes) n. state of being subdued. Also subduement. subduer (sub-dū'er) n. one that, or that which, subduer (sut) edi-tur) n. [ef. editor] an assistant to a principal editor. (sub-edi-tur-ship) n. the office or position of a subeditor.

subequal (sub-ē'kwal) a. nearly equal.

suberate (sū'-be-rāt) n. a salt of suberic acid.

suberic (sū-ber'ik) a. [L. suber, the cork tree] pertaining to cork; noting an acid substance got by treating rasped cork with nitric acid—suberic acid. suberization (sū-he-rī-zā'shun) n. the process of turning into cork.

Suberize (sū'-be-rīz) v.t. to make like cork.

suberose, suberous (sū'-be-rōs, -rus) a. suberose (sub'c-rōs) a. [L. sub and erodere, pp. erodus, to gnaw] having the appearance

of being gnawed.

subfactor (sub-fak'-tur) n. an under-factor or

subfamily (sub-fam:i-li) n. a primary division of a family; a grade between a family and a genus.

Subfeu (sub-fû') v.t. to make subinfeudation of.

subfeudation (sub-fū-dā/shun) n. See sub-

Subflavour (sub-flä/vur) n. a secondary flavour. subflora (sub-flö'ra) n. a division of flora contained in a larger one.

subfluvial (sub-floo-vi-al) a. situated under a

subgeneric (sub-je-ner-ik) a. belonging to a subdivision, of a tamily or class.

subgens (sub-jenz) n. the division of a people immediately below a gens or clan. subgenus (sub-jē-nus, sub-jē-nus) n. a subgenus division of a genus comprehending

one or more species.

subglacial (sub-glā'shal) a. pertaining to the under side of a glacier; being under

subglobular (sub-glob-ū-lar) a. nearly globular. subgranular (sub-gran'ū-lar) a. somewhat

Subgroup (sub'gróóp) n. a subordinate group.

subhastation (sub-has-tā-shun) n. [I. subhas-tare, sell by auction] a public sale of property to the highest bidder.
subhuman (sub-hū-man) a. under, or beneath, the human.

subindicate (sub-in-di-kāt) v.t. to indicate in a less degree.

subindication (sub-in-di-kāt) v.t. to indicate in a less degree.

subindication (sub-in-di-kāt) v.t. to indicate in a known, or revealing, by secret signs or hints.

subindicative (sub-in-di-ka-tiv) a. giving a hint; suggestive.

subinduce (sub-in-dūs) v.t. to suggest or offer indirectly; to insinuate.

subinfeudation (sub-in-fū-dāt-shun) n. [O.F.] by which a feudatory granted parts of his lands to tenants or vassals under him; the fief produced by the process of subinfeudation.

subinspector (sub-in-spek-tur) n. an under or

subinspector (sub-in-spek-tur) n. an under or inspector of the third class.

subinspectorship (sub-in-spek-tur-ship) n.

subintrant (sub-in'trant) a. said of paroxysms that come after one another so fast that they are nearly continuous.

subirrigation (sub-i-ri-gā'shun) n. irrigation by underground channels. subitaneous (sub-i-tā'ne-us) u. [L. subitaneus] sudden; hasty.

Subito (800'-bi-tō) adv. [L.] suddenly; quickly [Mus.].

subjacent (sub-jū'sent) a. [L. subjacere, lie under] lying under or below; being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath.

subject (sub'-jekt) a. [L. subjacere, pp. subjectus, place, or bring under] placed or situate under; placed under the power and dominion of another; exposed; liable from external causes; liable from inherent causes; prone; disposed;—a. one that, or that which, is placed under influence, operation, or dominion in general; one that is placed under civil authority; one that over alleriance to a sovereign, or other political that owes allegiance to a sovereign, or other political ruler or government, and is governed by the laws of the state; that which is brought under any physical process; chemical substance; matter; a dead body for purposes of dissection; that in which any attribute, relation, or or dissection; that in which any attribute, relation, or quality inheres or exists; substance; that on which any mental operation is performed; object of inquiry or examination; matter of thought; point of dispute; topic treated of; the chief incidents, facts, or matters described or written about; the chief character or hero of a poem, or written about; the chief character or hero of a poem, play, tale, etc.; in the arts, the design of a composition or picture; that which is sought to be embodied or represented; [Mus.] the principal theme or melody of a movement; [Gram.] the thing spoken about; [Logic] that of which anything is predicated or denied; [Philos.] the active and immediate sentient and thinking faculty which forms conceptions or ideas of the object; the ego, which forms conceptions or ideas of the open time go, as opposed to the non-ego or object;—(sub-jekt') n.t. to bring under the control, power, or action of; to subdue; to enslave; to expose; to make liable; to submit; to make accountable; to make subservient; to cause to undergo. Subject-matter, the matter or thought presented for consideration in some statement or discussion.

sented for consideration in some statement or discussion.

Subjection (sub-jek'-shun) n. act of bringing under the dominion of another; state of being under control and government.

Subjective (sub-jek'-tiv) a. relating to the subject; and ideas of an active, sentient, and thinking being, respecting objects or ideas external to himself; noting the point of view from which an object is regarded or conceived of by the conscious subject; modified by personal dilosynerasy. personal idiosyncrasy.

subjectively (sub-jek'tiv-li) adv. in a subjective manner; in relation to the subject. subjectiveness (sub-jek'tiv-nes) n. the state of being subjective. subjectivism (sub-jek'tiv-izm) n. the doctrine that we can immediately know

only what is present to consciousness

Subjectivity (sub-jek-tivi-ti) n. state of being subjective; individuality; that which relates to personal consciousness, or to the impressions and ideas of an individual mind.

subjectivize (sub-jek'ti-vīz) v.t. to render subjective; to bring into the

perceptive mind.

subjectless (sub-jekt-les) a. without a subject.

subjecture (sub-jek-tūr) n. the state of being subject.
subjoin (sub-join') n.t. to add, after something else has been said or written; to annex; to

attach; to connect. subjoinder (sub-join'der) n. something added at the end; a sequent remark.

subjoint (sub'joint) n. a secondary joint.

subjugable (sub'joo-ga-bl) a. capable of being subdued.

subjugate (sub-job-gāt) r.t. [L. subjugare, fr. subju and bring under the yoke of power or domindon; to compel to submit to the absolute control of another.

Subjugation (sub-job-gāt-shuu) n. act of bringing under the power or

absolute control of another.

subjugator (sub-joó-gā-tur) n. one that subjugates or enslaves; a conqueror. subjunction (sub-jungk-shun) n. the act of subjunctive (sub-jungk-tiv) a. [L. subjungere, to subjoin subjoined or added to subjugates or enslaves; a conqueror.

something before said or written. Subjunctive mood, that form of a verb which expresses condition, hypothesis, contingency, and is subjoined or added as subordinate

to some other verb.

subkingdom (sub'king-dum) n. a grade between a kingdom and a class.

Sublapsarian (sub-lap-sā/ri-an) n. [L. sub, under, and dapsus, fail) one of that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as made after the fall, or as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being fallen and guilty;—a. relating to the Sublapsarians, or their doctrines.

Sublate (sub-lat) v.t. [L. sub and latus, borne] to take or carry away; to remove.

Sublative (sub-la-tiv) a. tending to take away.

sublease (sub'les) n. a lease granted by one that is himself a lessee or tenant;—(sublēs') v.t. to sublet.

Sublessee (sub-lc-se') n. the holder of a sublease. sublet (sub-let') v.t. to underlet; to lease, as a sublevate (sub-le-vat) v.t. to raise; to excite; to lift on high.

sublevation (sub-le-vā/shun) n. [L. sublevare, lift up] the act of lifting or raising; a rising or insurrection.

sublibrarian (sub-li-brā-ri-au) n. an assistant

sublieutenant (Sab-lef-ten'ant) n. the rank or commission immediately below a lieutenant.

subligation (sub-li-gā/shun) n. [L. sub, under, and ligare, tie] the act of binding underneath.

sublimable (sub-li-ma-bl) a. capable of being sublimated.

sublimate (sub-li-māt) v.t. [L. sublimare, to raise] to bring by heat into the state of vapour, as a solid substance, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state; to refine and exalt; to heighten; to elevate;—n. the product of a substance sublimed, esp. mercury raised in the retort;—a. brought into a state of vapour by heat and again condensed, as solid substances. sublimation (sub-li-mā-shun) n. act of sublimation, or state of being sublimated; act of heightening or improving; exaltation. sublimatory (sub-li-ma-tu-ri) a. used for sublimation;—n. a vessel used

for sublimation.

for sublimation.

Sublime (sub-lim')a. [L. sublimis] exalted; elevated; high in place: distinguished by lofty or noble traits: eminent; awakening or expressing the emotion of awe, adoration, veneration, heroic resolve, and the like; lofty; grand;—n. a grand or lofty style; the grand in nature or in art, distinguished from the beautiful; the mental emotion produced by the contemplation of the grand or lofty;—r.t. to bring to a state of vapour by heat, and condense again by cold; to sublimate; to exalt: to heighten; to improve; to dignify; to ennoble;—n.t. to be brought into a state of vapour by heat, and then condensed by cold. The sublime, that which is sublime: the emotion due to what is sublime: sublimely (sub-lim-li)adv. in a sublime manner; with limeness sublimely (sub-lim-ines, sublimely (sub-lim-ines, sublimely)

sublimeness, sublimity (sub-līm'nes, -lim'i-ti) n. the state, quality, or condition of being sublime; grandeur; vastness; magnificence; elevation of place; lofty height; nobleness of nature or character; eminence; an elevated

feeling of astonishment and awe at the contemplation of great scenes and objects, or of exalted excellence; loftiness of sentiment or style. sublimette (sub-li-met') n. a variety of music-

subliminal (sub-lim'i-nal) a. latent; not conscious. sublingual (sub-ling-gwal) a. situated under the sublition (sub-lish'un) n. [L. sub and linere, smear] the act or art of laying the ground-colour under the perfect colour [Paint.].

sublittoral (sub-lit-u-ral) a. under the shore.

sublunar (sub-loo'nar) a. [L. sub and luna, moon]

sublunary (sub-loo-na-ri) a. situated beneath the moon; terrestrial; earthly; pertaining to this world.

sublunate (sub-loo'nāt) a. approaching the form of a crescent.

subluxation (sub-luk-sā'shun) n. [L. luxus, sprained] partial dislocation.

submarginal (sub-mār'ji-nal) a. pertaining to, or near, the margin.

submarine (sub-mār'en') a. being, acting, or growing under water in the sea.

submarine-boat, a vessel so constructed that it can be propelled under water. Submarine forest, the remains propelled under water. Submarine forest, the remains of a forest beneath the present level of the sea.

submaxillary (sub-mak'si-la-ri) a. situated under the jaw.
submedian (sub-me'di-an) a. situated under the middle.

submental (sub-men'tal) a. [L. sub, under, and mentum, the chin] under the chin. submerge, submerse (sub-meri', -mers') submerge, submerse v.t. (L. sub, under, -mers') and mcrgere, to plunge] to put under water; to plunge; to cover or overflow with water; to drown;—v.z. to plunge, as into water or other fluid—hence, to be completely included or incorporated.

submergence, submersion (submersion) jens, shun) n. act of submerging, or state of being submerged; act of putting under water or other fluid, or of causing to be overflowed; state of being put under

water or other fluid.

submersed, submerged (sub-merst', merjd') a. being, or growing, under water.

being, or growing, under water.

submersible (sub-mer'si-bl) a. that may be submersed.

submiss (sub-mis') a. [L. sub, under, and mittere, p. missus, send] humble; low; gentle.

submission (sub-mish'un) n. act of submission (sub-mish'un) n. act of sub-mish'un) n. act of submission of submission (sub-mish'un) n. act of submission (sub-mish'un) n. act of submission of act of being submissive; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; meckness; acknowledgment of a fault; confession of expression of ex acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error.

submissive (sub-mis-iv) a inclined, or ready, to submit; obedient; compliant; yielding; humble; modest; passive.
submissively (sub-mis-iv-li) adv. in a submissively (missive manner.

submissiveness (sub-mis-iv-nes) n. quality or condition of being sub-

missive; humbleness; dependence; confession of fault, or of inferiority; yielding or deferential disposition.

Submit (sub-mit) v.t. [L. sub, under, and mittere, send] to yield, resign, or surrender to power, will, or authority; to leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another; to refer;—v.i. to yield one's person to the power of another; to yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another; to be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to be submissive; to yield without murmuring.

submitter (sub-mit-er) n. one that submits.

submontane (sub-mon'tan) a. situated at, or near, the base of a mountain.
submultiple (sub-multipl) n. a number that divides another without a re-

mainder; an aliquot part. submundane (sub-mun'dān) a. existing under the world; underground.
submuscular (sub-mus'kū-lar) a. beneath the muscles.

subnarcotic (sub-nar-kot-ik) a. moderately narcotic.

subnasal (sub-nā/zal) a. under the nose.

subnascent (sub-nas-ent) a. [L. subnasci, to grow under] growing under; springing or rising from beneath.

subnatural (sub-nat'ū-rai) a. below nature. subnivean (sub-niv'e-an, -nī'-vē-an) a. beneath the snow.

subnodal (sub-nō'dal) a. beneath the nodus.

subnormal (sub-nor-mal) n. [L. sub and normal that part of the axis of a curve line which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal;—a. less than normal.

subnormality (sub-nor-mal'i-ti) n. the state of being subnormal.

subnubilar (sub-nū-bi-lar) a. beneath the clouds.

subnude (sub-nūd') a. almost naked, or bare of leaves [Bot.].
subnuvolar (sub-nūvu-lar) a. [L. sub, under, and nubila, clouds] somewhat cloudy; partially concealed by clouds.

Subobscure (sub-ob-skur') a. somewhat obscure. suboccipital (sub-ok-sip'i-tal) a. beneath or behind the occiput, or the occipital lobe of the brain.

Subocellate (sub-os'e-lat) a. somewhat ocellate. suboctuple (sub-ok'-tū-pl) a. having one part in eight.

Subocular (sub-ok'ū-lar) a. beneath the eye.

suborbicular (sub-or-bik'ū-lar) a. nearly circular.

Suborder (sub'or-der) n. a subdivision of an order. subordinacy, subordinance di na.

si, -nans) n. [L. sub, under, and ordinare, set in order] state of being subordinate, or subject to control.

Subordinary (sub-or-di-na-ri) a. inferior in rank, place, etc.; less important;

subordinary rank, place, etc.; less important; secondary; supernumerary.

subordinate (sub-or-di-nāt) a. [L. sub, under, and ordinare, arrange] placed in a lower class or rank; holding a lower position; inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, in power, importance, or the like;—n. one that stands in order or rank below another;—v.t. to place in a lower order; to make or consider as of less value or importance; to subdue.

subordinately (sub-or-di-nāt-nes) n. the state of being subordinate.

subordinateness (sub-or-di-nāt-nes) n. the state of being subordinate.

subordination (sub-ordi-nā-shun) n. act of subordinating, placing in a lower order, or subjecting; state of being subordinate; inferiority of rank or dignity; subjection; place of rank among inferiors.

subordinative (sub-or'di-nū-tiv) a. tending to subordinate.

suborn (sub-orn') v.t. [F. suborner, fr. L. sub, under, and ornare, fit out] to procure, or cause to take, a false oath, amounting to perjury; to procure privately, or by collusion.

subornation (sub-or-nā-shun)n. act of subornation ing; crime of procuring a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury; crime of inducing another to do a criminal or bad action.

suborner (sub-or-ner) n. one that induces another to take a false oath, or to do a

bad action.

suboval, subovate (sub-ō'val, -vāt) a. suboval, subovate nearly or somewhat

oval; shaped somewhat like an egg.

Suboxide (sub-ok-sid) n. an oxide containing one equivalent of oxygen and two of another element.

subpanation (sub-pa-na'shun) n. [sub, under, and panis, bread] a name for the doctrine that Christ is present with the bread and wine of the cucharist in a material sense.

Subpermanent (sub-per-ma-nent) a. somewhat permanent.

subpœna, subpena (sub-pēlna) n. [L. poena, punishment] a writ commanding the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served

as a witness, etc., under a penalty;—v.t. to serve with a writ of subpœna; to command attendance in court by a legal writ, under a penalty in case of disobedience.

SUDPOIAT (sub-pō-lar) a. adjacent to the poles.

subprefect (sub-prē'fekt) n. an under or subprefect. (sub-prē'fek-tūr) n. the office subprefecture or jurisdiction of a subprefect.

SUDDITOr (sub'prī-ur) n. an assistant prior. subprovince (sub-prov-ins) n. a division of a province.

subquadrate (sub-kwod'rāt) a. nearly square.

subquadruple (sub-kwod/roo-pl) a. containing one part of four.
subquintuple (sub-kwin-too-pl) a. containing one part of four.
subreption (sub-rep-shun) n. [L. sub, under, and rapere, take away] the act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation, as by concealing the truth.

subrogation (sub-rō-gā/shun) n. [L. subrogare, to substitute] the substitution or succession of one person in place of another, with succession to his rights; succession of any kind.

subsacral (sub-sā/kral) n. on the ventral surface of the sacrum.

subsaline (sub-sa-līn') a. imperfectly saline; moderately salt.

subsalt (sub-sawtt) n. an oxysalt containing a less number of equivalents of the acid than of

the base, or in which the latter is a suboxide.

Subscapular (sub-skap-ŭ-lar) a. under the scapula;—n. a subscapular nerve

subscribable (sub-skri-ba-bl) a. capable of being subscribed.

subscribe (sub-skrib) v.t. [L. sub, under, and soribere, write] to write underneath; to sign with one's own hand; to bind one's self by writing one's name beneath; to attest by writing one's name beneath; to give one's name; -v.i. to give consent to something written by signing one's name; to assent; to agree; to promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper; to enter one's name for a newspaner, book, and the like.

enter one's name for a newspaper, book, and the like.

Subscriber (sub-skri-ber) n. one that subscribes; one that contributes to an undertaking by subscribing; one that enters his name for a paper, book, map, and the like.

SUDSCript (sub'skript) a. written beneath.

subscription (sub-skrip'shun) n act of writing one's name, under, or at the end of, a letter, deed, or instrument; signature; formal attestation or consent given by signature; a formal declaration of consent to the creed or articles of a church: public confession of faith; act of contributing: act of giving, or engaging to give, money to any cause or object; the sum given or engaged to be given by an individual; also, the sum, or amount, contributed by all; also, the paper on which the names of the subscribers, and the sums subscribed, are entered; in the book trade, act of signing a paper engaging to take a book trade, act of signing a paper engaging to take a copy, or copies, of a new publication at a stated price; also, the price at which copies subscribed for are sold; a physician's direction as to compounding a medicine.

subsective (sub-se-siv) a. [L. sub, under, and secare, to cut] cut away; remaining; extra.
subsection (sub-sek-shun) n. division or part of a section; subdivision.
subsecutive (sub-sek-ū-tiv) a. following in a train or succession.

subsensation (subsensation) n. a moderate or lesser sensation. subsensible (subsensibl) a. deeper than the range of the senses.

subseptuple (sub-sep-too-pl) a. containing one of seven parts.

subsequence, subsequency kwens, -kwen-si) n. state of being subsequent, or of coming after something.

subsequent (sub'se-kwent) a. [L. subseque] after something else at any time; following in order of place; succeeding.

subsequently (sub'se-kwent-li) adv. in a subsequent time, manner, position, or the like.

Subserve (sub-serv) v.t. [I. sub, under, and servire, serve] to serve in subordination or instrumentally; to help forward; to promote:—v.t. to be useful, as an instrument or agent, to accomplish a design or work; to answer the purpose.

subservience, subserviency (subserviency s gr' vi-ens, -en-si) a condition of being subservient; subordination; mean submission; state of being instrumentally useful.

subservient (sub-ser-vi-ent) a. serving to pro-mote an object or end; answering a purpose; useful as an instrument; acting as a tool. subserviently (sub-ser-vi-ent-li) adv. in a subservient manner.

SUDSESSILE (sub-ses'-il) a. almost sessile.

subsextuple (sub-seks/too-pl) a. containing one part in six.
subside (sub-sid) v.i. [L. sub, under, and sedere, sit down] to sink or fall to the bottom; to fall into a state of quiet; to become tranquil; to abate; to tend downward; to descend; to sink.

subsidence, subsidency (sub-si-dens, sub-si-dens, -den-si) n. act or process of falling, as the lees of liquors;

-den-si) n. act or process of falling, as the lees of liquors; act of sinking or gradually descending, as ground.

Subsidiarily (sub-sid-l-a-ri-li) adv. in a sub-sidiary help] furnishing a subsidy; serving to help; assistant; auxiliary; -n. one that, or that which, contributes aid; an assistant; an auxiliary.

Subsidize (sul-si-diz) v.t. to purchase the assistant to give a subsidy to.

to give a subsidy to

subsidy (sub'si-di) n. [L. subsidium] support; subsidy (sub'si-di) n. [L. subsidium] support; dered to a sovereign by his subjects; also, a sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops.

Subsimious (sub-simi-1-us) a. [L. sub and simiu, an ape] somewhat like a

subsist (sub-sist') v.t. [L. sub, under, and sistere, to stand to support with provisions; to feed; to maintain; v.i. to be; to have existence; to inhere; to continue; to be supported; to live.

subsistence, subsistency (sub-sis' tens, tensi) n. real being; state of being subsistent; inherency; means of support; provisions, or that which procures provisions.

subsistent (sub-sis'tent) a. having real being; inherent.

subsistential (sub-sis-ten shal) a. pertaining to subsistence.

subsistence.

subsister (sub-sis'ter) n. one that subsists; formerly, a poor prisoner.

subsoil (sub'soil) n. the bed or stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath the surface soil;—n.t. to plough so as to cut into the subsoil. Subsoil-plough, a strong swing-plough, but without the coulter and mould-board (used to loosen the subsoil). Subsoil-ploughing, ploughing deep to break up or loosen the subsoil. loosen the subsoil.

subspecies (sub-spē'shēz) n. a subordinate species; a division of a species. subspecies species; a division of a species. subspecific (sub-spe-sif-ik) a. pertaining to, or of, a subspecies. subspherical spherical spherical sub-sfer-i-kal) a. almost substage (sub-staj) n. an attachment to a commatic condenser, the polarizing prism, etc. substance (sub-stans) n. [L. sub, under, and stare, stand] being; something that exists; something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty; that which underlies all outward

manifestations; substratum; that which constitutes anything what it is; nature; real or existing essence; the most important element in any existence; the

the most important element in any existence; the characteristics of anything; anything that has a material form; body; matter; estate; property.

Substantial (sub-stan-shal) a belonging to substance; actually existing; not seeming or imaginary; real; true; corporeal; material; having good substance; strong; stout; solid; possessed of goods or estate; moderately wealthy;—n, that which has real existence; an essential part.

substantialize (sub-stan'shal-īz) v.t. to give

reality to.

substantialism (sub-stan'shal-izm) n. the doctrine that behind phenomena there are real substances, whether mental or

substantiality (sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti) n. the corporeity; materiality.

substantially (sub-stan'shal-i) adv. really; in the main; with competent means or estate.

substantialness (sub-stan'-shal-nes) n. state or quality of being substantial; firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.
substantiate (sub-stan-shi-it) v.t. to make to exist; to establish by proof or

competent evidence; to verify. sub-stan-shi-ā'shun) n. the substantiation act of making good, or establishment. lishing by proper evidence, as a charge or averment.

substantival (substantival) substantival)
substantival (substantival) substantival
a. pertaining to, or having, the
character of a substantive; independent.
substantive (substantive; a. betokening, or
expressing, existence; solid; real;
having body; fixed; lasting, as colours; --a. a noun; the
part of speech which designates something that exists, or
some object of thought either material or immaterial. some object of thought, either material or immaterial; name of an object, founded on its properties or qualities, substantively (substantive manner; in substantive manner; in substantive manner;

stance; essentially; as a name or noun. substation (sub-star-shun) n. a subordinate

substernal (sub-ster-nal) a. beneath the

substitute (substitute) v.t. [L. sub, under, and substitute statuere, put] to put in the place of another; to exchange; to interchange;—n. one that, or that which, is substituted or put in the place of another; in the militia, one engaging to serve in room of another; [Law] one delegated to act for another.

substitution (sub-sti-tū'-shun) n. act of putting one person or thing in the place of another; state of being substituted for another person or thing; [Gram.] syllepsis; the use of one word for another; [Law|the delegation of one or more parties to enjoy the estate in default of the first heir, or after him; [Alg.] the putting of a simpler quantity in place of a more complex, as in solving equations; [Theol.] the doctrine that Christ suffered vicariously, or in the room and stead of sinners.

substitutional (sub-sti-tū'shun-al) a. pertaining to substitution.

substitutionally (sub-sti-tū'shun-al-i) adv. substitutional manner; in the way of substitution.

substitutionary (sub-sti-tū'shun-a-ri) a. per-taining to substitution: substitutional.

substitutive (sub'sti-tū-tīv) a. tending to afford a substitute; capable of being substituted.

substrate (sub-strāt) n. a substratum;—(sub-strāt) substrate (n.t. to strew or lay under anything. substratum (sub-strātum) n.: pl. substrata (sub-strātum) [L. substrate strew under] that which is laid or spread under; a layer of earth lying under another; the subsoil: [Met.] the ultimate matter or substance forming the subject of perception, cognition, and cause of phenomena.

Substruct (sub-strukt) v.t. L. substrucre, build beneath to build beneath.

substruction (sub-struk'shun) n. an under-building; a foundation. substructural (sub-struk'tū-ral) a. pertaining to substructure.

substructure (sub-struktur) n. an under-structure; a foundation.
substyle (sub-stil) n. a right line on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected.

subsulphate (sub-sul'fāt) n. a basic sulphate.

subsultive, subsultory (sub-sul-tiv, -tu-silire, pp. subsultus, spring up] bounding; leaping; moving by sudden leaps or starts.

subsume (sub-sum) v.t. [L. sub, under, and sumere, take] in logic, to state a case

under a general rule.

subsumption (sub-sum'shun) n. the act of subsuming.

subsurface (sub-surfas) v. an under-surface;—a. below the surface.

subtangent (sub-tan-jent) n. the segment of a produced axis in-tercepted between an ordinate and a tangent, both drawn from the same point in the curve (thus, let ab be the curve of a parabola, db the axis, ac the tangent, and a e the ordinate, then the subtangent is c e).

subtenant (sub-ten-ant) n. a ten-subtenant (sub-tend) r. t. [L. sub, under, and tendere, stretch] to extend under, or be opposite to.

subtense (sub-tens') n. [L. subtendere, to stretch underneath] the line subtending or stretching across; the chord of an arc.

stretching across; the chord of an arc.

subterfluent (sub-ter-floo-ent) a. [L. subtersubterfluent fluere, to flow beneath] running
under or beneath. Also subterfluous.

subterfluge (sub-ter-fli) n. [L. subter-flugere,
flee secretly] that to which a person
resorts for escape or concealment—hence, a shift; an
evasion; artifice; quibble; excuse.

subternatural (sub-ter-pa-zish-un) a. below
what is natural.

subterposition (sub-ter-po-zish-un) n. the
state of lying beneath something else.

subterrane (sub-te-rān) a. underground; -n. a subterranean (sub-te-rā-ne-an) a. [L. sub, under, and terra, earth] heing or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth, or underground. Also subterraneous, sub-terraneous, sub-terraneous

Subtile (sut'), sub'til) a. [L. sub, under, and tela, delicately constituted or constructed; nice; fine; acute; piercing; characterized by acuteness of mind; refined; sly; crafty; cunning.

subtilely (sut-1-i, sub-til-i) adv. in a subtile grossly; finely; artfully; cunningly; craftily.

subtileness (sut-1-nes, sub-til-nes) n. state or quality of being subtile; thinness; rareness, as of the air; fineness; acuteness; cunning; artfulness

subtilism (sut'l-izm, sub'ti-lizm) n. the quality of being subtile or shrewd.
subtility (sub-til'i-ti) n. quality of being subtile; fineness.

subtilization (sut-l-i-zā'shun, sub-ti-li-zā'shun)
n. act of making subtile, fine, or
thin; the operation of making so volatile as to rise in

steam or vapour; refinement; extreme acuteness.

Subtilize (sut-1-1z, sub-ti-1-1z) r.t. to make thin or fine; to spin out in minute distinctions or shades of refine; to spin out to minute distinctions or shades of meaning :- v.i. to refine in argument; to make very nice distinctions.

subtilty (sut-1-ti, sub-til-ti) n. state or quality of being subtile; thinness; fineness; refinement; extreme acuteness; slyness; cunning; artifice. subtitle (sub-ti-ti) n. a secondary title of a book, usually explanatory.

subtle (sut-1) a. [contr. of subtile] sly in design; artful; cunning; insinuating; subtile; cunningly devised.

subtleness (sut-1-nes) n. the quality of being subtle.

subtletiess subtle.

subtlety (sut-li) n. quality of being subtle, or sly; cunning; craftiness; artfulness; acuteness of intellect; shrewdness.

subtly (sut-li) adv. in a subtle manner; slyly; artfully; nicely; delicately.

subtonic (sub-ton-ik) n. the seventh of the scale [Mus.].

subtorrid (sub-tor-id) a. almost torrid.

subtract (sub-trakt') v.t. [L. sub, under, and trahere, draw] to withdraw or take from the rest, as a part; to deduct.
subtracter (sub-trak-ter) n. one that subtracts; a subtrahend.

subtraction (sub-trak-shun) n. act or operation of subtracting or deducting; the taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater of

the same kind or denomination.

subtractive (sub-trak-tiv) a. tending or having power to subtract; preceded by the

subtrahend (subtrahend) n. [L. subtrahere] the sum or number to be subtracted

or taken from another.

subtribal (sub-tri-bal) a. pertaining to, or of, a subtribe.

Subtribe (subtrib) n. a division of a tribe.

subtriple (sub-trip(1) a. containing a third, or part of a third; noting the ratio of 1 to 3. subtriplicate (sub-trip(1)-kāt) a. expressed by the cube root.

Subtrist (sub-trist') a. somewhat sad.

subtropic, subtropical (sub-trop'ik, i-kal) a. of a climate, or physical character, between tropical and

subtypical (sub-tip'i-kal) a. not quite typical.

Subulate (sub-ū-lāt) a. [L. subula, an awl] very narrow, and tapering gradually to a fine point from a broadish base; awl-shaped. Also subulated, subuliform.

subungulate (sub-ung-gū-lāt) a. not exactly ungulate; hoofed, but with several digits, as the elephant, and certain hoofed

several digits, as the dephant, and certain hoofed mammals having the carpal bones primitive.

Suburb (sub-urb) n. [L. suburbium, fr. sub, under, and urbs, a city] the region on the confines of any city or large town, including buildings, streets, or territory—hence, the confines; the out part.

Suburban (sub-ur-ban)a.pertaining to, inhabiting, or being in, the suburbs of a city;—n. a dweller in the suburbs of a city. Also suburbial

Subursine (sub-ur'sīn) a. somewhat like a bear.

Subvariety (sub-va-rsi) a. somewhat fire a near.

Subvariety (sub-va-rsi'e-ti) n. a subordinate variety.

Subvene (sub-ven') v.i. [L. sub, under, and venire, come) to come under or happen; to come to the assistance of; to co-operate.

Subvention (sub-ven-shun) n. [L. sub, under, and venire, come] act of coming in aid or support; interposition for relief; a government aid or bounty; subsidy; -v.t. to give aid to.

Subversion (sub-ver-shun) n. act of subverting, or state of being subverted; entire overthrow; utter ruin.

overthrow; utter ruin.

subversionary (sub-ver shun-a-ri) a. subversive (sub-ver-siv) a. tending to subvert, or overthrow and ruin.

subvert (sub-vert') v.t. [L. sub, under, and vertere, to turn] to overthrow from the foundation; to ruin utterly; to pervert, as the mind, and turn it from the truth; to corrupt.

subverter (sub-vert'er) n. one that subverts; an overthrower.

subvertible (sub-ver-ti-bl) a. capable of being

subvirate (sub'vi-rāt) n. [L. sub, under, and vir, man] one having an imperfectly developed manhood.

subvitalized (sub-vī-ta-līzd) a. deficient in

Subvitteous (sub-vit-ri-us) a. partly vitreous.

subway (sub-wā) n. an underground way; an accessible underground passage containing sewers, gas and water pipes, etc. subzonal (sub-zō-nal) a. below a zone or girdle; somewhat zonal

somewhat zonal.

succades (suk-ädz) n.p.l. [L. succus, juice] fruits
candied or preserved in syrup.

succedaneous (suk-se-dia-ne-us) a. pertaining
supplying the place of something else.

succedaneum (suk-se-dia-ne-um) n. [L.] that
which is used for something

else: a substitute.

Succeed (suk-sēd') v.t. [I. sub, under, and cedere, go] to follow in order; to take the place of another who has quitted it or died; to be the successor of; to come after; to be subsequent or consequent;

-v.i. to come next in order; to come in the place of another; to ascend the throne after the removal or death of the occupant; to obtain the object desired; to have a prosperous termination; to be received with general favour; to have a good effect.

succeeder (suk-sē'der) n. a successor.

succeeding (suk-sc-ding) n. the state of prospering, or obtaining success.

succentor (suk-sen-tur) n. [L. sub and cunture, sing] a subordinate to the precentor; the leading bass singer in a choir.

success (suk-ses) n. [L. succedere, go well] act of favourable termination of anything attempted; prospering issue result or edirect (with a qualify-

perous issue; also, issue, result, or clicet (with a qualifying adjective, as good, ill, great, little, etc.).

SUCCESSful (suk-ses-fool) a. resulting in, assuraccomplishing what was proposed; happy; prosperous;

accomplishing what was proposed; happy; prosperous; fortunate; auspicious; lucky.

Successfully (suk-ses-fool-i) actv. in a succes successfulness (suk-ses-fool-nes) n. consuccessfulness (suk-ses-fool-nes) n. consuccessful; prosperous conclusion; favourable event; successful; prosperous conclusion; favourable event; success.

Succession a following of things in order of time or place, or a series of things so following; sequence; a series of persons or things according to some established rule; an order of descendants: lineage; rage; established rule; an order of descendants; lineage; race; power or right of acceding to the station or title of a father, or other predecessor; the right to enter upon the possession of the property of an ancestor, or one near of kin, or preceding in an established order. Successionduty, a tax, varying according to the nearness of the relationship, imposed when one succeeds to another's property.

successional (suk-sesh'un-al) a. pertaining to, or existing in, a regular order or succession; consecutive.

Successionally (suk-sesh'un-ai-i) adv. in a successional manner. successionist (suk-sesh'un-ist) n. one that holds the doctrine of apostolical succession.

Successive (suk-ses-iv) a. following in order or uninterrupted course; coming after, without interruption or interval.

without interruption or interval.

SUCCESSIVELY (suk-ses-iv-li) adv. in a successive manner; in a series or order.

SUCCESSIVENESS (suk-ses-iv-nes) n. the state of being successive.

SUCCESSIVENESS (suk-ses-iv-nes) n. the state of being successive.

SUCCESSIVEN

successlessness (suk-ses-les-nes) n. want

SUCCESSOr (suk-ses'ur) n. one that succeeds or follows; one that takes the place and part which another has left.

succiduous (suk-sid-ū-us) a. [L. succidere, sink or fall down) ready to fall; falling. succiferous (suk-sif-er-us) a. [L. succus, juice, and ferre, to bear] producing or conveying sap.

SUCCIN (suk'-sin) n. [L. succinum] amber.

succinct (suk singkt') a. [L. succingere, pp. succintus, gird below] girded or tucked up; bound; compressed into a narrow compass; short;

concise; compendious; summary; laconic.
succinctly (suk-singkt'li) adv. in a succinct manner; briefly; concisely.
succinctness (suk-singkt'nes) n. state or quality of being succinct; brevity; conciseness.

SUCCOTY (suk'-u-ri) n. a form of chicory.

SUCCOTY (suk-u-1) n. a form of chicory.

SUCCOTASh (suk-u-tash) n. [Amer. Ind.] a dish consisting of Indian corn and beans.

SUCCOUT (suk-ur) v.t. [M.E. socouren, fr. O.F. sucurre, fr. L. sub, near, and currere, run] to help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress; to aid; to help; to support; to assist; to hefriend; to benefit; to comfort; -n. aid; help; assistance, esp, assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want, or distress; the person or thing that brings relief.

SUCCOURABLE (suk-u-a-bl) a. capable of being succoured; admitting of relief.

SUCCOURES (suk-u-re-tr) n. one that affords succoureless (suk-ur-les) a. destitute of help or relief.

succubus, succuba (suk- \bar{u} -bus, -ba) n.: (suk- \bar{u} -bis, suk- \bar{u} -bis) [I. succuba, a whore, fr. succumbere, to lie down] a demon fabled to have the power of taking the female form, and having sexual connection with men in their sleep.

succulence (suk'ū-lens) n. the condition of being succulent; juiciness. Also succulency.

succulent (suk-ū-lent) a. [L. succus, juice] full succulently (suk-ū-lent-li) adv. in a succulent manner; juicily.

succumb (su-kum') v.i. [L. sub, under, and cumbere, lie down] to yield; to submit; to sink unresistingly.

succumbent (su-kum'bent) a. yielding; submissive.

SUCCURSAI (su-kur-sai) a. serving as a subsidiary church, or chapel of ease.
SUCCUSSION (su-kush-un) n. [L. succutere, pp. succussus, to shake up] the act of

shaking; a shaking; a violent shock.

Succussive (su-kus-iv) a characterized by a shaking motion; moving up and

down; jogging; jolting.

Such (such) a. [A.S. swylc] of that kind; of the like kind; like; the same that; noting a particular or thing previously mentioned; having the character, quality, or relation specified; so great in size, amount, etc.; noting extent or degree of any kind; noting an indefinite number of persons or things of a certain class or kind (sometimes written such and such).

Suchwise (such'wiz) adv. in such a manner; so. Suck (suk) r.t. [A.S. sūcan] to draw up, in or out as a liquid, by the action of the mouth and tongue; to draw milk from with the mouth; to draw in or imbibe by any process that resembles sucking; to inhale; to absorb; to draw or drain; to draw in, as a whirlpool; to engulf; -v.t. to draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth or with a tube; to draw the breast; to draw in; to imbibe; -n. act of drawing with the mouth, milk drawn from the breast by the mouth. breast; to draw in; to inflow -n, act of drawing with the mouth; nilk drawn from the breast by the mouth; a small draught; a sip.

Sucker (draws with the mouth;

the piston of a pump; a pipe through which anything is drawn; the shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem; a fish; the lump-sucker or lump-fish; a fresh-water fish of the carp family;—v.t. to strip off the suckers or

Sucker or Sucking-fish.

shoots from ; to provide with suckers :-v.i. to send out suckers or shoot

sucket (suk-et) n. [suck] s dried sweetmeat; a delicacy of any kind.
sucking (suk-ing) a drawing nourishment from the mother's breast, very young: inex-

suckle (suk'l) v.t. to give suck to; to nurse at the breast.

suckler (suk-ler) n. an animal that suckles its young; a young one not yet weaned.

suckling (suk-ling) n. a young child or animal nursed at the breast.

suction (suk-shun) n. [M.F. fr. L. sugere, pp. suctus, to suck] act of sucking or drawing, as fluids, by exhausting the air. Suction-pipe, the pipe that conducts water from a cistern to the cylinder of a nume. Suction-nume an exclusive property which of a pump. Suction-pump, an ordinary pump, in which the water is forced up by the pressure of the atmosphere. Suctorial (suk-to'ri-al) a. adapted for sucking; living by sucking; capable of adhering

by suction.

sudation (sū-dā-shun) n. [L. sudare, to sweat] sudatorium (sū-da-tō-ri-um) n.; pl. sudatoria (sū-da-tō-ri-um) a hot-air bath for promoting perspiration

promoting perspiration.

Sudatory (sū'da-tu-ri) n. a sweating-bath; a vapour bath;—a. sweating; perspiring.

Sudd (sud) n. [A.] a mass of floating water-plants, interlaced with trunks of trees, etc., forming floating islands on the White Nile.

Sudden (sud'n) a. [O.F. soudain, fr. L. subitus, that has come on suddenly] happening without pravious notice; coming unexpectedly; hastily

without previous notice; coming unexpectedly; hastily prepared or employed; quick; rapid; rash; hasty; unusual; abrupt; unlooked for;—n. an unexpected occurrence; surprise. All of a sudden, unexpectedly. suddenly (sudd-n-li) adv. in a sudden, unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily. suddenness (sudd-n-nes) n. state of being sudden revious notice.

without previous notice.

Sudoriferous (sū-du-rif-e-rus) a. [L. sudor, sweat, and ferre, to bear] producing or secreting perspiration.

Sudorific (sū-du-rif-ik) a. [L. sudor, sweat, and facere, make] causing sweat;—n. a

medicine that produces sweat.

Suds (sudz) n.pl. [A.S. seāthan, to seethe] orig.

suds (sudz) n.pl. [A.S. seāthan, to seethe] orig.

things sodden; water impregnated with soap,
and worked up into froth and bubbles; the foam or spray
churned up by a wounded whale. In the suds, in
turnoil or difficulty; in distress.

Sue (sū) v.t. [O.F. suir, fr. L. sequi, to follow]
to prosecute; to endeavour to win; to seek
justice or right from by legal process; to prosecute
judicially; to proceed with, as an action, and follow it
up to its proper termination; -v.t. to seek by request; to
make application: to petition: to plead; to prosecute up to its proper termination; -a. to see a y request; to make application; to petition; to plead; to prosecute; to make legal claim; to pay court; to play the lover; to woo. To sue out, to petition for and obtain.

Suede (swäd) a. [F. Swede, Swede] undressed kid; -a, made of undressed kid.

Suent (sū'ent) a. See suant.

SUCT ($s\bar{u}'$ -er) n. one that sucs; a sultor; a prosecutor. Suet (sū'et) n. [O.F. seu, fr. L. sebum, tallow, suet] the harder and less fusible fat of an animal about the kidneys and loins.

Sucty (sū'et-i) a. consisting of suet, or resembling it. suffect (su-fekt') v.t. [L. sufficere, put into, furnish] to substitute;—a. chosen in place of another; substituted.

another; substituted.

Suffer (suf-er) v.t. [O.F. soffrir, fr. L. sub, under, and ferre, to bear] to feel or endure with pain, annoyance, and the like; to underge; to endure without sinking; to be affected by; to sustain, as a loss; to allow; not to forbid or hinder;—v.i. to feel or undergo pain of body or mind: to undergo punishment; to be injured; to sustain loss or inconvenience; to allow; to permit.

Sufferable (suf-er-a-bl) a. capable of being permitted; allowable; tolerable: capable of being endured or borne; endurable.

sufferableness (suf'er-a-bl-nes) n. the state or quality of being sufferable. sufferably (suf'er-a-bli) adv. in a sufferable manner; tolerably.

manner; tolerably.

Sufferance (suf-gr-ans) n. state of suffering; pain endured; submission under difficult or oppressive circumstances; patience; toleration; permission: negative consent by not forbidding or hindering. Sufferance wharf, a wharf on which goods may be landed before any duty is paid. On sufferance, by passive allowance.

sufferance, by passive allowance.

sufferant (suf-cr-ant) a. tolerant: enduring; patient; -n. one that endures.

sufferer (suf-cr-ing) n. one that endures.

suffering (suf-cr-ing) n. the bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred.

sufferingly (suf-cr-ing-li) adv. with suffering or pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; sufferingly (suf-cr-ing-li) adv. with suffering or pain.

suffice (su-fis) v.t. [L. sufficere, be sufficient] to wants or demands of :-v.t. to be enough or sufficient.

sufficiency (su-fish-cn-si) n. state of being sufficient or adequate to the end proposed; qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity; adequate substance or means; competence; ample stock or fund; conceit; self-confidence.

sufficient (su-fish-cn) u. [L. sufficere] adequate to wants; enough for demand or supply; equal to the end proposed; possessing adequate

supply; equal to the end proposed; possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; of competent power or ability:—n. a sufficiency. The law of sufficient reason, the principle that nothing happens or exists without a

sufficiently (su-fish-ent-li) adv. to a sufficient degree; enough.
sufficingly (su-fi-sing-li) adv. in a sufficing manner; so as to satisfy.
sufficingness (su-fi-sing-nes) n. the quality of being sufficient, or of giving satisfaction or contentment.

satisfaction or contentment.

suffioni (suf-ō-ō-nè n. pl. [It.] hot vapours exhaled from volcanic areas.

suffisance (suf-i-zuns) n. [L. sufficere, suffice] sufficiency; satisfaction.

suffix (suf-iks) n. [L. sufficere, p. suffixus, fix on] a fix; a postfix; -(su-fiks) v.t. to add or annex to the end, as a letter or syllable added to the end of a word; an affix; a postfix; -(su-fiks) v.t. to add or annex to the end, as a letter or syllable to a word.

suffixion (su-fiks) n. the act of suffixing, or suffixion (su-fiks) n. the act of suffixing, or suffixion to suffix v.t. [L. suffare, inflate] to blow up; to inflate; to inspire.

suffocate (suf-u-kāt) v.t. [L. suffocare, fr. sub, or kill by stopping respiration; to stifle; to smother; to destroy; to extinguish; -v.t. to become choked, stifled, or smothered.

suffocating (suf-u-kā-ting) a. choking; stifling. suffocatingly (suf'u-kā-ting-li) adv. in a suffocating manner. suffocation (suf-u-kā-shun) n. act of suffocating, choking, or stifling; condition of

being suffocated.

Suffocative (suf-u-kā-tiv) a. tending, or able, to choke or stifle.

suffossion (su-fosh-un) n. [L. sufossio, fr. suffossio, diguing under] a digging

suffossion suffodire, dig under] a digging under; an undermining.

suffragan (suffra-gan) a. [L. suffragari. to suspect with one's vote, assist] assisting;—n. a bishop considered as an assistant, or as subject, to his metropolitan; an assistant bishop.

suffraganship (suffra-gan-ship) n. the position of suffragan (suffra-gan) a. assisting;—n. an assistant; a favourer; a partizan;

a suffragan bishop.

a suffragan bishop. (suf-rij) n. [L. suffragium, a ballot, a decision] a voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust; the right to vote; testimonial; attestation; approval; consent; united response or prayer; aid; relief;—v.t. to vote for; to elect.

suffraginous (su-fraj'i-nus) a. [L. suffrago, the hough] pertaining to the knee-joint of a beast.

knee-joint of a beast.

suffragist (suf-ra-jist) n. one that has, or exercises, the right of suffrage; a voter.

suffrutex (suf-ra-jist) n. one that has, or exercises, the right of suffrage; a voter.

suffrutex (suf-ra-jist) n. one that has, or exercises, the right of suffrage; a voter.

suffrutex (suf-ra-jist) n. one that has, or exercises, the right of suffrage; a voter.

suffrutex (suf-ra-jist) n. the sub, under, and numiquer, to smoke [bot.].

suffumigate (su-fu-ni-jat) n. the act of burning perfumes; a preparation used in funigating.

suffuse (su-fuz) n. the act of burning perfumes; a preparation used in funigating.

suffuse (su-fuz) n. the act of overspread, as with a fluid or with a colour; state of being suffused; that which is spread over: [Med.] a cataract; an extravasation, as of blood, etc.

suffusive (su-fu-sin) n. [A.] a Mohammedan mystic.

suff (sug) n. a parasite on the trout.

SUE (sug) n. a parasite on the trout.

sugar (shoog ar) n. [F. sucre, fr. Sp. fr. A. fr. Per. fr. Skr. carkara, gravel, candied sugar a sweet, crystalline substance obtained from certain vegesweet, crystalline substance obtained from certain vegetable products, as the sugar-cane, maple, beet, sorghum, etc.; that which resembles sugar in taste, appearance, or the like, as sugar of lead; figuratively, compliment or flattery employed to disguise or render acceptable something obnoxious;—a. made of sugar; sweet;—v.t. to impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar; to sweeten—hence, figuratively, to disguise by flattery or soft words; to compliment. Sugar-basin, a vessel for holding sugar for the table (also sugar-bowl). Sugar-candy, sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized. Sugar-acane, the cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained. Sugar-house, a building in which sugar is refined; also, a warehouse where sugar is stored and sold wholesale. Sugar-mill, a mash of refined sugar (usually in the form of a truncated cone); a hat of a conical shape. Sugar-mill, a machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane (usually consisting of two or more rollers, between which the cane is crushed). Sugar-refining, act or process of refining raw sugar, and converting it into lump, loaf, crystallized, etc. Sugar-tongs, small tongs for taking up lumps of sugar at table. Sugar of lead, acetate of lead.

Sugared (shoog-ard) a. sweet; alluring; honeyed.

sugared (shoog-ard) a, sweet; alluring; honeyed. sugariness (shoog-ar-i-nes) n. the state or quality of being sugary or sweet.
sugaring (shoog-ar-ing) n. the act of covering or sweetening with sugar; the process of

Sugarless (shoog-ur-les) a. free from sugar.

sugary (shoog-ar-ies) a. ree from sugar.

sugary (shoog-ar-i) a. resembling, or containing, sweetened or tinctured with sugar; flattering.

sugent (sū'jent) a. [L. supere, stck] sucking; imbibing; fitted for sucking.

sugescent (sū'jes-ent) a. fitted for sucking or imbibing; sugent.

sugescent (sū-jes-ent) a. fitted for sucking or imbibing; sugent.

suggest (su-jest') v.t. [L. superere, pp. suppestus, to intimate or mention in the first instance, or privately; to insinuate; to introduce indirectly to the thoughts; to propose with diffidence or modesty; -v.i. to make suggestions; to be tempting.

Suggester (su-jester) n. one that suggests.

suggestibility (su-jes-ti-bil-i-ti) n. capability of being suggested; suscepti-

bility to hypnotic suggestion.

suggestible (su-jes-ti-bl) a. capable of being suggestible (su-jes-ti-bl) a. capable of being suggestion (su-jes-tyun) a. act of suggesting; a hint; a first or faint mention or proposal; presentation of an idea to one's own mind or consciousness; prompting, as of conscience, memory,

imagination, etc.; insinuation; secret notification or incitement to action; [Law] information without oath; an entry of a material fact or circumstance on the record for the information of the court.

for the information of the court.

Suggestionism (su-jes'tyun-izm) n. the doctrine that hypnotic persons so trustful and submissive.

Suggestive (su-jes'-tiv) a. containing a suggestive (joi, hint, or intimation.

Suggestively (su-jes'-tiv-li) adv. in a suggestive ive manner; so as to stimulate

reflection.

suggestiveness (su-jes'tiv-nes) n. the state of being suggestive.

suggilation (suj-i-la'shun) n. [L. sugillare, to beat black and blue] a livid or black and blue mark; a blow; a bruise.

suicidal (sū'-i-sī-dal) n. partaking, or in the nature, the crime of suicide.

suicidally (sū'-i-sī-dal-i) adv. in a suicidal manner.

suicide (sū'-sū) n. [L. suicidium, fr. sui, of one's self, and accdere, slay, kill act of designedly destroying one's own life committed by a person of years of discretion, and of sound mind; self-murder; one guilty of self-murder; a felo de se; ruin of one's own interests of aims. one's own interests or aims.

ones own interests or aims.

Suicidism (sū'-i-sī-dizm) n. a disposition to suicide.

Suiline (sū'-i-sī) a. [L. sns, a hog] swinish; pig-like; pertaining to the swine;—n. a swinc.

Suine (sū'-in) n. [L. sns, a hog] a preparation from beef-suet and lard.

suint beef-suet and lard.

suint (sū'int, swint) n. [F.] the natural grease of wool.

suit (sūt) n. [F. suite, fr. L. sequi, follow] act of suing; the process by which one endeavours to gain an end or object; endeavour; a petition or application, esp. the attempt to win a woman in marriage; courtship; an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; an action of process for the recovery of a right or claim; an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; prosecution of right before any tribunal; pursuit; chase; a retinue; a company of attendants or followers; a set or suite; a series; one of the four sets of a pack of cards; -v.t. to fit; to adapt; to make proper; to be fitted to; to become: to please; to make content; to dress; v.t. to agree; to accord. Out of suits, no longer in service and attendance; no longer on friendly terms.

suitability (sū-ta-bil-i-i) n. the character of being suitable.

suitable (sū-ta-bil-a. capable of suiting; likely to suit; proper; litting; becoming; competent; correspondent.

petent; correspondent.

suitableness (sū'ta-bl-nes) n. the quality or condition of being suitable.

suitably (sū'ta-bl) adn in a suitable manner; fitly; agreeably.

suite (swet) n. [F. q'. suit] the retinue or attendants of a distinguished personage; a connected series or succession, as of objects; a set; a series; a

suiting (suiting) n. cloth for making a suit of clothes.

Suitor (sui-tur) n. one that sues; a petitioner; an applicant, esp. one that solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; a lover; one that sues or prosecutes a demand in court; one that attends a court; -v.i. to woo; to make love.

SUITTESS (sū'tres) n. a female suitor.

sujee (soò'jē) n. [Hind. sūjī] fine flour made from the heart of the wheat.

sulcated (sul-kā-ted) a. [L. sulcare, pp. sulcatus, to furrow] secored with deep, broad channels longitudinally; furrowed; grooved.

sulcation (sul-kā-shun) n. a furrow or channel; the act or manner of grooving.

Sulciform (sul'si-form) a. like a furrow or groove.

Sulcus (sul'kus) n. [L.] a furrow or groove.

sulk (sulk) v.i. [A.S. solcen, dull] to be sullen or dull; to show sulkiness;—n. a sullen fit or mood.
sulkily (sulki-li) adv. in a sulky manner; sullenly; morosely, sulkiness (sulki-nes) n. state or quality of being sulky; sullenness.

Sulks (sulks) n.pl. a sulky mood or humour.

sulky (sul'ki) a. sullen; sour; obstinate; morose; stunted, or of backward growth; -n. a two-wheeled carriage for a single person (so called because it obliges the rider to be alone).

sullage (sul-ij) n. [O.F. souiller, to soil] that which defiles; drainage; silt and mud deposited by water.

deposited by water.

sullen (sul-en) a. [O.F. solain, lonely, fr. L. solus, alone] gloomy; mischievous; malignant; gloomily angry and silent; cross; affected with ill-numour; obstinate; intractable; heavy; dull; sluggish. sullenly (sul-en-li) alone, at v. in a sullen manner; gloomily; obstinately; intractably, sullenness (sul-en-nes) n. the state or quality of being sullen; ill-nature with silence; gloominess; malignity; sulkiness.

sullens (sul-ens) n.pl. morose temper or fit; gloominess of mind.

sully (sul-i) v.t. [A.S. sylian, to defile, to bemire] to stain; to injure, as the purity of reputation;—v.i. to be soiled or tarnished:—n. soil; tarnish; spot.

sulphate (sul-fat) n. a salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base;—v.t. to form a deposit of lead sulphate on.

sulphide (sul-fid) n. a compound of sulphur with

v.t. to form a deposit of lead sulphate on.

sulphide (sul-fid) n. a compound of sulphur with a metal or other element.

sulphite (sul-fit) n. a salt formed by a combination of sulphurous acid with a base.

sulphur (sul-fit) n. [L.] an elementary, non-metallic substance of a yellow colour, brittle, insoluble in water, burning with a blue flame and a peculiar, suffocating odour; brimstone. Flowers of sulphur, a yellow powder formed by condensing the vapour of sulphur.

(sul-fit-fit) n. belonging to constitution.

sulphurate (sulfū-rūt) a. belonging to, or resembling, sulphur;--r.t. to combine with sulphur.

sulphuration (sul-fū-rā'shun) n. the act of sulphur; the act of subjecting to the fumes of burning

sulphur so as to bleach or discolour.

Sulphurator (sul-fū-rū-tur) n. an apparatus for bleaching by means of the fumes of burning sulphur.

sulphureous (sul-fūtre-us) a. consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of,

or impregnated with, sulphur.

sulphureously (sul-fū'-re-us-li) adv. in a sulphureously phureous manner; with the odour, or fumes, of burning sulphur.

sulphureousness (sul-fu-re-us-nes) n. the state or property of being sulphureous.

sulphuret (sul-fū-ret) n. a combination of sul-metallic, alkaline, or earthy.

sulphuretted (sul-fū-ret-ed) a. having sulphuretted in combination; containing, or

combined with, sulphur.

sulphuric (sul-fu-rik) a pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphur; specifically, noting an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with

acid formed by one equivalents of sulphur combined with three equivalents of oxygen.

sulphuring (sul-fur-ing) n. sulphuration; the of burning sulphur, or of sulphurous acid.

sulphurous (sul-fu-rus) a. pertaining to, or specifically noting, an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with two equivalents of express. lents of oxygen.

lents of oxygen.

sulphury (sul'fur-i) \(\alpha \). partaking of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.

sultan (sul'tan) \(n \). [F. fr. A. sultan, victorious (also, a prince)] a Mohammedan prince, esp. the emperor of the Turks; the Grand Seignior.

sultana (sul-ta'na) \(n \). the wife of a sultan; a sultanaess; a mistress; a variety of raisin.

sultanate (sul'tan-at) \(n \). the rule, dominion, or territory of a sultan.

Sultaness (sul'tan-es) n. a sultana.

sultanic (sul-tan'ik) a. of, or belonging to sultan.

Sultanry (sultan-ri) n. the dominions of a sultan. sultanship (sul'tan-ship) n. state or office of a sultrily (sul'tri-li) adv. in a sultry manner; oppressively.

sultriness (sultrines) n. state of being sultry; heat with a moist or close air.

sultriness heat with a moist or close air.

sultry (sul'tri) a. [corrupted fr. sweltry] very hot, burning, and oppressive; hot, close, stagnant, and oppressive, as air.

Sum (sum) n. [L. swmma, fr. summus, highest] the aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; a quantity of money or currency; any amount indefinitely; the principal heads or thoughts when viewed together; the amount; the substance; compendium; height; completion; a problem to be solved, or example to be wrought, in arithmetic;—v.t. to bring together into one whole; to cast up, as a column of figures; to bring or collect into a small compass; to comprise in few words; to condense.

sumac, sumach (sū-mak) n. [F. fr. Sp. fr. shrub of the genus Rhus, and of many species, some of which are used in tanning, some in dyeing, and some in

which are used in tanning, some in dyeing, and some in medicine.

sumless (sum'les) a. not to be summed up or computed.

summarily (sum'a-ri-li) adv. in a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a short way or method; without delay.

summariness (sum'a-ri-nes) n. the character of being summary.

summarist (sum'a-rist) n. one that writes summaries, or abridges writings.
summarize (sum'a-riz) v.t. to comprise in, or reduce to, a summary; to present

Summary (sun'a-ri) a. [l. summa, the whole] brief; concise; compendious; reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words—hence, rapidly performed; quickly executed; -n. an abridged account; an abstract or compendium.

summation (su-ma'shun) n. act of summing, or forming a sum, or total amount;

an aggregate.

Summational (su-mā'shun-al) a. produced or expressed by summation.

Summer (sum'er) n. [A.S. sumcr] one of the four seasons of the year; the season in which the sun advances to, and recedes from, the northern solstice, or Cancer, and gives warmest weather in northern latitudes; period from the end of May to the beginning of August inclusive; the warmest half of the year (opposed to winter);—a. relating to summer; produced in summer;—a.t. to pass the summer: to feed cattle, etc., during the summer. Summer-colts, the quivering, vaporous appearance of the air, near the surface of the ground, when heated in summer. Summer-allow, land lying bare of crops in summer, but frequently ploughed, so as to pulverize it and clean it of weeds. Summer-fever, hay-fever. Summer-house, a house in a so as to pulverize it and clean it of weeds. Summer-fever, hay-fever. Summer-house, a house in a garden to be used in summer; arbour or bower; a house for summer residence. Summer-wheat, wheat sown in spring. St. Martin's Summer, a period of fine weather occurring about St. Martin's Day, Nov. 11; prosperity after misfortunc.

Summer (sum-er) n. [cf. sumpter] a large stone or beam placed horizontally on columns, piers, posts, and the like, serving for various uses, as the lintel of a door or window, the commencement of a cross, vault, etc. Called also summer-tree.

summer (sum'er) n. one that sums or casts up accounts.

summering (sum'er-ing) n. a kind of early apple; rural merrymaking at mid-

summerly (sum'er-li) a. like summer; warm

summersault, summerset (sum'er-sawit, set) n. See somersault.

summertide (sum'er-tid) n. summer-time:—summery (sum'er-i) a. of, or pertaining to, summer; like summer.

summing (sum'ing) n. the act of one that sums; the act or process of working a problem in arithmetic. Summing up, a summary; a recapitulation; a brief review of the leading points; a judge's review of a case to guide the jury.

Summist (sum'ist) n. [L. summa, sum] one that forms an abridgment or summary.

summit (sumid) n. [O.F. som, top, fr. L. summus, highest degree: utmost elevation; perfection. Summit-level, the highest level over which a canal, railway, etc.,

summitless (sum'it-les) a. having no summit.

is carried. Summit-line, a line along a crest.

Summon (sum'un) v.t. [L. sub, under, secretly, and monere, warn] to call, cite, or notify to appear; to give notice to, or command to, appear, as in court; to call up; to excite into action or exertion; to call upon to surrender.

call upon to surrender.

Summoner (sum'un-er) n. one that summons or cities by authority.

Summoning (sum'un-ing) n. the act or process of calling or citing; a summons.

Summons (sum-unz) n. the command of a superior to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty; a warning or citation to appear in court on a day specified; a call or invitation to surrender; -v.t. to serve with a summons.

sump (sump) n. [D. $som\rho$] a pond of water for salt-works; the bottom of a shaft in which water collects; a pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving

sumph (sumf) n. [Imit.] the fall of a soft, heavy mass; a dull, heavy fellow; a blockhead.

sumpit (sum-pit) n. [Malay] a small poisoned arrow or dart.

sumpitan (sum-pi-tan) n. the blow-gun of the Malays and the Dyaks of Borneo.

sumpter (sump-ter) n. [O. F. sommetier, a pack-horse driver, fr. (f. summa, a pack-saddle) an animal, esp. a horse, that carries packs or burdens;

—a. employed to carry burdens. Sumpter-cloth, a horse-cloth spread over the saddle.

sumption (sum-shun) n. [L. sumere, take] the act of taking or assuming.
sumptuary (sump'tū-ū-ri) a. [L. sumptus, expense, cost) relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.

sumptuosity (sump-tū-os-i-ti)n. expensiveness;

sumptuous (sump-tu-os-1-ti)n. expensiveness; sumptuous (sump-tū-us) a. [L. sumptuosus, fr. sumptuous sumptus, expense, cost] involving large outlay or expense; splendid; magnificent. sumptuously (sump-tū-us-li) adv. in a sumptuously (sump-tū-us-li) adv. in a sumptuousness; splendour; magnificence.

sumptuousness (sump-tū-us-nes)n. state of heing sumptuous; costliness; expensiveness; splendour; magnificence.

sum (sun) n. [A.S. sunne] the luminous orb, the light of which constitutes day, and its absence night; the central body round which the earth and planets revolve; any heavenly body that forms the centre of a system of orbs; the sunshine; whatever resembles the sun in splendour or importance; [Her.] a bearing representing the sun; -v.t. to warm or dry in the light of the sun; to expose to the sun; to insolate. Sun-bath, exposure of the naked body to the direct rays of the sun. Sun-bath, a glimpse or flash of the sun; a flash of sunshine. Sun-burner, a combination of gas-burners with powerful reflectors. Sun-rack, a crack formed in a rock by exposure to the sun's heat. Sun-dew, any plant of the genus Drosers.

Sun-crack, a crack formed in a rock besun's heat. Sun-dew, any plant of the genus Drosera. Sun-dial, an instrument to show the time of day by means of the shadow of the sun projected on a graduated plate by a guomon or style. Sun-dog, a parhelion. Sun-glass, a burning-glass.

helion. Sun-glass, a burning-glass.
Sun-glow, a hazy corona seen around
the sun; the glow or warm light of
the sun. Sun-myth, a solar-myth.
Sun-picture, a photograph. Sun-spot, a dark patch
often visible on the surface of the sun.
Sun-worship,
adoration of the sun as the symbol of the deity. To take
the sun, to find its altitude [Naut.].

sunbeam (sun'bēm) n. a beam or ray of the

sunbonnet (sun'bon-et) n. a light bonnet, projecting in front, to protect the face from the rays of the sun.

sunburn (sun'burn) v.t. to burn, discolour, or scorch by the sun;—n. a burning or scorching by the sun.

sunburnt (sun-burnt) a. scorched by the sun's rays; darkened in hue. sunburst (sun-burst) n. a strong outburst of sunlight.

Sunday (sun'dia) n. the first day of the week; the first day of the week, or Sabbath;—a. belonging to the first day of the week, or Sabbath. Sunday-school, a school held on Sundays for religious instruction.

Sunder (sun'der) v.t. [A.S. sundor, apart] to disunite in almost any manner, either by

rending, cutting, or breaking; to part; to separate; to divide; to sever;—adv. apart; asunder.

sunderance (sunder-ans) n. the act or process of sundering; separation.

Sundown (sun'doun) n. sunset; sunsetting.

sundries (sun-driz) n.pl. many different or small things; miscellaneous things; in book-keeping, or statements of account and reckoning, small

keeping, or statements of account and reckoning, small items classed under this general heading.

Sundry (sun'dir) a. [A.S. sundor, apart] several; divers: more than one or two.

Sunfish (sun'dish) n. a large, soft-finned sea-fish (supposed to be so named from its nearly circular form and shining surface); a species of shark.

Sunflower (sun'flou-er) n. a plant (so called from the form and the colour on uts flower. the form and the colour or its flower,

which is a large disk with yellow rays).

Sunish (sun 'ish) a. sunny;
bright. sunken (sungk'en) a. lying on the bottom of a river or

other water; sunk.

sunless (sun'les) a. destitute of the sun or its

Sunfish.

sunlessness (sun'les-nes) n. the state of being sunlight (sun'lit) n. the light of the sun; sunlike (sun'lik) a. like the sun; resembling the sun in brilliancy.

Sunlit (sun'-lit) a. lighted by the sun.

sunn, sun (sun) n. [Hind.] a valuable East Indian fibre, resembling hemp.

Sunna, Sunnah (sun'a) n. [Arabic] the fraditionary part of the

Moslem law.

sunniness (sun4-nes) n. the state of being sunny.

Sunnite (sun'at) n, an orthodox Mohammedan who receives the Sunna as of equal importance with the Koran.

sunny (sun'i) a. pertaining to, proceeding from, or resembling, the sun; exposed to the rays of the sun; coloured by the sun.

Sun-ray (sun'ra) n. an ultra-violet ray used medically as a substitute for sunshine.

Sunrise (sun'riz) n. first appearance of the sun time of such appearance; the cast.

SUNTISING (sun'-rī-zing) n. sunrisc.

sunset (sun'set) n. the descent of the sun below the horizon; or the time when the sun sets; evening—hence, the west.

evening—hence, the west.

Sunshade (sun'shād) n. something used as a parasol; a sunhat or sunbonnet.

Sunshine (sun'shīn) n. the light of the sun, or the place where it shines; state of being warmed and illuminated by the rays of the sun, or as if by its rays—hence, warmth; illumination; prosperity; happiness:—a. sunshiny.

Sunshiny (sun'shī-ni) a. bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm, or pleasant.

sunstroke (sun'strok) n. any affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body, esp. a sudden prostration of the physical powers, with symptoms resembling those of apoplexy, occasioned by exposure to excessive heat.

sunstruck (sun'struk) a. affected with sunstruck stroke.

SUNWARD (sun-ward) adv. toward the sun.

Sup (sup) v.t. [A.S. sūpan, to sip] to take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to sip;—v.i. to eat the evening meal; to take supper;—n. a small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

supawn (su-pawn') n. [Amer. Ind.] a dish consist-ing of Indian meal boiled in water, and caten with milk.

super (sū'per) n. [L., over, beyond] a supernumerary:

superable (sū-pera-bl) a. [L. superabilis, fr. superabile of being overcome or conquered.

superableness (sū'-per-a-bl-nes) n. the superable (sū'-per-a-bl) nes) n. the superably (sū'-per-a-bl) nes) n. the superably (sū'-per-a-bl) nes) nes may be overcome; surmountably, superabound (sū-per-a-bund) n. superabundant ce (sū-per-a-bundant) n. superabundant state. superabundant (sū-per-a-bundant) n. superabundant state. superabundant (sū-per-a-bundant) n. superabundant nesses superabundant state.

more than is sufficient.

superadd (sū-per-a-bun'dant-li) adv. in excess. superacidulated (sū-per-a-sid'ū-lā-ted) a acidulated to excess. superadd (sū-per-ad) v.t. to add over and above; to add or annex, as something extrinsic.

superaddition (super-adish'un) n. act of adding something extrancous; that which is added.

superadvenient (sū-per-ad-ve'-nyent) a.
coming upon; coming to

increase or help.

superagency (sū-per-ā/jen-si) n. a higher or superaltar (sū-per-awl-tar) n. a portable altar-stone.

superangelic (sū-per-an-jel-ik) a. superior in nature or rank to the angels.

Superannuate (sū-per-an-ū-āt) v.t. [L. super, above, over, and annus, a year] to impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity; to relieve from office, or allow to retire from service, on halfpay, pension, ctc.; -v.i. to become impaired or disabled by length of years.

by length of years.

Superannuation (sū-per-an-ū-ā'shun) n. state of being superannuated or disqualified by old age; decrepitude; state of being pensioned off, or retiring on half-pay.

Superation (sū-pe-rā-shun) n. [L. superare, go one planet by another, in consequence of the more rapid movement in longitude of the latter; an overcoming.

Superb (sū-perb) a. [L. superbus, fr. super, above] grand: magnificent; august; stately; rich; elegant; showy: nompous.

elegant; showy; pompous.

superbly (sū-perb'li) adv. in a superb or splendid manner.

superbness (sū-perb'nes) n. the state of being superbness superb; magnificence. supercalendered (sū-per-kul'en-derd) a. very highly polished by repeated rolling in a calender.

repeated rolling in a calender.

Supercanopy (sū-per-kan'u-pi) n. an arch or gable placed above a lower one.

Supercargo (sū-per-kan'zō) n. an officer in merchant ships having power of sell the cargo at the port to which the ship is bound, or to carry it to other ports, and to purchase or procure fresh cargo for the homeward voyage.

Supercargoship (sū-per-kar'zō-ship) n. the office or position of a supercargoship (sū-per-kar'zō-ship) n.

supercelestial (sū-per-se-les-tyal) a. situated above the firmament, or vault of heaven; more than celestial.

supercharge (sū-per-chārj) v.t. to charge or upon another charge (sū-per-chārj) n. a charge placed upon another charge (Her.).

superciliary (sū-per-sil'ya-ri) a. situated over

supercilious (sū-per-sil-yus) a. [L. supercilium, pride; haughty; dictatorial; manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overhearing; contemptuous superciliously (sū-per-sil-yus-li) adv. in a superciliously percilious manner; haughtily:

doginatically; with contempt.

superciliousness (sū-per-sil'yus-nes) n. state of being supercilious; an overbearing temper or manner; haughtiness. supercivilized (sū-per-siv-i-līzd) a. civilized to excess.

superconscious (sū-per-kon'shus) a. above consciousness; of too lofty a nature to be conscious.

supercretaceous (sū-per-krē-tā'shus) a. above the chalk [Geol.].

superdeterminate (sū-per-de-ter-mi-nāt) conditions than can ordinarily be satisfied at once.

superdominant (su-per-dom'i-nant) n. dominant; the sixth, or submediant.

supereminence (sū-per-em²i-nens) n. distinguished eminence; uncommon degree of excellence. Also supereminency. supereminent (su-per-em'i-nent) a. eminent in a superior degree; surpass

ing others in excellence. supereminently (sū-per-em'i-nent-li) adv. in supereminent manner; in a superior degree of excellence.

a superior degree of excellence.

Supererogant (sū-per-er'u-gant) a. supererogatory.

Supererogate (sū-per-er'u-gūt) v.i. [L. super-and above] to do more than duty requires.

Supererogation (sū-per-er-u-gā'-shun) n. doing more than duty or necessity requires. Works of supererogation, good works done by an individual beyond what is needful for his own salvation, and, therefore, meritorious and available in procuring the salvation of another [R.C.]; voluntary works besides, over and above God's commandments.

supererogative, supereroga-

tory (sū-per-c-rog-a-tiv, sū-per-er-u-ga-tu-ri) a. performed to an extent not enjoined, or not required, by duty or necessity.

superessential (sū-per-e-sen-shal) a. essential tial above others, or above

the constitution of a thing.

superexalt (sū-per-cg-zawlt') v.t. to exalt to a superior degree.

superexaltation (su-per-eg-zawl-tā'shun) n. elevation above the common degree.

superexcellence (sū-per-ek'se-lens) n.

superexcellent (sū-per-ek-se-lent) a. excel-lent in an uncommon degree. superfecundation (sū-per-fē-kun-dā-shun) a. the impregnation of a female already pregnant.

a female already pregnant.

Superfetate (sū-per-fē'tāt) v.i. [L. super, above, and fetare, breed] to conceive after a prior conception. Also superfetate.

Superfetation (sū-per-fē'tā'shm) v. a second conception during the gestation of the first; an excrescent growth. Also superfetation.

Superficial (sū-per-fish'al) a. [L. superficialis] lying on, or pertaining to, the surface; not penetrating the substance; shallow; contrived to cover something; not profound or deep; reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; cutaneous or subcutaneous.

superficialist (sū-per-fish 'al-ist) n. a man of superficial attainments; a sciolist ; a smatterer.

sciolist; a smatterer.

Superficially (sū-per-fish-ʿal-i) adv. in a super-ficial manner; on the surface.

Superficialness (sū-per-fish-ʿal-nes) n. state of being super-ficial; shallowness; slight knowledge; sciolism. Also superficiality.

Superficiary (sū-per-fish-ʿya-ri) n. of, or per-taining to, the surface; [Law] situated on another's land;—n. one having a right to what stands on the surface of the land of another.

Superficials (sū-per-fish-ʿcz) n. [L. fr. super,

superficies (sü-per-fish-éz) n. [L. fr. super, super, shape] the surface; the exterior part or face of a thing; everything on the surface of a piece of ground, or of a building, so closely connected by art or nature as to constitute a part of it.

to constitute a part of it.

superfine (su-per-fin') a. very fine, or most fine;
superfine (su-per-fin') a. very fine, or most fine;
superfineness (su-per-fin'-nes) n. the character
of being superfine.

superfinical (su-per-fin'-lead) a. excessively
finical.

superfluence (sū-per-floo-ens) n. superfluity; more than is necessary.

superfluitant (sū-per-floo-i-tant) n. floating above, or on, the surface.

superfluity (sū-per-floo-i-tā) n. a greater quantity than is wanted; state of being superfluous; something beyond what is wanted; super-abundance; excess; redundancy.

superfluous (sû-per-floo-us) a. [L. superfluere, overflow] more than is wanted or sufficient; useless; exuberant; redundant.

superfluously (sû-per-floo-us-li) adv. in a superfluously (sû-per-floo-us-li) adv. the

superfluousness (su-per-floo-us-nes) n. the state of being superfluous, or beyond what is wanted.

superflux (su-per-fluks) n. that which is super-

superfoliation (sū-per-fō-li-ā/shun) n. excess of foliation.

superfrontal (sü-per-frunt-tal) n. the part of an altur-cloth which covers the top of the altar and overhangs a little in front.

superfunction (sü-per-fungk-shun) n. excessive activity of a bodily organ.

superfuse (sü-per-fuz) v.t. to pour out over anything.

superheat (su-per-het) v.t. to heat to an extreme degree; to heat steam, apart from contact with water, until it resembles a perfect gas.

contact with water, until it resembles a perfect gas.

Superheater (super-hēter) n. a contrivance for facreasing the temperature of steam to the amount it would lose on its way from the boiler until exhausted from the cylinder.

Superhuman (super-hū-man) a. above or beyond what is human; divine.

Superhumeral (super-hū-me-ral) n. something on the shoulders; the amice; the pallium; a Jewish cphod.

superimpose (su-per-im-poz') v.t. to lay or impose on something else.

superimposition (the act of superimposing; the state of being superimposed.

superincumbence (sā-per in-knun-bens) n. of lying upon something. Also superincumbency

superincumbent (sū-per-in-kum-bent) a. superinduce (sū-per-in-kum-bent) a. superinduce (sū-per-in-dūs') v.t. to bring in, or upon, as an addition to something; to introduce, as a new element, quality, etc. superinduction (sū-per-in-duk'shun) n. act of superinducing, or state of

being superinduced.

superinstitution (sū-per-in-sti-tū'shun) another; the institution of one person into a benefice already occupied.

superintend (sū-per-in-tend') v.t. to have, or exercise, the charge and oversight of; to take care of with authority.

superintendence (sū-per-in-ten-dens) n. act of superintending; personal supervision and direction; authoritative care and oversight. Also superintendency.

superintendent (su-per-in-ten-dent) n. one that has the oversight and charge of something, with the power of direction; inspector; overseer; manager;—a. overlooking others with authority; presiding; governing.

superintendentship (sü-per-in-ten-dent-ship) n. the office

or rank of superintendent.

superintender (sū-per-in-ten-der) n. a super-intendent.

superintender intendent. (sū-per-in-ten'ding) a. oversuperintending (sū-per-in-ten'ding) a. overlooking; controlling; caring
and providing for all, as God in His providence.

superior (sū-pe'ri-ur) a. [L. superior, comp.
of superus, being above] more elevated in place; higher; upper; higher in rank or office;
surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, or value of
any quality; higher in excellence; being above, or beyond, the power or influence of; free from emotion or
concern; unaffected by;—n. one that is more advanced
in age; one that is more elevated in rank or office; one
that surpasses others in dignity, excellence, or qualities
of any kind; the chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey;
[Scots Law] the grantor of a feu or fief; a small letter or
figure used as an exponent, or as a mark of reference, or
for other purposes (so called from its position, standing
above, or near the top of, the line, as a or 1). above, or near the top of, the line, as a or 1)

superioress (si-pē/ri-ur-es).n. a female superior superiority (sū-pē-ri-ur-es).n. a female superior superiority (sū-pē-ri-ur-es).n. a female superior superiority (sū-pē-ri-ur-es).n. a state or quality of being higher, greater, or more excellent in any respect; ascendancy; advantage.

superiorly (sū-pē-ri-ur-li) adv. in a superior manner.

superjacent (sū-per-jā-sent) a. [L. super, above, and jacere, lie] lying upon.

superlative (sū-per-la-tiv) a. [L. super, over, and latus, horne] most eninent; surpassing all others; supreme; expressing, as a form of the adjective or adverb, the highest degree of the quality, the superment of t

as among the objects that are compared;—n. that which is most eminent; a word in the superlative degree.

superlatively (sū-perla-tiv-li) adv. so as to express the highest degree; in

the highest degree; transcendently.

superlativeness (sū-per-loċ-na-ri) a. the superlunary (sū-per-loċ-na-ri) a. being above this world.

Also generatives this world. Also superlunar.

supermedial (sū-per-mēd'yal) a. [L. super, above and medius, middle] lying, or being, above the middle.

supermundane (sū-per-mun'dān) a. being above the world. supernacular (sū-per-nak'-ū-lap'a. having the quality of supernaculum; of first-rate quality; very good.

first-rate quality; very good.

Supernaculum (sū-per-nak'ū-lum) n. [L. supernaculum (sū-per, above, and Ger. nage!, nail] wine good enough to be worth drinking to the bottom (so called from the custom of turning the glass over the thumb, to show that there was only a drop left small enough to rest on the nail), good liquor; anything very fine or enjoyable:—adv. to the last drop.

Supernal (sū-per-nal) a. [L. super, above] being in a higher place or region; relating to things above; celestial: heavenly.

Supernatant (sū-per-nā'tant) a. [L. supernatare (sū-per-nā'tant) a. [L. supernatare (sū-per-nā'tant) a. [L. super-nā'tant) gabove; floating on the surface.

above; floating on the surface.

supernatation (sū-per-na-tā/shun) n. the act of floating on the surface of a fluid; swimming above.

supernational (sū-per-nash-u-nal) a. rising belonging to mankind.

supernationalism (sū-per-nash-un-al-ism) n. the theory of the

supernatural (sū-per-nat-ū-ral) a. being be | superscript a supernatural (yond, or exceeding, the powers | a letter; superscription.

or laws of nature; miraculous;—n. that which is above, or beyond, the laws of nature.

Supernaturalism (sū-per-nat-ū-ral-izm) n. the state of being supernatural; the doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the production of the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in the grace that renews and sanctifies men.

supernaturalist (sū-pṛr-nat-ū-ral-ist) n. one naturalism.

supernaturalistic (sū-per-nat-ū-ra-lis-tik) naturalism.

supernaturalize (sū-per-nat/ū-ral-īz) v.t. to render supernatural;

supernaturally (sū-per-nat/-ū-ral-i) adv. in a supernatural manner.

supernaturalness (sū-per-nat-ū-ral-nes) n. the state or quality of being supernatural, or beyond the power or ordinary laws of nature.

Supernumerary (sū-per-nū-me-ra-ri) a. exceeding the number stated or prescribed; exceeding a necessary, usual, or required number or quantity; n. a person, or thing, beyond what is necessary or usual, esp. a person employed to fill the place of another, as of an officer killed in battle, an actor upon the stage, or the like.

supernutrition (sū-per-nū-trish'un) n. ex-

superoccipital (sū-per-ok-sip²-i-tal) a. of, or pertaining to, the upper part of the occipital lobe of the brain.

superoctave (super-ok-tay) n. a coupler in an organ; an organ stop.
superolateral (super-olate-ral) a. situated at and above the side.

superordinary (sū-per-or-di-na-ri) a. above the ordinary. superordination (sū-per-or-di-nā-shun) n. the ordination of a person to fill an office still occupied.

superorganic (sū-per-or-gan'ik) a. not dependent on organization; spiritual. superparasite (sū-per-par'a-sit) n. a parasite of a parasite. superparasitism (sū-per-par'a-sīt-izm) n. the state of being superparatitions to be superparasitism.

parasitic, or having superparasites.

Superphosphate (sû-per-fos'fat) n. a greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base; manure made of bones treated with sulphuric acid.

superphysical (sū-per-fiz'i-kal) a. independent of, or not explicable by, physical laws; spiritual.

superposable (sū-per-pō'za-bl) a. able to be superpose (sū-per-pōz) v.t. to lay or place upon, or over.

superposition (sū-per-pō-zish'un) n. a being upon, something; that which is situated above or upon, something else; [Geol.] the order in which mineral strata are placed upon or above other strata.

superpraise (sū'per-praz) v.i. to praise to excess.

super-royal (sū-per-roi/al) a. larger than royal;—n. a size of paper 27½ by 19½ inches. supersacral (sū-per-sā-kral) a. situated above the sacrum. supersalient (sū-per-sā-li-ent) a. [L. salire, leap] leaping upon.

supersaturation (sū-per-sat-ū-rā'shun) n. (sū-per-sat-ū-rā'shun) n. superscribe (sū-per-skrīh) r.t. [L. super, over, and seribere, write] to write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; or to write the name or address of a person on the outside or cover of, as a letter or envelope.

superscript (sū'per-skript) a. written over or above the line;—n. the address of

superscription (super-skrip-shun) n. act of superscribing; that which is written or engraved on the surface, outside, or above something else; in Scripture, an impression upon coins; direction; address.

supersecular (sū-pçr-sek'ū-lar) a. being above the world; superior to worldly

interests; spiritual; heavenly.

supersede (si-per-sed) v.t. [L. supersedere, sit above, he superior to, forbear] to set above or over; to suspend or displace from office; to replace by another appointment; to make void or ineffica-cious by a new or superior power or influence; to set aside; to render unnecessary.

aside; to render unnecessary.

supersedeas (sū-per-sō-de-as) n. a writ to supersedeas (sū-per-sō-de-as) n. a writ to or to stay proceedings [Law].

supersedure (sū-per-sō-dūr) n. the act of supersedure (sū-per-sō-dūr) n. beyond the supersensible (sū-per-son-si-bl) a. beyond the senses or powers

of perception. Also supersensual. supersensitive (sū-per-sen'si-tiv) a. morbidly sensitive.

supersensitiveness (sū-per-sen'si-tiv-nes) n. excessive or over

sensitiveness; morbid sensibility.

sensitiveness; morbid sensitivity.

Supersession (su-per-sesh'un) n. the act of superseding or setting aside.

Superstition (su-per-stish'un) n. IL. super-sessive reverence or fear of that which is unknown or mysterious, esp. an ignorant or irrational worship of the Supreme Deity; excessive exactness or rigour in religious or practice; unprecessary fears and sortules in supreme Delty; excessive exactness or rigour in religious opinions or practice; unnecessary fears and scruples in religion; observance of rites, or endurance of penances, not enjoined or required; the worship of false gods; false religion; belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain extraordinary or singular events, or in omens and prognostics.

omens and prognostics.

superstitionist (sū-per-stish'un-ist) n. one
superstitions (sū-per-stish'us) a. pertaining
superstitious (sū-per-stish'us) a. pertaining
stition; evincing superstition; addicted to superstition;
full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion;
over exact and formal in religious observances, rites, and ceremonies; scrupulous beyond need; excessively credulous; believing ignorantly in supernatural, spiritual, or diabolic agency

superstitiously (sū-per-stish'us-li) adv. in a superstitious manner.

superstitiousness (sū-per-stish-us-nes) n. the quality of being superstitious; superstition.

superstratum (sū-per-strā-tum) n. a stratum or layer above another, or

resting on something else.

superstruct (sū²per-strukt) v.t. to build or erect upon something.

superstruction (sū-per-struk'shum) n. [1. fr. super, over, and struere, build] act of building upon; that which is built upon

some foundation; a superstructure.

superstructive (sū-per-struk'tiv) a. built or erected on something else. Also superstructural.

superstructure (sū-per-struk'tūr) n. any material structure or edifice built on something else, esp. the building raised on a foundation; anything erected on a foundation or basis.

supersubstantial (sū-per-sub-stan'shal) a. being more than sub-

stance; beyond the region of mere matter.

stance; beyong the region of mere matter.

supersubtle (sū-per-sut-l) a. over subtle; too
supersubtlety (sū-per-sut-l-ti) n. excessive
superterrene (sū-per-te-rēn') a. [L. super,
over, and terra, earth] being
sbove the ground, or above the earth.

superterrestrial (sū-per-te-res'tri-al) a. being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth.

supertonic (sü-per-ton'ik) n. the note next above the key-note [Mus.].

supertragical (sū-per-traj'i-kal) a. tragical to

supertragical (sū-per-traj-i-kal) a. tragical to excess.

supervacaneous (sū-per-va-kā-ne-us) a. empty] superfluous; serving no good purpose; needless.

supervene (sū-per-vēn) v.t. [L. super-nere, needless.

supervene (sū-per-vēn) v.t. [L. super-venire, come over or upon] to come upon as something extraneous; to take place; to happen.

supervenient (sū-per-vē-nyent) a. coming as supervenient supervening.

supervenient (sū-per-vi-zhl) n. act of supervising; supervisal (sū-per-vi-zhl) n. act of supervising; supervise (sū-per-viz) v.t. [L. super, over, and direction; to superintend; to inspect; to read over;—n. inspection. On the supervise, at sight; at first reading. supervision (sū-per-vi-zhl) n. act of oversee-inspection. On the supervise, at sight; at first reading. supervision (sū-per-vi-zhl) n. act of oversee-inspection. On the supervise, at sight; at first reading. supervision (sū-per-vi-zhl) n. act of oversee-inspection. Supervision (sū-per-vi-zhl) n. act of oversee-inspection (sū-per-vi-zhl) n. act of oversee-inspection. Supervision.

supervisory (sū-per-vi-zhl) n. pertaining to, or having, supervision.

supervisual (sū-per-vi-zhl) n. pertaining to, or having, supervision.

supervisual (sū-per-vi-zhl) n. pertaining to, or having supervision.

supinator (sū-pīn) n. [1. supinus, bent or thrown backward] a Latin verbal noun, of which there are two, the first ending in um of the accusative there are two, the first ending in um of the accusative there are two, the same active circuits and the accusative there are two the control of the accusative there are two the same active circuits and the accusative there are two the control of the accusative there are two the same active circuits and the accusative the accusative that the accusative the accusative that the ac case, which has an active signification, and the second ending in u of the ablative case, which has a passive signification;—(sū-pīn') u. lying on the back, or with the face upward; leaning backward, or inclining, with exposure to the sun; negligent; heedless; inattentive; listless; carcless; drowsy.

supinely (sū-pīn'li) adv. in a supine manner; carclessly; indolently; drowsily; in a

heedless, thoughtless state

heedless, thoughtless state.

supineness (sū-pin'nes) n. the state of being supine; indolence; drowsiness.

suppeditate (su-ped'-tat) v.t. [L. suppeditare] to supply; to afford needful aid.

supper (sup'er) n. [O.F. soper, fr. Icel. sāpa, to the day:-v.t. to give supper to:-v.i. to take supper. Supper-time, hour or time for the evening meal.

supper-less (sup'er)s u. wanting supper; being without supper.

supping (suping) n. the act of one that sups; the act of taking supper.

supplant (supplant) n.t. [F. supplanter, fr. L. supplanter, to trip up one's heels, fr. sub, under, and planta, the sole of the foot] to remove or displace by stratagem; to displace and take the place of; to overthrow; to undermine.

supplantation (su-plan-talshun) n. act of supplanting.

Supplanter (su-plan-ter) n. one that supplants. Supple (supl) a. [F. souple, fr. L. sub, under, and plicare, fold] pliant; flexible; compliant; not obstinate; bending to the humour of others; obsequious; -r.t. to make soft and pliant; to render flexible; to make compliant or submissive; -n.t. to become soft and pliant. Supple-jack, a strong, pliant cane; a West Indian shrub, from which walking-sticks are made.

supplely (sup'l-li) adv. pliantly; softly; mildly. supplement (sup-le-ment) n. [L. supplementwhich fills up, completes, or perfects something to which it is added; something added to a book or paper to make good its deficiencies, or correct its errors; [Math.] the quantity that must be added to an angle or an arc to make 180°;—(sup-le-ment) v.t. to fill up or supply by additions; to add to.

Supplemental (sup-le-men'tal) a. added, to

supplementally (sup-le-men'tal-i) adv. supplementarily (sup-le-men'ta-ri-li) adv. so as to supplementarily adv. so as to supplement supplementary (sup-le-men'ta-ri) a. sup-

suppleness (sup-l-nes) n. quality of being supple, or easily bent; quality of easily yielding; pliancy; pliableness; flexibility; facility. suppletive (sup-le-tiv) a. supplying what is plemental; supplying; helping.

suppletory (sup-le-tu-ri) a. suppletive.

supplial (su-pli'al) n, the act of supplying, or the thing supplied.

suppliant (sup'li-ant) a. [I. supplicare, entreat] asking earnestly and submissively; entreating; beseeching; manifesting entreaty; expressive of humble supplication;—n. a humble petitioner; one

or numble supplication;—n. a numble petitroner; one that entreats submissively.

suppliantly (sup-li-ant-li) adv. in a suppliant or supplicantly (sup-li-kan-si) n. the act of supplicating; supplication.

supplicant (sup-li-kant) n. one that supplicates; a petitioner that asks carnestly and submissively—a sking or entreating humbly.

submissively; -a. asking or entreating humbly.

supplicantly (sup-li-kant-li) adv. in a supplicantly (sup-li-kant-li) adv. in a supplicant (sup-li-kant-li) adv. in a supplicate (sup-li-kant) v.t. [I. supplicare, fr. supplicate supplex, kneeling down to entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer; to address in prayer; to call upon humbly; -v.t. to petition with carnestness and submission; to implore.

and submission; to implore.

supplicatingly (sup-li-kā-ting-li) adv. in a supplicatingly (sup-li-kā-ting-li) adv. in a supplication (sup-li-kā-shun) n. act of supplicating; humble and earnest prayer in worship; humble petition; carnest request. supplicator (sup-li-kā-tur) n. one that supplicatory (sup-li-kā-turi) a. containing supplicatory (sup-li-kā-tu-ri) a. containing supplication; submissive.

SUPPLIET (su-pli'er) n. one that supplies.

supply (su-plT) v.t. [L. supplere, fr. sub, under, and plere, fill] to fill up, as any deficiency happens; to furnish with what is wanted; to serve instead of; to bring or furnish;—n. sufficiency of things for use or want, esp. the food, etc., which meets the daily necessities of an army or other large body of men; store (chiefly in the pt.); also, the sums of money granted by parliament to meet the public charges and expenditure for the current year; a substitute. Supply and demand, the process by which free competition so rules prices as fully to utilize available commodities.

supplyment (su-pli-ment) n. continuance of supplyment (su-pli-ment) n. continuance of supply or relief.

support (su-port) v.t. [L. supportare, fr. sub, under, and portare, carry] to keep from falling; to sustain, in a literal or physical sense; to endure without being overcome, exhausted, or changed in character; to keep from fainting or sinking; to assume and represent successfully, as the part of an actor; to furnish with the means of sustenance or livelihood; to carry on; to enable to continue; to verify; to make good; to substantiate; to defend successfully; to vindicate; to keep up; to maintain; to favour; to countenance: good; to substantiate; to derend successfully; to vindicate; to keep up; to maintain; to favour; to countenance; to attend as an aid or assistant; to stand by; to speak in favour of; to second;—n. act or operation of supporting, upholding, or sustaining; prop; pillar; foundation; that which maintains life, as bread; maintenance; subsistence—hence, means; livelihood; that which keeps from sinking, declining, or languishing; stimulus; encouragement; that which upholds or relieves; help; succour; assistance; countenance; natronage.

encouragement; that which upholds or relieves; help:
succour; assistance; countenance; patronage,
supportable (su-pōr-ta-bl) a. capable of being
supported, borne, or sustained;
endurable; tolerable; capable of being maintained.
supportableness (su-pōr-ta-bl-nes) n. state
of being supportable.
supportably (su-pōr-ta-bli) adv. in a supportable manner.
supportance (su-pōr-ta-bli) adv. in a supportmaintenance.

Supporter (su-por-ter) n. one that, or that which, holds; a prop; a pillar, etc.; a sustainer; a comforter; a defender; an advocate; an adherent of a party; one that walks or sits by another, as an attendant or assistant; one that speaks in favour of a motion; a seconder; —pl. images that serve to bear up any part of a building in the place of columns [Arch.]; figures of birds, beasts, fishes, and sometimes of human beings, placed on each side of the escutcheon, and appearing to stroport it [Her.].

Supporting (su-por-ting) a. capable of giving or



supporting (su-pōr'ting) a. capable of giving or permitting support.

supportless (su-port-les) a. having no support. supportment (su-port'ment) n. support;

supportment aid.
supposable (su-pō-za-bl) a. capable of being supposably (su-pō-za-bl) a. capable of being supposably (su-pō-za-bl) adv. in a supposable degree or way.
supposal (su-pō-za) n. the supposing of something to exist: notion; suggestion.
suppose (su-pō-za) n. the supposer, fr. L. sub, down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration, as a possible fact, relation, condition, etc.; to imagine or assume as true or real; to receive as true; to require to exist or be true; to imply by the laws of thought or of nature; -v. to make supposition; to think; to believe or imagine; -n. a supposition.
supposed (su-pō-zed-ii) adv. as may be supposedly (su-pō-zed-ii) adv. as may be supposed! (su-pō-zer) n. one that supposes.

SUPPOSET (su-pō'zer) n. one that supposes.

supposite (su-pō'zit) a. placed under or opposite; imagined; -n. a person or thing supposed ;- v.t. to substitute.

supposed; -v.t. to substitute.

Supposition (sup-u-zish'un) n. [L. sub, under, and ponere, pp. positus, place] act of supposing; that which is supposed; hypothesis; position laid down without proof; imagination; belief without evidence; unfounded notion or fancy; surmise. suppositional (sup-u-zish'un-al) a. hypothesis (sup-u-zish'un-al) a. hypothesis (sup-u-zish'un-al) ada by

suppositionally (sup-u-zish-un-al-i) adv. by suppositions (su-poz-i-tish-us) a. [L. suppositions of another] put by trick in the place or character belonging to another; spurious; counterfeit.

supposititiously (su-poz-i-tish-us-li) adv. in supposititious (su-poz-i-tish-us-li) adv. in supposititious manner. supposititiousness (su-poz-i-tish-us-nes) n. the state of being supposititious

supposititious.

suppositive (su-poz'i-tiv) a. including, or suppositively (su-poz'i-tiv-li) adv. by, or suppositior (su-poz'i-tiv-li) adv. by, or suppositior (su-poz'i-tur) n. an instrument for placing a suppository far up. suppository (su-poz'i-tur-l) n. a medicinal or cylinder, introduced into the rectum, etc. suppositum (su-poz'i-turn) n.; pl. supposita thing supposed.

thing supposed.

suppress (su-pres') v.t. [L. sub, under, and premere, pp. pressus, press] to overpower and crush; to put down; to subdue; to stop; to restrain; to retain without disclosure; to conceal; to withhold from being made public; to hinder from circulation; to stifle; to obstruct from discharges.

suppressed (su-prest') a. restrained; concealed.

suppressedly (su-pres-ed-li) adv. in a suppressed or restrained manner.

SUPPRESSET (su-pres'er) n. a suppressor.

suppressible (su-presti-bl) a. that may be suppressed or concealed.
suppression (su-presh'un) n. act of suppression frestraining from utterance, publication, or circulation; stoppage or obstruction of exerctions or discharges, or of a cutaneous eruption; [Gram.] omission.

suppressionist (su-presh'un-ist) n. one that suppression. suppressive (su-presh'u) a. tending to suppress; subduing; concealing.

Suppressor (su-pres'ur) n. one that suppresses. suppurate (sup-ū-rāt) v.i. [L. sub, under, and pus, puris, matter] to generate pus. suppuration (sup-ū-rā-shun) n. process of suppurating or forming pus, as in a wound or abscess; the matter produced by suppuration.

suppurative (sup-ū-rā-tiv) a. tending to suppuration; n. a medicine that promotes suppuration.

supputation (sup-ū-rā-shun) n. [L. supputare, reckon] a reckoning; account.

Supraciliary (sū-prą-sil-ya-ri) a. superciliary.

supraclavicular (sū-pra-kla-vik-ū-lar) a. supracostal (sū-pra-kos-tal) a. above, or upon, the ribs.

supracretaceous (sū-pra-krē-tā'shus) a. supercretaceous.

Supralapsarian (sū-pra-lap-sā-ri-an) n. [L. supra, above, beyond, and lapsus, fall] one of that class of Calvinists who believe that God's decree of election was made before the fall of man; or that the apostasy of man was determined before this creation, in order to show the divine sovereignty in the election of grace.

Supralapsarianism (sū-pra-lap-sū'ri-anof the Supralapsarians.

supralateral (sū-pra-lat'e-ral) a. situated on the upper part of the side. supralunar (sū-pra-loo'nar) a. [L. supra, over, and luna, the moon] being beyond

the moon; very lofty; of very great height.

supramundane (sū-pra-mun'dān) a. being, or situated, above the world, or above our system.

 $ootnotesize ext{Supranaturalism} ext{Supranaturalism} ext{(su-pra-nat-u-rnl-izm)} n.$

supraposition (sū-pra-pu-zish-un) n. supraposition position.
supraprotest (sū-pra-prō-test) n. acceptance or payment of a bill of exchange, by one not a party to it, after protest for non-acceptance or non-payment.

suprarenal (sū-pra-rē'nal) a. situated above the kidneys.

suprascapular (sū-pra-skap'u-lar) a. situated above the scapula. suprasensible (sū-pra-sen'si-bl) a. beyond the reach of the senses. supraspinal (sū-pra-spi-nal) a. situated above the spine.

supremacy (sū-prem'a-si) n. state of being supremacy (sū-prem'a-si) n. state of being supreme, or in the highest station of power; higher authority or power.

Supreme (sū-prēm') a. [L. supremus. superl. of superus, fr. super, above] holding the highest place in government or power; highest, greatest, or most excellent; utmost; greatest possible. The supreme, the Highest; the Lord of all; Jehovah. Supremely (sū-prēm'li) adv. in a supreme manner; in the highest degree; to

supremeness (sū-prēm-nes) n. the character or state of being supreme. supremity (sū-prem-i-ti) a. supremacy; supremeness.

SUTA (sôô-ra) n. [A.] a chapter of the Koran.

Sura (soo'ra) n. [Skr.] in India, the fermented sap of several kinds of palm. Surah (sū'-ra) n. a soft, twilled silk material (so sural (sū'rai) a. [L. sura, the calf of the leg] being in, or pertaining to, the calf of the leg.

surat (sōō-rat') n. coarse, short cotton, grown near Surat, India.

surbase (sur-bas) n. [sur and base] a cornice, or series of mouldings, on the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, etc.; a skirt or border above the base of a room.

surbased (surbast) a. having a surbase.

surbasement (sur-bās'ment) n. the trait of any portion of an ellipse.

surbate, surbeat (sur-bāt', -bēt') v.t. [F. sole, the sole, and battre, pp. battu, to beat] to make the soles sore by walking; to bruise or batter by travel.

surbed (sur-bed') v.t. to set edgeways, as a stone.

Surcease (sur-ses') v.t. [O.F. sursis, fr. L. super-cause to cease; put off] to put an end to; to cause to cease; -v.i. to cease; to stop; to leave off; to practise no longer; -n. cessation; stop.

Surcharge (sur-chārj') v.t. [F. surcharger] to overload; to overburden; to overstock, esp. to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbure

stock, esp. to put more cattle time, as a common, and the herbage will sustain; to overcharge; to make an additional charge; -(sur-chârj) n. an excessive load or burden; an overstocking with cattle; [Law] an overcharge.

surcharged (sur-charjd') a. overloaded.

Surcharger (sur-char-jer) n. one that surcharges. surcingle (sur-sing-gl) n. [L. super, over, and cingree, gird] a belt, band, or girth which passes over a saddle, over anything laid on a horse's back, to bind it fast; the girdle of a cassock; -v.t.

to gird with a surcingle.

Surcoat (sur-köt) n. a short coat worn over the Surcoat (sur-köt) n. a short coat worn over the drapery of knights anterior to the introduction of plate

surculus (sur'kū-lus) n. [L.] a sucker; a shoot rising from a subterranean base [Bot.].

surd (surd) a. [L. surdus, deaf] not capable of being expressed in rational numbers; radical; uttered with simple breath; not sonant; n. a quantity that cannot be expressed by rational numbers.

surdimutism (sur-di-mū-tizm) n, the condition of being deaf and dumb.

surdity (sur-di-ti) n the state of being surd; lack surdity (sur-di-ti) n, the state of being surd; lack of sonant quality; deafness.

Sure (shoor) a. [O.F. seür, fr. 1. securus, safe] certain to be done; inevitable; certainly knowing and believing; confident beyond doubt; firm; stable; strong; secure. Sure enough, certainly. Sure-footed, not apt to stumble or fall. Sure-footedness, the state or quality of being sure-footed. Be sure, to be sure, to be without doubt. To make certain. make certain.

surely (shoor-li) adv. in a sure or certain manner; certainly; undoubtedly; without danger of falling; steadily; firmly.

Surement (shoor-ment) n. security for payment.

sureness (shoor-nes) n. state of being sure; certainty; surety (shoor-ti) n. state of being sure; certainty; security; that which makes sure; ground of confidence or security; foundation of stability; support; evidence; confirmation; security against loss or damage; one that engages to answer for another's ap-pearance in court, or for his payment of a debt, or for the performance of some act; a bail; a hostage; -v.t. to

the performance of some act; a ball; a hostage;—v.t. to act as surety for; to guarantee.

Suretyship (shłof-ti-ship) n. state of being surety; obligation of a person to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another.

Surf (surf) n. [tr. souph, a rushing sound] the swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sand-banks or rocks. Surf-boat, a boat of a peculiarly booyant true, for passing through surf.

Surface (quiris) n. [L. super, above, and facies, face] the exterior part of anything that

has length and breadth; superficies; outward or external appearance; a magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness;—a. of, or pertaining to, the surface; superficial; insincere;—v.t. to put a surface on; to make plain or smooth. Surface-mining, shallow-mining;

placer-mining. Surface-water, drainage-water.
Surfaceman (surfis-man) n. a person engaged in keeping the permanent way of

a railway in order.

a railway in order.

surfacer (sur-fi-ser) n. a machine for planing and giving a surface to wood.

surfacing (sur-fi-sing) n. the act of putting a certain surface on anything.

surfeit (sur-fit) v.t. [O.F. sur-fait, fr. L. super, above, and fooere, makel to overfeed and produce sickness or uneasiness; to fill to satiety and disgust; to cloy;—v.t. to be feel, or to feast, till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues;—n. excess in eating and drinking; fulness and oppression of the system occasioned by crossive eating and drinking. the system occasioned by excessive eating and drinking
—hence, disgust caused by excess; satiety.

Surfeitwater, a water reputed to cure surfeits.

Surfeiter (sur-fi-ter) n. a glutton; a reveller.

surfeiting (sur-fi-ting) n. excess in eating and drinking; surfeit.
surficial (sur-fish-al) n. formed on the surface (opposed to subterranean).
surfman (surf-man) n. a man experienced in handling boats amid surf.

surfy (sur-fi) a. consisting of, or abounding with, surf; foaming.

surf; toaming.

Surge (surj) n. [L. surgere, to rise] a large wave or billow; a great rolling swell of water; the act of surging or heaving, like a wave;—r.t. to let go, as a portion of a rope, suddenly; or to render, as a rope round a pin;—r.t. to swell; to rise high and roll, as waves; to slip back.

surgeful (surj'fool) a. tossing; rough.

surgeless (surj'les) a. free from waves or billows; smooth; calm.

surgent (sur-jent) a. rising; swelling; surging.

surgeon (sur'jun) n. [contracted form of chirur-one whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases one whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation, or by local applications or remedies. Surgeon-dentist, a dental-surgeon; a qualified dentist. Surgeon-general, the chief surgeon of a fleet or army.

Surgeoncy (sur-jun-ship) n. office or employment surgeonship (sur-jun-ship) n. the office or post surgeon.

Surgeon (sur-jun-ship) n. the office or post of a surgeon.

Surgeonship of a surgeon.

Surgeony (sur-jer-i) n. art of healing by manual operation; that branch of medical science which treats of manual operations for the healing of diseases or injuries of the body; a place where surgical operations are performed, or medicines prepared.

Surgical (sur-ji-kal) a. pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery.

Surgically (sur-ji-kal-i) adv. in a surgical manner;—n. by means of surgery.

Surging of waves.

Surguy (sur-ji) a. rising in surges or billows; full of

surgy (sur-ji) a. rising in surges or billows; full of surges; resembling surges; heaving; swelling; rolling.

Surlily (sur-li-li) adv. in a surly manner.

surliness (sur'li-nes) n. state of being surly; gloomy moroseness; crabbedness.

SUTIOIN (sur-loin) n. the sirloin.

surly (sur-li) a. [A.S. sār, sour] gloomily morose; ill-natured, abrupt, and rude; sour; crabbed; cross and rude; rough; dark: tempestuous.

Surma (soor-ma) n. [lind.] black sulphuret of anti-mony (used by Moslem and Hindu women

for darkening the eyes).

Surmise (surmix) r.t. [O.F. surmettre, accuse] to conjecture; to suspect; to imagine without certain knowledge; to infer or suppose;—n. the thought or imagination that something may be, on feeble or scanty evidence; conjecture; suspicion; doubt.

SUFMISET (sur-mī'-zer) n. one that surmises.

surmising (sur-mi'-zing) n. act of conjecturing, imagining, or suspecting; unfounded apprehension; suspicion; generally in a bad sense, evil or unjust thought or doubt.

surmount (sur-mount') v.t. [F. surmonter] to rise above or higher than; to overcome; to conquer; to surpass; to exceed.

surmountable (sur-moun-ta-bl) a. capable of being surmounted.

surmountableness (sur-moun'ta-bl-nes)
n. the state of being surmountable.

surmounted (sur-moun'ted) a. overcome; conquered; surpassed.

surmounter (sur-mountep) m. one that surmounter (sur-mountep) m. one that surmounter (sur-main) n. [L. super, above, and nomen, name] a name or appellation added to, or over and above, the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name; an appellation added to the original name;—v.t. to name, or call, by an appellation added to the original name.

surnominal (sur-nom'i-nal) a. [F. sur and E. nominal] pertaining to surnames. surpass (sur-pas)*. [If surpasser, to excel, fr. surpasser, be evenly beyond, and passer, to pass] to go beyond in anything good or bad; to exceed; to excel; to outstrip. surpassable (surpassable arrange) a capable of being surpassed.

surpassing (sur-pas'ing) a. excellent in an eminent degree: exceeding others surpassingly (sur-pas'ing-li) adv. in a very excellent manner; in a degree surpassing others.

surpassingness (sur-pas'ing-nes) n. the state of being surpassing. surplice (sur'plis) n. [F. surplis. L. super, over, skins, fr. pellis, a skin] a white garment worn over another desse but the above.

worn over another dress by the clergy of the Episcopalian and certain other churches in some of their ministrations. Surplice-fee, a fee paid to the clergy for occasional duties, as baptisms, marriages, funerals

surpliced (sur' plist) o. wear-ing a surplice, or surplices

surplus (sur plus) n. [F. fr. L. super, over and plus, more] that which remains when use is satisfied; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted; balance of cash in hand; excess of income over expenditure. ture; amount of divisible profits; residue of an estate after debts and legacies are paid.



Surplice.

surplusage (sur'plus-ij) n. surplus excess; law matter in pleading not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.

surprisal (sur-pri-zal) n. act of surprising, or coming upon suddenly and unexpectedly; or state of being surprised.

Surprise (sur-priz) v.t. [O.F. sorprendre, pp. sorpris, fr.L. super, over, and prehendere, take] to come, or fall upon, suddenly and unexpectedly; takel to come, or fall upon, suddenly and unexpectedly; to take unawares; to strike with wonder or astonishment by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable; to confuse;—n. act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation; state of being surprised, or taken unexpectedly; an unforescen or unexpected act or event producing alarm, joy, or other emotion; a lively sense of wonder; amazenent. Surprise-party, a party of persons that assemble, without invitation, at the house of a common friend, each bringing some article of food as a contribution to a supper.

SUPPLISET (sur-pri-zer) n. one that surprises.

surprising (sur-prī/zing) a. exciting surprise; wonderful; extraordinary; astonishing. surprisingly (sur-prī/zing-li) adv. in a manner of degree that excites surprise; wonderfully; beyond expectation.

surprisingness (sur-pri'zing-nes) n. the character of being surprising. surquedry (sur'que-dri) n. [O.F. surrouider, presume] presumel presumption; arrogance; a haughty act. Also surquidry, to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rebutter [Law]. surrebutt a (sur-c-but'-er) n. [see rebut] the plaintiff's reply in common-law pleading to a defendant's rebutter.

surreined (sur-rand') a. over-ridden; ridden too hard; overworked.

surrejoin (sur-e-join') v.i. to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rejoinder [Law]. surrejoinder (sur-e-join'der) n. the answer of ing, to a defendant's rejoinder.

ing, to a defendant's rejoinder.

Surrender (su-ren-der) v.t. [O. F. surrendre, give up, fr. L. reddere, to restore] to yield to the power of another; to give up, after defeat in combat the power of another; to give up, after defeat in combat or battle; to deliver up possession of upon compulsion or demand; to yield in favour of; to relinquish; to resign; to give up, as a principal by his bail, a fugitive from justice by a foreign state, etc.; to yield to any influence, passion, or power (used reflexively); -v. i. to give up one's self into the power of another; to yield; to capitulate, as a besieged fortress; to confess himself vanquished, by giving up his sword; -w. act of yielding or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power of another; the giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail; the giving up of fugitives from justice by a foreign state. from justice by a foreign state.

surrenderee (su-ren-der-e') n. a person to whom surrendered land is granted; one to whom a surrender is made [Law].

surrenderer (su-ren-der-er) n. one that makes

surrenderor (su-render-ur) n. a tenant that surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord; a surrenderer [Law].

surreption (su-rep'shun) n. [L. surripere, np. surreptus, to pilfer, take secretly] the act or process of getting in a stealthy or crafty

manner; a stealthy entry or approach.

Surreptitious (sur-ep-tish'us) a. done by stealth, or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently.

Surreptitiously (sur-ep-tish'us-li) adv. in a surreptitiously surreptitious manner; by

stealth; fraudulently.

steath; trandulently.

Surrogate (sur-u-gāt) n. [L. surrogare, substitute; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge; the lawyer appointed to act for the bishop or chancellor of the diocese; -v.t. to put in the place of another.

Surrogateship (sur-u-gāt-ship) n. the office of surrogate.

surrogation (sur-u-gar-shum) n. the act of sub-stituting one person in the place of another.

Surround (su-round') v.t. [orig. surround, fr. O.F. surrounder, fr. L. superundare, to overflow] to encompass; to environ; to inclose on all sides to lie, or be, on all sides of;—n. a method of hunting animals, by surrounding them and driving them over a precipion. precipice.

surrounding (su-rounding) n. an encompassing;—pt. things which surround; external or attending circumstances.

Surroyal (sur-roi-al) n. the crown-antler of a stag.

sursolid (sur-sol'id) a. pertaining to the fifth power of a number. the fifth power of a number. surtax (sur-taks) n. to put an extra tax on ;—(sur-taks) n. nn additional tax.

Surtout (Surtoo') n. [F. sur (L. super), over, and tout (L. totus), all] a close-bodied frock-coat: [Fort.] a raised portion of a parapet, at the angles, to prevent enfilading.

eye; to examine with reference to condition, situation, and value; to determine the form, extent, position, etc., of, as a tract of land, a coast, harbour, or the like, by of, as a tract of land, a coast, harbour, or the like, by means of linear and angular measurements;—(sur-và)n, an attentive view; a looking with care; a wide or general view, as from an elevated place; a particular view; an examination, esp. an official examination of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality; operation of finding the contour, dimensions, position, or other particulars of, as any part of the earth's surface; measured plan and description of any line or portion of country.

Surveyable (sur-vā-ab) a. capable of being surveyed.

surveyance (sur-va'ans) n. surveyorship;

surveying (sur-valing) n. that branch of applied mathematics which teaches the art of determining the area of any portion of the earth's surface; the act, or the professional business, of measuring and delineating portions of the earth's surface, with their relative bearings, individual forms and features, and computation of their several extents.

and computation of their several extents.

SUIVEYOF (sur-va'ur) n. an overseer; a superintendent; one that views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity, or quality of anything; one that measures land, or practises the art of surveying; an officer that ascertains the contents of casks, and the quantity of liquors subject to duty; a gauger.

surveyorship (sur-vā/ur-ship) n. the office of a surveyor. surview (sur-vū') n. a survey; a looking on the surface only; -v.t. to survey.

SUTVISE (sur-vīz') v.t. to look over; to supervise.

survivability (sur-vi-va-bil-i-ti)n. capability of surviving.

survival (sur-vi-val) n. a living longer than, or beyond, the life of another person, thing, or event; outliving; any rite, habit, belief, etc., remaining in existence after what justified it has passed away. Survival of the fittest, the process or result of natural setterion [Biol] selection | Biol. |.

Survivance (sur-vī-vans) n. survivorship.

survive (sur-viv') v.t. [F. survivre, fr. L. super, over, and vivere, to live) to live beyond the life or existence of; to outlive; to live longer than; v.i. to remain alive; to continue to live.

survivency (sur-vi-ven-si) n. a surviving; survival.

SUIVIVEI (sur-vī-ver) n. one that outlives another.

surviving (sur-vi'ving) a. remaining alive; yet Survivor (sur-vi-vur) n. one that survives or outlives another person or anything; [Law]

lives another person or anything; [Law] the longerliver of two joint-heirs, annuitants, tenants, etc. SUrvivorship (sur-vī-vur-ship) n. state of being a survivor; right of a joint-tenant, or other person that has a joint-interest in an estate, to take the estate upon the death of the other. Chance of survivorship, the probability as calculated from statistics, that a person of given age will survive another of different age.

susceptibility (su-sep-ti-bil'i-ti) n. state or capability of receiving impressions, or of being susceptible; specifically, capacity for feeling, or enotional excitement.

Susceptible (su-sep-ti-bil) a. [L. susceptibilita, fr. susceptibilita, fr. susceptible (su-sep-ti-bil) a. [L. susceptibilita, fr. susc

susception (su-sep/shun) n. the act of taking upon one's self, or undertaking, susceptive (su-sep/shu) a. capable of admitting; readily admitting.
susceptiveness (su-sep-tiv-nes) n. the property of being susceptive.
susceptivity (sus-ep-tiv-i-ti) n. capacity of admitting; receptivity.

susceptor (su-sep'tur) n. one that undertakes; a godfather.
suscipiency (su-sip'i-en-si) n. reception; admission.
suscipient (su-sip'i-ent) a. receiving; admitting;
suscipient (su-sip'i-ent) a. receiving; admitting;
suscitate (sus'i-tat) v.t. [1. sub, under, and call into life and action.

call into life and action.

suscitation (sus-i-tā/shun) n. the act of arousing or exciting.
suslik, souslik (sôôs/lik) n. [Russ.] a squirrel-like rodent of Central Europe and Siberia.

Suspect (sus-pekt') v.t. [F., suspected, fr. L. suspected, fr. J. suspected, fr. sub, under, and specere, to look] to imagine to exist, often upon weak evidence, or no evidence at all; to imagine to be weak evidence, or no evidence at an; to magne to be guilty upon slight evidence, or without proof; to doubt; to mistrust; to conjecture; to surmise;—v.i. to imagine guilt; to have a suspicion;—a. doubtful; questionable; suspicious;—n. a suspected person; suspicion.

Suspectable (sus-pek-ta-bl) a. liable to be suspected.

suspectedly (sus-pek-ted-li) adv. in a manner to excite suspicion.
suspectedness (sus-pek-ted-nes) n. state of being suspected or doubted. suspecter (sus-pek'ter) n. one that suspects.

suspectful (sus-pekt-fool) a. apt to suspect or mistrust.

suspectless (sus-pekt'les) a. not suspected; not mistrusted.
suspend (sus-pend) v.t. [F. suspendre, fr. L. suspend sub, under, and pendere, to hang; to attach to something above; to make to depend; to cause to cease for a time; to hinder from proceeding; to hold in a state undetermined; to debar from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income; to cause to cease for a time from operation or effect:—n.t. ocease from operation or activity, esp. to stop payment, or be unable to meet obligations or engagements. To suspend payment, to declare one's inability to pay his debts.

suspended (sus-pen-ded) a. hung from something; delayed; undecided.

suspender —p.l. straps for holding up pantaloons, stockings, etc.; braces.

suspense (sus-pens) a. a state of uncertainty; indetermination; indecision; cessation for a time; stop; [Law] a temporary suspension of a to cause to cease for a time; to hinder from proceeding;

for a time; stop; Law| a temporary suspension of a man's right. Suspense-account, an account in which sums received or disbursed are temporarily entered.

Suspensibility (sus-pen-si-bil-1-ti) n. the quality or state of being sus-

pensible.

suspensible (sus-pen'si-bl) a. capable of being suspended, or held from sinking. suspension (sus-pen-shun) n. act of suspending, or of hanging or attaching to some suspection or of hanging or attaching to something above; state of dependence: act of delaying; temporary cessation: act of withholding the judgment; forbearance of decision; postponing of a sentence or execution; a prevention or interruption of action or operation; a temporary deprivation of office, or official powers and privileges; [Rhet.] a keeping back of the sense, or most important point, to excite interest and curiosity; [Chem.] state of solid particles of matter floating, or held undissolved, in water. Suspension-bridge, a bridge supported by chains which pass over high piers at each end, and are secured below at each end. Suspension of arms, a short truce agreed on by con-Suspension of arms, a short truce agreed on by contending parties.

suspensive (sus-pen'siv)a. tending to suspend; uncertain; doubtful. suspensively (sus-pen'siv-li) adv. in a suspensively pensive manner.

SUSPENSOT (sus-pen'sur) n. one that suspends.

Suspensory (sus-pen'su-ri) a. suspended; hanging; depending; fitted or serving to suspend; suspending;—n. that which suspends a bandage; that which suspends or holds up, as a truss; a bandage for suspending the scrotum.

suspicion (sus-pish'un) n. [O.F. suspeccion, fr. l. sub, under, and specere, look at] act of suspecting; imagination of the existence of something without proof, or upon very slight evidence, or upon no evidence at all;—v.t. to suspect; to mistrust. Suspicious (sus-pish'us) a. inclined to suspect; indicating suspicion, doubt, or fear; liable to suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; given to suspicion. suspicion.

suspiciously (sus-pish'us-li) adv. in a sus-

suspiciousness (sus-pish'us-nes) n. quality or state of being open to suspicion, or liable to be suspected; doubtful or questionable appearance; quality of suspecting, or being apt to suspect; jealous or distrusting temper or disposition.

suspiral (sus-pi-ral) n. [fr. suspire] a breathing-hole; a vent, or ventiduct.

suspiration (sus-pi-ralshun) n. act of sighing, or fetching a long, deep breath.

suspire (sus-pir') v. i. [L. suspirer, to breathe out, to sigh! to fetch a long, deep breath; to sigh! to fetch a long, deep breath; to suspire (sus-tain') v.t. [L. suspirer, fr. sub, under, and tenere, to hold] to keep from falling; to uphold; to support; to keep from sinking in despondence; to maintain; to keep alive; to nourish; to aid, vindicate, comfort, or relieve; to endure without failing or yielding; to suffer; to undergo; to allow the prosecution of; to sanction; to prove; to establish by evidence; to be conclusive of, as evidence; [Mus.] to continue, as the sound of notes through their whole length.

sound of notes through their whole length.

Sustainable (sus-tā-na-bl) a. capable of being sustained or maintained, as a

plea, action, proof, etc.

Sustained (sus-tand') a. kept up; maintained at a certain pitch, height, or degree hence, uniformly excellent.

sustainer (sus-tā-ner) n. one that, or that which, sustains.

sustainment (sus-tān-ment) n. support; maintenance.

sustenance (sus-te-nans) n. act of sustaining; support; maintenance; that which supports life; food; provisions.

supports me; tood; provisions.

Sustentation (sus-ten-tā-shun) n. [L. sustinere]
port; use of food or provisions; maintenance of life
(used adjectively, to denote that which is designed or
fitted to support or provide means of subsistence).

Sustentation-fund, a fund raised by a religious body,
and employed in sustaining their clergy.

Susurration (su-su-rā-shun) n. [L. susurrare,
pp. susurratus, to murmur] a
whispering; a soft murmur.

Sisting (8h-sur-ta-ta) a. whispering: susting

SUSUFFOUS (\$h-sur-us) a. whispering; rustling.
Also susurrant.
SUSUFFUS (\$\tilde{u}\)-sur-us) n. a soft murmuring or
humming sound.

Sutile (sū'tīl) a. [L. suere, to sew] done by stitching. sutler (sut'ler) n. [D.] a person that follows an army, and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, etc.

sutlership (sut-ler-ship) n. the office of a sutler. sutlery (sut'ler-i) n. the work of a sutler; drudgery; a sutler's shop.

SUTOr (sū'tur) n. [1..] a cobbler.

suttee (su-te) n. [Skr. sati, a true, virtuous wife] a widow that immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband—hence (wrongly), the sacrifice of burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband

(formerly practised in India).

sutteeism (su-tē-izm) n. the practice of self-immolation among widows in Hin-

suttle (sut'1) a. [It. sotile. L. fr. subtilis, fine] light (applied to the weight of goods, when the tare has been detected, and previous to the additional goods delivered for tret).

suttling (sut-ling) a. belonging to sutlers.

sutural (sū'tū-ral, sū-tū'-ral) a. relating to a suture or seam.

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Suture (sū'tūr) n. [L. suere, pp. sutus, sew] act of sewing; the line along which two things, or parts, are sewed together or are united to form a seam; [Anat.] act of sewing together, as the exterior parts of a wound, and reuniting them by inosculation; also, one of the particular modes in which wounds are reunited by sewing; the seam or joint that unites the bones of the skull:—v.t. to sew with sutures.

Sutured (sū'tūrd) a. having sutures; knit or united together.

Suzerain (sū'ze-rān) n. a superior lord, to whom fealty is due; a feudal lord.
Suzerainty (sū'ze-rān-ti) n. [F. suzerain, paramount, a lord paramount] dominion

or authority of a suzerain; paramount authority.

swab (swob) n. [fr. swabber] a mop; a bundle of thrums, bit of sponge, cloth, etc., fastened to a handle, and used for scrubbing or cleaning floors; also, a bundle of old rope yarns tied tight at one end, and teased at the other (used for wiping or drying the

decks of a ship);—r.t. to clean with a mop or swab.

swabber (swober) n. (D. zwuther, drudge of a ship) one that uses a swab to clean a floor or deck; an inferior officer on board of ships of war, whose business it is to see that the ship is kept clean; a swab; an implement for cleaning a baker's oven.

swad (swod) n. [fr. squat] a short, fat person; a clown; a bumpkin.

swaddle (swod!) v.t. [A.S. swethel, that which swathes] to bind, as with a bandage; to swathe, as an infant;—n. clothes bound tight round the body; a swaddling band.

swaddling (swoddling) n. the act of wrapping in a swaddle, or binding tightly, swad ing-band, swaddling-cloth, a band or cloth wrapped round a new-born infant.

wrapped round a new-norn manu.

SWAG (swag) v.i. [Norw. srunna, to sway] to sink

something heavy and sinking downwards; -n. a holbling

motion; a bundle; a pack; haggage, esp. that carried by

one on tramp; a lot; something got by plunder; stolen

property; booty. Swag-bellied, having a prominent overhanging belly

overnanging beily.

SWage (swaj) n. [F. suage, fr. L. sudare, to sweat]
a tool used by workers in metals for shaping
their work; a kind of mould, of which there are usually
two—an under mould, into which the heated metal is
put, and an upper one, which is hammered down over it
till the two meet, and the casting is made;—v.t. to shape by means of a swage.

Swagger (swag-er) v.i. [fr. swag] to strut with a bluster; to bully;—n. boastfulness or insolence of bluster; to bully; -n. boastf manner; -a. swell; all the rage.

swaggerer (swag-er-er) n. a blusterer; a bully a boaster.

swaggering (swag'er-ing) n. the act of strut-ting; blustering;—a. strutting; boasting.

swaggy (swag'i) a. hanging, leaning, or sinking by its own weight.

Swagman (swaginan) n. a seller of trashy goods; a man that travels in search of employment, and carries his swag. Also swagger.

Swain (swān) n. [Ice. sveinn, boy, servant, of. A.S. employed in husbandry; a shepherd; herdsman; a servant worth of the standard of the swagger. woman in the manner of the shepherds of pasteral poetry.

SWainish (swainish) a. rustic; clownish; ignorant.

swale (swāl) n. [Icel. sudr., cool] a shade, or shady spot; a slight depression, or low place.

swallow (swol-i) n. [A.S. sweatwe] a small bird of passage. of the genus Hirundo, remarkable for its swiftness and the length of time it remains on the wing (it has dense plumage, very long wings, a forked or pointed tail, and small, hooked feet). Swallow-tail, a species of willow tree: in carpentry, a joint willow tree; in carpentry, a joint formed by a mortise and tenon; dove-tail; a coat with narrow, forked skirts. Swallow - tailed, forked; baving tapering or pointed skirts.



swallow (swol'ō) v.t. [A.S. swelgan] to take into the stomach; to imbibe; to absorb; to draw into an abyss or gulf; to receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple; to opinions or benef, without examination or scrupic; to appropriate; to occupy; to employ; to engross; to engage completely; to seize and waste; to exhaust; to retract; to recant;—n. the gullet or csophagus; the throat; as much as is, or can be, swallowed at once; appetite; voracity; a yawning gulf; a deep hollow; a pit; taste; relish; liking. Swallow-hole, a deep, vertical opening or pit occurring in limestone districts.

swallower (swol-ō-er) n. one that swallows.

swallowwort (swolfo-wurt) n. any plant of the Milkweed genus: the celandine. swamp (swomp) n. [Sw. sramp, a sponge, fungus] whelm, or sink in a swamp; to overset, or cause to become filled, as a boat in water; to plunge into inextricable difficulties. Swamp-ore, iron-ore found in procedure theorem. marshes; bog-ore.

marshes; bog-ore.

SWAMPY (swom'pi) a. consisting of swamp; low, wet, and spongy; boggy; fenny.

SWAM (swon) n. [A.S.] a large, web-footed bird, like and more graceful, having also a longer neck and beak, and being generally larger and stronger. Swanherd, one that looks after swans.

SWAM-hopping, swan-upping, the custom or practice of marking swans with an owner's mark. Swam-maiden, one of the maidens that, in lege 15 of forthern Europe, were believed, in the



one of the maidens that, in lege 'Js of Swan. Northern Europe, were believed, in the guise of swans, to have the power of travelling at will through air or water. Swan's-down, the down of the swan; a fine, soft, thick cloth of wool, mixed with silk or cotton; a sort of twilled fustian like moleskin. Swanshot, a large size of shot. Swanskin, a species of flannel of a soft texture, thick and warm; a thick kind of cloth for the clothes of labourers, etc. Swan-song, the fabled song of a dying swan; a last poem, or musical work.

swank (swangk) a. [Ger. schwank] slender; pliant; agile; active.

swannery (swon-er-i) n. a breeding-place for swans.

swap, swop (swop) v.t. [M.E. swappen, to strike to go swiftly] to exchange; to barter; to strike with a sweeping or long stroke; to

throw violently; *e.v.* to harter; -u.* an exchange; barter; a blow; a stroke; -attv. hastily.

SWAPE (swap) n. [fr. sweep] a pole on a fulcrum (used to raise water from a well); a pumphandle; a long oar; -v.t. and i. to sweep; to place aslant.

SWAPE-Well, a well from which water is raised by a swape. **Sward** (swawrd) n. [A.S. sweard, skin of bacon, rind] the grassy surface of land; turf; v.t. to cover with sward. Sward-cutter, a form of

plough for turning over grass-lands; a lawn-mower.

Swardy (swawr-di) a. covered with sward or grass.

swarm (swawrin) n. [A.S. swearm] a large number of small animals or insects, csp. when in motion; specifically, a great number of honey bees which emigrate from a live at once, under the direction of a queen; or a like body of bees united and settled permanently in a hive; any great number or multitude;—v.i. to collect and depart from a hive in a body, as bees; to appear or collect in a crowd; to throng together; to be crowded; to abound; to be filled, as with a number or crowd of objects; to breed in great numbers.

SWARM (swawrm) v.ž. [A.S. sweoriun, to rub] to swawrm climb a tree, or the like, by embracing it

with the arms and legs.

swarming (swawr'ming) n. the act of moving in a swarm.

swart, swarth (swawrt, swawrth) a. [A.S. swarth) a. [A.S. swarthy. swarth (swawrth) n. an apparition of a person about to die.
swarthily (swawr-thi-li) adv. with a tawny hue;
duskily.

swarthiness, swartiness (swawr'thiness, swawz ti-ness) n. darkness of complexion; tawniness.

swarthy, swarty (swawr'thi, swawr'ti) a. dark hue, or dusky complexion; black or tawny.

swartish (swawr'thish) a. somewhat swart, dark, or tawny.

SWATTNESS (swawrt'nes) n. swarthiness.

swash (swosh) v.i. [Imit.] to strike forcibly; to make a great noise; to dash or flow noisily, as water; to splash; to bluster;—n. impulse of water flowing with violence; a dashing of water; a narrow channel of water lying within a sand-bank, or between that and the shore; liquid filth; wash; a swaggering fellow. Swash-buckler, literally one that strikes, or flourishes, his shield; a swaggering blade; a bully.

swasher (swosh'er) n. one that swashes; a bully. swashing (swosh'ing) a. swaggering; slashing; swatch (swoch) n. [swoth] a pattern, or piece of cloth, cut and delivered as a sample of the

quality; a specimen of any kind.

Swath (swawth) n. [A.S. swoth, a track] a line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe; the whole sweep of a scythe, or the whole

the scythe; the whole sweep of a scythe, or the whole breadth from which grass or grain is cut by it.

Swathe (swath) v.t. (A.S. be-swethian, bind] to bind with a swath, band, bandage, or rollers;—n. a bandage; a winding, as of a bandage.

Swathing (swathing-clothes, swaddling-clothes.

Swathing-clothes, swaddling-clothes.

Sway (swathing-clothes, swaddling-clothes.

Sway (swathing-clothes, swaddling-clothes.

Sway (swathing-clothes, swadgling-clothes.

Sway (swathing-clothes, swadgling-clothes.

Sway (swathing-clothes, swadgling-clothes.

Swathing-clothes, swadgling-clothes, in the swadgling-clothes.

Swathing-clothes, swadgling-clothes, swadgling-clothes.

Swathing-clothes, swadgling-clothes, swadgling-clothes.

Swathing-clothes, swadgling-clothes, swadgling-cl to have weight or influence; to be drawn to one side by weight; to swing; -n. swing or sweep of a weapon; turn or cast of the balance; bias; influence or weight on one side; direction; rule; dominion; control; a switch used by thatchers in binding their work. Sway-backed, having the back sagged, or hollowed, as a horse.

Swayed (swād) a. strained and weakened in the back or loins.

Swaying (swā'ing) n. a kind of lumbago, caused by a fall, or by being overloaded (applied to beasts).

to beasts).

Sweal (swel) v.t. [A.S. swelan, burn slowly] to singe or scald the hair off, as from hogs; v.i. to melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; to gutter. **SWEAT** (swar) r.t. [A.S. swerian] to utter, or affirm, with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration; to cause to take an oath; to administer an oath to; to declare or charge upon oath; -w. to obtest some superior power; to declare or promise upon oath, esp. to affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to give evidence on oath; to use the name of God or sacred things profanely; to curse;—n. an oath. To swear by, to place great confidence in. To swear in, to induct into office by administering an oath. To swear off, to renounce solemnly. To swear the peace against one, to make oath that one is under the actual fear of death,

swearing (swa-ring) n. act of affirming upon oath; act or habit of using profane

oaths: cursing.

sweat (swet) n. [A.S. swāt] the fluid or sensible moisture which is excreted from the skin of an animal; perspiration; state of one that sweats; labour; toil; drudgery; moisture issuing from any substance;—r.t. to cause to excrete moisture from the skin; to emit, or suffer to flow, from the pores; to exude; to saturate with sweat; to extort money from; to underpay workmen;—v.t. to excrete sensible moisture from the skin; to toil; to labour; to drudge; to carry on business on the sweating-system; to work for starvation wages, to emit moisture, as green plants in a hean. wages, to emit moisture, as green plants in a heap.
To sweat coins, to remove a part of the metal by shaking the coins together in a bag.

Sweater (swet-er) n. one that sweats; that which grinding employer; a woollen jacket or jersey worn by athletes; one that sweats coins.

sweatful (swet-fool) a. covered with sweat; laborious; toilsome.

Sweatily (swet-i-li) adv. in a sweaty manner.

Sweatiness (swet-i-ne) n. state of being sweaty, or moist with sweat.

Sweatiness (swet-i-nes) n. state of being sweaty, or moist with sweat.

Sweating (swet-ing) n. excreting moisture from the skin; perspiring; moisture exuded; perspiration;—a. perspiring freely. Sweating-house, sweating-room, a house or room for persons in sickness; in dairy business, a room for sweating cheese, and carrying off the superfluous juices. Sweating-iron, a scraper to remove sweat from horses. Sweating-system, the practice of middle-men's employing persons to make up clothes, etc., at their own homes, at very low wages; the employment of very poor persons at starvation wages.

Sweaty (swet-i) a. moist with emeat a market maked.

Sweaty (sweti) a. moist with sweat; consisting of sweat; laborious; to ilsome; difficult.

Swede (swed) n. a native of Sweden; a Swedish turnip.

Swedenborgian (swe-dn-bor-ji-an) n. a believer in the theology and religious doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772), a Swedish scientific and religious author, who founded the New Jerusalem church;—a. of, or belonging to, Swedenborg or his doctrines.

to, Swedenborg or his doctrines.

Swedenborgianism (swē-dn-bor'ji-antrines of Emanuel Swedenborg, who claimed to have immediate intercourse with the spiritual world, and maintained that Jesus Christ alone was God, and that heaven and hell are not places, but states.

Swedish (swë-dish) a. of, or pertaining to, Swedes, -n. the language of the Swedes, -n. the language of the Grassica campestris or rutubaga), of two varieties, white and yellow.

white and yellow.

SWEEP (swep) v.t. [A.S. swapan] to brush, or rub over with a brush, or broom, for removing loose dirt; to drive or carry along, or off, as by a tempest, gale, current, tide, etc.; to destroy or carry off many at a stroke, as a pestilence, epidemic, etc.; to rub over the floor granual street etc. (spid of a long remount over the floor, ground, street, etc. (said of a long garment or train); to lift or bear with pomp; to put aside or out of the way; to remove; to strike with long, rapid strokes, as a lyre or harp; in seaman's language, to draw or drag over, as the bottom of a river with a net; to pass rapidly over, as with the eye or instrument of observation; to pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad or brushing the surface of anything; to brush along with celerity and force; to pass with pomp; to move with a long reach; n. act of sweeping; compass of any turning body or motion; compass of any turning body or motion; compass of anything flowing or brushing; violent and general destruction; direction and extent of any motion not rectilinear; one that sweeps; a sweeper; among seamen, rectainear; one that sweeps; a sweeper; among seamen, a long, stout oar used to propel small vessels in a calm or light wind; a military engine for projecting stones into a besiged city; a sweepstake. Sweep-net, sweepseine, a large net for drawing large areas, the net being paid out from a boat and hauled in from the shore. Sweep-washings, the refuse or sweepings of shops in which gold and silver are worked. To make a clean sweep to clear off entirely. sweep, to clear off entirely.

sweeper (swe-per) n. one that sweeps; a sweep.

sweeping (swe-ping) a. carrying everything before it; comprehensive. sweepingly (swe-ping-li) adv. in a sweeping or comprehensive manner.

sweepings (sweepingz) n.pl. things collected by sweeping; rubbish.
sweepstake (swep-stäk) n. a game of cards, in which all the tricks or stakes are taken; sweepstakes;—adv. indiscriminately.

taken; sweepstakes; -adv. indiscriminately.

Sweepstakes (swepstaks) n. a gaming transparent of the second persons join in contributing a certain stake, which is divided among the winners; a prize in a horse-race, etc., made up of several stakes.

Sweepy (swe'pi) a. passing with speed and violence over a great compass at once; drawn out; structing: wave

strutting; wavy

Sweet (swet) a. [A.S. swete] agreeable to the palate; luscious; seasoned with sugar or saccharine

matter; sugary; having a taste or flavour resembling that of honey or sugar; pleasing to the smell; fragrant; that of noney or sugar; pleasing to the smell; region; pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; harmonious; pleasing to the eye; beautiful; fresh; not salt; preserved; not sour or acid; not stale or putrid; mild; soft; gentle; kind; obliging; affectionate; tender;—n. that which is sweet to the taste (used chiefly in the pl.); that which is sweet or pleasant in odour; a perfune; that which is pleasing or grateful to the mind; a darling (a term of endearment); -adv. sweetly. Sweet-oil, olive-oil. Sweet-pea, a well-known leguminous plant, cultivated for its fragrance and beauty. Sweet-potato, a trailing plant, and its sweetish, starchy tubers, which are much used for food. Sweet-water, a white variety of grape. Sweet-william, a garden plant of the genus Dianthus; a species of pink of many varieties. Sweetwines, wines containing a large amount of sugar. be sweet on, to be in love with. To have a sweet tooth, to be fond of sweet things.

sweetbread (swet-bred) n. the pancreas of an animal (used for food).

sweetbrier (swet-bri-er) n. a shrubby plant of the rose kind, cultivated for its fragrant smell. Also sweetbriar.

fragrant smell. Also sweetbriar.

Sweeten (sweeth) to make sweet to the taste; to make pleasing to the mind; to make mild or kind; to merease the agreeable qualities of; to make pure and salubrious, by destroying noxious matter; to restore to purity;—n.i. to become sweet.

Sweetener (sweetner) n. one that, or that which, sweetens.

sweetening (swettning) n. that which sweetens; saccharine matter.

sweetheart (swetthart) n. a lover or mistress;—
v. to pay court to; to gallant.
sweeting (swetting) n. a sweet apple; a darling
(a word of endearment).

sweetish (swettish) n. somewhat sweet, or grate-ful to the taste. sweetishness (swettish-nes) n. the quality of being sweetish. sweetly (swetti) adv. in a sweet manner; grate-fully.

sweetmeat (swet'met) n. fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, nuts,

orange peel, and the like.

Sweetness (swet-nes) n. quality of being sweet in any of its senses, as gratefulness to the taste or to the smell; fragrance; agreeableness to the ear; inclody; agreeableness of manners; softness; mildness; amiableness.

SWECTY (swē'ti) n. a lozenge; a sweetmeat.

SWelly (swe-ti) n. a lozenge; a sweetmeat.

Swell v.t. [A.S. swellan] to increase the size, bulk, or dimensions of; to dilate; to enlarge; to augment; to beighten; to aggravate; to utter with increasing force or loudness, as a note:—v.i. to grow large by matter added within, or by expansion of, the inclosed substance; to increase in size or extent by any addition; to rise or be driven into waves or billows, as the sea; to be inflated; to belly, as sails; to rise or bulge out in the middle, as a cask; to be puffed up, as with pride; to be elated; to dilate with anger; to fume; to increase in amount; to become larger, as debts; to increase in volume: to sound louder, as a note or tone of the voice; to be targid or bombastic, as speech or style; the voice; to be turgid or bombastic, as speech or style; indicated thus : a showly dressed, but vulgar person; a dandy. Swell-mob, a class of well-dressed thieves, who frequent crowded places in order to oresea threves, who frequent crowded places in order to pick pockets. Swell-mobsman, a member of the swell-mob. Swell-organ, an organ whose pipes are inclosed in a swell-box—that is, a chamber with movable slats, whose position is regulated by the pedals so as to increase or muffle the sound.

swelling (swelling) n. protuberance; prominence; a tumour;—a. grand; pompous.

swellish (swel'ish) a. foppish; dandified; stylish.

swelt (swelt) v.t. [A.S. sweltan, die, perish] to cause to die; to die; to destroy; to cause to faint; to swelter; —v.i. to become faint; to die; to swelter.

swelter (swelter) v.t. [A.S. sweltan, perish] to cause to faint; to die; to swelter oppress with heat; to die; to swelter oppress with heat;—i.to be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with heat.

sweltering (sweltering) a. sultry; suffocating with heat; given with heat; sultry.

sweltry (swelti) a. suffocating with heat; oppressive with heat; sultry.

swerve (swerv) v.i. [A.S. sweor/icn, ruh, move to and fro, wander] to wander; to rove; to wander from any lime prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to deviate; to bend; to incline;—n. a turning aside; swerving (swerving) n. the act of going aside; departure from any standard of duty.

swift (swift) a. [A.S. swi/tan, move quickly] fleet; rapid; moving with celerity or velocity; ready; prompt; coming without delay;—n. a reel for winding yarn, thread, etc. (chiefly in the pl.); a small bird, like the swallow, but having a shorter bill, and very long wings;

ing a shorter bill, and very long wings; the common newt or eft; a species of lizard ; -adv. swiftly.

swifter (swift-ter)n. [leel. swipta, swifter (swift-ter)n. [leel. swipta, reef sails] a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets; a flying shroud, set above the other shrouds to give the

Swift.

above the other shrouds to give the swift.

masts additional security; -v.t. to swift.

tighten by binding, as the shrouds of the lower rigging.

swiftly (swift-in) adv. fleetly; rapidly; quickly; nimbly.

swiftness (swift-nes) n. state or quality of being swift; speed; celerity; velocity;

rapidity; fleetness.

Swig (swig) v.t. and i. [A.S. swelgan, to swallow] to drink by large draughts; to suck eagerly; -n. a large draught.

Swig (swig) v.t. [fr. swap] to pull a rope fast at both ends; to castrate by tying the scrotum above the testicles, which slough off;—n. a pull on a rope fast the testicles, which slough off;—n. a pull on a rope fast at both ends; a tackle, the falls of which are not parallel, swill (swil) r.t. and i. [A.S. swilian, to swill] to drink grossly, greedily, or swinishly; to drink to excess; n. large draughts of liquor; the wash, or mixture of liquid substances, given to swine.

swiller (swiler) n. one that swills; a glutton or drunkard.

swilling (swilling) n. the act of drinking to excess. swim (swim) v.t. [A.S. swimmum] to pass or move over or on by swimming; to immerse in water, that the lighter parts may swim; to cause or compel to swim; the lighter parts may with, to cause or compet to with: to make to float; to be supported in water or other fluid; to float; to move progressively in water by means of the hands and feet, or of fins; to be borne along by a current; to glide along with a smooth motion, or with a waving motion; to be overflowed or drenched; to abound; to have abundance;—n, act of swimming; a gliding motion, like that of one swimming; a gliding motion, like that of one swimming; the time or distance one swims, or can swim; the air-bladder of a fish; the sound. In the swim, in the current; in the secret; identified with the current of events.

SWIM (swim) n. [A.S. swima, a swoon] a dizziness; swoon; -r.i. to be dizzy or giddy.

swion; -r.t. to be dizzy or girdly.

Swimmer (swim'er) n one that swims; -pl. an order of aquatic, web-footed birds; a produberance on the leg of a horse.

Swimming (swim'eing) n. the art of floating or moving the body in water; a. able to swim; filled to overflowing floating; wavering.

Swimming-bladder, te air-bladder of fishes.

swimming (swiming) n. dizziness or giddiness;

swimmingly (wimingli) adv. in an easy, gliding manner; smoothly hence, successfully.

Swimmingness (swim-ing-nes) n. the state of swimming; tearfulness; a melting look.

Swindle (swin4d) v.t. [Ger. schwindeln, be dizzy or giddy cheat] to cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice; to obtain illegally, as money, goods, or property, by false statements or misrepresentations, by undue influence of legal standing, agency.

authority, or by practising on the ignorance or credulity of the owner;—n. act or process of defrauding by systematic imposition; an imposition; a fraud.

swindler (swindler) n. one that swindles or defrauds others by imposition or defrauds

liberate artifice; a cheat.

swindlery (swin'-dler-i) n. roguery; cheating.

swindling (swin'dling) n. the act of cheating or defrauding; fraud; roguery; - a. fraudulent; cheating.

Swine (swin) n. sing. and pl. [A.S. swin] a well-known pachydermatous annual; a hog; a pig (the male is called boar, and the female sow). Swine-bread, the earth-nut or hawk-nut. Swine-pox, chicken-pox. Swine's-feather, a broad-bladed spear, used in the boar-hunt. Swine's-snout, the dandelion.

swineherd (swintherd) n. a keeper of swine.

swinery (swi'ner-i) n. a place where swine are kept; a horde of swine, or swinish persons.

SWINESTONE (swīn-stōn) n. stinkstone

swing (swing) v.t. [A.S. swingan, to fly, flutter] to cause to wave or vibrate, as a body suspended in the air; to move to and fro; to flourish; to brandish; to manage; to control; to suspend freely; v.i. to move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave; to vibrate; to practise swinging; to move or float; to turn round an anchor; to be hanged;—n. act of swinging; vibratory motion; oscillation; motion from one side to the other; a line, cord, or other thing suspended and hanging loose, upon which anything may swing; influence or power of a body put in motion; free course; unrestrained liberty or license. Swing-boat, a boatshaped carriage slung from a frame. Swing-bridge, a bridge that may be moved aside, either as a whole or in bridge that may be moved and, either as a whole or in sections. Swing-plough, a plough without a forewheel under the beam. Swing-tree, the har of a carriage to which the traces are fastened; the whiffle-tree or whipple-tree; swingle-tree. Swing-wheel, the balance-wheel of a watch. In full swing, in full operation or working.

Swinge (swin) n.t. [A.S. swengan, to dash, strike, causal of swing] to beat soundly; to whip: -n. to chastise; to lash; to swing; to weld together; to forge; -n. a lashing movement; a lash; control.

SWINGEING (swin-jing) a. huge; very large.

swingel (swing:gl) n. [A.S. swingell, a whip, fr. swingel, to swing] that part of a flail which falls on the grain in thrashing; a swiple.

swinger (swing-ry)n, one that swinges; anything very great or astonishing; a bold lie.

SWINGER (swing-er) n. one that swings.

swinging (swinging) n. the act of moving back and forth.

swinging (swin'-jing) a. swingeing.

swingingly (swing'ing-li) adv. in a swaying manner.

swingingly, swingeingly (swin's jing-li)

adv. hugely; vastly; greatly.

Swingism (swing-izm) n. the practice, common in England from 1830 to 1833, of sending threatening letters, signed "Swing," or "Captain Swing," to farmers, etc., who used threshing-machines, or paid low wages.

swingle (swing'gl) v.t. [A.S. swingell, fr. swingan, swingle; to cut off the tops of without pulling up the roots (said of weeds): n. a wooden instrument like a large knife, used for cleaning flax.

large knife, used for cleaning flax.

SWingle (swing'-gl) n.i. [fr. swing] to dangle; to swingle (swing for pleasure. Swingle-tree, the bar to which a horse's traces are fastened.

SWingling (swing'-gling) a. used in cleaning flax by beating. Swingling-tow, the coarse part of flax removed by the swingle.

SWINISH (swi-inish) a. befitting swine; like swine; gross; brutal; sottish.

SWINISHLY (swi-inish-li) adv. in a swinish manner; grossly; sottishly, mer; grossly; sottishly, swinishness (swi-nish-nes) n. grossness; sottishness.

Swink (swingk) v.t. [A.S. swincan, to labour] to cause to toil; to tire with labour; -v.i. to toil; to labour; to drudge; to slave; -n. toil; labour; drudgery.

Swipe (swip) v.i. and t. [A.S. swipian, to beat] to strike with a long or wide sweeping blow; to strike or drive with great force; -n. a hard blow; a stroke with the full swing of the arms.

(swing) v. small beer: tanlash: [Seet] a

swipes (swips) n. small beer; taplash; [Scot.] a

swiple (swip'l) n. that part of a flail which strikes the grain in thrashing; a swingle.

swire, swyre (swir) n. [A.S. swipra] the neck; a depression on the crest of a hill; a hollow between two hills.

Swirl (swerl) n. [Norw. swirla, to whirl round] an eddy, as of water, wind, or snow; a whirl; a gyration; -v.i. to form eddies; to whirl about.

SWirly (swer'li) a. whirling; eddying.

swish (swish) v.t. [Imit.] to flourish; to brandish; to flog; to lash; -n. a rustling.

Swiss (swis) n. sing. and pl. a native or inhabitant of Switzerland; the people of Switzerland; -a. of, or pertaining to, Switzerland.

switch (switch) n. [M.D. switck, a whip] a small, flexible twig or rod; a movable part of two

opposite rails for transferring an engine or carriage from one line of rails to another; -r.t. to strike with a small twig or rod; to beat; to lash; to turn from one railway to another; to transfer by a switch.

switchback (swich bak) n. a form of railway, consisting of alternate descending

and ascending inclines

and ascending inclines.

Switchboard (swich-bord) n. a device by means switchboard of which connections can be established readily between the many circuits employed in systems of telegraphy, telephony, electric lighting, etc. switchman (swich-man) n. one that tends a switch on a railway.

Switchman (swith-man) n. one that tends a switch on a railway.

Swith, switthe (swith, swith n. [A.S.] strong; switch (swith, schill n. [A.S.] strong; switch is perplexity --n. doubt; to hesitate; to be in perplexity:-n. doubt; hesitation.

Switzer (swit-ser) n. a native of Switzerland; one of a hired body-guard of Switzer.

Swivel (swiv-l) n. [A.S. swijan, more quickly] a ring, link, or staple that turns round on a pin or neck; a small cunnon fixed in a swivel or in a socket, or turning on a pivot;-r.i. to turn on a staple, pin, or pivot. Swivel-eye, a squint-eye.

SwOD (swob) n. See swab.

SWOD (swob) n. See swab.

SWOON (swoon) v.i. [A.S. swogan, to sough] to sink into a fainting fit; to faint;—n. a fainting fit.

swollen, swoln (swoln) a. swelled

SWOOLEN, SWOIN (swoIn) a. swelled
SWOONING (swoOning) n. the act of fainting;
syncope.
SWOONING (swoOning-li) adv. in a swooning
SWOOP (swoOp) v.t. [A.S. swapun, rush] to fall on
wing; to catch up with a sweep; to scize; to prey upon;
v.i. to descend with closed wings from a height upon
prey, as a hawk; to stoop; to pass by with pemp;—n.
a falling on and scizing, as of a rapacious fowl on his
prey; downward flight of a bird of prey upon its quarry.
SWOP (swop) v.t. [q.i. swap] to barter; to exchange;
SWOP (swop) v.t. [q.i. swap] to barter; to exchange;
SWORD (soro) n. [A.S. sweord] an offensive weapon
having a long, strong, and usually sharppointed blade, for cutting or thrusting—hence, the
emblem of judicial vengeance or punishment, or of
authority and power; destruction in battle; the military
power of a country; dissension; strife;—v.t. to strike or
slash with a sword. Sword-arm, the right arm, or the
arm that wields the sword. Sword-bayonet, a bayonet
longer and flatter than the common bayonet (generally
used with a rifle). Sword-bearer, a page or squire that
carried the war-sword of a knight, count, etc.; the high
official, usually the premier, that carries the sword of
state before the sovereign; also, the person that carries
a sword as an emblem of authority before certain
dignitaries, as the lord-mayor of London. Sword-belt,
a belt to suspend a sword by Sword-cut, a cut inflicted
nine; note; tune; moon.

by a sword. Sword-dance, a dance in which swords are brandished, or clashed together, by the dancers; a dance over two swords, laid crosswise, without touching them. Sword-grass, a name of various plants (referring to the form of their leaves). Sword-knot, a ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword. Sword-law, military violence. Sword-play; fencing. Sword-stick, a walking-stick in which a sword or foil is inserted or concealed.

SWOrded (sor'ded) a. armed with a sword.

sworder (sör'-der) n. a swordsman.

swordfish (sörd-fish) n. a large fish of the genus to the mackerel, and having the

upper jaw elongated into a sword-shaped process nearly a third of its length (it is found in the Atlantic and Mediterranean).



SWORDLESS (sord-les) a. destitute of a sword.

swordsman (sordz'man) n. a soldier; a fighting man; one skilful with the sword. swordsmanship (sördz'man-ship) n. skill in the use of the sword.

sworn (swörn) a. [swear] bound by, or as by, an oath.

swough (swou) v.i. [A.S. swōgan, sigh] to make a loud noise; to roar; to rumble; to murmur; to sigh; -n. a loud noise; a murmur; a swoon.

SWOUND (swound) n. a swoon ;-v.i. to swoon

Sybarite (sib'a-rīt) n. [L. Sybaris, a city in Italy noted for effeminacy and voluptuousness] a person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

Sybaritic (sib-a-rt-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, a Sybarite; luxurious.

Sybaritism (sib-a-rt-tizm) n. the practices of Sybarites; devotion to pleasure.

SVDO (sī-bō) n. [F. ciboule] a young onion.

sybotic (sī-bot-ik) a. [G. sus, swine, and boskein, reed] pertaining to a swineherd, or to the

keeping of swine. sycamine (sik'a-mīn) n. [G. sukaminos] a tree mentioned in Scripture, and commonly

supposed to be a species of mulberry.

supposed to be a species of mulicerry.

Sycamore (sik'a-môr) n. [G. sukomoros] a native tree of the genus Acer, allied to the maple and plane tree (used, from the luxuriance of its foliage, in ornamental planting, and yielding timber suitable for the construction of the wood-work of puriod parts of proping layers. work of musical instruments).

sycee (sī-sē') n. [Chin.] in China, in-form of half balls or globes, with the ends

formof half balls or globes, with the ends turned up bearing a government stamp, and being the only silver currency of native make.

Sycite (si'sit) n. [G. sukon, a fig] a nodule of flint, or a pebble, resembling a fig.

Sycoma (si-kō'ma) n. [G. sukon, a fig] a wart or other excrescence like a fig.

Sycomore (sik'u-mōr) n. [G. sukon, fig, and moron, mulberry] a tree of the genus Ficus, leaved like the fig tree, and vielding a fruit like the mulberry (its wide-spreading bran es afford an agreeable shade, and it bears fruit twice or thrice a year).

Sycophancy (sik'u-fan-si) n. obsequious flattery; servility.

Sycophant (sik'u-fan) n. [G. sukophantēs, fr. sukon, fig, and phaincin, show] orig. (it is said) an informer against those that exported figs contrary to the law in Athens; a tale-bearer or informer; a make-bate; a parasite; a mean flatterer; a flatterer of princes and great men; -c. servile; obsequious; -v.t. to play the sycophant to; to flatter.

Sycophantic (sik-u-fan'tik) α. pertaining to, or resembling, a sycophant; obsequiously flattering; parasitic.

ously flattering; parasitic.

sycophantish (sik - u - fan - tish) a like a sycophant; parasitical.

Sycophantism (sik-u-fan-tizm) n. sycophancy. sycophantry (sik'u-fan-tri) n. the arts of the sycophant; mean adulation. sycosis (si-kō'sis) n. [G. sukon, fig] a troublesome

due to a vegetable rarasite; barbers' itch.

Syenite (si-e-nit) n. a rock composed of felspar and hornblende, found at Syene, in Egypt.

Syenitic (si-e-nit'ik) a. resembling syenite.

syke (sik) n. [Icel. sik] a small rill; a small stream issuing from a bog. syllabary (sil'a-ba-ri) n. [G. $syllab\bar{e}$, a syllable] a syllabler of a language. syllabic (si-lab-ik) a. pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllable or syllables.

syllabical (si-lab'i-kal) a. syllabic.

syllabically (si-lab'i-kal-i) adv. in a syllabic manner. syllabicate (si-lab'i-kāt) v.t. to form or divide into syllables.

syllabicate into syllables.

syllabication (si-lab-i-kā-shun) n. syllabification (si-lab-i-kā-shun) n. the syllabification (si-lab-i-fi-kā-shun) n. the act or method of dividing words into syllables; the act or method of dividing words into syllables; syllabify (si-lab-i-fi) v.t. to form or divide into syllables.

syllable (si-la-bi) n. [L. syllaba, fr. G. sullabē, that which is held together, a syllable] an elementary sound, or a combination of elementary sounds uttered together, or at a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word, or a part of a word separated from the rest, and capable of being pronounced by a single impulse of the voice; a small part of a sentence or discourse; a concise part; a jot; a title; sentence or discourse; a concise part: a jot; a tittle; v.t. to divide into syllables; tt utter; to articulate.

syllabling (sil'a-bling) n. the act or process of forming into syllables; utterance.

syllabub (sil'a-bub) n. Sec sillabub.

syllabus (sil'a-bus) n. [L. fr. G. sun, together, and tambanein, to take] a compendium containing the heads of a discourse; an abstract; a brief

containing the neads of a discourse; an anstract; a orier outline of the points or topics discussed or treated of, as in a book, course of lectures, etc.

Syllepsis (si-lep-sis) n. [G.] a figure by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import, and construe them according to the intention of the author; the agreement of a verb of adjective with one, rather than another, of two nouns, with either of which it might agree.

with either of which it might agree.

sylleptic (si-lep'tik) a. containing, or of the sylleptic (si-lep'tik) a. containing, or of the nature of, syllepsis.

syllogism (sil'u-jizm) n. [L. syllogismus, fr. G. syllogismus, a reasoning an argument, or formal expression of asoning, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the premises, and the last the conclusion. The subject of the conclusion is called the minor term, its predicate is the major term, and the middle term is that term not appearing in the conclusion.

syllogistic (sil-u-jis'tik) a. pertaining to a syllogistic (sil-u-jis'tik) a. syllogistic (sil-u-jis'tik)

syllogistical (sil-u-jis/ti-kal) a. syllogistic.

syllogistically (sil-u-jis'ti-kal-i) odv. in the form or manner of asyllogism. Syllogize (sil'u-jīz) v.i. to reason by syllogisms.

sylph (silf) n. [v. suphē, a kind of grub, or beetle] an imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy. Sylph-like, graceful; slender.

sylphid (sil'fid) n. a little sylph; a young sylph.

SVlva (sil'-va) n. See silva.

sylvan (sil'van) a. of, or pertaining to, a sylva; forest-like; rural; rustic; abounding in forests, or in trees; woody;—n. a fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; a rustic.

sylvanite (sil'vanit) n. [Transylvania] an ore of tellurium.

sylvate (sil'vāt) n. a salt of sylvic acid.

sylvestral (sil-ves/tral) a. [L. sylva, silva, a wood] of, or pertaining to, the woods; wild.

sylvic (sil'vik) a. pertaining to, or derived from, wood. sylvic acid, an acid from resin. sylviculture (sil'vi-kul-tūr) n. the culture of forest-trees; forestry. symbion (sim-bi-un) n. an organism living in a symbiosis (sim-bi-d-sis) n. [G. sun, together, and bios, life] the community of mutually-dependent dissimilar organisms. symbiotic (sim-bi-ot-ik) a. of, pertaining to, or symbiotic living in, symbiosis.

symbiotically (sim-bi-ot-i-kal-i) adv. in a symbiotic manner. symbol (sim-bi-ot) n. [L. symbolum, fr. G. symbolon] moral or intellectual by the images or properties of natural things, as "the lion is the symbol of courage;" an emblem or representation of spiritual truth; type; an emblem or representation of spiritual truth; type; figure; a figure or character standing for a letter or word; in medals, pictures, etc., a certain mark or figure associated with, or appropriated to, the person or character represented; a sign or badge; memorial; [Math.] a letter or figure representing quantities or magnitudes, and indicating their relations;—v.t. to symbolize.

symbolic (sim-bol-ik) a. symbolical.

symbolical (sim-bol'i-kal) a. pertaining to, or in the nature of, a symbol; representative; expressing by signs, figures, or types.

symbolically (sim-bol'i-kal-i) adv. in a symbolicalness (sim-bol'i-kal-nes) n. symbolicalness (sim-bol'i-kal-nes) n. symbolicalness (sim-bol'i-kal-nes) n. symbolics (sim-bol'i-kal) n. that branch of historic theology which treats of creeds and confessions.

confessions.

Symbolism (sim'bu-lizm) n. a system of symbols or representations; the science of creeds; symbolics; [Chem.] a combining together of particles or ingredients; the union or affinity of parts.

Symbolist (sim'bu-list) n. one that employs symbols (sim'bu-lis'tik) a. characterized by the use of symbols.

Symbolization (sim'bu-li-zā-shun) n. the act of symbolization; resemblance.

Symbolization; resemblance.

Symbolize (sim'bu-liz) v.t. to make to agree in properties or qualities; to make representative of something; to represent by a sym .

-v.i. to have a resemblance of qualities or properties; to use symbols.

use symbols symbolizer (sim'-bu-lī-zer) n. one that sym-

symbologist (sim-bol'ō-jist) n. one versed in symbology (sim-bol'ō-ji) n. the art of expressing by symbols.

symmetral (sim'e-tral, si-met'ral) a. commensurable; symmetrical.

symmetrian (si-met'ri-an) n. one eminently studious of proportion, or symmetry of parts metry of parts.

SVMMetric (si-met-rik) a. symmetrical.

symmetrical (si-met'ri-kal) a. involving, or exhibiting, symmetry; proportional in its parts.

symmetrically (si-met'-ri-kal-i) adv. in a symmetrical manner; with due proportion of parts.

symmetricalness (si-met'ri-kal-nes) n symmetrical quality.

symmetrist (sim'e-trist) n. a symmetrian.

symmetrize, (sim'e-trīz) v.t. to reduce to symmetry; to make proportional in its parts.

Symmetry (sim'e-tri) n. [G. sun, with, and metron, measure] a due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other, or the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole; due proportion; harmony; beauty of form.

Symmorph (sim'morf) n. [G. sun, with, and morphe, form] a character differing in form from another, but standing for the same notion.

sympathetic (sim-pa-thet'ik) a. inclined to, or to sympathy; having mutual affection; feeling what another feels; affected by what happens to another; [Med.] noting symptoms or affections produced in parts remote from the local seat of disease; [Anat.] noting that part of the nervous system seated in the epigastric ganglion, and connected with the processes of nutrition, etc. Sympathetic-ink, a colourless ink, the writing of which is made visible by a subsequent operation.

sympathetically (sim-pa-thet'i-kal-i) adv.

sympathetically (sim-pa-thet'i-kal-i) adv.

sympathist (sim'-pa-thist) n. a sympathizer.

sympathize (sim'pa-thiz) v.i. to have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel with another; to share a common or mutual grief; to agree with; to harmonize, as colours.

sympathizer (sim'pa-thi-zer) n. one that sympathizes with, or feels compassion for, another in sorrow.

passion for, another in sorrow.

Sympathy (sim-pa-thi) n. [G. sumpatheia, fr. sum, with, and pathos, suffering, passion] feeling corresponding to that which another feels; fellow feeling; an agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes two persons pleased with each other; pity: commiseration; [Med.] reciprocal influence exercised by the various parts of the body on one another in affections or disorders of the system; [Nat. Hist.] a propension of one body or substance to unite with, or act on, another; affinity; [Fine Art] conformity of parts; [Paint.] effective union of colours.

symphonic (sim-fo-ii-w) a. of, or pertaining to, symphonic (sim-fo-ii-w) a. agreeing in symphonious (sim-fo-ii-us) a. agreeing in symphonist (sim-fu-nist) n. a composer of symphonist (sim-fu-ni) n. [G. sumphōnia, fr. sun, with, and phōnē, a sound, the voice] a consumer or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear.

a consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear; an elaborate instrumental composition for a full orchestra, consisting usually of three or four contrasted, yet inwardly related, movements; an instrumental passage at the beginning or end, or in the course, of a vocal composition.

symphysis (sim'f-sis) n. [G. sumphuein, cause to grow sogether] union of bones by

sympnysis to grow logether union of bones by cartilage [Anat.]; union or coalescence of parts previously separate; a coalescence of a natural passage; the first intention of cure in a wound [Surg.].

symplesometer (sim-pi-e-zomie-tep) n. [G. symplesometer sun, with, piezein, press, and metron, measure] an instrument for determining the pressure of the atmosphere, differing from the barometer in that a column of oil is substituted for the column of mercury, and hydrogen gas for the Torricellian vacuum.

symploce (sim-plu-sē) n. [G. sumplokē, an interwaving] the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning, and another at the end, of successive clauses [Rhet.].

sympodium (sim-pō'di-um) n. [G. sun, with, and pous, podos, foot] a stem made up of a series of superposed branches in a way to

imitate a simple axis [Bot.].

Symposiac (sim-pō'zi-ak) a. of, or pertaining to,
a symposium, merry-making, or
revels;—n. a conference or conversation at a banquet.

revels;—n. a conference or conversation at a banquet.

Symposiarch (sim-po'zi-ark) n. [C. sumposion, symposium, and archein, rule] the president, chairman, or director of a feast.

Symposium (sim-po'zi-um) n. [G. sumposion, a drinking together; a merry feast; a banquet; a collection of short articles by several writers on a given topic.

Symptom (sim-tum) n. [F. symptome, fr. G. sumposion, a drinking together] a perceptible change in the body, or its functions, which indicates disease; that which indicates the existence of something else; sign; token; indication.

Symptomatic (sim-tu-mat'ik) a. pertaining a symptom, or symptoms; indicating the existence of something else; according to symptoms.

symptomatical (sim-tu-mat-i-kal) a. symptomatic.

symptomatically (sim-tu-mat/i-kal-i) adv. by means of symptoms symptoms of the symptoms of the symptoms of disease.

symptomatology (sim-tu-ma-tol-0-ji) n. science which treats of the symptoms of disease.

symptosis (sim-to-sis) n. [G. sumptosis, meeting) the meeting of polars of the same point with reference to different loci [Math.]; a gradual wasting of the whole body [Path.].

synæresis (si-net-e-sis, si-ne-re-sis) n. [G. sumuiresis, a taking together] the contraction of two syllables or two vowels into one.

synæsthesia (sin-es-shē-2-a) n. [G. sumuis-companying or secondary sensation, as the association of colour with sound. of colour with sound.

or colour with sound.

Synagogical (sin-a-goj'i-kal) α. pertaining, or relating, to a synagogue.

Synagogue (sin'a-gog) n. [G. sunαμροσε, an assembly, fr. sun, with, and apein, lead) a congregation or assembly of Jews met for the purpose of worship; a Jewish place of worship. The Great Synagogue, a traditional Jewish council.

synalepha, synalephe (sin-a-lē-fa, -fē)

pha, a smearing together) the blending of two successive
vowels so as to unite them in one syllable.

synallagmatic, synallagmatical (sin-a-lag-mat'ik, -i-kal) a. [G. sunallagma, a contract] imposing reciprocal obligations, as a treaty, contract, etc. synantherology (sin-an-the-rol-7-ji) n. [G. sunan-the-rol-7-ji) n. [G. sunan-the-rol-7-ji] n. [G. sunan-the-rol-7-ji]

synarchy (sin'ur-ki) n. [G. sun. together, and urchéin, rule joint rule or sovereignty, synarthrosis (sin-ar-thrô-sis) n. [G.] a joint that does not allow of motion

between the articulated parts.

Synaxis (si-nak'sis) n. [G. sun, together, and agein, lead] an assembly for public worship; the celebration of the eucharist.

Syncarpous (sin-kar'pus) a. [G. sun, with, and karpos, a fruit] having the carpels coherent [Bot.].

syncategorematic (sin-kat-e-gor-e-mat-ik) forming a term by itself, as an adverb, preposition, etc.;

—n. a word not capable of forming a term by itself.

synchoresis (sing-ku-rē-sis) n. [(i.] an admission made to pave the way for an

effective retort [Rhet.].

synchronal, synchronical (sing-kru-nal, sing-

Synchronism (sing-kru-nizm)n [G. sungchron-chronos, time] concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness, the tabular arrangement of contemporaneous historical events and personages according to their dates.

synchronistic (sing-kru-nis'tik) a. happening at the same time; simultaneous; noting contemporaneous events or characters as tables or charts.

synchronization (sing-kru-nī-zā'shun) n. the process or act of making synchronous; the concurrence of events.

synchronize (sing-kru-nī-zer) v.t. to agree in time; to be simultaneous. synchronizer (sing-kru-nī-zer) v. one that synchronizes; a contrivance

for synchronizing clocks.

synchronology (sing-kru-nol'ō-ji) n. knowevents or characters; contemporaneous chronology.

synchronous (sing kru-nus) a. happening at the same time; simultaneous.

synchronously (sing kru-nus-li) adv. in a synchronous manner; at the

synchrony (sing-kru-ni) n. occurrence or exist ence at the same time.

synchysis (sing-ki-sis) n [G. sun, together, and chein, pour] confusion or derangement [Rhet.]; the presence of cholesterine floating in the vitreous humour of the eye [Path.]

synclinal (sin-ki-nal) a. [G. sun, together, and klinein, bend] sloping downward in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line; dipping;—n. 2 synclinal fold or line.

syncopal (sing-ku-pal) a. pertaining to, or resembling, syncope.

syncopate (sing-ku-pal) v.t. [G. sun, together, and koptein, cut] to contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle [Gram.]; the act of syncopating.

syncopation (sing-ku-pā-shun) n. to begin on an unaccented part of a measure and end on an accented part [Mus.]

syncopation an unaccented part of a measure and end on an accented part [Mus.].

syncope (sing-ku-pē) n. [G. sungkopē, fr. sun, with, syncope and koptein, cut off] an elision or retrenchment of one or more letters, or a syllable, from the middle of a word; a fainting or swooning.

syncopist (sing-ku-pist) n. one that contracts words by syncope.

syncopize (sing-ku-piz) r.t. to contract, by the omission of a letter or syllable.

syncretic (sin-krētik, sin-kretik) u. pertaining to, or marked by, syncretism;—n. a syncretist.

syncretist.

Syncretism (sin'kre-tizm) n. [G. sungkrētizein, to combine against] attempted union of principles or parties at variance with each other.

Syncretist (sin'kre-tist) n. a follower of Calixtus, a Lutheran divine of the lith century, who proposed a coalition system in religion, or a hasis of doctrine on which to unite the different sects of the Christian shurch. of the Christian church.

of the Christian church.

Syncretize (sin-kre-tiz) v.t. to effect or attempt syncretize syncretism; to blend; to unite.

Syncrisis (sin-kri-sis) n. [G. sun, together, and krinein, discern] a figure by which opposite persons or things are compared [Rhet.].

Syndesmography (sin-dez-mog-ra-fi) n. and graphein, write] description of ligaments and joints.

Syndetic, syndetical (sin-det-ik, -i-kal) syndetic, syndetics; copulative.

binding together connecting; copulative.

Syndic (sin-dik) n. |G. sundikos, an advocate, fr. sun, with, and dike, justice | a magistrate; a chief magistrate; an officer of government invested with different powers in different countries; also, one

with different powers in different countries; also, one chosen to transact business for others.

Syndicate (sin-di-kāt) n. office or jurisdiction of a syndic; a council or governing body; an association to promote some particular enterprise.

Syndyasmian (sin-di-az-mi-an) a. [G. sundu-asmos, coupling] denoting temporary union, as of animals at the pairing season.

Synecdoche (si-nek-du-k-ek-khai, receive jointly] a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole.

synecdochical (sin-ek-dok'i-kal) a. of the nature of, or expressed by, synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.

synecocne; implying a synecocne.

Synecphonesis (si-nek-fō-nē-sis) n. [G. sun, together, and ekphōnein, call out] a contraction of two syllables into one.

Synedrion (si-ned-ri-un) n. [G.] an assembly; a council; a senate; the Sanhedrin.

Synema (si-ne-ma) n. [G. sun, with, and nēma, a thread] the column of monadelphous

synergism (sin'er-jizm, sin-er-jizm) n. the doctrines of the synergists.

synergist (sin'er-jist, sin-er-jizin) n. [G. sun, together, and regetn, work] one of a party of Lutheran divines, in the end of the 16th century, who taught that divine green writing a contraction. party of Lutheran divines, in the eng of the non-century, who taught that divine grace requires a concurrent or co-operating act of man's free will in the work of regeneration; a kind of semi-Pelagian.

Synergistic (sin-er-jis-tik) a. of, or relating to, synergism.

Synergy (sin-er-ji) n. united action; [Med.] a correlation or concourse of action between different organs, or between different remedies.

different organs, or between different remedies.

synesis (sin'e-sis) n. [G., a union, understanding] construction according to the sense rather than the syntax.

syngenesis (sin-jen-c-sis) n. [G. sun, together, and genesis, generation] the theory that considers the embryo to be the product of both male and female.

all interested.

syngraph (sin'graf) n. [G. sun, together and graphein, write] a writing signed by

all interested.

Synizesis (sin-i-zi-sis) n. [G.] synecphonesis; contraction of the pupil of the eye.

Synneurosis (sin-nu-rō-sis) n. [G.] connection of parts by ligaments.

Synocha (sin-u-ka) n. inflammatory continued fever; general inflammation.

Synochus (sin-u-kas) n. [i-l. sun, together, and rehein, hold] a continued fever combining the characteristics of inflammatory and typhus fever.

Synod (sin-u-d) n. [L. synodus, fr. G. sunodus, a meeting] a council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion; a church court consisting of several presbyteries; a meeting, convention, or council; a conjunction of two or more of the heavenly bodies in the same optical part of the heavens.

Synodal (sin-u-da) a. pertaining to, or proceeding from, a synod; synodical;—n. a constitution made in a provincial or diocesan synod.

Synodic (si-nod-ik) a. synodical.

SVNOdic (si-nod-ik) a. synodical.

Synodical (si-nod'i-kal) a. of, or pertaining to, a synod; transacted in a synod; pertaining to conjunction, esp. to the period between two successive conjunctions of the sun and moon, or of the sun and a planet.

sun and a planet.

Synodically (si-nod'i-kal-i) adv. in a synod;

by the authority of a synod.

Synœcious (si-nōë-shus) a. [G. sun, together, and oikos, a house] having male and female flowers in the same head [Bot.].

Synomosy (si-nom'd-u-si) n. [G. sunōmosiu, a conspiracy] sworn brotherhood; con-

spiracy; a secret society.

Synonym (sin'u-nim) n. [G. sun, with, and onomut, name] one of two or more words in the same language which are the equivalents of each other, or which have very nearly the same signification, and therefore are liable to be confused.

synonymic (sin-u-nim-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, synonyms.

synonymics (sin-u-nim-iks) n. a system of synonyms; a collection of synonyms; a collect

nyms; the study of synonyms.

synonymist (si-non-i-mist) n. one that collects and explains synonyms.

Synonymity (sin-u-nim'-i-ti n. synonymy.

synonymity (sin-u-nim'i-ti n. synonymy. synonymize (si-non'i-miz) v.t. to express the same meaning in different words. Synonymous (si-non'i-miz) a. [G. suramus mos, fr. sun, with, together, and onama, name] expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea; pertaining to synonymous manner. synonymously (si-non'i-miz) adv. in a synonymous manner. synonymy (si-non'i-mi) n. quality of expressing the same thing by different words; a system or collection of synonyms; [Rhet.] a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse. synopsis (si-nop'sis) n. [G. sun, with, together, or a collection of heads or parts so arranged as to exhibit a general view of the whole; a conspectus; a compendium; an epitome; an abstract.

s general view of the whole; a conspectus; a compen-dium; an epitome; an abstract.

Synoptic (si-noptik) a. affording a general view of a thing. Synoptic Gospels, Matthew. Mark. Luke, as taking the same general view of the life and teach-ing of Christ.

synoptical (si-nop'ti-kal) a. synoptic.

synoptically (si-nop'ti-kal-i) adv. in such a manner as to present a general

view in a short compass.

Synoptist (si-nop'tist) n. one of the writers of the Synoptic Gospels.

synoptistic (sin-op-tis-tik) a. synoptic.

synosteotome (si-nos-te-u-tom) n. [G. sun, osteon, bone, and tomē, a cutting] a surgical knife for dissecting joints.

synostosis, synosteosis (sin-os-tō'sis, sis) n. [G. sun, together, and osteon, a bone] union of parts by bone; premature obliteration of the cranial sutures.

synovia (si-nō'vi-a) n. [G. sun, together, and L. of the body, and resembling the white of an egg.

synovial (si-nō'vi-al) a. of, or pertaining to, synovia.

synovitis (sin-u-vi-tis) n. inflammation of a synovial membrane.

syntactic (sin-tak'tik) a. syntactical.

syntactica (sin-tak-tik) a. syntactical (sin-tak-ti-kal) a. conjoined; fitted to each other; pertaining to syntax, or the construction of sentences; methodical; orderly. syntactically (sin-tak-ti-kal-i) adv. in a syntax (sin-taks) n. [G. suntassein, put in order together] a system; a number of things joined together; specifically, the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences, in their necessary relations, according to established usage.

syntectic (sin-tek'tik) a. [G. suntēkein, dissolve] consumptive: wasting.

syntenosis (sin-te.nō'sis) n. [G. sun, together, and tenōn, a sinew] connection of bones by tendons.

synteresis (sin-tē'-re-sis, sin-te-rē'-sis) n. [G.] Syntexis (sin-tek'sis) n. a wasting of the body.

synthermal (sin-ther mal) a. [G. sun, together, and therme, heat] having the same

temperature.

synthesis (sin'the-sis) n. [G. fr. suntithenai, place synthesis or put together] composition, or the putting of two or more things together; [Chem.] the uniting of elements to form a compound; [Logic] a compound; initian of facts, principles, ideas, hypothetical assumptions, etc., so as to form a system; a mode of treating scientific subjects by beginning with the elements of thoughts, first principles, whether known or assumed, and propositions either proved or supposed demonstrable, and adding or combining so as to construct a complete theory are complete logical system.

theory, or complete logical system.

synthesist (sin'the-sist) n. one that employs synthesis.

synthesize, synthetize (sin'the-sīz, -tīz) synthesis to; to unite by synthesis.

synthetic (sin-thet-ik) synthetical.

synthetical (sin-thet-i-kg) a. pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis, synthetically (sin-thet-i-kgl-i) adv. by synthetically (sin-thet-i-kgl-i) adv. by syntheticism (sin-thet-i-sizm) n. the principles of synthesis.

synthronus (sin-thet-i-sizm) n. (G. sun, together, and thronos, a throne] in the Greek church, the seats of the bishop and presbyters behind the altar.

the altar.

syntonic (sin-ton'ik) a. [G. sun, with, and teinein, stretch] sharp; intense [Mus.].

syntonin (sin'-tu-nin) n. [G. sun, together, and teinen, stretch] muscle fibrin.

syphilis (sif'i-lis) n. [fr. Syphilus, a shepherd in Gallicus "lan infectious venereal disease.

syphilitic (sif-i-lit'ik) a. pertaining to syphilis; infected with syphilis.

syphilization (sif'i-li-a'shun) n. a saturation of the system with syphilis.

Syriac (sir'i-ak) n. the language of Syria, esp. the taining to Syria or its language.

Syriac (sir'i-ak) (sir'i-ak) n. Syrian idiom

Syriacism (sir-i-a-sizm) n. a Syrian idiom.

Syrian (sir'i-an) n. a native or inhabitant of Syria;—a. of, or pertaining to, Syria.

Syringa (sir-ing'ga) n. [G. swringks, a pipe] a genus of flowering plants; the lilac.

Syringe (sir-inj) n. [G. swringks, a pipe, or tube] a tube terminating in a small orifice, and filled, by the action of a piston, with a liquid which is first drawn in and then expelled in a stream, as for injecting animal bodies, etc.; a squirt;—v.t. to inject by means of a syringe; to wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe. from a syringe.

Syringotomy (sir-ing-got'u-mi) n. [G. suringks, operation of cutting for fistula.

Syrinx (sir-ingks) n. the inferior larynx; Pan's pipes; a fistula.

Syrophœnician (sī-rō-fē-nish'an) n. pertaining to Syro-Phœnicia and its people.

syrtic (ser'tik) a. pertaining to, or resembling, a quicksand.

syrtis (ser'tis) n.; pl. syrtes (ser'tēz) [G. surtis, fr. surein, to draw along] a quicksand.

Syrup (sir-up) n [A. sharāb, wine, a beverage, syrup] the fluid separated from sugar in the process of refining; a solution of sugar in water; -v.t. to sweeten with syrup.

Syrupy (sir-up-i) a. like syrup.

syssitia (si-sit-i-a) n. [G. sun, together, and sitos, gether the chief meal of the day.

systaltic (sis-tal-tik) a. [G. sustaltikos, fr. sustellatic lein, contract] having alternate dilations and contractions [Med.].

systasis (sis-ta-sis) n. [G. sustasis, fr. sun, together, and istanui, set up] a political union or constitution

union or constitution.

union or constitution.

System (sis-tem) n. [G. sustēma, fr. sunistanai, place together] an assemblage of objects arranged in regular subordination, or after some distinct method, usually logical or scientific—hence, the whole scheme of created things regarded as forming one complete plan or whole; the universe; regular method or order; [Mus.] an interval compounded, or supposed to be compounded, of several lesser intervals; [Phys.] the totality of parts in the body performing the same, or an analogous, or a connected function—hence, also, the body as a functional unity or whole. System—monger, one given to the construction of systems; a framer of political constitutions (in contempt).

Systematic (siste-mat-ik) a. pertaining to system atical (siste-mat-ik) a. system; consisting in system;

systematical (sis-te-mat'i-kal) a. systematic.

systematically (sis-te-mat'-i-kal-i) αdv . in a systematical manner. systematism (sis-te-ma-tizm) n. reduction of facts to a system.

systematist (sis'te-ma-tist) n. a systematizer.

systematization (sis-te-mat-ī-zā/shun) n. the act of systematizing; the act or process of reducing to a system.

systematize (siste-ma-tiz) v.t. to reduce to system; to arrange methodically.

systematizer (siste-ma-tiz-zer) n. one that systematizes.

systematology (sis-te-ma-tol-5-ji) n. [G. sustāma, system, and logos, discourse] a treatise on the various systems in nature, or in scientific nomenclature.

systemic (sis-tem-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, system; systematic.
systemization (sis-tem-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, systemization (sis-tem-iza-shur.) n. the act or process of reducing things to system, or regular order.

Systemize (sis'te-mīz) v.t. to reduce to system.

Systemless (sistem-les) a. without system.

systole (sis-tu-lē) n. [G. sustolē, fr. sustellein, contract] the shortening of a long syllable; the contraction of the heart and arteries for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation.

systolic (sis-tol-ik) a. pertaining to systole; contracting.

systyle (sis'til) n. [G. sun, with, and stulos, a column] the arrangement of columns in such a manner that they are two diameters apart; a temple, or other edifice, having a row of columns set close together around it, as in the Parthenon at Athens.

syzygial (si-zij'i-al) a. pertaining to a syzygy.

Syzygy (siz-i-ji) n. [G. suzuqia, union, yoke] the conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies.

T, t, the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, is a simple consonant, being a mute or close articulation formed by the pressure of the tongue against the root of the upper teeth, and differing from d only in the root of the upper teeth, and differing from a only in that the pressure is closer and more protracted;—n. something made or fashioned in the form of a T, as a T-square, etc. Marked with a T, branded or known as a thief (from the former practice of branding the letter T in the hand of a convicted thief). To a T, exactly.

tab (tab) n. [tape] a border of lace worn on the inner tag; the lether of lar of a shoe.

a tag; the latchet, or flap, of a shoe.

tabacum (ta-bak-um) n. [Sp. tabaco] dried tobacco-leaves [Phar.].

tabanus (ta-bā-nus) n.; pl. tabani (ta-bā-nī) [L., ox-fly] a gad-fly.

tabard (tab-ard) n. [O.F.] a sort of tunic or mantle worn over the armour, covering the body before and behind, and reaching below the loins, but open at the sides from the shoulders downward, and with wide sleeves or flaps; a herald's coat.

tabarder (tab'ar-der) n. one that wears a tabard.

tabaret (tab'a-ret) n. [tabby] a stout, satin-striped silk (used for hangings, covers, etc.). tabasheer, tabashir (tab-a-sher) n. [Per.] a variety of opal found in the joints of the bamboo.

tabby (tabi) a. [F. tabis, fr. A. 'utābī, a rich, watered silk) having a wavy or watered appearance; brindled; diversified in colour:—n. a kind of waved silk, usually watered; a mixture of lime, with shells, gravel or stones, and water, forming a kind of stilical rock; a cat of a tabby colour; a female cat; an old maid;—v.t. to water or cause to look wave by the newces of subsidesing. water, or cause to look wayy, by the process of calendering. tabefaction (tabe-fak'shun) n. a wasting away by disease.

tabefy (tab'e-fi) v.t. and i. [L. tabes, a wasting away, and facere, make] to waste gradually; to emaciate.

tabella (ta-bel'a) n. [L.] a troche [Med.].

tabellary (ta-bel'a-ri) a. [L. tubella, dim. of tubula, table] tabular.

tabellion (ta-bel'yun) n. a notary under the Roman empire, and in France till 1761.

taberna (ta-ber'na) n.; pl. tabernæ (ta-ber'nē) [L.]

tabernacle (tal-er-na-kl) n. [L. tubernacudum, dim. of taberna, a hut, shed] a slightly-built or temporary habitation; a tent; a portable structure used by the Jews during the exodus

slightly-built or temporary habitation; a tent; a portable structure used by the Jews during the exodus as a place of worship; the Jewish temple hence, a sacred place; place of worship; a Methodist meetinghouse; in Scripture, dwelling-place; place of abode; also, the dwelling-place of the soul; the body; in R.C. churches, an ornamental chest to hold the ciborium and pyxis; in Gothic buildings, a canopied stall, niche, or tomb; [Naut.] a socket permitting a mast to be unshipped or lowered;—v.i. to dwell or reside for a time; to be housed in. Tabernacle-work, a series or range of tabernacles; carved canopy work over a pulpit, stall, etc. Feast of tabernacles, the Jewish festival commemorating the wanderings in the wilderness (it was held at the close of the vintage, towards the end of September). tabernacular (tabernak-ū-lar) a. of, or pertured with delicate tracery.

tured with delicate tracery.

tabes (tächez) n. (L.) progressive enaciation of the whole body, accompanied with hectic fever, and with no well-marked local symptoms. Dorsal

tabes, consumption of the spinal marrow, causing locomotor ataxy.

tabescence (ta-bes'ens) a. tabefaction, or tabes. tabescent (ta-bescent) a. becoming emaciated; wasting away.

tabetic, tabic, tabid (ta-bet-ik, tab-ik, tab-ik, tabes affected with tabes tabes; affected with tabes.

tabidly (tabid-li) adv. in a tabid manner.

tabidness (tab'id-nes) n. the state of being reduced by disease.

tabific (ta-bif-ik) a. causing tabes.

tabinet, tabbinet (tabi-i-net) n. a more delicate kind of tabby. tabitude (tabi-tūd) n. [L. tabere, waste away] the state of one affected with tabes.

tablature (tablatur) n. [L. tabua, a tablet] a in general; a specimen; a tabuar space or surface; musical notation for instruments of the lute class.

table ((£-h)) n. [L. tabula, a board, tablet] a smooth flat surface; a slab, leaf, or flat, superficies of wood, stone, metal, or other material, on which anything is cut or written; a tablet :—pl. a memorandum-book; that which is cut, drawn, or written on a smooth, flat surface; an inscription; a drawing; the palm of the hand; a piece in the game of draughts;—pl. backgammon; a system or series of numbers formed on mathematical principles; a list or catalogue; an index; a condensed statement of many items or particulars; a scheme; a schedule; a synopsis; one of the divisions of the decalogue; a division of the skull; an article of household furnirure, used for a great variety of purposes, as to eat, work, or write upon; food placed on a table to be partaken of; fare; the company assembled round a table;—a. provided for a table; shaped like a table;—t. to form into a table or catalogue; to tabulate; to represent, as in painting to lay on the table. painting; to lay on the table; to enter upon the record; to present, as a charge; to set down in writing, and present, as the terms of a motion; to postpone the consideration of, or refer to a subsequent meeting; to supply with food; to board; in carpentry, to let or insert, as one sideration of, or refer to a subsequent niceting; to supply with food: to beard; in carpentry, to let or insert, as one piece of timber into another, by alternate notches and projections fitting into each other;—v.i. to live at the table of another; to diet; to board. Table-beer, beer for the table, or for common use; small beer. Table-bell, a small hand-bell lying on the table, for calling servants, etc. Table-book, a note-book; a book to lie on the table. Table-cover, a cloth of woollen, cotton, or other stuff, weven or stamped with an ornamental pattern, to be spread on a table between meal times. Table-land, a tract of country at once clevated and level; plateau. Table-leaf, a flap at the side of a table, which may be raised or lowered. Table-linen, table-cloths; napkins, etc. Table-money, an allowance to naval officers to meet the cost of official hospitality; a club-fee for the use of the dining-room. Table-rapping, a pretended manifestation of spiritual presences by raps on a table. Table-rent, rent paid to bishops, etc., reserved and appropriated to their table or housekeeping. Table-shore, a low, flat shore, or seacoast. Table-spoon, one of the larger spoons used at the table. Table-talk, conversation at table, or at meals. Table-talk, conversation at table, or other objects, attributed by some to the nearest of meals. Table-turning, certain movements of tables, or other objects, attributed by some to the agency of departed spirits, by others to the development of latent departed spirits, by others to the development of latent vital or spiritual forces, but more commonly ascribed to the muscular force of persons in connection with the objects moved. Table-ware, ware for table-use. Table-wise, in the manner of a table; with the ends east and west. Table-work, matter in tabluar form [Print.]. Astronomical tables, calculations of the motions, places, etc., of the planets. The Lord's Table, the table on which the Communion elements are laid; the Communion itself. To fence the tables, to address a solemn exhortation to those about to partake of the Lord's Supper, warning the unworthy not to partake. To lay on the table, in legislative and other bodies, to receive a document, but to agree to postpone its consideration indefinitely. To turn the tables, to bring about a complete reversal of circumstances.

tableau (tab-lō, ta-blō') n.; pl. tableaux (tab-lōz, ta-blōz') [F. fr. L. tabrda, a painting] a striking and vivid representation; the representation of striking and vivid representation, the representation of persons grouped in the proper some scene by means of persons grouped in the proper some scene by manneneriate postures. Tableau manner, placed in appropriate postures. Tableau vivant (vē'vang, vē-vang) a group of performers dressed

table-d'hote (tabl-l-döt) n. a common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary, tableful (tabl-l-döt) n. as much as a table can hotel.

tableman (table-man) n. one of the men, or pieces, used in draughts, chess, etc.; a dicer. tabler (tabler) n. one that tables or boards; one that keeps boarders; a chess-board. tablet (tablet) n. a small table, or flat surface; a write, paint, draw, or engrave; a solid kind of confection, formed in little flat squares;—pl. a kind of pocket proposerandum-book memorandum-book.

tablier (ta-bli-ā') n. [F.] an apron.

tabling (tā'bling) n. a forming into tables; setting down in order; entering on a record; living at the table of another; boarding; the letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections; a broad hem on the skirts of sails.

tabloid (tabloid) n. a tablet containing a speci-taboo, tabu (tabloid) n. a Polynesian] a political prolibition and religious interdict among the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific; a among the imministrict of the raine; a total prohibition of intercourse with, or approach to, anything;—v.t. toforbid, or to interdict, approach or use. tabor (tābur) n. [Bohemian] among the ancient Slavs and Turks, a camp surrounded by a ring of waggons;—pl. an entrenchment of baggage against cavalry.

tabor, tabour (tā'bur) n. [A. $tamb\bar{u}r$] a small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife; $-r.\bar{s}$. to play on the tabor, or little drum; to strike or beat frequently, as if on a drum.

taborer (tä-bu-rer) n. a tabor-player.

taboret (tā'bu-ret, tab'u-ret) n. a small tabor.

taborine (tā-bu-rēn, tal-u-rēn) n. a tabor; a small drum.

tabouret (tabu-ret, tabu-ret) n. [O.F.] a convex cushioned and sulfied, and covered with silk cloth, fringes, tassels, etc.; a stool; an embroidery frame; a needle-case.

tabret (tab'ret, ta'bret) n. a small tabor.

tabular (tab'ū-lar) a. [L. tabula, a table] having the form of a table; flat; plane; formed in laminæ or scales; set down in the form of a table or synopsis; arranged and classified; set in squares. tabularize (tal½ū-lar-īz) v.t. to make tabular, or form into tables.

tabularly (tab'ū-lar-li) adv. in tabular form.

tabulate (tah²ū-lāt) v.t. [1. tabula, a board, table] to reduce to tables or synopses; to shape with a flat surface:—a. shaped like a table.
tabulation (tabū-lā-shun) n. the art or act of forming tables, or of throwing data into a tabular form.

tabulator (tal/ū-lā-tur) n. one that tabulates.

tacamahac (tak-a-ma-hak) n. [S. Amer.] a gum-resin; the balsam poplar. (tak-o-tak) n. [F.] the parry combined with the riposte; a rapid suc-

cession of attacks and parries [Fencing.].

tace (tā-sē) v.t. [L.] be silent. Tace is Latin for a candle, a phrase enjoining silence.

tache (tāsh) n. [F.] a spot: stain; blemish; -v.t. to spot: to stain; to blemish; to mark.

tache (tāsh) n. [O.F.] a hook: catch; clasp; -v.t. to fasten; to fix; to attach; to seize upon.

tachometer (ta-kom-c-ter] n. [G. tachos, speed, and metron, a measure] an instrument for measuring velocity, as of a stream, the blood in circulation, or a machine.

tachometry (ta-kom-e-tri) n. scientific use of tachygrapher (ta-kig-ra-fer) n. a shorthand

tachygraphic (taki-grafik) a. [G. tachos, speed, and graphein, write] of, or pertaining to, shorthand.

of, or pertaining to, shorthand; tachygraphy (ta-kig'ra-fi) n. shorthand; tachylite (tak'i-līt) n. [G. tachus,, swift, and lutos, dissolved] black basaltic glass,

tachylitic (tak-i-lit'ik) a. containing, or of the nature of, tachylite. tachymeter (ta-kim'e-ter) n. a surveying instrument.

tacit (tas'it) a. [I. tacere, pp. tacitus, be silent] implied but not expressed; silent.

tacitly (tas-it-li) adv. silently; by implication.

tacitness (tas'it-nes) n. the state of being tacit.

taciturn (tas:i-turn) a. [L. taciturnus] habitually silent; of few words; not apt to talk or converse; reserved; retentive; quict; still; moody. taciturnity (tas:i-tur:ni-ti) n. habitual silence, such delay in asserting a legal right as implies satisfaction, or reserve in speaking; [Scots Law] or abandonment of the claim.

taciturnly (tasi-turn-li) adv. silently; without conversation.

tack (tak) v.t. [cf. Dan. takke, a pointed thing, and; to unite, esp. to fasten or attach in a slight or hasty manner; to unite by stitching, as the sheets in a book; to join, fasten or secure by tacks or small nails; to add to or annex, as a supplementary clause to a bill, or a rider to a motion; [Nant.] to veer or turn a ship which is close-hauled from baying the wind on a ship which is close-hauled from having the wind on a sinp which is close-halled from having the wind on one how to having it on the other; v.i. to perform the operation of tacking or turning a vessel in the opposite course; to be turned in its course, as a ship, from having a head-wind on one bow to having it on the other; n. a small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad head; a rope to contine the foremost lower corners of the course and stay-sails, when the wind crosses the ship's course obliquely; also a rope most lower corners of the courses and stay-sails, when the wind crosses the ship's course obliquely; also, a rope to pull the lower corner of a studding-sail to the boom; the part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened; the course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails; something that holds or sticks; stickiness, as of varnish, etc.; fixedness; reliance; a lease; land occupied on lease. Tack and tack, by a succession of tacks [Naut.]. To hold tack, to last or hold out.

tack (tak) n. a taste or flavour; substance; solidity; bad food; fare; bread. Hard-tack, coarse fare.

Soft-tack, good fare.

soft-tack, good fare.

tacker (tak-er) n. one that tacks or makes additions; an instrument for driving tacks.

tacket (tak-et) n. a small nail; a tack; a broadheaded small nail on the soles of shoes.

tackiness (tak-in nes) n. the state or quality of heing tacky; stickiness.

tacking (tak-ing) n. directing a vessel on to tacking (tak-in) n. [Sw. tackel, fr. Icel. taka, to seize] a machine for raising or lowering heavy weights; instruments of action; weapons; the rigging and apparatus of a ship; a seizing or grasping;—n.t. to harness; to seize; to lay hold of;—n.t. to make an attack or seizure; to get a grasp or hold. To tackle to, to set to work. to set to work

tackled (tak-ld) a. made of ropes tacked together.

tackling (tak'ling) n. furniture of the masts and yards of a ship; the straps and fixtures by which a horse draws a carriage; harness

tacksman (taks'man) n. one that holds a tack or lease of land from another.

tacky (takⁱi) a. adhesive; sticky.

tact (takt) n. [L. tactus, fr. tangere, touch] peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception: ready power of appreciating and doing what is required; skill or adroitness in adapting one's speech and behaviour to circumstances; delicate manipulation.

tactful (takt-fool) a. having or showing tact.

tactic, tactical (tak'tik, -ti-kul) a pertaining naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, etc.

tactically (tak-ti-kal-i) adv. in a tactical manner.

tactician (tak-tish-un) n. one versed in tactics; a manœuvrer; an adroit manager. tactics (tak-tisk) n.pl. [G. taktikos, fit for ordering posing military and naval forces in order for battle, and performing military and naval evolutions. tactile (tak-til) n. [L. tactilis, fr. tangere, touch] capable of being touched; pertaining to the genes of touch

organs or the sense of touch.

tactility (tak-til'i-ti) n. the state or property of being tactile; touchiness.

taction (tak'shun) n. the act of touching; touch.

tactless (takt-les) a. destitute of tact.

tactlessness (takt/les-nes) n. want of tact; lack of address.
tactual (taktit-al) a. pertaining to the sense or organs of touch; consisting in, or derived from, touch.

tactually (tak'tū-al-i) adv. by means of touch.

tadpole (tad'pōl) n. [A.S. tādie, toad, and E. poll, head] the young of a frog in its first state

from the spawn; a polliwig.

Tael (tal) n. [Hind. tola, a weight] a money of account in China, its value varying with the price of silver; also, a weight about 1] oz. The Haikwan tael, the standard of the Chinese customs authorities, is worth about 4s. 2d.

ta'en (tān) pp. a contraction of taken.

tænia (té:ni-a) n. [G. taimia, a band a band, ribbon, or fillet for the hair; a fillet on the top of a Doric epistyle; a tapeworm; [Surg. a roller bandage. tænicide (té:ni-sid) n. [L. cactere, to kill] a drug that destroys tapeworms.

tæniform (tē'ni-form) a. ribbon-like.

tænifuge (të-ni-fūj) n. [L. fugare, to drive away] a drug that expels tapeworms.
tænioid (tē-ni-oid) a. [G. tainia, a band, and tafeu (tā-fū) n. [Chin.] a manure of night-soil and guano.

taffeta, taffety (taffe-ta, -ti) n. [Per. fr. tāftan, taffeta, taffety (to twist] a fine, smooth stuff of silk, having usually a remarkably wavy lustre.

taffrail, tafferel (taffal, tafferel) n. [D. taffrail, tafferel, fr. L. tabula, a table] the upper part of a ship's stern, which is flat like a

table on the top and sometimes ornamented with carved work; the rail across the stern of a vessel.

taffy (tafi) n. |tafin| a coarse kind of candy; toffy. To give one taffy, to flatter one.

Taffy (tafi) n. a Weishman (from the Welsh pronumentation of bavy, or bavid).

tafia (tafi) n. |Malay| a kind of rum distilled from molasses.

tag (tag) n. [Sw. tagg, a point] a metallic point at the end of a string; any slight appendage, as to an article of dress; something tacked on to the close of a article of dress; something tucked on to the close of a composition or performance; a direction-card or label; something mean and paltry; the rabble: - r.t. to fit with a point or points; to fit, as one thing to another; to join or fasten; to append to; to annex. Tag-machine, one for cutting out and eyeleting address-tags. Tag-rag, the lowest class of people; the rabble. Tag-sore, a disease in sheep affecting the tail. Tag-tail, a worm with a vividly-coloured tail; a hanger-on; a parasite.

tag (tag) n. [lag, above] a child's game, also called tig, in which one runs after and touches another, and then, in turn, runs away to avoid being touched.

then, in turn, runs away to avoid being touched.

tag (tag) n. a young sheep of the first year.

tagged (tagd) a. furnished with a tag or tags. tagger (tag'er) n. one that tags; an appendage; pl. very thin sheet iron.

tagging (tag-ing) n. the removal of matted locks of wool from sheep.
taghairm (tag-erm, tah-arm) n. [Gael.] divination bide, and leaving him by a running stream.

taglia (tal'-ya) n. [It.] a combination of pulleys.

taglia (tal-ya) n. [It.] a combination of pulleys.

taglioni (tal-yō-ni) n. [Taglioni, Italian family of
dancers a kind of overcoat.

tahlel (tal-lel n. a shrill cry of the Arabs, indicating
welcome, applause, or encouragement.

tahli (tal-li) n. [Hind.] a Hindu ornament of gold,
worn by the wives of Brahmins.

tahona (ta-hō-na) n. [Sp.] an ore-crushing mill
driven by horse or mule-power.

Taic (tal-li) n. [A.S. tegd] any long, flexible, terminal
spendage; the part of an animal which terminates its body behind; the back, lower, or inferior
part of anything; the side of a coin opposite to that
which bears the head or effigy; anything hanging down,
as a catkin; the long end of a block strap; in Turkey, a
horse-tail, formerly carried before a pasha to indicate
rank; the upward or downward line of a minim, crotchet,
ctc.; a retinue; the followers of a chieftain; -v.t. to etc.; a retinue; the followers of a chieftain; -v.t. to furnish with a tail; to remove the tail from; to extend furnish with a tail; to remove the tail from; to extend in a line. Tail-board, the movable hinder end of a cart or waggon. Tail-end, the hinder end; the fag end;—
nl. inferior corn sifted out. Tail-gate, the lower gate of a canal lock. Tail-piece, an appendage; an ornament placed at the bottom of a short page to fill up the space, or at the end of a book. Tail-pipe, the suction pipe of a pump. Tail-race, the channel that leads away the spent water from a water-wheel. To turn tail, to run away. With the tail between the legs, in cowardly fashion. Tail (tail) n. [F. taille, a cutting] something cut or ownership; an entail; a being in tail; set apart; limited;—n.t. to mark on a tally; to cut off or limit. Estate in tail, an inheritance limited to certain heirs.

tailage, tallage, talliage (tālij, talij) n.

tal²[-i]) n. [F. taille, a cutting] a part cut off; a tribute; toll; tax; —v.t. to lay an impost on; to tax.

tailing (tā-ling) n. the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted into a wall;—pl. the refuse part of crushed ore; the refuse of grain in winnowing.

taille (tāl) n. [F.] a tally; an account notched on a piece of wood.

tailless (tal-les) a. without a tail.

tailor (tā'lur) n. [O.F. tailler, fr. tailler, to cut] one whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments; -v.ī. to practise making men's clothes.

Tailor-bird, a bird that sews leaves together to make its Tailor-made, made by a tailor, as a lady's closefitting costume.

tailoress (ta'lur-es) n. a woman that makes garments for men or boys.

tailoring tailuring) n. the occupation or work of a caitor.
tailzie, tailye (tailye) n. [tail, entail] a deed creating an entailed estate;—

v.t. to entail, as an estate.

taint (tant) v.t. [I. tingere, dye] to imbue or impregnate, as with some extrancous matter which alters the sensible qualities of the substance; more which alters the sensing quanties of the substance; more generally, to impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous; to stain; to sully; to tarnish;—v.i. to be infected or corrupted; to be affected with incipient putrefaction;—n. tincture; stain; infection; corruption; a blemish on reputation; a kind of red spider.

taintless (tant-les-li) adv. without taint; tainture (tant-les-li) adv. without taint; tainture (tant-les-li) adv. without taint; tainture (tant-les-li) adv. defilement;

taisch (tash) n. [Gael.] the sound of a dying person's

taisch voice heard at a considerable distance.

taj (tāj) n. [Per.] a diadem; a head-dress of distinction;
a tall cap worn by Mohammedan dervishes.

take (tāk) v.t. [Icel. taka, to seize] to get hold of; to
lay hold of; to snatch; to seize; to grasp; to

catch by surprise or artifice; to capture; to make prisoner; to ensnare; to entrap; to seize; to attack, as disease; to swallow, as medicine; to put in the mouth, as food; to use, or be in the habit of using, as particular articles of diet, drugs, etc.; to captivate; to interest; to charm; to make selection of; to choose; to have recourse to: to employ; to occupy; to demand; to require to enforce; to exact; to assume; to adopt into the number or society of to draw; to come to make to assume; to equire. of: to draw; to copy; to paint; to assume; to acquire, as shape; to permit to one's self; to enjoy, or experience, as rest, revenge, delight, shame; to form and adopt, as a resolution; to comply with; to close in with; to admit; to allow; to agree with; to suit; to conduct; to convey; to recover; to inhale; to admit in copulation; to discover; to allow; to agree with; to suit; to conduct; to convey; to recover; to inhale; to admit in copulation; to discover; to detect; to require; to be necessary for; to surmount or leap; to understand; to interpret; to suppose;—v.t. to catch; to fix or be fixed; to have the intended or natural effect; to please; to gain reception; to move or direct the course; to betake one's self; to go;—n. the quantity of fish captured at one haul or catch; the quantity of copy taken in hand by a compositor at one time. Take-in, an imposition or fraud; a cheat; an impostor. To take advantage of, see advantage. To take after, to learn to follow; to resemble. To take care, or heed, to be solicitous for; to be cautious. To take down, to pull down; to write. To take from, to detract from. To take in, to inclose; to comprise; to furl; to cheat. To take in, to inclose; to comprise; to furl; to cheat. To take in hand, see hand. To take in vain, to use carelessly or profanely. To take it out of, to get compensation; to exhaust. To take leave, see leave. To take oath, to swear with solemnity. To take off, to remove; to kill; to reproduce; to mimic. To take on, to assume; to be violently affected. To take orders, to be ordained. To take place, to come to pass. To take the field, see field. To take to, to become fond of. To take to heart, see heart. To take up, to lift up; to fill; to occupy; to employ; to arrest. To take up arms, to commence hostilities. To take upon, to assume. To take up with, to associate with. To take with, to please.

taker (tā/ker) n. one that takes, receives, or appre-

taker hends.

taking (tā-king) a. alluring; attracting; —n. act of gaining possession; agitation; excitement; distress of mind.

Taking-off, killing; execution.

takingly (tā-king-li) adv. in a taking or attractive manner; alluringly.

takingness (tā-king-nes) n. the quality of being agreeable or winning in manner.

talapoin (tal-a-poin) n. [E. Ind.] a Buddhist monk of Ceylon.

talaria (ta-lā-rī-a) n.pl. (L.) the small wings represented as springing from the ankles of certain divinities.

certain divinities.

talaric (ta-lar-ik) a. pertaining to the ankles.

talbot (tol'but) n. [Etym. doubtful] a kind of hound. Talbot's head, a heraldic bearing.

talbotype (tol'bō-tīp) n. [fr. the name of the inventor] a process of taking pictures by the camera obscura on chemically-prepared paper.

talc (talk) n. [F. fr. A. talq] hydrated silica of magnesia: a soft magnesian mineral of a scapy feel, and usually of greenish, whitish, or grayish colours;

—v.t. to treat or rub with talc.

talcite (tal'kīt) n. a massive variety of talc.

talcky, talcous, talcose (tal'ki, tal'kos)

a. containing, consisting of, or resembling, talc.

tale (tāl) n. [A.S. talu] a narrative; a story; an oral relation; [Law] a written count or declaration; that which is told or reported; information; disclosure of something secret; report; rumour; reckoning by count; an enumeration; a number reckoned or stated. An old wives' tale, a marvellous, but incredulous, story an old wives' tale, a marvellous, but incredulous, story. Tale of a tub, any foolish or incredible narrative. To tell tales, to be a talebearer. To tell tales out of school, to tell things that should not be told talebearer (tal-bar-er) n. one that officiously tells tales.

talebearing (tal-bar-ing) n. the act of information officiously; communication

of secrets maliciously; -a. spreading stories likely to cause harm

taleful (tal'fool) a. abounding with stories.

talent (tal-ent) n. [L. talentum, fr. G. talunton, a balance, a weight] among the ancient (dreeks, a weight and denomination of money (the Attic talent, as a weight, was nearly equal to 57 lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver money, £243 15s. sterling); among the Hebrews, as a weight it was equal to about 110 lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver estimated at from £340 to £356 sterling; faculty; natural gift or endowment; intellectual ability, natural or acquired; also, eminent ability; superior capacity; special gift or faculty; particular skill in some profession. talented (tal-en-ted) a. furnished with talents or talented (tal-en-ted) a. list of persons from whom

tales (tā-lēz) n.pl. [L.] a list of persons from whom the sheriff or clerk makes selections to supply the place of absent jurors [Law]. To pray a tales, to plead that the number of jurymen be completed talesman (tā-lēz-man, tālz-man) n. a person among the bystanders in open court [Law]. taleteller (tāl-tel-er) n. one that tells stories or tales.

taliacotian operation (tal-i-a-kösh-yan op-e-rā-shun) n. [Tagliacozzi, or Taliacotius, Italian anatomist of the 16th century] the reparation of the nose, or the formation of an artificial nose, by skin from the arm or forehead.

talian (tali-i-n) n. [Bohemian] an old Bohemian dance, or its music.

talion (tali-i-m, tā-li-i-un) n. [L. talio, like punishment, fr. talis, of such a kind] law of retaliation (an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, etc.).

taliped (tali-i-ped) a. [L. talio, ankle, and pes, petis, foot] club-footed; walking like the sloth — n. a club-footed person.

sloth ;-n. a club-footed person.

talipes (tal'i-pēz) n. a club-foot; club-footedness. talipot, taliput (tal'i-pot, -put) n. [Hind.] a fan-talisman (tal'is-man) n. [A. tilism, tilsam, a magical image, fr.

G. telos, end) a magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects are ascribed hence, some-thing that produces extraordinary effects, esp. in averting or repelling evil; a charm.



talismanic (tal-is-man-ik) a.
having the properties of, a talisman;
magical. Also talismanical.
talk (tawk) v.t. | A.S. tathu, a tale] to speak; to utter;
to persuade; v.t. to converse familiarly; to
speak, as in familiar discourse; to confer; to reason; to
prate; —a familiar converse; mutual discourse; report; speak, as in familiar discourse; to confer; to reason; to prate; -n. familiar converse; mutual discourse; report; rumour; subject of discourse; among the Indians of North America, a public conference, as respecting peace or war, negotiation, and the like. To talk against time, to consume time by talking. To talk down, to silence by mere flow of words. To talk Greek, to speak incomprehensibly. To talk over, to discuss; to persuade. To talk round, to discuss without coming to close quarters with; to win over. To talk shop, see shop. To talk to, to address; to expostulate with talkative (taw-ka-tiv) a. given to much talking; loquacious: prating.

talkatively (taw-ka-tiv-li) adv. in a talkative talkativeness (taw-ka-tiv-li) adv. in a talkative talkativeness (taw-ka-tiv-li) of being talkative; loquacity; garrulity.

tive; loquacity; garrulity. talkee-talkee, talky-talky (taw'kê-

taw'ki-taw'ki) n. a corrupt dialect; chatter.

talker (taw'ker) n. one that talks; one noted for his power of conversing readily or agreeably; a loquacious person; a boaster; a braggart.

talking (taw'king) a given to talking; prating; loquacious;—n. the act of conversing in a familiar manner. Talking of, with regard to.

tall (tawl) a. [Etym. doubtful] high in stature; long, and comparatively slender; lofty; eminent.

tall (tawl) a. [M.E. tal. good] seemly; becoming; fine; great; bold; hard to be believed.

tallage, talliage (tal-ij, -i-ij) n. [F. taille, a cutting off] an impost, and tallage a cutting off] an impost, and tallage a cutting off] and impost.

tax, or excise; specifically, a subsidy or rate levied on lands for the behoof of the king.

tallant (tal'ant) n, the upper part of a rudder.

tallier (tal'i-er) n. one that keeps a tally.

tallith (tal-i-er) n. one that keeps a tally.

tallith (tal-i-th) n. orig. a mantle, now a headcovering, worn by Jews at prayer.

tallness (tawl-nes) n. the quality or state of being tallow (tal-i) n. [g]. Icel. $t\partial lgr$] the suet or fat of animals of the sheep and ox kinds; the fat of some other animals, or the fat obtained from certain plants; specifically, mutton fat, as prepared for making candles; -v.t. to smear or grease with tallow.

Tallow-candle, a candle made of tallow. Tallow-chandler, one that makes or sells tallow candles.

Tallow-chandlery, the trade or premises of a tallow-chandler. Tallow-faced, of a sickly, pale complexion.

Tallow-keech, tallow-catch, a mass of tallow rolled up in a round lump. Tallow-tree, a tree, native of China, bearing a substance like tallow.

tallower (tal'ō-er) n. a tallow-chandler.

tallowish (tal-ō-ish) a. having the properties or nature of tallow; resembling tallow.
tallowy (tal-ō-i) a. having the qualities of tallow; greasy.
tally (tal-i) n. [F. tuille, a cutting a piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut as the marks

of number; one thing made to suit another; a match; a mate; ¬v.t. to score with correspondent notches; to make to correspond; ¬v.t. to be fitted; to suit; to correspond. Tally-shop, a shop at which goods or articles are sold on account, the account being kept in corresponding books, one called the tally, kept by the buyer, the other the counter-tally, kept by the seller, payments being made by weekly or fortnightly instalments, according to the time in which the buyers (mechanics, labourers, etc.) receive their wages. Tally-system, tally-trade, the obtaining of goods on credit, to be paid by stipulated weekly or other payments. of number; one thing made to suit another; a match;

tally (tawl'li) adv. stoutly; with spirit.

tally-ho (tal'i-hō) int. the huntsman's cry to incite or urge on his hounds;—n. a cry of tally-ho; a four-in-hand coach;—v.t. to urge or excite.
tallyman (score; one that sells goods to be paid

for by instalments.

talma (tal-ma) n. [Talma, French tragedian] a kind of long cape or cloak, sometimes hooded.

Talmud (tal-mud) n. [Chaldee talmūd, instruction, doctrine, fr. lámad, learn] the body of the

Hebrew laws, traditions, and explanations, or the book that contains them.

Talmudic, Talmudical (tal-mudick, i-kal) o. per-

taining to, or contained in, the Talmud.

Talmudist (tal-mu-dist) n. one versed in the Talmud.

Talmudistic (tal-mu-dis-tik) a. pertaining to, or contained in, the Talmud. talon (tal-un) n. [F. fr. L. talus, the ankle, heel] the claw of a bird of prey; an ogee.

taloned (tal'-und) a. having talons or claws.

Talpa (tal'pa) n. L. a mole the mole genus; (talpa) a wen; [Mil.] a protection for a mining

taluk, talook (ta-lóók) n. [Hind.] in India, a

talukdar, talookdar (ta-lookdar) n. in that collects the revenue of a taluk; a landholder.

talus (talus) n.; pl. tali (tali) [L.] the ankle-bone [Anat.]; a slope or inclination [Arch.]; the sloping part of a fortification [Mil.]; a mass of fallen material at the foot of a cliff [Geol.]

tamability (tā-ma-bil-i-ti) n. the quality of being tamable; tamableness. tamable (tā/ma-bl) a. capability of being tamed or subdued.

tamableness (tā/ma-bl-nes) n. tamability.

tamal, tamale (ta-mal', ta-mal-le) n. [Sp.] a highly -seasoned preparation of maize, sold on the streets of Mexico, etc. tamandua (ta-man-du-a) n. [Braz.] a species of ant-cater,

about the size of an ordinary cat, found in tropical America.

tamanoir (ta-ma-nwar)
the great ant-cater of tropical America.

tamara (tam'a-ra) n. [E. Ind.] a spice consisting of equal parts of cinnamon, cloves, and coriander seeds with half the quantity of anisced

tamarack (tam'a-rak) n. [Amer. Ind.] the black, or American, [arch. tamarin (tam'a-rin) n. [Cayenne] a small South

key (the Midas rosalia), having glossy, golden hair, very large ears, and a long, bushy tail.

tamarind $(tam^2-rind)n$. $(tam^2-rind)n$. $(A.tam^2-rind)n$. At $(A.tam^2-rind)n$. And $(A.tam^2-rind)n$. seed-pods of the tamarind, which abound with an acid pulp of re-frigerant and laxative properties.



Tamendne

Silky tamarin.

tamarisk (tam-q-risk) n. [L. tamariscus] an evergreen tree or shrub of several species, clothed with very small green leaves, and long spikes of pink flowers.

spikes of pink flowers.

tambac (tambac) n. [tombac] tombae; aloes-wood.

Also tombac.

tambour (tambor) n. [A. tambār] a kind of
small circular frame, somewhat resembling a drum, for
working embroidery upon; a species of embroidery in
which threads of gold and silver are worked in leaves,
thouse the n kind of piles recorder. Wort I mailwide which threads of gold and silver are worked in leaves, flowers, etc.; a kind of pulse-recorder; | Fort. | a palisade te defend a gate; v.t. to embroider with, or on, a tambour; -v.t. to de tambour work.

tambourine (tam-boo-ren')n. [F. tambourin, fr. a musical instrument of per-

cussion; a skin or parchment stretched over the top of a broadish hoop, in the circumfer-ence of which small bells are hung, and sounded by sliding the fingers along the parehment, or by tapping it with the knuckles; a lively French dance, formerly in vogue in operas.

tame (tām) a. [A.S. tam] not wild; domestie; accustomed to man; having lost its native wildness or shyness, as a bird or beast; crushed; subdued; spiritless; deficient in animation; dull; flat; -v.t. to

reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to reclaim; to domesticate; to subdue; to conquer.

tameless (tam-les) a. wild; untamed; untamable.

tamelessness (tām-les-nes) n. the state or quality of being tameless.
tamely (tām-li) addv. in a tame manner; with unresisting submission; meanly; servilely.
tameness (tām-nes) n. the quality of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication; want of spirit.

tamer (ta'mer) n. one that tames or subdues.

Tamil (tam'il) n. a language of Southern India and Ceylon; a native of S. India or Ceylon.

Tamilian (ta-mil'i-an) a. of, or pertaining to, the Tamils, or their language;—n.

tamin, tamine (tam'in) n. [O.F. estamine] a highly glazed. Also taminy, tammy. tamis (tami'is) n. [F.] a cloth made for straining liquids.

tamise (t.-mez) n. [tamis] one of various trade-stuffs, thin woollen fabrics.

tamkin (tam'kin) n. See tampion.

Tammany (tam'a-ni) n. [Tumanend, an Indian chief] the Tammany Society, a democratic organization of New York, with an unsayoury reputation for corrupt influence on municipal politics.

tam o' shanter (tam-ō-shan'ter) n. [fr. the broad, tight-fitting cap of woollen stuff; a cap of the same shape, and of various materials.

tamp (tamp) v.t. [fr. tampion] to fill up, as a hole bored in a rock for blasting esp. by driving in something with frequent strokes; to drive in, or down,

tampan (tam'pan) n. a South African tick, remarkable for the venom of its bite. tamper (tam'-per) r.i. [temper] to try little experiments, as in physic; to meddle; to be busy in, without fitness or necessity; to trile; to play with; to practise secretly; to work or plot privately.

tamper (tam-per) n. an instrument used in tamping. tamperer (tam'per-er) n. one that uses unfair or underhand means to influence another.

tamping (tam'ping) n. the operation of filling up a blast-hole above the charge; the .naterial used.

tampion (tam-pi-un) n. [F. tampon, fr. D. tap, a bung] the stopper of a cannon, or other piece of ordnance; a plug to stop the upper end of an organ-pipe.

tampon (tam'pun) n. [tampion] a plug inserted to stop bleeding; v.t. to plug tightly, in order to stop bleeding [Surg.].

tamponing, tamponade (tam-pu-ning, n. the operation of plugging an orifice.

tam-tam (tam-tam) n. [Imit.] a tom-tom; a kind of drum used in Africa.

tan (tan) r.t. [Ger. tanne, fir-tree] to convert into leather, as the skins of animals; to make brown by exposure to the rays of the sun; to deprive of freshness; [colloq.] to beat;—n.t. to become tanned;—the bark of the oak, and some other trees, bruised and broken by a mill, for tanning hides; a yellowish-brown colour, like that of tan; a browning of the skin by exposure to the sun. Tan-balls, spent bark in compressed balls (used as fuel). Tan-bed, a hothouse bed composed of tan or bark from a tannery. Tan-house, a building in which tan-bark is stored. Tan-Tan-house, a building in which tan-bark is stored. Tanliquor, an aqueous infusion of tan-bark. Tan-mill, a mill for grinding tan-bark. Tan-pit, tan-vat, a sunken vat, in which hides are laid in tan. Tan-spud, an instrument for peeling bark from trees. Tan-stove, a hot-house with a bark store. Tan-yard, a tannery.

tanager (tan4-jer) n. [Braz. tangara] the name for any species of the Tanagrida, American birds resembling finches.

Tanagra (tan'a-gra) n. [name of a city of ancient Greece] a terra-cotta statuette or vase of the type found in tombs near Tanagra, in Greece.

tandem (tan'dem) adv. [L. tandem, at length] one behind the other; in single file;—n. a carriage drawn by two horses harnessed one before the other; the horses so harnessed; a cycle on which two can ride, one in front of the other;—a. of bicycles, arranged for two persons to ride.

tang (tang) n. [Icel. tangi, a spit of land, etc.] a point; a projection; a prong; the tongue of a buckle;—v.t. to furnish with a tang.
tang (tang) n. [D.] a strong taste or flavour; a taint, tinge, or tincture.

tang (tang) n. [Dan.] a kind of seaweed; tangle.

tang (tang) v.t. [Imit.] to ring; to twang; to cause to sound loudly; -v.i. to ring; -n. sound; tone; a twang.

tangence, tangency (tan'-jens, -jen-si) n.

being tangent; a contact or touching. being tangent; a contact or touching.

tangent (tan' jent) n. [L. tungere, to touch] a right line that touches a curve, but, when produced, does not cut it;—a. touching; touching at a single point. To fly, or go off, at a tangent, to pass suddenly from one line of action or train of thought to another, diverging widely from the first.

tangential (tan-jen'shal) a. of, or pertaining to, or in the direction of a cangent.

tangentiality (tan-gen-shi-al-it) n. the state or quality of being tangential tangentially (tan-jen'shal-i) adv. in a tangential tangential (tan-jen'shal-i) adv. in a tangential manner.

Tangerine (tan-je-ren') a. relating to Tangiers, in Africa;—n. a native of Tangiers; a variety of orange.

tanghin (tang gin) n. the native name of a tree in Madagascar, from the fruit of which is

obtained a deadly poison.

tangibile (tan-jibi-le) n. that which may be apprehended by touch.

tangibility, tangibleness (tan-ji-bil-bl-nes) n. quality of being tangible.
tangible (tan-ji-bl) a. [L. tangere, to touch] perceptible of being possessed or realized; readily apprehensible with a mind.

tangibly (tan'.ji-bli) adv. in a tangible manner; tangie (tang'.ji n. [Orkney] a water-spirit, appearing as a man or horse covered with hair.

tangilin (tan'ji-lin) n. a pangolin.

tangle (tang-gl) v.t. |Dan. tang, seaweed| to unite or interlock, as threads; to ensuare; to entrap;—v.t. to be entangled or united confusedly; n. a knot of threads, or other things, so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged; an edible seaweed, having long, ribbon-shaped fronds.

tanglingly (tang gling li) adv. in a tangling manner.

tangly (tang gli) a. covered with tangle, or seaweed; tangram (tangram) n. a Chinese toy, made by thin wood, or other suitable material, into seven pieces, as shown in the cut (these pieces are canable of being formula) (these pieces are capable of being formed into a number of different figures, and are used in primary schools as a means of instruction).

Tangram.

tangum (tang 'gum) n. [Tibet] the piebald wild horse

tangy (tang-i) a. having a tang; having an un-pleasant flavour.

tanile (tan'-īl) n. [tan] a hard, black material.

tanist (tan-ist) n. the chief, or the holder of lands and honours, in certain Celtic races; the chief's elective successor.

tanistry (tan-is-tri) n. [Ir. tanaiste, apparent heir, fr. tanaiste, second in rank] a Celtic tenure of lands for life, the successor being chosen by election from those of the blood.

tanite (tan'it) n. an emery cement.

tanjib (tan-ip) n. [Hind.] a kind of figured muslin.

tank (tangk) n. [Pg. fr. L. stagmum] a large basin, cistern, or reservoir; in India, an artificial dam, pond, or basin for gathering and storing the rainfall; in farms, a reservoir for liquid manure; in ships, a case of sheet-iron for the stowage of the ship's water. Tank-engine, one that carries its supply of water and coal. Tank-iron, plate-iron suitable for making tanks.

tankage (tangk'ij) n. the act or process of storing storage in a tank. storage in a tank.

tankard (tang-kard) n. [O.F. tanquard] a large vessel for liquors, or a drinking vessel with a cover.
tanling (tan 'ling) n. one scorched by the heat

of the sun.

tannable (tan'a-bl) a. cap-being tanned.

tannage (tan'ij) n. the act of tanning, or state of being tanned; the bark used in tanning; the toughening of artificial marble.

tannate (tan'-āt) n. a salt of

tanner (tan'er) n. one whose occupation is to tan hides.

tannery (tan'er-i) n. the house and apparatus for tanning.

tannic (tan-ik) a. of, pertaining to, or derived from.

tanniierous (ta-nif-e-rus) a. yielding tannin.

tannin (tan-in) n. [Ger. tanne, fir-tree] the astringent principle of oak-bark, nut-galls, and other trees (used in converting raw hides into leather, and also in medicine). Now called tannic acid.

tanning (tan-ing) n. the process of converting raw hides into leather by tannin; a brown colour on the skin by the action of the sun.

tansy (tan-zi) n. [O.F. tanaisie, fr. G. athanasia, immortality] an extremely bitter plant (used for medicinal and culinary purposes).

for medicinal and culinary purposes).

tantalism (tan-ta-lizm) n. a teasing or tormenting by the hope, or near approach, of something desirable, but not attainable.

tantalization (tan-ta-li-zā/shun) n. the act of tan-ta-lization, or the state of

being tantalized.

tantalize (tan'ta-līz) v.t. [Tantalus, a Lydian king, condemned in Tartarus to perpetual thirst, with tempting fruits and water near him, which he never could reach] to tease or torment with a prospect of good that cannot be realized.

tantalizer (tan'ta-lī-zer) n. one that tantalizes.

tantalizingly (tan'ta-lī-zing-li) adv. in a tantalizing manner.

tantalum (tan'ta-lum) n. a rare metallic element. tantalus-cup (tan'ta-lus-kup) n. [cf. tantalize] action of the siphon.

tantamount (tan'ta-mount) a. [L. tantus, so much, and E. amount] equivalent

tantamount (much, and E. amount] equivalent in value or signification; equal.

tantara (tan-tar-a) n. [Imit.] a rapid succession of notes on a trumpet or horn; a hunting-cry.

tantity (tan-ti-ti) n. [L. tantum, so much] the fact of being, or having, so much.

tantivy (tan-tiv-i) adv. [said to be from the note of a hunting-horn] swiftly; speedily; rapidly; -n. a hunting-cry; a gallop; a torrent; -v.i. to hurry off.

tantony a litter; a favourite.

tantra (tan-tan-in, [Sk. Anthony] the pet pig of tantra (tan-tan-in, [Skr.] one of a class of recent sanskrit religious works, in which mysticism and magic play a great part.

and magic play a great part.
tantrism (tan-trizm) n. the doctrines of the
tantras.

tantrism (tan-trum) n. [W. tant] a whim or burst tantrum (tan-trum) n. [W. tant] a whim or burst of ill-humour; an affected air.

Taoism (tá-tó-izm, tou-izm) n. [Lao-tsze, Chinese philosopher, 6th century B.C.] one of the religious systems found in China.

tao-tai (tá-tó-ti') n. [Chin.] the head of a tao, a chinese circuit of two or more departments. (tap) v.t. [F. taper, strike, fr. Low Ger. tappen, to grope] to strike with something small, or to strike with a very gentle blow; to put a new sole or heal on, as a shoe or boot;—v.i. to strike a gentle blow;—n. a slight blow with a small thing.

tap (tap) v.t. [A.S. tæppa, a tap] to pierce so as to let out a fluid, as a cask, a tree, a humour, or anything

containing a pent-up fluid—hence, to draw from in any analogous way;—v.t. to act as tapster;—n. a hole, or pipe, through which liquor is drawn; a plug, or spile, for stopping a hole pierced in a cask; a place where liquor is drawn for drinking; the liquor drawn; an instrument made of hardened steel, and grooved longitudinally, for cutting the threads of internal screws or nuts. Tapbolt, a bolt to be screwed in. Tap-house, a house where liquors are retailed. Tap-room, a room in a public-house for drinking. Tap-root, the main root of a plant. On tap, in cask; not bottled. To tap the admiral, to broach a cask of liquor surreptitiously.

tap (tap) n. [Hind.] in India, a malarial fever.

tapa (táp) n. [Hind.] in India, a malarial fever.

tapa (tápa) n. [Hawaiian] cloth from the fibre of the papa-mulberry; a waist-cloth of this material.

tape (táp) n. [A.S. tappe, a fillet] a narrow piece of woven fabric used for strings, and the like; a narrow fillet or band of linen; a strip of paper used in a printing telegraph-instrument; a tape-measure; -v.t. to furnish with tape. Tape-line, tape-measure, a ribbon of tape divided into feet, inches, etc.

taper (táper) n. [A.S. taper] a small wax-candle, or a small light; a gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object; -a. regularly narrowed toward the point; conical; pyramidical; becoming small towards the end-hence, long and slender; -n.t. to make or cause to taper; -v.t. to become taper.

tapering (táper-ing) a. gradually diminishing towards toward a point.

taperingly (tal-per-ing-li) adv. in a tapering manner. taperness (ta/per-nes) n. the state of being taper.

taperwise (tā/per-wīz) adv. in a tapering form.

tapestried (tap'es-trid) a. woven or embroidered like tapestry.

tapestry (tap'es-trid) a. woven or embroidered tapestry (tap'es-trid) a. [F. tapisserie, fr. G. tapës, carpet] a kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing various figures of men, animals, battles, landscapes, etc., and used for covering the walls of churches, banqueting-halls, etc.;—v.t. to adorn with tapestry, or as if with tapestry.

tapet (tap'et) n. worked or figured stuff; tapestry. tapeti (tap'e-ti) n. [Braz.] the South American

tapetum (ta-pē'tum) n.; pl. tapeta (ta-pē'ta) [L. tapete, cloth] a portion of the choroid coat of the eye.

tapeworm (tāp'wurm) n. a broad, flat, many-jointed intestinal worm, often many feet in length.

tapinage (tap-i-nij) n. [O.F.] the act of lurking; skulking about. tapioca (tap-i-ō-ka) n. [Braz.] a coarsely granular farmaceous substance.

tapir (tā/per) n. [Braz. tapyra] a pachydermatous hoofed quadruped resem-

bling the hog, but having a short proboscis, like the rhinoceros. tapirodont (tapiru-dont) dontos, tooth) having teeth like those of the tapir.

tapiroid (tap'i-roid) a. [G.

to, or resembling, the tapirs.

tapis (tape; tapis) n. [F.] carpeting; tapestry; remerly the cover of a council-table. To be, or come, on the tapis, to be, or come, under consideration.

tapiser (tapi-ser, tapi-ser) n. a maker of carpets, or of tapestry.

taplash (tap-lash) n. poor or stale malt liquor.

tapotement (ta-nöt-ment) [F.] gentle percussion as a remedial agency.
tapper (tap-er) n. one that taps or strikes; a wood-pecker; a telegraph key.
tappet (tap-et) n. [G. tap-es] carpet; tapestry;—v.t.
tappet (tap-et) n. [O.F. tapper, rap] a small lever connected with the valves of the cylinder of

a steam-engine; a small cam.

tapping (taping) n. the operation of removing water from the body, as in dropsy [Surg.]; act of boring a hole in a cask, etc.
tapping (taping) n. the act of giving taps; a series of taps.

tapping series of taps.

tapster (tap-ster) n. one whose business is to draw tar (tar) ster) n. one whose business is to draw tar (tar) n. [A.S. teru] a thick, impure, resinous substance, of a dark colour, obtained from pine and fir-trees by burning the wood with a close, smothering heat, or by distillation; a similar substance obtained from pit coal; a sailor (short for turpaulin, so called from his tarred clothes);—v.t. to smear with tar, as ropes, etc. Tar-water, a cold infusion of tar in water, used as a medicine. To have a touch of the tar breed, to have negro blood in the veins. To tar and feather, to smear with tar, and then cover with feathers.

tara (tá-ra) n. a variety of the common brake, the root of which once formed a staple food with the natives of Tasmania and New Zealand.

tarabooka (ta-ra-booka) n. [Afr.] a kind of drum.

[Tarantass (tar-an-tas) n. [Russ.] a large four-

tarantass (tar-an-tas) n. [Russ.] a large four-wheeled Russian vehicle. (tar-an-tel-a) n. [It.] a rapid, whirling dance for one couple, originating in Italy; music for such a dance.

tarantism (tar'an-tizm, ta-ran'-tism) n. a dancing mania.

tarantula (ta-rantū-la) n. [Taranto, in Italy] spider (its bite sometimes produces an irritating effect, like the sting of a wasp, and was thought to cause tarantism). Tarantuladance, the tarantella.

tarantular (ta-ran'tū-lar) to the tarantula.

taratantara (tar-a-tan-tar-a) n.

tardamente, tardo (tar-da-men'tā, tar'dō) $a\vec{\alpha}v$. [It.] slowly [Mus.].

tardigrade (tardi-grad) a. [L. tardus, slow, and gradi, to walk] slow-going; slow

in movement.

tardily (tàr-di-li) adv. in a tardy manner; slowly. tardiness (tar'di-nes) n. quality of being tardy; slowness; lateness—hence, reluctance.

tardo (tár-dō) n. [Sp.] a sloth. tardy (tar-di) a. [1. tardus, slow] moving with a slow page or motion; slow; dilatory; tedious; late in arrival; behind the time or season; backward; reluctant;—v.t. to delay; to hinder. Tardy-gaited,

reluctant; -v.t. to delay; to hinder. Tardy-gaited, slow-moving; sluggish.

tare (tār) n. [qt. D. tarwe] in Scripture, a weed growing among wheat and other grain, alleged by modern naturalists to be the darnel; a plant of the vetch kind, cultivated in England for fodder; vetch.

tare (tār) n. [A. tarha, what is rejected] allowance or abatement of a certain weight or quantity from the weight or quantity of a commodity sold in a cask, chest, bag, etc., which the seller makes to the buyer; -v.t. to ascertain, value, or allow for, as the amount of tare in a chest, bag, etc. in a chest, bag, ctc.

tarentula (ta-ren'tū-la) n. See tarantula.

targe (tarj) n. [O.F.] a shield; buckler.

targe (tarj) v.t. [M.E.] to vex with censure; to catechize; to keep under strict discipline.



Fate, fár, ado: mē, her; mīne; nôte; tūne; moon.

Tapir.

target (target) n. [O.F. tarque, fr. Icel. tarqa] a sentation of one; a mark for marksmen; a circular railway signal; an object of desire, atue k, or notice. targeted (tar-ge-ted) a. armed or furnished with

targeteer, targetier (tar-ge-ter) n. one armed with a shield.

Targum (tar-gum) n. [C. targem, interpret] a translation or paraphrase of the Old Testament in the Chaldee language.

Targumic, Targumistic (tår'gu-mik,

tik) a. pertaining to the Targums.

Targumist (tar'gu-mist) n. the writer of a Targumist (tar'gu-mist) n. the writer of a tariff (tar'if) n. [A. tar'ñ; giving information, a tariff giving notice) properly a list or table of goods, with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, either on importation or exportation; a list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported;—v.t. to make a list of duties on.

tarlatan (tar-la-tan) n. [Milanese] a kind of thin, transparent muslin, used for ladies,

dresses, and the like

tarn (tarn) n. [Icel. tjörn] a small lake among the mountains; n log; a marsh; a fen.

tarnish (tar-inish) v.t.[10. H. Ger. turnen, to darken] to diminish or destroy the lustre of; to diminish or destroy the purity of;—v.i. to lose lustre; to become dull;—n. a spot; a blot; the condition of being dull or stained. being dull or stained.

tarnishable (tar'nish-a-bl) a. that may be tarnished.

tarnisher (tar-nish-er) n. one that, or that which, tarnishes.

taro (taro) n. [native name] a food-plant of the South Sca Islands.
taroc, tarot (tarok, tarot) n. [F. fr. It.] a playing card, 78 to the pack; a game played with such cards.

tarpan (tar-pan) n. [Tatar] a small horse of the Russian steppes.

tarpaulin, tarpauling (tar-paw'lin, -ling) pauling or pulling, a covering, fr. pull, to cover] a piece of canvas covered with tar, or a composition, to render it water-p. oof; a hat covered with painted or tarred cloth, worn by sailors and others; a sailor.

Tarpeian (tar-pa-a) a noting a rock on the persons convicted of treason to the state were hurled.

tarpon, tarpum (tar-win-pun) n. [Etynn. doubtful] a large edible fish.

Tarquinish (tar-kwi-nish) a like the Tarquins, kings of Rome; overhearing.

tarrace (tar-as) n. [F.] a volcanic earth used in making cement.

tarragon (tar-a-gon) n. [Sp. fr. G. drakon, a dragon] a herb cultivated for its aromatic leaves (used in seasoning salads. and in making tarragon vinegar).

tarre (tar) v.i. [A.S. tergan] to incite; to egg on.

tarriance (tar-i-ans) n. tarrying; delay.

tarrier (tar'i-cr) n. one that tarries or delays.

tarrock (tar-uk) n. [Eskimo] the young of the kittiwake; the tern; the guillemot.

tarry (tar-i) n.t. [A.S. tergan, to provoke] to stay; to abide; to lodge; to dwell; to stay in expectation; to wait; to loiter; to stay behind; to remain in arrear; to delay; to put off going or coming;—n. stay; stop; delay.

tarry (tar-i) a. consisting of, covered with, or like,

tarrying (tar'i-ing) n. the act of staying, waiting, of delaying.
tarsal (tar'sal) a. pertaining to the tarsus, or first tarsalgia (tar-sal'ii-a) n. [G. tarsos, the flat of tarsus; a neuralgic affection of the foot.

tarsia (tar-si-a) n. [It.] a kind of mosaic woodwork.

tarsus (tar-sus) n. [G. tar-sos] that part of the foot to which is called the instep.
tart (tart) a. [A.S. teart, fr. teran, tear, split] sharp to the taste; acidulous; keen; severe.
tart (tart) n. [O.F. tarte, fr. L. torquere, to twist] a species of small open pic, or flat piece of pastry, containing fruit or preserves. containing fruit or preserves.

tartan (tar-lan) n. [F. tiretaine, linsey woolsey]

with threads of various colours, much worn in Scotland;—a. consisting of, made from, or like, tartan.

tartan (tartan) n. [F. turtane, fr. turidate] a small vessel with one mast and a bow-sprit and

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lateen sail.

tartar (tar'tar) n. [F. tartre, fr. durd, dregs] an acid concrete salt deposited from wines concrete sait deposited from wines completely fermented (when pure it is called cream of tartar, and when crude, argol); a concretion that often incrusts the teeth. Tartar-emetic, potassium and antimony, an emetic and purgative.

Tartar (tar-tar) n. a native of Tartary; a person of an irritable temper. To catch a Tartar, to encounter a person that proves too strong for the assailant; to get more than one bargains for.

Tartarean (tar-ta-re-an) a. pertaining to Tartarus; hellish.

tartareous, tartarous (tar-ta-re-us. tar-tar-re-us. tar-tar-re-us) a. consisting of, or resembling, tartar, or partaking of its properties. Tartareous moss, a kind of lichen.

tartaric (tar-tar-ik) a. pertaining to, or obtained from, tartar.

tartarine (tartarin) n. a kind of rich silk or brocade, supposed to be made by the Tartars, but probably brought by them from China. tartarization (tartarizashun) n. the act of tartarizing, or of forming tartar. tartarize (tartariz) v.t. to impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar.

Tartarous (tar'ta-rus) a. of, or like, a Tartar.

Tartarus (far-ta-rus) n. [G. Tarturos] in Greek mythology, the infernal regions; the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked.

tartish (tár-tish) a. somewhat tart.

tartlet (tårt-let n. a small tart.

tartly (tart'li) adv. in a tart manner; sourly;

tartness (tart'nes) n. sharpness; sourness; of temper; severity of manner or speech; poignancy; keenness, tartralic, tartrelic (tartralik, trel'ik) a. derived from tartar.

tartrate (tár-trūt) n. a salt of tartaric acid.

tartuffe (târ-toof) n. a hypocritical devotee (a nickname derived from the hero in a celebrated comedy of Molière).

tartuffish (tár-toof-ish) a. hypocritical.

tartuffism (tår-toof-izm) n. hypocrisy.

tasco (tas'kō) n. a fire-clay from which melting pots are made.

taseometer (tase-om-e-ter) n. [G. tasis, tension, and metron, a measure] an instrument for measuring strains in a structure.

tash (tash) n. [Hind.] a silk fabric containing much gold or silver thread.

tasimeter (ta-sim-e-ter) n. [G. tasis, and metron] an instrument for detecting minute changes of pressure, temperature, moisture, etc.

task (task) n. [O.F. tasche, fr. taxure, to tax] business or duty imposed by another; burdensome employment; a lesson; a fixed portion of study imposed by a teacher; labour; toil; drudgery;—v.t. to impose a task upon; to prescribe a definite amount of work or business; to require; to exact; to oppress with severe or excessive burdens.

Task-master, one that imposes

a task, or burdens with labour; an overseer. Task-work, work set as a task; a definite amount of labour or service. To take to task, to reprove.

tasker (tas'-ker) n. one that imposes a task.

taslet, tass (tas'let, tas) n. [tasset] armour for the thighs.

Tasmanian (tas-ma-ni-an) n. [Tasman, the disto-coverer] pertaining, or belonging, to Tasmanian. Tasmanian-devil, a kind of opossum. Tasmanian-wolf, a wolf-like mammal.

tass (tas) n. [F. tasse, fr. A. tis, a cup] a drinkingcup, or its contents.

tassel (tas-1) n. [O.F. fr. L. taxillus, a small die] a
sort of pendent ornament of silk or gold
fringe attached to cushions, curtains, etc., ending in
loose threads; a silk ribbon sewed to a book to be used
as a book-mark; a thin gold or silver plate on the back
of a bishor's glove; the pendent flower or head of some
plants, as of maize; -v.t. to adorn with tassels; -v.i. to
put forth a tassel; to flower, as maize.

tassel (tas'l) n. See tercel.

tasselled (tas-ld) a. adorned with tassels.

tasset (tas-et) n. [O.F. fr. A. tās, a cup] one of a series of overlapping plates hanging from the cuirass, and protecting the waist and the thighs.

the cuirass, and protecting the waist and the thighs. tastable (tasta-ble) a. capable of being tasted; tastable (tast v.t. [O.F. taster, fr. L. tangere, touch] to perceive by the tongue; to have a certain sensation in the palate; to test the relish or flavour of by taking a small quantity into the mouth; to eat a small quantity of; to eat of previously; to feel; to have perception of; to relish intellectually; to enjoy; to become acquainted with by actual trial; to experience; to partake of; to participate in (usually with an implied sense of relish or pleasure):—v.t. to try food with the mouth; to cat or drink a little only; to excite a particular sensation, by which the quality or flavour is distinguished; to have a particular quality or character; to have perception, by which the quality or character; to have perception, experience, or enjoyment; to partake;—n. act of tasting; gustation; a particular sensation excited by the application of a substance to the tongue; savour; flavour; the sense by which the savour of bodies is ascertained; palate; intellectual relish; judgment; discernment; sensibility; writical faculty; extensional actions are substantially continuous and continuous continuous actions. ritical faculty; style; manner of design, performance or execution; grace in arrangement or composition; elegance in form or structure; personal likings or dislikings; individual choice, as in pursuits, pleasures, dress, society, habits, etc., as evidencing individual character, temper, and disposition; trial; experiment; assay; a small portion given as a specimen; a bit. To one's taste, to one's liking; agreeable.

taste (täst) n. narrow, thin, silk ribbon.

tasted (tasted) a. having a taste; flavoured.

tasted (dasted) a. having a base; navoured.

tasteful (dast-fool) a. having a high relish; savoury; having or exhibiting good taste.

tastefully (dast-fool-1) adv. in a tasteful manner; with good taste.

tastefulness (tast-fool-nes) n. state or quality of being tasteful.

tasteless (tast-les) a. having no taste; insipid; having no power of giving pleasure.

tastelessly (tast-les-li) adv. in a tasteless (tast-les-li) adv. in a tasteles (tast-les-li) adv. in a tasteles (tast-les-li) adv. in a tasteles (tast-fool-nes) n. state of tasteles-like (tast-fool-nes) n. state of tasteles-like (tast-les-like) n. tasteles-like (tast-les-like) n. tasteles-like (tast-fool-nes) n. state of tasteles-like (tast-fool-nes) n. state (tast

tastelessness (tast-les-nes) n. the state of being tasteless, or in bad taste;

want of reilsh: insipidity.

want of reash; insipatity.

taster (tistier) n. one that tastes; one that tastes
food or liquor first.

tastily (tisti-li) adv. in a tasty manner; with
good taste.

tasting (tisting) n. the act of perceiving by the
tongue; the sense by which we perceive
or distinguish sayours; act of eating or drinking a little;
monthful; a morsel

a mouthful : a morsel.

tasty (tas'ti) a. having a good taste, or nice perception of excellence; being in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant; palatable; nice.

tat (tat) v.t. [Norw. taatt, a thread] to entangle; to
make trimming by tatting;—v.i. to work at, or make, tatting.

tat (tat) n. [Hind.] in India, cloth or matting made from different fibres.

Tatar (tá-tar) n. See Tartar.

tatouay (tat '00-ā) n. [S. Amer.] a kind of armadillo, found in South America, having a round.

pointed, and naked tail.

tatter (tat'er) v.t. and i.

tear into rags; to be in tatters or rags;—n. a rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing.

tatter (tater) n. one that

Tatouay.

tatterdemalion (cater-de-mid-lyum) n. [E. tatterdemalion (tatter, and O. F. desmaillier, unlink, fr. L. dis, and macula, a mesh] a ragged fellow. tattered (tatterd) a. rent in tatters; hanging in ragged. (tatterd) a. abounding in tatters; very ragged.

tatting (tating) n. a kind of lace-edging, woven or peculiar stitch.

tattle (tat'1) v.i. [M.E. tatelen] to prate; to use many words with little meaning; to tell tales; to communicate secrets; to gossip;—n. idle talk or chat; trifling talk; prate; gossip.

tattler (tat-ler) n. one that tattles; an idle talker

tattlery (tat'-ler-i) n. idle talk or chat.

tattling (tat'ling) a. given to idle talk; tale-

tattlingly (tat'ling-li) adv. in a tattling manner.

tattoo (ta-too') n. [D. taptoe, fr. tap, a tap, faucet, and toe, to (i.e. to close or shut the taps or drinking-houses at the beat of the drum)] a beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their

at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters or tents;—r.i. to beat the tattoo. **tattoo** (ta-too) v.t. [Tabitian tetu] to prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with an indelible dye or colouring matter, forming lines, figures, letters, emblems, etc.; v. an indelible mark or figure made by puncturing the body, and introducing some pigment into the punctures.

tattooer (ta-too'er) n. one that tatoos.

tattooing (ta-tooing) n, sounding the tattoo; drumming with the fingers. tattooing, tatooage (ta-too-ing, -ij) n practice

pricking the skin, and staining the punctures with an indelible dye or colouring matter; the design produced by this process.

tatty, tattie (tat!!) n. an Indian matting.

tau (taw) n. [G.] the toad-fise; [Her.] a cross shaped like the Greek letter tau (\(\tau\)). Tau-staff, a tau-topped staff.

taught (tawt) past tense and past participle of the

Tattooing of a New verb teach. Zealander. taunt (tant, tawnt) a. [F. iant, Zealander. ir. L. tantus, so great in extent] very high or

tall, as the masts of a ship.

tall, as the masts of a ship.

taunt (tant, tawnt) v.t. [O.F. tanter, fr. L. tentare, try, tempt] to reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile; to upbraid; spitefully to remind of faults or errors;—n. upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective; scoff.

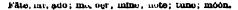
taunter (tan', tawn'ter) n. one that taunts, reproaches, or upbraids.

taunting (tan', tawn'ting) n. the act of insulting upbraiding; reviling.

tauntingly (tan', tawn'ting-li) adv. in a taunting manner; insultingly; scoffingly.

taurian, taurine (taw'ri-an, rin) a. relating to the species that includes the domestic bull, ox, and ow.

species that includes the domestic bull, ox, and cow.



tauritorm (taw -ri-form) a. [L. forma, shape] having the form of a bull.

taurin (taw rin) n. a crystalline compound occurring in bile, and in muscular tissue, tauriscite (taw ri-sit) n. [L. Taurisci, an Alpine tribe) a Swiss vitreous

taurocoll, taurocolla (taw'-ru-kol, taw-tauros, bull, and kolla, glue) a gluey substance made from a bull's hide.

tauromachy (taw-rom'-a-ki) n. [G. mache, a fight] bull-fighting.

Taurus (taw'-rus) n. [G. lauros] the Bull, a confithe twelve signs of the zodiac.

taur, taught (taw). [C. mache, a fight] taught (taw). [C. mac

taut, taught (tawt) a.

taut, taught (tawt) a.

|light| tight; tells

stretched or extended, as a sall;
also, having all the stays, rigging,



ropes, etc., tightly drawn, and the yards squared or braced exactly.

tauten (taw'-tn) r.l. to make tight: -r.l. to become taut or tense.

(tawt'-nes) n. a tightness; tenseness.

tautochrone (taw'-tn-krōn) n. [G. chronos, time] a curve such that a hody rolling down it from any point in it will always reach the lowest point in the same time.

tautog (taw-tog', taw'-tog) n. [Amer. Ind.] a knorth American fish.

tautologic (taw-tō-loj'-ik) a. of, or pertainting to, tantology.

tautological (taw-tō-loj'-i-kal) a. repeating the same signification.

same signification.

tautologically (taw-tō-loj'-i-kal-i) adv. tautologically with repetition of the same meaning in different words. tautologist (taw-tol'-ō-jist) n. one that uses tautologize (taw-tol'-ō-jiz) v.i. to repeat the tautologize same thing in different words.

tautology, tautologism (taw-tol'-ō-ji, tautos, the same, and logos, speech a repetition of the same meaning in different words; iteration of an idea in similar phrases.

tautomerism (faw-tom'-or-izm)n. [G. tauto, some ism in which certain compounds are regarded as forming the more stable of possible conditions.

regarded as forming the more stable of possible conditions.

tautophony (taw-tof'-u-ni) n. [G. tautos, the same, and phōnē, sound] repetition of the same sound.

tavern (tav'-ern) n. [L. taberna, a booth] a boothly a public-house; a victualling-house; a hostelry; an inn. Tavern-bush, the bush formerly hung out as a sign for a tavern.

taverner (tav'-erner) n. one that keeps a taverner (tav'-erner) n. a feasting or taverning drinking at taverns.

taverning drinking at taverns.

taw (taw) n.t. [A.S. tamian, prepare] to dressand prepare in white, as the skins of sheep, lambs, goals, and kids, for gloves, etc., by imbuing them with alum, salt, and other materials.

taw (taw) n. [G., the letter t] a large marble to be played with: a game at marbles; the line from which the players shoot.

tawdrily (taw'-dri-li) adv. in a tawdry manner.

tawdriness (taw'-dri-nes) n. state of being tawdry (taw'-dri) n. [fr. 81. Awdry, and orig. Awdry, where laces and ray toys of all sorts were sold] very fine and showy in colours, without taste or elegance: tinsel; splendid or gaudy, without real value or beauty.

tawer (taw'-gr) n. one that taws; a dresser of white leather.

tawery (taw'-gr-i) n. n place where skins are tawery (taw'-ing) n. the making of leather.

tawing (taw'-ing) n. the making of leather from raw hides or skins without tamin.

tawniness (taw'-ni-nes) n. the quality or state of being tawny.
tawny (taw'-ni) a. [F. tanne, fr. G. tanne, a firtree] of a dull, yellowish-brown colour; v.t. to make tawny.

taws, tawse (tawz) n. [A.S. tawian, to scourge] a leather strap, usually fringed at the end, for chastising children tax (taks) n. [L. tazare, value, estimate] a charge, for the support of a government; a rate or duty levied by government on the incomes or properties of individuals, or on certain articles used, or consumed, by its subjects; a rate levied on individuals. of individuals, or on certain articles used, or con-sumed, by its subjects: a rate levied on individuals, or on their property, for local or nunicipal purposes, etc.: charge: consure; a task exacted from one under control: a disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge:--r.t. to subject to pay a tax or taxes: to lay a burden upon: to exact money from for the support of government; to assess, fix, or determine judicially, as the amount of cost on actions in court; to charge; to censure; to accuse. Tax-cart, a light spring-cart. Tax-gatherer, a collector of taxes: a to chargo; to censure; to accuse. Tax-cart, a light spring-cart. Tax-gatherer, a collector of taxes: a revenue officer. Tax-payer, one assessed for taxes. Single-tax, taxation solely on land values, to the exclusion of other taxation.

taxability, taxableness (tak-sa-bil'-

taxable (tak'-sa-bl) a. capable of being taxable (tak'-sa-bl) a. capable of being taxable (tak'-sa-bl) a. capable of being taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes; capable of being legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit.

taxation (tak-sa'-shun) a. act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes; act of assessment of taxes are taken as a suit of taxes are taken as a suit of taxes are taken as a suit of taxes.

ing a bill of costs: state of being taxed; sum imposed; aggregate of particular taxes, (tak'-sel) n. [Late L. taxus a badger] the American badger.

taxer (tak'-ser) n, one that taxes.

taxi (tak'-si) n. a taxi-cab. r.i. to go by taxi-cab: (of an aeroplane) to run along the ground under its own power. (nr. pari, taxying.) taxiarch (tak'-si-ark) n. [G. taxis, a brigade, and archein, to rule] the commander

of a taxis; a brigadier.

taxi-cab (tak'-si-kab) n. a cab, usually motor-taxi-cab (tak'-si-kab) n. a cab, usually motor-taxidermal, taxidermic (tak-si-der'-taxidermal, taxidermic (tak-si-der'-mal, -nik) n. of, or pertaining to, taxidermy.

taxidermist (tak'-si-der-mist) n. a person skilled in taxidermy.

taxidermy (tak'-si-der-mi) n. | C. taxis, arrangement, and derma, a skin| art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, so as to represent their natural appearance.

taxin of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, so as to represent their natural appearance.

taximeter (tak'ssi-mē-ter) n. [F. taxe, price, metron, measure] an instrument attached to cabs to indicate the fare due for the time and distance.

taxin (tak'sni) n. [L. taxns, the yew-tree] a resinous substance from the leaves of the

vew-tree.

taxing (tak'-sing) n. the act of taxing, or laying on taxes; taxation. Taxing-master, an officer appointed by a court to tax COSTS

taxis (tak'-sis) n. [G.] order; arrangement.

taxless (taks'-les) a. free from taxes.

taxless (taks'-les) a. free from taxes.

taxology (taks-old-old) n. [G. faxis, order, and boss, discourse) the science of arrangement or classification.

taxonomy (tak-son'-ol-mi) n. [G. taxis, order, and nonmos, a law] the laws and principles of taxology, or their application to the classifying of objects of natural history.

Taxus (tak'-sus) n. [L.] a genus of conifers, including the yew-tree.

tazza (tát'-sa) n. [I.] a large, shallow cup or tazza (tát'-sa) n. [I.] a large, shallow cup or tenervonetz (cher'-von-ots) n. see chertchick (chik) n. [Imit.] the sound made in encouraging a horse; —v.i. to make this sound.

this sound.



tea (tā) n. [Chin.] the leaves of a shrub or small tree, a native of Uhina and Japan; a decoction or infusion of the dried leaves of tea in boiling water; any infusion or decoction, esp. when made of the dried leaves of plants; the evening meal, at which tea is usually served;—v.t. to take tea. Tea-board, a large tray for holding the tea-service. Tea-bread, a kind of light, spongy bread or bun. Tea-caddy, a small box for holding tea. Tea-cake, a light cake to be eaten with tea. Tea-canister, a canister in which tea is kept. Tea-chest, a thin, wooden box. lined with sheet-lead, in which tea is imported from China. Tea-cloth, a cloth for a tea-table or a tea-tray. Tea-cup, a small cup for drinking tea from. Tea-cupful, as much as a tea-cup will hold; one gill. Tea-fight, a tea-party. Tea-garden, a garden, or open-air inclosure, where tea is served; a tea plantation. Tea-gown, a loose, easy gown of effective style and material. Tea-house, an oriental refreshment-room. Tea-party, an entertainment at which tea is served. Tea-party, an entertainment at which tea is served. Tea-service, the articles used in serving tea. Tea-taster, one that inspects and tests teas by tasting. Tea-urn, a vessel for supplying hot water for tea.

teach (töch) v.t. [AS. titeun, show, teach] to instruct; to inform; to deliver, as doctrine, art, or words to be learned; to educate; to discipline: to impart the knowledge of; to inculeate as true or important; to exhibit impressively; to tell; to direct, as an instructor; to guide the studies of; to admonish; to counsel; to suggest to the mind;—v.i. to perform the office of an instructor; to practise giving lessons.

teachability, teachableness (tē chabiliti, tē chableness) n. the quality of being teachable. (tē chable) n. capable of being taught; readily receiving instruction; docile. teacher (to-cher) n. one that teaches or instructs: tutor; one that instructs others in

religion; a preacher; a minister of the gospel.

teachership (tē'cher-ship) n.

the office of teacher.

teaching (te'ching) n. act
or business of instructing.

Teague (teg) n. an Irishprevalence of Teague as a name.

teak (tek) n. [Malay tekkn]

teak a tree of the genus Tectona, growing in the

East Indies; the timber of the tree.

teal (tel) n. [M. E. tele] a web-footed water-fowl, nearly

duck but smaller

duck, but smaller.

team (tēm) n. [A.S. teām, offspring] a number of onspring a number of animals moving together; two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together to the same vehicle for drawing; any number passing in a line; company or troop of workers, or players in a game;—n.t. to join
in a team; to work or convey
with a team. Team-work, work done by a team.



teamster (tem'ster) n, one that drives a team.

teamwise (tēm'-wīz) a. like a team; harnessed together.

teamwise together.

teapoy (tē'poi) n. [Hind. tīpāi] a small three-legged table or stand.

tear (tēr) n. [A.S. tēr, teār] a drop of the limpid appearing in the eyes, or flowing from them; something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter;—pl. grief; sorrow. Tear-drop, a tear. Tear-duct, the lachrymal duct. Tear-shaped, drop-shaped. Tear-stained, marked with tears. Tears of St. Lawrence, the August meteors or Perseids. August 9 being St. the August meteors or Perseids, August 9 being St. Lawrence's Eve.

tear (tar) v.t. [A.S. terum] to separate by violence: to divide by violent measures; to shatter; to pull with violence; to move violently:—v.t. to move and act with turbulent violence; to rush; to rage; to rave;—m. a rent; a fissure; a turbulent motion, as of water. Tearmouth, a ranter. Tear-up, a violent removal.

tearer (tarer) m. one that tears or rends anything; one that rages or raves with violence.

tearful (terfool) a. abounding with tears; weeping; shedding tears; mournful.

tearfully (ter-fool-i) adv. in a tearful manner.

tearfulness (ter-fool-nes) n. the state of being tearful.

tearing (tā-ring) a raving; ranting; noisy; tearless (tēr-les) a shedding no tears; without tears.

teary (tē'ri) a. full of tears; wet with tears.

tease (tēz) v.t. [A.S. tēsan, pluck] to comb or card, as wool or flax; to scratch, as cloth in dressing, for the purpose of raising a nap; to harns, annoy, disturb, or irritate by petty requests, or by jests and raillery;—n. the act of teasing; one that teases.

tease1 (tēzl) n. [A.S. tēset, tēst, the fuller's herb] a plant of which one species bears a large burr, used for raising a nap on woollen cloth; the burr of the plant and contrivuous intended as a substitute for

plant; any contrivance intended as a substitute for teasels in dressing cloth;—v.t. to subject, as woollen cloth, to the action of teasels; to cut and gather teasels, teaser (ti-zer) n. one that teases; the stoker or fireman in glass-works; anything that causes trouble.

teasing (tezing) ppr. vexing; irritating.

teasingly (te-zing-li) adv. in a teasing manner.

teaspoon (té'spoon) n. a small spoon used with the tea-cup. the tea-cup. teaspoon holds: sixty drops. teat (tēt) n. [Low Ger. titte] that organ in female milk from the breast or the udder; the dug of a beast; the pap of a woman; nipple.

teated (te-ted) a. having teats.

teathe, tath (term tath) n. [Icel. tadh] the manure or dung left on lands by live-stock while feeding.

teatish (tē-tish) a. peevish.

teazel, teazle (tē'zl) n. See teasel.

teazler, teazeler (tez-ler, te-ler) n. one that uses the teazel for raising a nap on cloth.

Tebeth (të-beth) n. [H.] the tenth month of the Jewish sacred year.

techily (tech-i-li) adv. peevishly; fretfully

techiness (tech-i-nes) n. touchiness; peevishness; fretfulness.

technic (tek-nik) a. technical;—n. technical skill;

technical (tek-ni-kal) a. [G. technē, an art]
pertaining to art; pertaining to any of
the arts, esp. to the useful or mechanical arts; pertaining
to use, exercise, practice, in any art, science, or PRO-

the arts, esp. to the useful or mechanical arts; pertaining to use, exercise, practice, in any art, science, or profession; noting words, terms, or phrases used in a limited or precise signification; exactly descriptive.

technicality (tek-ni-kali-ti) n. state or quality of being technical, or peculiar to any trade, profession, art, science, etc.; an idea, quality, attribute, or condition peculiar to any art or science.

technically (tek-ni-kal-i) adv. in a technical signification of the terms of an art, profession, etc.

technicalness (tek-ni-kal-nes) n. the character or state of being technical

technicist (tek'ni-sist) n. one skilled in technics.

technicon (tek'ni-kon) n. an apparatus for training the hands of organists, etc.

technics (tek'niks) n. the doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts; technical terms, methods, or objects.

technique (tek-něk') n. technic.

technologic (tek-nō-loj-ik) a. technological.

technological (tek-nō-loj-i-kal) a. pertaining to technology; pertaining to the arts, or to the terms of an art. technologist (tek-noloj-ist) n. that discourses or treats of arts, or of

the terms of art.

technology and logos, discourse a description of, or a treatise on, the useful arts; an explanation of terms; a collection and explanation of terms peculiar to an art or science.

peculiar to an art or science.

techy, tetchy (tech'i) a. [F. tache, a blemish]
pecvish; fretful.

tecnology (tek-nol'6-ji) n. [G. teknon, a child, and
begon, discourse a treatise on children,
dealing with their up-bringing, diseases, and so forth.
tectiform (tek'ti-form) a. [L. testum, a roof] like
a roof in form or use.

tectological (tek-tō-loj'1-kal) a. of, or pertectology (tek-to-loj'1-kal) a. of, or pertectology (tek-to-loj'0, discourse) structural morphology, which regards an organism as built up of
individuals of different orders.

tectonic (tek-ton-iks) n. [G. tektōn, a carpenter] of, or pertaining to, building, tectonics (tek-ton-iks) n. building as an art; the shaping and ornamentation of furni-

ture, cups, and weapons, etc.

tectrices (tek-tri-scs) n.pl. [L. teyere, pp. tectus, cover] the coverts of a bird's wing.

ted (ted) v.t. [lccl. tedhja, spread manure] to spread or turn, as new-mowed grass from the swath, and

scatter it for drying.

tedder (tell'er) n. one that teds: a machine for spreading hay.

Te Deum (te-de-um) a famous Latin hymn (named from the opening words, Te Deum laudannus); a thanksgiving service in which this hymn is prominent.

tedious (te-dyus) a. [L. taedium] slow; protracted; dull; sluggish; dreary; wearisome; tiresome from continuance, prolixity, or slowness that causes prolixity.

tediously (te'dyus-li) adv. in a tedious manner.

tediousness, tediosity (tē-dyus-nes, tediosity tē-di-os-i-ti) n. quality of being tedious; wearisomeness; prolixity.

tedium (tē'di-um) n. irksomeness; tediousness.

tedium (tē'di-um) n. irksomeness; tediousness.

tee (tē) n. [Icel. t/n, point out] a mark at which
missiles are aimed; in golf, the sand, or earth, on
which the ball is slightly raised at the beginning of play
for each hole;—n.t. to place a hall on the tee.

tee (tē) n. [Burmese] an umbrella-shaped metallic
ornament, crowning a dagoba.

teem (tēm) n.t. [A.S. tyman, tēman, produce] to
produce; to bring forth; n.t. to bring forth,
as an animal; to produce fruit, as a plant; to bear; to be
pregnant; to conceive; to be full; to be stecked to overflowing; to be prolific.

teem (tēm) n.t. [Icel. tōmr, empty] to pour; to
empty;—r.i. to pour; to fall in torrents.

teemer (tē-mer) n. one that pours; one that pours
molten steel in casting.

teeming (tō-ming) a. prolific; fruitful;—n. the
bringing forth of young.

teemless (tēm'les) a. not fruitful or prolific.

teen (tēn) n. [A.S. teōna, injury) grief; sorrow; trouble; vexation;—v.t. to grieve; to afflict.
teens (tēnz) n.pl. the years of one's age having the termination teen, beginning with thirteen

and ending with nineteen.

teer (ter) v.t. [F. tirer, to draw] to stir, as a calicoprinter's sieve.

teest (tēst) n. [L. testum, a pot] a small anvil.

teeth (tēth) n, pl of tooth. In the teeth of, in the teeth, teeth, teethe (tēth) v.i to grow or cut the teething (tēthing) n the process by which first teeth make their way through the gums; dentition.

teetotal (to-to-tal) a. [tee=t and total] pertaining teetotalsism.

teetotalism (to-to-tal-izm) n. principle or practice of strictest temperance, or abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

teetotaller, teetotaler (tē-tō'tal-er) n. himself to abstain from intoxicating liquors, unless medically prescribed; a total abstainer.

teetotum, totum (tō-tō-tō-tum, tō-tum) n. (tō-tō-totum, tō-tum) n. (fornerly T-totum, from the Tmarked on it (L. totum, all)) a child's toy, resembling a top, but polygonal, and marked with letters or figures, and set in motion by twirling with the fingers.

teg, tegg fallow-deer; a doe in the second year. (teg-men) n.; pl. tegmina (teg-mi-na) (L.) a covering.

tegmental (teg-mental) a. pertaining to the

tegmentum (teg-men-tum) n. [L.] the scaly covering of the leaf-buds of deciduous trees.

tegminal (teg'mi-nal) a. covering or protecting, as a tegmen.

tegular (teg-u-lar) a. pertaining to, or resembling, a tile, or arranged like tiles.

tegularly (teg-ū-lar-li) adv. [1. tegula, a tile] in the manner of tiles on a roof. tegulated (teg-ū-la-ted) a. composed of plates or scales overlapping.

tegument (teg-ū-ment) m. [1. tegere, cover] s of a living body, or of some part or organ of such a body. tegumental (teg-ū-ment'al) a. covering; tegumental (teg-ū-men'tar-li) a. pertaining tegumentary (teg-ū-men'tar-li) a. pertaining

tegumentary (teg-ü-men'ta-ri) a. pertaining tehee (tē-hē') n. [lmit.] a laugh; —v.i. to laugh insolently; to titter.

Teian, Tean (tē-ian) a. pertaining to the island of Teos, or to the poet Anacreon,

a native of Teos.

Te igitur (tē ij'i-tur) n. the opening words of the eucharistic canon in certain Latin

teil (tel) n. [L. tilia] the lime-tree or linden; the

teinds (téndz) n. pl [Icel. tīund, a tithe] tithes (Scot.] Court of Teinds, the Inner House of the Court of Session, and the second Junior Lord Ordinary, as a court to deal with teinds, stipends, and the erection of parishes

telenoscope (ti-nu-skōp) n. [G. teinein, extend, and skopein, view] an optical instrument, consisting of two prisms, so combined as to correct chromatic aberration, and increase or diminish the linear dimensions of objects.

the linear dimensions of objects.

teknonymous (tek-non'i-mus) a. pertaining to teknonymy.

teknonymy (tek-non'i-mi) n. [G. teknon, a naming of a parent from his or her child.

tela (tē'la) n.; pl. telæ (tē'lē) [I., a web] a web-like membrane.

telamon (tel'a-mon) n.; pl. telamones (tel-a-mō'nēx) [G. teknon a column or pilaster to support an entablature [Arch.] telangiectasia (tel-an-ji-ek-tā'si-a) n. [G. telos, end angeion, vessel, and ektasis, extension] morbid dilatation of arteries and capillaries; birth-marks; wine-spots [Path.].

telangiosis (tel-an-ji-ō-sis) n. [G. telos, end, and angeion, vessel] disease of the capillaries [Path.].

capillaries [Path.]. telar, telary (telar, -la-ri) a. [L. tela, a web] pertaining to, or like, a web.

telarian (te-lā'-ri-an) a. spinning a web :—n. a spinning spider. telautograph (tel-aw'-tu-graf) n. [G. tēle, ein write] a telegraph that reproduces handwriting and sketches.

ein write) a telegraph that reproduces handwriting and sketches.

teledu (tel'-o-dòò) n. [native name] the stinkteledu (tel'-o-dòò) n. [native name] the stinktelegony (te-leg'-on-i) n. [d. têle, afar, and gonē, generation] the allered influence of a male on a female, affecting subsequent offspring of the female by another male.

telegram (tel'-e-gram) n. [G. têle, far, and gramma, that which is written] a message sent by telegraph; telegraphic dispatch.

telegraph (tel'-e-graf) n. [G. tēle, far off. and graphein, write] an apparatus or a process for communicating intelligence rapidly between distant points by preconcerted visible signals; a semaphore; an apparatus for transmitting intelligence from one station to another by means of electricity:—v.l. to convey or announce by telegraph; to signal; to communicate by signs. Telegraph-board, a board on which are hoisted the numbers of horses about to run in a race, together with the names of the jockeys; a board at a railway station announcing the destination, place, and time of starting of trains. Telegraph-cable, a telegraphic line, consisting of one or more conducting wires, inclosed by an insulating and protecting material, to connect stations which are separated by a river, strait, or sea; an ocean-cable. Telegraph-plant, an East Indian plant remarkable for the movements of its leaves.

telegraphese (tel'-i-graf-čz) n. (collog.)

telegraphese (tel'-i-graf-cz) n. (colloq.) abbreviated language, as for a telegram paid for by the number of words. telegraphic (tel-e-graf-ik.) a. pertaining to, made or communicated

by, a telegraph.

by, a telegraph.

telegraphist (tel-eg'-ra-flst, tel'-e-graf-ist)

n one that operates on a
telegraph; a telegraphic operator.

telegraphy (tel-eg'-ra-fl, tel'-e-graf-i)
science or art of constructing,
or of communicating by means of, telegraphs,
telelograph (tel-el'-ō-graf) n. [G. tēle, far,
logos, word, and graphetn, write]
a form of semaphore.

a form of semaphore.

telemark (tel'-i-mark) n. a quick turn on skis.

telemeter (te-lem'-e-ter) n. [G. têle, afar, and metron, measure] an instrument for determining distances in surveying, etc. telemetric (te-lem-et-rik) n. pertaining to telemeters or telemetry. telemeters by telemeters.

teleologic, teleological (fel-e-o-loj'-

teleologic, teleology:

of, or pertaining to, teleology:
teleologism (tele-ol'-ō-jizm) n. teleology;
teleologist (tele-ol'-ō-jistn) n. a student of, or
teleologist (tele-ol'-ō-jistn) n. a student of, or
a believer in, teleologism.
teleology (tele-ol'-ō-ji) n. [G. telos, the end,
science or doctrine of final causes; the theory that
overything was made for an end; the argument
from design; the doctrine of ends in morality,
policy, and asthetics.

Teleocausius (tele-o-saw'-rus) n. [G. teleos.

policy, and asthetics.

Teleosaurus (tel-e-o-saw'-rus) n. [G. teleos, perfect, and sauros, lizard] a genus of fossil saurians of the Oolite period.

telepathic (tel-e-path'-ik) a, of, or pertaining to telepathy.

telepathist (te-lep'-à-thist, tel'-e-path-ist) n. telepathize (tel'-e-path-iz) v.l. to act upon by telepathy, or by sympathetic communication;—r.i. to practise telepath;

telepathy (te-lep'-a-thi, tel'-e-path-i) n. [G. telepathy tile, afar, and pathos, feeling] the occult communication of facts, feelings, or impressions between persons at a distance from each other.

telepheme (tel'-e-fēm) n. [G. tēle, afar, and phēmē, saying] a telephonic message.

telephone (tel'-e-fon) n. [G. tēle, afar, and phônē, the voice] an instrument for the transmission of sound to a distant point;—v.t. and i. to communicate by telephone. telephonic (tel-e-fon'-ik) a. of, or relating to, the telephone to, the telephone. telephonist (te-le-f'-o-nist, tel'-e-fō-nist) n. one that uses, or is skilled in using, the telephone; one skilled in telephony. telephonograph (tel-e-fō-nio-graf) n. [E. telephone, and G. graph-telephone are permanent record of a message received by telephone. telephony (te-le-fo-ni), (tel'-e-fō-ni) n. the operation or art of telephoning. telephote (tel'-e-fōt) n. [G. tēle, afar, and telephote phote phose, phôns, light] an instrument to reproduce pictures or images of distant visible objects.

reproduce pictures or images of distant visible objects. telephoto, telephotographic

(tel'-i-fō-tō. -graf-ik) a. pertaining to photography of distant objects. telephotograph (tel-e-fō'-tu-graf) n. a by the telephote.

teleplastic (tel-e-plas'-tik) a. [G. tēle, afar, and plassein, form] pertaining to the pretended formation of spirit-hands, etc.

telescope (tel'e-sköp) n. [G. tēle, afar, and skupcin, view] an optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies:—2.t. to drive together, like the parts of a telescope;—v.i. to run or be driven together, so that one enters the other.

telescopic (tel-e-skop'-ik)
to, or performed by, a telescope;
discoverable only by a telescope;
able to discern objects at a distance; far-seeing; having the
power of extension by joints sliding
one within another, like the tube
of a pooket icall-- (tel-a-skop)



telescopically (tel-e-skop'-i-kal-i) adv. by the telescope. telescopy (te-les'-ku-pi, tel'-e-skô-pi) n. the constructing, or of using, the telescope.

teleseme (tel'-e-sēm) n. [G. tēle, afar. and sema, sign] a system of electric signalling.

telesia (te-le'-si-a) n. [G. telesios, finishing, fr. telesia telos, end] the sapphire. telesomatic (tel-e-su-mat-'ik) a. [G. tele, atar, and soma, body] tele-

plastic.

telespectroscope (tel-e-spek'-tru-skōp)

n. a combination of
an astronomical telescope and a spectroscope.

telestereoscope (tel-e-ster'-e-u-skōp) n.
a combination of
an astronomical telescope and a spectroscope.

telestereoscope (tel-e-ster'-e-u-skōp) n.
giving distant objects an appearance of relief.

telestic (tel-est-tik) a. [G. telos, end] pertaintelestic (tel'-e-stik, to-les'-tik) n. [G. telos,
end, and stichos, a row] a poem in
which the letters ending the lines make a name.

telethermograph (tel-e-ther'-mu-graf) n.
thermograph) a self-registering telethermometer—
a thermometer that records its temperature at a
distance, or transmits its readings to a distance.
teletopometer (tel-e-to-pom'-e-ter) n. [G.
metron, measure] a telemeter in which two telescopes
are used. are used.

television (tel'-i-vizh-un) n. seeing at a distance, by the use of wireless transmission.

teansmission.

tell (tel) v.t. [A.S. tellan] to enumerate; to tell number: to count; to utter or recite in to publish; to give an account of; to make known; to publish; to betray; to give instruction to; to teach; to find out; to discover; -v.i. to make report; to produce a marked effect. To tell off, to count off; to detach for some special duty.

tellable (tel'a-bl) a. worth telling; capable of being told.

teller (tel'cr) n. one that tells, relates, or communi-exchequer, one of four officers whose business it is to receive and pay all moneys due or belonging to the crown; an officer of a bank who counts over money received, and pays it out on cheques; one appointed to count the votes given in a public meeting, assembly, and the like. tellership (tel-er-ship) n. office or employment of a teller.

telling (teling) a. effective; impressive; striking.

tellingly (tel-ing-1) adv. in a telling manner.

telltale (tel-tal) n. an officious informer; one that tells that which prudence should suppress; a movable piece of lead in an organ, which indicates how far the wind is exhausted; in ships, a dial-plate in front of the wheel showing the position of the tiller;—a. disposed to reveal secrets; that gives warning. tellural (tel-ta-ral) a. of, or pertaining to, the earth.

tellurate (tel'ū-rat) n. a salt of telluric acid.

telluretted (tel-ü-ret-ed, tel-u-ret-ed) a. combined with tellurium.

tellurian (tel-ū-ri-an) a. pertaining to the earth;
-n. an inhabitant of the earth.

telluric (tel-ū-rik) a. [L. tellus, telluris, the earth; pertaining to, or proceeding from, the earth; pertaining to, or containing, tellurium.

telluride (tel-ū-rid) n. a compound of tellurium with an electro-positive element.

tellurion (tel-ū-ri-un) n. [L. tellus, telluris, earth] an instrument for showing the succession of day and night, and the changes of the seasons.

tellurium (tel-ū-ri-um) n. [L. tellus, telluris, the earth] a metal of a silver-white colour, and in its chemical properties closely resembling subshur. and in its chemical properties closely resembling sulphur and selenium.

tellurous (tel-ū-rus, tel-ū-rus) a. of, or pertaining to, tellurium.

telotype (tel-u-tip) n. [G. $t\bar{c}le$, afar, and tupos, impression| an electric telegraph which prints the messages; an automatically-printed telegram.

telpher (tel'fer) a. of, or relating to, telpherage.

telpherage (tel-fer-ij) n. [G. tële, afar, and pherein, bear] any mode of transport effected automatically by the aid of electricity. telson (tel-son) n. [G., a limit] the last joint in the abdomen of the Crustacea.

Telugu, Teloogoo (tell oo-goo) n. the

the Telingas, in the eastern Deccan.

tembé (tem-ba') n. a fiat-roofed house of clay among the Arabs. temenos (tem'e-nos) n. [G.] a sacred enclosure or precinct.

temerarious (tem-e-ră/ri-us) a. [L. temere, by chance] heedless; rockless.
temerariously (tem-e-ră/ri-us-li) adv. in a rash manner.
temerity (te-meri-i) n. [L. temeritas, fr. temere, daring; unreasonable contempt of danger; extreme boldness; daring; unreasonable contempt of danger; extreme venturesomeness; foolhardiness; precipitation.
temerous (tem/e-rus) a. heedless; rash; reckless.

Tempera (tem-pelap) of carallytics

Tempean a heautiful vale in Thessaly.

temper (tem-pe'an) a, of, or relating to, Tempe, a heautiful vale in Thessaly.

temper (tem'per) v.t. [L. temperare, fr. tempus, time] to mingle in due proportion; to modify, as by adding some new element; to accommodate; to adjust; to beat together to a proper consistence; to soften by moisture; to mollify; to assuage; to unite in due proportion; to form, as metals, to a proper degree of hardness; [Mus.] to tune or adjust the pitch of;—n. due mixture of different qualities; just combination; constitution of body; temperament; disposition of mind; constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections; calmness or soundness of mind; moderation; heat of mind or passion; proneness to anger; irritation; irritability; a mean state of a metal or otter substance, esp. as to its

hardness, produced by some process of heating or cooling; an alkaline substance added to cane-juice to neutralize its acidity.

tempera (tem-pe-ra) n. [It.] distemper [Paint.].

temperable (tem'-per-a-bl) a. capable of being tempered.

temperament (tem-per-a-ment) n. constitution; the peculiar physical and mental constitution of an individual; natural disposition; idiosyncrasy; the bodily or mental constitution common to many individuals, and predisposing them to certain kind or mode of thought and action; act of tempering or modifying; adjustment, as of clashing rules, interests, passions, etc.; the system of tuning the tones of a fixed-tone musical instrument, as the piano.

temperamental (tem-per-a-men'tal) a. per-taining to temperament. temperamentally (tem-per-u-men'tal-i) relation to, temperament.

relation to, temperament.

temperance (tem-per-ans) n. habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence, as in eating or drinking; restraint in the use of spirituous liquors; sobriety; abstinence; patience; calmness; sedateness. Temperance-hotel, a hotel in which no intoxicating liquors are sold. Temperance-movement, a social or political movement for the restriction or abolition of the use of alcoholic liquors. temperate (temperate) a. [L. temperare] moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; not marked with passion; not violent; sober; calm; cool; sedate. Temperate-zones, parts of the earth between the polar circles and the tropics.

temperately (tem per-at-li) adv. in a tem-without excess; calmly.

temperateness (tem'per-at-nes) n. state or quality of being temperate; moderation; calmness; coloness of mind. temperative (tem'per-at-tiv) a. having the power or quality of tempering.

temperature (tem-per-a-tip) n. constitution; degree of any quality; condition with respect to heat or cold; degree of heat or cold. tempered (tem-perd) n. having a certain tempered or disposition.

temperedly (temi-perd-li) adv. in a tempered

temperer (tem'-per-er) n. one that tempers.

tempering (tem-per-ing) n. the process of giving the requisite degree of hardness or softness to a substance, as iron or steel.

tempest (tem pest) n. [L. tempestas, a season, weather, storm, fr. tempus, time]a storm of extreme violence: any violent tumult or commotion; -v.t. to disturb violently; to agitate. Tempest-tossed, tossed or driven about by a tempest. A tempest in a

teapot, much ado about nothing.
tempestarian (tem-pes-ta'ri-an) n. a sorcerer tempestarian that professed to raise tempests.

tempestive (tem-pes'tiv) a. timely; seasonable. tempestivity (tem-pes-tiv'i-ti) n. seasonable-

tempestuous (tem-pes'tū-us) a. involving, or pertaining to, a tempest; turbulent ; violent ; stormy.

tempestuously (tem-pes-tu-us-li) adv. in a tempestuous manner; turbulently; violently.

tempestuousness (tem-pes'tū-us-nes) n. being tempestuous; turbulence; storminess.

Templar (tem-plar) n. one of a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem (in a palace on the site of Solomon's temple), to protect pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land; a student of law (so called from having apartments in the Temple, at London). Good Templar, a member of the total abstinence society of Good Templars. temple (tem-pl) n. [L. templum] an edifice in honour of some deity, or for his worship:

the edifice erected at Jerusalem for the worship of Jehovah; a place of public Christian worship; a church; any place in which the divine presence specially resides; in London, an edifice once occupied by the order of Knights Templars, and now appropriated to the chambers of two Inns of Court.

temple (tem'pl) n. [L. tempora, the temples] the flat portion of the head between the forehead and the ear.

temple (tem'pl) n. [F.] an attachment to a loom for keeping the cloth stretched.

templeless (tem'pl-les) a. devoid of a temple.

templet, template (tem'plet, -plat) n. [L. templum, a small timber] a mould used by bricklayers and masons in cutting or setting out their work; a thin mould, or pattern, used by machinists, millwrights, etc.; a short piece of timber under a beam to distribute the weight or pressure; a wedge under the keal of a ship. pressure; a wedge under the keel of a ship.

tempo (tem²pō) n. [It.] time; movement [Mus.].

tempo (tem'pō) n. [It.] time; movement [Mus.].

tempo (tem'pō] n. [Jap.] an oval brass coin, with a square hole in the middle.

temporal (tem'pu-ral) a. [L. tempus, temporis, time] of, or pertaining to, time—that is, to the present life, or this world; secular; having limited existence; finite, not eternal; civil or political, not ecclesiastical;—n. anything temporal or secular; a secular possession; a temporality.

temporal (tem'pu-ral) a. [L. tempora, the temples of the head;—n the hone of the temple. the temples of the head;—n the hone of the temple. temporality (tem-pu-ral-i-ti) n. state or quality of being temporary;—pl. that which pertains to temporal welfare; revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, or lay-fees, tithes, and the like.

temporally (tem'pu-ral-i) adn. with respect to time, or to this life only.

temporalness (tem-pu-ral-nes) n. worldliness. temporalty (tem'-pu-ral-ti) n. the laity; secular

temporalty (tem-pu-ral-ti) n. the laity; secular affairs.

temporaneous (tem-pu-ra-ne-us) a. temporarily (tem-pu-ra-ri-li) adv. for a time temporarily (tem-pu-ra-ri-li) adv. for a time temporarily (tem-pu-ra-ri) a. lasting for a time being temporary.

temporary (tem-pu-ra-ri) a. lasting for a time only; being for a limited time.

temporization (tem-pu-rī-zīz'shun) n. the act of temporizing.

temporize (tem-pu-rī) v. [L. tempus, temporary (tem-pu-rī) v. [L. tempus, temporary occasion; to humour, or yield to, the current of opinion, or to circumstances—hence, to delay.

temporizer (tem-pu-rī-zer) n. one that yields to the time, or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions; a trimmer.

temporizing (tem-pu-rī-zing) a. inclined to temporizing temporize.

temporizingly (tem-pu-rī-zing-li) adv. in a temporizing manner.

tempt (tent) v.t. [L. tentare, handle, test] to endeavour to persuade; to incite; to instigate; to put to trial; to test; to lead, or endeavour to lead, into evil.

temptability, temptableness (tem-ta-bil'i-ti, tem'ta-bil-nes) n. temptable character.

temptable (tem'ta-bl) a. that may be tempted.

temptation (tem-ta'shun) n. the act of tempting; enticement to evil; state of being tempted, or put to the proof; trial; that which tempts; an allurement.

temptational (tem-tā/shun-al) a. tempting;

tempter (tem-ter) n. one that tempts, or entices, esp. Satan, or the devil. tempting (tem-ting) n. alluring; attractive; seductive.

temptingly (tempting-li) adv. in an attractive or seductive manner.

temptingness (tem'ting-nes) n. the state of being tempting.

temptress (tem'-tres) n. a woman that entices.

temse (tems) n. [qf. D. tems] a sieve; a bolter; a strainer; -v.i. to sift.

temulence (tem-u-leus) n. [L. temulentia] intervente (tem) a. [A.S. tyn] twice five; nine and one; -n. the number consisting of nine and one; the sum the number as you fine; as you fine; as you fine.

of five and five; a symbol for ten units, as x. or 10.

tenable (ten-a-bl) a. [1. tenere, hold] capable of being held, maintained, or defended against an assailant.

tenableness, tenability (ten'a-bi-nes, tenability (ten'a-bi-l'i-ti)

n. the state of being tenable.

tenace (ten as) n. [F.] in whist, the best and thirdbest cards, or the second and fourth-best

tenacious (te-nā'shus) a. (L. tenax, tenacis, fr. tenacious (te-nā'shus) a. (L. tenax, tenacis, fr. tenacious tenere, hold] holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; apt to retain: retentive; apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive; tough; close-fisted; niggardly; holding stoutly to one's opinion or purpose; obstinate; stubborn.

obstinate; stubborn.

tenaciously (te-nā'shus-li) adv. in a tenacious tenaciously (te-nā'shus-le) adv. in a tenacious tenaciousness (te-nā'shus-nes) a. the quality or state of being tenacious; tenacity (te-nasi-ti) a. quality of being tenacious; tentiveness; adhesiveness; that quality of bodies which keeps them from parting without considerable force; cohesiveness; toughness.

tenaculum (te-nak-ū-lum) a. [L. tenere, hold] a fine hook, attached to a handle, used in surgical operations.

used in surgical operations.

tenail, tenaille (te-nal') n. [F.] an outwork or rampart [Fort.]

tenaillon (te-nāl-yon) n. a low outwork having a salient angle [Fort.].
tenancy (ten-(an-si) n. [L. ten-ere, hold] a holding, or a mode of holding, an estate; tenure;

the temporary possession of what belongs to another.

tenant (tenant) n. one that has the occupation, or temporary possession, of lands or temporary possess, as a tenant.

Tenant-farmer, a farmer that is only a tenant, and not the owner, of the farm. Tenant-right, the right of tenancy of a tenant on a manor, who holds according to the custom of the manor, and not at the will of the lord; the right to continue or sell the tenancy, as long as the tenant pays the rent and acts properly.

right to continue or sell the tenancy, as long as the tenant pays the rent and acts properly.

tenantable (ten-an-ta-bl) a, fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant. tenantless (ten-ant-les) a, having no tenants; unoccupied.

tenantry (ten-an-tri) n, the body of tenants on a particular estate, or in a district.

tench (tensh) n. [O.F. tenche, fr. L. tinca, a tench] a fresh-water fish of the carp family, very tengeious

the carp family, very tenacious of life.

tend (tend) v.t. [fr. attend] to accompany, as an assistant or protector; to care for the wants of; to watch; to guard; to be attentive to; to note



carefully; to attend to:—v.i. to attend; to wait on.

tend (tend) v.t. [L. tendere, stretch] to reach out;
to offer; to tender:—v.i. to move or be directed;
to hold a course; to have a tendency, bent, or inclination;

to serve or conduce in some way.

tendance (ten'dans) n. attendance; attention; care; persons in attendance.

tendence (ten'dens) n. tendency.

tendency (ten'den-si) n. direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result; inclination; proneness; drift; scope; aim. tender (ten'der) n. [tend, accompany] one that tends or takes care of another: a small vessel employed to attend a larger one, for supplying her with provisions, etc.; a car attached to locomotives to supply them with fuel and water.

tender (ten'der) v.t. [L. tendere] to offer in payment, or satisfaction of a demand, for saving a penalty or forfeiture; to offer in words; to exhibit or present for acceptance:—v.t. to make a tender or offer;—n. an offer for acceptance; an offer in writing to do

something; something tendered or offered.

omething; something tendered or offered.

tender (ten-der) a. [L. tener] soft; easily impressed, not hardy, or able to endure hardship; delicate; effeminate; weak and feeble; susceptible of the softer passions, as love compassion, kindness; easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favour; exciting kind concern; precious; unwilling to cause pain; gentle; considerate; adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; expressive of the softer passions; pathetic; expressing emotion or feeling; humane; mereiful;—n.t. to cherish; to hold dear; to esteem; to make tender. Tender-footed, having great sensibility; susceptible to pity, etc. Tender-heartedy, with tender affection. Tender-heartedness, the state of being tender-hearted; a tender or compassionate disposition. Tender-sided, said of a vessel careening too easily under press of sail.

tenderfoot (ten-der-foot) n. a new-comer on the plains, or in the bush, in America and Australia; a novice.

and Australia; a novice.

tenderling (ten der-ling) n. one made tender by too much kindness; a fondling; the first horns of a deer.

tenderly (ten-der-li) adv. with tenderness; mildly; tenderly (ten-der-li) adv. with tenderness; mildly; tenderness (ten-der-nes) n. state or quality of being tender; delicacy; softness; brittleness; soreness; sensibility; humanity; kindness; sensibility; humanity; kindness; tenderness; tention.

pity; clemency; scrupulousness; caution.

tendinous (ten4di-nus) a. pertaining to, or partaking of, the nature of a tendon;

full of tendons; sinewy.

tendon (ten'diun) n. [F. fr. L. tendere, stretch] a
hard, insensible cord, or bundle of fibres,
by which motion is communicated from a muscle to a bone; a sinew.

tendril (ten'dril) n. [O.F. tendrillons, fr. L. tener, delicate] a filiform spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for the purpose of

that winds round another body for the purpose of support; the clasper of vines, hops, or other climbing plants;—a. clasping; climbing, as a tendril.

tendsome (tend-sum) a. requiring much care and attention.

tenebræ (tend-bre) n.pl. [L., gloom] the matins and lauds for the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Holy Week in the R.C. church.

tenebrific (tend-brif-ik) a. [L. tenchra, darkness, and facere, make] producing darkness.

tenebrious (te-né-bri-us) a. tenebrous.

tenebrosity (ten-e-bros'i-ti) n. darkness; gloom. tenebrous, tenebrose (ten'e-brus, -brōs) a. [L. tenebræ,

darkness] dark; gloomy; dusky; obscure.

tenebrousness (ten'e-brus-nes) n. darkness; tenebrousness (gloom.

tenement (ten'e-ment) n. [M.F. tenement, fr. tenement I. tenere, hold] any permanent property that may be held [Law]; a dwelling-house; a building for a habitation; an apartment or apartments in a building used by one family; a building subdivided, and let for dwelling-houses to several families.

tenemental (ten-e-men'tal) n. pertaining to a lands; capable of being held by tenure, as

tenementary (ten-e-nen-ta-ri) a. capable of being leased; held by tenants. tenendum (tenen-dum) a. [L.] the clause in a deed defining the tenure of the land.

tenent (ten'ent) a. holding.

tenesmic (te-nes-mik) a. pertaining to, or characterized by, tenesmus.

tenesmus (te-nes-mus) n. [G. teinesmos, fr. teinesmos fr. teinein, stretch] a desire to void the contents of the bowels or bladder without the power.

tenet (ten-et) n. [L. tenet, he holds] any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine which a person holds or maintains as true. holds or maintains as true.

tenfold (ten'fold) a. ten times more, or ten times as many;—adv. to a tenfold amount or degree; ten times as much.

degree; ten times as much.

tennis (ten'is) n. [L. tenere, to hold] a play in which a ball is driven continually, or kept in motion, by striking it with rackets, or with the open hand. Tennis-arm, a lanneness of tennis-players Tennis-ball, a covered ball used in tennis. Tenniscourt, a place or court in which tennis is played.

tenny, tenné (ten'i, te-na') n. [tawny] an orange-brown tincture [Her.].

tenography (te-nog-ra-fi) n. [G. tenon, tendon, and graphein, write] the scientific description of tendons.

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tenology (te-no!5-ji) n. [G. tenon, a tendon, and that relates to tendons.

tenology (te-no!5-ji) n. [G. tenon, a tendon, and that relates to tendons.

tenon (ten-un) n. [F. fr. tenir, fr. L. tenere, hold] the end of a piece of wood

tenon for invertion into a

cut into form for insertion into a cavity in another piece called a mortise, in order to unite the two pieces;—v.t. to fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a piece of timber. Tenon-saw, a thin back-saw, having eight teeth to the inch (used in forming tenons).



the inch (used in forming tenons).

tenoner (ten-un-er) n. a machine tenoner for forming tenons.

tenor (ten-ur) n. [L. tenere, hold] continuity of state; manner of continuance; constant mode; general currency; the general drift, course, or direction of thought; purport; intent; general meaning; stamp; character; an exact copy of a writing set forth in the words and figures of it; the higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males; the part of a tune adapted to this voice; a person that sings the tenor; an instrument that plays the part (used adjectively), as tenor violin, tenor trombone, etc.;—a. adapted for singing or playing the tenor.

adjectively), as tenor violin, tenor trombone, etc.;—a. adapted for singing or playing the tenor.

tenorino (ten-u-re-nō) n. [It.] a falsetto tenor voice, or a singer with such a voice.

tenotomy (ten-u-t-u-mi) n. [It. tenōn, tendon, and tomē, a cutting] the dissection of tendons, as in the operation for club foot.

tenpenny (ten¹pen-i) a. valued at, or worth, tenpence.

tenpins (ten-pinz) n. a game consisting in bowling down ten pins set in a row.

tenrec, tanrec (ten-rek, tan-rek) n. [Malagasy]

tense (tens) a. [L. tendere, np. tensus, stretch] stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax.

tense (tens) n. [O.F. tems, fr. L. tempus, time, tense] one of the forms that u verb takes to



indicate the time of the action or event signified. tenseless (tens-les) a. having no tense.

tenselessness (tens/les-nes) n. the character of being tenseless.
tensely (tens/li) adv. in a tense manner; with

tensions. tensions n. the state of being tense, or stretched to stiffness; stiffness. tensibility (tensi-bil-1-ti) n. the property of being tensible or tensile. tensible drawn out; ductile. tensile (tensi-bil) a. capable of being extended or tensile (tensi-bil) a. of, or pertaining to, tension; capable of tension; tensile.

tensility (ten-sil'i-ti) n, the quality of being tensile.

tension (ten-shun) n. [F. fr. L. tendere, pp. tensus, state of being stretched, or strained, to stiffness; the state of being bent or strained—honce, high intellectual effort; strong excitement of feeling; the degree of stretching to which a wire, cord, beam, etc., is strained by drawing it in the direction of its length; the force by which a how or string is nolled when forming next of which a bow or string is pulled when forming part of any system in equilibrium or in motion; expansive of elastic force; -v.t. to make tense; to drawout; to strin. Tension-rod, a rod in a truss, or structure, which connects opposite parts, and keeps them from spreading asunder.

tensional (ten'shun-al) a. of, or pertaining to, tension.
tensity (ten's-ti) n. state of being tense, or strained to stiffness; tension. tensive (ten'siv) a. giving the sensation of tension or stiffness.

tenson, tenzon (ten'sun) n. [F. fr. L. tensio, a struggle] a contention in verse between rival troubadours; one of the pieces of verse sung by the competitors.

tensor (ten-sur) n. [L. tendere, to stretch] a muscle that tightons a part, or makes it tense.

tent (tent) n. [F. tender, or makes it tense.
tent (payilion, or portable lodge, of



tent (tent) n. [F. tente, fr. L. tendere, stretch] a pavilion, or portable lodge, of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles;—v.i. to dwell in a tent; to tabermacle: to pitch one's tent. Tent-bed, a high post bedstead having curtains in an arched form above. Tent-loth, canvas or duck made for tents, awnings, etc. Tent-fly, an outer canvas secured over the ridge-pole of a tent to keep off sun and rain. Tent-peg, tent-pin, a strong wooden or iron peg driven into the ground, to which one of the ropes supporting the tent is fastened. Tent-pegging, a game in which the competitors, riding at full gallop, try to strike and carry off, on the point of a lance, a tent-peg fixed in the ground. Tent-pole, the pole, or one of the poles, that holds up the tent. Tent-stitch, a series of parallel diagonal stitches, used in tent-work.

tent (tent) v.t. [F. tenter, fr. tentarve, to handle, try, test, of: tempt] to try; to test; to probe; to sound; to keep open with a tent;—n. a probe; a roll of lint, etc., used to keep a wound open.

tent (tent) n. [short for attent = attention] heed: care; notice; purpose; v.t. to observe;—v.t. to take heed; to be careful.

tent (tent) n. [Sp. tinto (vino), tinted (wine), fr. L. tinuere, m. tinetax, to dvel a Spanish wine of

tent (tent) n. (Sp. tinto (vino), tinted (wine), fr. L. tent (tent) n. (Sp. tinto (vino), tinted (wine), fr. L. tingere, pp. tinctus, to dye] a Spanish wine of a deep-red colour, used for sacramental purposes.

tentacle (ten'ta-kl) n. (Low L. tentaculum, fr. L. tentaculum, fr. L. tentaculum, tintentaculum, tintentaculum polyp, snail, insect, crab, etc. (being either an organ of feeling, prehension, or motion); a feeler.

tentacular (ten-tak-ū-lar) a. pertaining to tentacles.

tentaculate, tentaculated (ten-tak' u-lat. -lated) a. furnished with tentacles.

tentaculiferous (ten-tak-ū-lif-e-rus) a. bearwith tentacles.

tentage (ten-tij) n. tents; a camp.

tentation (ten-tai-shun) n. [L. tentare, try, test] trial; temptation; a method of making adjustments of work by trial or experiment. tentative (ten-ta-tiv) a. [L. tentare, try] trying; essaying; experimental. tentatively (ten-ta-tiv-li) adv. in a tentative manner; by way of trial or experiment.

tented (ten'ted) a. covered, or furnished, with tents, as a field.

tenter (ten'ter) a. [fr. attend] one that has the care or oversight of something; an overseer or foreman in a factory.

tenter (ten'ter) n. [L. tendere, stretch] a machine or frame for stretching cloth by means of nooks, so that it may dry even and square; a workman that stretches cloth by tenter-hooks:—v.t. to hang or stretch on tenters; v.t. to admit of being stretched or extended. Tenter-hook, a sharp, hooked nail, used in stretching cloth on a tenter. On tenter-hooks, on the stretch; in a state of suspense or anxiety

tenth (tenth) a. next in order after the ninth; being one of ten equal parts into which anything is livided;—n. one of ten equal parts; the tenth part of anything, as of annual produce or increase; title; the interval between any tone and the tone represented on the tenth degree of the staff above it.

tenthly (tenth-li) adv. in the tenth place.

tentiginous (ten-tij'i-nus) a. [L. tentigo, lust] incited to lust; lascivious.

tentigo (ten-tī'gō) n. [L.] excessive lasciviousness.

tentmaker (tent-mā-kçr) n. one that makes tents. (ten-tō-ri-um) n. [L.] an arched partition between the cerebrum and the cerebellum.

tenture (ten-tūr) n. [F.] hangings or decoration for a wall.

Tenuirostres (ten-ū-i-ros-trēz) n.pl. [L. tenuis, sion of passerine and insessorial birds, distinguished by sion of passerine and insessorial birds, distinguished by their long, slender bill, which is either straight or curved. tenuity (ten-ū-1-ti) n. [L. tenuis, thin] smallness in diameter; thinness, applied to a broad substance, and slenderness, applied to one that is long; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid, or of the atmosphere. tenuous (ten-ū-us) a. thin; slender; small; minute; rare; subtile; not dense. tenuousness (ten-ū-us-nes) n. slenderness; thinness; rarity. tenure (ten-ūr) n. [F fr. L. tenere, hold] a holding, or the terms on which anything is held; the manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior; the consideration, condition, or service which the occur

the consideration, condition, or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land; manner of holding in general. Tenure-horn, Tenure-sword, a horn, or sword, by the exhibition of which, at certain times, certain estates were held.

tenuto (te-nóó'tō) a. [It.] sustained [Mus.].

teocalli (të-u-kal'i) n. [Mex. tcotl. a god, and calli, a house a four-sided pyramidal structure, surrounded by a temple (the aborigines of Mexico built these structures).

tepee (të pë) n. [Amer. Ind.] an Indian wigwam or

tepefaction (tep-e-tak'shun) n. act, or operarately warm.

tepefy (tepe-fi) v.t. [L. tepere, to be tepid, and tepefy jacere, make] to make moderately warm;—v.i. to become moderately warm.

tephrite (tef-rit) n. (l. tephra, ashes] a variety of volcanic rock.

tephromancy (tef-ru-man-si) n. [G. tephra, tion] augury from the inspection of the ashes of a variety of the same startifice. sacrifice.

tepid (tep-id) a. [L. tepidus, fr. tepere, to be warm] moderately warm; lukewarm.

tepidarium (tep-i-dā-ri-um) n. [L.] a Roman bath-chamber, moderately warm, to prepare the bather for the sudatory or vapour bath, and for the outer air after leaving the sudatory; the boiler in which the water was heated; any room containing a warm bath.

 ${f tepidity}$ (te-pid'i-ti) n. lukewarmness.

tepidly (tep-id-li) adv. in a tepid manner.

tepidness (tep-id-nes) n. state or quality of being tepid; moderate warmth; tepidity. tepor (te-pur, tep-ur) n. [L.] gentle heat; moderate warmth.

teramorphous (ter-a-morfus) a. [G. teras, monster, and morphe, form]

of monstrous form or nature.

teraphim (ter'a-fim) n.pl. [H., images connected with magical rites] household deities or images; tutelary domestic divinities.

teratogeny (tera-toj-e-ni) n. the production of monsters.

teratologic (ter-a-tu-loj-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, teratology. Also teratological teratologist (ter-a-tu-loj-ijst) n. one that deals in marvels; one versed in tera-

teratology (ter-a-tol'ā-ji) n. [G. teras. a marvel, a monster, and logos, discourse] the science of animal or vegetable monstrosities; narration of what is marvellous; exaggeration in description.

teratoma (ter-a-tō'ma) n. a congenital tumour of an abnormal kind, containing various tissues, as hair, bones, teeth, etc.

teratosis (ter-a-tō'sis) n. [G. terus, teratos, a monster] a monstrosity of any kind.

terbium (ter-bi-um) n. [Ytterby, in Sweden] a rare element.

terce (ters) n. [O.F. fr. L. tertius, third, cf. tierce] a third; a third part; a widow's right to a life-rent of one-third of her deceased husband's heritage; the ecclesiastical office of the third hour; a cask containing 42 gallons, or the third of a pipe. Terce-major, a sequence of the three best cards.

tercel (ter'sel) n. [O.F.] a male falcon. Also tassel, tiercel.

tercentenary (ter-sen'te-na-ri) a. [L. ter, three, and centum, a hundred] noting, or comprising, three hundred years;—n. a 300th

tercer (ter'ser) n. [L. tertius, a third] a tenant in dower [Law]; a doweress.
tercet (ter'set) n. a triplet; a group of three rhyming lines.

tercine (tersin) n. [L. tertius, third] the chorion [Bot.]

terebene (kerke-bön) n. [G. terchinthos] a disinterebene (kerke-bön) n. [G. terchinthos] a disinterebinth (terke-binth) n. a tree, or shrub, of the genus Pistacia, about (ffteen to twenty feet high, and yielding a limpid, balsamic resin, called Chian turpentine; the turpentine-tree.

terebinthine (ter-e-bin'thin)

taining to, turpentine.

terebra (ter-e-bra) n. [L] a
Roman siege-engine for

breaching; an ovipositor of several Terebinth tree insects adapted for boring.

terebrant (ter-e-brant) a. boring;—n. that which perforates; a borer; a bore. terebrate (ter-e-brat) v.t. [L. terebrare] to bore; to perforate; to pierce;—v.i. to make one tired;—a. provided with a borer.

terebration (tere-brāshun) n. act of terebration (tere-brāshun) n. act of tereteredine (tere-din) n. [L. teredo] a borer, as the ship-worm, or teredo.

Teredo (te-re-dio) n. [L.] a genus of worm-like molluses (a species, the ship-worm, perforates submerged wood).

Terentian (te-renshi-an) a. of, or pertaining to, the Roman poet Terence, b. 195 B.c. terete (te-ret) a. |L. teres, teretis, rounded off] cylindrical, and slightly tapering; columnar, as some stems of plants.

tergal (tergal) a. [L. tergum, the back] of, or per-taining to, the back.

tergant (ter'gant) a. showing, or turning, the

tergeminous (ter-jem'i-nus) a. [L. ter, thrice, and geminus, twin-born] thrice-double; three-paired. Also tergeminal, tergeminate, tergiferous (ter-jif-e-rus) a. carrying, or bearing, on the back.

tergiversate (ter'ji-ver-sāt) v.i. [L. tergiver-one's back] to shift; to practise evasion; to make use of subterfuges.

of subterfuges.

tergiversation (ter-ji-ver-sā'shun) n. a shift-ing; shift; subterfuge; evasion; fickleness of conduct.

tergiversator (ter-ji-ver-sa-tur) n. one that

tergum (ter'gum) n. [L.] the back, or dorsum.

term (term) n. [L.] the back, or dorsum.

term (term) n. [F. terme, fr. I.. terminus] a bound, or boundary: the extremity of anything; a limit; the time for which anything lasts; any limited time; in universities and colleges, the time during which instruction is regularly given to students; [Law] the limitation, or duration, of an estate; the whole time or period for which an estate is granted or conveyed, as for life, or for a number of years, etc.; a fixed time prescribed by the court for establishing an averment, production of proof or evidence, discharging an obligation, etc.;

one of the periods of the year in which the superior law and equity courts sit; one of four days in the year appointed for payment of rents, interest, etc.; condition; stipulation; offer proposed; [Gram.] a word, or expression; language that fixes or determines an idea; [Logic] the subject, or the predicate, of a proposition; one of the three component parts of a syllogism, each one of which is used twice; [Alg.] a member of a compound quantity;—v.t. to apply a term to; to name; to call: denominate. Term-day, a fixed or appointed day. Term-time, the time when the law courts are sitting; the time for payment of rents, etc. To be on terms with, to treat as a friend. To bring to terms, to make to accept conditions. To come to terms, to submit. In terms, in precise,

definite words; specifically.

terma (ter-ma) n. [(1., a limit] the anterior boundary of the third ventricle of the brain.

termagancy (ter-ma-gan-si) n. the state or quality of being termagant; turbulence; tumultuousness.

termagant (ter-ma-gant) a. [M.E. Termagant, a supposed Saracen idol, appearing in old plays as a bustering character tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous, or furious; quarrelsome; scolding;—n. a boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman; termagantly (ter-ina-gant-ii) adv. in a boisterous or scolding manner.

termatic (ter-mat'ik) a. of, or pertaining to, the termatic (termat'-n. the termatic artery. termer) n. one that has an estate for a term of years, or for life; one that travels

to keep a court term.

terminable (terini-na-bl) a, capable of being bounded; limitable. terminableness (terini-na-bl-nes) n, the state of being terminable. terminal (ter-mi-nal) a pertaining to, or forming, the end or extremity; belong-

ing to a terminus; [Bot.] growing at the end of a branch or stem;—n, the extremity; the end. Terminal value, the most concise form of a result [Math.].

terminally (ter'ini-nal-i) adv. with respect to a termination. terminate (terminaton. terminaton). (terminate (terminator). t.t. [1. terminator] to set a term or limit to; to limit; to lound; to end; to conclude; to close; to put an end to; v.i. to be limited in space by a point,

to; -v.t. to be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; to stop short; to cease; to come to a limit in time; to end; to close; ! Tormual. -a. capable of coming to an end; limited; bounded. termination (termi-nā/shun)n. act of limiting or bounding; limit in space or extent; bound; end in time or existence; effect; consequence; conclusion; result; the end or ending of a word

the end or ending of a word.

terminational (ter-mi-nā'shun-al) a. per-taining to, or forming, the termination or concluding syllable of a word. terminative (ter'mi-nā-tiv) a. tending, or serving, to terminate; definite. terminatively (ter'mi-nā-tiv-li) adv. in a terminative manner; ab-

terminator (ter'mi-nā-tur) n. one that terminates; the dividing line between the illuminated and dark part of a heavenly body.

terminatory (ter'mi-nā-turi) n. bounding; limiting.

terminer (ter'mi-ner) n. [O.F., to bound] a determiner (ter'mi-ner) n. [O.F., to bound] n. [O.F., to

terminism (ter-mi-nizm) n. the doctrine that of repentance, after which all opportunity for salvation is lost.

terminist (ter'mi-nist) n. a believer in terminism.

terminological (ter-mi-nu-loj²j-kal) a. of, or pertaining to, terminology. terminology (ter-mi-nol²j-ji) n. [L. terminus, the doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms; that branch of any science or art which defines and explains the technical words and phrases peculiar to it; glossology;

the terms actually used in any business, art, science, or the like; nomenclature.

terminus (fer-mi-nus) n.; pl. termini (ter-mi-nī) (fer-mi-nī) (L.] a boundary; a border; any post or stone marking a boundary; the extreme point at either end of a piece of railway; also, the station-house at either end; [Arch.] a half-statue or bust springing from a miller or pulleger. pillar or pilaster.

termitarium, termitary (ter-mi-tā/ri-ta-ri) n. [L. termes, termitis, a wood-worm] a nest or mound made by termitis as a wood-worm] a nest or

mound made by termites, or white ants.

termite (ter-mit) n. [L. termes, termitix, a wood-worm] the white ant.

termless (term-less) a. having no term or end; limitless; nameless.

termly (term-lin) adv. every term; term by term;—
a. occurring every term.

termor (ter-mur) n. one that has an estate for a term of years, or for life.

term (tern) n. [Dan. terne] a long-winged aquatic fowl, closely allied to the

gulls.

tern (tern) n. [L. terni, three each, fr. tres, three] that which consists of three things or numbers together; a prize gained by drawing three favourable numbers in a lottery.

ternal (ter'nal) a. consisting of three each; three-

ternary (terina-ri) a. pron. the number three; three things taken together. ternate (ter-nat) a. arranged in threes.

ternately (ternat-li) adv. so as to form groups of three. terne (tern) n. [F. terne, dull an inferior kind of tinplate for roofs and packing-cases, ternery (terne, a tern] a place where terns or sea-swallows breed. ternion (fer-ni-un) n. [L. terni, by threes] a group of



Terrate leaf.

Terpsichorean (terp-si-ku-re-an) a. relating to Terpsichore or to dancing

Terpsichorean to Terpsichore or to dancing and lyrical poetry;—n. a dancer.

terra (tcr'a) n. [L.]earth, or the earth. Terra-cotta, tarra a hard pottery, made for use as a building material; unglazed pottery; a work of art in terra-cotta. Terra-firma, dry kand; mainland. Terra-japonica, catechu. Terra-mara, an earthy deposit, rich in fertilizing matter, or containing prehistoric remains.

terrace (tcr'as) n. [M. F. terrasse, fr. L. terra, earth] supported on one or more sides by a wall, or bank of turf, or the like; a raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by a wall, or bank of turf, or the like; a raised strip of land; the flat roof of a house; a balcony or open gallery; an area before a building serving as a promenade; a street in a town having a row of buildings on one side, and sloping ground, usually planted with trees, on the other; a coarse kind of mortar; -v. t. to form into a terrace or terraces.

terraced (tcr'asi) a. formed into a terrace; having a terrace (tcr'asi) n. [F. fr. L. terremus, earthy] any

terrain (teran) n. [F. fr. L. terrenus, earthy] any rock, or series of rocks; an extent of ground or territory [Geol.].

terrapin (ter-a-pin) n. [Amer. Ind.] a fresh-water or tide-water tor-

terraqueous (te-rā kwe-us)

a. [L. terra, the earth, and aqua, water] consisting of land and water, as the globe or carth. Also terraqueau.

terreen See tureen.

terrene (te-rcn') a. [L. terra, the earth] pertaining to the earth; earthly; earthly; terrestrial. terrenity (te-ren4-i-i) n. the character of being terrene; worldliness.

terreous (ter'e-us) a. earthy; consisting of earth.

terrestrial (te-res'tri-al) a. [L. terra, the earth] pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; earthly; pertaining to the present state; sublunary; consisting of, or belonging to, land, in distinction from water; n. an inhabitant of the earth. terrestrially (te-res'tri-al-i) adn. after a terrestrial terrestrial or earthy manner.

terrestrialness (te-restri-ql-nes)n. terrestrial terrestrious (te-restri-ql-nes)n. terrestrial terrestrious (te-restri-us) a. of, or belonging to, the earth, or to the land.

terret, territ (ter-et, -it) n. [F.] one of the two rings on the harness through

which the driving-reins pass.

terrible (ter-i-bl) a. [F. fr. L. terribilis, causing terrible (ter-i-bl) adapted to excite terror, awe, or dread; frightful; dreadful; awful; formidable; excessive; extreme; severe.

terribleness (ter-i-bl-nes) n. quality or state of being terrible.

terribly (ter-i-bl) adv. in a manner to excite terribly (ter-i-bl) adv. in a manner to excite terricolous (ter-ik-u-lus) a. [L. terra, the earth, and codere, inhabit inhabiting the carth; living on the soil. Also terricole, terricoline.

terrier (ter-i-pl-n. [M.E. terrere, a "burrow"-dog, terricol-pl-n. [M.E. terrere, a "burrow"-dog, to going into the ground after

for going into the ground after animals that burrow; of sever: 1

terrier (ter'i-er) n. [O.f. book or roll in which the lands of private persons are described by their site, boundaries, number of



Scotch terrier.

acres, etc. terrific (te-rif-ik) a. [L. terrere, frighten, and freed or awe; dreadful; frightful.
terrifically (te-rif-i-kul-i) adv. in a terrific manner.

terrifiedly (ter-i-fid-li) adv. in a terrified manner. terrify (ter-i-fi) v.t. to alarm or shock with fear; to frighten.

terrigenous (te-rije-nus) a. [L. terra, the earth, and gignere, beget] carthborn; produced by the earth.

terrine (te-ren') n. [F.] an earthen vessel for containing some dainty; a soup-tureen.

territorial (ter-i-tō-ri-al) a. pertaming to territorial (ter-i-tō-ri-al) a. pertaming to territorial tory; limited to a certain district.

territorialism (ter-i-tō-ri-al-izm) n. the theory absolute authority in ecclesiastical affairs.

territorialize (ter-i-to-ri-al-iz) v.t. to enlarge, or extend, by the addition of territory; to reduce to the status of a territory.

territorially (ter-i-to-ri-al-i) adv. in respect of territory.

territoried (ter-i-tu-rid) a. possessed of territory.

territory (teri-tu-rid) a. possessed of territory.

territory (teri-tu-rid) n. [F. territoire, fr. L. terra, the earth] land; country; dominion; possession; the extent of land within the bounds, or belonging to the jurisdiction, of any state, city, or other body; a tract of land belonging to, or under the dominion of, a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country, or from the seat of government.

terror (teriur) n. (L. fr. terrore, frighten) extreme fear; fear that agitates the body and mind: violent dread; the cause of extreme fear. Terrorstruck, stricken with terror. King of Terrors, uca.. Reign of Terrors, the period of bloody frenzy in the first French Revolution.

terrorism, terrorization (ter ur-izm, ter-ur-ī-zā) shun) n. a state of being terrified or a state impressing terror; government, or system of ruling, by terror. terrorist (ter-ur-ist) n. one easily frightened for advocates the system of ruling by terror.

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terrorize (ter-ur-īz) v.t. to fill with terror; to control or coerce by terror.

terrorizer (ter-ur-ī-zer) n. one that terrorizes.

terrorless (ter-ur-les) a. free from terror.

terry (ter'i) n. [F. tirer, fr. Go. tairan, draw] a textile fabric of wool or silk, woven like velvet, but

with the loops uncut.

terse (ters) a. [L. tergere, pp. tersus, rub or wipe off] smooth; polished by rubbing; cleanly written; neat; clegant; concise; compact with smoothness, grace, or elegance.

1—(terseli) adv. in a terse manner; neatly;

ness, grace, or elegance.

tersely (ters-ii) adv. in a terse manner; neatly;
concisely.

terseness (ters-nes) n. neatness, as of style;
smoothness and elegance in diction; conciseness; succinctness.

tersion (ter-shun) n. the act of wiping or rubbing.

terial (ter-shun) a. Lhe act of wiping or rubbing.

tertial (ter-shun) a. [L. tertius, third] of the third rank or row;—n. one of the large feathers of the third set in a bird's wing.

tertian (ter-shan)a. [L. tertius, the third] occurring every third day.

tertiary (ter-shan-ri) a. of the third formation, order, or rank; third;—n. an associate of a monastic order living in the world. Tertiary formation, the uppermost group of strata, consisting chiefly of sand and clay, and abounding in organic remains of existing, as well as of extinct, animals.

tertiate (ter-shi-at) v.t. [L. tertiare, fr. tertius, third] to do or perform for the third time; to examine the thickness of metal, as ordinance, in order to ascertain its strength.

terza-rima (ter-tsa-re-ma) n. [It.] a form of verse in iambic triplets used by the early Italian poets (the second line of each set rhymes with

the first and third of the succeeding.

terzetto (ter-tset-5) n. [It.] a composition for three voices [Mus.].

tessellate (tes-6-lat) v.t. [L. tessella, a little cube] to form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work.

tessellated, tessellar (tes-e-la-ted, -lar) tessellated, tessellar (tes-e-la-ted, -lar) a. formed in little squares of mosaic work; checkered like a chess-board tessellation (tes-e-la-shum) n. mosaic work, or the operation of making it.

tessera, tessella (tes-e-ra, -la) n. pl. tessera, tessella (tes-e-ra, -la) n. pl. pl. tessera, tessella (tes-e-ra, tesse-ra, tessella (tes-e-ra, tesse-ra, tes

tesseral, tesseraic (tes'e-ral, tes-e-ra'ik) a. taining, tesseræ.

tessular (tes-u-lar) a. formed in squares, as the octahedron, tetrahedron, and other crystalline bodies.

talline bodies.

test (test) n. [L. testum, an earthen pot] a cupel in which metals are melted for trial and relinement; examination by the cupel; any critical trial and examination; means of trial; that with which anything is compared for proof of its genuineness; a standard; ground of admission or exclusion; judgment; distinction; discrimination; a substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some characteristic property; a re-agent;—n.t. to bring to, or try by, a test; to examine and compare; to put to the proof; to prove the truth or genuineness of by experiment, or by some fixed principle or standard; to refine gold or silver by means of lead in a test; to discover the nature and properties of a substance or comto refine gold or silver by means of lead in a test; to discover the nature and properties of a substance or compound body by means of a test-liquid, test-paper, or other reagent. Test-paper, unsized maper dipped into a solution of litmus, etc., which changes colour on exposure to the action of an acid. Test-tube, a narrow glass tube for testing purposes, test (test) n. [L. testis, a witness] a witness; test (test) n. [L. testis, a witness] a witness; testinony; evidence;—n.t. to attest and date—n.t. to make a will [Law]. testari, testify capable of being devised, or given by will. testaceology (testis-se-ol-f-ji) n. [L. testa. a shell, and logos, discourse] the science of testaceous molluses.

testaceous (tes-tā-shus) a. [L. testa, a shell] pertaining to shells; consisting of a hard shell, or having a strong, thick, entire shell, as oysters and clams (distinguished from crustaceous animals, whose shells are more thin and soft, and consist of several pieces jointed, as lobsters, crabs). testacy (tes-ta-si) n. the state of leaving a valid testament or will at death.

testament (testament) n. [L. testamentum, fr. testament (testament) n. [L. testamentum, fr. testament testament, to be a witness] a solemn, anthentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; a will; one of the two general divisions of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures, as the Old Testament, the New Testament; often limited, in colloquial language, to the latter.

testamental (testamential) a pertaining to a testament; testamentary.

testamentarily (testa-men'ta-ri-li) adv. by

testamentary (testament to a will or testament; bequeathed by will; given by testament; done, or appointed by, or founded on, a testament or will.

testamentate (tes-ta-men'tat) v.i. to make a

testamer (tes-tā/mur) n. [L.] a certificate given to an English university student, certifying that he has successfully passed a certain examination. testate (tes-tāt) a. [L. testari] having made and testation (tes-tā-shun) n. act of witnessing or attesting; witness; evidence. testator (tes-tā-tur) n. a man that makes and leaves a will or testament at death. testatrix (tes-tā-triks) n. a woman that makes and leaves a will at death; a female testator

testator.

tester (tes'ter) n. [O.F. testre, fr. teste, a head canopy, as over a pulpit, tomb, and the like; the top covering of a bed, consisting of some species of cloth supported by the bedstead; a sixpence (so called from a French coin with the head of Louis XII, upon it).

tester (tester) n. one that tests, tries, or proves; any instrument used in testing.

testicle (testick) n. [L. dim. of testis, a testicle] one of the glands that secrete the seminal fluid in males.

testicular (testik-ū-lar) a. of, or pertaining to, a testicle.

testiculate (tes-tik-ū-lat) a. ovate and solid; having two tubers resembling testicles in form, as the Jerusulem artichoke [Bot.].

testicles in form, as the Jerusalem artichoke [Bot.].

testiere (tes-ti-ār') n. [().F.] a piece of armour for a horse, covering the head.

testificate (tes-ti-ik-kit) n. a solemn, written assertion, not on oath.

testification (tes-ti-fi-kit) n. a solemn, written nessing, or of giving testimony, testificator (tes-ti-fi-kit-shur) n. one that testifies; a witness.

testificator (tes-ti-fi-kit-shur) n. one that testifies; a witness.

testifier (tes-ti-fi-pr) n. one that gives testimony, or bears witness.

testify (tes-ti-fi) n.t. [L. testis, a witness, and facere, make] to bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony; to affirm or declare solemnly, or under oath; n.t. to make a solemn declaration, verbal or written (and in law under oath or affirmation), to establish some fact; to give testimony; to bear witness; to declare a charge against one; to protest against.

testily (tes-ti-li) ath, in a testy manner; fretfully; testimonial (tes-ti-mō-ni-al) n. a writing or certificate that bears testimony in favour of one's character or good conduct, sum of money, or gift of plate, portrait, bust, etc., mised by subscription and necessarials.

in favour of one's character or good conduct, sum or money, or gift of plate, portrait, bust, etc., raised by subscription, and presented to an individual as a token of respect;—a. relating to, or containing, testimony.

testimonialize (tes-ti-mō-ni-al-iz) v.t. to present with a testimonial.

testimony (tes-ti-mu-ni) n. [L. testuri, be a witness] a solemn declaration or affirmation, made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact; witness; proof of some fact; formal witness in a case; evidence given upon oath; witness

borne to a particular point; attestation; confirmation—hence, a public declaration in favour; manifestation; witness (usually approving witness, or voice of conscience); in Scripture, the two tables of the law, the book of the law, the ark containing it, also the word or declarations of God, the whole divine revelation;—v.t. to witness. testiness (testines) n. fretfulness; peevishness; petulance.

testing (testing) n. act of trying for proof; [Metal.] the operation of reining gold and silver by means of lead in the vessel called a test; cupellation. Testing-clause, the last clause in a deed, showing when and where it was signed, and before what witnesses (Scots Law).

witnesses [Scots Law].

teston (testun) n. [O.F. fr. teste, head] a silver coin of Henry VIII., worth about sixpence.

testoon (testoon) n. [It.] an Italian coin worth about ls. 4d.; a Portuguse coin worth

testudinal (tes-tū'di-nal) a. pertaining to, or resembling, a tortoise.
testudinarious (tes-tū-di-nā-ri-us) a. resembling tortoise-shell in colour. testudinate (testudinate) a. resembling the carapace of a tortoise; arched; vaulted. Also testudinated.

testudineous (tes-tū-din'e-us) a. resembling the carapace of a tortoise. testudo (tes-tū'-lō) n. |L. fr. testa, the shell of shell-fish | the

tortoise; among the ancient Romans, a cover, or screen, which a body of troops formed with their shields or targets, by holding them over their heads when standing close to each other.

testy (tes'ti) a. [O.F. teste, the head]fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated.
tetanic (tetanich) n. a remedy for tetanich



nus, which acts on the nerves, Testude. and through them on the muscles ;—a. pertaining to

tetanoid (tet'a-noid) a. resembling tetanus.

tetanus (tet a nus) n. [L. G. tetanos, stretched, fr. teinein, to stretch] a painful, and usually fatal, disease, resulting generally from a wound, marked by persistent spasm of the voluntary muscles.

tetchily, tetchiness See techily, etc.

tête-à-tête (tat-a-tât) n. [F., lead to head] a private conference, or conversation; a form of sofa for two persons, so curved that they are brought face to face while sitting on different sides of the sofa;—a. private; confidential; secret;—adv. face to face; in private.

tether (tern-er) n. [orig. tedder, fr. M.E. tedir] a rope, or chain, by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits;—v.t. to confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain, for feeding within limits, tetrachord (tet-ra-kord) n. [G. tetrachordos, four-stringed] a series of four sounds, of which the axtenor quantitate a four-stringed.

of which the extremes constitute a fourth.

tetractomy (te-trak-tu-mi) n. [G. tetracha, in four parts, and tome, a cutting] a division into four parts.

division into four parts.

tetrad (tet'rad) n. [G. tetra, four] the number four;
a collection of four things.

tetradactyl (tet-ra-dak'-ii) a. [G. tetra, four,
and daktulos, a finger, or toe]
having four fingers or toes;—n. a four-toed animal.
tetradite (tet-ra-dit) n. one that has some special
relation to the number four.
tetradymite (te-trad'i-mīt) n. [G. tetradumos, fourfold, fr. tetra, four] native
hismuth telluride.

bismuth telluride.

Tetradynamia (tet-ra-di-nā-mi-a) n. [G. tetra, four, and dunamis, strength] an order of plants having six stamens, four of which are longer than the others.

tetragamy (te-trag'a-mi) n. [G. tetra, four, and gamos, marriage] a fourth marriage; marriage for the fourth time.

tetragon (tetra-gun) n. [G. tetra, four, and gönia, corner, angle] a plane figure having four angles; a quadrangle; an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are distant from each other 90°, or the fourth of a circle.

tetragonal (te-trag-u-nal) taining to, a tetr gon; having four angles or sides; having prominent,

Tetragons. tetragram (tetra-gram) n. [G. tetra, four, and four letters; a figure formed by four right angles. tetragynous, tetragynian (tet-raj'i-nus, tet-

ra-jin'i-an) a. having four styles or pistils [dot.].

tetrahedral (tet-ra-hē'dral) a naving, or composed of, four sides.

tetrahedron (tet-ra-hē'dral) a naving, or composed of, four sides.

tetrahedron (tet-ra-hē'dral) a. [G. tetra, four, and hedra, seat, base] a solid figure inclosed by four

tetrahexahedron (tet-rahē'drun) n. a solid bounded by twenty-four equal triangular faces.

tetralogy (te-tral'ō-ji) n. [G. agos, speech] a group of four dramatic compositions treating of related themes.

treating of related themes.

tetramerous (te-trame-rus) a. [G. tetra, four, and meros, a part] consisting of, or divided into, four parts. Also tetrameral.

tetrameter (te-trame-ter) n. [G. tetra, four, and metron, a measure] a verse consisting of four mensures—that is, in iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse of eight feet: in other kinds of verse, of four feet;—a. having four measures.

tetramorph (tetra-morf) n. [G. tetra, four, and morphe, form] the union of the four attributes of the evangelists in one figure.

Tetrandria (te-tranedri-a) n. [G. tetra, four, and aner, a male] a Linnaean class of plants having four stamens.

plants having four stamens.

Tetrao (tct-ra-0) n. [L. fr. G. tetraon, pheasant] a genus of game birds, containing the grouse. tetrapetalous (tct-ra-peta-lus) a. [G. tetra, four, and petalon, leaf] having four petals [Bot.].

tetrapharmacon (tet-ra-far-ma-kon) n. [G.] wax, resin, lard, and pitch.

wax, resin, lard, and pitch.

tetrapla (tetra-pla) n. [G., fourfold] an edition of
the Bible in four versions, in parallel
columns; orig. published by Origen, of Alexandria.

tetrapod (tetra-pod) a. [G. tetra, four, and pous,
podos, a foot] four-footed; quadruped;
—n. a four-footed animal; a quadruped.

tetrapody (te-trap'u-di) n. a group of four feet,
tetrapolis (te-trap'u-lis) n. [G. tetra, four, and
polis, a city] a group or association of
four towns.

tetrarch (tetrark, tētrark) n. [G. tetra, four, and archos, a ruler] a Roman governor of the fourth part of a province—hence, any petty king or sovereign; in the Greek army, the officer in command

of a subdivision of a phalanx.

tetrarchate (tetrar-kat) n. the fourth part of a province under a Roman tetrarch; office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch. tetrarchical (te-trarchi-kal) a. of, or pertaining to, a tetrarchy.

tetrarchy (tet'-rar-ki) n. a tetrarchate.

tetraspaston (tet-ra-spas-tun) n. [G. tetra, four, and span, pull] a machine in which four pulleys act together.

tetraspermous (tet-ra-sper'mus) a. four-seeded.

tetrastich (tet-ra-stik, te-trastik) n. [G. tetra, four, and stichos, row, line] a group of four lines; a stanza or poem consisting of four lines, or four verses; a quartet.

tetrastyle (tetra-stil) a. [G. tetra, four, and sisting of, four columns;—n. a structure having, or consiliars; a group of four pillars.

tetrasyllabic (tet-ra-si-lab'ik) a. consisting of, or having, four syllables.

tetrasyllable (tet-ra-sil-a-bl) n. [G. tetrasullabos, of four syllables] a word consisting of four syllables.

tetratheism (tet-ra-the-izm) n. the belief four elements in the Godhead.

tetric (tet-rik) a. [L. tetricus, harsh] perverse; tetrer (tet-rik) n. [A.S. teter] a vesicular disease of the skin; herpes; scab; scurf; ring-worm; also, a cutaneous disease in animals; -v.t. to affect with tetter.

tetterous (tetter-us) a. having the character of

tetterous (tet-e-us) a. naving the character of tetterwort (tet-e-us) a. naving the character of tetterwort (tet-e-us) a. the larger celandine (from its use in cutaneous diseases). tettish (tet-ish) a. [F. tête, head] captious; fretful; picevish.

Teucrian (tū-kri-an) a. pertaining to the ancient Trojans, or to Troy;—a. a Trojan.

Teutonic (tū-ton-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, the Teutons, a people of ancient Germany; or to their descendants (usually classified as High German, including the inhabitants of Upper and Middle Germany; Low German, or Saxon, including the Dutch, Flemings, Anglo-Saxon, etc.; and Scandinavian, including the leelanders, Norwegians, Danes, and Swedess; also, pertaining to the ianguage of the Teutons, which is the root of the German, Dutch, Anglo-Saxon, etc.

Teutonism (tū-tun-izm) a. Germanic character, type, ideas, spirit, etc.; a German idiom or peculiarity. Also Teutonicism.

Teutonize (tū-tun-iz) a. to make German in character, etc.;—a. to conform to German customs, ideas, etc.

German customs, ideas, etc,

terman customs, ideas, etc,
tew (til) v.t. [A.S. tuvium] to work at; to prepare by
working—hence, to work hard; to fatigue; to
beat or dress, as leather, hemp, and the like; to taw.
tewel (tū'el) n. [O.F. tuviel, a pipel a pipe or funnel,
receive the pipe of a bellows.
text (tekst) n. [L. textus, texture, structure, context,
fr. textere, weave] a discourse or composition on
which a note or componentary is written; the original

which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author, in distinction from a paraphrase or commentary; a verse or passage of Scripture quoted as the subject of a discourse, or in proof of a doctrine; a particular kind of handwriting (called, from the size, large, middle or round, and small). Text-book, a volume, as of some classical author, on which a teacher leadures or comments; any manual of instruction; a

volume, as of some classical author, on which a teacher lectures or comments; any manual of instruction; a school-hook. Text-hand, a large hand in writing.

textile (teks-til) a. [L. textilis, fr. texere, weave] woven, or capable of being woven; formed by weaving; -n. a woven fabric.

textorial (teks-tö-ri-al) a. of, or pertaining to, weaving.

textual (teks-tū-al) a. pertaining to, or contained in, the text.

textualism (teks-tū-al-ism) n. strict adherence to the text.

textualist (teks-tū-al-ist) n. one well versed in the Scriptures, who can readily quote text. Also textman.

textually (teks'tū-al-i) adv. in, or as regards, the text; according to the text.

textuarist (tekst'ū-a-rist) n. a textualist

textuary (teks'tū-a-ri) a. contained in the text; textual; serving as a text; authoritative; -n. a textualist.

textuist (teks'tū-ist) n. a textualist.

textural (teks-tū-ral) a. of, or relating to, texture.

texture (teks'tūr) n. [L. textura, a web, fr. texere, pp. textus, weave] act of weaving; that which is woven; a web; a fabric formed by weaving; the disposition or connection of threads, filaments, or other slender bodies interwoven; the disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other. textureless (teks'tūr-les) a. having no dis-

thalamus (thal'a-mus) n. [G., a bedroom] an inner or private room; the place where a nerve emerges from the brain; the receptacle of a flower.

thalassic (tha-las'ik) a. [G. thalassa, the sea] living in the sea; marine. thaler (tà'ler) n. [G. thaler, a dollar] a German coin or money of account, in value about three shillings.

Thalia (tha-lī'a) n. [G.] in Greek mythology, the joy-ful Muse, to whom is due the bloom of life. Thalian (tha-lī'an) a. of, or relating to, Thalia; comic.

thallic, thallous (thallik, us) a. of, pertaining to, or containing, thallium. thallium (thalli-um) n. [G. thallos, a green shoot] a metal, bluish-white and soft—specific gravity, 11 %; atomic weight, 204 2—discovered by Crookes in 1861 (so called from the intense green line it gives in

the spectrum).
thallus (thal'us) n. [G. thallos, a young shoot, fr. thallus (thallein, to sprout) a plant body showing little or no differentiation into root, stem, or leaves, as

than (rHan) conj. [M. E. thanne, thonne, A. thonne, than a particle expressing comparison, used after certain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or

tain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or diversity (it is usually followed by the object compared in the nominative case; sometimes, however, the object compared is placed in the objective case, and than may then be considered as a preposition).

thanage (thain) n. the dignity or rank of a thane; the district ruled by a thane. thanatoid (than-a-toid) a. (i. thanatos, death, and thanatology (than-a-toid-ō-ji) n. (i. thanatos, death, and togos, discourse) the doctrine of death; a discourse on death. thane (thain) n. [A.S. thema a minister, a servant thane of the king, a nobleman, a soldier] a dignitary under the Anglo-Saxons and Danes in England (after the Conquest, this title was disused, and baron took its place).

thanedom (than'-dum) n. the land, property, or jurisdiction of a thane.

thanehood, thaneship (than hood, -ship) n. the state or dignity

of a thane. thank (thangk) v.t. [A.S. thanc, thought, content] to express gratitude to for a favour or for kind-ness bestowed (also used in a contrary ness bestowed (also used in a contrary or ironical sense);—n. expression of gratitude; acknowledgment expressive of a sense of favour or kindness received (generally in the pl.). Thanks, elliptical for thank you, or I give you thanks (a verbal acknowledgment of a favour or beneith. Thank-offering, a consider on gift rands in acknowledgment of merey or

a sacrifice or gift made in acknowledgment of mercy or benefit received.

thanker (thang-ker) n. one that gives thanks.

thankful (thangk-fool) a. impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful.

thankfully (thangk-fool-i) adv, in a thankful manner; gratefully.

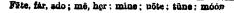
thankfulness a lively sense of a favour or benefit received; expression of thanks.

thankless (thank'les) a not acknowledging favours, or expressing thankfulness for them; unthankful; ungrateful; not deserving thanks; not likely to receive thanks.

thanklessly (thank'les-li) adv. in a thankless thanklessly (thank'les-li) adv. in a thankless thanklessness (thank'les-nes) n. the state of being thankless.

thanksgiver (thank's giv-gr) n. one that gives thanks, or acknowledges a kindness.

kindness.



thanksgiving (thangks'giv-ing) n. act of rendering thanks, or expressing gratitude for favours or mercies; a public celebration of divine goodness; also, a day set apart for such celebration. Thanksgiving-day, a day set apart for a public celebration of divine goodness.

thankworthiness the state of being worthy

of thanks or gratimed, or of being meritorious.

thank worthy (thanks wur THi) a. deserving thanks; worthy of gratitude. tharm (tharm) n. [A.S. thearm] an intestine; a

that (THAL) prom., a., and conj. [A. S. thæt] a pronoun referring to something before mentioned, understood, or more remote, and used as a demonstrative pronoun, pointing out a person or thing before mentioned, or supposed to be understood—hence, it often designates a resulting thing or purson augustically as relative. or supposed to be understood—hence, it often designates a specific thing or person emphatically; as a relative pronoun, equivalent to who or which, serving to restrict its antecedent (in such cases it may be sing, or pl.); it may refer to an entire sentence or paragraph, and not merely to a word; an adjective, noting a specific person or thing; a cony, having much of the force of a demonstrative pronoun, introducing a clause, as the object of the preceding verb; introducing a reason or purpose, and sometimes a result. In that, because; for the reason that. the reason that.

thatch (thach) n. [A.S. thece] straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain; -v.t. to cover with straw, reeds, or some similar substance.

thatcher (thach-er) n. one that thatches.

thatching (thach-ing) n. the act or art of cover-ing buildings, stacks, etc., with thatch, so as to keep out rain or water; the materials used for this purpose.

thaughts (thawts) n.pl. [corrupted fr. thwarts] thaughts benches in a boat for the rowers. thaumatography (thaw-ma-tog'-ru-fi) n. [G. thauma, a wonder, and graphein, write] a description of the wonders of the natural world.

thaumatrope (thaw-ma-trop) n. [G. thauma, a wonder, and tropos, a turning] an optical toy, consisting of a circular card, having objects painted on each side, which appear to be combined when the card is twirled rapidly round.

thaumaturge (thaw-ma-turj) n. a worker of miracles; a wonder-worker. thaumaturgic (thaw-ma-tur-jik) a. exciting working miracles. Also thaumaturgical.

thaumaturgics (thaw-ma-tur'jiks) n.pl. miraculous or marvellous acts; feats of magic.

acts; feats of magic.

thaumaturgy (thaw-ma-tur-ji)n. [G. thauma, wonder, and ergon, work] act of working wonders; act of performing miracles; creative powers. Also thaumaturgism.

thaw to melt; to dissolve, as ice, snow, hail, or frozen earth;—n.i. to melt, dissolve, or become fluid, as ice or snow; to become so warm as to melt ice and snow;—n. the melting of ice or snow; liquefaction by heat of anything congealed by frost. heat of anything congealed by frost.

thawless (thaw-les) a. without a thaw.

thawy (thaw:i) a. liquefying by heat, after having been frozen; thawing; melting.

the (THe) a. the definite article [A.S.] a word placed before nouns, and used to designate or specify a general conception, or to limit a meaning more or less definitely;—[A.S. thy, instrumental case of the] adv. before adjectives, in the comparative are uperlative degree, to heighten or make more complete the contrast. theandric (the andrik) a G. theos, god, and and aner, andros, a man relating to, or existing by, the union of the divine and human natures.

theanthropic, theanthropical (the-an-thropis, -i-kal) a. both divine and human. theanthropism (the-an-thru-pism) n. the union, or combination, of

the divine and human natures.

theanthropist (the an'thru-pist) n. a believer in theanthropism. theanthropy (the anthru-pi) n. theanthropism.
thearthy (the ar-thru-pi) n. theanthropism.
thearchy (the ar-ki)n. [G. theos, god, and archein, rule] government by God; theocraey; a body of divine rulers.
theatre (the archevil among the ancients, an ediffice theatron) among the ancients, an ediffice or the archevil among the ancients and archevil among the arche

in which spectacles, or shows, were exhibited: modern times, a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances; a playhouse; that which resembles a theatre in form, use, and the like; in universities, a public hall f the exhibition of scholastic exercises, conferring or degrees, and other meetings of the senate; also, a roon, force the senate is also, a roon. for anatomical demonstrations, or performing anatomical operations, by the professors, in presence of the students; any place of exhibition; arena or stage for the display of great actions, virtues, qualities, etc.; a natural situation rising by gradations, like the seats of a theatre; a beautiful or pleasing scene or prospect.

beautiful or pleasing scene or prospect.

theatric, theatrical (the-at'rik, -ri-kal)
theatre, or to scenic representations: resembling the
manner of dramatic performers; adapted for display;
pompous; showy; affected; feigned.

theatricality (the-at-ri-kal-i-ti) n. the state or
character of being theatrical.
theatrically (the-at-ri-kal-i) adv. in a theatrical
manner, or one suiting the stage.
theatricals (the-at-ri-kal-i) adv. in a theatrical
performances; scenes, dresses, and
other apparatus required for dramatic performances.

theatricism (the-at-ri-sizm) n. theatricality.

theatromania (the atru-ma'ni-n) n. a craze for going to the play.

Theban (the han) n. a native or inhabitant of Thebes; a wise man;—a. pertaining to Thebes. Theban year, the Egyptian year of 365 days and six hours.

thee (THE) pron. objective and dative case of thou.

thee (thē) v.i. [A.S. theōn, thrive] to thrive; to prosper.

theft (theft) n. [M.E. thefte, fr. A.S. thiēfth, theōfth, fr. thēof, thief] the act of stealing; the private, unlawful, felonious taking of another person's goods or movables, with an intent to steal them; a loss by stealing.

theftuous (thef-tū-us) a. thievish.

theftuously (thef'tū-us-li) adv. by theft;

theic (the-ik) n. a tea-drunkard.

theiform (the-i-form) a. like tea.

theine (thē-in) n. [N.L. thea, tea] the active, volatile principle of tea.

their (THĀR) a. or pron. [Icol. theirra, of them] of them; belonging to certain persons specified. theirs (THĀR2) pron. [intensive form of their] possessive case of they (used absolutely).

theism (thē-izm) n. [G. theas, a god] the belief in, or acknowledgment of, the existence of a god, or gods; it is conveal to atherm and includes deism.

or gods; it is opposed to atheism, and includes deism.

theism (the ism) n. [N.L. than, tea] a morbid affection arising from excessive use of tea.

theist (the ist) n. one that believes in a god, or gods.

theistic, theistical (the istik, -ti-kal) a. or to a theist; according to the doctrine of theists. thelphusian (thel-fu-si-an) **. [G. thele, phusage breathel one of a full.]

phusan, breathe] one of a family of crustaceans, resembling the land-crab, which live in the earth near the shore.

them (THem) pron. objective and dative case of they; those persons or things; those. thema (the-ma) n. [G.] a thematic (the-mat-ik) a. Thelphusian. thematic (pertaining to themes, or subjects of

composition [Mus.]; -n. that part of logic which treats of objects of thought.

thematically (the mati-kal-i) adv. with regard to a theme or themes.

theme (them) n. [G. thema, fr. tithenai, set, place] a subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; a short dissertation (usually on some assigned topic); a brief essay.

Themis (them-is) n. [G.] the Greek goddess of law and right; law and justice personified.

themselves (Tren-selve) pron: pl. of himself, better themselves herself, or itself (frequently used)

then (referring to a time specified, either past or future); soon afterward or immediately; afterward; at another time; hereafter; upon this; thereupon; in consequence of; in that case; therefore; for this reason;

thenar Thenar eminence, the prominence at the base

of the thumb.

thence (THens) adv. [A.S. thanan] from that place; from that time; for that reason.

thenceforth (THENS'-forth) adv. from that time. thenceforward (THENS'for-ward) adv. from that time onward.

theobromine (the-u-brō-min) n. [G. theos, a stance similar to caffeine found in the chocolate nut, the fruit of Theobroma cacao.

theocracy (the-ok-ru-si) n. [G. theos, a god, and kratein, rule] government of a state by the immediate direction or administration of God; the state thus governed.

theocrasy (the ok'ra-si) n. [G. theos, a god, and krasis, a mixing] a mixture of the worship of different gods; mystic communion with deity.

theocrat (the u-krat) n. a member of a theocracy; one that rules in a theocracy.

theocratic, theocratical (theu-kratik, taining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God.

theocratist (the-ok-ra-tist) n. one that places revelation above individual reason,

and order above freedom and progress, and explains the origin of society as a direct revelation from God.

theodicy (the-odi-si) n. [G. theos, a god, and dikē, in the origin of god in establishing the present order of things, in which evil largely exists.

theodolite (the-od-u-lit) n. [Etym. uncertain an surveying for the measurement used in vertical and horizontal angles upon a graduated circle; a portable altazimuth.

theodolitic (the-od-u-lit-ik) u.

theodolitic (the-od-u-lit-ik) a. to, a theodolite.

Theodosian (the-u-do'shan)n. one of a body of Russian dissenters that purify by prayer all articles purchased from unbelievers (so called from the founder, Theodosius, a Russian monk).

theogonic (the-u-gon'ik) a. relating to theogony. theogonist (the-og'u-nist) n. a writer on theogony.

theogony (the og u-ni) n. [G. theos, a god, and the gods; that branch of heathen theology which taught the generalogy of their deities.

the genealogy of their detites.

theologaster (the-ol'u-gas-ter) n. [G. theos, a discourse, and dim. suffix -aster] a theological quack; a pretender to knowledge in divinity.

theologate (the-ol'u-gāt) n. the theological course of a student preparing for the priesthood of the R.C. church.

theologer (the-ol-u-jer) n. a theologian.

theologian (thē-u-lū'ji-an) n. [G. theos, a god, and logos, a discourse] a person well versed in theology; a professor of divinity; a divine; [R.C.] a theological lecturer attached to a cathedral church. Also theologus.

theologic (the-u-loj'ik) a. theological.

theological (the-u-loj'i-kal) a. pertaining to divinity, or the science of God and of divine things.

theologically (the-u-loj-i-kal-i) adv. according to the principles of theology. theologics (the-u-loj-i-ks) n. the essence of theology. theologist (the-ol-u-j-ist) n. one versed in theologize (the-ol-u-j-iz) v.t. to render theologize logical; -v.i. to theorize upon theological studies

logical studies.

theology of the existence, character, and attributes of God, His laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practise.

Theology is Natural, as discoverable by reason alone, Pastoral, as dealing with the duties and relations of a pastor to his people. Positive or Revealed, as based on revelation, Practical, as embracing homiletics, moral and pastoral theology at pastoral theology, etc.

theomachy (the-om'a-ki) n. [G. theos, a god, and mache, battle] a fighting against the gods; opposition to the divine will.

theomancy (the u-man-si) n. [G. theos, a god, and mantera, divination] divina-

tion drawn from the responses of oracles.

theomania (the u-mā-mi-a) n. [G. theos, a god, and mannia, madness] insanity, in which the patient imagines himself to be the Deity.

theomaniac (the-u-mā'ni-ak) n. one possessed by theomania.

theomantic (the-u-man-fik) a. of, or pertaining to, theomancy. theomorphic (the-u-mor-fik) a. [G. theos, a god, and morphe, form] having the form, image, or likeness of God.

theomorphism (the-u-mor-fizm) n. theomorphic character.

theopathetic (the-u-pa-thet-ik) a. theopathic.

theopathic (the-u-path-ik) a. relating to theopathy (the op-u-thi) n. [G. theos. God, and pathos, suffering, feeling] capacity for religious affections or worship; emotion excited by the contemplation of God; piety; religious enthusiasm; mysticism; sympathy with the divine nature.

theophanic (the-u-fan-ik) a. relating to theophany (the-of-a-ni) n. [G. theos. God, and phany. Itheophany (the-ophany cut appearance.

tion of God to man by actual appearance.

theophilanthropic (thō-u-fil-an-throp-ik)
a. uniting love to God
with love to man; relating to theophilanthropy.

theophilanthropism (thō-u-fi-lan-throp-imm) n. [G. theos,
a god, philos, lover, and anthropos, m.an] love to God
and man; a deistical system of religion drawn up in
France, in 1796, to take the place of R.C. Christianity.

theophilanthropy (thō-u-fi-lau-thrō-pi) n.
theophilanthropism.

theophile (the 'u-fil) n. a lover of God.

theopneustic (the-op-nūs-tik) a. given by, or due to, inspiration of God.
theopneusty (the-op-nūs-ti) n. [G. theopneusty (the-op-nūs-ti) n. [G. theopneusty (the-op-nūs-ti) n. [G. theopneusty (the-or-bō) n. [G. theopneusty (the-or-bō) n. [G. theopneusty (the-or-bō) n. [G. theopneusty (the-or-bō) n. [G. theopneusty nent of the lute class.
theorem (the-or-bo) n. [G. theopneusty nent of the lute class.
theorem plook at an established principle or position; a speculative truth; a position requiring demonstration; a proposition that has to be proved, as distinguished from a problem that has to be solved; [Alg.] a rule, esp. a symbolic rule or formula. Binomial theorem, a formula for raising a binomial quantity to any power without actual multiplication. any power without actual multiplication.

theoremic, theorematic (the-u-rematically a pertaining to a theorem; comprised in a theorem; consisting of theorems; comprised in a theorem; consisting of theorems; comprised in a theorem; consisting of theorems; theoretic, theoretical (the-u-ret'-ik, a. pertaining to, depending on, or confined to, theory; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation. theoretically by, theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically. theoretics (the-u-ret'-iks) n. the speculative theoretics (the-u-ret'-iks) n. the speculative theoric (the-u-rik) a. theorizing;—n. theory; speculation.

theoric (the-or-ik) a of, or pertaining to, public spectacles.
theorist (the-u-rist) n. one that forms theories;

theoric public spectacles.

theorist (the u-rist) n. one that forms theories; theorist one given to theory; a theorizer.

theorization (the u-rizal shun) n. the formation of theories.

theorize (the u-riz) v.i. to form a theory or theories; to speculate.

theory (the u-ri) n. [0. the rid in the rid in the rid in speculation of the general principles of any science; the science distinguished from the art; the philosophical explanation of the roman theory or the science distinguished from the art; the philosophical explanation of or evolution, see evolution.

theosoph (the u-rid n. a theosophist. Also theosophic (the u-rid of n. a theosophical can theosophic (the u-rid of n. a theosophical).

theosophic (the-u-sof'-ik) a. theosophical.

theosophical, theosophistical (the-u-sof'-i-kal, the-u-so-fis'-ti-kal) a. pertaining to

theosophy.

theosophism (the-os'-u-fizm) n. theosophist (the-os'-u-fizm) n. theosophist (the-os'-u-fiz) n. a believer in theosophize (the-os'-u-fiz) v.i. to treat c., or practise, theosophy.

theosophy (the-os'-u-fiz) v.i. to treat c., or practise, theosophy.

theosophy (the-os'-u-fiz) v.i. to treat c., or practise, theosophy.

theosophy (the-os'-u-fiz) n. (G. theosophia, fr. theos, a god, and sophia, wisdom) knowledge of God derived from divino illumination: also, a direct, as distinguished from a revealed, knowledge of God, attained by a certain system of thought and culture; mysticism.

theotechnic a god, and t.chnē, art] pertaining to the action of the gods.

Theotokos (the-ot'-u-kos) n. [G. theolokos, bearing God] mother of God, a title of the Virgin Mury.

n title of the Virgin Mary.

therapeutic (ther-a-pū'-tik) a. [G. therapeutic (ther-a-pū'-tik) a. [G. therapeutic (ther-a-pū'-tik) a. [G. therapeutic (therapeutin, take care of, heal) pertaining to the healing art; curative. therapeutically (ther-a-pū'-ti-kal-i) acc. therapeutically in a therapeutic manner, therapeutics (thera-pū'-ti-kal-i) acc. of medicine which respects the discovery and suppleation of remedies for disca-est therapeutist in therapeutics.

therapeutist in therapeutics.

there (mār) acv. [A.S. ther] in that place; turther off, as opposed to here; to that place (there is used to begin sonteness, or before a verb, without adding essentially to the meaning):—fall expressing surprise, octainty, etc. To get there.

int. expressing surprise, certainty, etc. To get there, to be successful.

thereabouts (THAT-a-bouts) adv. near that place; near that number, degree, or quantity; nearly. Also thereabout. thereafter (THAT-a'-ter) adv. after that; afterward; according to that;

accordingly.

thereanent (THAT'-a-nent) adv. concerning

thereat (THĀr-at') adv. at that place; at that occurrence or event; on that account. thereaway (THĀr-a-wā) adv. from that place or direction. thereby (THĀr-bi') adv. by that; by that means; in consequence of that.

therefor (That-for') adv. for that, or this, or it.

therefore (THĀr'-fur) conf. and adv, for that or this reason (referring to something previously stated); for that; consequently; in return or recompense for this or that; accordingly, therefrom (THĀr-form') adv. from this or therein (THĀr-in') adv. in that or this place, therein (THĀr-in') adv. in that particular. thereinafter (THĀr-in-af'-tor) adv. aftermentation (THĀr-in-tôo') adv. into that, or that place.

thereof (THĀr-ov') adv. of that or this.

thereologist (ther-e-ol'-ō-jist) n. one versed in thereology. there-ol'-ō-ji) n. [G. therein, serve, and logos, a discourse] the art of healing; therapeutics.

thereon (THAT-on') adv. on that or this.

thereout (THER-out') are, out of that or this.

thereto (THār-tòò') adv. to that or this.

thereunder (THAT-un'-der) adv. under that.

thereunto (Titar-un-tóó') adv. unto that or thereunto (this: thereto.
thereupon (this: on account of that: in consequence of that: inmediately; without delay.
therewith (Thar-wirth' adv. with that or this: inmediately.

therewithal (THĀr-Wiffil-awl') adv. over and above; at the same time. theriac, theriaca (thie-ri-ak, thē-ri-a-ka) beast] a medicine regarded as efficacious against the bite of poisonous animals;—c. theriacal, therial

therianthropic (the ri-an-throp'-ik) a. [G. anthropas, a man) a term applied to religious in which the gods are represented in combined man and beast forms.

therianthropism (the representation of deities in combined man and beast forms. theriatrica (the ri-at-ri-ka) n. [G. therion, theriatrica a wild beast, and latros, a physician) veterinary medicine.

theriomorphous (therio-mor'-fus) a. and morphe form beast-like. Also theriomorphic. therm needed to raise one gramme of water one degree Centigrade. 2. The British thermal unit.

3. The unit of cast for gas, conjudent to 100,000 British thermal units.

thermal units.

thermæ (sher'-më) n.pl. [G. therme, heat] hot springs, or hot bath.

thermal (ther'-më) a. [G. thermel, hot springs) perlaining to heat; warm, thermally (ther'-mal-i) adv. with reference to heat.

thermantidote (ther-man'-ti-dôt) n. [G. therman' to an F. anti-dote] an apparat us used in India for cooling the nir. thermatology (ther-ma-tol'-6-ii) n. the science of medicinal treat-

ment by heat.
thermic (ther'-mik) a. of, or relating to, heat;
thermic (thermal.

Thermidor (ther'-mi-dor) n. the 11th month of the year during the first French Republic (19th July to 18th August).

Thermidorian (ther-mi-do'-ri-an) n. one that contributed to the fall of Robesplerre, on the 9th Thermidor, 1794.

thermion (ther'-mi-don) n. [G. therm', heat, negatively charged particle or ion, emitted by an incandescent body.

thermionic (ther'-mi-ou-ik) a. pertaining to a thermion. Thermionic valve, a vacuum tube with incandescent filament and auxiliary electrodes, used as generator, debetor or amplifier of wireless signals.

thermobarometer (ther-mō-ba-rom'e-ter) n. a barometer that midicates the pressure of the atmosphere by the boiling-

thermochrosy (ther-mö-krö-si, ther-mok-ru-si) n. [G. therme, heat, and chrosis, colour] the possession of different wave-lengths and different degrees of refrangibility by rays of radiant

thermodynamics (ther-mō-dī-nam-iks) n. [G. thermē, heat. and dunamis, power] that branch of science that deals with the conversion of heat into mechanical force or energy. thermo-electric (ther-mō-elektrik) a. pertaining to thermo-electric taining to thermo-electric

thermo-electricity (ther-mo-e-lek-tris-i-ti) by the action of heat.

thermo-electrometer (ther-mō-e-lek-trom-e-ter) n. an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by its effect in producing heat.

thermogram (ther-inu-gram) n. the record made by a thermograph. thermograph (ther-inu-graf) n. [G. thermograph tent, and graphen, write] a self-registering thermometer. Also thermometro-

graph. thermometer (ther-mom'e-ter) n. [G. thermē, heat, and metron, measure] an instrument for measuring temperature, consisting of a slender tube, with a small bulb, and a very small bore in

the stem, containing mercury, spirits of wine, etc. thermometrical (thermu-metri-kal)a, permade by means of a thermometer. Also thermometeric. thermometry (ther-monfe-tri) n. the art of measuring temperature.

thermomotor (ther-mu-mo-tur) n. a heat-engine; an air-engine driven by the expansive force of heated air.

thermopile (ther-mu-pil) n. a thermometer consisting of a thermo-electric hattery, thermoscope (ther-mu-sköp) n. [G. therme, hat, and skopein, view] any instrument for indicating changes of temperature without indicating the degree of heat.

out indicating the degree of heat.

thermostat (therinu-stat) v. (a. therme, heat, and states, standing) an automatic instrument for indicating or regulating temperature.

thermostatics (ther-nu-statis) u. theory of the equilibrium of heat.

thermotic (ther-motik) a. relating to heat.

Also thermotical.

thermotics (ther-motiks) n. the science of heat. thermotype (ther-mu-tip) n. [G. thermē, heat, impression obtained by first wetting the object with dilute acid, then printing it, and developing the impression by heat. sion by heat.

theroid (the roid) a. [G. ther, a wild beast, and eidos, form] having animal propensities or characteristics.

therology (the rolo-i) n. [G. ther, a wild beast, and logos, a discourse] the science of

Thersitical (ther-sit'i-kal) n. resembling Thersites, a scurrilous character in

Inersitical theresites, a scurrilous character in Homer's Iliad; grossly abusive.

thesaurus (the-saw'rus) n. [G.] a treasury or storelouse (often applied to a comprehensive volume, like a dictionary or cyclopedia).

these (THE's) pron. [M.E. pl. of this] plural of this. opposed to those.

thesis (the-sis) n.; pl. theses (the-sez) [G., fr. tithenat, place, set a position or proposition which a person advances, and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained, by argument; a therme, esp. a subject or proposition for a school or university exercise, or the exercise itself—hence, an essay upon a specific theme; [Mus.] the accented part of the measure; in prosody, the depression of the voice in pronouncing the syllables of a word; the part of the foot which is unaccented. By a refs.

Thesmophoria (thes-mu-fö/ri-a) n.pl. [G. Jan Athenian festival of Demeter (Ceres), patroness of agriculture and marriage; celebrated only by married women of good repute.

Thespian (thes-pi-an) a. [G. Thespis, the founder of the Greek drama] theatrical; drama-

tie; belonging to the stage.

Thetis (the tis) n.[G.] a sea-nymph, and the mother of Achilles; a small asteroid between the

orbits of Mars and Jupiter.
theurgical (the ur'ji-kal) a. pertaining to theurgy, or the power of doing supernatural things.

theurgist (the ur-jist) n. [G. theos, a god, and ergon, work] one that pretends to, or is addicted to, theurgy.

is addicted to, thenry.

theurgy (the urj) n. [G. theourgia] divine work natural things by divine agency, or by invocation of divine help; the power of doing supernatural things by divine agency, or by invocation of divine help; the power of doing supernatural things by invocation of denons, devils, or other superhuman spirits—necromancy; or by mystic incantations, charms, spells, etc.— the black art; power of doing supernatural things by superior knowledge of the properties of bodies and the processes of nature—natural magic.

thew (thin n. [A.S. thean quality; custom; habit: n muscle; sinew (chiefly pl. sinews); brawn-bodily form or proportions betokening great strength.

thewed (thud) a. having thews or strength; cn-dowed with moral qualities.

thewless (thū'les) a. weak; nerveless.

thewy (thū'i) a. sinewy; muscular.

they (THE) pron.pl. [Scand.] the men; the women; the things; those persons or things; inde they (THA) pron.pc. [Scand.] the men; tale women; the things; those persons or thines; indefinitely, for any persons or people in general; the public. thick (thik) a. [A.S. thiesee] dense; not thin or rare; forgy; not clear; turbid; muddy; coagulated; compact; solid; close; not separated by muck space; crowded; abundant; frequent; following in quick succession; noting the diameter of a body; great in circumference; not slender; noting the third innension of a body, as distinguished from long and broad; deep; not having a good articulation; somewhat deaf; dull; intimate; familiar;—n. the thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest; a thicket;—adv. frequently; fast; quick; closely; to a great depth, or to a thicker depth than usual. Thick-eyed, weak-sighted. Thick-neaded, having a thick or bushy head; dull; stupid. Thick-skinned, having a thick skin; insensible to reproach; stolid. Thick-skulled, dull; heavy; slow to learn. Thick-witted, dull of wit; stupid. Ready to go through thick and thin, devoted; thorough. To lay it on thick, to flatter or overpraise. lay it on thick, to flatter or overpraise.

thicken (thik'n) v.t. to make thick, in any of the senses of the word; to render dense; to inspissate; to make close; to fill up interstices in; -v.i. to become thick; to become more dense; to become consolidated; to concrete; to become dark or obscure; to become more close or numerous; to crowd; to press;

to become more crose or numerous, so crown, so prose, to become quick or animated.

thickening (thik'ning) n. something put into a liquid or mass to make it thicker. thicket (thik'et) n. a wood, or collection of trees or shrubs, closely set.

thicketed (thik'-ct-ed) a. abounding in thickets.

thickish (thik'ish) a. somewhat thick.

thickly (thik'-li) adv. in a thick condition or manner; deeply; compactly; closely; quickly, thickness (thik'-nes) n. the quality or state of being thick; consistence; grossness; described at the consistence of the poly

thickset (thickset) a. close planted; having a short, thick body; stott; -m. a close of thick hodge; a kind of stott, twilled cotton cloth.

thickset (thickset) a. close planted; having a short, thick body; stott; -m. a close of thick hodge; a kind of stout, twilled cotton cloth.

thickskin (thickskin) n. a solid, coarse person; a blockhead.

thief (thef) n. [A.S. theof] one that secretly, unlawfully, and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another; an excrescence or waster in the snuff of a candle. Thief-catcher, thief-taker, one whose business is to bring thieves to justice.

thieve (thev) v.t. to take by theft;—v.i. to practise theft; to steal.

thievery (thever) n. the practice of stealing; theft; that which is stolen.

thievish (thevish) a. given to stealing; addicted to the practice of theft; like a thief; acting by stealth; sly; secret.

thievishly (thevish-li) adv. in a thievish manner; by theft.

thievishness (thevish-li) adv. in a thievish constitution of stealing; disposition to steal.

thig (thig) v.t. [A.S. thiegan, take] to beseech; to implore; to ask alms.

thigh (thi) n. [A.S. theoh] the part of the lower limb between the trunk and the leg; the thick, fleshy portion between the knee and the trunk. Thighbone, the bone of the thigh.

thill (thil) n. [A.S. thille, a board] a shaft of a cart,

thill (thil) n. [A.S. thille, a board] a shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage; one of two arms of wood projecting from the body of a cart, between which the last horse is placed.

thiller (thiller) n, the horse that goes between the thiller (thiller) n, the horse that goes between the thills or shafts, and supports them.

thimble (thimbl) n. [A.S. thyme!, a thumb-stall, metallic cap or cover, or sometimes a rije, for the finger, used in sewing, to protect the finger from the needle; any thimble-shaped appendage or fix ture; an iron ring, with a groove round its circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it. Thimble-rig, a sleight-of-hand trick, played with three shall cups shaped like thimbles, and a small ball of the shaped like thimbles, and a small ball of the shaped like thimbles, and a small ball of thimble-rig—hence, a cheating gamester; a low trick ster; a shaper.

thimbleful (thimbl-fool) n. as much as a small quantity; a drop.

thimbleful (thimbl-fool) n. as much as a small quantity; a drop.

thin (thin) a. [A.S. thypne] having little thickness or extent from the surface to the opposite; rare; not dense (applied to fluids or soft mixtures); not close; not crowded; not filling the space—hence, not abundant; not full or well grown; slim; slender; lean; gaunt; small; fine; not full; slight; flimsy; not sufficient for a covering jet full; slight; flimsy; not sufficient for a covering jet full; slight; flimsy; not make rare or less thick; to make less close, crowded, or numerous; to rarely; to make less dense;—n.i. to grow, or become, thin; to make less dense;—n.i. to grow, or become, thin; thin skinned, having a thin skin; unduly sensitive; irritable. Too thin, easily seen through. To thin out to gradually diminish.

thine (thing) a. [A.S. thin, thy] belonging to thee; relating to thee; thy.

thing (thing) a. [A.S. la material object; an inanimate substance; whatever is that is not a portion or part; something; a piece of work; a composition in depreciation); a person (in contempt);—pl. personal property; accourtements; clothes; furniture; appurtenances. To know a thing or two, to be shrewd; to be 'cute.

To know a thing or two, to be shrewd; to be 'cute.

To know a thing or two, to be shrewd; to be 'cute.

To know a thing or two, to be shrewd; to be 'cute.

To know a thing or two, to be shrewd; to be 'cute.

To know a thing or two, to be shrewd; to be 'cute.

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To know a thing or two, to be shrewd; to be 'cute.

To know a thing or two, to be shrewd; to be 'cute.

To know a thing o

thingy thing i) a. material; real; practical.

think (thing's) a. material; real; practical.

think (hingk) v.t. [A.S. thencan] to conceive; to dagine: to believe; to consider; to esteem;

—v.t. to have ideas; to compare things or terms in the mind; to deas; to compare things or terms in the prior of the properties of apprehension, dilation, or didgment; to conclude; to determine; to imagine; to rememine; to one must be design. To think little of, to have a properties of the properties

think r (thing-ker) n. one that thinks, esp. one that thinks in a particular manner.

think ng (thing-king) a. having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular to n of ideas;—n. cogitation; judgment.

thinkingly (thing-king-li) aav. With thought or reflection.
thinly (thin -li) adv. in a thin, loose, scattered (thing'king-li) adv. with thought or thinly (thir

thinner q hin'er) n. one that thins, or makes thin.

thin-p) we one small of the control of the senses of the word; smallness of the side or surface to the opposite; tenuity.

(thin-ing) n. the act of reducing the mumber of field or garden plants that two, or the number of trees that have been reduced that the remainder may attain a fuller mounth. thinnes extent from c thinnin have been planted, ir and matu

thinn sh (thin'ish) a. somewhat thin.

growth.

third (therd) a. [A.S. thridda] the next after the second; coming after two of the same class; constituting one of three equal parts into which anything is divided;—a. the quotient of a unit divided by three; one of three equal parts; the sixtieth part of a second of time; the third part of anything; [Mus.] the interval of a tone and a semitone, embracing three diatonic degrees of the scale. Third estate, the Commons. Thirds the third part of an estate due in life-rent to a widow.

thirding (ther'ding) n. the third part of anything.

thirdly (therd'li) adv. in the third place.

thirdsman (therdz'man) n. a mediator.

thir1 (theri) v.t. [A.S. there, a hole] to bore; to perforate; to drill—hence, from the custom of boring the ears of slaves, to enslave; to thrall.

thir1age (ther-lij) n. a species of servitude, by which the proprietors or tenants of lawis were bound to eave the great produced on the lands to

which the proprietors or tenants of lawls were bound to carry the grain produced on the lands to a particular mill to be ground [.aw].

thirling (ther.ling) n. the act of boring or perforating.

thirst (therst) n. [A.S. thyrst] the desire, uneasiness, or suffering occasioned by want of drink; a want and eager desire after anything; dryness; drought; parchedges:—not to experience a pairful sensation of parchedness;—v.i. to experience a painful sensation of the throat or fauces for want of drink; to have a vehement desire (with for or after).

thirstily (thers'ti-li) adv. in a thirsty manner.

thirstiness (thers-ti-nes) n. state of being thirsty.

thirstless (therst'les) a. having no thirst.

thirsty (thers'ti) a. feeling a painful or distressing sensation from want of drink; deficient in moisture; dry; having a volument desire of anything. thirteen three, and tym, ten one more than twelve; ten and three; a. three in the content of th

twelve; ten and three;—n. the sum of ten and three; a symbol representing thirteen units, as 13, or xiii.

thirteenth (ther'tetht) a. next in order after the twelfth; being one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided;—n. one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided;—n. one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

thirtieth (ther'ti-eth) a. next in order after the twenty-ninth; being one of thirty equal parts into which anything is divided;—n. the quotient of a unit divided by thirty; one of thirty equal parts.

thirty (ther'ti) a. [A.S. thrītig] three times ten: one more than twenty-nine;—n. the sum of three times ten, or twenty and ten; a symbol represent ing thirty units, as 30, or xxx.

this (This) pron. or a. [A.S. thes, m., theve, f., this n.] denoting something that is present, or near in place or time, or something just mentioned or theth is just allows.

or time, or something just mentioned, or that is just about to be mentioned.

thistle (this'l) n. [A.S. this-tel] one of numerous prickly plants of the genus Carduus. Order of the Thistle, a Scottish order of knighthood dating from 1687, the thistle being the Scottish emblem.

thistly (this-li) a. overgrown with thistles.



Thistle.

thither (THITH'er) adv. [A.S. th: Aer'der] to that place (opposed to hither); to the hat point, end, or result.

thitherward (THITH'er-ward) (Handle opposed to hither); to the hat place.

thlipsis (thlip'sis) n. [C.] constrict (Aer's opposed to hither); wessel by external compress (Handle opposed to her opposed to hit her opposed to her opposed to hit her opposed to he rowlock in rowing.

thole (thol) v.t. [A.S. tholian, suifer] to bear; to undergo; to stand; to experience to to suffer: to permit;—n.t. to endure grief, pain, etc.
tholobate (thol'u-bat) n. [G. tholos, a tri ome, and baincin, to go] a substructure support-

tholus (tho-lus) n.; pl. tholi (tho-li) [G. lck y de a dome or cupola; a lantern [Arch.] Thomism (to-mizm) n. the philosopt... y and theology of Thomas Aquinas, who lived in the 13th century

Thomist (to mist) a. Thomistic;—n. a follower of Thomas Aquinas.

Thomistic, Thomistical (to-mis'tik, ti-kal) a. in

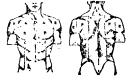
the manner of Thomas Aquinas; subtle; over-refined.

Thomsonian (tom-so-ni-an) a. pertaining to a system of botanical medicine,

advocated by Dr. Samuel Thomson, of Massachusetts.

thong (thong) n.
[A.S. thwang]
a strap of leather used
for fastening anything;
n.t. to provide, fit, or
fasten with a thong.

Thor (thor, tor) n. [Icel. Thorr] a Scandinavian divinity, the son of Odin, corresponding to the classic Alfracavicular region. Rammary region. Per as the god of the region. Rammary region.



The thoracic regions: front and back.

thoral (tho-ras-ik) a. pertaining to the thorax thoral (tho-ras-ik) a. pertaining to the thorax thoral (tho-ray) a. [L. torus, a couch, bed] pertaining to

a bed; nuptial.

thorax (thō'raks) n. [L. fr. G.] the portion of the trunk between the neck and abdomen; the chest; the second general segment of insects; a breastplate; a corselet

thorite (tho-rit) n. [fr. the god massive and compact mineral found in Norway,

compact mineral found in Norway, and resembling cadolinite.
thorium (thōri-um) n. a gray metallic element.
thorn (thorn) n. [A.S.] a sharp, ligneous, or woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub: a spine; popularly, but incorrectly, a prickle; a tree or shrub armed with spines, or sharp, ligneous shoots; sometimes incorrectly applied to a bush with prickles—hence, anything troublesome;—h. in Scripture, difficulties or impediments, esp. worldly cares or anxieties. Thorn—bush, a shrub bearing thor Thorn—bush, a shrub bearing thor Thorn—bush, a shrub bearing thor Thorn—bush, a School for the ray kind,

thornback (thorn-bak) n. a fish of the ray kind, marked by strong, short, recurved spines on the back and tail, commonly found on the British and Irish coasts.

thornless (thorn-les) a. free from thorns.

thornstone (thorn ston) n. a concretion of carbonates of lime, magnesia, manganese, and iron, obtained during the manufacture of salt. thorny (thor'ni) a. full of thorns or spines; sharp; pricking; troublesome; vexatious;

thorough (thur'u) a. [A.S. thurh] passing through or to the end—hence, complete; perfect;—prep. from side to side, or from end to end; through;—adv. through;—n. that which goes through; a passage; a channel. Thorough-bass, a representation of chords by figures placed under the bass (sometimes used as synonymous with harmony). Thorough-paced, see paced. Thorough-pin, a swelling in the hollow of the hock of a horse.

thoroughbred (thur-u-bred) a. completely bred or accomplished; got by parents of full blood on both sides, as a horse—hence, high-mettled; spirited; -n. an animal of pure blood, stock, or race.

thoroughfare (thur'u-far) n. a passage through; a passage from one there is frequented street; right of passage.

thoroughgar to another; an unobstructed way—frequented street; right of passage.

thoroughgar through or to the end or bottom; very thorough; complete; going all lengths; undaunted; out and out; consistent in all points.

thoroughlad way thorough; and out; one sistent in all points.

thoroughlad way thorough; complete; fally; entirely.

thoroughness; perfectness.

thorp, thorp(Vie (thorp) n. [A.S.] a hamlet; a thorpsman (thoinen strum) n. a villager.

those (THOZ) pron. [A.Sc. S. than] pl. of that; noting, as a correlative ose of these, the former, as distinguished from the latter.

tinguished from the latter. 'Pie' there, the former, as untinguished from the latter. 'Pie' thou (THOU) pron. [A.S. vc. thū] the second personal pronoun, in the sir; up, number, denoting the person addressed (used in these; solemn or poetical style, and by Quakers);—v.i. to use t: hou and thee in ordinary discourse;—v.t. to address in the lis way.

though (THO) adv. and discouping, notwithstanding; however (used familiarly at the erland of a sentence).

thought (thawt) n. [A.S. thlee did, fr. thencan, think] any way except sense and perceptio? 4: reflection; meditation; serious consideration; that wk-thich is thought; an opinion: a judgment; a conceit r : a fancy; design; purpose; intention; a small dethi gree or quantity. Thought-reader, a mind-reader (seed. : muscle-reading). Thought-transference, the suppose; bad communication of mind with mind by thought-water ves, the supposed movements of a supposed medium. See econd thoughts, maturer or calmer reflection.

thoughted (thaw'ted) a. having the state thoughts.

thoughtful (thawt-feet) a. having tell; thoughts.

thoughtful (thawt-feet) a. fights of thought; employed in meditaluation; contemplative; attentive; careful; having the nero-inid directed to an object; promoting serious thought; favourable to musing or meditation; anxious; solicitouthis, thoughtfully (thawt-feet); carefuet dly; seriously, considerately; carefuet dly; seriously, thoughtfulness (thawt-feet), are dietidle; and its printing consideration; sygnicitude; anxiety; consideration for others; seriousner is; attention to spiritual concerns.

thoughtless (thawt-les) a. careless, incommon thoughtless (thawt-les-li) adsels, without thoughtlessly (thawt-les-li) adsels, without thoughtlessness (thawt-les-nec, they suppilly thought inconsiderateness; heedlessness; carelessness denter thoughtsick thanks they are the supplementally the supple

thoughtsick (thawt-sik) a. sick from; h thinking. loth

thoughtsome (thawt'sum) a. thought htful.

thousand (thou zand) a. [A.S. thūsen] consisting of ten hundred; being thy, en times one hundred; consisting of a great number i. go similely; —... the number of ten hundred—hence, ir. or winitely, a great number; a symbol representing of I-tak housand units, as 1000, M, or CIC. Thousand leging y one of

the myriapoda. One in a thousand, something very rare; something excellent.

thousandfold (thou zand-föld) a. multiplied thousandth (thou zandth) a. the ordinal of thousand equal parts into which anything is divided; n. the quotient of a unit divided by a thousand.

thowel, thowl (thō'el, thōl) n. See thole (1). Thracian (thra shan) a. belonging to Thrace; n. a native or inhabitant of Thrace.

thraldom (thrawl-dum) n. slavery; bondage: state of servitude.
thrall (thrawl) n. [feel. threel/] a slave; a bondman; slavery; bondage; servitude;—a. cnslaved;—

v.t. to enslave ; to enthrall.

thraller (thraw-ler) n. one that thralls.

thrap (thrap) v.t. [frap] to bind on [Naut.].

thrapple (thrap-1) n. [thropple] the throat.

thrash (thrash) v.t. [A.S. therscan] to beat out grain from; to separate from the husk of with a flail; to beat soundly; to drub;—v.i. to practise thrashing; to labour; to drudge.

thrashing; to labour; to drudge.

thrashing; to labour; to drudge.

thrashing (thrash-er) m, one that thrashes grain; the fox-shark, a large species of shark.

thrashing (thrash-ing) m, the operation by which grain is separated from the lunk; a sound flogging.

Thrashing-moor, a floor, or are, on which grain is beaten out (also threshing-floor).

Thrashing-machine, thrashing-mill, a machine, or apparating the grain from the straw.

Thrashing-machine, thrashing-mill, a machine, or apparating the grain from the straw.

thrasonical (thrā-son-i-kal) m. [fr. Thrashing given to bragging; ostentations.

thrasonically (thrā-son-i-kal-i) adv. boasting to stentations.

thrave, threave (thrā-son-i-kal-i) adv. boasting three per cent. Three-piled, having a triple pile or nap.

Three-pely, consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting. Three-ply, croasisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting. Three-ply, croasisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting. Three-ply, croasisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting. Three-ply, croasisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting. Three-ply, consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting. Three-ply, consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting. Three-ply, consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting. Three-ply, consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting. Three-ply, consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting. Three-ply, consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting. Three-ply, consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting. Three-ply, consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, a

thrawn (thrawn) a. cross-grained; perverse.

thread (thred) n. [A.S. thræd, fr. thræwan, twist] a very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or the like, drawn out to considerable length; a filament, as of a flower, or of any fibrous substance, as of bark; also, a line of gold or silver; something continued in a long course or tenor; the prominent, spiral part of a screw or nut;—v.t. to pass a thread through the eye of; screw or nut; --v.L. to pass a thread through the eye of; to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel. Thread and thrum, the good and the had together. Thread of life, the thread answering to the duration of one's life spun, measured, and cut by the Fates.

threadbare (thred-har) a. worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off-hence, worn out: trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost its nevelty or interest.

its novelty or interest.

threadbareness (thred bar-nes) n. state of being worn out, used up, or hackneyed; triteness.

threaded (thred'ed) a. provided with a thread.

threaden (thred-n) a. woven of threads; textile. threadiness (thred'i-nes) n. thready character or condition.

threadlace (thred-las) n. lace of linen thread.

threadworm (thred-wurm) n. a popular name for any small, thin worm.
thready (thred'i) a. like thread or filaments; containing, or consisting of, thread.
threap, threep (thref) v. (A.S. threapian) to asjot;—n. a contest; an obstinate decision.
threat (thret) n. [A.S. threat] declaration of an intent, loss, or pain on another; menace; denunciation;—v.t. to threaten.

threaten (thret'n) v.t. [A.S. threoten, to urge; to afflict; to trouble] to hold up to, as a terror; to menace; to denounce evil against; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by the exhibition of power, or by the assertion of an intention to inflict evil; to charge, or enjoin, with menaces or denunciation of punishment; to betoken coming evil; to present the appearance of compatible and the appearance of the appearance of the compatible and the compa something evil or unpleasant as approaching to or toward; v.i. to use threats or menaces.

threatener (thret'ner) n. one that threatens.

threatener (thret-ner) n. one that threatens.

threatening of menace; indicating a threat
impending; imminent;—n. a threat; a menace.
threateningly (thret-fool-i) ndv. with many threats;
threatfully (thret-fool-i) ndv. with many threats;
in a threatening manner.
threatfully (thret-fool-i) ndv. with many threats;
in a threatening manner.
threatless (thret-les) a. without threats; not
threatening.
three (thre) a. [A.S. three] two and one;—n. the
sum of two and one; a symbol representing
three units, as 3, or iii. Three-ornered, having three
corners or angles. Three-decker, a vessel of war carrying guns on three decks. Three Fs, fair rent, free sale,
and fixity of tenure. Three-master, a ship with three
masts. Three-per-cents. government stocks paying
three per cent. Three-pied, having a triple pile or nap.
Three-ply, consisting of three distinct webs inwrought

thremmatology (threm-a-tō]-ō-ji) n. [G. thremmatos, a creation, and logos, a discourse the science of breeding. threnetic, threnetical (thre-netial, i-kal)a.sorrowful; mournful

threnodial, threnodic (thre-no-dial, al, per-no-dial) a. pertaining to a threnody; elegiac.

threnodist (thren-u-dist) n. a composer of dirges.

threnody (thren'u-di) n. [G. threnos, a lament, and ode, a song la song of lamentation; a short funereal poem; a dirge.

threpsology (thren'sol'o-ji) n. [G. thrensis, nourishment, and logos, a discourse] the science of, or a treatise on, the nutrition of organisms.

thresh See thrash.

threshold (threshold) n. [A.S. threscwald, fr. therscwal, beat, and -o/d, suffix] the door-sill: the plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom or under a door-hence, entrance; gate; door; the place or point of entering or beginning.

thrice (thris) adv. three times; repeatedly; carnestly; emphatically.

thrid (thrid) v.t. [fr. thread] to slide through by a narrow passage; to pass, as a thread, through the eye of a needle; to thread.

thridacium thridace (thrid-dā-si-um, thridacium thridace (thrid-as) n. [G.

thridaks, lettuce] inspissated juice of lettuce.
thrifallow (thrifal a) v.t. to plough or fallow for the third time before sowing.

thrift (thrift) n. thrive; a thriving state or condition; economical management; frugality; good husbandry; profit; gain; prosperity; success and advance in the acquisition of property; the sea-pink, etc. thriftily (thrif-ti-li) adv. in a thrifty manner; frugally; prosperously.

thriftiness (thrif-ti-nes) n. state or quality of being thrifty; frugality; good husbandry; prosperity in business.

thriftless (thrift-les) a. not thrifty; deficient in thriftlessly (thrift-les-li) adv. in a thriftless manner; profusely; extravagant.

thriftlessness (thrift-les-nes) n. want of thriftlessness (thrift-les-nes) n. want of thrifty (thrif-ti) a. frugal; sparing; not lavish or profuse; using economy and good management of property; thriving by industry and frugality.

thrill (thril) n. [A.S. thyrium, to bore la warbling; a trill; a thrilling sensation; a hole; a nostril; a throb; a beat or pulsation; -v.t. to perforate by turning a pointed instrument; to bore; to drill; to pierce; to penetrate; to affect, as if by something that pierces or pricks, or that causes a tingling sensation; -v.t. to pierce; to penetrate; to feel a sharp, shivering sensation running through the body. running through the body.

thrillant (thril'ant) a. piercing; thrilling.

thrilling (thril'ing) a piercing; penetrating; feeling a shivering sensation running through the nerves or body.

thrillingly (thrilling-li) adv. with thrilling sen-

thrillingness (thril'ing-nes) n. thrilling character or quality.
thring (thring) v.t. [A.S. thringan] to thrust; to push; to press.
thrive (thriv) v.t. [Leel. thri/n, to grasp] to prosper by industry, economy, and good management of property; to prosper in any business; to grow vigorously or luxuriantly, as a plant; to flourish.

thriver (thri-ver) n. one that prospers.

thriving (thri-ving) a. growing; increasing; prosperous; successful.
thrivingly (thri-ving-li) adv. in a prosperous manner; increasingly.
thrivingness (thri-ving-nes) v. the state or condition of one that thrives. throat (throt) n. [A.S. throte] the portion of the neck anterior to the spinal column, with its cavities or passages; the passage through which anything is ejected upward from the lungs or stomach; anything long and deep; main road of any place; opening; entrance; in scaman's language, the curved end of a gaff which fits round the mast;—n.t to mutter; to channel or groove. Throat-bolt, an eye-bolt to which to hook the throat-halyards, which hoist the throat of a gaff. Throat-latch, the strap under a horse's throat securing the bridle. To cut one's own throat, to follow a course ruinous to one's own interest.

throatiness (thro'ti-nes) n. unusual prominence of the throat; guttural character

throaty (throb-ing-li) adv. in a throbbing (throb-ing-li) adv. in a throbbing (throb-ing-li) agdv. in a throbbing (throb-ing-li) agdv. in a throbbing (throb-ing-li) adv. in a throbbing throb-ing-li) adv. in a throb-ing-li)

throbingly (throbing-li) adv. in a throbbing throe (thro) n. [Icel. thrā] extreme pain; violent pang; anguish; agony, esp. the anguish of travail in childbirth; last struggle; death-pang;—v.i. to struggle with extreme pain; to agonize.

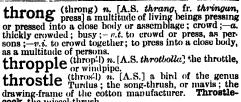
thrombosis (throm-bū-sis) n. [G. thrombos, a lump] the coagulation of the blood in a blood-yessel, or in the heart, during life

in a blood-vessel, or in the heart, during life.

throne (thron) n. [L. thronus, fr. G. thronos] a
chair of state; a royal
seat—hence, sovereign power and dignity; also, the seat of a bishop; in
Scripture, the place where God manifests His power and glory;—pl. angels;
spiritual powers;—vl. to place on a
royal seat; to enthrone; to place in
an elevated position; to exalt.

throneless (thron-les) a without a throne.

Throne.



cock, the missel-thrush.

throstling (thros-ling) n. [throstle] a disease of eattle caused by a swelling under the throat, which causes strangulation.
throttle (throt-l) n. [dim. of throat] the windpipe, or trachea; the weasand: -v.t. to choke; to strangle: -v.i. to have the throat obstructed so as to endanger suffication; to choke; to sufficate; to breathe hard, as when nearly sufficated. **Throttle-valve**, a valve in a steam-pipe for controlling the flow of steam to any apparatus.

valve in a steam-pipe for controlling the flow of steam to any apparatus.

through (throo) prep. [A.S. thearh] from end to end sides or walls of; or from side to side of; between the sides or walls of; within; by transmission or conveyance; by passage between, among, or in the midst of; by means of; by the agency of; over the whole surface or extent of; among or in the midst of; from beginning to end; to the end or conclusion; adv. from one end or side to the other; from beginning to end; to the end; to the ultimate purpose;—a clear; open; that goes from end to end without stopping. Through-going, active; energetic. Through-stone, a stone that occupies the whole thickness of a wall; a bondstone. Through-traffic, traffic between two far-apart business places. Through-train, a railway train that goes the whole length of a long journey. Through and through, out and out; thoroughly. To carry through, to accomplish; to bring to a successful issue.

throughly (throo'li) adv. completely; wholly; carefully; earnestly.

throughout (throo'li) adv. completely; wholly; carefully; earnestly.

throughout (throo'out) prep. quite through; in every part of: from one extremity to the other of:—adv. in every part. to fling or cast in a winding direction: to hurl; to project: to send; to wind or twist two or more filaments of, as silk, so as to form one thread; to form or shape roughly on a potter's wheel; to venture at dice; to divest

of, as silk, so as to form one thread; to form or shape on, as sin, so as to form one thread; to form or shape roughly on a potter's wheel; to venture at dice; to divest or strip one's self of; to put off; to put on; to spread carelessly; to overturn; to prostrate in wrestling; -v.i. to perform the act of casting; to cast; to cast dice; -n. act of burling or flinging; a driving or propelling from the hand, or from an engine; a cast of dice; the manner the which dice for which in which dice fall when cast; the distance which a missile is, or may be, thrown. To throw away, to reject; to waste or lose. To throw back, to refuse; to retort. To throw by, to lay aside; to neglect. To throw down, to overthrow; to destroy. To throw in, to inject; to give or concede, as something additional to to inject; to give or concede, as something additional to a bargain, etc. To throw light on, to make clear. To throw off, to expel; to emit; to discard; to renounce. To throw on, to impose; to load or burden with; to devolve. To throw one's self into, to take part in heartily. To throw open, to open: to make freely accessible. To throw out, to utter; to give, as a hint or suggestion; to refuse sanction to; to reject. To throw over, to reject and desert. To throw up, to surrender; to resign; to exhibit, as on a screen; to discharge from the stomach the stomach.

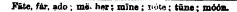
throw (thrō) n. [A.S. thrāg, time] a space of time; a moment.

thrower (thro-en) n. one that throws; specifically, one that throws or twists silk; a throwster; one that shapes vessels on a potter's wheel.

thrown (thron) a. twisted; turned.

throwster (thrô-ster) n. one that throws, twists, or winds silk.

thrum (thrum) n. [c/. Leel. thrömr, the edge] the fringe of threads remaining attached to a loom when the web has been cut off; any loose thread; a fringe or tassel;—pl. coarse yarn; waste yarn;—a. made of thrums or waste yarn;—v.t. to make of, or cover with, thrums; to thatch.



thrum (thrum) v.t. [Icel. thruma, rattle] to play, as an instrument, in a rude or monotonous manner; -v.i. to play coarsely or monotonously on an instrument with the fingers.

thrummer (thrumler) n. one that plays unmusically on the harp or guitar.
thrummy (thruml) a. made of thrums; containing or resembling thrums.
thrush (thrush) n. [A.S. thrysce] a small, plainlycoloured singing
bird, of the genus Turdus, of

several species, esp. the song-thrush, throstle, or mavis.

thrush (thrush) n. [A.S. thrush (thrush) n. [A.S. thyrre, dry, and suffix isc, or ish, cf. Dan. tröske] an inflaminatory and suppurating affection in the feet of the horse and some other animals; minute ulcers in the mouth, fauces, etc.

thrust (thrust) v.t. [Icel. thrijsta, to force, urge] to push or drive with force; to shove; to



impel; to pierce; to obtrude: to drive away; -v.i. to make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon; to enter by pushing; to squeeze in; to push forward; to press on; to intrude; -n. a violent push or driving, trude;—n. a vaccional as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand or foot; attack: a sau'r; a horizontal outward pressure, as of an arch against its abutments. To thrust aside, to thrust of, to push aside, or away. To thrust u, to intrude. To thrust on, to impel. To thrust ont, to expel. To thrust through, to stab. To thrust upon, to say the same the compress. To thrust upon, to the same the compress.



To thrust aside, tway. To thrust impel. To thrust

thruster (thrus'ter) n. one that thrusts or stabs;

thrusting (theresting) n, the act of pushin; with thud (thud) n, [A.S. thyddan, to strike] a stroke or blow, causing a blunt, dull, and hollow sound; —t. to beat; to strike;—t.i. to emit a low, dull sound. thug (thug) n, [Hind.] one of a band of professional robbers and assassins formerly infesting India: a cut-throat; a ruffian.

thuggee, thuggism (thug'e, thug'izm) n. the practices of the

thugs. Also thuggery. Thumb the practices of the thumb (thum) n. [A.S. $th\bar{u}ma$] the short, thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals: -r.t. to handle awkwardly; to play with the fingers; to soil or wear with the thumb or fingers; -r.i. to play with the thumbs, or with the thumbs and lingers; to thrum. Thumb-band, a twist of anything as thick as the thumb. Thumb-blue, indigo in the form of small balls or lumps. Thumb-mark, a dirty mark made by a thumb (usually on the page of a book). Thumb-ring, a ring designed to be worn on the thumb; a seal-ring. Thumb-screw, a screw having the head flattened in the direction of its length, so that it may be turned by the thumb and forelength, so that it may be turned by the thumb and fore-finger; an instrument of torture for compressing the thumb or hand by a screw (formerly used in Scotland); a thumbkin; thumbikins. Thumb-stall, a covering of leather, etc., for the thumb. Under one's thumb, completely in one's power. thumbed (thumd) a. having a thumb, or thumbs; marked by a thumb; soiled; worn.

thumbkin (thum'kin) n. a thumb-screw.

thumbless (thum'les) a. having no thumbs; awkward.

thummim (thum'im) n.pl. See urim.

thump (thump) n. [cf. Icel, dumpa, to thump] the sudden fall of a heavy weight; the sound made by the sudden fall of a heavy body, as of a hammer or the like;—v.t. to strike or bent with something thick or heavy or so as to cause a dull sound;—n.i. to strike or fall with a heavy blow.

thumper (thum-per) n. one that, or that which, thumps; anything huge, great, or ex-

traordinary; a big lie.

thumping (thum'ping) a. heavy; stout; unusually large.
thunder (thun'der) n. (A.S. thunor, fr. thunian, to rattle) the sound that follows a flash of lightning; a thunder-bolt; any loud noise; an alarming or startling threat or denunciation; v.t. to emit with noise and terror; to publish, as a threat or denunciation; noise and terror; to publish, as a threat or denunciation; -v.i. to sound, rattle, or roar, as an explosion of electricity; to make a loud noise, esp. a heavy sound of some continuance. Th. eer-clap, thunder-peal, a burst of thunder; sudden report or an explosion of electricity. Thunder-cloud, a cloud that discharges lightning, and causes thunder. Thunder-plump, a heavy thunder-shower. Thunder-rod, a metalic nod erected, and acting as a conductor, to protect buildings or vessels from lightning. Thunder-shower, a shower accompanied with thunder. Thunder-storm, a storm accompanied with lightning. Thunder-storm, a storm accompanied with lightning and thunder.

thunderbolt (thun-der-bolt) n. a shaft of supposed to be shot by lightning; an iron bolt, familiarly supposed to be shot by lightning (the emblem of Jupiter)—hence, a daring or irresistible hero; ecclesiastical de-

nunciation; fulmination.

thunderer (thunder-er) n. one that thunders; an epithet applied to Jupiter [Myth.]. thundering (hundering) n. the report of an loud noise; fulmination; act of publishing threats or denunciations;—a. uttering a loud sound; fulminating; very loud or noisy; very large; huge; [colloq.] excessively good or bad.

thunderingly (thun-der-ing-li) adv. with loud noise; innustally.
thunderless (thun-der-less a. unattended by thunder or loud noise.

thunderous (thun-der-us) a. producing thun-der; making a noise like thunder. thunderously (thun-der-us-li) ad v. with thunderously der, or a noise like thunder.

thunderstruck (thun-der-struk) a. aston-ished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view.

thundery (thun'der-i) a. thunder-like; loud; thundery (thur'der-i) a. thunder-like; loud; resounding; frowning; angry. thurible (thu'ri-bl) n. [L. thuribulum, fr. thus, incense, held in the hand or suspended by chains (used in solemn services of the R.C. church).

thurifer (thū-ri-fer) n. an acolyte that carries the censer.
thuriferous (thū-rif-erus) a producing, or bearing, frankincense.
thurification (thū-rif-kā-shun) n. the act of burning incense, or of fuming

Thursday (thurz'dā) n. [A.S. thē res dæq, the day of Ther, fr. Icel. thē res dæq (so called from its being originally consecrated to Thor, the god of thunder)] the fifth day of the week.

thus (Thus) adr. [A.S.] in this or that manner; on this wise; to this degree or extent; so (thus) n. [L. fr. G. thuos, incense] frankincense; the resin of the spruce-fir.

thus the resin of the spruce-fir.

thwack [thwak] r.t. [cf. Icel. thjökka, cf. whack, Imit.] to strike with something flat or heavy; to beat or thrash; to thump; to belahour; n. a heavy blow with something flat or heavy; a thump.

thwaite (thwat) n. [leel. threft] a piece of ground reclaimed and converted to tilhuge.

thwart (thwawrt) adr. [Icel. threft, perverse, adversely; prep. across; opposite to; a. lying or extending across; transverse; perverse; cross-grained; n. opposition: defiance; a seat across a boat, on which the carsman sits; n.t. to pass over or across; to put crosswise; to cross, as a purpose; to frustrate or haffe; n.t. to go crosswise; to be contrary; to quarrel; to contend. thwarter (thwawr-ter) n. one that, or that which, thwarting (thwawr-ting) n. act of crossing or

thwarting (thwawr-ting) n. act of crossing or opposing; frustration:—a. perverse. thwartingly (thwawr-ting-li) adv. perversely; that in a nopposing manner. thwartly (thwawr-li) adv. with opposition or contrariety; transversely. Also thwartedly.

thwartness (thwawrt'nes) n. the state or quality of being contrary. thwartships (thwawrt'ships) adv. across the ships (thwit'1) n. [A.S. thwitan, to cut] n whittle (thwit'1) n. [A.S. thwitan, to cut] n whittle ; a kniie; -v.t. to whittle or cut. thy (THI) a. [abbreviated fr. thine) of thee, or belonging to thee.

thyme (tim) n. L. thymum, fr. G. thumos, thumon a plant of several species (the garden thyme is a warm, pungent aromatic, used to give a relish to scasoning and soups).

thymy (ti-mi) a. abounding in thyme; thyroid (ti-roid) a. [G. thereos. a shield, and cides, form] shield-like; noting a large cartilage of the larnyx, or a ductless cloud of the trends. gland of the trachea.

thyrsal, thyrsoid $\frac{\text{(ther'sal, -soid)}}{a. \text{ having the}}$ form of a thyrsus.

thyrsus, thyrse (ther sus, thers) n. (G. theursos) a staff A thyrse

tipped with an ornament like a pine-cone, and with a wrapped round with ivy and vine branches (an emblem of Bacchus; [Bot.] an ovate panicle.

thyself (THI-self) pron. an emphasized form of the personal pronoun of the second person (used after thou, to express distinction with emphasis).

tiara (fi-a-ra) n. [0. tinru, a Persian head-dress, probably of Persian origin] an ornamental hat or turban worn by the ancient Persian kings and dignitaries, of different forms, according to their rank; the head-dress worn by the pope on ceremonial occasions, in the form of three crowns piled one above the other. three crowns piled one above the other, studded with precious stones, and sur-mounted by an orb and cross, from which

depends on either side a chain of jewels.

tiaraed (ti-ā-rad) a. adorned with
a tiara.
tib (tib) n. [Tibby, fr. Isabel] a common woman; a
paramour.

tibet, thibet (ti-bet') n. a woollen stuff for dresses (so called from Tibet, in Asia).

Tibetan, Thibetan (tibe-tan) a, pertainpeople, or language of Tibet;—n, an inhabitant, or the
language, of Tibet.

tibia (tibi-a) n. [L.] the shin-bone; [Entom.] the
fourth joint of the leg.

tibial (tibi-a) a, pertaining to the large bone of the
leg; pertaining to a pine or flute called a tibin.

tic (tik) n. [E. tie, a twitching] a habitual, spasmodic
contraction of certain muscles, esp. of the face.

Tic-douloureux, neuralgia in the face. Tic-douloureux, neuralgia in the face.

LICE (tīs) v.t. to entice; to seduce.

tick (tik) n. [fr. ticket] credit; trust; -v.i. to buy or sell on tick; to live on credit. Tick-shop, a shop where goods may be had on credit.

tick (tik) n. [c]. (ter. zecke) a little insect, of a livid colour, that infests sheep, cows, and other animals.

tick (tik) n. [c]. thēkē, a case] the cover or case of a bed containing feathers, wool, or other material.

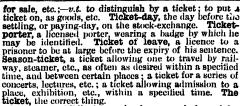
tick (tik) v.t. [cf. D. likken, to tick, pat] to mark or dot (with off); -n.i. to make a small noise, as a watch or clock; to beat; to click; -n. the distinct, quick beat, as of a watch or clock; any small mark to direct attention to something else, or to serve as a check

tion to something else, or to serve as a check.
tickbean (tik-ben) n. a small field bean used for feeding horses and other animals.

ticked (tikt) a. speckled; slightly mottled.

ticker (tik-er) n. something that ticks; a watch.

ticket (tik'et) n. [M.F. ctiquet, a little bill or note fr. Ger. stecken, to stick, ef. ctiquette, stock a small piece of paper serving as a notice, certificate or distinguishing token of something; a certificate of right of admission to a place of assembly, or to be carried in a public conveyance; a label to show the character or price of goods in a parcet; a certificate or token of a share in a lettery, etc.; a notice attached to a wall, window, etc., as of houses or lodgings to let articles.



season-lacket, a ticket anowing one to raver by farway, steamer, etc., as often as desired within a specified
time, and between certain places; a ticket for a series of
concerts, lectures, etc.; a ticket allowing admission to a
place, exhibition, etc., within a specified time. The
ticket, the correct thing.
ticking (tiking) n. a closely-woven cloth used for
making bed-ticks; a tick.

ticking (tiking) n. the act of making ticks; the
sounds themselves.

tickle (tikin) v.t. frequentative of tick, to touch
lightly to titillate; to touch lightly so as to
cause a peculiar thrilling sensation, which commonly
ca es laughter; to please by slight gratification;—n.t.
to feel titillation; to excite the sensation of titillation;—
a. unstable; easily moved;—n. a light, teasing touch.
tickler (tiking) n. one that, or that which, tickles
or pleases; something difficult to answer.

tickling (tiking) n. act of allecting by slight
touches; titillation; act of pleasing by
slight gratifications; excitement of the palate.

ticklish (tiking) n. sensible to slight touches;
easily tickled; standing so as to be liable
to totter and fall at the slightest touch; unsteady;
uncertain; difficult; nice; critical.

to totter and fall at the slightest touch; unsteady; uncertain; difficult; nice; critical.

ticklishly (tik-lish-li) adv. in a ticklish manner: in a critical state.

ticklishness (tik-lish-nes) n. state or quality of being ticklish; the state of being tottering, or liable to fall; criticalness of condition.

tottering, or liable to fall; criticalness of condition.

tidal (ii-idal) a. pertaining to tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing; dependent on the tides. Tidal wave, a great wave of the ocean, usually produced by an earthquake.

tidally (ii-idal-i) adv. as a tide; dependent on, or affected by, the tide.

tidbit (iid-bit) n. [leel. tittr, a tit] a delicate or tender piece of anything eatable; a titbit.

tidder, tiddle (tid-cr, tid-l) v.t. [A.S. tyder, to fondle v.t. to trifle.

to fondle ;—v.i. to trifle. to fondle;—v.i. to triffe.

tiddlywinks (tid'li-winks) n.pl. a parlour game, in which small ivory or bone discs, lying on a table, are snapped into a cup or an inclosed space. Also tiddledywinks.

tide (tid) n. [A.S. tid, time, season] time; season; the alternate rising and falling of the waters of

the alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, etc., connected therewith; stream; current: tendency or direction of causes, influences, or events; course; sometimes favourable concurrence of causes or influences; also, turning point; flow or current, as of blood; among miners, a period of twelve hours;—r.t. to drive with the tide or stream; to carry through; to manage;—r.t. to pour a tide or flood; to work in or out of a river or harbour by favour of the tide, and anchor when it becomes adverse. Tide-gate, a gate through which water nosses into a basin when the a gate through which water passes into a basin when the ide flows, and which is shut to keep the water from flowing back at the cob. Tide-gauge, a mechanical contrivance for registering the state of the tide. Tidecontrivance for registering the state of the tide. TideJock, a lock situated between an entrance-basin and a
canal, harbour, or river, and forming a communication
between them, being furnished with double gates, so that
craft can pass either way at all times of the tide; also
called guard-lock. Tide-mill, a water-mill in which the
wheel is driven one way with the flood-tide, and the
reverse way with the ebb. Tide-rips, rough water caused
by opposing tides or currents. Tide-table, a table giving
the time of high water at the principal ports or landingplaces throughout the year. Neap-tide, spring-tide,
see neap, spring. To tide over, to overcome difficulties, for the time at least, by means of a succession of ties, for the time at least, by means of a succession of favourable accidents.

tideless (tid-les) a. having no ebb or flow, as of

tidely (tiddi) adv. seasonably; fitly; cleverly.

tidewaiter (tid-wa-ter) n. an officer that watches the landing of goods, to secure the

tideway (tid-wa) n. the channel in which the tide sets.
tidily (tid-di-li) adv. in a tidy manner; with neat simplicity.

tidiness (ti-di-nes) n. state or quality of being tidy; neatness.

tidings (ti-dingz) n.pl. [Icel. tithindi] account of what has taken place, and was not before known; news; information; intelligence

tidy (ti'di) n. [M.E. tidif] a small singing bird. tie (ti) v.t. [A.S. tiègan] to fasten with a band, or cord, and knot; to bind; to fold and make fast; to knit; to hold, or constrain, by authority or moral influence; to restrain; to confine; in building, to bind together two parts by a piece of timber or metal; [Mus.] to unite, as notes, by a cross line, or by a curve line drawn over them notes, by a cross line, or by a curve line drawn over them: -n, a knot; fastening; bond; obligation, moral or legal; a knot of hair; an equality in numbers, as of votes, games, etc., which prevent either party from being victorious; a beam, a rod, or the like, for holding two bodies or parts together; [Mus.] a curved line written over or under the notes, signifying that they are to be slurred, or closely united in the performance. Tie-beam, a horizontal timber connecting two ratters. Tie-dog, a flarm down resulted to be tied up: a handog Tie-rod. tierce dog required to be tied up; a kundog. Tie-rod, an iron bar used to hold parts of a structure together. Tie-wig, one tied behind with ribbon. To play off a tie, to decide a tie in a game by taking part in a final contest.

tier (ti'er) n. one that, or that which, ties; a child's pinafore.

tier (tër) n. [F. tire, fr. tirer, draw] a row or rank, esp. when two or more rows are placed one above

another;—v.t. to pile, build, or arrange in tiers. Tiers stat, (tyārz-ā-tā) the third estate in the realm; the commons. Tier-shot, grape-shot arranged in tiers. tierce (tērs) m. [O.F. tierz, fr. L. tertius, the third] one-third of a pipe—that is, 42 wine gallons; a cask for packing salt provisions for shipping, containing 336 lbs. or 304 lbs.; sequence of three cards of the same suit; a particular thrust in fencing; [Mus.] a third; [Her.] a field tripartitely divided in three colours. tiercel (tēr-sel) m. [O.F. tiercelet, fr. tiers, the third is and to be a male)] the male have or falcon.

tiercet (terset) n. in poetry, a triplet; three lines, or three lines rhyming.

tiff (iii) n. [Norw. tevu, to sniff, smell] a draught of liquor; drink; a fit of anger or peevishness; a slight altercation; tift;—v.i. to be in a pet; to quarrel; to sip; to drink;—[D. tippen, to clip] to deck or dress

tiffany (tifa-ni) n. [tiff, to deck or dress out] a species of gauze, or very thin silk;—a. made of tiffany, or thin silk; transparent.
tiffin (tifin) n. [for tifing, sipping, fr. tiff, a draught of liquor] a lunch, or slight repast, between breakfast and dinner.

tift (tift) n. a sniff; breath; a draught of liquor.

tig (tig) n. [tick, to touch] a child's play; tag; tig-tag; tag; a slight stroke.

tige (texh) n. [F. fr. L. tibia, a pipe] a stem or stalk; the shaft of a column; in a cartridge, a support

for the cap or primer.

tiger (4-ger) n. [F. tigre, fr. G. tigris, fr. Zend tighra, sharp laflerce and

rapacions animal of the genus Felis, about the size of a lion, but longer in the body, and without a mane, of a fawn colour above, white below, and irregularly marked with black stripes, and found chiefly in India and the Indian islands; a young servant in livery who attends his master or mistress; a dissolute dandy; a



Bengal tiger.

bully. Tiger-beetle, a cicindella. Tiger-cat, a carnivorous animal resembling the tiger, but of smaller size, as the ocelot. Tiger-frog, the leopard frog. Tiger-lily, a species of lily having spotted flowers. Tiger-moth, a large moth of the genus Arctia, with dark brown streaks on a cream-coloured ground on its wings. Tiger-wood, a wood imported from British Guiana.

tigerish (ti'ger-ish) a. pertaining to, or reor habits.

or habits.

or habits.

tigerism (ti-ger-izm) n. tigerish disposition or propensities; dissolute, swaggering habits.

tight (tit) a. [lcel. thēttr] close; firmly held together; compact; close so as not to admit the passage of a fluid; not leaky; close so as not to admit the entrance of air; fitting close to the body; whole; neat; close; parsimonious; saving; not slack or loose; taut (applied to a rope extended or stretched out); somewhat intoxicated; scarce or dear; to be had only on good security, or at a high rate of interest or discount, as money in the market; noting high prices, little demand, and therefore few sales or transactions, as the market. Tight-rope, a stout and tightly drawn rope on which rope-dancers perform. on which rope-dancers perform.

on which rope-dancers perform.

tighten (ti-tn) v.t. to draw tighter; to straighten; to make more close in any manner.

tightener (tit-ner) n. one that, or that which, tightens; a tensor.

tightly (tit-li) adv. closely; compactly; neatly; cleverly; adroitly.

tightness (tit-nes) n. closeness; compactness; straitness; neatness; parsimoniousness; scarcity, as of demand or supply.

tights (tits) n.pl. close fitting pantaloons or trousers; part of the stage dress of an actress. darene, equestrian, etc.

tigress (ti-gres) n. the female of the tiger.

tigretier (tê-gre-tyā') n. [F.] in Abyssinia, a disease resembling the dancing mania.

tigrine (ti'-grin) a. like a tiger in colour and spots.

tigrish (ti'grish) a. resembling a tiger; fierce;

tike (tik) n. [Icel. tikk, a bitch, cur] a dog; a cur; a queer fellow; an obstinate, snarling fellow. tilbury (tilbe-ri) n. a gig or two-wheeled carriage without a top or cover, for two persons, named after Tilbury, a London coachmaker. tilde (til-de) n. [Sp. fr. L. titulus, tile] the diacritical sign over n. as n.

tile (til) n. [A. S. tigele, fr. L. tegula, fr. tegere, to cover] a plate or thin piece of slate-stone or of baked clay, used for covering the roots of buildings, for floors, clay, used for covering the roots of buildings, for floors, for drains, etc.;—v.t. to cover with tiles; to cover, as tiles; in freemasonry, to guard against the entrance of the uninitiated; to bind to secrecy. Tile-drain, a drain made of tiles. Tile-ore, an earthy variety of cuprite. tiler, tyler (tiler) n. one that makes or lays tiles; a doorkeeper at a lodge of freemasons. tilery burned; a tile-kiln.

tilestone (till-stön) n. a tile; a brick; any stone suitable for making tiles; thin-bedded flagstone; thin reddish sandstone of the silurian period [Gool.].

group of the Silurian period [Geol.].

tiling (ti/ling) n. act of covering with tiles; a tilka (ti/kin) n. act of covering with tiles; a tilka (ti/kin) n. [Skr.] the Hindu caste-mark on the forehead.

till (til) n. [M. E. tillen, to draw out] a money-box in a shop; a drawer:—v.t. to draw; to pull; to entice.

till (til) prep. [Icel. til, to] to the time of; until;—conj. to the time that; until.

till to the time that; until.

till (ii) n.t. (A.S. tidian, to labour, strive after, till land to possible to care; so it to cultivate; to learn; to gain.

till (ii) n. a stiff clay containing boulders; the boulder-clay (Geol.).

tillable (till-bl) a capable of being tilled; fit for the plough; arable.

tillage (till-i) n. the operation, practice, or art of tillage; a place tilled or cultivated; culture; husbandry; farming; agriculture.

tiller, tillman (till-er, till-man) n. one that tills; a husbandman; a cultivator.

tiller (til'er) n. [M.E. tillen, fr. A.S. tyllan, to pull, draw] a drawer in a table; a bar or staff used as a lever, or as the handle of an implement, esp. for turning a rudder. Tiller-chain, tiller-rope, the chain or rope which forms a communication between the fore end of the tiller and the steering wheel [Nav.]. tiller (til'er) n. [A.S. telgor, a twig] the shoot of a plant, which springs from the root; a sapling or sucker; —v. to put forth new shoots from the root. tillet (til'et) n. [O.F.] the linden-tree.

tillow (til-6) v.i. to put forth shoots; to tiller.

tilly (til'i) a. having the character of boulder clay.

tilly-vally (til-i-val-i) int. an expression of im-tilmus (til-mus) n. [G. tilmos, a pulling] floccilla-tion.

tilt (tilt) n. [M.F. tott, fr. A.S. teld, a tent] a covering overhead; a tent; the cloth covering of a cart or waggon; a small awning extending over the stern-sheets of a boat;—v.t. to cover with a tilt or awning. Tilt-boat, a boat having a tilt or awning. Tilt-roof, a round-topped roof, shaped like a waggon-cover.
tilt (tilt) v.t. [M.E. tilten, to totter, fr. A.S. tealt, unstable] to raise one end of, as a cask, for discharging liquor from; to point, or thrust, as a lance; to hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer; —v.t. to run or ride and thrust with a lance; to rule as in complat; to

ride, and thrust with a lance; to rush, as in combat; to move forward, rising and falling on the waves; to pitch; to lean; to fall, as on one side;—n. a thrust, as with a lance; a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; a tournament; a tilt-hammer; inclination forward. Tilt-hammer, a heavy hammer used in iron works, which is lifted or tilted by projections or wipers on the axis of a wheel; a trip-hammer. Tilt-yard, an inclosed place for tilts and tournaments on horseback.

Lilter (til-ter) n. one that practises the exercise of pushing a lance on horseback; one that hammers with a tilt or tilt-hammer.

*Lilth** (tilth) n. [A.S. tilian, to till] state of being bandry; also, cultivated land; tillage. ride, and thrust with a lance; to rush, as in combat; to

tilled, or prepared for a crop; culture; husbandry; also, cultivated land; tillage.

tilting (til-ting) n. act or exercise of thrusting with a lance on horseback; act of forging by means of a tilt-hammer. Tilting-list, a tiltyard.

timariot (ti-ma-ri-ot) n. [Per. timar, care] a soldier of the Turkish feudal militia.

timbal, tymbal (tim-bal) n. [A. tabl, a drum] a kettledrum.

timber (tim-ber) n. [A. S. timber, material to build with] that sort of wood which is proper for building or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences.

building or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships, and the like; the body or trunk of a tree; a single piece or squared stick of wood for building; woods or torest; wooded lands; in ships, a rib of a curving piece of wood branching outward from the keel, and bending upward in a vertical direction; v.t. to furnish with timber. Timber-head, in ships, the top end of a timber rising above the gunwale, and serving for belaying ropes and the like. Timber-lode, a service by which tenants were bound to carry felled timber from the woods to the lord's house [Law] Timber-toes, one with a wooden leg. Timber-trade, traffic or commerce in timber. Timber-work, work formed of wood. Timber-yard, a yard or place where timber is denosited.

Timber-work, work formed of wood. Timber-yard, a yard or place where timber is deposited.

timber, timbre (tim'-ber) n. [F. timbre] a certain number of skins. timbered (tim'-ber) a. furnished with timber; built; constructed; contrived. timbering (tim'-ber-ing) n. furnishing with timber it timber; timbers taken collectively. timbre (tim-ber) n. [O.F. timbre, a timbre] a rank or row, as of ermine; also, the creat on a coat of arms [Her.];—v.t. to surmount and decorate. timbre (tim'-ber) n. [O.F., a timbre], fr. L. tympatinguishing voices or instruments. timbrel (tim'-brel) n. [O.F. timbre, fr. L. tympanum, a drum] an instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabour, or tabret.

drum, tabour, or tabret.

timbrology (tim-brol²ō-ji) n. [F. timbre, a of postage-stamps.

time (tim) n. [A.S. tīma] a particular period or part of duration, whether past, present, or future; a proper season; an opportunity; absolute or unmeasured duration; the duration of one's life; hours and days one has at his disposal; the period at which any definite event occurred or person lived; age; period; allotted period; life-time; the present state of things; earthly existence; period of completed pregnancy; hour of travail in childbirth; repetition; doubling; addition of a number to itself; repeated act or performance; mention or statement of a thing done repeatedly; [Mus.] relative duration of sound, or the measure of that duration; note; tone; also, quickness or slowness of a movement or musical composition; [Gram.] a tense marking the period of action, present, past, or future; pl. state of things at a particular period; p.t. to adapt marking the period of action, present, past, or future;—
pl. state of things at a particular period;—v.t. to adapt
to the time or occasion; to regulate as to time; to ascertain the time, duration, or rate of; to measure, as in
music or harmony;—v.t. to keep or beat time; to proceed
in time. Time-ball, a ball arranged to drop from the
summit of a pole, to indicate true mid-day time, as at
Greenwich observatory. Time-bargain, in commerce,
a contract for the sale or purchase of merchandise, or of
stock in the public funds, at a certain time future. Timebill, a time-table. Time-book, a book in which is kept a
record of the time persons have worked. Time-card, a
card on which a record is kept of a hand's working-time,
as in a factory. Time-fuse, a fuse regulated to burn
for a certain time. Time-gun, a gun that is fired
to indicate some particular time. Time-honoured,
held venerable for a long time, on account of its
antiquity. Time-server, one that adapts his opinions
and manners to the times; one that obsequiously complies with the ruling power (also time-pleaser). Timeserving, an obsequious compliance with the spirit of the
times, or the humours of men in power; temporizing; times, or the humours of men in power; temporizing; trimming. Time-table, a tabular statement of the time at which, or within which, something is to take place, as at which, or within which, something is to take place, as the arrival and departure of railway-trains, the rise and ebb of the tides, etc. Time-work, work paid for by the day or hour. Time-worn, wasted or impaired by time. Time out of mind, time beyond the memory of man. At times, now and then; occasionally. Greenwich time, time as settled by the passage of the sun over the meridian at Greenwich. Mean time, an average of apparent time. The time being, the present time. The times, to beguite time.

timeful (tīm'fool) a. timely; seasonable; early.

timeist, timist (tī'mist) n. one that kceps good time keeper (tīm'kē-per) n. a clock, watch, or other chronometer; a person that keeps or marks the time of workers in a public work, etc. timeless (tīm'les) a. unseasonable; done at the wrong time; untimely; done before the right time; premature; of unknown date.

timelessly (tīm'le-la-li) adv. in a timeless manner; unseasonably.

timeliness (tīm'li-nes) n. state or quality of being timely; seasonableness.

timely (tim'li) a. being in good time; sufficiently early; seasonable;—adv. early; soon.

timenoguy (ti-men'u-gi) n. a rope or spar stretched between two objects to prevent the fouling of running rigging, etc. [Naut.].

timeous, timous (ti-mus) a. timely; early.

timeously, timously (tī'mus-li) adv. timepiece (tīm'pēs) n. a clock, watch, or other instrument, to measure the progress of time; a chronometer.

of time; a chronometer.

timid (timid) a. [F. timide, fr. L. timere, to fear]
wanting courage to meet danger; timorous;
afraid; cowardly; shrinking; retiring.

timidity (timidi-ti) n. quality or state of being
timid; want of courage; timorousness.

timidly (timid-li) adv. in a timid manner; weakly;
without courage.

timidness (timid-nes) n. the state or quality of
being timid; timidity.

timing (ti-ming) n. the proper adjustment of the parts of any machine, so that its operations will follow in a given order to produce a given result.

timocracy (tī-mok-ra-si) n. [G. timē, honour, government, in which a certain amount of property is requisite as a qualification for office.

timocratic (tī-mu-krat-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, timocracy.

timoneer (tī-mu-hre') n. [L. temo, a beam, a rudder] a helmsman; one on the lookeut, who gives orders to the helmsman.

timoroso (tim-u-rō-sō) adv. [It.] with hesitation [Mus.].

timorous (tim-ur-us) a. [L. timere, fear] timid; indicating fear; full of scruples. timorously (tim-ur-us-li) adv. in a timorous manner; fearfully. timorousness (tim-ur-us-nes) n. fearfulness; timidity; want of courage. Timothy (tim-ur-ut) n. [fr. Timothy Hanson, who brought it to Britain in 1720] a

fodder-grass.

fodder-grass.

tin (tin) n. [A.S.] a white, soft, non-elastic metal, very malleable; thin plates of iron covered with tin; a dish, or bowl, made of, or covered with, tin; a shape for baking cakes, etc; [colloq.] money;—a. made of tin; v. to cover with tin or tinned iron, or to overlay with tin-foil; to put up, or preserve, in tins. Tin-foil, tin reduced to a thin leaf;—n.t. to cover with tin-foil.

tinamou (tin-a-móo) n. [F.] a South American bird, resembling the partridge.

tincal, tinkal (ting-kal) n. [Malay tingkal] crude or unrefined borax.

tinchel, tinchill (tin-chel, -chil) n. [Gael.] a circle of sportsmen bringing a number of deer together by surrounding a great space, and gradually closing in.

a number of deer together by selections and gradually closing in.

tinct (tingkt) v.t. to tinge or tint;—a. tinged;—n.

tinct (tingkto-ting); hue; a tincture; an essence.

tinctorial (tingkto-tind) a. [L. tingere, dye]

relating to colour; serving to colour.

tincture (tingktur) n. [L. tinctura] a tinge or

shade of colour; the finer and more

shade of colour; the finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent; a spirit containing medicinal substances in solution; slight taste superadded to any substance: slight quality added to anything;—v.t. to tinge; to impregnate with some extraneous matter; to imbue the mind of; to communicate a portion of anything foreign to.

Lind (tind) v.t. [A.S. tendan, to kindle] to set on fire.

tind (tind) n. [A.S.] a prong; an animal's horn; the branch of a tree.

tindal (tin-dat) n. [Malay tandal] a petty-officer among Lascars.

tinder (tin-der) n. [A.S. tyndre] something very inflammable used for kindling fire from a spark. Tinder-box, a box in which tinder is kept.

tindery (tinderi) a tinderlike; easily inflamed or excited.

tine (tin) n. [A.S. tind] the tooth or spike of a fork, an autler, a harrow, etc.

tine (tin) v.t. [A.S. tynan, surround] to shut in.

tine (tīn) v.t. [Icel. tyna, lose] to lose; to destroy;-

tined (tind) a. furnished with times or prongs.

tinewald, tynewald thing, assembly, and will, wood the ancient parliament of the Isle of Man.

ting (ting) n. [L. tinnire, to ring] a sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkling;—v.i. to tinkle.

tinge (tinj) v.t. [L. tingere] to imbue or impregnate with something foreign, esp. to colour slightly; to dye; to stain; to discolour; to taint;—n. a slight degree of some colour, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it.

tingi, tinguy (ting'gi) n. [Braz.] a Brazilian forest-tree.

tinglass (tin'glas) n. bismuth.

tingle (ting'gl) v.t. [frequentative of ting] to ring; the ears; to feel a sharp, thrilling pain;—n. a tinkle; a tingling sensation.

tingling (ting-gling) n. a thrilling sensation; a ringing in the ears;—a. thrilling.

tink (tingk) v.i. [M.E. tinken] to make a sharp, shrill noise; to tinkle.

tinker (ting-ker) n. [fr. tink] a mender of brass kettles, pans, and other metal ware;—n.t. to mend or solder, as metal wares—hence, more generally. to mend; to cobble; to patch.

tinkering (ting-ker-ing) n. the act, or employment, of a tinker; mending; cobbling.

tinkerly (ting-ker-li) a. pertaining to a tinker.

tinkle (ting'kl) & [frequentative of tink] to cause to clink, or make sharp, quick sounds;—v.i. to make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal; to clink; to be heard, or ring, in the ears, as a small, sharp sound;—v.a small, sharp, quick sound, as that made by striking metal.

tinkler (ting'kler) v. a tinker; a vagabond; one tinkling (ting'kler) v. a small, sharp, quick sound.

tinman (tin'man) n. a manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tinware.

tinned (tind) a. covered or coated with tin; packed in scaled tins.
tinner (tin-er) n. one that works in the tin-mines; one that works in tinware; a tinman.
tinning (tin-ing) n. the act or process of covering or lining anything with melted tin or with tin-foil, as kitchen utensils, locks, and the like; the covering or lining thus mut on

tin-foil, as kitchen utensils, locks, and the like; the covering or lining thus put on.

tinnitus (ti-ni-tus) n. [I. fr. tinnire, to ring] a ringing in the ears.

tinny (tini-ja. pertaining to, consisting of, abounding with, or resembling, tin.

tinplate (tini-plat) n. sheet-iron coated with tin;—

v.t. to plate or coat with tin.

tinsel (tini-sel) n. [M.F. estincele, a star-like ornament, fr. L. scintilla, a spark] a shining material used for ornamental purposes; something very shining and gamdy. or having a false lustre, and more gay shining and gaudy, or having a false lustre, and more gay than valuable; a kind of ornamental lace:—r.t. to adorn with tinsel; to deck out with cheap but showy ornaments.

tinselling (tin'sel-ing) n. a process of making the surface of pottery appear metallic.
tinselly (tin'sel-i) a. resembling tinsel; gaudy:adv. in a gaudy and superficial manner.

tinselry (tin'sel-ri) n. glittering or tawdry material. tinsmith (tin'smith) n. one that works in tin; a

tinstone (tin-stōn) n. an ore of tin

tint (tint) n. [fr. L. tingere, pp. tinctus, dye] a slight colouring distinct from the principal colour; a faint dye;—v.t. to give a slight colouring to; to tinge. Tint-block, a surface prepared for unnting a back ground. Tint-tool, a tool for engraving with lines or stipples.

tintage (tin'tij) n. the shading or colouring of anything.

tintamar, tintamarre (tin-ta-mar') n. tinter (tin'ter) n. one that, or that which, tints; a plain magic-lantern slide of one colour.
tinting (tin'ting) n. the method or act of producing an even and uniform shading.
tintinnabulary (tin-ti-nab'ū-la-ri)a. having or making the sound of a bell.

tintinnabulation (tin-ti-nal)-ū-lā'shun) n.

little bell] the ringing of a bell; a similar sound.

tintless (tint-les) a. colourless.

tintometer (tin-tom'e-ter) n. [E. tint, and G. metron, measure] a contrivance for measuring intensity of colour.

tinty (tin-ti) a. exhibiting diversity or contrasts of tints.

tintype (tin'tīp) n. a photograph taken on a thin plate of japanned iron.

tinware (tin'-war) n. articles made of tin.

tiny (ti'ni) a. [Etym. doubtful] very small; little; tip (BM.E.) the point or extremity of anything small; the end; (Bot.) an anther;—v.t. to form a point on; to cover the tip or top. tip (tip) v.t. [cf. Sw. tippa] to strike slightly, or with the end of anything small; to tap; to bestow a gift or douceur upon; to lower one end of, or to throw upon the end; to give private information to; -v.i. to fall on or toward one side; to give tips; -n. a light stroke; a place for depositing refuse; private information; a gratuity. The straight tip, a hint that can be relied upon. To tip one the wink, to wink to another as a signal, or by way of caution or mutual understanding. Tip-cat, a game in which a pointed piece of wood is struck with a stick, made to fly up, and struck again. Tip-cheese, a kind of tip-cat.
tipper (tip-cr) n. a means of tipping; one that tips; one that gives tips or advice.
tipper (tip-cr) n. a means of tipping; one that tips; one that gives tips or advice.
tipper (tip-cr) n. left. tapēs, a carpet] a narrow covering for the neck, made of fur or cloth; a cape. tipping (tip-ing) n. the act of tilting or overturning ing; the practice of giving gratuities.
tipple (tip-1) v.i. [Norw. tipla, drink little and often] to drink spirituous or strong liquors habitually, esp. to drink frequently, without absolute drunkenness; -v.t. to drink, as strong liquors, in luxury or excess; -n. liquor taken in tippling tippler (tip-ler) n. one that habitually indulges in the excessive use of spirituous liquors.
tippling (tip-ling) n. the act or practice of taking strong drink in small quantities, and often. Tippling-house, a dram-shop; a public-house. tipsily (tip-si-li) adv. in a tipsy manner.

tipsily (tip'si-li) adv. in a tipsy manner.

tipsiness (tip'si-nes) n. state of being affected by strong drink; intoxication.

tipstaff (tip'staf) n. an officer that bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable; a staff tipped with metal.

tipster (tip'ster) n. one that furnishes tips, or private information.
tipsy (tip'si) a. [tip, to tilt] affected with strong drink; staggering, as if from intoxication.
Tipsy-cake, a sponge-cake soaked in wine, and stuck with almosts. with almonds.

tiptoe (tip-tō) n. the end of the toe;—a. on the end of the toes; springy;—v.i. to walk on tiptoes; to walk cautiously. On tip-toe, on the alert. tiptop (tip-top) n. the highest or utmost degree;—a. very excellent;—a.tv. excellently. tirade (ti-rād') n. [F. fr. It. tirare, to draw] a strain of censure or invective; a rambling dissertation; a volley of abuse

tion; a volley of abuse.

tirailleur (ti-rā-lyer) n. [F.] a sharp-shooter; a skirmisher.

tirasse (ti-ras') n. [F.] an organ-pedal coupler.

tíraz (tē'ràz) n. a mediæval Spanish silk fabric.

tire (tir) n. [tier] a row or rank; a row of guns; a

tire (tir) v.t. [A.S. teorian, to be tired] to make weary or exhausted;—v.t. to become weary or jaded.

tire (tir) v.t. [Low L. tirare, draw] to engage in pulling to pieces; to prey upon; to dwell on; to gloat.

tire (tir) v.t. [attire] to adorn; to dress; to prepare or equip for; to put a tire on;—n. attire; dress; a head-dress; a band or hoop of iron placed round a wheel to hold it together; the rubber band or tube on the wheel of a cycle or other vehicle.

tire-balle (tër-bal') n. [F.] a forceps to extract bullets from wounds.

tiredness (tird'nes) n. state of being wearied; weariness.

tireless (tīr-les) a. not tiring; unwearying.

tireless (tīr'les) a. without a tire.

tirelessly (tīr-les-li) adv. in a tireless manner.

tireling (tīr-ling) a. tired; fatigued.

tireman (tīr'man) n. a dresser; a valet; a dealer in clothes.

tiresome (tīr'sum) a. fitted or tending to tire; exhausting the strength or patience. tiresomely (tīr'sum-li) adv. in a tiresome manner; wearisomely.

tiresomeness (tir-sum-nes) n. quality of exhausting strength or patience. tirewoman (tir-woom-an) n. a lady's maid; a female dresser in a theatre. tiring (tir-ring) n. the act of dressing. Tiring-room, maid; a female dresser in a theatre. tirl (tirl) v.t. [twirl] to unroof; to strip; to twist;—tirl (v.t. [twirl] to unroof; to strip; to twist;—tirl (v.t. [twirl] to unroof; to vibrate.

tiro (tī-rō) n. See tyro.

tirocinium (tī-rō-sin-i-um) n. [L.] the service of a recruit; novitiate...

Tironian (61-70-in-an) a. pertaining to the short-hand of Tiro, Cicero's amanuensis.

tirret (tir-et) n. [O.F. tiret, fr. tirer, pull] a leather strap for hawks, etc.; [Her.] a manacle.

tirwit (ter-wit) n. [Imit.] the lapwing.

tis (tiz) a contr. for it is.

tisane (tē-zan') n. [F.] a decoction with medicinal properties.

Tisri (tiz-ri) n. [H. fr. C.] the first month of the Jewish year.

tissue (tish-u) n. [F. tissu, fr. L. texere] cloth inter-woven with gold or silver, or with figured colours; the texture of anatomical elements of which any part of the body is composed; [Bot.] the minute elementary parts of which the organs of plants are composed, arranged in the fibrous, cellular, or vascular form; a connected series; a succession;—a. made of tissue;—v.t. to form tissue of; to interweave. Tissue-paper, very thin, soft, gauze-like paper.

tissued (tish-ud) a. variegated in colour; adorned with tissue.

tit (tit) n. [A.S.] a teat.

tit (tit) n. [Icel. tittr, a little bird] a small horse; a woman (in contempt); a small bird; a titmouse.

tit (tit) n. [tip] a slight blow, in tit for tat, that is tip for tap.

Titan (ti-tan) n. [(4.] one of the giants that warred against Jupiter [Myth.]; the sun; a man of gigantic stature, courage, intellect, etc.;—a. Titanic.

Titanesque (ti-ta-nesk) n. characteristic of the Titanic (ti-tan-ik) n. belonging to the Titans; gigantic; superhuman; (titanic) relating to a designal from titenium.

to, or derived from, titanium.

titanite (tī-ta-nīt) n. a soft, greenish mineral.

titanium (tī-tā'ni-um) n. [Titan] a rare metal, of a deep-blue colour, very light and brittle. titbit (tit-bit) n. See tidbit.

tithable, titheable (ti-Tha-bl) a. subject to the payment of tithes. tithe (tith) n. [A.S. tcōtha, the tenth a tenth part; the tenth part of the increase arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their support; a small part or proportion:—v.t. to tax to the amount of a tenth. Tithe-gatherer, one that collects tithes. Tithe-paying, subject to pay tithes. Tithe-pig, one pig in ten paid as tithe. Tithe-proctor, a tither.

tither (ti-Ther) n. one that collects tithes.

tithing (ti²THing) n. act of levying or taking tithe; ten householders dwelling near each other, and sureties to the king for each other's good behaviour. Tithing-man, the chief man of a tithing; a peace-officer; an under-constable.

tithonicity (tith-u-nis²i-ti) n. [Tithonus] actinism.

tithonometer (bith-u-nom'e-ter) n. an instrument for measuring actinism.

Titianesque (tish-an-esk') a. of, pertaining to, or in the manner of, Titian, or Tiziano Vecellio (1477 - 1576), the Venetian painter.

titillate (tit-i-lat) v.t. [L. titillare] to tickle.

titillation (tit-i-lasshun) n. act of tickling, or state of being tickled; any pleasurable sensation.

titivate (titi-vat) v.t. and i. [of. tidy] to dress or smarten up.

titlark (tit-lark) n. [E. tit and lark] a small bird; a species of lark.

title (tit-l) n. [O.F., fr. L. titulus, a superscription on a tomb or an altar | an inscription put over anything as a name by which it is known; the inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and sometimes the author's name; an appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence; a name; designation; that which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; right; the instrument which is evidence of a right; charter; title-deed;—n.t. to call by a title; to name; to entitle. Title-deeds, writings evidencing a person's title or right to property. Title-page, the page of a book which contains its title. Title-deed, the part in a play that gives its name to it.

titled (ti'tld) a. having or bearing a title.

titleless (tī-tl-les) a. having no title or name.

titling (tit'ling) n. the impressing of the title on the back of a book.

titling (tit'ling) n. [Icel. tittr, a small bird] the titlark.

titlonym (fit-in-nim) n. [E. title and G. onuma, name] a pseudonym.
titmouse (fit-in-ous) n. [M. E. titmose, fr. tit, small. little, and A.S.

mase, a name for several small birds (not connected with mouse)] a native passerine, conirostral, and insessorial bird, building in the holes of old trees, and storing up seeds for winter use (it is very small, active, and restless); it; titrate (ti-trai) v.t. [F.] to determine the amount of an ingredient in a solution by standard solutions as in titration, or volumetric analysis.



ti-tree (tē'trē) n. the tea-tree or manuka.

titter (tit'er) v. i. [M. E. titeren, to prattle, a repetition of ti., ef. tittle-tattle] to laugh with the tongue striking against the roof of the upper teeth; to laugh with restraint; to giggle; -n. a restrained laugh.

titterer (tit'er-er) n. one that titters.

tittle (tit'!) n. [O.F. title, fr. L. titulus) a small particle; a minute part.

tittletattle (tit'-tat') n. [a repetition of ti and ta, to denote constant chattering] idle, trifling talk; empty prattle;—n. to talk idly; to gossip. Tittle-tattler, one that tittle tattles. Tittlegossip. Tittle-tatt tattling, gossiping.

tittup, titup (tit'up) r.i. [Sw. tippa, tap lightly] to act or go in a gay, lively, or

impatient manner;—n. a lively or gay movement.

tittuppy, tituppy (tit-up-i) a. g.y; lively;
prancing; shaky.

titubate (tit-u-hat) n. s. [L. titubare, stagger] to

titubation (tit-u-hat-shun) n. the act of

stumbling; a tottering; restlessness.

titular (tit-u-lar) a. [L. titubas) existing in title or

name only; nominal; having the title to an

office or dignity without discharging its appropriate office or dignity without discharging its appropriate duties;—n, one that holds the title to an office without the real powers; one whose name is used as a title; the

patron saint of a church. titularity (tit-ū-lar-i-ti) n. the state of being titularity (tit-ū-lar-i) adv. in a titular manner; nominally.

titulary (tit-\(\tilde{u}\)-in-in na person invested with a title, in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs the duties of it or not;

-a, consisting in a title; titular; pertaining to a title, tituled (ti-\(\tilde{u}\)-field) a, having, or bearing, a title;

tiver (ti-ver, tiv'er) n. [A.S. tedfor] an ochre for marking sheep;—v.t. to mark with tiver. tivy (tiv'i) adv. [tantivy] with great speed (a huntsman's cry).

tmesis (tmesis) n. [G.] separation of parts of a compound word by interposed words.

to (tóó) prep. [A.S.] denoting motion towards a place or thing; towards; opposed to from; indicating a point or limit reached in space, time, or degree; as far as; for; unto; indicating destination, design, purpose, or aim, a result or effect produced, a consequence or end; upon; besides; denoting addition, junction, or union; compared with; denoting comparison, opposition, or contrast; in accordance with; in accompaniment with; in the character, quality, or shape of; regarding; as to; denoting relation; denoting application or attention; in connection with: denoting atribution; or attention; in connection with; denoting attribution; denoting the relation of the dative in other languages; connecting transitive verbs with their indirect objects; connecting transitive verbs with their indirect objects; the sign of the infinitive mood of a verb;—adv. to a place in view; forward; denoting motion and application to a thing; to its place; together; denoting the joining or closing of something separated or open; in a certain direction. To-and-fro, forward and backward. To-day, n. the present day;—adv. on this day. To-do, see do. To-morrow, n. the day after the present;—adv. on, or in, the day after the present. To-night, n. the present or the coming night;—adv. on, or in, the coming night. todd (tod) n. A.S. tadic, tadiaye) a small batrachian reptile, having a warty and thick body (it is useful in gardens by feeding on noxious insects). Toadeater, a fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean useful in gardens by feeding on noxious insects). Toadeater, a fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant; a toady. Toad-spawn, the seed of toads. Toad-spit, an excretion of a frothy kind found on plants (also called cuckoo-spit, see cuckoo). Toad-spotted, thickly stained or spotted; covered with blemishes. Toad-in-the-hole, beef baked in batter.

toadstone (tod-ston) n. a variety of trap-rock of a brownish-gray colour; a kind of jewel or precious stone, formerly popularly supposed to be contained in the head of a toad.

toadstool (tod-sto) n. a poisonous mushroom or fungus, that grows in moist and rich ground.

rich ground.

toady (tö-di) n. a toad-eater; a sycophant;—a ugly;
hateful;—v.t. to fawn upon; to hatter meanly
or hypocritically;—v.t. to play the sycophant.

toadyish (tō-di-ish) n. like a toady; given to
toadyism.

toadyism.

toadyism.

toadyism.

toady; sycophancy.

toast (tōt) v.t. [L. torrere, pp. tostus, roast) to dry
and scorch by the heat of the fire; to warn
thoroughly; to name when a health is drunk; to drink to
the health of, or in honour of:—v.t. to propose a toast or
health: to drink to the health of:—n. bread dried and health; to drink to the health of -n, bread dried and scorched by the fire, sometimes put into milk or melted scorched by the fire, sometimes put into milk or melted butter, and formerly into liquor; a lady in nonour of whom persons are invited to drink—hence, the name of any person in honour of whom health is drunk—hence, also, anything commemorated in a similar way; a sentiment. Toast-master, one that at public dinners, announces the toasts, and directs or times the cheering. Toast-rack, a rack for holding slices of toast. Toast-water, water in which toasted bread has been steeped. toaster (tös-ter) a one that toasts; an instrument toasting (tös-ting) n. system or practice of proscretning or browning hefore the fire. Toasting-fork, toasting-iron, a large fork for toasting bread; a sword.

scorching or browning before the fire. Toasting-fork, toasting-fron, a large fork for toasting bread; a sword.

tobacco (tu-bak-0) n. [Sp. tabaco, fr. Haytan in which the Indians or Caribs smoked the plant] a plant of the genus Nicotiana, native of America, much used for smoking native of America, much used for smoking and chewing, and in snuff (as a medicine it is narcotic, emetic, and cathartic); the it is narcotic, emetic, and cathartic!; the leaves of the plant prepared for smoking, chewing, etc. Tobacco-heart, a disorder of the heart, due to excessive use of tobacco. Tobacco-pipe, a pipe used in smoking tobacco, made of clay, wood, meerschaum, etc. Tobacco-pouch, a small bag or pouch for holding tobacco. Tobacco-plana, small bag or pouch for holding tobacco. Tobacco-stopper, we in a higher to have in a pipe.

tobacconist (tu-bak'u-nist) n. a dealer in, or a manufacturer of, tobacco is a pipe.

tobacconist (tu-bak'u-nist) n. a dealer in, or a manufacturer of, tobacco.

tobine (tō-bin) n. [Ger.] a twilled silk used for ladies' dresses; a species of Florentine. toboggan, tobogan (ind. odabagan, a

sledge] a kind of sled used by the Indians to carry loads over the snow, but now used in coasting down snow-covered hills or slopes;—v.i. to slide down a hill on a toboggan.

tobogganer, toboganer, tobog-annist, toboganist (tō-bog-a-ner, -nist) n. one that practises tobogganing.

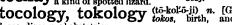
tobogganing, toboganing (tō-bog-n. the sport or practice of sliding on toboggans. toby (tō-bi) n. (Toby, personal name) a small jug in with a three-connected between

with a three-cornered hat.

toccata (tok-ki-tà) n. [It.] a
prelude; a fantasia;
a work to display skilful touch.

toccatella, toccatina (tok-kā-tel'ā, -tē'nā)n, a short toccata.

tocher (toh'er)n, [Gael. tochar]
tocher (dowry brought by a
bride;—v.t. to give a dowry to.
tockay (tok'ā) n. [native name]
tockay a kind of spotted lizard.



tocology, tokology (tō-kol-ō-ji) n. [G. tocology, tokology (tō-kol-ō-ji) n. [G. tokos, birth, and logos, discourse] obstetries.

tocsin (tok-sin) n. [O.F. toquer, strike, and sing, a bell, fr. L. signum, a sign] an aların bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm.

tod (tod) n. [Get. toddi, a piece of a thing] a bush; a fox, from the bushy tail; -v.i. to weigh or produce a tod. Tod-stove, a stove for burning wood, made of six iron plates fastened together in the form of a box.

toddle (tod-1) v.i. [allied to totter] to walk with short steps, as a child; -n. the act of toddler (tod-lar) n. one that toddler (tod-lar) n.

toddler (tod-ler) n. one that toddles; an infant.

toddy (tod'i) n. [Hind. $t\bar{a}r\bar{i}$, $t\bar{a}d\bar{i}$, fr. Per. $t\bar{a}r$, a minimum palm-tree] a juice drawn from various kinds of the palm in the East Indies, or a spirituous liquor prepared from it; spirits and hot water sweetened. tody (tod'd) n. [L. todus, a small bird] a small West Indian bird.

toe $(t\bar{0})$ n. [A.S. $t\bar{a}$] one of the small members that form the extremity of the foot; the fore part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals; the member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man;—v.t. to touch or reach with the toes; to come fully up to. **Toe-drop**, inability to raise the foot and toes, from paralysis of the muscles. **To toe the line**, to face any trial; from foot-racing. **toed** $(t\bar{0}d)$ a. having toes (used as the second element of a compound word, as long-toed, etc.).

toeless (tō'-les) a. lacking a toe or toes

toffy, toffee (tof:, tof:ë) n. [taffy] a sweetmeat made of treacle thickened by boiling, with shred almonds or other ingredient to flavour it. tofore (too-for) adv. [A.S. toforan] before; formerly;—prep. before. toft (toft) n. [Icel. topt, a place to build on] a bush; a toftman (toft-man) n. the owner or occupier of a toft.

toga (to-ga) n. [L. fr. tegere, cover] the loose, outer garment worn by the ancient Romans, consisting of a single broad piece of cloth. Toga praetexta, a toga with a purple or scarlet border, worn by Roman boys under fourteen, and by the higher magistrates. Toga virilis, the toga assumed by boys at fourteen; the garb of manhood.

togated, togaed, toged toged toged toged toged

a. [L. topa, a covering, gown] dressed in a gown.
together (too-gerHer) adv. (A.S. tōgeedere] contemporaneously; in company; unitedly;
in, or into, union; into junction: in concert.
toggery (tog-er-i) n. [L. topa, a closk] clothes;
toggle (tog-l) n. [r. tag, a point a small, wooden pin, tapering toward both ends, with a groove around its centre; the cross-piece at the free end

of a watch chain. Toggle-iron, a kind of harpoon, having a movable blade instead of fixed barbs. Toggle-joint, an elbow or knee joint, consisting of two bars so connected that they may be brought into a straight line, and made to produce great end-wise pressure.

togs (togz) n. [L. toga, a robe] garments; clothes. Long-togs, shore-clothes [Naut.].

toho (tō-hō') int. a call to a pointer or setter to stop. toil (toil) v.t. [O.F. toillier, mix, trouble, fr. L. tudicula, a machine for bruising olives] to harass; to weary or exhaust with toil;—v.i. to exert strength, with pain and fatigue of body or mind; to labour; to work hard; to move or travel with difficulty;—n. labour, with pain and fatigue; labour that oppresses the body or mind; drudgery; exertion; task; travail.

toil (toil) n. [F. toiles, toils, nets, fr. toile, cloth, fr. toile, cloth, fr. toile, toil toil n. [F. toiles, toils, nets, fr. toile, cloth, fr. toiles, toil yet a mesh, web, or string spread for taking prey.

toiler (toi-ler) n. one that toils or labours with pain.

toilet, toilette (toi'let) n. [F. toilette, fr. toile, a covering spread over a table in a chamber or dressing-room; a dressing-table; mode of dressing, or that which is arranged in dressing; attire; dress; a bag, or case, for night-clothes. Toilet-set, toilet-service, the articles placed on a toilet-table for use in dressing. Toilet-soap, a fine kind of soap. Toilet-table, a dressing table. Toilet-vinegar, aromatic vinegar. To make one's toilet, to bathe, dress, arrange the hair, etc. toilful (toil-fool) a toilsome; wearisome; laborious; requiring exertion.

toilfully manner.

toilinette, toilinet (toi-li-net') n. | F. toile, a cloth, the weft of which is of woollen yarn, and the warp of cotton and silk.

toilless (toil-les) a. free from toil.

toilsome (toil'sum) a. attended with toil or fatigue and pain; laborious; wearisome. toilsomely (toil'sum-li) adv. in a toilsome manner; laboriously. toilsomeness (toil-sum-nes) n. the quality or state of being toilsome; laboriously.

ousness; wearisomeness.

toilworn (toilworn) a. overcome with labour; toise (toilworn) a. overcome with labour; toise (toilworn) a. [F. fr. L. tendere, pp. tensus, to stretch] a lineal measure of 6 feet 4½ inches. toison (toilworn) m. [F. fr. L. tondere, shear, clip) the fleece, a Spanish order of knighthood.

Fleece, a Spanish order of knighthood.

Tokay (to-kä) n. a kind of wine produced at Tokay, having a remarkable aroma.

token (to-kn) n. [A.S. tōcen, sign, proof] a sign; a mark; something intended, or supposed, to represent something else; [Med.] an external mark; symptom; a memorial of friendship; a souvenir; a piece of metal intended for currency, and issued by a private party, redeemable by the issuer in lawful money; [Scot.] a ticket of admission to the sacrament of the Lord's table, being either a printed card or a piece of metal stamped with the name of the church, etc.; [Print.] ten quires of paper; [colloq.] evidence; proof;—v.t. to give a token to; to mark. By token, by this token, by the same token, bearing the same marks; associated with, and calling to, remembrance.

tokening (tok'ning) n. a token; a proof; meaning.

tokenless (tō'kn-les) a. without a token.

tokra (tok-ra) n. [E. Ind.] a round covered basket.

tola (tô-la) n. [Hind.] the unit of weight in India, equal to 180 grains troy.

tole, toll (tôl) v.t. [A.S. tyllan, in fortyllan, to allure] to allure by some bait.

Toledan (tō-lē-dan) a. of, or belonging to, Toledo; —n. a native of Toledo.

toledo (tō-lē-dō) n. a sword-blade of the finest temper (so called from Toledo, in Spain, once famous for its sword-blades).

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tolerable (tole-ra-bl) a. [L. tolerare, endure] supportable, either physically or mentally; fit to be tolerated; sufferable; moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; passable.

tolerableness, tolerability (tolera-

tol-e-ra-bil'i-ti) n. the state of being tolerable.

tolerably (tole-rabli) adv. in a tolerable manner; up, ortably, m derately well; passably. tolerance (tole-rans) n. power of endurance; act of enduring; toleration, feeling habit or practice of bearing with, and not seeking to coerce, those whose opinions, actions, etc., differ from overcover indulgence. our own; indulgence.

tolerant (toler-rant) α forbearing; patient of opposition; indulgent; favouring toleration; liberal; -n one that tolerates.

tolerantly (tol-e-rant-li) adv. in a tolerant tolerate (tol-e-rant) v.t. [L. tolerare, bear] to suffer to tolerate; not to restrain.

toleration (tole-tri-shum) n. [L. toleratio, fr. to allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state, when contrary to, or different from, those of the established church or belief; freedom from bigotry in matters of religion; permission of difference of opinion in matters of faith; latitude.

in matters of faith; latitude. toleration:

tolerationist (tole-rā/shun-ist) n. one that advocates toleration.

toll (tōl) n. [A.S. toll, tax, duty] a tax paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for the privilege of passing over a bridge, or on a highway; an excise upon goods; a mulet of a part for the free passage of the rest; a portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding;—v.t. to take from, as an excise, custom, etc.; to exact tribute;—v.i. to pay toll or tollage; to take toll, as a miller. Toll-bar, toll-gate, a bar or gate placed across the road, at the toll-house, to prevent passage until the toll is paid. Toll-bridge, a bridge where toll is paid for passing it. Toll-corn, corn taken as pay for grinding at a mill. Toll-dish, a vessel for measuring the toll of corn taken for the trouble of grinding (also toll-hop). Toll-gatherer, the man that takes, or gathers, toll,

toll of corn taken for the trouble of grinding (also toll-nop). Toll-gatherer, the man that takes, or gathers, toll. Toll-house, a house erected, or occupied, by a receiver of tolls. Toll-man, one that receives or collects toll.

toll (töl) v.t. [M.E. tollen, ef. A.S. fortyllan, allure] to cause to sound, as a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated; to strike, or to indicate by striking, as the hour;—v.t. to sound, or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals;—n. the sounding of a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated.

toll tolls, taxes, or duties are collected; a town jail; a prison; -v.t. to imprison in a tollbooth.

toller (toller) n. a toll-gatherer; one that tolls a

Tolletan (tol'e-tan) a. Toledan. Tolletan tables, Alphonsin tables.
tolling (tō'ling) n. ringing of a bell, usually with slow, ineasured stroke of the clapper.
tolsey (tōl'si) n. [toll] a tollbooth; a mart or exchange.

tolt (tölt) v.t. [L. tollere, take away] to take away;—
n. a writ removing a cause from the court-baron

to the county court.

Toltec (tol-tek) n. [Mex.] one of a traditional prehistoric people of Mexico.

Toltecan (tol-tekan) a. of, pertaining or belonging to, the Toltecs.

tolu (tō-loo') n. [Tolu, in New Granada] a resin, or
oleo-resin, produced by a tree of South America.

toluene (tō-loo-cn) n. an aromatic liquid compound
distilled from coal-tar.

toloc'ik) a. of, pertaining to, or obtained

toluic (to-loo'ik) a. of, pertaining to, or obtained from, tolu.

toluic (to-loc-ik) a. or, persating to, or obsained avoirdupois; a wine measure of capacity equal to two pipes, or 252 gallons; a worldupois; a wine measure of capacity equal to two pipes, or 252 gallons; a certain weight or space, as a of large size. Tom and Jerry, a spiced and sweetened measure of capacity, being forty cubic feet, by which

drink of eggs mixed in hot rum. Tom-noddy, a sea-bird; the puffin; a fool; a dunce. Long-tom, see long. tomahawk (tom'a-hawk) n. [Ind.] a kind of used by the American Indians (it was originally made of stone, but afterwards of Iron):—nt to

but afterwards of iron);-v.t. to cut or kill with a hatchet called a tomahawk

tomalley (to-mal'e) n. so-called liver of the lebster.

toman, tomaun

(tō-man') n. [Per.] a Persian gold coin worth about 8s.

tomato (tu-mā-tō, -mā-tō) n.; pl. tomatoes (tū-mā-tōz, tu-mā-tōz) [Mex. tomatl] a plant and its fruit, which is called also love-apple, and is

and its fruit, which is called also love-apple, and is eaten either raw or cooked.

tomb (tōōm) n. [G. tumbos, a tomb, grave] a pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited; a grave; a house or vault for the reception of the dead; a tombstone; a monument in memory of the dead;—v.t. to place in a tomb; to bury; to inter.

tombac, tombak (tom-bak) n. [Malay tāmbaga, copper] an alloy of copper and zinc; Mannheim gold.

tombic (too'mik) a. of, or pertaining to, tombs.

tombless (toom-les) a. destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument. (tom-bok) n. [Java] a Javanese kind of halberd.

tombola (tom'bō-la) n. [It.] a kind of lottery.

tomboy (tom-boi) n. [fr. Tom and boy] a romping girl; a hoyden.

tombstone (tôôm'stôn) n. a stone erected over a grave to preserve the memory of

the deceased: a manument.

tome (tōm) n. [F. fr. G. tomos, a piece cut off, a volume] a ponderous volume; a book.

tomentose, tomentous (tō-men-tōs, -tus) a. densely pubescent with matted wool.

pubescent with matted wool.

tomentum (tō men'tum) n. [L.] matted wool, a kind of pubescence [Bot.].

tomfool (tom-fool') n. a great fool; a silly trifler, -v.i. to act foolishly.

tomfoolery (tom-fool'-) n. foolishing trifling; ridiculous behaviour; absurd ornaments; knick-knacks, trinkets, etc.

tomial (tō'mi-al) a. pertaining to a tomium, or to the tomia.

tomin (tō'mi-n) n. [A. tomn, an eighth part] a jeweller's weight of twelve grains.

tomium (tō'mi-um) n.; pl. tomia (tō'mi-a) [G. tomos, sharp, fr. temnein, to cut] a cutting edge of a bird's bill.

edge of a bird's bill.

edge of a bird's bill.

tommy (tom'i) n. a penny roll; provisions; truck goods or orders on the truck or tommyshop instead of by money:—n.t. to subject to the truck system. Soft tommy, soft bread. Tommy Atkius, a private soldier. tomotocia (tō-inō-tō-si-a) n. [G. tomos, sharp, fr. tomotocia, to cut, and tokos, birth] in obstetries, the Cæsarean operation.

tompion (tompicul). [tampion] the stopper of a cannon; a plug; the inking pad of a lithographic printer. tomtit (tomtit) n. a little bird; the titmouse.

tomtom (tom tom) n. [Hind. tantan] a drum used by musicians,

public criers, etc.

ton (ton) n. [F.] the prevailing fashion or mode.

ton tun, tub] the weight of Marabeles. 2. A Malayan ton-twenty cwts., or 2240 pounds Marabeles. 3. A tontom of the African



the burden of a ship is estimated; a certain quantity of timber, 40 solid feet if round, or 54 feet if square.

tonal (tō'nal) a. pertaining to tone.

tonalite (tō-na-lit) n. [Tonale, near Tyrol] a kind of igneous rock.

tonality (tō-na-lit) n. the character or quality of tone; the scheme of colour of a picture. tonally (tō'-nal-i) adv. in a tonal manner.

to-name (too'-nam) n. a name added to the regular name; a nickname.
tondo (ton'do) n. [L. fr. L. rotundns, round] an ornamented majolica plate.

tondo ornamented majolica plate.

tone (tōn) n. [G. tonos, a stretching, a tone] sound, or the character of a sound; a particular modification of a sound; note, either grave or acute; any impulse or vibration of the air perceptible by the ear; an accented sound; an inflection or modulation of the voice; [Mus.] a sound considered as to pitch; the larger kind of interval in the diatonic scale, the smaller being called a semitone; the peculiar quality of sound in any voice or instrument; healthy and vigorous state of the body, or of its organs; state of mind; temper; mood; tenor; spirit; general or prevailing character or style, as of morals, manners, or sentiment; [Paint.] harmonious relation of colours in light and shade; -n.t. to utter with an affected tone; to give tone or quality to; to alter the colour or brightness of. Tone-syllable, an accented syllable. To tone down, to subdue or soften. To tone up, to gain in tone, strength, or vigour.

up, to gain in tone, strength, or vigour.

toned (tōnd) a. having a tone (with a qualifying adjective prefixed, as high, loud, sweet, etc.). toneless (tōn'-les) a. having no tone; unmusical. tonelessness (tōn-les-nes) n. the quality or state of being toneless.

toner (tō'ner) n. one that tones.

tong (tong) n. [tongue] the catch of a buckle.

tong (tong) n. [tonque] the caren of a onekle.

tonga (tong'ga) n. [Hind.] a light two-wheeled
vehicle used in India.

tonging (tong'ing) n. the method or practice of
capturing oysters with tongs.

tongs (tongz) n.pl. [A.S. tange] an instrument
end (used for handling fire or heated metals).

tongue (tung) n. [A.S. tunge] a muscular organ
attached by one end
to the floor of the mouth, serving
as the instrument of taste, and in
man of articulation also—hence,
speech discourse: sometimes fluency speech; discourse; sometimes, fluency speech; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech; a language; words or declarations only; a nation, as distinguished by language; a point; a projection; catch of a buckle; point of a balance; a narrow strip, as of land stretching into the sea or a lake; any tapering part or point;—v.t. to modulate or modify with the tangue as notes in playing



with the tongue, as notes in playing the flute, etc.; to join by means of a tongue and groove; to chide; to rebuke:—v.t. to talk; to prate; to epistoitic folds. 3. Touse the tongue in forming the notes, as in playing the flute and other wind instruments. Tongue. To the tongue in forming the grafting, a grafting by inserting the end of a scion in a particular manner. Tongue-lashing, a scolding. Tongue-tied, destitute of the power of distinct articulation; having an impediment in the speech; unable to speak freely.

tongued (tungd) a. having a tongue.

tongueless (tung'les) a. having no tongue-hence, speechless; mute; unnamed. tonguester (tung'ster) n. a prater.

tonguey (tung'i) a. fluent, or voluble in speech.

tonguing (tunging) n. act of fitting a pointed or into the notched or forked end of another.

tonic (tonik) a. [G. tonos] relating to tones or sounds; increasing tension; increasing strength, or the tone of the animal system;—n. a medicine that increases the strength, and gives vigour of action to the system; the key-tone, or first tone, of the scale. Tonic-accent, syllabic stress. Tonic-chord, a chord on the key-note. Tonic-sol-fa, a system of notation by which the sounds are represented by letters, and time and accent by dashes and scient. Tonic-spasma a muscular contraction of a and colons. Tonic spasm, a muscular contraction of a slow and lasting kind.

tonically (ton'i-kal-i) adv. in a tonic manner.

tonicity (to-nis'i-ti) n. tone; the state or property of possessing tone, or of being tonic.

tonicize (ton'i-sīz) v.t. to give tonicity or tone to.

toning (tô'ning) n. the act of one that tones; the method or art of tinting or colouring. tonish (ton'ish) a. in the height of fashion; modish.

tonishness (ton'ish-nes) n. the state or quality of being in high fashion. tonite (tô'-nit, ton'it) n. [L. tonare, thunder] an explosive of gun-cotton and nitrate of barium.

tonka-bean, tonquin-bean (tong) kwin-ben) n. [Guiana, tonca, the tree] a fruit with

tragrant kernels.

tonnage (tun'ij) n. [fr. ton] the cubical content (100 cubic feet) or burden (40 cubic feet) or burden (40 cubic feet) or a ship in tons; a duty or impost on ships, estimated per ton; or a duty, toll, or rate payable on goods per ton transported on canals; the whole amount of shipping, estimated by tons. Tonnage-deck, the second deck from below. Tonnage and poundage, an old impost on every tun of wine and all merchandise imported or exported.

tonometer (to-nom'e-ter) n. [(t. tonos, tone, and metron, a measure] an instrument for measuring the pitch of tones [Mis.].

tonsil (ton'sil) n. [L. tonsillare, pl.] one of two plandular bodies in the throat or fauces (they have several excretory ducts opening into the mouth).

tonsile (ton'sil) a. [L. tonsillar, fr. tondere, shear, clip] capable of being clipped.

tonsillar, tonsilar (ton'si-lar) a. of, or pertaining to, the tonsils.

tonsillitic, tonsilitic (ton si-lit'ik) a.

tonsillitis, tonsilitis (ton-si-lī'tis) n. tonsils.

tonsor (ton'sor) n. [L.] a barber.

tonsorial (ton-sō/ri-al) a pertaining to a barber, or to shaving.

tonsure (ton'shōo'r) n. [L. tonsura, fr. tondere, pp. tonsus, to shave] act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the crown of the head: the state of being shorn; in the R.C. church, the shaven crown of priests to mark their order and their rank in the church:—v.t. to shave or clip the hair of the head of; to bestow the tonsure on; to admit to the clerical order.

clerical order.

tonsured (ton'shoord) a. having the ton-sure; shaven; clipped—hence, bald. A tonsure.

tontine (ton-tēn') n. [so called from its inventor, Tonti, an Italian, in the 17th century] an annuity or survivorship; or a loan raised on life-annuities, with the benefit of survivorship;—a. of, or prediging to a tontier. pertaining to, a tontine.

tontiner (ton-të-ner) n. one that holds a share in a tontine.

tonus (tō-nus) n. tonicity.

tony (tō-ni) n. [Antony] a simpleton.

too (too) adv. (to) over; more than enough; over-much; noting an excess, or used to augment the signification of an adjective or adverb to an improper degree; besides; over and above; likewise; also (too is sometimes reduplicated by way of emphasis).

took (took) past tense of the verb take.

tool (tool) n. [A.S. tōl] an instrument used in the manual arts, to facilitate mechanical operations; any instrument used by a craftsman or labourer at his work; an implement; a person used as an instrument by another person;—v.t. to shape, form, or finish with a tool;—v.t. to work with a tool; to drive; to ride. Toolchest, a chest in which a workman keeps his tools.

tooler (tooler) n. a stone-mason's chisel, from two tooling (tooling) n. workman shisel, from two tooling (tooling) n. workmanship performed with a broad chisel, so as to form a fluted or channelled surface; in book-binding, indenting the boards or back of a book with lines, curves, figures, etc.

toom (tôôm) a. [Icel. tômr, empty] empty; vacant.

toot (tôôt) v.t. [M.D. tuytcn] to cause to sound, as a horn, the note being modified at the beginning and end as if by pronouncing the letter t—hence, to blow; to sound;—v.i. to make a peculiar noise by contact of the tongue with the root of the upper teeth at the beginning and end of the sound; also, to sound a horn in a similar manner; -n. a note or sound on a

norn in a similar manner;—n. a note or sound on a horn; a blast; a noise.

toot (tōōt) v.i. [A.S. tōtān, project] to project; to shoot up; to look or search; to see.

tooter (tōōtn) n. one that toots; anything projecting.

tooth (tōōtn) n. [A.S. tōth] one of the series of small bones attached to the series of vertebrate animals which serve

jaws of vertebrate animals, which serve the purpose of taking and chewing food the purpose of taking and chewing food—hence, taste; palate; any projection corresponding to the tooth; a tine; a prong of a multifid instrument, as a rake, comb. etc.; a projecting part on the axis of a wheel fitting into, or catching, corresponding parts in other bodies; v.t. to furnish with teeth; to indent; to cut into teeth; to lock or fit into each other. Tooth-brush, a brush for cleaning the teeth. Tooth-key, an instrument formerly used in extracting teeth. Tooth-powder, a powder for cleaning the teeth; a nowder for cleaning the teeth; a continue to the tooth of an animal. Tooth and nail, with all strength and means. A sweet tooth, a fondness for sweet food.

toothache (tooth-ak) n. pain in the teeth.

toothed (tóotht) a having teeth or jags, as a wheel; [Bot.] having projecting points, remote from each other, about the edge; dentate.

toothedge (tóoth'ei) n. the sensation of having one's teeth set on edge.

toothful (tóoth'fool) n. palatable; pleasant to the taste; toothsome; - n. a small glass of liquor; a sip; a mouthful.

toothiess (toothiles) a. having no teeth.

toothpick (tooth'pik) n. an instrument for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them.

toothsome (tooth'sum) a. grateful to the taste; toothsomely (tooth'sum-li) adv. in a toothsomely some manner.

toothsomeness (tooth'sum-nes) a tooth-

toothy (tôo'thi) a. having teeth; toothsome.

tootle (too't) v.i. [fr. toot] to toot gently or repeatedly.

top (ap) n. (A.S. top) the highest part of anything; the upper end, eage, or extremity; the upper side br surface; the utmost degree; the highest rank; the most honourable position; the chief person; the crown of the head, or the hair upon it; the head; the forelock; in ships, a sort of platform surrounding the head of the lower mast, and projecting on all sides; pl. top-boots; -v.t. to cover on the top; to tip; to cap; to rise above; to rise to the top of; to outgo; to surpass; to take off the top or upper part of; to crop; -v.t. to

rise aloft; to be eminent; to predominate; to excel; rase above others. Top-armour, in ships, a railing on the top, supported by stanchions, and equipped with netting. Top-boots, coots with an ornamental band of bright-coloured

ornamental band of bright-coloured leather around the upper part. Top-coat, an outer coat or overcoat. Top-draining, the act of draining the surface of land. Top-dressing, a dressing of manure laid on the surface of the land for fertilizing it. Top-hamper, the light upper "alia and figging; casks, anchors, etc., encumbering the upper deck. Top-heavy, over-weighted at the top.



encumbering the upper deck. Topheavy, over-weighted at the top.
Top-light, a light kept in the top
of a ship. Top-sail, the second sail
above the deck. Top-saw, the upper of two circular
saws worked together. Top-sawyer, the upper sawyer
in a sawpit; a first-rate man. Top-side, the upper part.
Top-soiling, renewal of the top-soil, or upper part, or
surface of the soil. Top-stone, a stone that forms the
top. To top off, to put the linishing touch to.
top (top) n. [M. H. Ger. topf] a child's toy, pearshaped, and made to spin by a string or whip.
toparch
(to park) n. [G. topos, a place, and
archein, rule] the governor of a district
or toparchy.

or toparchy.

toparchy (tō'par-ki) n. a little state consisting of a few cities or towns; rule in such.
topaz (tō'paz) n. [G. topazion] a mineral; the silicate of alumina, with a portion of fluorine, occurring in primitive rocks as loose or embedded crysoccurring in primitive rocks as loose or embedded crystals, rhombic in form, and yellow, blue, green, and white in colour (the Brazilian, or yellow, topaz is most valued by the lapidary); either of two South American humning birds, Topaza pella and Topaza pyra.

topazalite (tō-paz-u-lit) n. a variety of garnet.

tope (tôp) v.i. [c.f. F. toper, to agree] to drink hard; to drink spirituous liquors to excess. tope (tôp) n. [Hind. fr. Skr. stūpa, a heap] the popular name for a dome-shaped Buddhist monument.

tope (top) n. [Anglo-Ind.] a grove, esp. a mango-

tope (top) n. [a Cornish name] a small species of British shark, a dogfish.
toper (tō² per) n. one that drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

topful (topfool) a. full to the top; full to the brim. topgallant (top'gal-ant) a. high; elevated; splendid; noting the mast, or the sail attached to it, which is above the topmast and topsail (formerly the highest sail in a rhip).

tophaceous (topi-shus) a. [L. tophus, sandstone] gritty; sandy; pertaining

to a tophus.

Tophet (tö-fet) n. [H. tōphet, a place to be spit on] a place lying south-east of Jerusalem, in the valley of Hinnom, once a place of Moloch worship, later a place where fires were continually kept to burn dead carcases, and where all the filth of the city was poured—hence, hell.

poured—hence, hell.

tophus (tof-us, tō-fus) n.; pl. tophi (tof-ī, tō-fī) [L.]

matter deposited from water, and also formed from volcanic dust cemented by infiltration of water; any calcareous deposit in the teeth; a gouty deposit. topia (tō-pi-a) n. [L. fr. G. topos, place] elaborate mural decoration.

topiarian (tō-pi-ā-ri-an) a. topiary.

topian (to-pi-a-ri-an) a. topian;
topiary (tō-pi-a-ri) a. [L. topia, ornamental
gardening] shaped by cutting or pruning;
made ornamental or fanciful by trimming or training.
topic (top-ik) n. [G. topika, commonplaces) one of the
ployed in probable, as distinguished from demonstrative,
reasoning [Bhet. and Logic]; a treatise on, or a scheme
of, forms of argument or oratory; any subject of discourse or argument; a branch or division of a general
subject; a subject of conversation; a commonplace; the
particular matter treated of; a theme; the specific point
handled in a discourse, argument, or literary composition;

a matter treated of; [Med.] an external, local remedy applied, as a plaster, a poultice, etc.;—a. pertaining to a place; limited; local; pertaining to a point or subject of discourse, or to a general head.

topical (topi-kgil a. of, or pertaining to, a place or locality; local; pertaining to a topic or subject. Topical song, a song treating the subjects of the day.

topically (top2i-kal-i) adv. in a topical manner; locally; with application to a particular

part of the body; with respect to a subject of argument or discourse; with limitation to the point in hand.

topknot (top-not) n. a crest of feathers on the head or top, as of a bird; also, an ornamental bow worn on the top of the head by women.

topknotted (top-not-ed) a. adorned with bows and topknots.

topless (top'les) a. having no top; lofty; exalted.

toplofty (top'lof-ti) a. having a high top; pompons; pretentions. topman (top-man) n. a sailor stationed in the top when all hands are called; the man that

stands and works uppermost in a saw-pit.

topmast (top-inast) n. the second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast.

topmost (top-most) a. highest; uppermost.

topographer (to-pogra-fer) n. one skilled in the science of topography.

topographic, topographical (top-graft

topographic, topographical corrections of a country or district, or a register of such manner.

topographically (topographical manner. topography (topographical manner. topography) (topographical manner, parish, or tract of land; the scientific description, in minute detail, of any place or region.

topolatry (topographical manner, parish, or tract of land; the scientific description, in minute detail, of any place or region.

topolatry (topography) worship worship of, or excessive reverence for, a place, or places.

topology (topography) (topography) (topography) (topography) (topography) (topographical the art or method of assisting the memory by associating the objects with some place which is well-known.

toponomy (topographical manner) (topo

mical region.

toponymy (to-pon'i-mi) n. the nomenclature of anatomical regions.
topophone (top-o-fore, n. [G. topos, a place, and phōnē, a sound] an instrument for ascertaining the direction from which a sound comes.

topper (top-er) n. one that, or that which, excels.

topping (toping) a. rising above; surpassing—
act of raising or tilting one end of a yard, gaff, boom,
etc., above the other;—pt. that cut off in topping.

toppingly (toping-li) adv. highly; surpassingly;
proudly.
topple (topid) r.t. [frequentative of top] to throw
down; to throw over;—v.i. to fall forward;
to pitch or tumble down.

topsyturvily (top-si-tur'vi-li) adv. in a topsy-

topsyturviness, topsyturveydom (top-si-tur'vi-nes, -dum) n. a topsyturvy

topsyturvy (top-si-tur-vi) adv. [E. top and so, and posture; with the top or head downward; with the bottom upward; upside down;—a. turned upside down; upset;—n. great disorder.

toque (tōk) n. [F.] a kind of bonnet, or head-dress. tor (tor) n. [A.S. tor, torr] a rocky eminence; a pointed hill.

Torah, Thorah (tö'ra) n. [H.: the Mosaic Law; the Pentateuch.

torbite (torbit) n. dried, compressed peat.

torch (torch) n. [F. torche, fr. L. torquere, twist] a large candle or flambeau. Torch-bearer, one that carries a torch. Torch-dance, a dance in which the performers carry torches. Porch-light the light of a torch or of torches, a light kindled complete to graph of the performers carry torches. a large candle of faitheau. Torch-bearer, one that carries a torch. Torch-dance, a dance in which the performers carry torches. Torch-dance, a dance in which the performers carry torches. Torch-light the lighted torch or of torches; a light kindled supply the want of the sun. Torch-race, a race by night with lighted torches.

torchère (tor-shir) n. [F.] a tall support for a torch in a candle, or a lamp.

torching (tor-ching) n. a method of capturing fish by torch-light at night.

torches (torch-les) a. lacking torches; unlighted.

torchon (tor-shong) n. [F.] a dish-cloth. Torchon-lace, peasant's bobbin-laces of loose texture and geometrical design. Torchon-paper, a rough paper used by artists and picture-framers.

torcular (tor-kū-lar) n. [J., a press used in making wine or oii] a tourniquet.

tore (tōr) n. [L. torus] a large round moulding on the base of a column [Arch.].

tore (tōr) n. [W. tor, a knob] a projecting ball or knob, used as an ornament on furniture.

tore (tor) past tense of the verb tear.

toreador, torreador (tor-e-a-dor) n. [Sp. toro, a bull-lighter, esp. one that fights on horseback.

toreumatography (tor-u-ma-togra-fi) n. description of, or treatise on, ancient art-work in metals. toreumatology (tor-u-ma-tol'ō-ji) n. [G. Jopos, discourse] the science or art of carving in bas-relief; a treatise on sculpture, and together to the science of th

toreutes (tor-u-tez) n. [G. fr. toreuein, to bore] an artist in metal.

toreutic (tor-u'tik) a. chased, carved, or embossed.

torgoch (tor-goh) n. [W.] the red-bellied char.

torment (tor-ment) n. [L. tormentum, an engine for hurling missiles, an instrument of torture, fr. torquere, turn] extreme pain; anguish; the utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind; that which gives pain, vexation, or misery;—(tor-ment) r.t. to put to extreme pain or anguish, either of body or mind; to pain; to distress; to afflict; to tease; to vex.

tormented (tor-men-ted) a. tortured; distorted.

tormenter, tormentor (tor-men'ter, -tur) that which, torments: one that inflicts penal torture; in agriculture, an instrument, in the form of a harrow, run on wheels, for tearing or breaking up stiff or weedy soil. tormentil (tor-men-til) n. [F. f. L. tormentum] an astringent rectack! an astringent rootstock.

tormentingly (tor-men'ting-li) adv. so as to tormentress (tor-men'tres) n. a woman that tormentress (tor-ments.

tormentum (tor-men-tum) n. an ancient kind of catapult; a light piece of ordnance : a whirligig.

tormina (tor-mi-na) n.pl. [L.] griping pains.

tornadic (tor-nad-ik) a. pertaining to a tornado.

tornado (tor-nā'dō) n.; pl. tornadoes (tor-nā'dōz) [Sp. tronada, fr. L. tonare, to thunder a violent gust of wind, or a tempest distinguished by a whirling, progressive motion.

tornography (tornog-ra-fi) n. [E. tornado, and third in the street on the street of th

whirlwind hurricanes and tornadoes.
toroidal (to-roi-dul) a. [L. torus, a bulging] shaped like an anchor-ring.
torose, torous (to-ros, -rus) a. bulging; swell-torosity (to-ros-i-ti) n. [L. torus, a bulging] the state of being torous; muscular strength. torpedinous (tor-ped-i-nus) a. having power to shock like a torpedo.

torpedo (tor-pē'dō) n.; pl. torpedoes (tor-pē'dōz) [L. fr. torpere, be stiff, numb, or torpid] a species of

ray, having electric power (it is called **cramp-fish**); an engine or machine used for destroying ships by blowing them up; -v.t. to attack with torpedoes. **Torpedo** boat, a small, swift steamer, from boat, a small, swift sceamer, from which torpedoes are operated. Torpedo-boom, torpedo-spar, a spar, to the end of which a torpedo is fastened. Torpedo-catcher, torpedo-destroyer, a swift vessel for the pursuit of torpedo-boats. Torpedo-net, a met-work of steel or iron wire torpedo-boats. Torpedo-net, a net-work of steel or iron wire hung around a ship, to intercept torpedoes.

torpedoist (tor-pē'dō-isa)

torpedoist (tor-pē'dō-i.t.)

torpedo service.

torpescence (tor-pes'
ens)

n. a

tate of torpor or numbness.

torpescent (tor-pes'ent)

torpescent (tor-pes'ent)

torpescent (tor-pes'ent)

pescere, grow stiff becoming torpid or numb

torpid (tor-pid) a. [L. torpidus, fr. torpere, be stiff, numb, or torpid] having lost motion, or the power of exertion and feeling; numb; dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive; benumbed;—n. a second-class racing-boat at Oxford, or one of the crew.

torpidly (tor-pid-i-ti) n. torpidness; numbness; torpidly (tor-pid-i-ti) n. torpidness; numbness; torpidness (tor-pid-i-nes) n. the state of being torpidness; sluggishiy; lazily.

torpidness (tor-pid-i-nes) n. the state of being activity; sluggishness; stupidity.

torpify (tor-pi-fi) v.t. to make torpid; to numb.

torpify (tor-pi-fi) v.t. to make torpid; to numb.

torpitude (tor'pi-tūd) n. torpor; torpidity.

torpor (tor-pur) n. [L. fr. torpere, be numb or torpid] the state of being torpid; loss of motion, or of the power of motion; numbness; inactivity; dulness; laziness; sluggishness; stupidity.
torquate, torquated (tor-kwāt, -kwā-ted) torque (tork) n. [F. fr. l. torquere, twist) a collar, or similar ornament, of twisted gold or other metal.

torqued (torkt) a. twisted.

torques (tor'kwēz) n. a torque; [Zool.] a natural

torrefaction (tor-e-fak'shun) n. act or process of heating or drying by fire; [Metal.] the operation of roasting ores; [Phar.] the heating of drugs on a metallic plate, until they become friable, and fit for compounding, mixing, etc.

torrefy (tor-ent) n.t. [L. torrere, dry by heat, and facere, make] to dry by fire; to parch; to roast or scorch, as metallic ores.

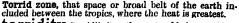
torrent (tor-ent) n. [L. torrens, -entis, raging] a violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like; a violent or rapid flow; a strong current;—a. rushing violently, as a raging stream.

torrential (to-ren'shal) a. pertaining to, or resembling, a torrent; fluent and copious; overwhelming.

copious; overwhelming.

torrentiality (to-ren-shi-al'i-ti) n. the quality torrentially (to-ren'shal-i) adv. in a torrential manner; copiously.

Torricellian (tor-i-sel'i-an, -chel'i-an) a. pertaining to Torricelli, an Italian philosopher, who discovered the principle on which the barometer is constructed. Torricellian vacuum, the vacuum at the top of the Torricellian tube, or barometer, torrid (tor'id) a. [L. torridus] parched; dried with heat; violently hot; burning or parching.



torridity (to-rid'i-ti) n. the state of being torrid.

torridness (tor-id-nes) n. the state of being very hot or parched; torridity. torsade (tor-sad') n. [F.] a twisted or spiral moulding.

torse (tors) n. [O.F. fr. L. torquere, twist] a heraldic wreath.

torsel (tor-sel) n. [O.F. torse] a small, twisted scroll; a plate or block of wood for the end of a joist or beam to rest on.

torsibility (tor-si-bil'i-ti) n. capability of being twisted.

torsion (tor-shun) n. [F. fr. L. torquere, to twist] act of turning or twisting: that force with which a thread, wire, or rod of any material, returns, or tends to return, to a state of rest, after it has been twisted; [Surg.] the twisting of a cut artery to check bleeding. Torsion-balance, an instrument for measuring very minute forces by the action of a twisted wire or thread.

torsional (tor'shun-al) a. pertaining to, or consisting in, torsion.

torsionless (tor-shun-les) a. free from torsion.

torsive (tor-siv) a. twisted spirally.

torsk (torsk) n. [Sw.] a fish allied to the cod.

torso (tor'sō) n.; pl. torsos (tor'sōz) [It. torso, stump, trunk, stalk, fr. G. thursos, stalk, thyrsus] the trunk of a statue mutilated of head and limbs.

head and limbs.

tort (tort) n. [F. fr. L. torquere, pp. tortus, to

twist] a wrongful act, other than a violation of contract,
injuring another, and giving him ground for a civil
action; a twist or wrench. Tort-feasor, a wrongdoer.

torteau (tort-fo) n.; pl. torteaux (tort-fo) [O.F.] a

tell contribution of the torteaux (tort-fo) (tort-fo) [O.F.] and the torteaux (tort-fo) [O.F.] and the tort-fo) [O.F.] and

torticollis (tor-ti-kol-is) n. [1. torquere, to twist, and collum, neck] a wry-neck. tortile (tor-til) a. [L. tortilis, fr. torquere, to twist, to wind] twisted; wreathed; coiled.

tortility (tor-til'i-ti) n. the state of being twisted.

tortilla (tor-të'lya, tor-til'a) n. [Sp.] a round, thin cake, made from maize.

tortious (tor-shus) a. [tort] wicked; injurious.

tortive (tor-tiv) a. twisted; wreathed.

tortoise (tortis, tortus) n. [M.E. tortuce, fr. Late L.

twisted (from its twisted feet)] a reptile inclosed in a case formed by two leathery or scaly shields, and having horny jaws in the place of teeth; in ancient warfare, a position of defence assumed by the soldiers, each man stooping and raising his buckler over his head so as to form a covering over



Tortoise.

and raising his duckier over his head so as to form a covering over the whole line like a tortoise-shell. Tortoise-shell, the shell, or horn; scutes or plates, of the tortoise (used in inlaying and in various manufactures); made of tortoise-shell.

Tortrix (tortin; n. [L. torquere, pp. tortus, to twist] a genus of moths.

tortulous (tortin-lus) a: [L. torquere, pp. tortus, to twist] having swellings at regular intervals.

intervals.

tortuosity (tor-tū-os-i-ti) n. wreathed or twisted form; mental crookedness; disposition to follow indirect and devious courses.

tortuous, tortuose (tor-fū-us, -ōs) a. bent in different directions;

wreathed; twisted; winding; deviating from rectitude; erroneous; crooked; deceitful.

tortuously (tor-tū-us-1i) adv. in a crooked tortuousness (tor-tū-us-nes) n. state of being twisted; sinuosity; crookedness

of disposition or conduct; want of straightforwardness -hence, deceitfulness.

torturable (tor-tūr-a-bl) a. capable of being torture (tor-tūr). [L. tortura, fr. torquere, pp. torture tortus, twist] extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; pang; agony; torment, esp. severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession;—v.t. to put to torture; to pain extremely; to keep on the stretch, or

in suspense; to vex; to harass.

torturer (tor-tur-er) n. one that tortures; a tormentor.

torturingly (tor'tūr-ing-li) adv. so as to torture or torment.

torturous (tor'tūr-us) a. causing torture.

torula (tor-ū-la) n. [L. torulus, dim. of torus, swelling] a small torus; the yeast-plant.
toruliform, toruloid (tor-ū-li-form, tor-ū-loid) a. [L. torulus, and L. forma, G. eidos, shape] having the form of a torula torulous, torulose (tor-ū-lus, -lōs) a. having alternate swellings and

constrictions; somewhat twined.

torus (tō-rus) n.; pl. tori (tō-rī) | L., swelling a large torus convex moulding in the base of a column; the receptacle of a flower; |Anat.] a rounded rudge.

torvity (tor-vi-ti) n. [L. torvus, grim] grimness; sternness.

Tory (to-ri) n. [fr. Ir. toiridhe, toruighe, a pursuer, a searcher, a plunderer (first used in the political sense about 1680)] an advocate of the theory of the divine right of kings to reign, and of hereditary succession to the throne; an opponent of elective monarchy, and of republican government; a supporter of the union and of republican government; a supporter of the union between church and state (the state maintaining the church lending sanctity and spiritual authority to the acts of the state); one that seeks to preserve the present constitution, and to uphold the royal, ecclesiastical, and aristocratical institutions, as being in themselves right and good, and that is averse to any change, esp. in the way of extension of democratical power; an advocate of class distinctions and privileges, as opposed to the republican theory of equality; a member of the conservative party, as opposed to the whig, radical, liberal, or progressive party;—a. pertaining to the Tories.

Toryism ($t\bar{o}$ -ri-izm) n. the principles of the Tories. toss (tos) v.t. [Norw. tossa, to scatter] to throw with the hand; to throw upward; to lift, or throw up, with a sudden or violent motion; to cause to rise and fall; to agitate; to make restless; -v.i. to roll and tumble; to be in violent commotion; to be tossed; -n. a throwing upward, or with a jerk; a throwing up of the head with a jerk. Toss-up, the throving up of a coin to decide a wager or a choice; an even chance. To toss off, to evallow at a gulp.

tosser (tos'er) n. one that tosses.

tossily (tos'i-li) udv. in a tossy manner; carelessly. tossing (tosing) n. the act of throwing upward; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling.

tosspot (tos-pot) n. a toper; an habitual drunkard.

tossy (tos'i) a. tossing; indifferent; pert.

tost (tost) past tense and past participle of the verb

tosto (tos'tō) α. [It.] quick; rapid [Mus.].

tot (tot) u. [Icel. tottr, a dwarf] anything small (used as a term of endearment); a small drinking cup; a dram.

a dram.

tot (tot) n. [contr. of total] so many; so much: a sum in addition;—v.t. to mark an account with the word tot; to count up; to sum.

total (total) a. [L. totus, all, whole] full; complete; not divided; whole; entire;—n. the whole; the whole sum or amount;—v.t. to sum; to add. totality, totalness (total-i-ti, to-tal-i-ti, to-tal-i-ti

quantity or amount.

totalization, totalisation (tō-lal-l-zā/shun)n. the act or process of totalizing, or the state of being totalized. totalizator, totalisator (tō-tal-1-za-tur) n.an apparatus, used at horse-races, which registers and indicates the number of tickets sold to betters on each horse.

totalize the totalizator in betting.

totalizer (tō'tal-ī-zer) n. a totalizator.

totally (to-tal-i) adv. in a total manner; wholly; entirely; fully; completely.

tote (tot) v.t. [L. tollere, to bear] to carry or bear.

totem (tō'tem) n. | Amer. Ind. | a natural object, usually an animal, assumed as the token or emblem of a clan or family.

totemic, totemistic (tö-tem'ik, tö-tem-istaining to, a totem.

totemism (totem-izm) n. the system of tribal subdivision denoted by totems; the use of totems, with all the social and religious observances

totemist (totem-ist) n. a member of a totem

totient (offshent) n. [L. totiens, so many] the number of totitives of a given number. totipalmate (tō-ti-pal-māt) a. [L. toties, all, totipalmate (tō-ti-pal-māt) a. [L. toties, all, toes fully webbed; -n. a bird having such toes. totitive (toti-tiv) n. [L. totiens, so many] a number less than another, having with

it no common division but unity.

totter (tot-er) v.i. [cf. A.S. tralt, unstable to shake, so as to threaten a fall; to shake: to reel.

totterer (tot'er-er) n. one that totters.

totteringly (tot'er-ing-li) adv. in a tottering

tottery (tot'er-i) a. trembling; ussteady; shaky

toucan (too'kan, tou'kan) n. [F. fr. Braz.] a bird of tropical America, of several species, remarkable for the large size of its bill.

toucang [Malay] a kind of boat much used in the East Indies.
touch (tuch) v.t. [F. toucher, to touch] to come in contact with; to extend the hand, foot, etc., so as to reach or rest on; to perceive by the sense of feeling to come to; to reach; to attain to;



Топсап.

to come to; to reach; to attain to; to relate to; to concern; to make a faint impression on; to mark or delineate slightly; to handle; to meddle or interfere with; to treat or speak of superficially; to allude or advert to; to move, as the feelings or sensibility; to affect; to soften; to melt; to influence; to act on hy impulse; to infect, as with disease; to seize slightly; to strike, as an instrument of music; to play on; to afflict or distress;—v.i. to be in contact; to be in close union without intervening space; to fasten on; to take effect without intervening space; to fasten on; to take effect on; to treat of slightly in discourse; to mention or discuss briefly:—n. act of touching; meeting of two bodies; superficial junction; contact; the sense of feeling or common sensation, one of the five senses; act of handling; common sensation, one or the two senses; act or nanding; examination by a stone or other standard; test; proof; tried and ascertained quality or worth; a single stroke on a drawing or picture; feature; lineament; a small quantity intermixed; a little; a hint; suggestion—hence, a slight effort or essay; power of exciting the affections; a signt enort or essay; power or exciting the affections; personal reference or application; hit; animadversion; censure; [Mus.] the resistance of the keys of an instrument to the pressure of the fingers; also, the manner of touching, striking, or pressing the keys of a pianoforte; individual style of execution. Touch-and-go, of uncertain action or outcome; ticklish; hasty and superficial. Touch-down, in football, the touching of the hall to the ground by a player behind his components goal; behind ground by a player behind his opponent's goal; behind the player's own goal, this is called touch - back. Touch-hole. the vent of a cannon, or other species of fire-arms, by which fire is communicated to the powder. Touch-me-not, a plant, Impatiens noti-me-tangere.

Touch-needle, a small bar of gold or silver, mixed with an alloy, employed in testing gold and silver on a touchstone. alloy, employed in testing gold and silver on a touchstone. Touch-paper, paper steeped in nitre and dried. A near touch, a close shave. To keep touch, to be, or remain, in contact or sympathy. To touch off, to sketch hastily. To touch up, to repair, or improve, by slight touches. touchable (tuchi-a-bl)a. capable of being touched; tangible.

touchableness (tuch'a-bl-nes) n. the quality of being touchable. toucher (tuch'er) n. one that touches; a skilful archer.

touchily (tuch'i-li) adv. irritably; peevishly.

touchiness (tuch-i-nes) n, the quality of being touching (tuch-ing) n, affecting; moving; pathetic; touching (tuch-ing) n, affecting; moving; pathetic; respect to ;—n, the sense of feeling; touch. touchingly (tuch-ing-li) adv. in a manner to move the feeling; pathetically. touchingness (tuch-ing-nes) n, the quality of being touching; tenderness.

touchstone (tuch'ston) n. a variety of extremely compact, silicious schist, used for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver by the streak impressed on the stone; a test or criterion.

touchwood (tuch'wood) n. the soft substance into which wood is converted by the

action of certain fungi.

action of certain fungi.

touchy (tuch!i) a. peevish; irritable; irascible;
apt to take fire.

tough (tuf) a. [A.S. tōh] having the quality of
flexibility without brittleness; not easily
broken; able to endure hardship; firm; strong; not
easily separated; stifl; rigid; not flexible; severe;
violent; difficult; arduous;—n. a rough; a bully.

toughen (tuf:n) r.t. to make tough or tougher;—
r.i. to grow tough or tougher.

toughish (tuf:li) adv. in a tough or flexible

toughly (tuf-li) adv. in a tough or flexible manner.

toughness (tuffnes) n. the quality of being tough; flexibility, with a firm adhesion of parts; strength of constitution or texture; viscosity; tenacity.

toumril (toom'ril) n. [Anglo-Ind.] a serpent-charmer's flute.

toup (tóóp) n. [Malay] a three-masted Malay lugger.

toupee, toupet (tóó-pē', tóó-pā') n. [F] a curl, or artificial lock of hair. tour (tóór) n. [F fr. L. tornus, a wheel a going round-hence a journey in a circuit; anything done successively, or by regular order; a turn; cast; manner; excursion; trip; expedition; jaunt;—v.i. to make a tour.

touraco (too-rak-ō) n. [native name] a bird of the Amazon region; it is about the size of a pheasant.

tourbillion (toor-bil-yun) n. [F. fr. L. turbo, a whirlwind] a whirlwind; an ornamental revolving firework.

tourist (toor-ist) n. one that makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.

tournalin, tournaline (tóor-ma-lin) n. [V. fr. Cingalese tōramalli] a mineral occurring usually in black, three-sided, or six-sided prisms, terminated by three-sided pyramids, consisting of silica, alumina, and boracie acid, with portions of manganese, lithia, etc.

tourn (tōorn) n. [turn] the sheriff's circuit court, formerly held twice a year in each hundred, thorrons are tourn, to the tourn to the tour

tournament (toor-na-ment) n. [O.F. tornoier, to tilt, fr. tornoier, to turn, fr. L. tornare, to turn, a mock-fight, or military sport, in which a number of combatants were engaged (a joust is a trial of skill between two).

tourney (toor-ni) n. a tournament;—v.t. to pertourney (toor-ni) n. a tournament;—v.t. to pertournaments; to tilt.

tourniquet (toor-ni-ket) n. [F., that which turns about, fr. tourner, turn] a surgical instrument, or bandage, which is tightened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check the flow of blood, as from wounds, amputation, or other surgical operation.

tournure (toor-nur) n. [F.] turn; contour; figure; shape; the back drapery of a gown.
touse (touz) v. [cf. Ger. zausen] to pull; to haul; to tear;—v.i. to tear about; to rave.

touser (tou'ser) n, one that, or that which, touses.

tousle (tou'zl) v.t. to pull or haul about; to dishevel; to disorder, as dress or hair [Scot.]. tous-les-mois (too'-la-mwaw) n. [F.] a granular, starchy substance, like arrowroot, obtained from the root-stocks of species of Canna.

tousy (tou'si) a. shaggy; unkempt; tousled.

tout (tout) v.i. [A.S. tōtian, to project, to peep] to look out for; to wait; specifically, to wait and ply for customers to a hotel; to spy out the movements

ply for customers to a hotel; to spy out the movements of race-horses at training;—n. a touter.

touter (tou-ter) n. a hanger-on; one that hangs on a stations, wharfs, etc., to solicit the custom of travellers to a hotel, etc.; one that hangs about the training-ground of race-horses to pick up information that may be available for betting purposes.

tow (tō) v.t. (A.S. teōn, draw) to drag, as a hoat or ship, through the water by means of a rope;—n. the coarse and broken part of flax or hemp; act of towing, or state of being towed. Tow-boat, any hoat employed in towing; a tug; a boat that is towed. Tow-line, tow-rope, a hawser, or rope, used in towing. Tow-path, a path used by men or horses in towing boats. path used by men or horses in towing boats.

towage (tō'ij) n. act of towing; price paid for towing.

toward, towards (tō'ard, ardz) prep. [A.S. toward, towards tōweard, future] in the direction of; with direction to, in a moral sense; with respect to; regarding; nearly; about;—dv. near; at hand;—a. ready to do or learn; not freward; apt. towardliness (tō'ard-li-nes) n. quality of being toward; readiness to do or learn; anteness; decility

or learn; aptness; docility.

towardly (tö-ard-li) a. ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty.

towardness (tō-ard-nes) n. towardliness; tractableness.

towel (tou-el) n. [F. touaille, fr. O. H. Ger. twahan, to wash] a cloth used for wiping the hands, and for other purposes; a napkin; an altar-cloth;—v.t. to rub or wipe with a towel. Towel-horse, towel-rack, a wooden frame or stand to hang towels on Ar caken a wooden frame or stand to hang towels on. An caken towel, a cudgel.

towel, a cudgel.

towelling (tou'el-ing) n. cloth for towels; a thrashing.

tower (tou'er) n. [O.F. tour, tur, fr. L. turris] a variously shaped, standing alone, or forming part of another edifice, as of a church, castle, etc.; a citadel; a fortress—hence, a defender: a high head-dress formerly in vogue; a high flight; elevation;—n.i. to be lofty, or very high—hence, to soar.

towered (tou'erd) a. adorned or defended by

towering (tou-cr-ing) a. very high; elevated; extreme; violent, surpassing;—n. the act of one that towers.

towery (tou'er-i) a. adorned or defended by

towers.

towing thing in tw.

town (toling) n. the act or work of drawing anytown (collection of louses inclosed by fences or
walls—hence, any collection of houses larger than a
village, and not incorporated as a city; the body of
inhabitants resident in a town; a township; the court
end of London; the metropolis or its inhabitants; a
farm-steading; village; hamlet;—a. of, or pertaining to,
a town; urban. Town-clerk, an officer that keeps the
records of a town, and enters all its offiical proceedings.
Town-council, body, or a meeting of the hody, of
deputies elected by the ratepayers of a town or burgh to
manage its municipal affairs. Town-councillor, one
that is a member of a town council. Town-crier, a
public crier. Town-hall, a public room or building for
transacting the business of a town. Town-house, the
louse where the public business of the town is transacted house where the public business of the town is transacted by the inhabitants; a house in town, in opposition to a house in the country. Town's-husband, one that holds

the office of a steward in looking after the affairs of a town. Town-talk, the common talk of a place, or the

town. Town-teats, the common task of a place, of the subject of common conversation.

townish (tou-nish) a. of, pertaining to, or living in, town.

townland (toun-land) n. a division of a parish;

a township. townsfolk, townspeople (tounz'fok, pe-pi)n.the

people of a town; the inhabitants of a city.

township (toun ship) n. the district or territory of a town; the corporation of a town.

townsman (tounz'man) n. an inhabitant of a town; one of the same town with

towny (tou'ni) a. like, or having the characteristics of a university town;—n. a non-university inhabitant of a university town.

towy (tō'i) a. like tow.

toxemia (tok-sē'mi-a) n. [G. toxikon poison from an arrow, fr. toxon, a bow, and haima, blood] blood-poisoning. Also toxemia, texteemia, toxicæmia (tok-si-sē'mi-a).

toxemic, toxemic (tok-se-mik) a. of, or relating to, toxemia; septicemic.

toxic, toxical (tok'sik, si-kal) a. [G. toxikon. poison] of, or pertaining to. toxicants; poisonous.

toxically (tok'-si-kal-i) adv. by means of toxicants.

toxically (tok-si-kair) ac. or means or concents.

toxicant (tok-si-kair) a capable of poisoning:

n a poison.

toxicoid (tok-si-koid) a [G. toxikon poison,
and eidos, form) resembling poison.

toxicological (tok-si-ku-loj-i-kai) a pertaintoxicologically (tok-si-ku-loj-i-kai-i) adv. in
a toxicologically a toxicological manner.

toxicologist (tok-si-kol-ō-jist) a one versed in
toxicology; the writer of a treatise

toxicology (tok-si-kol'ō-ji) n. [G. toxikon, poison, and togos, a discourse] the science of poisons, their effects, antidotes, and tests. toxicomania (tok-si-ku-mā-ni-a) n. [G. toxikon, poison, and mania, madness] a morbid craving for poisonous substances. toxicosis (tok-si-ko-sis) a. a diseased condition due to poison.

toxin, toxine (tok'sin) n. a toxic ptomaine.

toxophilite (tok-sof-i-līt) n. (G. toxon, a bow, and philein, love) a student or lover of archery;—a. relating to archery.

toxophilitic (tok-sof-i-līt-ik) a. relating to archery.

toy (toi) n. [D. tuiq, tools, ornaments] a plsything for children; a bauble; a thing for amusement, but of no real value; a trifle; matter of no importance; wild fancy; folly; trifling opinion or behaviour; amounts dalliance; -v. t. to dally amorously; to trifle; to play; to wanton. Toy-box, a box for holding toys. Toy-shop, abox where twee forms article are sold. wanton. Toy-box, a box for holding toys. Asymptotic a shop where toys or fancy articles are sold.

toyer (foler) n. one that toys; one that is full of triffing tricks.

toyfu! (toi'fooi) α. full of tricks; playful; sportive;

COVINGIV (toi-ing-li) adv. triflingly; wantonly.

tovish (toi'ish) a. trifling; wanton.

toyishly (toi/ish-li) adv. in a toyish or trifling manner.
toyishness (toi/ish-nes) n. disposition to trifling; amorous dalliance.

toyman (toi'man) n. one that deals in toys.

toysome (toi'sum) a. playful; amorous.

trabal (trab'al) a. of, or pertaining to, the trabs corpus callosum, the great transverse commissure of the brain.

trabea (trabe-a) n. [L.] a robe of state worn by kings, consuls, etc., in ancient Rome.

trabeated (trā/be-ā-ted) a. [L. trabs, a beam] in building, furnished with an entabla-

trabecula (tra-bek-ū-lar) a. of, pertaining to containing to a construction of beams.

trabeation (tra-bek-ū-lar) n. an entablature;
trabecula (tra-bek-ū-lar) n.: pl. trabecula (tra-bek-ū-lar) [L., a little beam, fr. trabe, a beam] a supporting band or bar; a projection from a cell-wall [Nat. Hist.]

trabecular (tra-bek-ū-lar) a. of, pertaining to containing trabeculae.

containing trabeculæ.

trabecularism (tra-bek-ū-lar-izm) n. the condition of having trabeculæ. trabeculate, trabeculated (tra-bek

trabeculate, tradeculated ù-lât,-lâted) a. having a trabecula.

trace (trâs) n. [O.F. tracer, fr. L. trahere, draw] a mark left by anything passing; a footprint; a track; a mark impression, or visible appearance of anything left when the thing itself no longer exists; remains; a delineation or sketch; outline; a small quantity; something barely perceptible;—n.t. to walk over; to pass through; to draw or delineate with marks, esp. to copy, as a drawing, by following the lines, and marking them on a sheet superimposed; to follow, by footsteps or tracks, or some mark that has been left by a person or thing which has preceded—hence, to follow the trace or track of; to follow with exactness.

trace (trâs) n. [O.F. trapy, fr. L. trahere, to draw] which a carriage, etc., is drawn by horses.

traceability (trā-sa-bil-1-ti) n. the state of being traceable (trā-sa-bil) a. capable of being traced.

traceable (tra/sa-bl) a. capable of being traced.

traceableness (tra-sa-bl-nes) n. traceability.

traceably (tra-sa-bli) adv. so as to be traced.

traceless (tras'les) a. showing no mark or trace.

tracer (tra-ser) n. one that, or that which, traces.

traceried (traser-id) a. ornamented with tracery of any kind.
tracery (traser-i) a. an ornamental divergency of the nullions of a window into arches. curves, etc.; the subdivisions of ground vaults.

trachea (tra-ke'a, tri-ke-a) n.; pl. trachese (tra-cause gristly) the windpipe or canal conveying air to the lungs; the weasand; the air-tubes of the body in insects and similar animals.

tracheal, tracheary (tracke-al, tracke-a-ri)

trachean (tracheate, tracheated. Also tracheitis, trachitis (tracker-tis, trackitis (tracker-tis, trackitis) n. inflammation

of the trachea.

of the trachea.

tracheocele (trā-ke-u-sēl) n. [G. trachcia, windpipe, and kē-ē, a tumor] an enlargement of the thyroid gland.

tracheotomy (trā-ke-u-u-mi) n. [G. trachcia, tracheotomy (trā-ke-u-u-mi) n. [G. trachcia, the operation of making an opening into the windpipe, trachoma (trā-ke-ma) n. (G., fr. truchus, rough) a disease of the eye marked by hard pustules on the inner surface of the eyelids.

trachyte (trā-ki-li) n. [G. truchus, rough] a rough volcanic rock containing felspar crystals.

trachyte (trā-ki-li) n. pertaining to, or consisting of, trachyte.

trachytic (tra-ki-li) n. pertaining to, or consisting of, trachyte.

trachytic (tra-ki-li) n. act of delineating or drawing in lines; an outline or drawing; regular track or path; course. Tracing-paper, thin, transparent paper, usually tissue-paper souked in oil or varnish, used for copying drawings, patterns, mouldings, etc.

track (trak) n. [D. trek, a drawing] a mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or beast; trace; vestige; footprint; a road; a heaten path; course; way: in railways, the permanent way;—v.t. to follow, when guided by a trace, or by footsteps; to draw or tow.

as a vessel. Track-boat, a boat or vessel drawn or towed by a horse; canal-boat. In one's tracks, just where one is standing. Off the track, off the roadway; derailed; away from the point, or the subject proper. To make tracks to proceed; to go away; to decamp. To make tracks for, to go towards.

trackage (trakij) n. a drawing or towing, as of a trackage (traki-e) n. one that tracks or tows a boat or arti; one that tracks game; a spy. trackless (traki-les) a. having no track or footprint; untrodden.

tracklessly (traki-les-li) adv. so as to leave no tracklessly (traki-les-lies) n. the state of

tracklessness (trak-les-nes) n. the state of being without a track or path. trackman (trak'man) u. one employed to look after a railway-track.

tract (trakt) n. [L. traktere, pp. tructus, draw] some-thing drawn out or extended; a region, or quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent; a written discourse or dissertation, generally not of great length, esp. a short treatise on practical religion; continued or protracted duration; length; extent; an anthem substi-tuted between Septuagesima and Easter-eve for the

tractability (trak-ta-bil'i-ti) n. quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility.

tractable (trak-ta-bil) n. [L. tructabilis, fr. tractable, taught, or managed; docile; manageable; capable of being ensity bed, taught, or managed; docile; manageable; capable of being handlad, regariable, faceible.

of being handled; practicable; feasible.

tractableness (trak'ta-bl-nes) n. state or quality of being tractable; docility. tractably (trak'ta-bli) adv. in a tractable manner.

Tractarian (trak-ta'-ri-an) a. pertaining to the Tractarians, or their doctrines;—n. one of the promoters or adherents of Tractarianism.

Tractarianism (trak-ta'-ri-an-izm)n, a system of religious opinion and precipital and the system of religious opinion and the system of religious opinion and the system of religious opinion and the system opinion and the system opinion and the system opinion and the system op

tice tending to a Roman Catholic revival within the Church of England, promulgated in a series of papers "Tracts for the Times," published at Oxford, 1833-1841.

tractate (trak-tat) n. a treatise; a dissertation; a panphlet or small book.

Tractator (trak-ta-tun) n. a writer of tracts; a Tractator (trak-ta-tun) n. a writer of tracts; a tractile (trak-til) a. [L. trahere, draw] capable of being drawn out in length; ductile. tractility (trak-til-ti) n. quality of being tractile; ductility. (trak-til-ti) n. [L. trahere, pp. tractus, draw] act of drawing, or state of being drawn; attraction a drawing toward; act of drawing a solid body along a plane. Traction-engine, a movable stampengine used for drawing heavy loads on common or steam-engine used for diagging heavy loads on common

tractive (trak'tiv) a. serving to draw; pulling; attracting.
tractor (trak'tur) n. [L. trakere, pp. tractus, drawing;—pl. two small pointed bars of brass and steel, which, being drawn over diseased parts of the body, were

drawing:—pt. two small pointed bars of briss and steel, which, being drawn over diseased parts of the body, were at one time supposed to give relief through the agency of electricity or magnetism.

Trade (irid) m. [A.S. tredan, step, tread] act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; the business of buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic; barter; particular occupation, manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts and the learned professions; the business which a person has learned, and which he carries on, esp. mechanical employment; business pursued; instruments of any occupation; custom; habit; a company of men engaged in the same occupation;—pt. the trade-winds;—v.t. to sell or exchange in commerce; to barter; to exchange;—v.t. to barter, or to buy and sell; to traffic; to bargain; to buy and sell or xchange property in a single instance; to act merely for gain; to be venal. Trade-hall, tradestall, a hall for the meetings of trades or guests. Trade-mark, a distinguishing mark or device used by a manufacturer on his goods or labels, the legal right in which is recognized by law. Trade-price, price charged for goods to members of the same trade, or by wholesde dealers to retailers. Trade-sale, a sale or auction suited

to a particular class of dealers. Trade-wind, a wind in or near the torrid zone, which blows from the same or near the torrid zone, which blows from the same quarter throughout the year (so called because of great advantage to navigators and trade; the general direction is from N.E. to S.W. on the north side, and from S.E. to N.W. on the south side of the equator). Trade-union, trades-union, a combination among workmen for the purpose of maintaining their rights and privileges with respect to wages, hours of labour, and the like. Trade-unionism, trades-unionsm, the practices or principles of the members of trades-unions. Trade-unionist, trades-unions a member of a trades-union. unionist, trades-unionist, a member of a trades-unionist, a me

traded (tra-ded) a. versed; practised.

tradeful (trād'fool) a. busy in traffic; trafficking.

trademaster (trad-mas-ter) n. one that teaches others in some trade or art.
trader (tra'-der) n. one engaged in trade or commerce; a tradicker; a merchant; also, a trading vessel; vessel plying regularly between two ports or countries. ports or countries

tradesfolk (tradzfok) n. people employed in trades Also tradespeople. tradesman (tradz-man) n. one that trades; a shopkeeper; any mechanic. tradeswoman (tradz-woom-an) n. fem. of tradesman.

trading (traiding) a. carrying on commerce; frequented by trades; venal; acting from

interest rather than principle, as a politician, etc.

tradition (tra-dish-un) n. [L. tradere, give up.
transmit] act of delivering into the
hands of another; delivery; act of handing down from
mouth to mouth narratives of facts or jucidents, or of transmitting from age to age customs and practices, csp. act or process of transmitting from lage to age, or from one member or functionary of the church to another, religious doctrines, opinions, rites, ceremonies, etc.; sum of religious faith and observance derived from antiquity by oral communication; that which is handed down; an ancient doctrine or belief; an old custom; popular delusion or fancy; old fable; family story; legend, etc.

traditional, traditionary (tra-dish-un-pertaining to, or derived from tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only.

traditionalism, traditionality

(tra-dish-un-al-izm, -al-i-ti) n. adherence to tradition.

traditionalist (tra-dish-un-al-i-t) n. one that helds to the authority of

traditionally, traditionarily (tra-un-el-i, -a-ri-li) adv. in a traditionary manner; by tradition; from age to age.

traditionist (tra-dish-un-ist) n. one that traditive (traditiv) a. of, or pertaining to, or traditive (traditi-tiv) a. of, or pertaining to, or traditor (traditi-tur) n. one of those early Christians who, in times of persecution, gave up to the officers of the law the Scriptures, or any of the holy vessels, or the names of their brethren.

traduce (tra-dus') v.t. [L. truducere, fr. trans, across, and ducere, to lead] to represent as blamable; wilfully to misrepresent; to defame; to slander; to increase, or continue, by deriving from another another.

traducement (traducing. n. the act of traducing.

traducer (tra-du-ser) n. one that traduces; a calumniator; a sianderer.
traducianism (tra-du-shan-izm) n. the doctor in the traducianism (tra-du-shan-izm) n. the doctor in traducible (tra-du-si-bl) a. capable of being derived, transmitted, or traduced. traducingly (tra-du-sing-li) adv. slanderously by defamation.
traduction (tra-du-shan) n. derivation from one of the same kind; transmission

from one to another; tradition; also, a translation into another language.

another language.

traductive (tra-duk'tiv) a. derivable; that may be deduced.

traffic (traik) n. [F. trafiquer, to traffic] commerce, either by barter, or by buying and selling; trade; business done on a railway, with reference to the number of passengers or the amount of freight; dealing; barter; trade; exchange; merchandise; --v.t. to exchange in traffic; -v.t. to pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to barter: to trade; to buy and sell wares; to practise person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to barter; to trade; to buy and sell wares; to practise commerce; to trade meanly; to deal on mercenary principles; to huckster. Traffic-manager, the manager of the traffic on a railway, canal, etc.

traffickable (traf-i-ka-bl) a. capable of being disposed of in traffic.

trafficker (traf-i-ker) n. one that trafficks: a trafficking (traf-i-king) n. bargaining; trading; mean or mercenary dealing; jobbing.

traffickless (traf-i-king) a. destitute of trade or traffic.

traffickless (traf-i-king) n. [G. tragos, goat.]

tragacanth (traga-kanth) n. [C. tragos, goat, and akantha, thorn] a leguminous plant of the genus Astragalus, yielding a gummy juice.

tragal (tra/gal) a. of, or pertaining to, the tragus.

tragalism (trag'a-lizm) n. [G. tragos, a goat] goatishness; lustfulness.
tragedian (tra-je'di-an) n. a writer of tragedy; a tragic actor or actress.

tragedienne (tra-jē-di-en) n. a female actor of tragedy (traj-e-di) n. (d. trupōdia, a tragedy—ttagedy (traj-e-di) n. (d. trupōdia, a tragedy—titerally a goat-song (because orip. actors were dressed in goat-skins), fr. trupos, a goat, and ōdos, a singer, cf. ode a dramatic poem representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue; a fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence

tragic, tragical (traj-ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining tragedy; fatal to life; calamitous; mournful; expressive of tragedy, loss of life, or of sorrow.

tragically (traj-i-kal-i) adv. in a tragical manner; mournfully.

tragicalness (traj-i-kal-nes) n. tragic character or quality; sadness: fatality. tragicomedy (traj-i-konfe-oil) n. a composition tragedy and comedy.

tragedy and comedy.

tragedy and comedy.

tragicomic (traj-i-kom-ik) a. pertaining to tragicomic (traj-i-kom-ik) a. pertaining to tragicomic tragicomedy; partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes. Also tragicomical.

tragicomically (traj-i-kom-i-kal-i) adv. in a tragicomically (traj-i-kom-i-kal-i) adv. in a tragicomic manner.

tragopan (trag-i-pan) a. [G. tragos, a goat, and Pan, Pan] the horned pheasant.

tragus (tragus) a. [G. tragos, goat] a prominence at the entrance of the outer car.

trail (trai) v.t. [O. tradiler, to tow a boat, fr. L. trahere, draw) to hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to drag; to draw a long, floating, or waving body; to lower; to carry, as a fire-arm, with the breech near the ground, and the upper part inclined forward, the piece being held by the right hand near the middle; to tread down, as grass, by walking through; —v.i. to be drawn out in leugth; to grow to great length, as a plant; to move slowly or lazily:—n. track followed by the hunter; scent left on the ground by an animal pursued; anything drawn to length; anything drawn behind in long undulations; a train; that part of the stock of a gun-carriage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered. Trail-net, a net drawn behind a boat.

trail (trail) n. [L. trichila, an arbour] a latticed frame; a trail; the a running ornament of leaves flowers.

behind a boat.

trail (trāl) n. [L. trichila, an arbour] a latticed frame;
a trellis; a running ornament of leaves, flowers,
etc., in the mouldings of buildings; a wreath.

trail (trāl) n. [entrail] entrails; the intestines of
game when cooked and sent to table.

trailer (trāl-gr) n. one that, or that which, trails,
esp. a creeper; a carriage or vehicle attached
to another vehicle; a plant that requires support; a
trailing plant. trailing plant.

train (trān) v.t. [M.F. trainer, to trail, draw, fr. L. persuasion, attifice, etc.; to entice; to allure; to form by practice; to exercise; to discipline; to bring up; to teach; to educate; to break, tame, and accustom to draw, as oxen; to lead or direct, and form to a wall or espailer; to form by growth, lopping, or pruning;—v.t. to travel by train; to go into training;—a. that which draws along; artifice or enticement; that which is drawn along in the rear of or after something; that part of a goun-carriage; the tail of a bird; a number of followers; a retinue; a succession of connected things; a series; regular method; process; course; a line of gunpowder laid to lead fire to a charge, or to a quantity intended for execution; a continuous or connected line of cars or carriages on a railroad. Train-band [corruption of trained band] a band or company of militia. Train-bearer. one that holds up a train, as of a robe. To of trained band] a kind or company of militia. Train-bearer, one that holds up a train, as of a roke. To train a gun, to point it at some object. To train off, to go off obliquely. To train up, to educate for an end.

trainable (tra-na-bl) a. capable of being trained.

trained (trand) a. having a train; brought up; instructed; exercised; disciplined.

trainer (trainer) a. one that trains, esp. one that prepares men for athletic exercises, or

horses for the race.

training (training) u. the process of educating; the act of forming young trees, shrubs, or branches to grow in a particular direction or shape; the art of disciplining troops; the art of preor shape; the art of disciplining troops; the art of pre-paring men for athletic exercises, or horses for the race-course. Training-college, training-school, an insti-tution in which students are trained for a profession or trade, esp. a normal college. Training-ground, the ground where soldiers are exercised, or horses prepared for the race. Training-ship, a ship provided with in-structors to train lads for the sea.

trainless (trān-les) a. having no train.

train-oil (tran-oil) n. [M.D. traen] oil drawn from the blubber of the whate.

trait (tra, trat) n. [F. fr. L. trabere, draw] a stroke; a touch; a distinguishing or marked feature or peculiarity.

traitor (tratur) n. [O.F. fr. L. traditor, fr. tradere, deliver, betray] one that violates his allegiance, and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one that betrays his trust; a betrayer.

traitoress (tra-tur-es) n. a woman that betrays.

traitorly (trā'tur-li) a. like a traitor; treacherous; perfidious.
traitorous (trā'tur-us) a. guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless.
traitorously (trā'tur-us-li) adv. faithlessly; perfidiously; treacherously.

traitorousness, traitorism us-nes,

trā-tur-izm) n. perfidiousness; treasonableness.
traitress (trā-tres) n. a female traitor; a
traitress.

traject (tra-jekt) n.t. [L. trajecre, p.p. trajectus, fr. cast through;—(traj-ckt) n. a ferry; a passage for boats

trajection; also, emission; (Gram.) trajectory (trajek-turi) r. act of throwing or casting through or across; transportation; also, emission; (Gram.) transposition. trajectory (trajek-turi) r. the path described trajectory by a body moving under the action

of given forces; the curve described by a projectile in its flight through the air.

tralation, tralatition (tra-lā'shun, tral-a-tish'un) n. [F.] a

change in the use of a word; a metaphor.

tralineate (tra-lin'e-āt) n.i. [t. trans, across, and linea, a line to deviate in direction.

tram (tram) n. [Norw. tram, a wooden doorstep] a coal waggon used in pits; one of the rails or tracks of a tram-road; the shaft of a cart or barrow; a tramway; a tramway-car. Tram-car, a tramway-car, a public conveyance running on rails laid on the streets, and moved by horses, cable traction, electric power, or steam. Tram-line, a tramway.

trammel (tram'el) n. [M.F. tramail, a net, fr. L. tres, three, and macula, a mesh] a kind of long net for catching birds or fishes; a kind of shackles for regular the motions of a horse; whatever smarkes for regulating the motions of a noise; whatever impedes activity, progress, or freedom; an iron hook used for hanging kettles and other vessels over the fire; an instrument for drawing ellipses; -v.t. to confine; to hamper; to shackle; to catch; to intercept. Trammelnet, a net used in sea-fishing; it is kept upright by floats and sinkers.

trammelled (tram-eld) a. caught; hampered; of a horse, having white marks on the fore foot and hind foot of one side.

trammeller (train-el-er) n. one that, or that which, trainmels or restrains; one that uses a trammel-net

that uses a trammel-net.

tramontana (tra-mon-ta-na) n. the north wind in the Mediterranean.

tramontane (tra-mon-tan) a. [F. fr. lt. fr. L. tramontane (tra-mon-tan) a. [F. fr. lt. fr. L. tramontane) (tra-mon-tan) a. [F. fr. lt. fr. L. tramontane) (tramon-tan) a. [F. fr. lt. fr. L. tramontane) (tramp) (tramp) about the mountains; a stranger.

tramp (tramp) v.t. [M.E.] to tread forcibly and repeatedly; to trample; -v.i. to travel; to wander or stroll; -n. the sound of tramping; a foot-journey; a foot traveller; a tramper; a vessel that takes a cargo wherever the shippers desire; an iron plate in the hollow of a ditcher's boot.

tramper (tram'per) n. one that tramps; a stroller; a vagrant.

tramplate (tram-plät) n. a flat piece of iron laid down as a rail to form a tramway.

trample (tram-pl) v.t. [M.E., frequentative of trample trample treat under foot, esp. to tread upon with pride, contempt, triumpl, or scorn: to prostrate by treading; to treat with pride, contempt, and insult;—v.t. to tread in contempt; to tread with force and rapidity;—n. a frequent heavy or rough tread.

trampler (tram-pler) n. one that tramples or treads down.

tramroad (tram-röd) n. a road in which the tracks for the wheels are made of pieces of wood, flat stones, or plates of iron laid in line; a tramway.

wood, flat stones, or plates of fron land in line; a tramway.

tramway (trami-wa) n. a wooden or iron way
on which cars are drawn by horses, electricity, etc.

trance (trans) n. [F. transe, fright, fr. L. transire,
pass away] a state in which the soul seems
to have passed out of the body into another state of
being; an eestasy; total suspension of mental power
and voluntary motion, pulsation and breathing continuing, and the muscles flexible; catalepsy.

tranced (transt) a. lying in a trance; entranced.

trancedly (tran's sed-li) adv. in a trance-like manner.

tranect (tran-elt) n. [L. transjectus, a passage] a ferry: a ferry-hoat.

traneen (tra-nen) n. [Ir.] crested doy's-tail grass.
Not worth a traneen, not worth a rush.
trangle (trang'gl) n. a diminutive of the fess
[Her.].

trangram (trang'gram) n. something trumpery, or of no value. Also trankum

trannel (tran'el) n. See treenail.

tranquil (trang'kwil) a. quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated.
tranquillity (trang-kwil'i-ti) n. [L. tranquillus, state; peace of mind; peaceable condition.

tranquillization (trang-kwil-ī-zā/shun) n. act of tranquillizing, or state of being tranquillized.

tranquillize (trang-kwil-īz) v.t. to compose; to

tranquillizer (trang'kwil-ī-zer) n. one that, or peaceful; a kind of chair in which patients are placed in a fit of delirium or frenzy.

tranquillizingly (trang-kwil-ī-zing-li) adv.

tranquilly (trang'kwil-i) adv. quietly; peaceably. tranquilness (trang'kwil-nes) n. the state or quality of being tranquil.

transact (trans-akt') v.t. [L. transigere, pp. transactus, to complete, fr. trans, beyond, thoroughly, and agere, to dol to do; to perform; to manage;—v.t. to conduct matters; to manage transaction (trans-ak'shun) n. the doing or performing of any business; management of any affair; negotiation; that which is done or performed; result of negotiating or dealing; a single sale or purchase; [Law] adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual consent:—nl. proceedings:

between parties by mutual consent;—pl. proceedings; minutes or reports of the subjects investigated and discussed in scientific or philosophical associations.

transactor (trans-ak'-tur) n. [L.] one that nanages or conducts any business. transalpine (trans-al-pin) a, [L. trans, across, beyond, and Alpinus, of the Alps] bying or being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome. lying, or being, beyond the Alps, in regard to Rome.

transanimation (trans-an-i-mā-shun) n. transmigration of the soul;

any doctrine, or theory, of reincarnation.

transatlantic (trans-at-lantith) a. lying, or being, beyond the Atlantic; crossing the Atlantic.

transcalent (trans-kā'lent) a. [L. trans, across, and calerc, be warm] pervious to heat; permitting the passage of heat.
transcend (transcad) v.t. [L. trans, beyond, and soundere, climb] to rise above; to surmount; to pass over; to go beyond; to surpass.

transcendence, transcendency

(tran-sen'dens, -den-si) n. state of being transcendent. transcendent (tran-sen'dent) a. very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpessing others; transcending or going beyond the bounds of human knowledge.

transcendental (tran-sen-den'tal) a. supereminent surpassing others; general; pervading many particulars; ascending above the highest genera or categorical expressions; supersensual; pertaining to the method of investigation

supersensual; pertaining to the method of investigation a priori: not empirical; noting knowledge of objects or ideas which stand in relation to thought, but not in relation to experience; mystical; vague; illusory.

transcendentalism n. in the Kantian philosophy, the transcending or going beyond empiricism, and ascertaining, a priori, the fundamental principles of human knowledge; system of investigation of the higher truths of being, human or divine, apart from the facts and forms of existence as ascertained by observafacts and forms of existence as ascertained by observa-tion and experience, and the logical processes and formula of scientific inquiry; the highest philosophy; in popular language, that which is vague, mystical, or extravagant in philosophical theories or statements.

transcendentalist (tran-sen-den'tal-ist) n. transcendentalism.

transcendentalize (tran-sen-den tal-īz)

transcendentally (tran-sen-den'tal-i)

transcendently (transcendent manner. transcendent y transcendent manner.

transcendible (trans-sen-di-lb) a capable of being climbed or passed over.

transcolate (trans-ku-lāt) v.t. [L. trans and column to filter] to strain; to filter.

transcribe (trans-krib) v.t. [L. trans, across, and scribere, pp. scriptus, write] to write over again, or in the same words; to copy.

transcriber (tran-skri'per) n one that transcriber (trans-kript) n that which has been transcribed; a written copy; a copy of any kind from an original; an imitation.

transcription (tran-skrip-shun) n. act. of

transcription (tran skrip'shun) n. act of transcribing or copying; a kind of free translation of a vocal into a pianoforte or an orchestral work.

transcriptive (tran-skrip'tiv) a. having the style or character of a transcript or copy; imitative. Also transcriptional.

transcriptively (transcription; by mere copying or imitation.

transcurrent (trans-kur'ent) a. passing in a cross direction; transversely. transcursion (trans-kur'shun) n.[L. trans, arcoss, and currere, run] a roving

hither and thither.

transelementation (trans-el-e-men-tā' shun) n. the change, or transformation, of one element into another.

transenna (tran-sen'a) n. [L., a net] a carved latticework, or grating, of marble,

silver, etc., used to inclose shrines.

transept (transept) n. [L. trans, across, beyond, and septum, an inclosure] a cross aisle; the transverse portion of a church which is built in the form of a cross; one of the parts of a church that projects at right angles to the body (that is, the high central portion of either nave or choir); one of the arms of the cross.

transfer (trans-fer) v.t. [L. trans, across, and ferre, to bear] to convey from one place or person to another; to transport; to remove; to convey; to give or grant to another; to make over the possession or control of; to remove from one substance to another; (transfer) n. removal of a thing from one place or person to another; conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another; that which is transferred; estate, property, or right conveyed; writ or deed of conveyance. Transfer-day, one of certain regular days at the Bank of England for registering transfers of bank stock, etc. Transfer-paper, prepared paper for transferring impressions.

transferability (transfer a bili-ti) n. the character or condition of being transferable. Also transferribility.

transferable (transfer a-bl) a. capable of being transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another; negotiable, as a note, bill of exchange, etc.

transferee (trans-fer-e') n. the person to whom a transfer is made.

transference (trans-fer-ens) n. act of trans-ferring; transfer. transferential (trans-fer-en-shal) a. pertaining to, or involving, transference. transferrer (trans-fer-er) n. one that makes a transfer or conveyance.

transferrible (trans-fer-i-bl) a. capable of being transferred; transferable. transferring (trans-fer-ing) n. act of removing from a place, or conveying from

one person to another.

transfiguration (trans-fig-ū-rā/shun) n. a change of form, esp. the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Saviour on the mount; a feast on the 6th of August, in commemoration of this miraculous change.

commemoration of this miraculous change.

transfigure (trans-fig-ur) v.t. [L. transfigurare, to change the figure, fr. trans, across, and figura, form, figure] to change the outward form or appearance of; to transform esp. to change to something very elevated and glorious.

transfix (trans-fiks') v.t. [L. trans, across, and figere, pp. fixus, fix, fasten] to pierce through, as with a pointed weapon.

transfixion (trans-fikshun) n. the act of transfixing, or piercing through.

transfluent (trans-fio-ent) a. [L. trans, across, and finere, pp. fluxus, flow] flowing or running across or through.

transflux (trans-flux') n. a flowing through.

transforate (trans-fur-rat) v.t. [L. forare, to bore through] to bore through.

transform (trans-form) v.t. [L. trans, across, over, and formare, to form] to change the form of; to metamorphose; to change into another substance; to transmute; to change the disposition and temper of, from a state of enmity to God and his law, into a disposition and temper conformed to the will of God; to change into another form, without altering the value, or changing the area or volume.

transformable (trans-for-ma-bl) a. capable of being transformed or changed.

transformation (trans-for-ma'shun) n. act or process of changing form or external appearance of; metamorphosis; a changing of one metal into another; transmutation; changing of the elements of one body into those of another; transubstantiation; change of form or condition. Transformation-scene, a gorgeous scene at the conclusion of a pantomime, in which the principal characters are supposed to be transformed into the chief actors in the following barleunipade. following harlequinade.

transformative (trans-for-ma-tiv) a. having power, or a tendency, to

transformator, transformer (transmā-tur, -mer) n. one that, or that which, transforms.

transforming (trans-for-ining) a. effecting, or able to effect, a change of form.

transformism (trans-for-inizm) n. theory of the development of one species

transformist (trans-for-mist) n. a believer in, or upholder of, transformism. transfrontier (trans-fron-ter) a. beyond the frontier.

transfuge (transfūj) n. [l. transfuga, a deserter]

transfuse (trans-fuz) v.t. [I. trans, across, and fundere, pp. fusus, pour out] to pour, as liquor, out of one vessel into another; to transfer, as blood, from the veins or arteries of one animal to those of another; to cause to pass from one to another. transfusible (trans-fu-zi-bh) a. capable of being transfused.

transfusion (trans-fu-2hun) n. act of transfusing or pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another; act of transferring the blood of one

vessel into another; act of transferring the blood of one animal into the vascular system of another.

transfusionist (trans-fu'zhun-ist) n. one skilled in transfusion.

transgress (trans-gres) n.t. [L. transgredi, pp. transgressus, to go across, fr. trans, across, and gradi, pass) to overpass, as any rule prescribed as the limit of duty; to break or violate, as a law, civil or moral;—v.i. to offend by violating a law; to sin.

transgressible (trans-gresi-bl) a. liable to being transgressed.

being transgressed.

heing transgressed.

transgression (trans-gresh'un) n. act of transgressing; violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; fault; offence.

transgressional (trans-gresh'un-al) a. disposed to transgressive (trans-gres'iv) a. disposed to transgressis; faulty; culpable.

transgressively (trans-gres'iv-li) adv. in a transgressor (trans-gress'ur) n. one that transgresses.

transpressive (trans-gress-ur) n. one that transpressive (trans-ship) vt. [for trans-ship] to trans-ship] trans-ship] to trans-ship] trans-

tranship (tran-ship) nt. [for trans-ship] to transfer or convey from one ship to another. transhipment (trans-ship/ment) n. act of transferring, as goods, from one ship to another.

transhuman (trans-hū'man) a. more than

transience, transiency (tran'shens, n. transientness; that which is transient or fleeting. transient (tran'shent) a. [L. trans, beyond, and ire, go] passing, as it were, over or across a space or scene viewed, and then disappearing—

across a space or scene viewed, and then disappearinghence, of short duration; not permanent or stationary hasty; momentary; imperfect; fleeting; temporary. transiently (tran-shent-li) adv. in a transient manner; for a short time. transientness (tran-shent-nes) n. state or quality of being transient. transiliency (tran-sil-i-en-si) n. a leap from one thing to another. transilient (tran-sil-i-en-t) a. [L. transilire, to leap across] leaping or extending across. transillumination (trans-i-lū-mi-nā-shun) n. a shining through. transire (trans-i-rō) n. [L.] a custom-house permit to let goods pass or be removed.

transit (transit) n. [L. transitus, a passing across, fr. transire, go over] act of passing; passage through or over; act or process of causing to pass; sage through or over; act or process of causing to pass; conveyance; a line of passage or conveyance through a country; the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or through the field of a telescope; the passage of a smaller body across the disc of a larger, as of Mercury or Venus across the sun's disc; a transitinstrument;—v.t. to pass over the disc, as of a heavenly body. Transit-circle, a transit-instrument with a graduated circle attached (used for observing the altitude of the star, and the time of its transit). Transit-duty, custom due on goods that pass through a country. Transit-instrument, a kind of telescope, used in connection with a clock, for observing the time of transit of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place. Transit-rade the trade of conveving goods through a country. trade, the trade of conveying goods through a country.

transition (tran-sizh un) n. [L. transitio]
passage from one place or state to
another; change; a passing from one subject to another;
[Mus.] a passing directly from one key to another.

(transition)

transitional, transitionary un-al, -a-ri) a. containing, involving, or noting transition.

transitionally (tran-sizh-un-al-i) adv. in a transitional manner.

transitive (tran'si-tiv) a. having the power of passing; active; noting a verb that is, or may be, followed by an object on which it acts; expressing an action, relation, or condition which is effected or transferred from the antecedent of the verb to

checked or transferred from the antecedent of the verb to its consequent, object, or words governed by it.

transitively (tran-si-tiv-li) adv. in a transitive manner.

transitiveness (tran-si-tiv-nes) n. the state of being transitive.

transitivity (tran-siv-ti-ti) n. the character of being transitive.

transitorily (transi-tu-ri-li) adv. in a transi-transitoriness (transi-tu-ri-lies) a. the state transitoriness of being transitory.

transitory (transituri) a. continuing only for casing to be; fleeting; hasty; momentary; imperfect transjordanic (trans-jordanik) a. crossing, or being beyond, the Jordan. translatable (trans-la-ta-bl) a. capable of being translated, or rendered

translate (trans-lat') v.t. [L. transferre, pp. trans-late (trans-lat') v.t. [L. transferre, pp. trans-lates, to transfer] to remove from one place to another; to change to another condition, position, office, or form—hence, to remove, as by death; to render into another language—hence, to explain or recapitulate in other words. into another language.

capitulate in other words.

translation (trans-lai-shun) n. act of translating, translation (trans-lai-shun) n. act of translating, state of being translated or removed, csp. the removal of a bishop from one see to another; act of rendering into another language; interpretation; that which is translated; a version; motion without rotation; the automatic resending of a telegraphic message.

translative (trans-lai-tiv, trans-lai-tiv) a. relating, or pertaining to, translation.

translator (trans-la-tur) n. one that translates.

translatory, translational (trans-la-tu-ri,

translatress (translates) n. a woman that translatress (translates) n. a woman that translates.

transliterate (trans-lit'e-rāt) v.t. (L. trans, across, and litera, a letter] to write the words of a language in the characters of another; to spell the same sound in different characters. transliteration (trans-lit-e-rā-shun) n. the act of transliterating. transliterator (trans-lit'e-rā-tur) n. one that translocate (trans-lo'kāt) v.t. [L. trans, over, and locare, to place] to cause to change place; to displace; to displace; translucence

translucence, translucency (trans-loo'sens, -sen-si) n. state of being translucent.

translucent (trans-lóó-sent) a. (L. translucere, ppr. translucens, translucentis, shine through, of lucial transmitting light; transparent; clear; transmitting light, but not the outlines or colours of objects behind it, as ground glass, etc.; imperfectly diaphanous, as certain crystalline substances.

translucently (trans-lóó-sent-li) adv. so as to be imperfectly visible.

translucid (trans-lòo'sid) a. translucent; c'ear.

translunar, translunary (trans-lòò rar, trans-lòò-na-ri) a beyond the moon.

transmarine (trans-ma-ren') a. [L. trans, across, beyond, and mare, the sea] lying, or being, beyond the sea.

transmeable (trans-me-a-bl) a. capable of transmeate (trans-me-ab) v.t. [L. trans, across, and meare, pp. meatus, to go, pass] to transverse; to go over or across.

transmew (trans-mu) v.t. [L. transmutare] to transform.

transmigrant (trans'mi-grant) a migrating, or passing from one place or state to another; -n. one that transmigrates.

transmigrate (transmigrat) v.i. | I. trans, across, and migrare, to go) to pass from one country to another for the purpose of residence; to migrate; to pass from one body or state into another.

transmigration (trans-mi-gra-shun) n. the passing of men, esp. of a whole people, from one country to another for residence; emigration of a nation; the passing of one body or substance into another, esp. metempsychosis, or the passing of the soul into another body.

transmigrator (trans-mi-gra-tur) n. one that transmigrates.

transmigratory (trans-mi'gra-tu-ri) a. pass-ing from one place, state, or body to another

transmissibility (trans-mis-i-bil-i-ti) n. transmissible quality. transmissible (trans-mis-i-bil) a. capable of being transmitted; capable of

being passed through a transparent substance.

transmission (trans-mish-un) n act of sending from one place or person to another; act of passing or sending through, as light through a transparent body; act of conveying or giving to another. to another.

transmissive (transmitted; transmitted or de-

rived from one to the other; having power to transmit.

transmit (transmit) v.t. [L. trans. across, over, and mittere, pp. missus, send] to cause to pass over or through; to send from one person or place to another; to suffer to pass through.

transmittable (trans-mit-a-bl) a. transmis-

transmittal (trans-mit'al) n. act of transmittal (trans-mit'al) n. act of transmittans (trans-mit'ans) n. the act of transmittance (trans-mitting; transfer.

transmitter (trans-mit-er) n. one that, or that which, transmits.

transmittible (trans-mit-i-bl) a. capable of being transmitted.

transmogrify (trans-mogri-fi) v.t. to transform into some other person or thing, as by magic.

transmontane (trans-mon-tān') a. [L. trans. across, and mons, montis,

mountain] across, or beyond, a mountain.

transmorphism (trans-mor² fizm) n. [L.

transmorphism trans, over, and G. mcrphē,
form] the transformation of one thing into another,
transmutability (trans-mū-ta-bil'i-ti) n.
susceptibility of change

into another substance. transmutable (trans-mu-ta-bl) a. capable of being transmuted or changed

into a different substance or form. transmutableness (trans-mū'ta-bl-nes)n. transmutably (trans-mū-ta-bli) adv. with, or through, transmutation.

transmutation (transmutation. Lisamun) n. alteration; change of anything into a different substance, or into a different form; in alchemy, the process to which baser metals were subjected to convert them into gold or silver; [Geom.] the reduction of a figure or area to another figure or area having the same superficial extent or solidity, but a different outline or form; [Phys.] the supposed change of one species into another. of one species into another.

transmutationist (trans-mū-tā-shun-ist) transmutation.

transmutative (transmutation. a. relating to transmutation.

transmute (transmitt) v.t. [L. truns, across, and mutare, to change] to change from one nature, form, or substance into another. transmuted (transmitted) a. changed into another substance. form, or

transmuter (trans-mū'ter) n. one that, or that which, transmutes.

transnormal (trans-normal) a. beyond what

transoceanic (trans-ō-she-an'ik) a. located or existing beyond the ocean; crossing the ocean.

transom (tran'sum) n. |abbreviation of transtrom, fr. L. transtrum | a hori-

a lintel over a door; a beam or timber across the stern-post of a ship; the piece of wood or iron connecting the checks of gun-carriages. Transom-window, a window divided by a transom; a window was the transom of a door over the transom of a door.



over the transom of a door.

transpadane (trans-pā-dān) x
[L. trans and Padamus, pertaining to the river Po, fr. Padas, the river Po, in North
Italy] situated beyond the river Po (in regard to Rome).

transparence, transparency

(trans-parens, en-si) n. quality or condition of being transparent; state or property of a body by which rays of light pass freely through it, and objects behind it are distinctly visible; a picture on thin cloth, glass, porcelain, or the like, to be viewed by natural or artificial light, which shines through it.

transparent (trans-par'ent) a. [L. trans, through, and parere, to appear] having the property of transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; translucent; pellucid; clear; bright; diaphanous.

transparently (trans-par'ent-li) adv. in a transparent parent pare

transparentness (trans-par-ent-nes) n. the quality of being transparent; transparency.

transpicuous (tran-spik-ū-us) a. [L. tran-spicuous spicere, see through] transparent; pervious to the sight.

transpierce (trans-pērs) v.t. to pierce through; transpirable (trans-pērs-bl)a. capable of being transpirable (transpirable or of being emitted through pores.

transpiration (tran-spi-rā/shun) n. emission in vapour; [Phys.] cutaneous exhalation; exerction through the pores of the skin, or from the lungs, of watery vapour; [Bot.] excretion of the superfluous water of the sap, taking place for the most part by the stomata of the leaves.

transpiratory (tran-spīr'a-tu-ri) a. relating to transpiration; serving to exhale; excretory.

transpire (trans-pir) n.t. [L. trans, across, and spirarc, breathe] to emit through the excretories of the skin; to send off in vapour;—v.i. to pass off in insensible perspiration; to escape from secrecy; to become public; to happen or come to pass. transplace (trans-place new place.

transplant (trans-plant) r.t. [F. fr. L. trans transposition, and plantare, to plant, fr. planta, a

plant | to remove and plant in another place; to remove

transplantation (trans-plan-tā-shun) n. act of transplantation (trans-plan-tā-shun) n. act of transplanting or removing to another soil, as plants; conveyance from one to another; removal of men from one country to another; removal of men from one part of the body, or transplanting to another;

from one individual, to another.

transplanter (trans-plan'ter) n. one that transplants; a machine for moving trees to be replanted.

transplanting (trans-plan'ting) n. act of removing plants or trees from one situation to another.

transplendent (tran-splen-dent) a. resplendent (tran-splendent) (tran-splendent-li) adverse transplendently (tran-splendent-li) adverse transplendent) (tran-splendent-li) adverse transplendent) degree.

transpontine (trans-pon'tīn) a. [I. trans and pons, a bridge] situated across a bridge, as the Surrey side of London; melodramatic, from the plays popular there.

transport (trans-port) v.t. [L. trans, across, and porture, carry to carry or convey from one place to another; to remove; to carry into banishment, as a criminal; to carry away with vehement emotion; to ravish with pleasure or ecstasy;—transportation; carriage, convevance; a ship or emotion; to ravish with pleasure or ecstasy;—transport, transportation; carriage, conveyance; a ship or vessel employed for transporting, esp. for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, etc., from one place to another, or to convey convicts to their destination; vehement emotion; passion; eestasy; rapture; a convict transported or sentenced to exile. Transport-rider, a carrier. Transport-ship, transport-vessel, a ship used as a transport, esp. for military troops and stores.

transportability (trans-pōr-ta-bil'i-ti) n. transportable (trans-pōr-ta-bil'i-ti) n. transportable (trans-pōr-ta-bil) a. capable of being transported.

transportal (trans-portal) n. transportation.

transportance (trans-pōr'tans) n. convey-

transportation (trans-por-tā/shun) n. act of transporting from one place to another; removal; banishment for felony.

transportedly (trans-ported-li) adv. in a transported manner; in a state of rapture or ecstasy.

transportedness (trans-pōr-ted-nes) n. a transportedness (trans-pōr-ted-nes) n. a transporter (trans-pōr-ter) n. one that transporting (trans-pōr-ting) a. ravishing; passionate; eestatie.

transportingly (trans-pōr-ting-li) adv. in a transportingly (trans-pōr-ting-li) adv. in a transporting transporting manner. transportment (trans-pōr-t-ment) n. the act of transporting; passion. transposable (trans-pō-za-bl) a. capable of being transposed.

transposal (trans-pō-za-bl) a. capable of places of things, and putting one in place of the other; substitution.

transpose (trans-pō-za-za) n. act of changing the place or other of; to substitute one thing for another; to put out of place; to remove; [Alg.] to bring, as any term of an equation, from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation; [Mus.] to change the key of.

transposer (trans-pō-zer) n. one that transposes.

transposer (trans-pō-zer) n. one that transposes. transposing (trans-po-zing) a. serving to trans-

transposition (trans-pō-zish'un) n. act of changing the places of things, and putting one in place of the other; substitution; and putting one in place of the other; substitution; removal from one place to another; reciprocal change; [Mus.] alteration of a composition, by scoring or performing it in a higher or lower key or pitch; [Alg.] the bringing of any term of an equation from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation.

Leads positional (trans-pō-zish-un-al) a. pertaining to, or involving,

transpositive (transposition. (transposition. transpositor (trans-poz'i-tur) n. one that transposes.

transprose (trans-prox) v.t. to change from verse into prose.
transshape (trans-shap) v.t. to change into another shape or form.

trans-ship See tranship.

transubstantiate (tran-sub-stan'shi-at) v.t. and substantia, substance] to change into another substance, esp. to change, as the sacramental bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ.

transubstantiation (tran-sub-stan-shi-a-shu-) n. a change into another substance; in the R.C. church, the doctrine that the bread and wine in the eucharist are converted into the body and blood of Christ.

transubstantiator (tran-sub-stan'shi-ā-tur) n. a believer in the doctrine of transubstantiation.

transudation (tran-sū-dā'shun) n. the act or process of transuding. transudatory (tran-sū'da-tu-ri) a. passing by transudation.

transude (tran-sūd') v.i. [L. trans, across, through, and sudare, to sweat] to pass through the pores or interstices of texture. transumpt (tran-sumt') n. [L. transumere, take transumptive (tran-sum'tiv) a. taken from one to another; metaphorical. transvase (trans-vās') v.t. to pour from one vessel to another; to transfuse.

transvection (trans-vek-shun) n. [L. trans, over, and vehere, pp. vectus, carry] the act of conveying or carrying over.

transversal (trans-ver-sal) a. running or lying across;—n. a straight or curved line that intersects any system of other lines.

transversally (trans-ver-sul-i) odv. in a transverse direction.

transverse (trans-vers) a. [L. trans, across, and vertere, pp. versus, turn] lying, or being, across, or in a crosswise direction;—n. that which crosses, or lies in a cross direction. transversely (trans-vers-li) adv. in a transverse direction; across; athwart. transversion (trans-ver-shun) n. the act or process of transversing.

transvert (trans-vert') v.t. to change by turning.

Transylvanian (tran-sil-vā'ni-an)a. belonging trap (trap) n. [A.S. treppe] a contrivance that shuts game; an ambush; a stratagem; a wooden instrument, shaped somewhat like a shoe, used in the game of trapball; a drain-pipe for sinks, siphons, and the like; a trap-door; a carriage; a vehicle;—v.t. to catch in a trap; to take by stratagem. Trap-door, a door, as in a floor or roof, which shuts close like a valve. Trapstair, a stairway or ladder leading to a trap-door.

trap (trap) n. [Sw. trappa, a stair] a kind of movable ladder or steps; a rock of volcanic origin (so named from its presenting a stair-like aspect).

tuff, trap-tufa, volcanic ash.

trap (trap) n. [F. drap, cloth] a horse-cloth; a trapping; -pl. belongings; baggage; -v.t. to furnish with trapping or ornamental harness; to adorn. trapan (tra-pan) v.t. [O.F. trappan, a snare, fr. Catch by stratagem. Also trepan.

trapanner (tra-pan'er) n. one that insnares.

trape (trap) v.i. [D. trap, a step] to trail along; to walk carelessly; to run about idly.

trapes (traps) n. a slattern; an idle, sluttish woman;—v.i. to gad or flaunt about idly.

trapeze (tra-pēz) n. a trapezium; an apparatus short bar of wood suspended, by ropes at each end, from the roof, and at a great height from the ground (sometimes two or more are suspended at distances

of thirty or forty feet, and the acrobat swings or throws himself from one to the other); an act on the trapeze.

trapezian (tra-pē'zi-in) a. in crystallography planes composed of trapeziums, situated in two ranges between two bases. trapeziform (tra-pe zi-form)

shape of a trapezium. trapezium (tra-pē'zi-um) n.

little table] a plane figure contained under four right lines, of which no two are parallel. trapezoid (trape-zoid) n. [G. trapezion and eidor, sided figure, having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other;— α .

trapezoidal (trap-e-zoi-dal) a. of a trapezoid.

trappean, trappous (tra-pē'an trap'us) a. noting, trap or trap-rock.

trapper (trap-ter) n. one that sets traps to catch trapper (trap-ter) n. one that sets traps to catch trappiness (trap-i-nes) n. the state of being trappy or unsafe.

trapping (trap-ing) n. the art of a trapper; the process of furnishing a drain with traps. (trap-ingz) n.pl. [fr. trap (3)] that trappings which serves to trap or adorn; ornaments em those put on horses

nents, esp. those put on horses.

Trappist (trap ist) n. one of a R.C. order of monks, founded in 1140, in the abbey of La Trappe, in Normandy, and

noted for their strict piety. Trappistine (trap is-ten) n. a run of the order of La

Trappe: trappoid (trap-oid) a. resembling trap-rock.

trappy (trap-i) a. treacherous; of the trash (trash) n. [Icel. tros, fallen twigs] which is good for nothing, esp. loppings of trees, bruised canes, and the like; a worthless person; irrelevant talk; nonsense; r.t. to lop off; to crop; to crush; to humble.

trash (trash) v.t. [fr. thrash] to wear out; trappist. to beat down; to harass; -v.t. to tramp and

shuffle about.

trash (trash) n. [O.F. trays, horse-harness, fr. L. trash trahere, to draw] a clog; an encumbrance; -v.t. to hold back; to retard; to encumber; to hinder. trashery (trash-er-i) n. trash; rubbish; odds and ends.

trashily (trash-i-li) adv. in a trashy manner.

trashiness (trash:i-nes) n. the state or property of being trashy, trash) a. like trash; waste; rejected; worthless; useless.

trass (tras) n. [Ger.] an earthy or compact rock, made up of volcanic material. trattoria (trat-tō-rē'a) n. [It.] an Italian eatinghouse.

traumatic (traw-mat'ik) a. [G. trauma, a wound] of, or pertaining to, wounds;—n. a medicine for curing wounds.

travail (trav-āl) v. ē. [O.F. fr. L. trabs, a beam] to labour with pain; to toil; to suffer the pangs of child-birth;—n. severe toil; parturition.

trave (trāv) n. [O.F. traf, fr. L. trabs, a beam] a beam; a lay of joists; a traverse; a wooden frame to confine a horse while the smith is setting his shoes; a partition between two stalls in a stable.

frame to confine a horse while the smith is setting ins shoes; a partition between two stalls in a stable.

travel (trav'el) v.t. [same as travail, fr. the toil of travelling in ancient times] to journey over; to pass; -v.t. to go or march on foot; to walk; to pass by riding, or in any manner, to a distant place; to journey; to pass; to go; to move; -n. act of travelling from place to place; a journey; -pl. an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey. Travel-tained showing the marks or traces of having travelled. stained, showing the marks or traces of having travelled.



Trapezoid.

2 H

travelled (trav'eld) a. having made journeys; having gained knowledge or experience

by travelling; knowing.

traveller (travel-pr) n. one that travels in any
way; one that visits foreign countries;
a commercial agent that travels for the purpose of a commercial agent that travels for the purpose of receiving orders for merchants, making collections, etc.; an iron ring made to travel on a rope or boom.

Traveller's-joy, Clematis vitalla, the virgin's bower.

Traveller's-tale, a story difficult to believe; a lie.

Traveller's-tree, a tree of Madagascar that contains a drinkable liquid in its hollow leaf-stalks.

a drinkable liquid in its hollow leaf-stalks.

travelling (trav'el-ing) n. the act of making a journey; passage;—a. movable; moving; itinerant; peddling. Travelling-bag, travelling-case, a bag containing necessaries for a journey.

Travelling-cap, a soft cap suitable for wearing on a journey. Travelling-couvert, a set of table utensils, so made that they can be packed into small bulk.

Travelling-crane, a large crane fixed on a movable platform. Travelling-drags a dress suitable for wearing Travelling-dress, a dress suitable for wearing

on a journey.

traversable (trav-cr-sa-bl) a. capable of being traversable (trav-cr-sa-bl) a. capable of being traversed or denied.

traverse (trav-cr) a. [L. transversus] lying across; being in a direction across something else;—n. anything that traverses or crosses; something that thwarts or obstructs; a cross accident; [Arch.] a barrier, movable screen, or curtain; a gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building; a work thrown up to intercept an enfilade or reverse fire along any line of work; [Law] a formal denial of some matter of fact alleged by the opposite party in any stage of the pleadings; [Geom.] a line or plane cutting or intersecting other lines or planes; [Naut.] the variation of a ship's course, or the zig-zag line of its progress caused from tacking, wearing, leeway, cross currents, etc.; a flexure; a turning; a subterfuge; a trick;—v.t. to lay in a cross direction; to cross; to thwart; to obstruct; to wander over; to cross in travelling; to pass over and view; in gunnery, to turn to the one side or the other, in order to point in any direction; in carpentry, to plane in a direction across the grain of the wood; [Law] to lodge objections to a pleading; to deny formally, as what the opposite party has alleged;—v.t. to use the posture or motions of opposition, as in fencing; to turn, as on a pivot:—adv. athwart; crosswise. Traverse-board, a circular board marked with the points of the compass, and having holes and pesz to indicate the course the ship has been sailing. Traverse-indicate the course the ship has been sailing. the points of the compass, and having holes and pegs to indicate the course the ship has been sailing. Traverse-sailing, the method of plane sailing where a ship makes several courses in succession, the track being zig-zag, Traverse-table, a table of differences of latitude and departure; a movable platform for shifting carriages, waggons, etc., from one set of rails to another.

traverser (trav-er-ser) n. one that, or that which, traverses, as an index on a scale; [Law] one that opposes or denies a plea; a traverse-table.

traversing (trav-er-sing) n. act of crossing or denying a plea; act of ranging or pointing, as a gun, in a required direction, as by a traversing-platform.

travertine, travertin (trav-er-ten, -tin) n. [It. travertino, truertino, fr. L. Tiburtinus, belonging to Tibur (Tivoli)]

tivertino, fr. L. Tiburtinus, belonging to Tibur (Tivoli) a white, concretionary limestone, hard and crystalline, deposited from water that holds lime in solution.

TRAVESTY L. trans, across, and vestire, to dress] a burlesque translation or imitation of a work; a parody;—a. disguised;—v.t. to translate, or parody, so as to render ridiculous or ludicrous.

TRAWI (trawi) n. [O.F. trauter, drag, cf. troll] a trawi-net; a long line, sometimes extending a mile or more, having short lines with baited hooks attached to it, used for catching certain fish;—v.t. and i. to take fish with a trawi. Trawi-boat, a trawier. Trawi-net, a kind of drag-net for catching fish that live near the bottom of the water. Beam-trawl, a large net-bag, with a long beam across its open mouth.

Trawier (traw-lep) n. one that fishes with a trawinet; a vessel that drags a trawi-net, or trails a drag-net behind it.

trawling (traw-ling) n. the act or process of fishing with a trawl-net.

tray (trā) n. [A.S. trog, a trough] a small, shallow trough for various domestic, chemical, and other uses; a shallow, open box used in trunks, etc.; a waiter or salver.

tray, trey (trā) n. [F. trois, fr. L. tres, three] the

treacher (trech'er) n. a traitor; a cheat.

treacherous (trech'er-us) a. like a traitor; treacherous (trech'er-us) a. like a traitor; treacherous involving treachery; traitorous to the state or sovereign; betraying a trust; perfidious. treacherously (trech'er-us-li) adv. in a treacherous manner.

treacherousness (trech'er-us-nes) n. treacherous; faithlessness; perfidiousness. treachery (trech'er-l) n. [O.F. fr. L. tricae, treachery wiles] violation of allegiance, or of faith and confidence; treasonable or perfidious conduct. treacle (trek) n. [O.F. tricale, fr. G. theriaka (pharmaka), antidotes against the bite of poisonous animals] orio, a medicinal compound, deemed a preventive of, or cure for, the effects of poison, or the bites of venomous animals; a viscid, uncrystallizable syrup which drains from the sugar-refiner's moulds (the word is often used for molasses). word is often used for molasses).

treacliness (trē-kli-nes) n. viscosity.

treacly (tre-kii) a. composed of, or like, treacle; sweet and viscous.

tread (tred) v.t. [A.S. tredun] to step or walk on; to beat or press with the feet; to crush under the foot; to trample; to copulate with; to feather; to cover (said of the male bird); to put in action by the feet; to drive, as a wheel;—v.i. to set the foot; to walk with solemn, stately, or measured step; to copulate, as birds;—n. a step, or stepping; pressure with the foot; a track; a beaten path; manner of stepping; pace; act of the male bird in copulation; [Arch.] horizontal part of a step on which the foot is placed. To tread down, to crush or destroy. To tread in the footsteps, or stepps, of, to follow the example of. in the footsteps, or steps, of, to follow the example of. To tread on, or upon, to trample; to set the foot on in contempt. To tread on, or upon, the heels of, to follow close after. To tread out, to press out with the foot. To tread underfoot, to destroy; to treat with scorn. To tread water, in swimming, to move the feet out had been afterned by the feet of the and hands up and down while keeping the body in an crect position.

treader (tred'-er) n. one that treads.

treading (tred'ing) n. act of pressing with the foot; act of the male bird in copulation. treadle, treddle (tred-1) n. the part of a which is moved by the foot ;—v.i to work a treadle.

treadler (tred-ler) n, one that works a treadle.

treadmill (tred'mil) n. a wheel worked by persons treading upon steps upon the perisone occupation.

treason (tre'zn) n. [O.F. tradere, give up, betray] the offence of attempting to overthrow, or betray, the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance; disloyalty; treachery; overt act of devising or compassing the death of the sovereign, or members of the royal family, or levying war against the realm, or aiding and abetting the enemies



or aiding and abetting the enemies of the realm; writing, or publication of writings, hostile to the safety and authority of the sovereign and the peace of the realm. Constructive treason, an offence construed into treason. Right treason, see high. Misprision of treason, knowledge of, and the concealing of, treason. Petit, or petty, treason, the crime of killing a person to whom the offender owes duty or subjection. Treason felony, by statute of 1848, writing or speaking with a view to excite sedition, became a crime punishable by penal servitude. servitude.

treasonable (trē'zn-a-bl) a. pertaining to, or consisting of, treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.

treasonableness (tre zn - a - bl - nes) n. being treasonable.

treasonably (trē'zn-a-bli) adv. in a treasonable manner.

treasonous (tre-zn-us) a. treasonable.

treasure (trezh-ur) n. [O.F. tresor, fr. G. thēsa-uros] wealth accumulated; a stock or store of money; a great quantity of anything collected for future use; that which is very much valued; ample supply; great abundance; a tressure-house; — v.t. to collect and lay up, as money, or other things, for future use; to hoard. Tressure-city, a city for stores and magazines. Tressure-house, a house, or building, where treasures and stores are kept. Treasure-trove [E. treasure, and O.F. trover, to find] any money, bullion, etc., found in the earth, the owner of which is not known, in which case it is claimed by the crown.

treasurer (trezh'ur-er) n. one that has the care of a treasure, or treasury; one that has charge of collected funds.

treasurership (trezh'ur-er-ship) n. office of a treasurer.

treasury (trezh-ur-i) n. a place, or building, in which stores of wealth are deposited; a place where public revenues are deposited—hence, the place of deposit and disbursement of any collected funds; place of deposit and disbursement of any conected runds; also, a storehouse or repository of great abundance; a department of government which controls the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue; the officers of the treasury department. Treasurybench, the front row of seats on the right hand of the speaker in the House of Commons, appropriated to the chief members of the ministry.

chief members of the ministry.

treat (trēt) v.t. [L. tructare, handle] to manage; to use; to discourse on; to handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking; to entertain with food or drink, esp. the latter, as a compliment or expression of regard; to manage in the application of remedies, as a disease, or patient; [Chem.] to subject to the action of; -v.i. to discourse; to handle a subject in writing or speaking; to come to terms of accommodation; to give an entertainment of food or drink; -n. an entertainment given as an expression of regard; something which affords much pleasure; a rich entertainment; a feast.

treatable (trē-ta-bl) a. tractable; affaible; moderate.

treater (trē-ter) n. one that treats; one that entertains; one that that handles or discours on.

treating (trē'ting) n. act of handling or discourse on treating (trē'ting) n. act of handling or discoursing on; act of entertaining, esp. of entertaining electors, in order to secure their votes, in parliamentary elections; species of bribery.

treatise (trē'tis) n. a written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained; dissertation; essay.

treatment (trēt'ment) n. manner in which a subject is treated; manner of mixing or combining of decomposing, etc.; manner of using;

or combining, of decomposing, etc.; manner of using; behaviour toward a person; usage; manner of applying remedies to cure or check, as disease; manner of applying

treaty (tr8-ti) n. act of treating for the adjustment of differences; negotiation; a formal agreement, league, or contract between two or more independent.

dent nations or sovereigns; a compact.

treble (treb'l) a. [O.F. fr. L. triplus] threefold; triple; sharp; playing or singing the highest part, or most acute sounds;—n. highest of the four principal parts in music; the part usually sung by women; soprano; also, the air or melody of a part song or instrumental symplany;—at to make this as much.

women; soprano; also, the air or melody of a part song or instrumental symphony; -v.t. to make thrice as much; to make threefold; -v.i. to become threefold. Trebledated, living three times as long as man. trebleness (treb!-nes) n. the state of being treble; shrillness.

trebly (treb!i) adv. with a threefold number or quantity.

trebuchet (treb-u-shet) n. [O.F.] a kind of balance used in weighing coins, etc.; a kind of trap for catching birds; a ducking-stool; a warlike engine for hurling stones.

trecentist (tra-chen'tist) n. an admirer, follower, or advocate of the early Italian style. trecento (tra-chen'tô) n. [It.] the 14th century in Italian literature and art; the period of the early Italian style.

trechometer (tre-kom'e-ter) n. [G. trechein, run, and metron, a measure] a contrivance for reckoning the distance run by a vehicle.

treddle (tred4) n. See treadle.

tredille, tredrille (trë-dil', -dril') n. a card-game for three persons. tree (trë) n. [A.S. treōw, treō] a perennial plant having a trunk, bole, or woody stem, and sending forth branches with woody stems and structure similar to itself (distinguished from an herb as having a perennial stem, and from a shruh as having only one stem or trunk properly so called, and sometimes only by stem or trunk properly so camed, and sometimes only by the superior hardness and height to which it attains); something constructed in the form of, or considered as resembling, a tree; a piece of timber, or something made of timber (used in composition); a cross;—v.t. to place upon a tree; to fit with a tree; to stretch upon a tree; to drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree. Tree-fern, an arborescent fern growing twenty or twenty-five feet high (the existing species are confined to the tropics). Treegoose, a species of goose found in nor tropics). Tree-goose, a species of goose found in northern seas; a kind of barnacle. Tree-moss, any moss or lichen living on trees. Tree-nymph, a hamadryad. Tree-worship, religious veneration paid to trees by primitive races of men, from the belief that they were the abode of spirits. Tree of liberty, tree planted to commemorate the achieving of liberty, or of some accession to liberty, by the people of a community or state. Tree of life, arborvize; a tree in the garden of Eden. Genealogical tree, family pedigree; in the form of a tree and branches, illustrating the parent stock, and the different descendants that have sprung from it. At the top of the tree, at the top of one's profession or business.

treeless (trē'les) a. destitute of trees

treelessness (tre-les-nes) n. the state of being destitute of trees.

treen (trên) n. [Manx] a township.

treenail (trē-nāl) n. [fr. tree and nail] a long, wooden pin, used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers. Also trenail, trennel. trefle (tref-l, trē-fl) n. [O.F. fr. L. tres, three, and folium, leaf] a trefoil; a mine having three chambers about a common centre.

tréflé (trā-fla) a. terminating in a trefoil, as a cross; ensigned, bordered, or semé, with trefoils [Her.]. trefoil (trê-foil, tref-oil) n. [L. tres, three, and folium, trifolium, which includes the white clover, red clover, etc.; an ornament of three cusps in a circle, resembling three-leaved clover. three-leaved clover.

trefoiled (trefoild, tref-oild) a. formed like a trefoil.

trebala (tre-hal-la) n. [a corrupt form of Per. tigala] the cocoon of Larinus maculatus, constituting a kind of manna. trehalose (tre-ha-hōz) n. a variety of sugar extracted from trehala. treillage (tre-laj) n. [F. trellis] a sort of rail-work for supporting espaliers, and sometimes

trek (trek) v.i. [D. trekken, draw] to draw a vehicle, as oxen; to travel by ox-waggon; to migrate;—n. a journey with a waggon; a march.

trekker (trek'er) n. one that treks; a migrator.

trellis (trel'is) n. [F. treilis, fr. Low L. trichila, a bower] a frame of cross-barred work or latticework, used for screens, doors, windows, etc., and also for supporting wall-trees, etc.;—v.t. to form into trellis-work; to interweave. Trellis-work, lattice-work.

trellised (trel'ist) a. having a trellis, or trellises.

tremando (trā-man'dō) n. [It.] a shake of a whole chord:—adv. in a tremulous manner [Mus.].

Trematoda (trem-a-tō'da) n.pl. [G. trēmatōdēs, porous, fr. trēma, a hole] a division of worms, including the flukes.

trematode, trematoid (trē'-ma-tōd, -toid) a. belonging to the Trematoda.

tremble (trem'bl) v.i. [F. trembler, fr. L. tremere, shake] to shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shadder; to totter; to shake; to quaver;—n. an invol-untary shaking or quivering. tremblement (trem-bl-ment) n. a shaking; a quivering.

trembler (trem'bler) n. one that trembles.

trembling (trem'bling) n. act or state of shaking from cold, weakness, or fear. Trem-

bling-poplar, the aspen tree.

tremblingly (trem-bling-li) adv. in a trembling tremblingly (trem-cliq) n. [L. trenere, to tremble] a genus of fungi: Furry Butter.

tremelloid, tremellose (trem'e-loid, -los) a. tremu-

lous like jelly.

tremendous (tre-men-dus) a. [L. tremendus, fr. tremere, quake litted to excite fear or terror; such as may astonish or terrify by its magnitude, force, or violence; dreadful; frightful; fearful; formidable.

tremendously (tre-men² dus-li) adv. in a manner to astonish or terrify; with great violence; excessively.

tremendousness (tre-men² dus-nes) n. the state or quality of being

tremendous, terrible, or violent.

tremolando (trem-u-làn'-dō) adv. [It.] tremando.

tremolite (trem'u-lit) n. a variety of amphibole (so called from its discovery in the valley of Tremola, in the Alps) [Min.].

tremolo (trem'u-lo) n. [It.] the agitation or quivering of the voice in strong emotion or

passion [Mus.]

tremor (trem'ur, trē'mur) n. [L. fr. tremere, tremor (tremble] an involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion. tremorless (trem'ur-les, trē'mur-les) a. free from tremor or vibration.

tremulant (trem-ū-lant) a. trembling.

tremulous (trem'ū-lus) a. [I. tremulus, fr. tremulus, fr. tremere, tremble] shaking; shivering; quivering; trembling; fearful; timid. tremulously (trem-ū-lus-l) adv. with tremulousness (trem-ū-lus-nes) n. state of quivering or trembling.

trenail (tre-nal) n. See treenail.

trench (trenal) n. See treenal.

trench (trensh) v.t. [O.F. trencher, cut, fr. I. a channel for water, or a long hollow in the earth; to dig and turn over the soil with a spade; to fortify by digging a ditch, and forming a rampart with the earth thrown up;—v.i. to encroach;—n. a long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch; a deep ditch, or the wall or breastwork formed of the earth thrown out of the ditch, to cover troops in their approaches to a besieged town; also, a similar work to defend the approaches to a camp against the attacking party. Trench-plough, a plough for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows;—v.t. to plough with deep furrows. turrows ;-v.t. to plough with deep furrows.

trenchancy (tren-shan-si) n. sharpness; keen-trenchant (tren-shant) a. cutting; sharp; unsparing; severe.

trenchantly (treu-shant-li) adv. in a

trenchant manner; sharply; keenly. trencher (tren'sher) n. one that trenches, or digs ditches.

trencher (tren'sher) n.[O.F. trencher, fr. trencher, cut] a wooden plate on which meat was served or eaten at table—hence, the table; hospitable board; food; pleasures of the table; a



Trencher-cap of 15th century.

trencher-cap. Trencher-cap, a college cap, having a flat, square top; a mortar-board. Trencher-friend, trencher-fly, one that frequents the tables of others; a sponger; a parasite. Trencher-man, a feeder; a great eater; a gormandizer. Trencher-mate, a table companion; a parasite. trenching (tren'shing) n. act or method of digging, turning over, and pulverizing the soil to a greater depth than can be done by ordinary spade-digging.

the soli to a greater depth than can be done by ordinary spade-digging.

trend (trend) v.i. [cf. A.S. trendel, a ring] to run or stretch in a certain direction; to incline;—n. inclination in a particular direction; tendency; direction.

trendle (tren-dl) n. [A.S. trendel, circle, ring] a trundle;—v.i. to turn round; to roll along.

trendled (tren'dld) a. rounded like a wheel.

trental (tren-tal) n. [L. tripinta, thirty] an office of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively; a dirge; an elegy.

trente-et-quarante (trangt-a-ka-rangt') n. trepan (tre-pan') n. [M.F. fr. G. trupu, a hole] a cylindrical saw for perforating the skull, and cutting out a circular piece (it is worked like a wimble or anger);—n.t. to perforate the skull with a

trepan, and take out a piece.

trepan (tre-pan') n. [O.F. trappan, trapant, fr.
trapan; -v.t. to ensnare; to trap,
trapan; -v.t. to ensnare; to trap,
trapan (tre-pa-ni-shun) n. the operation of trepanning.

trepang (tre-pang) n. [Malay] a sea-slug, or beche-de-mer. trepanner (tre-pan'er) n. one that trepans; a

trepanning (tre-pan-ing) n. operation of per-forating or removing a portion of the skull, to relieve the brain from compression, etc.;

the skull, to relieve the brain from compression, etc.; act of ensuaring or catching by deceit.

trephine (tre-fen', fin') n. [F.] an instrument for trepanning, smaller than the trepan, worked by half-turns of the hand alternately from right to left;—v.t. to perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

trepid (trep-id) a. [L. trepidus, trembling] trembling from fear or terror; quaking.

trepidation (trep-idi-shun) n. an involuntary trembling, sometimes an effect of paralysis, but usually caused by terror or fear; quaking; quivering; tremor; a state of terror; trembling alarm; confused haste; agitation; hurry.

trepidity (tre-pid-i-ti) n. the state of beingtrepid; timidity.

trespass (tres-pas) v.i. [O.F. trespasser, fr. L. truns, across, and passus, a step) to pass unlawfully over the boundary line of another's land; to go this with your tie both and the oran tiers and; to go too far; to intrude; to commit any offence, or to do any act that injures or annoys another; to violate any known rule of duty; to transgress; -n. any injury or offence done to another; any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty; an unlawful act committed with force and violence on the person, property, or relative rights of another.

Trespass-offering, among the Jews, an offering for a trespass-

trespasser (tres'pas-er) n. one that commits a trespass. fr. G. tricha, in three parts] to furnish with, or form into, tresses.

tressed (trest) a. having tresses;

tressour (tres-ur) n. a net or ribbon for the hair; a head-dress.

tressure (tresh'-ūr) n. a modifi-Her.].

tressured (tresh'-ūrd) a. having

tressy (tres'i) a. of, or pertaining to, tresses.

trestle, tressel (tres-1) n. [O.F. trestel, fr. L. transom] the frame of a table; a movable frame or support for anything,

consisting of three or four legs secured to a top-piece, and forming a sort of stool or horse; also, a kind of framework of strong posts or piles and cross-beams, for supporting a bridge, etc. Trestle-board, an architect's designing-board; a draughtsman's board supported on trestles. Trestle-work, a collection of trestles forming a scaffold or viaduct; a bridge made of trestles or braced framework.

trestling (tres'ling) n. a structure of trestles.

tret (tret) n. [F. traite, a draught, fr. L. trahere, pp. tructus, to draw] an allowance by wholesale dealers to retail purchasers, for waste or refuse matter, of four pounds on every 104 pounds of weight, after tare is deducted.

trevet (trev'-ct) n. [trivet] a trivet; a three-legged

trevis, treviss (trev'is) n. [O.F. travers, a bar or beam; a stall.

trews man, one wearing trews. Trews-trey (trã) n. [A. F. treis, fr. L. tres, three] a three at cards; a card of three spots.

triable (tria-b) a fit or possible to be tried; liable to be subjected to trial or test; liable to undergo a judicial examination.

triableness (tria-b) nes) n. the state of being triable.

triace (trī-a-sē) n. [G. treis, three, and akē, a point] an angle or point of a three-sided solid.

triacontahedral (trī-a-kon-ta-hed-dral) a. (G. treikonta, thirty, and hedra, a base) having thirty sides.

triad (trī-ad) n. [G. trius, a triad] the union of three; three objects or persons united; the common chord, consisting of a tone with its third and fifth.

triadelphous (tri-a-del-fus) a. (i. treis, tria, three, and adelphos, brother) having stamens united in three bundles [Bot.].

triadic (tri-ad-ik) a. of, or pertaining to, a triad, or trinity.

triage (tri-ij) n. [F.] refuse; broken coffee-beans and chaff.

trial (tri-al) n. [F. trier, cull, fr. L. terere, tritus, rub] act of trying or testing in any manner; any exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining what it is capable of effecting; act of testing by experience; experiment; examination by a test; that which tries or afflicts; that which tries the character or principle; that which tempts to evil; state of being tried or tenuntal. which tempts to evil; state of being tried or tempted; the formal examination of the matter in issue in a cause before a competent tribunal. **Trial-fire**, a fire for trying or proving. **Trial-piece**, a sample. **Trial-trip**, a trip made by a new vessel to test her qualities. On trial, on probation.

trialism (tria-lism) n. [L. tres, three] the doc-trine that man consists of body, soul, and spirit, or other three different modes of substance.

trialogue (tri-q-log) n. a colloquy of three persons.

Triandria (trī-an-dri-a) n. [G. treis, three, and anēr, andros, a man] a class or order of monoclinous or hermaphrodite plants, having three distinct and equal stamens.

triandrian, triandrous (trī-an'-dri-an, tri-an'-drus) a. having three distinct and equal stamens in the same

triangle (triang-gl, tri-ang-gl) n. [L. triangulum, tres, three, and angulus, an angle] a figure bounded by

ampute, an angle a ngure bounced by three lines, and containing three angles; in the army, three halberts stuck in the ground, and united at the top, to which the soldier was tied when he was to be flogged; [Mus.] a bar of steel bent into the form of a triangle, and struck with a small rod.



triangled (trī'ang-gld) a. having three angles; formed into triangles.

triangular (tri-ang's \bar{u} -lar) a. having three triangular angles; flat or lamellar, and having three sides; oblong, and having three lateral faces. triangularity (tri-ang- \bar{u} -lar- \bar{u} -lar-

triangularly (tri-ang-gū-lar-li) adv. in, or after, the form of a triangle. triangulate (tri-ang-gū-lat) v.t. to survey by means of a series of triangles properly laid down and measured; to make triangular. triangulation (tri-ang-gu-la/shun) n. a making triangular; the reduction of an

area to triangles, in surveying. triapsal, triapsi-

dal (tri-ap-sal, -si-dal) a. having three apses. triarchée (trī-ar-chē) a. three arches [Her.]

triarchy (tri-ar-ki) n. [G. archē, sovereignty] government by three persons; a state so governed.

triarian (trī-ā-ri-an) a. [L. tres, three] occupying the third rank or

Trias (tri-as) n. [G. trius, the number three] the upper new red sandstone formation (so called because composed of three strata or



Triangulation.

Trianguistion.

The distance of a point on the island (e) from points a and b, on the shore, is measured as follows: the length of the baseline ab is obtained by actual measurement, and the angles at transit lantrument. Since, where one side and two angles of a triangle and two angles of a triangle and two angles of a triangle and by trigonometry, the distance ac and be may easily be found.

layers).

triassic (tri-as-ik) a. pertaining to Trias, or the period of its formation. triaxial, triaxon (tri-ak-si-al, -sun) a. having three axes.

tribal (tribal) a. of, or pertaining to, a tribe. Tribal self, the psychological factors involved in the organization of a tribe conceived as a personal self.

tribalism (trī-bal-izm) n. tribal relation or feeling.

tribally (tri-bal-i) adv. in a tribal manner.

tribasic (trī-bā/sik) a. containing three atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base or basic

tribble (trib'l) n. [fr. cribble] a frame with iron threads or wires, used to dry paper.

tribe (trib) n. [L. tribus] a family, race, or series of generations descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct, as in the case of the twelve tribes of Israel; a number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common; a nation of savages or uncivilized people united under one leader or government; any division, class, or distinct portion of people or persons.

triblet, tribolet (triblet, tribulet) n. [O.F. caltrop] a goldsmith's tool for making rings; as teel cylinder round which metal is bent in forming tubes.

tribometer (tri-bom'e-ter) n. [G. tribein, rub, and metron, a measure] an instrument for measuring the friction of rubbing surfaces.

tribrach (trib-rak) n. [G. treis, three, and brachus, short] a poetic foot of three

short syllables.

tribrachial (tri-brū-ki-al) n. a three-armed figure or utensil.
tribrachic (tri-brak-ik) a. consisting of three short syllables; composed of tribrach.

tribual (trib'ū-al) a. tribal.

tribulation (trib-ū-lā'shun) n. [F. fr. L. tribu-lare, pp. tribulatus, thrash, beat, fr. tribulum, a sledge for rubbing out corn] severe afflicvexations of life; in Scripture, persecution, of stress; sorrow and suffering; the troubles and vexations of life; in Scripture, persecution, or the troubles and distresses that arise from persecution; special trial, sorrow, and suffering falling to the lot of a disciple of Christ.

tribunal (tribus, a tribe) the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice—

hence, a court of justice.

tribunary (trib-u-na-ri) a. pertaining to a tribune, tribunary or tribunes; tribunitian. tribunate (trib'ū-nāt) n. tribuneship.

tribune (trib'ūn, trī'būn) n. [L. tribunus, properly chief of a tribe, fr. tribus, tribe] in ancient Rome, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people to protect them from the oppression of the patricians, or nobles; a commander of a cohort; a judgment-seat; tribunal; an elevated seat or bench in a school, hall, etc.; in France, a desk or pulpit in the chamber of deputies from which the members speak in turn.

tribuneship (trib-ūn-ship) n. the office of a tribune.

tribunician, tribunitial (trib-ū-nish'an, tributarily (trib-ū-ta-ri-li) adv. in a tributary manner.

tributariness (trib-ū-ta-ri-nes) n. the state of being tributary.

tributary (trib-ū-ta-ri) a. [L. tributarius, fr. tributary (trib-ta-ri) a. [L. tributarius, fr. tributary (trib-ta-ri) a. [L. tributarius, fr. tribute) paying tribute to another; subordinate; inferior; paid in tribute; yielding supplies of anything; contributing;—n. one that pays tribute, or a stated sum, to a conquering power; an affluent; a stream that flows into a larger stream.

tribute (tril-ūt) n. [L. tributum, tribute, fr. tribute buere, pp. tributus, bestow, grant, pay] an annual or stated sum of money, or other valuable thing, paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace

paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty; a personal contribution in token of services rendered, or as that which is due or deserved;—v.t. to pay, as tribute.

Tribute-money, money paid as taxes or tribute.

tributer percentage on the value of the ore raised.

tricapsular (tri-kap'sū-lar) a. having three capsules [Bot.].

tricarpous (tri-kap'sū-lar) baving three tail-

trical pous [Bot.]. tricaudate (trī-kaw-dāt) a. having three tail-like processes. trice, trise (trīs) v.t. [Sw. trissa, a pulley] to haul or tie up by means of a rope. trice (trīs) n. [Sp. tris, a crack]a very short time; an tricennial (trī-sen-t-al) a. [L. triginta, thirty, years; occurring once in every thirty years.

years; occurring once in every tinity years.

tricentenary (trī-sen-te-na-ri) n. a space of three hundred years.

triceps (trī-seps) a. [L. tres, three, and caput, head] three-headed;—n. a three-headed muscle, as the large muscle at the back of the upper arm.

tricerion (trī-se-ri-un) n. [G. treis, three, and candlestick with three brackets.

trichatrophia (trik-a-trō-fi-a) n. [G. thriks, atrophia, and atrophia, atrophy] a brittle condition of the hair, due to wasting of the hair-bulbs.

trichiasis (tri-kī'a-sis) n. [G. fr. thriks, trichos, hair] introversion of the eyelid; a disease marked by an agglutinated state of the hair; a

disease marked by an agglutinated state of the hair; a kidney disease in which hair-like filaments appear in the urine; a painful swelling of the breasts of women.

trichina (tri-ki-na) n.: pl. trichinæ (tri-ki-nā) [G. trichos, hair] a nematoid parasitic worm which, when mature, may appear in the intestines, and, when larval, in the nuscles of man, the pig, etc.

trichinization (trik-i-nī-zā-shun) n. the act of infested, with trichinæ.

infested, with triching

trichinize (trik'i-nīz) v.t. to infest with

trichinoscope (tri-kī-nu-skōp) n. [E. trichino, and ti. skopein, view] an instrument for detecting the presence of trichinæ.

trichinosis, trichiniasis (trik-i-nō'sis, -nī'a-sis) n. a disease caused by thread-like worms in the body.

trichinous, trichinosed, trichi-

notic (trik-i-nus, -nōst, trik-i-not-ik) a. affected with trichinosis.

trichogenus (tri-koj-e-nus) a. [G. the-iks, trichos, hair, and root gen, to produce] promoting the growth of hair.

trichological (trik-u-loj'i-kal) a. of, or pertaining to, trichology.

trichologist (tri-kol'ō-jist) n. one versed in trichology (tri-kol'ō-ji) n. [G. thriks, trichos, science of the anatomy, etc., of the hair.

trichome (tri-kon') n. any outgrowth from the epidermis, as a hair or bristle [Bot.].

trichopathy (tri-kop'a-khi) n. [G. thriks, trichos, suffertrichopathy (tri-kop'a-thi) n. [G. thriks, trichos, hair, and pathos, suffering] treatment of diseases of the hair.

trichophyton (tri-kof'i-tun) n. [G. phuton, a hair-bulbs causing baldness or ringworm.

trichophytosis (trik-ō-fi-tō'sis) n. a disease due to trichophyton.

Trichoptera (tri-kop-te-ra) n.pl. [cf. thriks, trichos hair, and pteron, wing] a group of Neuroptera, containing the caddis-flies.

trichord (tri-kord) n. [cf. treis, three, and chordē, trichord cord or string) an instrument, as a lyre or harp, having three strings; --a. having three strings, trichosis (tri-kō-sis) n. [cf. thriks, trichos, hair] any morbid condition of the hair.

trichotomous (tri-kot-u-mus) a. divided in threes.

trichotomously (tri-kot'u-mus-li) adv. in a trichotomous manner. trichotomy (tri-kot'ō-mi) n. [G. tricha. in three, and tomē, a cutting] division into

trichroism (tri'krō-izm) n. [C. treis, tria, three, and chroa, colour] the property of showing different colours in three different directions.

directions.

trick (trik) n. [M.D. treke, a trick, fr. O.F. tricher, cheat, fr. L. tricæ, wiles] artifice or stratagem; a sly procedure (usually with a dishonest intent implied); a sly, dexterous, or ingenious procedure, fitted to puzzle or amuse; mischievous or annoying behaviour; a particular habit or manner; a peculiarity; the whole number of cards played in one round, and consisting of as many cards as there are players; the cards falling to the winner at one round; annoya seamen the time each the winner at one round; among seamen, the time each steersman works in turn at the helm; -v.t. to deceive; to impose on; to cheat. Trick-wig, one in which the hair may be made to stand on end. To know a trick worth two of that, to know a better device; to be too wary to be cheated.

trick (trik) v.t. [D. trekken, draw] to dress; to trim; to decorate; to draw or sketch; to draw in black and white only.

tricker (trik'er) n. a cheater; a trickster.

trickery (trik'-er-i) n. artifice; imposture.

trickily (trik-i-li) adv. in a tricky manner.

trickiness (trik'i-nes) n. the quality of being

tricking (trik'ing) a. tricky; deceitful; artful.

tricking (trik-ing) n. articles of outfit.

trickish (trik-ing) n. articles of outnt.

trickish (trik-ish) n. given to tricks.; full of deception and cheating; knavish.

trickishly (trik-ish-ii) ndn. in a trickish manner;

trickishness (trik-ish-nes) n. state of being trickish or deceitful.

trickle (trik-i) v.i. [M.E. trik-len, for strik-len, A.S. stream; to run down;—n. a rill.

tricklet (trik-let) n. a small, trickling stream.

trickly (trik'li) adv. neatly; cleverly.

trickly (trikili) a. trickling.

tricksiness (trik'si-nes) n. the state or character of being tricksy.

tricksome (trik-sum) a. full of tricks; playful. trickster (trik'ster) n. one that tricks; a deceiver; a tricker; a cheat.

tricksy (trik'si) a. trickish; cunning; crafty; deceptive; playful; trim; neat.
trick-track (trik'trak) n. [F. trictrac, backgammon] a variety of backgammon.
tricky (trik'i) a. given to tricks; practising deception; knavish.
triclinic (tri-klin'ik) a. [G. treis, three, and klinein, bend] having three axes obliquely inclined to each other [Min.].
triclinium (tri-klin'ium) n. [L. fr. G. treis, three, and triclinium (tri-klin'ium) and kline, a couch] in ancient Rome, a set of three low couches, on three sides of a dining-table; a dining-room containing a triclinium.
tricolour, tricolor (tri-kul-ur) n. [L. tres, three, and color, colour] the national French banner, of three colours—blue,

the national French banner, of three colours—blue, white, and red, in vertical stripes. tricoloured (trī-kul-urd) a. having three colours.

tricorn (trī'korn) a. having three horns;—n. a hat tricorn with three points; a cocked hat. tricornigerous (trī-kor-nij'e-rus) a. [L. tres. three, cornu, horn, and gerere, bear] having three horns.

tricorporal, tricorporate (tri-kor'pu-

[L. tres, three, and corpus, corporis, body] having three bodies and only one head [Her.].

tricot (trē-kō) n. [F.] a fabric made of yarn or woollen thread, knitted by hand.

tricrotic (trī-krot'ik) a. [ci. treis, three, and krotos, a beat] having three beats.

tricuspid (trī-kus-pid) a. [L. tres, three, and cuspis, a point] having three cusps or points, as certain teeth, or a vulve of the heart—viz., that between the right auricle and the right ventricle.

tricuspidate (trī-kus-pi-dāt) a. having three points [Bot.].

tricycle (trī-si-kl) n. [G. treis, three, and kuklos, a circle] a form of cycle or velocipede with three wheels;—v.i. to ride on a tricycle.

tricycles (trī-si-klist) n. one that rides on a tricycle.

tridactyle. tridactyl. tridacty-

tridactyle, tridactyl, tridactylous (trī-dak-til, -ti-lus) a. having three fingers or toes.

tride (trid) a. [F.] swift; fleet.

trident (tri-dent) n. [I. tridens] a kind of sceptre prongs, the common attribute of Neptune: a three-pronged fish-spear: —a. having three teeth or prongs.

tridental (trī-den'tal) a. .! ing to, a trident.

tridentate (trī-den'-tāt) tridentate (trī-den'-tāt) tridentate (trī-den'-tāt)

Tridentine (trī-den'tīn) a. [L. Tridentum, Trent] pertaining to Trent, or the celebrated council held in that city.

tridimensional (trī-di-men'shun-al) a. having three dimensions.

triduan (trid'ū-an) a. [L. tres, three, and dies, a day] lasting three days, or happening

every third day. (trid'ū-um) n. a space of three days, esp. triduum as in the R.C. church, a three days'

tried (trīd) a. tested; proved; reliable; excellent.

triennial (trī-en'i-al) a. [L. triennium] continuing three years; happening, or appearing, once in every three years.

triennially (trī-en-i-al-i) adv. once in three years.

trier (trier) n one that tries; one that makes experiments; one that tries judicially; a person appointed to try challenges of jurors.

trierarch (trierark) n. (G. trieres, a trireme, and archein, to rule] in ancient Greece, the commander of a trireme, or one that alone, or with others, furnished and kept up a trireme.

trierarchal (tri-er-àr-kal) a. of, or pertaining to, a trierarch or trierarchy. trierarchy (tri-er-àr-ki) n. the office of a trierarchy (tri-er-àr-ki) n. the office of a trierarch; the fitting out and keeping up

trifacial (tri-fa'shal) a. in three branches, and pertaining to the face; relating to the trigeminus, or fifth cranial nerve.

trifarious (trī-fā-ri-us) a. [L. trifarius, in three manners] arranged in three rows or

ways; threefold. trifid (tri-fid) a. [L. trifidus] divided half-way into three parts; three-cleft.

trifle (tri-fid) n. [O.F. trufte, jest] a thing of very little value or importance; a dish composed of sweet-

meats and cake, with syllabub; a certain sort of cake;—v.t. to spend in vanity; to waste to no good purpose; to dissipate;—v.t. to act or talk with levity; to indulge in light amusements.

trifler (tri-fler) n. one that trifles or acts with levity. trifling (tri-fling) a. being of small value or important; insignificant;—n. the act of one that trifles. triflingly (tri-fling-li) adv. in a trifling manner; triflingness (tri-fling-nes) n. the state of being triflingness (tri-fling-nes) n. the state of being trifling; levity of manners; emptiness vanity triviality.

ness ; vanity ; triviality.

trifloral, triflorous (tri-floral, -rus) a. [L. trifloral, three, and flos, floris, flower] bearing three flowers.

trifold (tri-fold) a. threefold; triple.

trifoliate, trifoliated (trī-fō'-li-at, ā-ted) olium, leaf) having three leaves, as clover.

Trifolium (trī-fō'-li-um) n. a genus of herbs, containing the trefoil.

triforium (trī-fō'-ri-um) n.; nl. triforia (trī-fō'-ri-a) [t. tres, three, and form, door] a gallery or areade, in the wall over the pier-arches between the nave and the side aisles.

triform (trī-form) a. [L. tres and forma form]

triform (tri-form) a. [L. tres and forma, form] having a triple form or shape.

triformed, triformous (triformed, triformed of three parts.

triformity (tri-for-mi-ti) n. the state of being triform, or of having a threefold shape. trifurcate (tri-fur-kāt) a. [L. tres, three, and nurca, a fork] having three branches or forks; -v.i. to divide into three parts.

trifurcated (trī-fur-kā-ted) a. trifurcate.

trifurcation (tri-fur-kā-shun) n. the act of being

divided into three.

trig (trig) v.t. [trigger] to stop, as a wheel, by placing something under it; to obstruct;—n. an obstacle; a skid; a prop; a mark at skittles.

trig (trig) a. [leel. trygar, true] true; secure: tight; firm; neat; trim; smart; clever;—v.t. to dress.

trigamist (trig-a-mist) n. one that has been wives or three husbands at the same time.

trigamous (trig-amus) a. of, or pertaining to, trigamy.

trigamy (trig-min) n. [G. treis, three, and gamos, marriage] state of being married three times, or state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time at the same time.

trigeminal (trī-jem'i-nal) a. triple: threefold; of, or pertaining to, the trigeminus; —n. the trigeminus, or fifth cranial nerve.

trigeminous (trī-jem'i-nus) a. [L. trigeminus, three at a birth] born three at a birth

trigger (trig-er) n. [D. trekker, fr. trekken, pull] a declivity: the catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity: the catch of a musket or pistol, which, being pulled, looses the lock for striking fire triglot (triglot) n. [G. treis, three, and glötta, tongue] a book in three languages.

trigly (trig-li) adv. neatly; trimly.

triglyph (tri-glif, trig-lif) n. [G. treis, three, and gluphein, carve] an ornament in the frieze of the Doric column, repeated at equal intervals. triglyphic, triglyphical (tri-glif'ik, sisting of, or pertaining to, triglyphs.

trigness (trig-nes) n. neatness.

trigon (tri-gon) n. [G. fr. treis, three, and gōnia, a corner, angle | a triangle; a kind of harp; [Astrol.] the junction of three signs, the zodiac being divided into four trigons.

divided into four trigons.

trigonal (trig-u-nal) a. having three angles or corners; triangular.

trigoneutic (tri-gu-nu-tik) a. [G. treis and goneucin, to beget] having three broods in one year [Entom.].

trigoneutism (tri-gu-nū'tizm) n. the condition of being trigoneutic. trigonic (tri-gon'ik) a. pertaining to a trigon or triangle.

trigonometer (trig-u-nom'e-ter) n. an instrument for solving plane rightangled triangles by inspection.

trigonometric, trigonometrical

(trig-u-nō-met'rik, -ri-kal) a. pertaining to trigonometry; performed by, or according to, the rules of trigonometry. Trigonometrical-survey, the mapping out of an area by triangulation (the process involves astronomical and trigonometrical were) trigonometrical work)

trigonometrically (trig-u-nō-met-ri-kal-i) adv. according to the

rules or principles of trigonometry. (trig-u-nom'e-tri) n. [G. trigonometry gonon, a triangle, and metron, measure] that branch of mathematics which treats of the

relations of the sides and angles of triangles.

trigonon (tri-go-non) n. [G.] an ancient small harp, or triangular lyre.

trigonous (trig-u-nus) a. having three angles.

trigrammatic, trigrammic (trī-gra-mat-ik,

trī-gramiik) a. [G. treis, three, and gramma, a letter] consisting of three letters, or of three sets of letters. trigraph a writing three letters united in pronunciation so as to have but one sound, or to form but one syllable, as ieu in adieu. Also trigram.

Trigynia (trī-jini-a) n.pl. [G. treis, three, and gramā, a woman] an order of plants with three pistils or styles.

three pistils or styles.

trigynian, trigynous (trī-jin'i-an, trī-jin'i-an, trī-

three pistils or three carpels.

trihedral (tri-he-(ral) a. having three equal sides or faces.

trihedron (tri-he-drun) n. [G. treis, three, and hedra, a seat, base]

a figure having three equal sides. trijugate, trijugous (trī / gat,-gus) a. [L. tres, three, and jugum, a yoke] having three pairs of leaflets or

pinnæ. trijunction (trī-jungk shun)

three things. trilabe (tri-lab) n. [G. treis, three, and labe, a hold]

remove calculi (Surg.).

trilabiate (tri-la-bi-at) a. [L. tres, three, and labium, a lip) three-lipped.

trilaminar, trilaminate (tri-lam-i-nar, -nat) a. having.

or consisting of three layers.

trilateral (trī-lat'e-ral) a. [L. tres, three, and latus, lateris, side] having three sides. trilaterally (trī-lat'e-ral-i) adv. with three sides. trilemma (tri-lem'a) n. [G. treis, three, and trilemma, an assumption] a syllogism

with three conditional propositions, the major premises of which are disjunctively affirmed in the minor; a situation offering a three-fold choice.

trilinear (tri-line-ar) a. [L. linea, a line] composed, or consisting, of three lines. trilingual, trilinguar (tri-ling wal, three, and lingua, a tongue] consisting of three languages or tongues. or tongues.

triliteral (trī-lit'e-ral) a. [L. tres, three, and litera, letter] consisting of three letters;

-n. a word consisting of three letters.

triliterality (trī-lit-e-ral-i-ti) n. the character of being triliteral, or of consisting of three letters.

triliteralness, triliteralism (trī-lit'e--izm) n. triliterality

trilith, trilithon (tri-lith, -on) n. [G. treis, three, and lithos, stone] a sepulche, or other monumental edifice, consisting of three stones or columns, one placed transversely above the other two, as a lintel on the door-posts [Archæol.].

trilithic (trī-lith'ik) a. of the nature of a trilith.

trill (tril) n. [It. trillo, shake] a shake or quaver of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument;—v.t. to utter with a quavering or tremulousness

ment;—v.t. to utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to shake;—v.t. to sing with a shake or trill.

trill (tril) v.t. [Dan. trille, roll] to turn round rapidly;
to whirl; v.i. to roll; to swing; to shake; to roll down, as water; to trickle.

trillando (tril-lan-dō) adv. [It.] with trills or shakes [Mus.].

trillion (tril-yun) n. [coined for tri-million] the product of a million involved to the third power, or the number represented by a unit with 18 ciphers annexed.

trillon(t) (tril-yunth) a. last in a series of a

trillionth trillion; being one of a trillion;—n. one of a trillion parts.

trillo (tril-o) n. [It.] a trill or shake.

trilobate (tri-lo-bāt, tri-lo-bāt) a. [G. treis, three, and lobos, a lobe] having three lobes. Also trilobated, trilobed. trilobite (tri-lu-bit) n. [G. treis and lobos, a lobe] a fossil crustacean, found only in the

Palæozoic period.

trilobitic (tri-lu-bit'ik) a. of, pertaining to, or containing, trilobites.

trilocular (tri-lok'ū-lar) a. having three cells or compartments.

trilogy (tri-lu-ji) n. [G.] a series of three dramas;
a literary work in three parts forming a

connected whole.

trim (trim) a. [A.S. trum] firm; compact; tight; snug; fitly adjusted: being in good order, or made ready for service or use; neat; cleanly; tidy;—adv. in a trim manner; neatly;—v.t. to put in order for any purpose; to adjust; to dress; to decorate; to adorn; to make ready by cutting or shortening; to clip or lop; to dress, as timber; to make smooth; to adjust, as a ship, by disposing the weight of persons or goods in due order for salling; to supply with oil and adjust the wick as a by disposing the weight of persons or goods in due order for sailing; to supply with oil, and adjust the wick, as a lamp; to rebuke: to beat; to chastise;—v.i. to balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favour each;—n. dress; gear; ornaments; disposition; state or condition; state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, etc., by which she is prepared for sailing.

trimensual (trimensual) a. happening every three months.

trimerous (trimerus) a. [(l. treis, three, and meros, a part) having three parts; composed of three similar parts.

trimester (trimester) n. [L. tres, three, and mensis, a month] a term or period of three months.

three months.

trimestrial (trī-mes'tri-al) a. occurring every trimonthly.

trimeter (trim'c-ter) n. [G. trimetros] a poetical division of verse consisting of three measures:—a trimetrical.

trimetric, trimetrical (trī-met'rik, ri-kal) a. consisting of three poetical measures.

trimly (trim'li) adv. in a trim manner; nicely; in good order.

trimmer (trim-er) n. one that arranges, fits, or ornaments; one that fluctuates between parties, so as to appear to favour either; a time-server; a joist into which others are framed.

trimming (trim-ing) n. act of one that trims; which serves to trim, adjust, ornament, and the like; the appendages, as of a garment; the concomitants of a dish; a relish (usually in the pt.).

trimmingly (trim-ing-li) adv. in the manner of a trimmers (trim-es) n. state of being trim; compactness; snugness; neatness.

trimorphism (tri-mor-fixm) n. [G. treis, three, and morphē, form] existence in three different forms.

three different forms.

trimorphous, trimorphic (trī-mor' fus, -fik)a. having three distinct forms.

trinal (tri-nal) a. [L. trini, three each] threefold.

trinary (trinari) a. consisting of three parts; trindle (trindl) n. [trendle] in book-binding, a piece of wood or metal put between the cords and the cover of a book to flatten the edges before

trine (trin) n. the aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, or one-third of the zodiac; a group of three;—a, threefold; triple.

trinely (trin-ii) adv. in a threefold manner or measure.

trinervate, trinerved (trī - ner 'vat, -nervd') a. three-

trinervate, trinerved (trī - ner ' vat. nerved.

Tringa (tring'ga) n. [G. trunqqus, a kind of bird] a genus of birds, containing the sandpiper.

tringle (tring'gl) n. [F.] a little square member, as a listel, reglet, etc., but csp. a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph; a lath or rod between the posts of a bed; a strip of wood at the end of a gun-platform to check the recoil of the truck.

tringlette (tring'glet) n. a pointed stick for opening the grooves of fretwork, etc.

Trinitarian (trin-tā'ri-an) a pertaining to the Trinity; -n. one that believes the doctrine of the Trinity; one of a religious order instituted in 1198, in honour of the Trinity, to redeem Christian captives from the infidel.

Trinity (trina'-ti) n. [I. trinit, three each] the union of three persons (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit) in one Godhead, so that all the three are one God as to substance, but three persons as to individuality; any symbolical representation of the Trinity - house, an institution intrusted with the regulation of the lighthouses and buoys on the shores and rivers of England. Trinity Sunday, the Sunday succeeding Whit Sunday.

trinket (tring'-ket) n. [O.F. trencher, to cut] a small ornament, as a jewel, ring, or the like; a thing of little value; -v.i. to intrigue.

trinket (tring'-ket) n. [O.F. trinquet, fr. L. trinketer (tring'-ket-ter) n. one that trinkets, or carries on petty dealing.

trinketry (tring-ket-ter) n. one that trinkets, or carries on petty dealing.

trinketry (tring-ket-ter) n. one that trinkets, or carries on petty dealing.

trinketry (tring-ket-ter) n. one that trinkets, or carries on petty dealing.

trinketry (tring-ket-tri) n. onnaments of dress; trinketry (tring-ket-tri) n. one that trinkets, or carries on petty dealing.

trinketry (tring-ket-tri) n. one that trinkets, or carries on petty dealing.

trinketry (tring-ket-tri) n. one that trinkets, or carries on petty dealing.

trinomialism (trī-nō-mi-al-izm) n. the practice of naming objects of natural history in three terms.

trinominal (trī-nom'i-nal) a. trinomial.

trio (trē'ō, trī'ō) n. [It. fr. L. tres, tria, three] three persons in company, or acting together; a com-

position for three voices or instruments.

trioctahedral (tri-ok-ta-hē'dra) a. presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each range having eight faces [Mus.]

trioctile (tri-ok'til) n. an aspect of two planets distant 135° from each other [Astr.].

Triodion (tri-ō'di-on) n. [G. treis, three, and hodos, a way) in the Greek church, a book of offices with the order of services from the Sunday

before Septuagesima to Easter.

before Septuagesima to Easter.

triolet (trë-u-let, tri-u-let) n. [F. fr. It. trio] a
triplet; a poem of eight lines on two
rhymes, 1, 3, 4, 5, +2, 6; lines 1, 4, 7 have the same
words; and lines 7 and 8 repeat the first two.

triones (trī-ō-nēz) n.pl. [L.] the seven principal
trior (trī-or) n. one whose duty it is to ascertain
whether a challenge to a panel of jurors is just.
trip (trip) n.t. [cf. D. trippen, to skip] to cause to take a
trip (trip) and trippen, to skip] to couse to take a
or fall; to overthrow by depriving of support; to supplant;
to detect in a misstep; to catch; to convict; to loose, as or fall; to overthrow by depriving of support; to suppiant; to detect in a misstep; to catch; to convict; to loose, as the anchor, from the bottom, by its cable or buoy-rope; to turn, as a yard, from a horizontal to a vertical position; —v.i. to move with light, quick steps; to skip; to move nimbly; to take a brief or sudden journey; to travel; to make a false step; to lose footing; to make a false movement; to commit an offence against morality, propriety, or rule; to err —a mink light step;

ment; to commit an offence against mor or rule; to err;—n. a quick, light step; a skip; a brief journey or voyage; an excursion or jaunt; a false step; a misstep; a loss of footing or balance; a slight error; a failure; a mistake; a stroke, or catch, by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist. Triphammer, a heavy hammer at the end of a beam, which is raised, tilted, or tripped, by projecting teeth on a revolvtripped, by projecting teeth on a revolving shaft; a tilt-hammer.



ing shaft; a tilt-hammer.

triparted (tri-par-ted) a. divided triparted.

tripartient (tri-par-shi-ent) a. dividing into three parts.

tripartite (trip-ar-tit, tri-par-tit) a [L. tres, three, divided into three parts; having three corresponding parts or copies; made between three parties.

tripartitely (trip-ar-, tri-par-tripartitely tit-li) adv. in a tripartite manner.

tripartite manner. tripartition (trī-par-, trip-ar-tish-un) n. division by threes, or into three



Tripartite leaf.

parts.

tripe (trīp) n. [F.] the entrails; the large stomach of ruminating animals prepared for food. Tripe de Roche, an edible substance yielded by various lichens. tripedal (tripe-dal, trī-pē'dal) a. [L. tres, three, and pes, pedis, a foot) having three feet. tripennate (trī-pen'at) a. three-winged; tripinnate [Bot.].

tripersonal $(\text{tri-per-sun-il})\alpha$. consisting of three persons.

tripersonalist (tri-per'sun-al-ist) n. a believer tripersonality (tri-per-sun-al-i-ti) n. the tripersonality (tri-per-sun-al-i-ti) n. the quality or state of existing in three persons in one Godhead.

tripery (trī-per-i) n. a place for the preparation or sale of tripe.

tripes (trī-pēz) n. [L.] a monstrosity having three feet.

tripetalous (trī-pet'a-lus) a. [G. treis, three, and petalon, a leaf] having three petals. triphane (tri'fan) n. [G.] spodumene.

triphthong (trif-thong, trin-thong) n. [G. treis, three, and phthongge, the voice, a sound] a combination of three vowels in a single syllable, forming a simple or compound sound; a union of three vowel characters, representing together a single sound, as ieu in adieu; a trigraph.

as ieu in adieu; a trigraph.
triphthongal (trif-, trip-thong-gal) a. of, or
pertaining to, a triphthong; consisting of three letters pronounced as a single syllable.
triphyllous (tri-fil-us) a. (t. tris, thrice, and
phullon, a leaf] having three leaves.
Triphysite (trif-is:it) n. (G. tris, thrice, and
phusis, nature] a member of a sect

in Spain in the 7th century who maintained that Christ had three natures—a divine, a human, and a third derived from these two.

tripinnate (tri-pin'at) a. thrice pinnate.

tripinnately (tri-pin-at) a. thrice pinnate.

tripinnately (tri-pin-at-li) adv. in a tripinnate manner.

triple (trip-il) a. [L. tripius, threefold] consisting of three united; multiplied by three; three times repeated; treble;—v.t. to make thrice as much, or as many; to treble. —v.t. to make thrice as much, or as many; to treble. —Triple-crowned, having three crowns. Triple-time [Mus.] three beats, or three times three beats, in a bar. Triple-turned, three times faithless. The triple crown, see tiara. The triple event, Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, and St. Leger.

triplet (trip-let) n. three of a kind, or three united; three verses rhyming together; three tones or notes sung or played in the time of two; one of triplets, or three children born together.

triplex (trī-pleks) n. triple time in music.

triplicate (trip-li-kāt) a. [L. triplicare, to treble] made thrice as much; threefold; tripled;—n. a third paper or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind;—n.t. to treble.

triplication (trip-li-kāt'shun) n. the act of triplication tripling, or making threefold; the

state of being tripled.

triplicature (trip-li-kā-tūr) n. a fold, or folding, into three layers.

triplicity (tri-plis-i-ti) n. state or quality of being triple or threefold; trebleness.

triply (trip-li) adv. in a triple or threefold manner.

tripod (tri-pod) n. [G. tris, thrice, and pous, podos, supported by three feet, on which the priestess of Apollo sat when delivering the oracles; a bowl, or cup, supported on a three-legged pedestal, in which the wine and water were mixed at the banquets of the ancients; any utensil or vessel supported on three feet; a three-legged frame, or stand, for sup-

or vesses supported on three leet; a three-legged frame, or stand, for supporting a theodolite, compass, or the like; —a. having three feet or legs.

tripodal (trip-u-dal) a. having, or tripod vase.

tripoli (trip-u-l) n. an earthy substance (originally brought from Tripoli), used in polishing

stones and metals. tripos (tri-pos) n. [fr. an old custom of a graduate's sitting on a tripus, or tripos, at a Commencement, and making a satirical speech; he was called the Tripus] an honours examination in Cambridge university, or a list of the successful candidates for honours.

versity, or a list of the successful candidates for honours.

trippant (trip'ant) a. represented as trotting or
walking [Her.].

tripper (trip'er) n. one that trips or supplants; one
that walks nimbly; a tourist.

tripping (trip'ing) a. quick; nimble;—n. act of
loosing of an anchor from the ground by its cable or
honour or the successful candidates for honours. buoy-rope.

trippingly (trip'ing-li) adv. in a tripping manner; trippingness (trip'ing-nes) n. the quality of being tripping; nimbleness. tripsis (trip'sis) n. [G. fr. tribein, rub] the act of reducing a substance to powder; the opera-

tion of shampooing. trip toto (trip tot) n. [G. tris, thrice, and ptōtos, trip tote falling] a name or noun having three

cases only.

triptych (triptik) n. [G. ptux, ptuchos, a fold or leaf] a writing tablet in three parts; an altar piece in three compartments, the middle one affixed to the wall, and the other two folding on this.

tripudiary (tri-pū-di-a-ri) a. [L. tripudium, a dancing] of, or pertaining to, dancing.

tripudiation (tri-pū-di-a-shun) n. the act of dancing.

tripudium (tri-pū-di-um) n. [L.] a solemn religious dance; a favourable omen (when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that food fell from their beaks to the ground).

triquetra (trī-kwē'tra) n. [L. triquetrus, having three corners] an ornament of three interlaced arcs, found on early northern monuments.

triquetrous, triquetral (tri-kwē'-trus, triquetral o. [L.] three-sided; triangular.

triquetrously (trī-kwē'-trus-li) adv. in a tri-triquetrum (trī-kwē'-trum) n. one of the bones of the wrist; also of the skull. triradially (trī-rā-di-a-li) adv. in a triradiate manner.

triradiate, triradiated (trī - m² di - ūt. ating in three directions.

trireme (tri-rem) n. [L. tri., tres, three, and remus, an oar] a galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side.

trirhomboidal (trī-rom-boi'dal) a. having the trirhomboidal (trī-rom-boi'dal) a. having the Trisacramentarian (trī-sak-ra-men-tā'-ra-n) n. one that maintained that the sacraments -Baptism, the Lord's Supper, and Penance—were essential to salvation. trisagion (tri-sa'gi-on) n. [G. tris, thrice, and hagios, holy] a hymn used in the liturgies of the Greek and Oriental churches.

trise (tris) v.t. See trice.

trisect (trī-sekt) v.t. [L. tres, three, and secare, cut] to cut or divide into three equal parts. trisection (trī-sek'shun) n. [L. tres, three, and secare, pp. sectus, cut] the division of a thing, as an angle, into three equal parts. triseme (trī-sēm) a. [C. tris, thrice, and sēma, a sign] equal to three short syllables;—n. s

triseme syllable.

trisepalous (trī-sep-a-lus) a. having three sepals, trisepalous or small bracts of a calyx. triserial, triseriate (trī-se-ri-ul, -at) a. triserial

rows [Bot.].

triserially (trī-sē'-ri-al-i) adv. in three series.

trisinuate (trī-sin-ū-āt) a. having three sinuses, as a margin.
triskele (tris-kēl) n. [G. tris, thrice, and skelos, r [tris-kēl] a device consisting of a central part having attached to it three bent arms or legs.

trismus (triz-mus) n. [G. trismos, a creaking] a variety of tetanus affecting the muscles of the lower jaw.

trisoctahedron (tris-ok-ta-hē'drun) n. a solid bounded by twentyfour equal faces

trispast, trispaston (tri'spast, tri-spas', tron)n. [G. trispastos, drawn threefold] a machine with three pulleys for raising great weights.

trispermous (tri-sper'mus) a. having three seeds [Bot.].

trispermum (tri-sper-mum) n. [G. tris, thrice, and sperma, seed] a poultice, once in use, of bay, cummin, and smallage seeds crushed. trisplanchnia (tri-splangk-ni-a) n. [G. tris, thrice, and splangchna, viscera]

Asiatic cholera. trisplanchnic (trī-splangk-nik) a. of, or per-taining to, the viscera of the

trisporic (tri-spor-ik) a. [G. tris, thrice, and spora, a sowing] having three spores.

trist (trist) a. [L. tristis] sad; gloomy.

tristachyous (trī-stā-ki-us) a. [G. tris, thrice, and stachus, an ear of corn] having three spikes [Bot.]

tristful (trist-fool) a. sad; sorrowful.

tristichous (tris ti-kus) a. [G. tris, thrice, and stichos, a row] in three rows [Bot.]. tristigmatic, tristigmatose (tri-stigtrī-stigima-tos) a. having three stigmas [Bot.].

tristylous (trī-stī-lus) a. having three styles
[Bot.]. trisul, trisula (trë'sool, trë'soola) n. [Skr.] the trident of the Hindoo god Siva. trisulcate (tri-sul'kāt) a. [L. tri-, three, and sulcus, a fork] having three furrows, forks, or prongs.

forks, or prongs.

trisyllabic (trī-si-lab-ik) a. [G. tris, thrice, and trisyllabic; consisting of three syllables.

trisyllabic; consisting of three syllables.

trisyllabically (trī-si-lab-i-kul-i) adv. in the manner of a trisyllable.

trisyllable (trī-sil-a-bl) n. a word consisting of three syllables.

tritagonist (trī-tag-u-nist) n. [G.] in the Greek drama, the actor that played the third part: a third-rate actor.

third part; a third-rate actor.

trite (trīt) a. [L. terere, pp. tritus, rub] worn out;
used until so common as to have lost its novelty and interest; hackneyed; stale.

tritely (trīt-li) adv. in a trite or common manner.

triteness (tritines) n. quality of being trite; commonness; staleness.
triternate (tri-ter-nāt) a. said of a ternate leaf, and each of these into three leaflets, making twenty-arms leaflets in all in three leaflets. seven leaflets in all.

tritheism (tri-the-izm) n. [prefix tri, three, and theism] the opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods.

tritheist (tri'the-ist) n. one that believes that the three persons in the Trinity are three distinct Gods.

tritheistic (trī-thē-is'-tik) a. pertaining to

trithemimeral (trith-e-mim'c-ral) a. [G. constituting a group of one foot and a half. trithing (trithing) n. one of the three divisions of the county of York (now called riding).

tritical (trit'i-kal) a. [trite] trite; common.

tritically (trit'i-kal-i) adv. in a trite manner.

triticalness, triticality (trit-i-kal-nes, triticality (trit-i-kal-i-ti)

Triticum (trit'i-kum) n. [L.] a genus of grasses.

Triton (trī'tun) n. [L. fr. (1.] a sea-deity [Myth.].
ATriton among the minnows, one greater

than his companions.

tritone (tri'tōn) n. [G. tritonos, with three tones]
a musical interval of three whole tones; an augmented fourth.

an augmented routh.

tritorium (trī-tō'ri-um) n.; pl. tritoria (trī-tō'
ri-a) [L. terere, pp. tritus, to rub] a
vessel for separating liquids of different densities.

tritubercular (trī-tū-ber-kū-lar) a. having three
tubercles or cusps, as a tooth.

triturable (trit-tū-ra-bl) a. capable of being
reduced to a fine powder by rubbing or grinding.

triturate (trit-ū-rāt) v.t. [L. triturare, pp. trituratus, fr. terere, rub] to rub or grind to a very fine powder.

to a very fine powder. In terit, they to the of glind trituration (firit-rā-shun) n. act of reducing to a fine powder by grinding.

triturator (trit-rā-tur) n. one that triturates; an apparatus for grinding drugs.

triturature (trit-u-ra-tur) n. a wearing away by trituration.

tritumph (tri-umf) n. [L. triumphus] among the ancient Romans, a magnificent ceremonial performed in honour of a general that had gained a decisive victory; state of being victorious; victory; conquest; joy or exultation for success; -n.i. to celebrate victory with pomp; to exult in an advantage gained; to obtain victory; to meet with success; to prevail; to flourish; to be prosperous; to insult upon an advantage gained. advantage gained.

triumphal (trī-um'fal) a. pertaining to triumph; indicating, or in honour of, a triumph;—n. a hymn or token of rejoicing.

triumphant (trī-um'fan,) a. rejoicing for victory; graced with conquest; victorious.

triumphantly (trī-um'fant-li) adv. in a triumphant manner; victoriously; with success; rejoicingly; with insolent exultation. triumpher (trī-um-fer) n. one that triumphs or rejoices for victory; one that vanquishes; a victor.

triumphingly (trī'um-fing-li) adv. with triumphingly (trī'um) or exultation. triumvir (trī-um'vir) n.; pl. triumvir, triumvirs trium, three, and vir, a man] one of three men united in office.

triumviral (trī-um²vi-ral) a. of, or pertaining to,

triumvirate (tri-um'vi-rat) n. government by three in coalition or association; a coalition or association of three in office or authority. triune (tri-un) a. [L. tri-, three, and unus, one] three in one.

triunity (trī-ū'-ni-ti) n. trinity.

trivalve (trī-'valv) a. having three valves, as a

trivalve shell. Invalval a. three-valved. Also trivalvular (triv-al'val-ar)a. three-valved. Also trivet (triv-et) n. [A.S. trevet, fr. L. tripes, three-support. Right as a trivet, stable; in sound condition. trivial (triv-i-al)a. [L. trivialis, belonging to cross-of little worth or importance; inconsiderable; trifling. trivialism (triv-i-al-izm) n. a trivial matter or remark. trivial; trivial-strivialness; that which is trivial. trivial-izi) n. state or quality of being trivial; trivialness; that which is trivial. trivialize (triv-i-al-i-al) v.t. to render trivial or paltry. trivially (triv-i-al-i-adv. commonly; lightly; inconsiderably; in a trifling degree. trivialness (triv-i-al-i-nes) n. commonness; lightness; unimportance. trivium the schools of the Middle Ages, the first three liberal arts—grammar, rhetoric, and logic.

three liberal arts—grammar, rhetoric, and logic troat (tröt) n. [Imit.] the cry of a buck in rutting-time;—v.i. to cry as a buck in rutting-time;—v.i. to cry as a buck in rutting-time trocar (trötkär) n. [F. trois, three, and carre, side, face] an instrument for withdrawing superfluous fluid from the body (used in dropsy, hydrocele, etc.).

trochaic (trō-kū-k), n. a trochaic verse or measure;
—a. pertaining to, or consisting of,
trochees. Also trochaical.

trochees. Also trochaical.

trochanter (tro-kan-ter) n. [G.] a bony process on the upper part of the thigh-bone.

troche (troch, trosh, trok, tro-kē) n. [G. trochos, a round cake, a pill] a form of medicine in a circular cake, intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth, and slowly swallowed, as a demulcent.

trochee (tro-kē) n. [L. trochaeus, fr. G. trochaios, running, fr. trochaio, runn] a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, or the first accented and the second unaccented.

trochil (trok-il) n. [L. trochilus, fr. G. trechein, run] the crocodile-bird (said to enter the mouth of the crocodile and remove the leeches that infest it). trochlea (trok-le-a) n. [L. fr. G. trochalin, pulley] a pulley, or a grooved pulley-like surface [Anat. and Zool.]

[Anat. and Zool.]. [G. trochos, wheel, and trochoid (trok'oid) n. [G. trochos, wheel, and point in a wheel that moves along a right line [Geom.];—a. pertaining to a trochoid; revolving like a wheel. trochometer (tro-kom'e-ter) n. [G. metron, measure] an instrument for computing the revolutions of a carriage or other wheel. trod, trodden (trod, trod'n) past tense and past participle of the verb tread. troglodyte (trog'lu-dit) n. [F. fr. (t. trögle, hole, cave, and duein, to enter] one dwelling in a subterranean cave; a caveman; one living in seclusion;—a. troglodytic.

troglodytic, troglodytical dit-ik. kal) a. of, or pertaining to, cave-dwellers.

troglodytism (trog-lu-dit-izm) n. the habit of living in caves.

Troic (troik) a. of, or pertaining to, ancient Troy; Trojan.

troika (troika) n. [Russ. troi. troe, three] a Russian vehicle drawn by three horses abreast.

Trojan (troi) n. [Ger. troilen, roll] to move circularly or volubly; to roll; to turn; to circulate, as a vessel in a company drinking; to sing the parts of in succession, as of a round or catch; also, to sing loudly or freely; to angle for with a hook drawn along the surface of the water—hence, to allure; to entice; to fish in; to seek to catch fish from;—v.i. to roll; to run about; to fish with a rod whose line runs on a wheel or pulley;—n. a moving round; a round; a reel on a fishing-line. -n. a moving round; a round; a reel on a fishing-line.

troll (trol) n. [Icel. and Sw. cf. droll] a supernatural being of diminutive size, said to inhabit caves,

hills, and like place trolley, trolly, troller (troli, troler) n. rolls a form of truck, the body of which can be tilted over; a narrow cart, pushed by hand, or drawn by a donkey; a pulley at the end of an arm, used in electric tramways to connect the car with the overhead wires. trolling (trölling) n. a method of fishing by trailing ing a fishing-line and hook behind a boat; trawling. Trolling-bait, trolling-spoon, a metallic line, shaped like the bowl of a spoon, with hooks at one end, used in trolling.

at one end, used in trolling. trollop (trol-up) n. [fr. troll, to roll] a woman trollop (loosely dressed; a slattern; a slut; -v. i. to draggle; to hang in a wet state.

trolloping, trollopish, trollopy
(trol'up-ing, -ish, -i) a. slovenly; sluttish; dirty; tawdry.
trombone (trom' bon) n. [It. fr. tromba, a
trumpet] a deeptend brass instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes,
the middle one of which is doubled,
and slides into the other two (by
lengthening or contracting the slide
tube, the different notes of the scale
are produced).

Trombone. are produced).



tromometer (tro-mom'e-ter) n. [G. tromos, a reproduced).

tromometer (tro-mom'e-ter) n. [G. tromos, a measure] an instrument for measuring slight earthquake-shocks.

tromp, trompe (tromp) n. [F.] a blowing apparatus used in furnaces.

tron, trone (tron, tron) n. [O.F. trone, fr. L. trutina. a pair of scales] a steel-yard; a weighing machine consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, heaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar (used for heavy weights).

tronage (tron-ij) n. a toll or duty paid for the weighting of wool.

troop (troop) n. [F. troupe] a collection of people; a cally, a small body or company; a number; a multitude; specifically, a small body or company of cavalry, light-horse, or dragoons, commanded by a captain :—pl. soldiers taken collectively; an army;—v.i. to move in numbers; to come or gather in crowds; to march on; to go forward in haste. Troop-horse, a cavalry horse. Troop-ship, a ship for the conveyance of troops.

trooper a horse soldier in a body of cavalry;

trooper (trooper) a soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier; a troopship.

Tropæolum (tro-pe-u-lum, tro-pe-a-lum) n. [G. tro-pe-u-lum, tro-pe-a-lum) n. [G. tro-pe-a-lum] n

trope (trop) n. [G. tropos, fr. trepein, turn] a word used in a figurative sense.

trophied (tro-fid) a. adorned with trophies.

trophied (tro-ind) a adorned with trophies.

trophy (tro-fi) n. [F. trophee, fr. L. tropaeum, fr. G. tropē, a return, fn. trepein, to turn] a pile of arms taken from a vanquished enemy; the representation of such a pile in marble, on medials, etc.; anything taken from an enemy, and preserved as a memorial of victory; evidence of victory.

tropic (trop-ik) n. [L. tropicus, fr. G. trepein, to turn] one of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated on each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 25°, and parallel to it, which the sun just reaches at its greatest declination, north or south; one of the two corresponding parallels of terrestrial

latitude;—pl. the space lying between the tropics, called the torrid zone;—a. tropical. **Tropic-bird**, a name for any species of the natatorial genus *Phaeton*, usually seen in tropical regions.

seen in tropical regions.

tropical (trop-i-kal) a. pertaining to the tropics;
tropical being within the tropics; incident to the
tropics;—[fr. trope] rhetorically changed from its proper
or original sense; ingurative.
tropically (trop-i-kal-i) adv. in a tropical or
figurative manner.
tropist (tro-i-ist) n. one that deals in tropes; one
tropological (trop-u-lo-i-kal-i) ac. characterized
from the original import. Also tropologic.
tropologically (trop-u-lo-i-kal-i) adv. in a
figurative manner.
tropology (tro-pol-i-i-kal-i) adv. in a
figurative manner.

tropology and logos, discourse] a rhetorical
mode of speech, including tropes.

mode of speech, including tropes.

trot (trot) v.t. [().F. troter] to cause to move, as a horse or other animal, in the pace called a trot; -v.i. to move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time; to walk or move that the pace of the pa the opposite side at the same time; to wak or move fast; to run; "n. the pace of a horse, or other quadruped, more rapid than a walk, when he lifts one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time; a quick, hobbling kind of step; an old woman (in contempt). To trot out, to make to show his paces, as a horse; to exhibit.

troth (troth) n. [a form of truth, M.E. trouththe] belief; faith; fidelity; truth; verity; veracity. trothless (troth-les) a. faithless; treacherous.

trothplight (troth'-plot) n. act of plighting or pledging faith; betrothing; - a. betrothed; affianced.

trotter (trot-er) n. a beast that trots; the foot of a

trottoir (trot-wor) n. [F.] a sidewalk; the pavement.

troubadour (troi-wor) n. [F.] a sidewalk; the pavement.

troubadour (troi-ba-door) n. [F.] one of a class of early poets, that appeared first in Provence, France (11th-13th century).

trouble (trul-1) r.t. [F. troubler, fr. L. turbare, disturb, fr. turba, crowd] to put into confused motion; to agitate; to disorder; to disturb; to perplex; to distress; to make uneasy; to vex; to molest; to busy; to engage overmuch; to give occasion for labour to: n. agitation of mind; commotion of spirits; disturbance; perplexity; inconvenience; annoyance; uncasiness; vexation; public disorder; calamity; affliction; that which afflicts; that which gives disturbance, annoyance, or vexation. Trouble-mirth, a spoil-sport. To get into trouble, to be detected, and punished, for some act

Croubler (trub'ler) n. one that troubles or disturbs. troublesome (trub'l-sum) a giving trouble, disturbance, or inconvenience; vexatious; harassing: annoying; disgusting: irksome;

vexations; hardsing; almosting; disgusting; resome; burdensome; tiresome; wearisorie; importunate.

troublesomely (trub-1-sum-li) adv. in a way to give trouble; vexatiously.

troublesomeness (trub-1-sum-nes) n. state
troublesomeness or quality of being troublesome.

troublesome.

troubling (trub'ling) n. putting into a state of commotion; the act of afflicting.

troublous (trub'lus) a. full of trouble or commotion; agitated; tumultuous; full of trouble or disorder; troublesome; full of affliction.

troubly (trub'li) a. turbid; stirred up; confused; tempestuous; stormy.

trough (trof) n. [A.S. trog, troh] a long, hollow vessel, generally for holding water or other liquid; also, a wooden channel for conveying water, as to a mill-wheel—hence, a channel, receptacle, or depression of a long and narrow shape.

to a mill-wheel—nence, a channel, receptacic, or depression of a long and narrow shape.

trounce (trouns) v.t. [O.F. troncer, cut, fr. trone, a truncheon, fr. L. truncus, a tree-trunk; to punish or beat severely; to custigate.

trouncing (troun-sing) n. a beating; severe custigation.

troupe (troop) n. [F.] a company or troop, esp. the company of performers in a play or opera.

trous-de-loup (troo-de-loo) n.pl. [F.] pits, with a pointed stake in each, used as a defence against cavalry. trousering (trou'zering) n. cloth or material for making trousers.

trousers (trouzers) n.pl. [F. trousses, breeches, fr. O.F. trousser, to pack, of truss] a loose garment worn by males, extending from the waist to the knee or to the ankle, and covering the lower limbs; pantaloons; breeches.

trouse (trobs) n. [F.] a number of small utensils carried in a case or sheath.

trouseau (trobso) n. [F. of trousers] a bundle; trouseau (trobso) n. [F. of trousers] a bundle; trout the clothes and other outfit of a bride.

trout trout n. [A.S. trūht, fr. 1. tructa, fr. G. tröktēs, a nibbler] a fresh-water fish of the genus Salmo, variegated with spots, and esteemed most delicate food;—v.i. to fish for or catch trout. Troutfarm a place in which trust are reased artificialis. farm, a place in which trout are reared artificially.

Trout-rod, a rod used in fishing for trout.

stream, river in which trout abound or breed.

troutlet (trout-let) n. a small trout. Also troutling.

trouty (trou'ti) a. abounding in trout.

trouvère (troo-var) n. [F.] a name for the ancient poets of Northern France.

trover (tro-ver) n. [O.F. trover, to find] the gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means; an action to recover damages against one that found goods, and would not deliver them to the owner on demand.

trow (troi) v.i. [A.S. treōwian, trūwian] to believe; to trust; to think or suppose.

trowel (trou'el) n. [O.F. trucle, fr. L. trua, a ladle] a mason's tool used in spreading and dressing mortar, and breaking bricks; a gardener's tool, somewhat like a mason's trowel; --v.t. to form or dress with a trowel. To lay on with a trowel, to spread thickly; to include in extravagant flattery.

trowelled (trou'eld) a, formed with a trowel.

trowsers (trou-zers) n. See trousers.

troy-weight (troi/wat) n. [fr. Troyes, in France, weight by which gold and silver, jewels, etc., are weighed. truancy (troi/wats) n. act of playing, or state of being, truant. Also truantship.

truant (troi/ant)a. [F. truand, a beggar, fr. W. truan, wretched] wandering from duty; loitering; idle; - n. one that stays away from business or duty; an idler; a pupil that stays away from school without leave. To play truant, to stay away without leave. truantly (troi/ant-li) a. truant; idle; -adv. as a truant (troi) n. [for trews, pl. of trew, a pledge.

truce (troos) n. [for trews, pl. of trew, a pledge, fr. A.S. treōw, promise, faith] a temporary cessation of hostilities, for negotiation or other purposes; an armistice—hence, intermission of action, pain, or contest; short quiet. Truce-breaker, one that violates a truce. Flag of truce, see flag.

truceless (troos-les) a. without truce; unforhearing.

truck (truk) v.t. [F. troquer] to exchange; to give in exchange; to barter;—v.i. to exchange commodities; to barter; to deal;—n. exchange of commodities; barter; commodities appropriate to harter; the truck-system. Truck-shop, a shop conducted on the truck-system. Truck-system, the practice of paying wages otherwise than in actual coin.

truck-system. Truck-system, the practice of paying wages otherwise than in actual coin.

truck (truk) n. [G. trochos, a wheel, fr. trechein, run] a small, wooden wheel not bound with iron; a low carriage for carrying heavy articles; a kind of hand-barrow on two wheels; a swivelling frame with wheels, springs, etc., to carry and guide one end of a locomotive or car; a small wooden cap at the summit of a flag-staff or mast-head; a small, solid wheel, as for a gun-carriage; v.t. to put in a truck; to send or convey by truck.

truckage (truk'ij) n. practice of bartering goods; exchange; money paid for conveyance

trucker (truk'er) n. one that trafficks by exchange of goods.

truckle (truk'!) n. [dim. of truck] a small whe slor caster; a kind of bed;—v.t. to move or roll on casters; to trundle;—v.t. to yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit; to creep. Trucklebed, a bed that runs on wheels, and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.

truckler (truk-ler) n. one that truckles to the will of another.

truckling (trukling) a. yielding obsequiously to the opinions and wishes of others; meanly submissive. Truckling-house, a truck-house. truckman (trukling-house, a truck-house) on a truck.

truculence, truculency (truk-ū-lens, len-si) n. quality of being truculent; ferociousness; terribleness of countenance.

quality of being truculent; ferociousness; terribleness of countenance.

truculent (truk'ū-lent) a. [L. trux, trucis, wild, fierce] fierce; savage; barbarous; of ferocious aspect; cruel; destructive; ruthless.

truculently (truk'ū-lent-li) adv. in a truculent manner; fiercely; destructively.

trudge (truj) v.i. [F. trucher, to beg idly] to go on jog along:—n. a weary walk or tramp.

true (tròò) a. [A.S. treove, faithful] conformable to fact; in accordance with the actual state of things; conformable to a rule or pattern; exact; steady in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince, or the like; faithful; loyal; actual; not counterfeit, adulterated, if the steady in the steady i milexible integrity and fidelity. True-born, of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title or inheritance. True-bred, of a genuine or right breed; being of real breeding or education. True-hearted, of a faithful heart; sincere. True-love, one really beloved; a plant of the genus Paris, possessing narcotic properties, and formerly regarded as a powerful love-philter; one-berry. trueness; truch; reality; genuineness; faithfulness; sincerity; exactness.

ness; sincerity; exactness; truffle (truf-l) n. [F. truffe, fr. L. tuber] a kind of mushroom found buried in the soil of woods at a depth of several inches (much esteemed in cookery). truffled (truf-ld) a. furnished, or cooked, with truffles.

trug (trug) n. [trough] a had for mortar.

truism (troo'izm) n. an undoubted or self-evident

trull (trul) n. [Ger. trulle, trolle, cf. troll, droll] a drab; a strumpet; a trollop.
trullization (trul-i-zā-shun) n. [L. trulla, a trowel] the laying on of plaster with a trowel.

truly (trôc-li) adv. in a true manner; according to truth; exactly; justly; precisely; sincerely.

trumeau (trôc-môr) n. pv. trumeaux (trôc-môz)

[F.] a piece of wall between two

openings.

trump (trump) n. [F. trompe] a wind instrument of music; a trumpet; a Jew's harp.

trump (trump) n. [F. triomphe, a card-game; a trumpet; a Jew's harp.

trump (trump) n. [F. triomphe, a card-game; a good fellow;—n.t. to take any of the other suits; a good fellow;—n.t. to take with a trump card;—n.s. to play a trump card when another suit has been led.

trump (trump) v.t. [F. tromper, deceive] to impose upon: to deceive; to obtrude unfairly. To trump up, to devise or forge. Trumped up, forged, false, worthless.

trumper (trum'per) n. a trumpeter.

trumpery (trumper-i) n. [F. tromper, deceive] something serving to deceive by false show or pretences; worthless, but showy, matter; things worn out, and of no value; rubbish; trifles; empty talk;—a. worthless or deceptive in character; paltry.

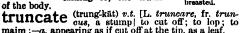
trumpet (trum'pet) n. [F. trompette, dim. of music, often used in war and military exercises; a soldier that blows the trumpet; a kind of herald; one that praises or celebrates; the instrument of propagating praise;—v.t. to publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim; to sound the praises of;—v.t. to sound as a trumpet. Trumpet-call, a loud or imperative summons to action. Trumpet-fall, a sea-fish (so called from the shape of its muzzle). Trumpet-major, a head trumpeter in a military band. Trumpet-major, a head trumpeter in a military band. Trumpet-tanaped, shaped like a trumpet. Trumpet-tongued, proclaiming loudly. To blow one's own trumpet, to praise one's self.

trumpeter (trum-pe-ter) n. one that sounds a trumpet of the domestic pigeon; a bird of South America, somewhat resem-

variety of the domestic pigeon; a bird of South America, somewhat resembling both the pheasants and the cranes (so called from its uttering a noise resembling that of a trunpet).

trumpeting (trum' peting)
trumpeting a trumpet, or of emitting a trumpet-like sound.

truncal (trung-kal) a. of, or per-taining to, the trunk Trumpeter, golden-breasted.



of the body.

truncate (trung'kāt) v.t. [L. truncare, fr. truncate cus, a stump| to cut off; to lop; to maim;—a. appearing as if cut off at the tip, as a leaf.

truncated (trung'kā-ted) a. cut off; cut short; maimed. Truncated cone or pyramid, a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base.

truncately (trung'kāt-ti) adv. in a truncately (trung'kāt-tin) adv. in a truncately inclined to the adjoining faces.

truncated (trung'kāt-tin) n. act off; state of being truncated; [Min.] replacement of an edge by a plane equally inclined to the adjoining faces.

inclined to the adjoining faces.

truncheon (trun'shun) n. [O.F. tronson, a thick stick, fr. trone, a trunk, el. trunk] a cudgel; a short staff; a club; a baton or staff of command;—v.t. to beat with a truncheon; to cudgel.

truncheoned (trun'shund) a. having a truncheon, or a lance.

trundle (trun'dl) n. [M.F. trondeler, to roll, fr. Low (Ger.] any round, rolling thing; a kind of low cart, with small wooden wheels; a motion, as of something moving upon little wheels; a wheel or ninjon

of low cart, with small wooden wheels; a motion, as of something moving upon little wheels; a wheel or pinion having its teeth formed of cylinders or spindles, as in mill-work; one of the bars of such a wheel; [Her.] a spool of golden thread;—v.t. to roll, as a sool. The special condition of the bars of such a wheel; to roll, as a hopp.

Trundle-bad, a low bed that is moved on little wheels, so that it can be pushed under a higher bed; a truckle-bed. Trundle-bad, the wheel that turns a millstone; the head of a capstan. Trundle-tail, a curled or curly tail.

Trunk (trungk) n. [F. tronc, fr. L. truncus] the stem or body of a tree, apart from its limbs and roots; stock; the

from its limbs and roots; stock; the body of an animal, apart from the limbs; the main body of anything; a box or chest covered with leather or hide, box or chest covered with leather or hide, for containing clothes, etc.; a portmanteau; [Arch.] the shaft of a column. Trunk-hose, trunk-breeches (for trunked hose, trunked breeches), breeches cut short; large breeches formerly worn. Trunk-line, the main line of a railway, canal, etc. Trunk-mail, a nail with a large, ornamental head. Trunk-work, concealed work.

trunk (trunkk) n. [orig. trump, fr. F. trompe, a trumpet] the snout or proboscis of an elephant.
trunkful (trungk-fool) n. as much as will fill a trunk.





trunnion (trun'yun) n. [O.F. trognon, stump of a true, fr. trone, a trunk] a knob projecting on each side of a piece of ordnance, and serving to support it on the cheeks of the gun-carriage.

trunnionad (trun'yund) a. provided with trunnions.

trunnions.

truss n. [O.F. trousser, to pack up, cf. O.F. trousser, a bundle, and trousseau] a bundle, as of hay or straw; a bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia; the rope or iron used to keep the centre of a yard to the mast; a framed assemblage of timbers for fastening or binding a beam, or for supporting a roof, etc.;—a. stumpy; bunchy;—v.t. to bind or pack close; to strain; to draw close or tight; to skewer, as a fowl, for cooking it; to execute by hanging; to hang.

Trussbeam, a beam strengthened by a tie-rod [Arch.]

trussed (trust) a. provided with a truss

trussing (trus-ing) n. the timbers, etc., which form a truss taken collectively; in falcorry, the act of a hawk, or other bird of prey, in seizing its quarry and soaring with it into the air.

trust (trust) n. [M.E. fr. Icel. traust, protection, cf. true! confidence; reliance on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle of another; credit given; delivery of property or merchandise in reliance upon future payment; dependence upon something future or contingent, as if present or actual; that which is committed or intrusted to one; responsible charge or office: that upon which confidence is reposed: charge or office; that upon which confidence is reposed; ground of reliance; an estate held for the use of another; —a. held in trust; —v.t. to place confidence in; to rely on; to give credence to; to believe; to credit; to show confidence by intrusting; to commit, as to one's care; to intrust; to give credit to; to sell to upon credit; to venture confidently;—v.s. to confide in; to rely on; to depend on; to be won to confidence; to be credulous; to be confident, as of something present or future; to sell, exchange, or alienate, in reliance upon a promise to pay. Trust-deed, a deed conveying property to a trustee for some specific use. Trust-estate, an estate managed by trustees. Breach of trust, a violation of some agreement made, as the duty of a trustee. In trust, for safe-keeping. On trust, without present payment; on charge or office; that upon which confidence is reposed; safe keeping. On trust, without present payment; on credit.

trustee (trus-te') n. a person to whom property is legally committed in trust, to be applied either for the benefit of specified individuals or for public uses.

trusteeship (trus-te'ship) n. the office or duty of a trustee; the state of being placed in the hands of a trustee; the state of being truster (trus-ter) n. one that trusts or gives credit; one that executes a trust-deed [Scot.].

trustful (trust'fool) a. full of trust; trusting.

trustfully (trust-fool-i) adv. confidingly; trust-

trustfulness (trust-fool-nes) n. the state or character of being trustful.
trustily (trus-ti-li) adv. in a trusty manner; faithfully; honestly.
trustiness (trus-ti-nes) n. fidelity; faithfulness; honesty; integrity.

trusting (trus'ting) a. trustful; confiding.

trustingly (trus'ting-li) adv. in a trustful manner; with implicit confidence. trustless (trustles) a. unfaithful; not to be trustless inconstant. (trustlessness) n. the state or character of being trustless.

trustworthiness (trust wur-THi-nes) n. the trustworthy.

trustworthy (trust'wur-Thi) a. worthy of trust or confidence; trusty. trust or confidence; trusty. trusty (trus'ti) a. honest; faithful; true; fit to be confided in; trustworthy; reliable; not liable to fail; strong; firm;—n. a trusty person; a well-behaved convict. behaved convict

truth (trooth) n. [A.S. treowth, fr. treowe, true] the quality of being true; conformity to fact or reality; conformity to rule; exactness; fidelity; constancy; the practice of speaking truth; veracity; honesty; virtue; real state of things; verity; reality; a

verified fact; an established principle, fixed law, or the like. In truth, truly; in fact; sincerely. truthful (trooth-fool) a. full of truth; veracious; reliable.

truthfully (trooth fool-i) adv. in a truthful manner.

truthfully (trooth'fool-i) adv. in a truthful manner.

truthfulness (trooth'fool-nes) n. the state of being truthful.

truthless (trooth'fool-nes) n. the state of being truthful.

truthless (trooth'les) a. wanting truth; wanting reality; faithless; unworthy of trust.

truthlessness of obeing truthless.

truttaceous (tru-tă'shus) a. [L. trutta, a trout] pertaining to, or like, a trout.

try (trī) v.t. [F. trier, fr. L. terere, to rub, grind] to prove by experiment; to make experiment of; to test; to purify or refine, as metals; to melt out and procure in a pure state, as oil, tallow, lard, etc.; to subject to severe trial; to put to the test; to examine judicially; to experience; to have knowledge of by experience; to essay;—v.t. to exert strength; to endeavour; to attempt;—n. a trial; effort; in Rugby football, the point gained when a player manages to place the ball over the back line of his opponents. To try on, to fit on; to attempt.

Trygon spine near the base of a long, lash-like tail [Ichth.]; a genus of Papuan pigeons [Ornith.].

trying (triing) a. dapted to try or put to severe trying (triing) a. adapted to try or put to severe trying (triing) a. adapted to try or put to severe trying (triing) a. adapted to try or put to severe trying (triing) a. adapted to try or put to severe trying (triing) a. adapted to try or put to severe trying (triing) a. adapted to try or put to severe trying (triing) a. adapted to try or put to severe trying (triing) a. adapted to try or put to severe trying (triing) a. adapted to try or put to severe trying (triing) a. adapted to try or put to severe trying trial; severe; afflictive.

with a gaff only.

tryst (trist) n. [M.E. triste, fr. O.F. triste, a place to watch (in hunting)] an appointment to meet; an appointed place of meeting; a fair; a market;—v.t.

or i. to agree to meet. Also trist.

tryster (tris-ter) n. one that trysts; one that
attends a tryst or market.

trysting (tris'ting) n. appointing a meeting; an appointed meeting. Trysting-day, trysting-place, a fixed day, or place, of meeting.

Tsar, etc. (tsår) n. See Czar, etc.

tsetse (tset'se) n. [S. Afr.] a fly found in certain South Africa, the bite of which is generally fatal to the ox, horse, and dog.

tub (who he is a contains, as a mount that a tub contains, as a measure of quantity; a small cask; a clumsy boat; a pulpit (in contempt); a sponge-bath; a bucket for raising ore

Taetse fly. from a mine; -v.t. to plant or set in a tub; to bathe in a tub or bath. Tub-wheel, a horizontal water-wheel, usually in the form of a short cylinder, to the circumference of which floats, placed radially, are attached.

tuba (tū'ba) n. [L.] a brass wind instrument of very low pitch.

tubber (tub'er) n. [tub] a kind of pickaxe.

tubbing (tub'ing) n. the forming of a tub; materials for tubs; a lining of timber or metal around the shaft of a mine; a tub bath.

tubbish (tub-ish) a. like a tub; round and fat.

tubbish (tub'ish a. like a tub; round and fat.

tubby (tub'i) a. tub-shaped; sounding like an

tube (tub) n. [L. tubus] a hollow cylinder of any
material used for the conveyance of water, gas,
sound, and the like; a siphon: a pipe; a conduit: a

vessel of animal bodies or plants which conveys a fluid
or other substance; the part of a telescope into which the
lenses are fitted, and by which they are directed and
used;—v.t. to furnish with a tube.

tuber (tū'ber) m. [L., a hump, knob, of tumere, to
containing starchy matter, as the potato; [Surg.] a knot
or swelling in any part.

tubercle (tū'ber-kl) n. [L. tuberculum, dim. of
tubercle (tū'ber-kl) m small swelling or excrescence;
pimple; a small mass or aggregation of diseased matter,
sep. the deposit that accompanies scrofula or phthisis.

tubercled (tū'ber-kid) a. provided with, or affected by, tubercles. tubercular (tū-ber-kid-lar) a. having little knobs or tubercles; affected with tubercles. tuberculation (tū-ber-kū-la'shun) n. the formation of tubercles.

tuberculose, tuberculous (tū-ber-kū-tuberculose, tuberculous) a.

tubercular; affected with tuberculosis. (tū-ber-kū-lô-sis) n. a disease affecting the tissues of the body, and characterized by the formation of tubercles.

tuberiferous (tū-he-rife-rus) a. producing, or bearing, tubers.

tuberose, tuberous (tū'be-rōs, -rus) a. or wart-like prominences; consisting of, or containing, tubers; bearing tubers.

tuberose (tū-be-rōz, tūb-rōz) n. a liliaceous plant with a tuberous root.

tuberosity (tū-be-ros-it) n. the state of being tuberous; a swelling or prominence. tuberousness (tū-be-rus-nes) n. the state of being tuberousness (tū-be-rus-nes) n. the state of tubicorn (tū-bi-korn) a. [L. tubus, tube, and cornu, horn] hollow-horned.

tubiform (tū'bi-form) a. in the form of a tube.

tubing (tū-bing) n. act of making tubes; a series of tubes; material for tubes.

tubular (tū-bū-lar) a. (L. tuhus, a tube) having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular. Tubular-bridge, a bridge formed by a great tube or hollow beam, through which the roadway or railway passes.

tubularity (tū-bū-lar'i-ti) n. the quality of a tubular sound.

tubulate, tubulated (tū'bū-lat, -lā-ted) of a small tube; furnished with a tube.

tubulation (tū-lū-lā-shun) n. the formation of a tube, or tubule.

tubule (tū'būl) n. a small pipe; a little tube.

tubulose, tubulous (tū 'bū - lōs, -lus) a.

form of, a tube; containing small tubes.

tuck (tuk) n. [O.F. estoc, a rapier] a long, narrow sword; a rapier; a blow; a tap; a beat.

tuck (tuk) v.t. [M.E. tukken, fr. Low Ger. tukken, to pull, draw up] to thrust or press in or together; to fold under; to inclose by pushing the clothes closely around;—n. a flat fold in a garment; a flap; a kind of net; the after-part of a ship where the ends of the bottom planks are gathered, under the stern or counter. To tuck up, to gather up; to make tucks.

tuck (tuk) n. [F. toucher, to touch] the beat of a drum.

tucker (tuk-er) n. one that, or that which, tucks; a small, thin piece of dress for covering the breast of women or children.
tucket (tuk-et) n. [O. F. touchet, a stroke] a flourish on a trumpet; a fanfare.

tucum (tóó-kum) n. [Braz.] a Brazilian palm.

Tudor (tū-dur) a. pertaining to the English royal line from Henry VII. to Elizabeth, descended from Owen Tudor, of Wales;—n. one of the Tudor line or family. Tudor-arch, the four-centred arch, characteristic of the Perpendicular style [Arch.]. Tudor-style, a name given to the Perpendicular style prevalent in the Tudor period [Arch.].

Tuesday (tūz-dā) n. [A.S. Twesdæg, fr. Twe, the god of war, and dæg, a day] the third day of the week.

third day of the week.

third day of the week.

tufa (tū-fa) n. [It. tu/o, fr. L. to/us] a carbonate of lime deposited by springs, etc. lime deposited by springs, etc. (tū-fa'shus) a. pertaining to, consisting of or like tufa.

tuft (tuft) n. [F. touffe] a collection of small, flexible, or soft things in a knot or bunch; a cluster; a clump;—v.t. to separate into tufts; to adorn with tufts, or with a tuft. Tuft-hunter, one that seeks the society of titled persons; a sycophant.

tuft (tuft) n. [Icel. topt, of. toft] a green knoll; a grove; a plantation.

tufted (tufted) a adorned with a tuft; growing in a tuft or clusters.

tufty (tufti) a abounding with tufts; growing in tufts or clusters; wooded.

tug (tug) vt. [Leel. tog, a rope] to pull or draw with continued exertion; to haul along;—v.i. to pull with great effort; to labour; to strive; to struggle;—n. a pull with the utmost effort; a contest; tussle; a steam-vessel used to tow ships; also called a tug-boat. Tug-of-war, a contest, or trial of strength, in which two parties tug at the ends of a rope, and strive to pull each other forward past a certain mark; any severe contest.

tugger (tug-er) n one that tugs or pulls with great effort.

tugging (tuging) n. act of pulling or hauling with

tuggingly (tug'ing-li) adv. with laborious pulling.

tuille (twël) n. [F. fr. L. tegula, a tile] a steel armour plate hanging below the tassets.

tuism (tūdism) n. [L. tu, thou] the doctrine that all to one's future self, as to a second person, or to one's future self, as to a second person.

tuition (tūdishdun) n. [F. fr. L. tueri, pp. tuitus, to watch, protect] superintending care over a young person; guardianship, esp. the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning; instruction; the money paid for instruction.

tuitional, tuitionary (tūdishdun-al, -a-ri) tuition.

tulchan, tulchin (tul-Han, -Hin) n. [Scot.] a tulchan, tulchin (dused to

induce a cow to give milk).

tulip (tūlip) n. [M.F. tulippe, fr. It. tulipano, fr. Turk. tulbend, a turban, fr. Per. dulband, turban la bulbons plant, producing flowers of great beauty, and of a variety of colours. Tulip-ear, an of a variety of colours.

upright car in dogs. tulipomania (tū-li-pu-mā-nitulip, and G. mania, madness] a violent passion for the acquisition or cultiva-tion of tulips, such as occurred in Holland in the 17th century. tulipomaniac (in-li-pu-mai-ni-ak) n. one

affected with tulipomania.

tulle (tool) n. [F., so called fr. Tulle, in France, where it was first made] a kind of silk, open network

Tulip.

tulwar (tul'war) n. [Hind.] a sabre used in northern India.

tulwar (tul-war) n. [Hind.] a sabre used in northern India.

tumbestere (tunt-bester) n. [A.S. tumbian, dance, to turn ble (tunt-bl) v.t. [A.S. tumbian, dance, to turn heads over heels) to turn over, or throw about, for examination; to roll, or move, in a rough, course, or unceremonious fashion; to precipitate; to disturb; to rumple; to throw by chance or violence; to throw down;—v.to fall down; to come down suddenly and violently to the ground; to fall in great quantities or in confusion; to roll about, by turning one way and the other; to play mountebank tricks, by various contortions and movements of the body;—n. act of tumbling or rolling over; a fall. Tumble-down, decayed; ruin-ous. To tumble in, to fall in; to go to bed. To tumble to, to recognize or understand. To tumble up, to confuse; to get out of bed.

tumbler (tum-bler) n. one that tumbles; one that part of a lock which detains the shot-bolt in its place, until a key lifts it and leaves the bolt at liberty; a drinking glass originally made without a foot or a stem, with a pointed base, so that it could not be set down with any liquor in it; a small variety of the

domestic pigeon.

tumblerful (tum-bler-fool) n. quantity of liquid sufficient to fill a tumbler.
tumbling (tum-bling) n. act of falling down or colling about; the performances of a clown, harlequin, etc.;—a. falling; fleeting; transitory.

tumbly (tum'bli) a. uneven; rough or lumpy.

tumbril, tumbrel (tum'bril, -brel) n. [F.

ducking-stool for the punishment of scolds; a rough cart that falls over, i.e., that can be tumbled without being unyoked; a cart with two wheels for conveying the tools of pioneers, cartridges, etc.

tumefacient (tū-me-fā' a. swelling; swollen.

tumefaction (tū-me-fak-shun)n. act or process of tumefying; a tumour.

tumefy (tū-ine-fi) v.t. [1...
tumefy tumere, to swell, to swell; to cause to swell; to rise in a tumour; to swell.

tumescence (tū-mes'ens) n. tumefaction.

tumescent (tū-mes'ent) a. swelling; forming into a tumour.
tumid (tū'-mid) a. [L. tumedus, fr. tumere, to swell] swelled, enlarged, or distended; rising above

the level; protuberant; swelling in sound or sense; pompous; bombastic; turgid.
tumidity (tū-mid'i-ti) n. state of being tumid; turgidity.

tumidly (tū'mid-li) adv. in a swelling form.

tumidness (tū'mid-nes) n. state or quality of being tumid.

tumorous (tū'-mur-us) a. swelling; protuberant. tumour (tū'mur) n. [L. tumor, fr. tumere, to swell] a morbid swelling or growth in any part

tumoured (tū'-murd) a. distended; swollen.

tump (tump) n. [Celt., c. tomb] a little hillock; a hillock, round a plant or young tree.

tum-tum (tum-tum) n. a West Indian dish of boiled plantain; a tom-tom; a kind of

dog-cart.

tumular (tū'mū lar) a. [L. tumulus, a mound, fr. tumulus, a mound, fr. formed or being in a heap or hillock.

tumulary (tū-'mū-la-ri) a. formed in a heap or

tumulate (tū-mū-lāt) v.t. to cover with a mound;

tumulose, tumulous (tū'mū-lōs, -lus) a. tumult (tū'mult) n. [L. tumultus, fr. tumere, swell] commotion disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices; violent commotion or

uproar, and confusion of voices; violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds; irregular or confused motion; high excitement; stir; bustle; riot; uproar; brawl;—v.i. to make a tumult.

tumultuarily (tū-multū-a-ri)i) adv. in a distumultuariness (tū-multū-a-ri-nes) n. disorderly manner.

tumultuary (tū-multū-a-ri) a. attended by, or producing, a tumult; disorderly; riotous; promiscuous; confused; restless; agitated.

tumultuate (tū-multū-āt) v.i. to make a tumult; to storm; to rage or rave.

tumultuation (tū-multū-ā'-shun) n. irregular and confused agitation; disorderly movement.

orderly movement.

tumultuous (tū-mul'tū-us) a. full of tumult; conducted with tumult; disorderly; noisy; confused; turbulent; violent; agitated by conflicting feelings or passions; disturbed; greatly excited. tumultuously (tū-mul'tū-us-li) adv. in a tumultuousness (tū-mul'tū-us-nes) n. the state of being tumultuous; disorder; commotion; confusion.

disorder; commotion; confusion.

tumulus (tū'-mū-lus)n.: pl. tumuli (tū'-mū-lī) [L.]

an artificial hillock, esp. one raised over
the grave of a person buried in ancient times; a barrow.

tun (tun) n. [A.S. tunne] a large cask; a certain measure for liquids, as for wine, consisting of two pipes, or four hogsheads, or 252 gallons: a large quantity;—v.t. to put into tuns or casks. Tun-belly, a large, protuberant belly.

tunable (tū'na-bl) a. capable of being tuned, or made harmonious; musical; tuneful.

tunableness (tū'na-bl-nes) n. state or quality of being tunable or tuneful; harmony; melodiousness.

tunably (tu-na-bli) adv. harmoniously; musically. tundra (tun'dra)n. [Russ.] a name for the flat, marshy plains in the north of Russia and Siberia.
tune (tūn) n. [A.F. tun, fr. L. tonus, fr. G. tonos, a tone] a rhythmical, melodious series of musical tone) a rhythmical, melodious series of musical tones for one voice or instrument, or for any number of voices or instruments in unison, or two or more such series forming parts in harmony; a melody; an air; harmony; concert of parts; harmonious arrangement: state of giving forth the due or proper sounds; correct intonation; pitch of the voice or an instrument—hence, figuratively, right disposition; fit temper; agreeable humour;—v.t. to put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds; to harmonize—hence, to put into a proper state or disposition; to give tone to; to adapt in style of music; to sing with melody or harmony;—v.i. to form accordant, musical sounds. To tune up, to get ready to sing or play. In tune, harmoniously. Out of tune, inharmoniously.

tuned (tund) a. toned.

tuneful (tūn fool) a. harmonious; melodious;

tunefully (tūn-fool-i) adv. harmoniously; musitunefully (tūn-fool-ie) a quality of being tuneful manner.

tunefulness (tūn-fool-nes) n. quality of being tuneful; harmoniousness.

tuneless (tūn-les) n. without tune; unharmonious; tuneless (n. without tune; unharmonious; tuner (tū-ner) n. one that tunes; one whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.

tungsten (tungsten) n. [Sw., literally, heavy-stone] a metal of a grayish white colour, and considerable lustre.

colour, and considerable lintre.

tungstic (tung-stik) a. pertaining to, or derived from, tungsten.

tunic (tūnik) n. [O.F. tunque, fr. L. tunica] an under garment worn by both sexes in ancient Rome; a garment worn under the coat-of-mail by knights; a military surcoat; the coat of a private soldier;

Anat.] a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ; [Bot.] a natural covering; an integument.

Tunicata (tū-ni-kā-ta) n. [L.] an order of molluscous animals, the sea-squirts or ascidians (so called from the thick, leathery tegument or tunic that envelops them).

tunicate (tu-ni-kāt) n. one of the order Tunicated. tunicated (tu-ni-kāt-tad) a. covered with a membrane or tunic.

tunicle (tū-ni-kl) n. [L. dim. of tunica, a tunic] a natural covering; a kind of long robe worn by priests.

tuning (tu-ning) n. the act or process of adjusting the intonation of a musical instrument. Tuning-fork, a steel instrument, consisting of two prongs and a handle, which, being struck, gives a certain fixed tone. Tuning-hammer, a wrench used in tuning the pianoforte.

tunnage (tun'ij) n. a tax of so much per tun formerly imposed on imported wines.

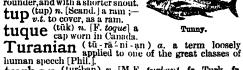
tunnel (tun'el) n. [O.F. tonnel, a pipe, tunnel] a funnel; a vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a pipe or tube at the other, for conveying liquor into casks, bottles, or other vessels; a flue for the passage of smoke; an arched drain or sewer; an arched subterranean passage or excavation through a hill, or under a town or river, to carry a canal, road, or railway in a direct course; -v.t. to form into a tunnel, or like a tunnel; to catch in a tunnel-net; to make an opening way for passage through, as a hill or mountain, or under, as a river. Tunnel-net, a net with a wide mouth at one end, and narrow at the other. end, and narrow at the other.

tunnelled (tun'eld) a. provided with a tunnel.

tunnelling (tun'el-ing) n. the work of cutting an arched passage through any eminence, or beneath a town or river, for the purpose of forming a canal, railway, road, etc.
tunning (tun'ing) n. the act of brewing; that which is brewed at one time.

tunny (tun'i) n. [L. thunnus, fr. G. thunein, dart]

family, similar in form to the mackerel, but much larger, rounder, and with a shorter snout.



turban (turban) n. [M.F. turbant, fr. Turk. fr. a head-dress worn by some Orientals, consisting of a cap, and a sash or scarf wound about the cap; a headdress worn by ladies.

turbaned (tur'band) a. weardressed in a turban.

turbary (tur-ba-ri)n.[I. turba, turbary (tur-ba-ri)n.[I. turba, turf] the right of digging turf on another man's land; a place where peat is dug.

turbid (tur-bid) a. [L. turba, turbid, turnult, disturbance]

having the lees disturbed; foul with extraneous matter; soiled; muddy;



turbidity (tur-bid'i-ti) n. the state of being turbid. turbidly (tur-bid-li) adv. in a turbid or muddy manner; with disorder or roughness. turbidness of turbid; muddiness; foulness; turbidity.

turbillion (tur-billyun) n. [F. fr. L. turbo, a whirl] a whirl; a vortex. turbinaceous (tur-bi-nā/shus) a. [L. turba, turf] pertaining to peat or turf; peaty; turfy.

turbinate (tur'bi-nat) a. turbinated ;--(tur'bi-nāt) turbinated ; t. to fashion like a top or cone. turbinated (tur'bi-nā-ted) a. [L. turbo, turbinis, a whirl] shaped like a top or cone inverted : spiral; twisted conically; whirling, as a body

that turns round on its axis.

turbination (tur-bi-na'shun) n. the act of turbinating, or the state of being

turbine (tur-bin) n. [L. turbo, turbinis, a whirl] a horizontal water-wheel, usually constructed with a series of curved floats upon the periphery; a rotatory engine, in which power from water, steam, or air is used to drive a shaft directly, without reciprocating action, as in ordinary piston engines. Turbine-steamer, a ship in which the engines are turbine-engines—i.e., in which the shaft or shafts are Turbine-steamer, a ship in which the engines are turbine engines—i.e., in which the shaft or shafts are driven by turbines. Steam-turbine, a turbine in which the power is got from steam. Water-turbine, a turbine in which the power is got from water.

turbinoid (tur-bi-noid) a. top-shaped; spirally coiled.

turbit (tur-bit) n. [Etynn. doubtfull a variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak.

turbot (tur-but) n. [F. fr. L. turbo, a spindle, reel (from its rhomboidal) a pative flut-fish of the

shape)] a native flat-fish of the genus Rhombus next in size to the nalibut, but smaller, and much more circular in form.

turbulence, turbu-



lency (tur-bū-lens, -len-si)
n. the quality or state
of being turbulent; a disturbed
state; tumult; confusion; agitation or tumult of the
passions; tumultuousness; disposition to resist authority
or raise strife and disorder; insubordination.

turbulent (turbū-lent) a. [L. turba, disorder] disturbed; agitated; in violent commotion; disposed to insubordination and disorder; pro-

motion; disposed to insubordination and disorder; producing commotion; restless; unquiet; refractory.

turbulently (tur-bū-lent-li) adv. in a turbulent manner; tumultuously.

Turcism (tur-kizm) n. the religion, manners, character, or customs of the Turks.

Turco (tur-kö) n. a member of an Algerian regiment in the French service (the Tirailleurs Algériens).

Turcoman (tur-kō-man) n. Sec Turkoman.

Turcophile (tur-ku-fil) n. [L. Turcus, Turk, and G. philein, to love] one that favours the Turks, or their principles or policy.

Turdus (tur-dus) n. [L.] a genus of thrushes.

tureen (tur-dus) n. [L.] a genus of thrusnes.

tureen (tu-ren') n. [F. terrine, fr. L. terra, earth]
a large, deep vessel for holding soup or
other liquid food at the table.

turf (turf) n. [A.S. turf] that upper stratum of earth
which is filled with roots; sward; sod; peat,
esp. when prepared for fuel; race-ground; horse-racing;
-v.t. to cover with turf or sod. Turf-clad, covered with
turf. Turf-drain, a drain covered with turf. Turfplough, a plough adapted to remove turf from the surface of the ground before ploughing. Turf-spade, a
long, narrow spade, used in digging turf. On the turf,
making one's living by betting on race-horses.

turien (turifn) a. turfy; consisting of turf.

turfiness (tur-fi-nes) n. state or quality of being turfite (tur-fit) n. a frequenter of the turf; one devoted to horse-racing.
turfy (tur-fi) a. abounding with turf; made of, or covered with, turf; having the appearance or qualities of turf.

turgent (tur-jent) a. [L. turgere, ppr. turgens, puffy state; swelling; inflated; bombastic.
turgesce (swell.) v.i. to become turgid; to

turgescence, turgescency (tur-jes'ens,-ens) n. act of swelling, or state of being swelled; superabundance of humours in any part; empty pompousness. turgescent (tur-jes'ent) a. [L. turgere, swell]

turgescible (tur-jes-i-bl) a. capable of swelling. turgid (tur-jid) a. [L. turgidus, swollen, fr. turgere, to swell] distended beyond the natural state

by some internal agent or expansive force; swelled; bloated; swelling in style or language; pompous.

turgidity, turgidness (tur-jid'-i-ti, tur' quality or state of being turgid; tumidness.

turgidly (tur'-jid'-li) adv. in a turgid manner; pompously.

turgidly (tur-jid-li) adv. in a turgid manner; pompously.

turgometer (tur-gom'e-ter) n. [L. turgere, to indicator or measurer of turgidity.

turion (tū'-i-un) n. [L. turio, a shoot] a shoot, covered with scales, growing upwards from an underground bud, and forming a new stem.

turioniferous (tū'-i-u-nif'e-rus) a. producing turions.

Turk (turk) n. a native of Turkey; a savage fellow. To turn Turk, to become a Mohammedan; to change for the worse; to be a renegade.

turkey (turki) n. [so called because it was believed to have come originally from Turkey) a large gallinaceous fowl, a large gallinaceous fowl, a native of America (the flesh is highly valued for food).

Turkey-buxxard, a common American species of vulture, having a distant resemblance to a turkey. Turkey-carpet, a soft, thick, worsted carpet, a soft, thick, worsted carpet, a person foolishly vain and proud. Turkey-red, a fine,



durable red produced by madder upon calico or woollen cloth. Turkey-stone, a kind of oil-stone from Turkey; novaculite; a turquoise. Turkey-wheat, maize.

Turkish (turkish) a. pertaining to the Turks or n. the language of Turkey: the language of the Turks;—n. the language of Turkey. Turkish-bath, a hot air bath, the temperature usually varying from 116 to 165, where the bather, after being sweated, is shampooed and doubled with water of warying temperature and cooled douched with water of varying temperature, and cooled

down to his normal temperature.

Turkoman (tur-kō-man) n. one of a branch of the Turkish race living mostly in Central Asia (they are mainly nomadic).

Turlupins (tur-loo-pinz) n.pl. [O.F.] French sectaries of the 14th century.

turmalin (tóór-ina-lin) n. See tourmaline.

turmeric (tur'me-rik) n. [Etym. doubtful] an stock of the same plant (it is used for dyeing, and also as a medicine).

turmoil (tur-moil) v.t. [Etym. doubtful] to harass

-v.i. to be disquieted; to be in commotion; -(tur-moil)

n. harassing labour; trouble; molestation by tumult; disturbance.

turn) v.t. [A.S. tyrnan, turn, fr. L. tornus, a top tinto a circular motion; to move round; to revolve; to change or shift with regard to the sides; to put the upper side downward, or one side in place of the other; to alter, as a position; to change the state of the balance; to alter, as the posture of the loody or the direction of the look; to form one althe; to revolve investment or other curred. look; to form on a lathe; to give circular or other curved or linear figures to—hence, to give form to; to shape; to give another direction, tendency, or inclination to; to change from a given use or office; to divert, as to another purpose or end; to change the quality or effect of; to transform; to change from one opinion or party to another; to convert; also, to pervert; to render into prose or verse; to translate; to hand over; to transfar; to make to nauseate, as the stomach; to make giddy, as the head; to infatuate; to make foolish; to blunt or dull, as the edge of a tool; to throw back; to retort;—v.i. to move round; to have a circular motion; to revolve entirely, repeatedly, or partially; to change position, so as to face differently—hence, to revolve as if upon a point of support; to hinge; to depend; to result or terminate; to issue; to be deflected; to take a different direction or tendency; to be differently applied; to be changed, altered, or transformed; in specific uses, to become acid; to sour (said of milk, ale, etc.); to become giddy (said of the head); to be nauseated (said of the stomach); to change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb (said of the short about a story each of turning; never enter or motion shout. look; to form on a lathe; to give circular or other curved change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb (said of the tide);—n. act of turning; movement or motion about a tide;—n. act of turning; movement or motion about a centre; revolution; change of direction; different order, position, aspect of affairs, etc.;—hence, alteration; vicissitude; successive portion of a course; reckoning from change to change; a winding; a bend; a brief walk; successive course; alternate or incidental occasion; appropriate time; convenience; occasion; purpose. trom change to change; a winding; a bend; a brief walk; successive course; alternate or incidental occasion; appropriate time; convenience; occasion; purpose; form; cast; shape; manner; fashion (used in a literal or figurative sense)—hence, form of expression; one round of a rope or cord; an embellishment, marked thus formed of appoggiaturas, and consisting of the principal note, together with the note above and the semitone below, the note above being sounded first, the principal note next, and the semitone below last, the three being performed very quickly; a type upside down to take the place of the proper letter; a nervous shock. Turnbench, a small kind of iron lathe for working in metal. Turndown, folded or doubled down. Turndrow, the cross-row at the end of the furrows in a ploughed field. Turnscrew, a screw-driver. Turn-serving, available; profitable. Turn-skin, a were-wolf. Turn-table, a circular platform designed to turn upon its centre, and used for shifting rolling-stock from one line of rails to another. Turn-up, a disturbance or commotion. By turns, following one another. Not to turn a hair, to be quite cool or unaffected. On the turn, changing; altering. To a turn, to a nicety; exactly; perfectly. To turn addrift, to set free from its moorings; to cast off. To turn aside, to ward off: to avert. To turn off, to discard; to dismiss. To turn one's hand, to apply or adapt one's mine: note: tūne: moon

self. To turn the scale, to decide; to determine. To turn the stomach, to make sick; to disgust. To turn up, to appear; to occur; to happen. To turn upon,

to show anger or resentment.

turnabout (turn's-bout) n. a merry-go-round;

turnbuckle (turn'buk-l) n. a device for connecting and tightening two parts of a metal rod or bar.

a metal rod or bar.

turncap (turn'kap) n. a chimney-top that turns
round with the wind.

turncoat (turn'kot) n. one that forsakes his party
or principles; a renegade; an apostate.

turncock (turn'kok) n. one that turns water on
or off from a main.

turner (turner) n. one that turns, esp. one whose
occupation is to form articles with a lathe;
a variety of pigeon; [Ger.] a tumbler; a gymnast.
turner (turner) n. [O.F. tournois, fr. Tours, in
France] an old Scots copper coin worth 2d.
Scots.

turnery (tur'ner-i) n. art of fashioning solid bodies into various forms by means of a lathe; things or forms made by a turner, or in the lathe; a place where articles are turned.

turney (tur'ni) n. [Tours] a copper coin formerly current in Ireland.

turning (turning) n. a winding; a bending course; flexure; a corner, as of a street or road; deviation from the way or proper course; a maneuvre by which an enemy's position is turned; act of forming solid substances into various forms by means of a lathe; —pl. pieces detached in the process of turnery. Turning-lathe, a lathe used by turners to shape their work. Turning-point, the point upon which a question turns, and which decides a case. Turning-rest, a support on a lathe serving as a fulcrum for a hand turning-tool. Turning-tool, a tool for shaping the cutting edges of tools used in seal-engraving.

turnip (tur-nip) n. [E. turn, something round, and A.S. næp, a turnip] a plant much cultivated on account of its solid, bulbous root, which is valued as an article of food, esp, for cattle.

an article of food, esp. for cattle.

turnkey (turn'kë) n. a person that has charge of
the keys of a prison; a gaoler.

turnout (turn-out) n. act of coming forth; a short side track on a railroad; a shunt; an equipage; a strike, as of workmen; people, or things, turned out; the quantity of produce yie'ded; production. turnover (turn-o-ver) n. act or result of turning one-half of a circular crust over the other; the amount

of money drawn in a business.

of money drawn in a business.

turnpike (turn-pik) n. a frame consisting of two crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms; a toll-gate, or gate set across a road; a turnpike-road; [Mil.] a beam full of spikes to obstruct the progress of an enemy;—v.t. to form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike-road. Turnpike-man, a man that has charge of a toll-gate. Turnpike-road, a road on which turnpikes or toll-gates were established by law. Turnpike-stair, a spiral or winding staircase.

turnsick (turn-sik) a. giddy;—n. a disease affecting sheep; the staggers.

turnsole (turn-sid) n. [F. tourner, to turn, and sol, the sun] helictrope (so named because its flower is supposed to turn toward the sun); a

cause its flower is supposed to turn toward the sun); a kind of dye obtained from certain lichens; archil.

turnspit (turn'spit) n. one that turns a spit—hence, one engaged in some menial office; a variety of dog (so called from being formerly employed

to turn a spit). turnstile (turn'stil) n. a revolving frame in an entrance or footpath, allowing only one

person to enter at a time: a turnpike in a foot-road.

turnstone (turn'stön) n. a bird allied to the snipe (it turns over stones on the beach in its search for food).

turpentine (turpen-tin) n. [O.F. turbentine, fr. G. terebinthos, the terebinth-tree]

an oleo-resinous substance exuding naturally, or on incision, from several species of trees, chiefly those of the coniferous kind;—v.t. to rub with turpentine.

Turpentine-moth, a moth whose larvæ eat pine twigs. Turpentine-tree, a tree of the genus Pistacia, a native of the eastern continent, which yields a highly aromatic kind of turpentine.

turpentinic (tur-pen-tin'ik) a. of, belonging to, or derived from, turpentine.

turpeth (tur'peth) n. [Per. turbia] the root of a plant used in India as a purgative.

turpitude (tur'pi-tud) n. [L. turpis, foul, base] inherent haseness or vileness of principle rootings resential winderdness.

innerent baseness or vileness of principle, words, or actions: essential wickedness.

turquoise (tur-koiz, tur-kwawz) n. [F. fr. Tatar, Turk, a Turk] a mineral of a peculiar bluish-green colour. Turquoise-green, a colour between green and blue.

turrel (tur'el) n. [O.F. tour, a turn] an auger used by coopers.

turret (tur'et) n. [M.F. tourette, fr. L. turris, a tower] a small eminence or spire attached to a building, and rising above it; a small tower; formerly, square wooden erections of several stories in height, and moved on wheels, so as to serve in making approaches to a besieged city, etc.;—v.t. to construct with turrets; to form like a turret. Turret-gun, a gun for a revolving turret. Turret-ship, an iron-clad man-of-war, having on its deck one or more revolving turrets, to protect its heavy guns.

turreted (tur-e-ted) a. formed like a tower; fur-turriculate (tu-rik-u-likt) a. having turrets; turriculate (tu-rik-u-likt) a. having turrets;

tursio (tur-si-ō) n. [L.] a kind of dolphin.

turtle (tur'tl) n. [L. turtur] a gallinaceous bird dove and turtle-pigeon—its note is plaintive and tender, and it is celebrated for the constancy of its affaction).

turtle (turtle) n. [corruption of Pg. tartaruga, or Sp. tortuga, qf. tortoise] a tortoise; a marine tortoise; the green turtle, highly esteemed for soup;—v.i. to fish or hunt for turtles. Turtle-shell, tortoiseshell. Turtle-soup, a rich soup made from the meat of the turtle. Mock-turtle, see mock. To turn turtle, to turn upside down, as a boat. turtler (turtler) n. one that fishes or hunts for turtling (turtles).



turtling (tur-tling) n. the catching of turtles.

Tuscan (tus-kan) a. pertaining to Tuscany, in five great orders of architecture, which is distinguished by its extreme simplicity, by the absence of ornamentation in the capital, and of fluting in the column (synonymous with Doric);—n. an inhabitant of Tuscany; the order of architecture so called.

tush (tush) int. pshaw! (an exclamation indicating check, related to the contempts.)

buke, or contempt).

tush (tush) n. a tusk.



Tuscan order

tusk (tusk) n. [A.S. tusc, tusc] the long, pointed, and often protruding tooth of certain rapacious animals; a fang; a fish of the cod family; torsk;—v.t. to grow with the tusks;—v.t. to gnash the tech. tuskar (tuskar) n. [Icel. torf, turf, and skera, to cut] a tool used in cutting peats.

tusked (tuskt) a. furnished with tusks.

tusker (tus'ker) n. an elephant, or a wild boar, with well-developed tusks.

tusky (tuski) a. having tusks; tusked.

tusser (tus'er) n. [Hind. tassar, shuttle] the silk spun by the tusser silkworm.

tussicular, tussive, tussal (tu-sik-n-iv-si) g [[tussic a cussive, tussal ar, tusiv. -al) a. [L. tussis, a cough] of, or pertaining to, a cough.

Tussilago (tus-i-la-go) n. [L.] a genus of composite plants, including colt's-foot. tussle (tus-l) n. [fr. tousle] a struggle; a conflict; a scuffle; -v.i. to struggle, as in sport or wrestling; to scuffle.

tussock (tus-uk) n. [Dan. tusk, a tuft] a clump, tussock (tus-uk) n. [Dan. tusk, a tuft] a clump, tussock-grass, a grass of the Falkland Islands, etc.
Tussock-moth, one whose caterpillar has tufts of hairs.
tussocky (tus-uk-i) a. abounding in tussocks, or tufts.

tussore (tu-sōr') n. tusser.

tut (tut) int. be still! (an exclamation used for checking or rebuking);—v.i. to express impatience by

tut (tut) n. a job; a piece of work; -v.i. to work by the piece. Tut-work, piece-work. Tut-worker, tut-workman, one that works by the piece.

tutamen (tū-tū-men) n. [L.] a guard or defence.

tutania (tū-tā-ni-a) n. [Per. tūtiyū, green vitriol] the trade-name of a variety of Britannia metal. tutelage (tū-te-lij) n. [L. tutela, fr. tueri, watch, defend] guardianship; protection; state of being under a guardian.

of being under a guardian.

tutelar, tutelary (tū'te-lar, -la-ri) a. having the charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting.

tutenag (tū'te-nag) n. [F.] a name for zinc intutenag (tū'te-nag) n. [F.] a name for zinc intutenag (tū'te-nag) n. [F.] a name for zinc intutenag (tū'te-nag) n. [F.] tutior, safer] tutiorism (tū'ti-u-rizm) n. [L. tutior, safer] rigorism in a mild form.

tutiorist (tū'ti-ur-ist) n. a believer in tutiorism.

tutor (tū'tur) n. [L. fr. tueri, watch] one that protects, watches over, or has the care of another; [Law] one that has the charge of a minor; a guardian; a private or public teacher; an instructor of a lower rank than a professor;—v.t. to have the guardianship or care of; to teach; to instruct; to treat with authority or severity; to discipline; to correct.

tutorage (tū'tur-ij) n. office or occupation of a tutoress, tutress, tutrix (tū'tur-es, tutoress, tutrix (tū'tur-es, triks)

n. a female tutor; an instructress; a governess.

tutorial (tū-tō-ri-al) a. belonging to, or exercised by, a tutor.

tutorially (tū-tō'ri-al-i) adv. in a tutorial manner. tutoring (tū'tur-ing) n. the act of instructing; the business of a tutor or teacher.

tutorship, tutorism, tutory (tū'tur-

-ism, tū'tur-i) n. the office of a tutor.

tutsan (tut-san) n. [O.F. fr. L. totus, all, and samus, whole] a species of St. John's wort.

tutti (tòō'ti) n. pl. [It. fr. L. totus, pl. toti, all] all; a direction for all the singers or players to perform together ;-a. all together.

tutty (tut-i) n. [Per. tūtiyā] an impure oxide of zinc. tutu (tôc'too) n. [Maori] a New Zealand shrub (the seeds are poisonous, though the fruit yields a light wine).

tutulus (tū-tū-lus) n.: pl. tutuli (tū-tū-li) [L.] a conical head-dress, formed by piling up the hair to a considerable height; a high cap made of wool.

tuum (tū'um) a. [L.] thine;—n. what is thine. tuwhit (too-hwit') n. the cry of the owl (usually corresponding to tuwhoo).

tuvere (tū-yār', twē-yār) n. See twyer.

tuzzy (tuz-i) n. [tussock] a tuft or bunch of hair; a bouquet; a nosegay. Also tuzzi-muzzy. twaddell (twod-l) n. [fr. the inventor's name] a form of the hydrometer. twaddle (twod-l) v.i. [for twattle, a form of tattle] to talk in a weak and silly manner; to prate; -n. silly talk; senseless verbiage; gabble. twaddler (twod-ler) n. one that prates in a weak and silly manner. twaddling (twod-ling) n. silly, empty talk;

twaddly (twodili) a. made up of twaddle.

twain (twan) a. or n. [A.S. twegen] two; a pair. In twain, in two parts; asunder.

twang (twang) v.t. [tang] to make to sound, as by pulling a tense string, and letting it go suddenly;—v.i. to make the sound of a string that is stretched and suddenly pulled; to sound with a sharp, quick, vibrating noise;—n. a harsh, quick sound, like that made by a stretched string when pulled and suddenly let go; a kind of nasal sound of the voice; an affected intonation; a peculiar taste or flavour (generally a disagreeable flavour).

agreeable flavour).

twangle (twang'gl) v.t. and i to twang lightly, or frequently;—n. a twang, or clang.

twangler (twang-gler) n. one that twangs.

twank (twangk) v.i. [twang] to emit a sharp twang. (twangka) n. [Chin.] a species of green twankay tea from China.

twas (twoz) contr. of it was.

twattle (twot'l) v.t. [tattle] to utter idly;—v.i. to make much of ;—n. chatter; to gabble; to twaddle; to make

twattler (twot-ler) n. a gabbler; a twaddler.

twattling (twot'ling) a. given to gossip; trivial;
-n. idle chatter, or the act of chattering idly.

tway (twa) a. and n. [twain] two. Tway-blade, a British orchid with two opposite ovate

tweak (twek) v.t. [A.S. twiccian, twitch, pull] to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist; to twitch;—n. a sharp pinch or jerk; trouble.

tweed (twed) n. [for tweel, or twitl] a willed woollen stuff;—a. made of tweed.

tweedle (twe-dl) v.t. [fr. twiddle] to handle lightly (said with reference to awkward fiddling); to influence, as if by fiddling; to coax; to allure;—n. the sound of a violin. Tweedledum and tweedledee, any two things between which there is hardly any perceptible difference.

difference.

tweel (twell) n. twill. 'tween (twen) prep. a contr. of between. 'Tween-brain, the mid brain.

tweer (twer) n. See twyer.

tweeze, tweese, tweezer (twez, tweezer) n.; pl. tweezers (tweezers) [F. &ui, a sheath] a surgeon's box of instruments. Tweezer-case, a case for holding or carrying tweezers.

tweezers (twe-zers) n.pl. a pair of delicate nippers; small pincers used to pluck

out hairs, etc. twelfth a. [A.S. twelfta] the next succeed-twelfth ing the eleventh; the ordinal of twelve; constituting one of twelve equal parts into which any-thing is divided;—n. one of twelve equal parts; an interval comprising an octave and a fifth; an organ-stop tuned twelve notes above the diapasons. Twelfthstop tuned twelve notes above the diapasons. Twelfth-day, twelfth-tide, the twelfth-night party. Twelfth-tide, the twelfth day after Christmas; the Epiphany. Twelfth-night, the evening (also the eve) of the twelfth day after Christmas or Epiphany, observed as a festival.

twelfthly (twelfth-li) adv. in the twelfth place.

twelve (twelv) a. [A.S. twelf] one more than eleven; two and ten; twice six; a dozen;
—n. the sum of ten and two, or of twice six; a dozen;
—n. the sum of ten and two, or of twice six; a symbol representing twelve units, as 12 or xii.; twelve o'clock;
[Print.] a 12mo sheet, or form. Twelve-mo, duodecimo.
Twelve-score, a. twelve times twenty:—n. twelve scoreyards, a common range in archery. Twelve-day-writ, a writ giving a defendant twelve days to appear, or suffer judgment by default. Twelve tables, the earliest code of Roman law. The Twelve, the twelve apostles.

twelvemonth (twelv-munth) n. a year; twelve calendar months.

twelvepence (twelv-pens) n. a shilling sterling. twelvepenny (twelv'pen-i) a. sold for a shilling; worth twelvepence.

twentieth (twen'ti-eth) a. next in order after the nineteenth; the ordinal of twenty; constituting one of twenty equal parts into which anything is divided;—n. one of twenty equal parts; an interval comprising two octaves and a sixth.

twenty (twen'ti) a. [A.S. twentig, fr. twen, two, and suffix, tig, ten] twice ten; an indefinite number (used proverbially)—n. the number next following nineteen; twice ten; a symbol representing twenty units, as 20 or xx. Twenty-fold, twenty times as many. Twenty-four-mo, or 24mo, for vicesimo quarto, or xxiv-mo, a leaf of a book when the sheet of paper has been folded into 24 parts; the book itself.

TWESE (twer) contr. for it were.

twibill (twi'bil) n. [A.S.] a double-bladed battleaxe; a kind of mattock; a reaping-hook.
twice (twis) adv. [A.S. twiges, for twival two times;
once and again; doubly; in twofold quantity.
Twice-told, related twice; trite; hackneyed.
twicer (twi-ser) n. a printer that is both compositor
and pressman.
twiddle (twid-i) v.t. [Etym. doubtful] to touch
twirl with the fingers;—v.i. to play or move with a
tremulous motion; to quiver; to trifle with;—n. a twirl
of the fingers. To twiddle the fingers, to spend time
idly or uselessly.

twiddler (twid-ler) n. one that twiddles.

twiddling (twid-ling) n. the action of the verb twiddling (twid-ling) n. the action of the verb twiddle. Twiddling-line, a string attached to a compass-gimbal, by which the compass card may be set in free play.

twifallow (twi-fal-o) v.i. [A.S. twi, two, and E. fallow] to plough a second time (said

of land that is fallowed).

of land that is fallowed).

twifallowing (twi-fal-ō-ing) n. ploughing a second time before sowing.

twiformed (twi-formed) a. having a double form; biform.

twig (twig) n. [A.S. twiy] a small shoot or branch of a tree, or other plant, of no definite length or size; a divining-rod; -v.t. to beat with twigs; to lash. To work the twig, to use the divining-rod.

twig (twig) v.t. [Ir. tuiqim, I discern] to notice; to understand; -v.t. to see; to comprehend.

twigged (twigd) a. having twigs, or small shoots.

twiggen (twig-en) a. made of twigs, or osiers; covered with osier; wicker.

twigger (twig-er) n. one that is active or energetic; a wanton person.

twiggy (twig-i) a. full of twigs; abounding with shoots.

twigless (twig-les) a. having no twigs.

twigsome (twig'sum) a. abounding in twigs.

twilight (twil'lit) n. [A.S. twi. double (here, double or between), and E. light] the faint light perceived before the rising, and after the setting, of the sun; a dubious or uncertain view;—a. imperfectly illuminated; shaded; obscure;—r.t. to illuminate faintly. Twilight of the gods, in old Norse mythology, the final destination of gods. evil powers, and the universe.

twill (twil) v.t. [Low Ger. twillen, to double] to weave, as cloth, so as to produce the appearance of diagonal lines or ribs on the surface of; —n. an appearance of diagonal lines or ribs produced in textile fabrics; a fabric woven with a twill.

twill (twil) n. [a variety of quill] a reed; a quill; a spool to wind yarn on;—v.t. to quill; to trim with quilling, or fluting.

'twill (twil) contr. for it will.

a pair much resembling one another; double; growing in pairs;—v.t. to couple or mate; to disjoin;—v.t. to be twin-born; to bring forth two at a birth; to separate. Twin-born, born at the same birth. Twin-brother, one of two brothers that are twins. Twin-likeness, close resemblance. Twin-screw, a ship having two propellers on separate shafts. Twin-sister, one of two sisters that are twins. The twins, a constellation and sign of the zodiac.

sign of the zodiac.

twine (twin) v.t. [A.S. twin, a twisted or double thread] to twist together; to form by twisting or winding of threads; to wind about; to embrace; to entwine;—v.t. to unite closely, or by complication of parts; to wind; to bend; to make turns;—n. a twist; a convolution; act of twining or winding round; a strong thread, composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together; a small cord or string.

twine (twin) v.t. and i. [twin] to separate.

twiner (twi-ner) n. one that twines; a machine for twining threads or fibres.

twinge (twini) v.t. [M. E. twingen, press] to pull twining thin a twitch; to pinch; to tweak; to torment with pinching, or sharp pains; - v.t. to have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a twitch; -n. a pinch; a tweak; a twitch; a darting local pain of momentary continuance; a sharp rebuke; a prick, as of conscience.

twinging (twi-ning) n. a sudden, sharp, local pain; act of pinching or tormenting.

twining (twi-ning) a. twisting; winding; embracing.

twiningly (twir'ning-li) adv. in a twining manner.

twink (twingk) v.i. [A.S. twinctian] to wink;—n.
a wink; a twinkling.

twink (twingk) v.i. [Imit.] to twitter, as a bird.

twinkle (twing'kl) v.i. [A.S. twinctian] to open and shut the eye rapidly; to blink; to wink; to sparkle; to flash at intervals; to scintillate; n. a closing or opening, or a quick motion, of the eye; a wink; the time of a wink; a twinkling; a sparkling; a shining with intermitted, tremulous light.

twinkler (twing-kler) n. one that twinkles; one that sparkles.

twinkling (twing/kling) n. act of that which sparkling; the time of a wink; a moment.

twinling (twin-ling) n. a twin lamb.

twinned (twind) a. born at the same birth; like, as twins; paired; matched.

twinner (twin'er) n. one that produces twins.

twinning (twin-en) n. one that produces twins.

twinning (twin-ing) n. the process or state of being twinned.

twinship (twin-ship) n. the character of being a twin, or the relation between twins.

twinter (twin-ter) n. [A.S. twi, double, and winter, a winter] a beast two winters old.

twire (twin) n.i. [cf. Bav. zwiren, to peep] to glance slyly; to look askance; to peer; to pry; to twinkle; to sparkle; to wink;—n. a sly glance.

twirl (twirl) v.t. [A.S. tweerun, stir] to move or whirl round; to move and turn rapidly with the fingers;—v.t. to revolve with velocity; to be whirled round rapidly;—n. a rapid circular motion; a whirling; quick rotation; a twist; convolution. To twirl one's thumbs, to do nothing; to be idle.

twirler (twer-ler) n. one that twirls.

twissel (twis'l) a. [A.S. twi, double] double; two-fold;—n. the fork of a branch; anything double.

twist (twist) v.t. [A.S. twist, a rope, fr. twi, two] to contort; to complicate; to convolve—hence, to turn from the true form or meaning; to pervert; to twilled (twild) a. worked in twills or quills; woven wreathe; to wind; to unite by intertexture of parts—twilly (twili) n. [willow] a cotton-cleaning machine; to form; to weave; to wind in; to insinuate hence, to form; to weave; to wind in; to insinuate twill y a willowing-machine.

twill y [A.S. getveinnas, twins) one of two produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily brings forth but one at a birth (used chiefly in the pl.); one very much resembling another; a mate or counterpart;—a. being one of two born at a birth; being one of twisting; contortion; writhe; a convolution; a bending. A twist of the wrist, a dexterous or quick action. twistable (twistable) a capable of being twisted or turned.

twister (twis-ter) n. one that twists; the instrument used in twisting or making twists; a ball sent with a twist; the inner part of the thigh of a rider. twisting (twis'ting) n. torsion.

twit (twit) v.t. [A.S. etwitan, reproach] to vex by bringing to notice, or reminding of, a fault, defect, misfortune, or the like; to upbraid; to taunt;—n. a reproach; a taunt.

twitch (twich) v.t. [A.S. twiccian] to pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch;—v.t. to be affected with a spasm;—n. a pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull; a sudden, spastic contraction of the fibres or muscles; a loop attached to a stick and twisted round the upper lip of a refractory horse to keep him steady. Twitch-grass. of a refractory horse to keep him steady. Twitch-grass, couch-grass (q.v.).

twitcher (twicher) n. one that, or that which, twitches.
twitching (twiching) n. the act of one that twitching (twiching) an involuntary jerking of the muscles.

twite (twit) n. [Imit.] the mountain linnet.

twitter (twit'er) v.t. [Imit.] to utter in a twittering manner; -v.t. to make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises; to have a slight trembling of the nerves; to titter; to giggle; -n. a small, termilous, intermitted noise, like that made by a singing-bird; a slight trembling or agitation of the nerves; a half-suppressed laugh; a titter; a giggle. Twitter-bone, an excrescence on a horse's hoof. Twitter-light, twilight.

twitter (twit'er) n. one that twits or reproaches.

twitter (twit'er) n. [quitter, fr. quit, to leave] the refuse of the case of the sperm-whale.

twitteration (twit-e-rä-shun) n. a flutter.

twittering of that which, twitters; a state of slight excitement; the act of uttering a succession of weak, interrupted sounds.

twitteringly (twit-er-ing-li) adv. in a twitter-ing manner. twittingly (twit-ing-li) adv. with taunting or upbraiding.

twittle-twattle (twit'l-twot'l) n. [tittle-tattle] gossip; gabble.
twit-twat (twit'twot) n. [Imit.] the house sparrow.

'twixt (twikst) prep. a contr. of betwixt.

two (too) a. [A.S. twegen, $tw\bar{a}$, $t\bar{u}$, two] one and one;— n. the sum of one and one; a symbol representing two units, as 2 or ii.; a pair. Two-deged, having two edges, or edges on both sides. Two-faced, having two faces; insincere; given to double dealing; equivocating. Two-handed, having two hands—hence, stout; strong; powerful; dexterous; ambi-dexterous; used with both hands; requiring two hands to use it, as a sword. Two-handled, having two handles or projections to hold Two-handled, having two handles or projections to hold by or lift. Two-legged, having two legs; biped. Two-line, having a depth of a body twice that of the type named [Print.] Two-masted, having two masts. Two-parted, bipartite. Two-ply, consisting of two thicknesses; woven double, as cloth or carpeting, by incorporating two sets of threads of the warp, and two sets of the weft. Two-ranked, distichous; bifarious. Two-sided, having two sides, or phases; turned in two directions; deceitful. Two-tongued, double-tongued; deceitful. Two-way, arranged so as to allow a fluid to pass in either of two passages; [Math.] having a double mode of variation.

twofold (too'fold) a. double; duplicate; multi-plied by two;—adv. in a double degree. twopence (too'pens, tup'ens) n. a small coin and money of account once current in England, equivalent to two pennies; the sum of two pennies.

twopenny (too'pen-i, tup'en-i) a. of the value of twopence; of little worth; common; mean; -n. ale at twopence a quart.

twosome (too'sum) a. being a pair; two; twofold; double.

twyer (twi'or) n. [F. twye're] a tube or pipe through which the blast of air enters a blast-furnace. twy-natured, twi-natured twi-n

having a twofold nature.

Tybalt (tib'alt) n. [Low Ger., cf. Tybert, the cat] in mediæval tales, the prince of cats.

Tyburn (ti-burn) n. a historic place of execution ficate of exemption from certain parish duties, formerly given to the successful prosecutor in a case of felony. Tyburn-tippet, a halter. Tyburn-tree, the gallows.

Tychism (ti-kizm) n. [G. tuchē, chance] any theory that regards chance as playing a real part in the universe.

real part in the universe.

Tychonic (ti-kon'ik) a. of, or pertaining to, Tycho Brahe, the Danish astronomer (1546-1601), his theories, or system.

tycoon (ti-koon') n. [Jap.] a title of the Shoguns of Japan between 1854 and 1868.

tycoonate (tī-kòò'-nāt) n. the office of a tycoon. tye (ti) n. [tie] a knot; a tie; a bond; obligation;—
v.t. to bind or fasten; to tie.
tye (ti) n. [A.S. thwean, to wash] a narrow buddle for
washing ore;—v.i. to wash in a tye.

tying (ti-ing) a. binding; fastening.

tyke (tīk) n. Sec tike.

tylarus (til'a-rus) n.; pl. tylari (til'a-rī) [G. tulos, a knot] one of the fleshy pads of the toes.

tyleberry ($t\bar{l}'$ ber-i) n. the coral-plant.

tyler ($t\bar{i}$ -ler) n. See tiler.

Tylopoda (tī-lop'u-da) n.pl. [G. tulos, a knot, and pous, podos, a foot] a group of ruminants, including the camels.

tylosis (tī-lō'sis) n.; pl. tyloses (tī-lō'sēs) [G. tylosis (tī-lō'sis) a becoming callous, fr. tulos, a knot] a growth into a duct from a neighbouring growing cell [Bot.]; an inflammation of the eyelids; a laminated corn; callosity [Path.].

tylotate (tī-lō-tāt) a. having tylotes.

tylote (třílot) n. [G. tulotos, knobbed, fr. tulos, a knobled at cylindrical sponge-spicule knobbed at

tylotic (tī-lōt-ik) a. of, or relating to, tylosis.

tymbal (tim'bal) n. [It. timballo] a kind of kettle-drum.

tymp (timp) n. [tympan] a horizontal roof timber in a mine; a cap or lid. Tymp-arch, the arch covering the opening in front of the hearth in a blast-

tympan (tim'pan) n. [G. tumpanon, a kettle-drum] a tympanum; an ancient Irish musical instrument; [Print.] a frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put, in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.

tympanal, tympanic (timi-pa-nal, tim-pan-ik) a. connected with the tympanum; drum-like. Tympanic bone or ring, an incomplete bony ring surrounding the external auditory canal. Tympanic membrane, a thin membrane stretched across the passage leading into the car. Tympanic resonance, the sound due to percussion on a membrane stretched over a cavity fully charged with air, e.g., percussion over the intestines when so charged.

tympanic (tim-pan-ik) n. the tympanic bone.

tympaniform (tim'pa-ni-form) a. like a tym-tympanist (tim'pa-nist) n. one that plays a drum.

tympanites (tim-pa-nī'-tēz) n. an elastic disten-tion of the abdomen; obstructed flatulence, which swells the body like adrum; wind-dropsy. tympanitic (tim-pa-nit-ik) n. pertaining to tympanites; inflated; bombastic. tympanitis (tim-pa-nī'-tis) n. inflammation of the lining membrane of the tympanum.

tympanize (tim'pa niz) v.t. to stretch, as skin over a drum; -v.i. to beat the drum; to play, as a drummer.

tympano, timpano (tim'pa-no) n.; pl. tympani, timpani (tim'pa-ni) [It.] an orchestral kettle-drum.

tympanum (tim-pa-num) n. [G. tumpanon, a kettle-drum] the middle hollow portion of the ear, separated by a membrane from the external passage; also, this membrane itself, on which atmospheric vibrations act directly in producing sound (the drum of the ear); a large wheel for lifting water from a stream; the naked face of a pediment; the die of a pedestal; the panel of a door.

tympany (tim'pa-ni) n. a flatulent distention of the belly;—v.t. to swell or puff up. tvnewald (tin'wawld) n. See tinewald.

tynewald (tin'wawld) n. See tinewald.

typal (ti-pal) a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, a type; typical.

type (tip) n. [G. tupos, a blow) the mark or impression type of something; stamp; emblem; impressed form; kind; sort; the aggregate of characteristic qualities; the representative; the ideal representation of a species or group, combining its essential characteristics; the order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves, and succeed each other; a figure or representation of something to come; a token; a sign; a symbol; a raised letter, figure, accent, or other character, cast in metal, or cut in wood; types in general (spoken of collectively);—v.t. to prefigure; to typify; to reproduce by a type-writer. Type-bax, a line of type cast in one piece. Type-body, the body part of a type. Type-cylinder, the cylinder carrying the types in some printing machines. Type-founder, one that casts or manufactures type. Type-founder, be size of types. Type-gauge, a gauge for measuring the size of type. Type-gauge, a gauge for measuring the size of type. Type-sque, of the standard height of type, as a woodcut, etc. Type-holder, a bookhinder's pallet, used in hand-stamping. Type-metal, a compound of lead, copper, tin, and antimony, used for making type. Type-scale, a measuring-rod for type. Type-setter, a compositor; a machine that composes type. Type-setting, the art or process of combining types in order for printing. Type-writer, to print by means of the type-writer. Type-writter, to print by means of the type-writer. Type-writter, to print by means of the type-writer. Type-writter, produced or copied by a type-writer; the printing itself;—a. pertaining to a type-writer; the printing itself;—a. pertaining to a type-writer; the printing itself;—a. pertaining to a type-writer; the printing itself;—a. pertai

typhlitic (ti-flit-ik) a. of the nature of typhlitis.

typhlitis (ti-fi'tis) n. [G. tuphlon, the blind end of the large bowel, fr. tuphlos, blind, and itis, signifying inflammation] inflammation of the blind end of the large bowel.

Typhlops (tif-lops) n. [G. tuphlos, blind, and ops, the eye] a genus of snakes with

rudimentary eyes.

rudimentary eyes.

typhlosis (ti-flō'sis) n. G. fr. tuphlos, blind) blindness due to disease.

typhoid (ti'foid) a. [G. tuphos, stupor, and eidos, likeness] pertaining to enteric fever; resembling typhus;—n. typhoid fever. Typhoid fever, an extremely serious and often fatal fever, accompanied by disease of the bowel, sickness, and diarrhoa (infection is carried not in the breath or the skin, but in the secretion of the bowel; it is essentially different from typhus fever, though formerly confused with it). Also called enteric fever and gastric fever.

typhoidal (ti-foi-dal) a. pertaining to typhoid fever.

typhomalarial (tī-fō-ma-lā'ri-al) a. having the symptoms of typhoid and malarial fever.

typhomania (tī-fō-mā-ni-a) n. [G. tuphos, stupor, and mania, madness] a low, muttering delirium in severe cases of typhoid fever. typhonia (tī-fō-ni-a) n. a kind of sleepless stupor, with or without typhomania.

typhonic (ti-fon'ik) a. having the force or character of a typhoon. (ti-foon) n. [G. tuphōn, a violent whirlwind (so called because it was held to be

wind (so called because it was held to be the work of Typhon, a giant struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Ætna) a violent tornado, or hurricane, occurring in the Chinese seas; sometimes, the simoom.

typhous (ti-fus) a. of, or relating to, typhus.

typhus (ti'fus) n. [G. tuphos, smoke, stupor] a continuous and very infectious fever, attended with great prostration and cerebral disorder (infection is carried in the breath; known as jail-fever, hospital-fever, camp-fever, etc.).

typic, typical (tip'ik, -i-kal) a. [G. tupikos, fr. tupos, type; representing something by a form, model, or resemblance; emblematic; figurative. typically (tip'i-kal-i) adv. in a typical manner; figuratively.

typicalness, typicality (tip-i-kal-nes, typicality (tip-i-kal-nes,

n. state or quality of being typical.

typification (tip-i-ii-kk-shun) n. act of representing by an image, form, model. or resemblance.

typifier (tip'i-fī-er) n. one that typifies.

typify (tip'i-fi) v.t. [G. tupos, type, and L. facere, model, or resemblance; to prefigure; to show in emblem. typist (tī'pist) n. one that uses a type-writer.

typo (tī-pō) n. a compositor.

typocosmy (ti²pō-koz-mi) n. [G. tupos, a type, and kosmos, the universe] a representation of the world.

typograph (ti-pu-, tip-u-graf) n. [G. tupos, type, and graphein, write] a type-making and type-setting machine.

typographer (tī-pog-ra-fer) n. a printer.

typographia (tī-pu-graf-i-u) n.pl. miscellany about printers and printing; a book of instructions in printing.

book of instructions in printing. typographical (i-pu-graf-i-kal) a. pertaining typographical (i-pu-graf-i-kal) a. pertaining to typography or printing; emblematic. Also written typographic.

typographically (ii-pu-graf-i-kal-i) adv. by means of type; after the manner of printers; emblematically; figuratively. typographist (ii-pog-ra-fi) n. [G. tupos, type, and graphein, to write] the art of printing, or the operation of impressing type on paper; emblematic, figurative, or hieroglyphic representation. typolite (ii-pu-lit) n. [G. tupos, an impression, and lithos, a stone] a stone or fossil bearing the impression of a plant or animal.

the impression of a plant or animal.

typological (tī-pu-loj-i-kal) a. pertaining to typology (tī-pol-o-i) n.[C. tupos, type, and topos, discourse] a discourse or treatise on types; the doctrine of types as taught in Scripture.

typonym (tī-pu-nim) n. [C. tupos, type, and onuma, a name] a name based on a type.

typonymal, typonymic (tī-pu-nim-ik)

a. pertaining to a typonym.

typtological (tip-tu-loj'i-kal) a. of, or pertaining to, typtology.

typtologist (tip-tol'd-jist) n. one that believes in typtology, or pretends to induce

typtology (tip-tol-ō-ji) n. [G. tuptein, strike, and of spirit-rapping; the key to spirit-rappings.

tyran (ti-ran) n. a tyrant;—a. tyrannical;—v.t. to tyrannize over.

tvraness (tī-ran-es) n. a female tyrant.

tyrannic (tī-ran'ik) a. [G. turannikos, fr. turan-nos, master] tyrannical.

tyrannical (tī-ran-i-kal) a. of, or pertaining to, a tyrant; unjustly severe in government; imperious; despotic; arbitrary.

tyrannically (tī-ran-i-kal-i) adv. in a tyrannical manner.

tyrannicalness (tī-ran'i-kal-nes) n. a tyrannicalness (tī-ran'i-kal-nes) n. a tyrannicide. tyrannicidal (tī-ran'i-sī-dal) a. relating to tyrannicide (tī-ran'i-sī-dal) n. [L. tyrannus, tyrant, and caedere, slay] act of killing a tyrant: one that kills a tyrant.

tyrannish (tir'a-nish) a. tyrannical.

tyrannish (tir'a-nish) a. tyrannical.

tyrannize (tir'a-niz) v.t. to subject to arbitrary, oppressive, or tyrannical treatment; to oppress; -v.i. to act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power. tyrannous (tir'a-nus) a. tyrannical; arbitrary; despotic.

tyrannously (tir'a-nus-li) adv. arbitrarily; tyranny (tir'a-ni) a. government or authority of a tyranny (tir'a-ni) a. government or authority of a power; cruel government or discipline; severity; rigour tyrant (tirant) a. [G. turannos, an absolute tyrant soverign] an absolute ruler, or one unrestrained by law or constitution; a monarch, or other ruler or master, that uses power to oppress his subjects; a despotic ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor; -v.t. to tyrannise over; -v.t. to play the tyrant. Tyrant-bird, a tyrant-flycatcher.

tyre (tir) a. [E. Ind.] a preparation of milk and rice tyrenesis (tir-cmi-c-sis) a. [G. turos, cheese, and emesis, vomiting] the vomiting of curd-like matter.

curd-like matter.

rurd-like matter.

Tyrian (tir'i-an) a. pertaining to Tyre or its people; being of a purple colour, like a celebrated dye formerly prepared at Tyre: -n. a native of Tyre. Tyrian Cynosure, the constellation Ursa Minor, used by Tyrian navigators as a guide. Tyrian purple, a celebrated purple dye formerly prepared at Tyre from shell-fish. tyriasis (ti-ri'a-sis) n. [G. turos, cheese] a form of tyro, tiro (ti'ro) n. [L. tiro] a beginner in learning; one in the rudiments of any branch of study; a novice; a person imperfectly acquainted with a subject.

tyrociny, tyronism (tī-ros-i-ni, tī-ru-nizm)

a tyro or learner; unskilled effort.

Tyrolese (tir-u-lez) a. belonging to the Tyrol;

Tyroliene (tir-ū-lez) a. belonging to the Tyrol;

Tyrolienne (tir-ū-li-en') n. a dance of the
Tyrolese peasants, or a song or
melody suitable for such a dance.

tyroma (6i-rō-ma) n. [G. fr. turos, cheese] patches of baldness due to a fungus.
tyromancy (tiru-man-si) n. [G. turos, cheese, and manteia, divination] divination

by means of cheese.

tyrotoxicon (tī-rō-tok'si-kon) n. [G. turos, cheese, and toksikon, poison] a

ptomaine in milk or cheese. Tyrrhenian, Tyrrhene (ti-rē-ni-an, tus-can; Etrurian;—n. a Tuscan; an Etrurian. Tyrrhenian. Sea, the Mediterranean between Tuscany and the islands of Sardinia and Corsica.

Tyrtæn (tir-té-an) a. of, or pertaining to, Tyrtæus, the war poet of Sparta in the 7th century B.O.; warlike; martial.

tzar, tzarina (tsar, tsa-rë-na) n. See czar, tzigany (tsig-a-ni) n. [Hung.] a Hungarian garian gipsies or their music.

U, u is the twenty-first letter, and the fifth vowel, in the English alphabet.
uberous (albe-rus) a. [L. uber] fruitful; copious; abundant; plentiful.

uberty (û-ber-ti) n. [L. ubertas] abundance; fruitfulness; plentifulness.

ubication (û-bi-ka-shun) n. [L. ubi, where
situation; ubiety.

ubiety (ũ-bi-e-ti) n. [L. ubi, where] state of being
in a place; local relation or apposition;
whereness; ubiquity.

ubiquarian (ũ-bi-kwa-ri-an) a. existing everyubiquarian (ũ-bi-kwa-ri-an) a. existing everyubiquitarian (ũ-bi-kwa-ri-an) a. l. ubique,
Ubiquitarian (u-bi-kwa-ri-an) of a school of
Lutheran divines who held that the body of Christ is
present everywhere, and esp. in the eucharist, in virtue
of his omnipresence; -a. of, or relating to, the ubiquitarians; [u, ubiquitous.

ubiquitary (ũ-bik-wi-ta-ri) a. [L. ubique, every-

tarians; [u.] ubiquitous.

ubiquitary (ū-bik-wi-ta-ri) a. [L. ubique, everywhere, or in all places; ubiquitous; -n. one that is, or exists, everywhere; [U.] a ubiquitarian.

ubiquitous (ū-bik-wi-tus) a. existing, or being, everywhere; omnipresent.

ubiquitously (ū-bik-wi-tus-li) adv. in a ubiquitousness (ū-bik-wi-tus-nes) n. ubiquitousness (ū-bik-wi-tus-nes) n. ubiquitousness (ū-bik-wi-tus-nes) n. ubiquity (ū-bik-wi-ti) n. [L. ubique, everywhere] existence in all places at the same time; omnipresence. omnipresence

udal (6^2 dal) n. [Icel. δ thal, a hereditary estate] a free-hold in the Shetland Isles; property held by udal or allodial right;—a. allodial.

udaller (ü'dal-er) n. a udalman.

udalman (ū'dal-man) n. a freeholder in the Shetland Isles; one that holds property

by udal or allodial right.

udder (ud-er) n. [A.S. üder] the gland of a female mammal in which the milk is secreted for the nourishment of the young: the dug, or teat, of a cow, or other large female animal.

uddered (udferd) a. furnished with udders.

udderful (ud'er-fool) a. having a full udder.

udderless (ud er-les) a. having no udder; motherless.

udometer (û-dom'e-ter) n. [L. udus, moist, and [l. metron, a measure] a rain-gauge. udometric (ū-du-metrik) a. of, or relating to, a udometer.

udomograph (û - dom'u - graf) n. [L. udus moist, and G. graphein, write] a self-recording rain-gauge.

ugh (uh) int. an exclamation of horror, disgust, etc.

uglify (ug-li-fi) v.t. to make ugly; to disfigure.

uglily (ug-li-li) adv. in an ugly manner; with uglily (ug-li-li) adv. in an ugly manner; with ugliness (ug-li-nes) n. quality of being ugly; want of beauty; turpitude of mind; moral depravity; also, ill-nature; crossness.

ugly (ug-li) a. [Icel. uggr, fear] offensive to the sight; ugly of disagreeable or loathsome aspect; ill-natured; cross-grained; dangerous.

Ugrian (66-gr-an) a. [Uigurs, a Finnish tribe] Finnic;—n. a branch of Finnic.

uhlan, ulan (66-lan, û-lan) n. [Pol. ulan, a lancer] one of a body of light cavalry armed with the lance.

untail, untail [ancer] one of a body of light cavalry armed with the lance.

Uitlander (605/11-lan-der) n. [D.] an outlander or incomer.

ukase (ū-kūs') n. [Russ. ukaz'] in Russia, an imperial order having the force of law.

ulcer (ulser) n. [L. ulcus, ulceris] a sore discharging pus; a dangerous social condition.

ulcerable (ulser-ab) a. capable of becoming ulcerable (ulser-ab) n. to affect with an ulcer or

ulcerated (ul-ser-āt) v.t. to affect with an ulcer, or with ulcers:—v.t. to become ulcerous.

ulceration (ul-se-rā-shun) n. process of forming into an ulcer; state of being ulcerated; an ulcer; a morbid sore, discharging pus, etc.

ulcerative (ul-se-rā-tiv) a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, an ulcer; causing, or

producing, ulcers.

ulcered (ul'serd) a. having become ulcerous;

ulcerous (ul'ser-us) a. having the nature or character of an ulcer; affected with an ulcer, or with ulcers.

ulcerously (ul'ser-us-li) adv. in an ulcerous

ulcerousness (ul-ser-us-nes) n. the state of being ulcerous.
Ulema (ū-lē-na) n. [A.] the body of ministers of religion, doctors of law, and judges in a

Mohammedan country.

Ulex (u-leks) n. [L.] a genus of shrubs, including furze.

uliginous, uliginose (ū-lij'i-nus, -nōs)
inis, moisture] muddy; slimy; oozing out slime.
ulitis (ū-lī-tis) n. [G. oula, gums] inflammation in the

ullage (ullij) n. [O.F. ouillage, fr. ouillier, to fill to the bung or eye (L. oculus)] that quantity which a cask wants of being full.

ullaloo, ulla-lulla (ul-a-loo, ul-a-lul-a) n. for the dead.

ulmaceous (ul-mā'shus) a. [L. ulmus, an elm] of, or pertaining to, an order of trees, of which the clm is the type.

ulmate (ul'mat) n. a salt of ulmic acid.

ulmic, ulmous (ul'-inik, -mus) a. pertaining to ulmin.

ulmin (ul'min) n. a vegetable acid exuded by the elm, oak, and other trees; ulmic acid.

Ulmus (ul'mus) n. a genus of exogenous trees cultivated for their timber; the elm.

ulna (ul'na) n.; pl. ulnæ (ul'nē) [L. ulna, the elbow] the larger of the two bones of the fore-arm.

ulnad (ul'nad) adv. towards the ulna.

ulnar (ul'nar) a. pertaining to the ulna.

ulnare (ul-nā/rē) n.; pl. ulnaria (ul-nā/ri-a) an element of the primitive carpus on the ulnar side; in man, the cuneiform bone.

Ulodendron (ū-lu-den-dron) n. [G. oulē, a scar, and dendron, a tree] a genus of

fossil plants.

ulbncus (ū-long'kus) n. [G. oula, gums, and onkos, mass] a tumour or swelling in the

ulorrhagia (ü-lu-rā'-ji-a)n. [G. rhegnunai, break] bleeding from the gums. ulosis (ŭ-lō'-sis) n. [G. oulē, a scar] the process by which a scar is formed.

ulotic (ū-lot-ik) a. helpful in promoting cicatriza-

ulotrichan (ū-lot/ri-kan) n. one of the ulotrichi;

Ulotrichi, ulotriches (ū-lot-ri-kī, -kēz) with woolly hair.

ulotrichous (ū-lot'ri-kus) a. [G. oulos, woolly, and thrix, trichos, hair] having crisp, woolly hair.

ulster (ulster) n. a long, loose overcoat, originally made in Ulster. Ulster-custom, a form of tenant-right long prevalent in Ulster.

ulstered (ul'sterd) a. wearing an ulster.

ulterior (ul-te'ri-ur) a. [L. ulterior, comp. of ulter, beyond] situated beyond, or on, the further side; further; remoter; more distant; succeeding; beyond what is avowed.

ulteriorly (ul-te'ri-ur-li) adv. in an ulterior manner; remotely.

ultimate (ul'ti-mat) a. [L. ultimus, the furthest] furthest; most remote; last in a train of progression or consequences; incapable of further analysis, division, or separation; constituent; extreme; conclusive;—v.t. and i. to come, or bring, to an end or issue; to end.

ultimately (ulti-māt-li) adv. finally; at last; in ultimateness (ulti-māt-nes) n. the state or character of being ultimate.

ultimatum (ul-ti-mā'tum) n. [L.] a final propositions or terms offered as the basis of a treaty.
ultimity (ul-tim'i-ti) n. the last stage or consequence.
ultimo (ul'ti-mō) n. [L. (sc. mense), in the last month) the last month preceding the present (often contracted to ult.).

ultimogeniture (ul-ti-mō-jen-i-tūr) n. a systhem of inheritance by which the youngest son succeeds to the estate.

ultion (ul'shun) n. [L.] revenge.

ultra (ultra) a. [L.] disposed to go beyond others, or beyond due limit; radical; extreme;—n. one that advocates extreme measures; an ultraist. ultraism (ultra-ism) n. principles of men that advocate extreme measures. ultraist (ultra-ist) n. one that pushes a principle or measure to extremes.

ultramarine (ul-tra-ma-rēn') a. [L. ultra, beyond, and marinus, marine] situated, or being, beyond the sea:—n. a blue pigment obtained originally by powdering the lapis-lazuli, but now made artificially.

ultramontane (ul-tra-mon'tān) a. [L. mons, montis, mountain] being beyond the mountains, or Alps, in respect to the one that speaks; belonging to the Italian, or extremely popish, party of the R.C. church;—n. an adherent or advocate of extreme or ultra-popish views.

ultramontanism (ul-tra-mon'tā-nizm) n. the principles of those that maintain extreme views as to the pope's supremacy; the endeavour to render the Gallican and other national Catholic churches more subservient to the Romish see.

ultramontanist (ul-tra-mon-tā-nist) n. one
that holds to ultramon-

tanisın.

ultramundane (ul-tra-mun'dan) a. (L. ultra, beyond, and mundus, the world) being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

ultrasensual (ultrasen'sū-al) a. beyond the range of the senses.
ultra-tropical (ultra-tropical) a. situated beyond, or outside of, the

tropics; of more than tropical temperature.

ultra-violet (ultra-vi-u-let) a. lying beyond
the violet rays of the spectrum.

ultra vires (ultra vi-rez) [L.] beyond one's
authority or rights.

ultroneous (ul-trō-ne-us) a. [L. ultroneus]
spontaneous; voluntary; done of

one's own will or consent.

ultroneously (ul-tro-ne-us-li) adv. in an ultroneous manner; of one's own free will.

ultroneousness (ul-trō'-ne-us-nes) n. the ultroneous.

ultroneous.

ulu (ôó-lói) n. [Eskimo] a kind of knife used for domestic purposes.

ululant (ul-ū-lant) a. howling; hooting or screeching, as an owl.

ululate (ul-ū-lat) v.i. [L. ululare] to howl, as a dog or wolf.

ululation (ul-ū-lā'shun) n. a howl, as of the wolf or dog.

umbel (um-bel) n. [L. umbella, a little shadow, fr. umbra, a shade] a kind of flower-cluster, in which the flower-stalks spread moderately from a common point, and form a common a common point, and form a common plane or convexed surface above, as in the carrot

umbellar, umbellal

(um-bel'ar, -al) a. pertaining to, or having the form of, an umbel. Umbel umbellate, umbellated (um'be-lat, -la-

an umbellar inflorescence; bearing umbels. umbellet, umbellule (um'be-let, -lūl) n. secondary or partial umbel.

umbellifer (um-bel/i-fer) n. a plant bearing

umbelliferous (um-be-life-rus) a. [L. umbella and ferre, bear] producing the inflorescence called an umbel; bearing umbels.

inforescence called an umbel; bearing umbels.

umber (umber) n. [L. umbra, shade] the Scopus umbretta, a grallatorial bird of the heron family, inhabiting Africa; a fish of the salmon family; a grayling.

umber (umber) n. [L. umbra, shade] an ochreous ore of iron, of a brown or blackish brown colour, often

or blackish-brown colour, often used as a pigment;—v.t. to colour with umber; to shade or darken.

umbered (um'berd) a.
tinged with



umbery (um'ber-i) α. of, or pertaining to, umber; dark; dusky.

umbilic, umbilical (um-bil-ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to, the navel. Umbilical cord, the navelstring. Umbilical hernia, a hernia protruding at the navel. Umbilical region, the abdominal region surrounding the navel.

umbilicate, umbilicated (um-bil'i-kūt,-kū-ted)

a. shaped like the navel.

umbilicus (um-bil'i-kus) n. [L.] a round cicatrix about the median line of the abdomen;

the navel; the sacar left where the stalk of the seed separtes from the base; a hilum.

umbliferous (um-bi-life-rus) a. having a navel-like formation.

umbles (umbla) n.pl. [O.F. nombles, fr. le, the, entrails of a deer—hence, sometimes, entrails in general. Umble-pie, see humble-pie.

umbo (um-65) n.; pl. umbos, umbones (um-bōz, um-bō-nēz) [L.] pointed hoss, or protuberant part, of buckler or shield; [Conch.] the point situated above the hinge of a bivalve shell.

umbonal (um-bō'nal) a. protuberant.

umbonate, umbonated (um'bō-nāt, having a central, rounded, or boss-like projection [Bot.]. umbonic, umbonulate (um-bon'ik, umbon'-ū-lāt) a. umbonate.

umbra (um'bra) n. [L.] a shade or shadow; the dark, central part of a sun-spot; an un-

umbraculate (um-brak-u-inf-erus) \(\text{\$\alpha\$}.\)
umbraculate (um-brak-u-inf-erus) \(\text{\$\alpha\$}.\)
umbraculiferous (um-brak-u-inf-erus) \(\text{\$\alpha\$}.\)
umbraculiform (um-brak-u-inf-erus) \(\text{\$\alpha\$}.\)
umbraculiform (um-brak-u-inf-erus) \(\text{\$\alpha\$}.\)
umbraculiform (Lumbraculum, and forma, shoul having the chare of an umbrallum. shape] having the shape of an umbrella.

shape] having the shape of an umbrella.

umbraculum (um-brak-ū-lum) n.; pl. umbracula (um-brak-ū-lum) [L. fr. umbra. shade] any umbrella-like appendage [Bot.]

umbrage (um-bri) n. [L. umbra, a shade] shade; shadow; that which affords a shade, so a screen of trees; the feeling of being overshadowed; jealousy of another, as standing in one's light or way; suspicion of injury; offence; resentment.

umbrageous (um-brā-jus) a. forming or affording ashade; shady; shaded.

umbrageously (um-bra-jus-li) adv. shadily; obscurely.

umbrageousness (um brā'jus nes) n. shadiness. umbral (um'bral) a. of, or pertaining to, an umbrate (um'brāt) v.t. [L. umbrare] to shade; to shadow to foreshadow; to typify. umbrated (um-brā-ted) a. shadowed; of the same tincture as its field, but darker [Her.].

umbratic, umbratical, umbratile (um-bratik, i kal, um-bra-til) a. being in the shade; shadowy; unreal.

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umbration (um-brā/shun) n. adumbration.

umbrella (um-brel'a) n. [It. ombrella, fr. I. ambrella (um-bre. a shade) a shade, or screen, carried in the hand, for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow. Umbrella-bird, a dragoon-bird, or South American fruit-crow. Umbrella-stand, a stand for holding umbrellas. Umbrella-tree, an American magnolia.

an American magnolia.

umbrellaed (um-brel'ad) a. provided with an umbrellaed (um-brel) n. Scopus ombretta, the umber-bird.

Umbrian (um-bri-an) a. pertaining to ancient Umbria, in Italy;—n. a native of Umbria; the language of Umbria.

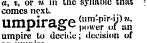
umbriere, umbril (um'bri-ār, um'bril) n. [F. fr. L. umbra, shade] the visor of a helmet.

umbriferous (um-brif-e-rus) a. casting, or making, a shade.
umbrose (um-bros) a. [L. umbra, shade] shady;

umbrosity (um-bros-i-ti) n. shadiness.

umhofo (um-hō'fō) n. [S. Afr.] the square-lipped rhinoceros.
umiak (oʻom'yak, oʻo'mi-ak) n. the native name of the women's, or larger kind of Eskimo boat.

umlaut (non-lout) n. [Ger.]
Grimm to the vowel-change in one syllable, through the influence of one of the vowels a, i, or u in the syllable that





Umiak.

an umpire. umpire (um'pir) n. [O.F. nomper, nompair, uneven i.e. a third, fr. L. non, not, and par, equal a third person, to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; a third person who is to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators, in case of their disagreement; referee; -v.t. to decide as unipire; -v.t. to act as umpire umpireship (um-pir-ship) n. office or authority of an umpire.

unabashed (un-a-basht) a. not confounded or confused.

unabated (un-a-ba-ted) a. not lessened in strength or violence; undiminished. unabetted (un-a-bet-ed) a. not supported; not assisted or aided.

unabiding (un-a-bī-ding) a. not permanent; temporary; fleeting.
unabjured (un-ab-joord) a. not renounced on oath.

unable (un-a'bl) a. not able; not having sufficient strength, means, knowledge, skill, or the

unabolished (un-a-bol'isht) a. not repealed; unabraded (un-a-bra-ded) a. not worn by friction.

unabridged (un-a-brijd) a. not shortened or curtailed; entire; complete. unabrogated (un-ab-ro-ga-ted) a. not annulled.

unabsolved (un-ab-solved) a. not acquitted or forgiven.

unabsorbed (un-ab-sorbd') a. not absorbed or implied. unaccented (un -ak - sen'ted) a. having no

unacceptable (un-ak-sep-ta-bl) a. not ac-unaccepted (un-ak-sep-ted) a. not received; rejected.

unacclimated (un-a-klī'mā-ted) a. not inured to the climate.
unaccommodated (un-a-kom'u-dā-ted)
a. not accommodated;

not fitted, adapted, or adjusted.

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unaccommodating
unaccommodating (un-a-kom'-u-dā-ting) a. not ready to
 oblige; uncompliant.
 unaccompanied (un-a-kum' pa-nid) a. having no attendants or
followers; played or sung without an accompaniment.

unaccomplished (un-a-kom-plisht) a. not accomplished or performed; also, not refined or polished by culture.

unaccordant (un-a-kor-dant) a. discordant; disagreeable in sound.
 unaccountability (un-a-koun-ta-bili-ti) n.
 being unaccountable.
 unaccountable (un-a-koun'ta-bl) a. not accountable or responsible;
 not to be accounted for; inexplicable.
unaccountableness (un-a-koun'ta-bl-character of being unaccountable; irresponsibility unaccountably (un-a-koun-ta-bli) "dv. in an unaccountable manner.
 unaccredited (un-a-kredi-i-ted) a. not accredited; not received.
unaccusably (un-a-ku-za-bii) adv. so as to be beyond accusation.
unaccustomed (un-a-ku-z-tumd) a. not accustomed to; not familiar
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with : not yet habituated to. unaccustomedness (un-q-kus-tumd-nes) of being unaccustomed.

unachievable (un-a-chē'va-bl) a. that cannot be accomplished.

unachieved (un-a-chevd') a. not accomplished or attained.

unacknowledged (un-ak-nol/ejd) a. not or recognized;

unacknowledging (un-ak-nol'e-jing)
a. ungrateful; not thankful.

unacquaintance (un-a-kwān'tans) n. want liarity; lack of knowledge; ignorance.

unacquainted (un-a-kwān'ted) a. not acquainted; unfamiliar.

unacquaintedness (un-a-kwān-ted-nes) unacquaintedness (un-a-kwān-ted-nes) ance.

unacquirable (un-a-kwīr'-a-bl) a. not requirable.

unacquired (un-a-kwir') a. not acquired; not unacquitted (un-a-kwir'ed) a. not set free; not declared to be innocent.

unacted (un-ak-ted) a. not performed; not put on the stage.

unactive (un-ak-tiv) a. not active; inactive; listless.

unadjusted (un-a-justed) a not settled or regulated; not liquidated unadministered (un-ad-ministered) a not administered administered. unadmired (un-ad-mird') a. not admired; not admired;

unadorned (un-d-dornd') a. not decorated or embellished; plain; simple.

unadulterate, unadulterated (un-a-dulter-at, -a-ted) a. not adulterated; genuine; pure. unadulterous (un-a-dulter-us) a. not adulterous.

unadventurous (un-ad-ven-tū-rus) a. bold or venturesome. unadvisability, unadvisable-

ness (un-ud-vī-za-bil'i-ti, -vī'za-bl-nes) n. the state or quality of being inexpedient.
unadvisable (un-ad-vī'za-bl) a. not advisable; not to be recommended; inex-

unadvisably (un-ad-vī-za-bli) adv. in an un-unadvisable manner. unadvised (un-ad-vīzd') a. not advised; done without due consideration.

unadvisedly (un-ad-vi-zed-li) adv. without due consideration; imprudently. unadvisedness (un-ad-vi-zed-nes) n. the character of being unadvised; rashness.

unaffected (un-a-fek'ted) a. not affected or not artificial or formal; simple; natural.

unaffectedly (un-u-fek'ted-li) adv. in an un-affectedly affected manner; without disguise. unaffecting (un-u-fek'ting) a. not pathetic; not touching or moving the feelings.

unaffied (un-a-fid') a, not betrothed or allied.

unagitated (un-aj-i-tā-ted) a. calm: unmoved. unagreeable (un-a-grē-a-bl) a. not agreeable.

unaided (un-ā'-ded) a. not assisted; not helped.

unaiming (un-ā'ming) a. having no particular aim or direction.

unalarmed (un-a-larmd') a. not disturbed.

unalienable (un-al-lyen-a-bl) a. that cannot be alienated; not transferable. unallied (un-a-lid') a. having no alliance by treaty or by marriage; having no influential

unallowable (un-a-lou-a-bi) a. that cannot be permitted or granted.
unalloyed (un-a-loui') a. not alloyed; not reduced by foreign admixture.

unalterability (un-awl-tera-bil-i-ti) n. un-unalterable (un-awl-tera-bil-i-ti) n. un-unalterable (un-awl-tera-bil) a. incapable of change; unchangeable; immutable. unalterableness (un-awl-tera-bil-nes) n. unalterably (un-awl-tera-bil) adv. unchange-unalterably (un-awl-tera-bil) adv. unchange-unalterable (un-awl-tera-bil) a. not altered or changed.

unambiguous (un-am-big'ū-us) a. not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; clear; certain.

unambiguously (un-am-big-ū-us-li) adv. in a manner not ambiguous. unambitious (un-am-bish'us) a. not aspiring; not affecting pomp or show.
unambitiously (un-am-bish'us-li) adv. without ambition.

unamenable (un-a-mē-na-bl) a. not amenable or responsible.

unamendable (un-a-men-da-bl) a. not cap-able of being amended. unamended (un-a-men'ded) a. not amended; unimproved. unamiability, unamiableness

(un-ā-mi-a-bil'i-ti, un-ā-mi-a-bl-nes) n. the character of

being unamiable. unamiable (un-ā'mi-a-bl) a. not amiable; not unamused (un-a-mūzd') a. not amused; not unamused (un-a-mūzd') a. not amused; not entertained.

unamusing (un-a-mū'zing) a. not amusing. unanchor (un-ang'-kur) v.t. to loose from anchorage.

unaneled (un-a-nēld') a.[A.S. un, not, on, on, and ele (L. oleum, oil)] not having received extreme unction.

unanimated (un-an'i-mā-ted) a. not animated;

unanimity (u-na-nim'i-ti) n. state of being unanimous; agreement in opinion or determination. Also unanimousness.

or determination. Also unanimousness:

unanimous (û-nan'i-mus) a. [L. unanimus,
of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination;
formed with the agreement of all.

unanimously (û-nan'i-mus-li) adv. in a unanimus mous manner.

unannealed (un-a-nēld') a not annealed; nottempered by heat.

unannounced (un-a-nounst') a. not declared or proclaimed.
unanointed (un-a-nointed) a. not anointed;
without extreme unction.
unanswerability (un-a-n-ap-r-a-bil-i-ti) n. the
state or character of being unanswerable. Also unanswerableness. unanswerable (un-an'ser-a-bl) a. not answerable; not capable of refutation. unanswerably (un-an-ser a-bli) adv. in a manner not to be answered. unanswered (un-an-serd) a. not answered; not replied to; not refuted. unapostolic, unapostolical (un-ap-us-tol) ik, -i-kal) a. not in accordance with apostolic practice or authority. unappalled (un-a-pawld') a undaunted; not unapparel (un-a-par'el) v.t. to uncover; to undress. unapparelled (un-a-par'eld) a. not wearing unapparent (un-a-pa'-rent) a. not visible; unappealable (un-a-pē-la-bl) a. not admitting of appeal; incapable of being carried to a higher court. unappeasable (un-a-pē'za-bl) a. implacable; that cannot be pacified. unappeased (un-a-pēzd') a. not pacified. unapplausive (un-a-plaw'siv) a. not applauding: not cheering.
unapplied (un-a-plid') a. not applied, or used, according to their destination.
unappreciated (un-a-pre-shi-a-ted) a. not duly valued or esteemed. unapprehended (un-ap-re-hen'ded) a. not understood; not arrested. unapprehensible (un-ap-re-hen'si-bl) a. capable of being apprehended. unapprehensive (un-ap re-hen'siv) a. not apprehensive; not fearful or suspecting; not intelligent. unapprehensiveness (un-ap-re-hen'siv-nes) n. the state of being unapprehensive. unapprised (un-a-prīzd') a. not previously informed. unapproachable (un-a-prō'cha-bl) a. inac-unapproachableness (un-a-prō'cha-bl-unapproachableness (un-a-prō'cha-bl-nes) n. the character of being unapproachable. unapproached (un-a-pro-pri-at) a. not approached; not approximated.
unappropriate (un-a-pro-pri-at) a. inappropriate; not assigned or allotted to any person or persons;—(un-a-pro-pri-at) v.t. to make a private property common to all. unappropriated (un-a-pro-pri-a-ted) a. not applied, to a specific use, as funds, etc.; not annexed to a college, or other ecclesiastical corporation, as a benefice. unapproved (un-a-prooved) a. not approved. unapt (un-apt') a. not apt; not ready to learn; not qualified or fit; unsuitable. unaptly (un-apt-li) adv. unfitly; improperly. unaptness (un-aptnes) m. the state or character unargued (un-argued) m. not argued; not disputed. unarm (un-arm) v.t. to strip of armour or arms; to make harmless. unarmed (un-armour) a. not furnished with arms, armour, or defence.
unarmoured (un-armour) a. not armoured; of ships, not plated with metal.
unarraigned (un-a-rand) a. not brought to trial.

unarrayed (un a-rad') a. not dressed or adorned.

unarrested (un-a-res-ted) a. not stopped or checked in its course; not appre hended, as a criminal. unartful (un-art-fool) a. not artful; frank. unartfully (un-art-fool-i) adv. not frankly; un-skilfully. unartificial (un-ar-ti-fish-al) a. inartificial; not unartificial formed by art. unartistic (un-år-tis-tik) a. inartistic. unascendable (un-a-sen'da-bl) a. incapable of being ascended.
unascertainable (un-as-er-tā'na-bl) a. that cannot be known or reduced to a certainty. unascertained (un-as-er-tand') a. not certainly unascertained known; not reduced to a certainty unasked (un-askt') a. unsolicited; not eagerly sought for. unaspirated (un-as/pi-rā-ted) a. not having an aspirate. unaspiring (un-as-pī-ring) a. not ambitious. unassailable (un-n-sū/la-bl) a. that cannot be attacked; impregnable. unassailed (un-n-sūld') a. not attacked or assaulted. unassayed (un-a-sād') a. unattempted. unassessed (un-a-sest') a. not rated or taxed according to a fixed rate. unassignable (un-a-si-na-bl) a. that cannot be transferred by endorsement; not negotiable. unassimilated (un-a-sim'i-lā-ted) a. not as-similated; not united with, or absorbed into, the proper fluids or solids of the body, as unassisted (un-a-sis'ted) a. not aided or helped. unassociated (un-a-sō-shi-ā-ted) a. not united in company or society with; unassuming (un-a-sū'-ming) a. not assuming; unassured (un-a-shūrd') a. not assured; not insured against loss. unconnected. unatoned (un-a-tond') a. not expiated. unattached (un-a-tacht) a. not adhering; not united; not arrested; not joined in affection; living not in college, but in outside lodgings (said of a student). unattainable (un-a-ta-na-bl) a. incapable of being attained or gained.
unattainableness (un-a-ta-na-bl-nes) n.
the state or character of being unattainable, or beyond reach. unattainted (un-a-tān'ted) a. not attainted; not corrupted; impartial. unattempted (un-a-tem-ted) a. not tried. unattended (un-a-ten'ded) a. unaccompanied; unattentive (un-a-ten-tiv) a. inattentive; careless. unattested (un-a-tes'ted) a. not signed or witnessed; without attestation.
unattracted (un-a-trak'ted) a. not attracted or allured. unattractive allured. (un-a-trak-tiv) a. not inviting or unattractive alluring; uninteresting. unattractiveness (un-a-trak-tiv-nes) n. state of being unattractive. unauthentic (un-aw-then-tik) a. not authentic; not genuine or true. unauthenticated (un-aw-then-tik-ka-ted) a. not attested. unauthenticity (un-aw-then-tis'i-ti) n. the state of not being authentic. unauthorized (un-aw-thur-izd) a. not properly commissioned; not sup-

ported by authority.

unavailable (un-a-va-la-bl) a. not available. unavailing (un-a-vā/ling) a. of no avail; in-unavailing (un-a-vā/ling-li) adv. without unavailing (un-a-vā/ling-li) adv. without unavenged (un-a-venjd') a. not avenged or revenged. unavoidable (un-a-voi-da-bl) a. not avoidable; unavoidable not to be shunned; necessary. unavoidableness (un-a-voi-da-bl-nes) n. the state or character of being unavoidable. unavoidably (un-a-voida-bli) adv. neces-unavowed (un-a-voud) a. not avowed or openly acknowledged. unaware (un-n-war) u. not aware; without thought; inattentive;—adx. without previous design or preparation; suddenly; unexpectedly. Also unawares. At unawares, suddenly; without being forewarned. unawed (un-awd') a. unrestrained by fear or reverence. unbacked (un-backt) a. not having been backed; not taught to bear a rider; never having been ridden; unsupported. unbailable (un-bā/la-bl) a. not bailable. unbaked (un-bakt') a. not baked; immature. unbalanced (un-hal'anst) a. not in equipoise; not adjusted; not brought to an equality of debt and credit; unsteady; unsound.
unballasted (un-hal'as-ted) a. not furnished with ballast; unsteady.
unbank (un-hangk') v.t. to take a bank from; to make a fire burn by taking ashes or coal off the top, and so make draughts. unbankable (un-bang-ka-bl) a. not bankable. unbaptized (un-bap-tīzd') a. not baptized. unbar (un-bar) v.t. to remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten; to open.
unbarbed (un-barbd) a. not shaven or mown; not furnished with barbs. unbathed (un-bathed) a. not bathed; not wet. unbattered (un-bat'erd) a. not battered; not bruised. unbear (un-bar') v.t. to take the bearing-rein off. unbearable (un-hār'a-bl) a. intolerable; not to be endured. unbearably (un-bar'a-bli) adv. in an unbearable manner. unbearded (un-ber-ded) a. having no beard; beardless.
unbearing (un-bar-ing) a. sterile; barren; having no fruit.
unbeaten (un-be-ten) a. untrodden; not beaten: unbeauteous (un-bū-te-us) a. not beautiful. unbeavered (un-be-verd) a, without a beaver of the helmet open. unbecoming (un-be-kum'ing) a. not becoming; improper for the person or character; indecorous. unbecomingly (un-be-kum-ing-ii) adv. in an unbefitting (un-be-lit-ing) a. not becoming; unbefriended (un-be-free-ded) a. not befriended. unbegotten (un-be-got:n) a. not begot; not generated; having always been self-existent.
unbeguiled (un-be-gild') a. not beguiled or deceived. unbegun (un-be-gun') a. not yet begun. unbeknown (un-be-nōn') a. not known; un-

unbelief (un-be-left) n. the withholding of belief; incredulity, esp. disbelief of divine revelation, or in a divine providence or scheme of redemption; want of faith; distrust; doubting.

unbelievability (un-be-le-va-bil-i-ti) n. incredibility.

unbelievable (un-be-le-va-bil) a. not to be believed; incredible.

unbeliever (un-be-le-ven-bil) a. not to be believer; one that discredits revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ.

unbelieving (un-be-le-ving) a. not believing; unbelieving discrediting divine revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ. unbeloved (un-be-luvd') a. not loved. unbelt (un-belt') v.t. to ungird. unbend (un-bend') v.t. to free from flexure; to make straight; to remit from a strain, on from exertion; to set at ease for a time; to relax; to unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails; to cast loose or untie, as a rope. unbending (un-ben-ding-li) adv. in an unbendingness (un-ben-ding-li) adv. in an unbendingness (un-ben-ding-li) adv. in an unbendingness (un-ben-ding-nes) n. the quality of being unbending. unbeneficed (un-ben-ding-nes) n. the professional (un-ben-ding-nes) n. the quality of being unbending. unbeneficial (un-ben-e-fish'-al)a. not beneficial; unbenefited (un-ben-e-fish'-al)a. not beneficial; unbenefited (un-ben-e-fit-ed) a. having received no benefit or advantage. unbent (un-bent') a. relaxed; unstrung; of sails, taken from the yard. unbeseeming (un-be-se-ming) a. unbecoming: unbeseemingly (un-be-se-ming-li) adv. in becoming manner. becoming manner. unbesought (un-be-sowt') a. not besought. unbespeak (un-be-spek') v.t. to revoke or put unbestowed (un-be-stod') a. not bestowed. unbias (un-bi-as) v.t. to free from bias or preunbiassed (un-bī'ast) a. free from bias; impartial. unbiassedly (un-bī'ast-li) adv. without bias or prejudice. unbiassedness (un-bi-ast-nes) n. the state of not being biassed. unbidden (un-bid'n) a not commanded; spontaneous; voluntary; not invited.
unbind (un-bind') nt. to remove a band from; to untie; to unfasten; to loose. unbitted (un-bit'ed) a. unbridled; uncontrolled. unblamable (un-blamable; a. not blamable; innocent. unblamableness (un-hlā/ma-bl-nes) n. the unblamably (un-blā/ma-bli) adv. in an unblamable (un-blā/ma-bli) adv. in an ununblamed (un-blāmd') a. not blamed; free from censure. unbleached (un-blecht') a. not bleached or whitened. unblemished (un-blemished; a. not blemished; free from turpitude, reproach, or deformity; pure; spotless. unblenching (un-blenshing) a. not shrinking unblenching (un-blening; firm. unblended (un-blening) a. not mixed or mingled. unblest (un-blest) a. not blest; excluded from benediction; wretched; unhappy. unblooded (un-blud'ed) a. not thoroughbred.

unbloody (un-blud-i) a. not stained with blood.

unblown (un-blon') a. not blown or inflated; not caused to sound.

unblushing (un-blush'ing) a. not blushing; destitute of shame; bold-faced.

unblushingly (un-blush'ing-ii) adv. in an unboastful (un-bost-fool) a. not boasting; unbodied (un-bod-id) a. having no material body.

unboding (un-bo'-ding) a. not anticipating; not looking for.

unbodit (un-bolt') v.t. to remove a bolt from; to unbolted (un-bol'ted) a. not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter; not bolted; unsifted. bolted; unsifted. unbone (un-bon') v.t. to take the bones out of. unbonnet (un-bon'et) v.i. to uncover the head. unbonneted (un-bon'e-ted) a. having no bonnet on; bareheaded. unbookish (un-book'ish) a. not studious or fond of reading; not cultivated by erudition; ignorant. unborn (un-born') a. not born; not brought into unborn (ife; still to appear; future. unborrowed (un-bor-od) a. genuine; native; being one's own. unbosom (un-booz um) v.t. to disclose freely; to reveal in confidence. unbottomed (un-bot-umd) a. having no bottom; unbought (un-bawt) a. obtained without money; unbound (un-bound) a. not bound; in sheets; unbound (un-bound) a. not bound; in sheets; unbounded (un-boun-ded) a. having no bound having no check or control; unrestrained.

unboundedly (un-boun-ded-li) adv. in an unboundedly (un-bounded-li) adv. in an unbounded or limits; without bounds or limits. bounds or limits. unboundedness (un-bounded-nes) n. the state or condition of being unbounded. unbounteous (un-boun'te-us) a. not liberal or unbowed (un-bowd') a. not bent. unbowel (un-how-el) v.t. to deprive of the entrails; to eviscerate. unbrace (un-brās) v.t. to free from tension; to relax; to loose. unbraced (un-brast') a. not braced. unbraid (un-brād') v.t. to separate the strands of; to undo, as a braid.
unbranched (un-bransht') a. not shooting into branches. Also unbranching. unbreast (un-brest') v.t. to disclose or lay open. unbreathable (un-bre-THa-bl) a. not respirable; unfit for breathing. unbreathed (un-brēthd') a. not exercised. unbred (un-bred') a. not well bred; rude; uneducated; unpolished.
unbreech (un-brech') v.t. to remove the breeches from. unbrewed (un-bróód') a. not brewed or mixed. unbribable (un-bri-ba-bl) a. incapable of being bribed. unbribed (un-bribd') a. not bribed; not hired or influenced by money or gifts.
unbridled (un-bridle) a. loosed from the bridle, or as from the bridle—hence, unrestrained; violent. unbridledness (un-brī'dld-nes) n. freedom from control or restraint; license; violence. unbroken (un-broken) a. not broken or violated; untaught; unsubdued;

whole; entire.

unbrokenly (un. bro'kn-li) adv. without break or intermission. unbrotherly (un-bruth-er-li) a. unbecoming a brother; unkind; unlike the character and relation of a brother. unbruised (un-brūsd') a. not bruised; unhurt. unbuckle (un-buk'l) v.t. to loose from buckles; to unfasten. unburden (un-burden) v.t. to relieve from a burden or burdens; to throw off; figuratively, to ease, as the mind or heart, by disclosing the cause of trouble, grief, etc. Also written unburthen unburied (un-ber-id) a. uninterred; not honoured with funeral rites. unburnt (un-burnt) a. not consumed by fire; not scorched; not baked, as brick. unbusinesslike (un-biz-nes-līk) a. not businesslike. unbutton (un-but-n) v.t. to loose the buttons of. uncabled (un-kā'bld) a. not fastened or secured by a cable.

uncage (un-kāj') v.t. to loose from, or as from, a cage; to set free.

uncalled (un-kawld') a. not summoned or invited.

uncalled (uncalled for, not required or demanded; quite superfluous. uncandid (un-kan'did) a. void of candour; not frank or sincere; not fair or impartial, uncandidly (un-kan'did-li) adv. in an uncandid manner. uncanniness (un-kan-i-nes) n. the character of heing uncanny.

uncanny (un-kan-i) n. not canny; weird; mysterious; severe, as a fall or blow.

uncanonical (un-ka-non-i-kal) n. not agreeable to the canons; not recognized as authentic. Also uncanonic. uncanonize (un-kan-un-īz) v.t. to deprive of canonical authority. uncanonized (un-kan-un-izd) a. not canonized; not raised to the rank of a saint. uncap (un-kap') v.t. and i. to remove the cap. uncaptious (un-kap'shus) a. not captious; not ready to take offence. uncared (un-kārd) a. not regarded; not attended to (with for).

uncareful (un-kār-fool) a. having no care; taking no care. uncart (un-kart') v.t. to unload from a cart. uncase (un-kās') v.t. to disengage from a case of covering; to strip; to flay. uncate (ung-kāt) a. [L. uncus, a hook] hooked. uncaused (un-kawzd') a. having no precedent cause; uncreated; self-existent. UNCAUTIOUS (un-kaw-shus) a. incautious. unceasing (un-se-sing) a. continual; uninterunceasingly (un-se sing-li) adv. without intermission or cessation.
uncensured (un-sen surd) a. free from public reprosech; unblamed; unreproved.
unceremonious (un-ser-e-mo-in-us) a. not ceremonious or formal. unceremoniously (un-ser-e-mô-ni-us-li) adv. in an unceremonious manner; informally. uncertain (un-ser-tin) a. not certain; not positively known; not to be depended upon; not having certain knowledge; not sure of the direction or the result; doubtful; insecure.

uncertainly (un-ser-tin-li) adv. in an uncertain manner. unchallengeable (un-chal'en-ja-bl) a. not to be challenged; secure. unchallengeably (un-chal'en-ja-bl) adv. in a manner not to be chailenged.

unchallenged (un-chal-enjd) a not objected to; not called to account; not summoned to fight.

unchancy (un-chan'si) a. unlucky; ill-fated; unchangeability (un-chān-ja-bil'i-ti) n. the state or character of being

unchangeable (un-chān'-ja-bl) a. not subject to change or variableness unchangeableness (un-chān'-ja-bl-nes) n. immutability; state

or quality of being not subject to change.

unchangeably (un-chân-ja-bli) adv. so as

unchanged (un-chân-ja-bli) adv. so as

unchanged (un-chân-ja-bli) a. not changed or

altered.

uncharge (un-châr-ja-bli) a. not change;

to unburden; to free from a charge;

to uncharitable (un-châr-i-ta-bl) a. not charitable;

uncharitable (un-châr-i-ta-bl) a. not charitable;

iudging.

uncharitableness (un-char'i-ta-bl-nes) n. the state or character of

uncharitably (un-charitable manner. in an

uncharity (un-char'i-ti) n. want of charity.

uncharm (un-charm') v.t. to free from the influence of some charm.

uncharming (un-charming) a. not charming. uncharnel (un-char-nel) v.t. to dig up from a

unchartered (un-chartered) a. not chartered; without restriction. unchary (un-chart) a. not chary; not careful; heedless.

unchaste (un-chast) a. not chaste; not continent; not pure; libidinous; lewd.
unchastely (un-chastil) adv. in an unchaste manner; incontinently; lewdly.
unchastity (un-chasti-ti) n. want of chastity; lewdness.

uncheckable (un-chek'a-bl) a. not capable of being checked or hindered.
unchecked (un-chekt) a. unrestrained; not hindered; not contradicted.

uncheerful (un-chēr-fool) a. not cheerful: sad.

uncheerfulness (un-cher-fool-nes) n. want of cheerfulness. unchequered (un-chek-erd) a. not chequered or diversified.

unchivalrous, unchivalric (un-shiv-

-rik) a. not according to the rules of chivalry.

unchristian (un-kris-tyan) a. not Christian;
not converted to the Christian
faith; unbecoming a Christian.

unchristianly (un-kris-tyan-li) adv. in an unchurch (un-church) r.t. to expel from a church; to deprive of the character

and rites of a church

and rites of a church.

Uncial (un'shal) a. [L. uncialis, an inch long, fr. uncial (un'shal) a. [L. uncialis, an inch long, fr. uncia, an inch] pertaining to a species of character of a large size, compounded between the capital and smaller letters used in ancient MSS.; -n. an uncial letter; a MS. written in uncials.

Unciform (un'si-form) a. [L. uncus, a hook, and forma] having a curved or hooked form.

Uncircumcised (un-ser-kum-sizd) a. not circumcised.

Uncircumcision (un-ser-kum-sizh'un) n. absence or want of circumcision: those that are not circumciscon.

cision; those that are not circumcised.

uncircumstantial (un-ser-kum-stan'shal) not entering into minute particulars.

uncivil (un-siv-il) a. not civil or civilized; not complaisant; not courteous; rude.
uncivilized (un-siv-i-lizal) a. not civilized; not reclaimed from savage life.
uncivilly (un-siv-i-li) adv. in an uncivil manner; rudely.

unclad (un-klad') a. not clad; not clothed.

unclaimed (un-klämd') a. not claimed or demanded.
unclasp (un-kläsp') v.t. to open or loose, as what unclassable (un-klas-a-bl) a. not capable of being classed or classified.
unclassical (un-klas-i-ka) a. not classical; not according to the manner or idiom

unclassical according to the manner or idiom of the best or standard writers.

uncle (ung'kl) n. [A.F. fr. L. avunculus, a mother's brother, a little grandfather, dim. of avus, a grandfather] the brother of one's father or mother; an old man; a pawnbroker.

unclean (un-klēn') a. not clean; foul; dirty; filthy; ceremonially impure; morally impure.

uncleanliness (un-klēn'lines) n. want of cleanliness; foulness.

uncleanly (un-klen'li) a. not cleanly; foul; dirty, uncleanness (dirty, uncleanly; foul; uncleanness (dirtiness; foulness; lewdness; unclench, unclinch (un-klensh', -klinsh') uncleanch, unclinch (un-klensh', -klinsh') onen the closed hand.

open, the closed hand.

open, the closed hand.

unclerical (un-kler'i-kal) a. unbecoming the clergy or clerical character.

uncloak (un-klok') v.t. to deprive of the cloak; to reveal; to bring to light.

unclog (un-klog') v.t. to disencumber; to free from encumbrances, or that which retards.

unclose (un-kloz') v.t. to open; to break the scal unclose (un-kloz') v.t. to open; to break the scal unclose of; to disclose; to lay open;—(un-kloš') a. open; babbling.

unclosed (un-klōzd') a. not separated by inclosures; open; not finished.
unclothe (un-klōzh') v.t. to strip or divest of clothing; to lay bare.

 $\mathbf{unclothed}$ (un-kl \bar{o} THd') a. not clothed.

unclouded (un-klou'ded) a. free from clouds; unveiled; clear; not darkened or obscured by clouds.

uncloudy (un-klou'di) a. not cloudy; free from clouds.
unclubable (un-klub'a-bl) a. not clubable; unscial.

uncoagulable (un-kō-ag-ū-la-bl) a. incapable uncoagulable (un-kō-ag-ū-la-bl) a. incapable uncock (un-kok') v.t. to let down the hammer of spread out from a cock or heap of hay.

uncocked (un-kok') a. not cocked, as a gun; not turned up at the brim, as a hat.

uncoffined (un-kof-ind) a. not furnished with a coffin; not put into a coffin.

uncoifed (un-koifd') a. without a coif.

uncoil (un-koil') v.t. to unwind, or open, the strands of a rope.

uncoined (un-koind') a. not coined.

uncollected (un-ku-lek'ted) a. not collected; not received; distracted.
uncoloured (un-kul'urd) a. not coloured, stained, or dyed; not heightened

or embellished in description.

uncombined (un-kom-bind') a. not combined; simple.

uncomeatable (un-kum-at'a-bi) a. not easy to come at; out of reach.

uncomeliness (un-kum-li-nes) n. want of comeliness; want of beauty or

grace; unseemliness; indecency.

uncomely (un-kum'ii) n. not comely or graceful;
uncomfortable (un-kum'fur-ta-bl) a. not
uncomfortable; affording no comfort; gloomy; giving uneasiness.

uncomfortableness (un-kum'-fur-ta-bl-nes) n. the state of being uncomfortable.

uncomfortably (un-kum'fur-ta-bli) adv. in uncomfortable manner;

without comfort or cheerfulness.

Uncommercial (un-ku-mer'shal) a. not commercial; not in accord-

ance with the principles of commerce.

uncommitted (un-ku-mit-ed)a. not committed
uncommitted or done; not pledged by anything said or done.

uncommon (un-kom'-un) a. not common; not usual—hence, remarkable; strange. uncommonly (un-kom'-un-li) adv. in an uncommon manner or degree. uncommon manner or degree; unusually; rarely.

commonness (un-kom'un-nes) n. the state or character of being uncommon; infrequency.

uncommunicable (un-ku-mū-ni-ka-bl) a.

uncommunicative (un-ku-mū'ni-kū-tiv)a. disposed to impart one's wealth or thoughts; reserved. uncommunicativeness (un-ku-mū'ni-kū-tiv-nes) n.

the state of being uncommunicative; taciturnity.

uncompanionable (un-kum-pan-yun-a-bl)
uncompanioned (un-kum-pan-yun-a-bl)
uncompanioned (un-kum-pan-yund) a.
without a companion; alone; solitary; having no equal.

uncompassionate (un-kum-pash'un-at) having no pity.

uncompellable (un-kum-pel-a-bl) a. that uncompellable (un-kum-pla-ining) a. not uncomplaining (un-kum-pla-ining) a. not uncomplainingly (un-kum-pla-ining-li) adv. uncomplainingly in an uncomplaining

uncomplainingly in an uncomplaining manner; without murmuring.
uncomplaisant (un-kum-pla-zant) a. not uncomplaisantly (un-kum-pla-zant-li) adv. uncomplaisantly (un-kum-pla-zant-li) adv. uncompliable (un-kum-pla-n-li) a. unready, or uncomplimentary (un-kom-pla-n-li) a. uncomplimentary (un-kom-pla-n-li) a. not complimentary. uncompounded (un-kom-poun-ded) a. not compounded in the interval uncomprehensive (un-kom-pre-hen-siv) a. not comprehensive; unable to comprehend.

able to comprehend. uncompromising (un-kom'pru-mī-zing) a. not admitting of compromise; not agreeing to terms; making no concession.

unconcealed (un-kun-sēld') a. not concealed. unconceivable (un-kun-sē'va-bl) a. not con-

unconcern (un-kun-sern') n. want of concern; absence of anxiety or solicitude.
unconcerned (un-kun-sernd') n. not concerned; not anxious; feeling no solicitude; easy in mind; carelessly secure.

unconcernedly (un-kun-ser'ned-li) adv. in unconcerned manner; without anxiety.

unconcernedness (un-kun-ser'ned-nes) n. freedom from concern or anxiety.

unconcerted (un-kun-scr-ted) a. not concerted; unconciliated (un-kun-sil-ia-ted) a. not concerted; unconciliated (un-kun-sil-ia-ted) a. not reconciled.

unconciliatory (un-kun-sil'i-a-tu-ri) a. not tending, or disposed, to gain favour or conciliate.

unconcocted (un-kun-kok²ted) a. not con-cocted; not digested. uncondemned (un-kun-demd) a not found guilty; not discovned or denounced; not disapproved of.

unconditional (un-kun-dish-un-al) a. not conditional; absolute. unconditionally (un-kun-dish-un-al-i) adv. without conditions; with-

unconditioned (un-kun-dish'-und) a. not unconditioned, that which is absolutely and in itself possible, without conditions of time or space.

unconfinable (un-kun-fi'-na-b) a. unbounded; incapable of being confined.

unconfined (un-kun-find') a. not confined; tree from restraint.

unconfinedly (un-kun-fi-na-d-ii) adv. without confinency (un-kun-fermd') a. not fortified by resolution; not supported by testimony; not having been settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

unconformability (un-kun-for-ma-bili-ti) being conformable. Also unconformableness.

unconformable (un-kun-for-ma-bl) a. not conformable; inconsistent;

not lying in a parallel position, as strata.

unconformably (un-kun-for-ma-bli) adv. in an unconformable manner. unconformity (un-kun-for'mi-ti) n. incongruity; inconsistency; want of agreement.

unconfounded (un-kun-foun'ded) a. not confounded or confused. unconfused (un-kun-füzd') a. free from confused fusion or disorder.

uncongealed (un-kun-jēld') a. not frozen; not congenial (un-kun-jē-nyal) a. not congenial; repulsive; distant.

unconnected (un-ku-nek-ted) a. not joined together; incoherent; not joined by a proper dependence in the various parts.

unconquerable (un-kong-ker-a-bl) a. that defeated; invincible; unable to be brought under control.

unconquerableness (un-kong-ker-a-bl-nes)n. the character

or state of being unconquerable. unconquerably (un-kong ker-a-bli) adv. in-unconquered (un-kong kerd) a. not van-unconquered (un-kong kerd) a. not van-quished or overcome; in-

vincible; insuperable. unconscionable (un-kon shun-a-bl) a. not conscionable; inordinate; enormous; vast.

unconscionableness (un-kon'shun-a-bl-nes) n. the character of being unconscionable.

unconscionably (un-kon'shun-a-bli) adv.

unconscious (un-kon/shus) a. not knowing: object of conscioussess. Unconscious cerebration, the doctrine that the mind may be at work on material without being conscious of its working.

Unconsciously (un-kon/shus-li) adn. in an unconsciousness (un-kon/shus-nes) n. unconsciousness state.

Unconsecrated (un-kon/se-krā-ted) a. not consecrated.

unconsenting (un-kun-sen'-ting) a. not consenting; not yielding consent. unconsidered (un-kun-sid'eri) a. not considered (un-kun-sid'eri) a. not constitutional (un-kon-sti-tu'-shun-al) a. unconstitutional (un-kon-sti-tu'-shun-al) a.

agreeable to the constitution, or contrary to it.

unconstitutionally (un-kon-sti-tū-shununconstitutionally al-i) adv. in an unconstitutional manner.

unconstrained (un-kun-strand') a. free from constraint or compulsion; acting voluntarily; spontaneous.

unconstrainedly (un-kun-strained-li) adv.

unconsumed (un-kun-sūmd') a. not wasted, expended, or destroyed. uncontaminated (un-kon-tami-nā-ted) a. not tainted or corrupted. uncontemned (un-kun-temd') a, not despised.

uncontested (un-kun-tes'ted) a. not contested or disputed. uncontradictable (un-kon-tra-dik'-ta-bl) a.

tradicted.

uncontradicted (un-kon-tra-dik-ted) a. not contradicted; not denied. uncontrollable (un-kun-trō-la-bl) a. not controllable; ungovernable. uncontrollableness (un-kun-trō-la-bl-nes) n. the state of being uncontrolled.

uncontrollably (un-kun-trō'la-bli) adv. in an uncontrollably (un-kun-trō'la-bli) adv. in an uncontrolled (un-kun-trō'ld') a. not controlled or governed; free.
uncontrolledly (un-kun-trō'led-li) adv. without control or restraint.

uncontroverted (un-kon-tru-ver-ted) a. not disputed; unquestioned. unconventional (un-kun-ven-shun-al) a. not conventional; free in

character, action, or treatment.

unconventionality (un-kun-ven-shun-al'istate of being unconventional.

unconversable (un-kun-ver'sa-bl) a. not free in conversation; reserved. unconversant (un-kon-ver-sant) a. not conversant; not familiarly acquainted.

unconverted (un-kun-ver-ted) a. not converted; not changed, as in opinion, or from one faith to another, esp. not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion—hence, unregenerate; impenitent.

unconvertible (un-kun-ver-ti-bl) a. not conchanged from one thing or form to another.

unconvicted (un-kun-vik-ted) a. not convicted. unconvinced (un-kun-vinst') a. not convinced or persuaded.

uncooked (un-kookt') a, not cooked.

uncord (un-kord') v.t. to loose the cords of; to untie.

uncork (un-kork') v.t. to draw the cork out of.

uncorrected (un-ku-rek'-ted) a. not corrected or revised; not amended.
uncorrupted (un-ku-rup'-ted) a. not vitiated; not deprayed. Also uncorrupt.

uncorruptibility, uncorruptedness (un-ku-rup-ted-nes) n. incorruptibility.

uncorruptness (un-ku-rupt'nes) n. integrity; uncostly (un-kost'li) a. not costly; not high-

uncountable (un-koun-ta-bl) a. not capable of being counted.
uncounted (un-koun-ted) a. not counted; inuncouple (un-kup-t) v.t. to loose, as dogs from their couples; to set loose; to disjoin.
uncoupled (un-kup-td) a. not coupled; not wedded.

uncourteous (un-kôr-tyus) a. not courteous; uncourteously (un-kôr-tyus-li) adv. in a rude or uncivil manner. uncourtliness (un-kôr-tyus-li) adv. in a rude uncourtliness (un-kôr-ti-nes) n. the character of being uncourtly.

uncourtly (un-kort-li) a. not courtly; uncivil.

uncouth (un-kooth') a. [A.S. uncūth, strange, fr. un, not, and cūth, known, fr. cunnau, to know] having awkward manners; unseemly; awkward.

uncouthly (un-kooth'li) adv. in an uncouth uncouthness (un-kooth'nes) n. state or quality of being uncouth; oddness. uncouthsome (un-kooth-sum) a. unusual; awkward.

uncovenanted (un-kuv'e-nan-ted) a. not promised by covenant; not bound by a covenant. Uncovenanted civil service, a branch of the Indian civil service whose members pass no entrance examination, and receive no pension. Uncovenanted mercies, mercies not promised by God in

uncovenanted mercies, increase not promised by God in any covenant, e.g., the covenant of grace.

uncover (un-kuv'-er) v.t. to take the cover from; to take off the hat; to bare the head in token of respect.

uncovered (un-kuv'-eri) a. not provided with a cover or covering.

uncowl (un-koul') v.t. to deprive of a cowl; to uncover by removing, or throwing back, the cowl

the cowl.

uncreate (un-kre-āt') v.t. to deprive of existence; to annihilate.
uncreated (un-kre-āt'ted) a. not yet formed or created; not existing by creation.

uncredible (un-kred'i-bl) a. incredible.

uncritical (un-krit'i-kal) a. not critical; wanting in acuteness of judgment.

uncropped (un-kropt') a. not cropped or plucked. uncrossed (un-krost') v.t. to change from a crossed position.
uncrossed (un-krost') a. not crossed or cancelled; not thwarted or opposed.
uncrowded (un-krout') a. not pressed or straitened for want of room.
uncrown (un-kroun') v.t. to deprive of a crown; to reduce from high dignity.
uncrowned (un-kround') a. not wearing a crown; having royal rank or power, without occupying the royal office.

occupying the royal office.

unction (ungk'shun) n. [F. fr. L. unctio, fr. ungere, pp. unctus, to anoint] act of smearing, or rubbing with oil, or ointment, esp. for medical purposes, or as a symbol of consecration; an unguent; an ointment hence, that quality in language, address, or the like, which excites emotion, esp. strong devotion; religious fervour and tenderness; divine and sanctifying grace. Extreme unction, the R.C. sacrament of anointing persons that are dying with consecrated oil.

unctionless (ungk'shun-les) a. wanting devotional tenderness and fervour.

unctuosity (ungk-tū-os-i-ei) n. state or quality of being unctuous; greasiness. unctuous (ungk-tū-us) a. (l. unctuosus) fat; unctuously (ungk-tū-us-li) adv. in an unctuously manner.

unctuousness (ungk/tū-us-nes) n. the quality unctuousness (ungk/tū-us-nes) n. the quality unculled (un-kuld) a. not gathered; not separated; not selected.

uncultivable (un-kul-ti-va-bl) a. incapable of being cultivated.

uncultivated (un-kul-ti-va-ted) a. untilled; unused in tillage; uninstructed;

uncivilized; rude and rough in manners.

uncumbered (un-kum'-berd) a. unencumbered.

uncurable (un-kūr'-a-bl) a. incurable. uncurbable (un-kur-ba-bl) a. not capable of being curbed or checked.

uncurbed (un-kurbd') a. unbridled; unrestrained.

uncured (un-kūrd') a. not healed or remedied.

uncurious (un-kū/ri-us) a. not curious or inquisitive.
uncurl (un-kurl') v.t. to put out of curl;—v.t. to fall from a curled state; to become straight.
uncurtailed (un-kur-tāld') a. not shortened or abridged.
uncurtain (un-kur-tin) v.t. to remove, or withdraw, a curtain from; to disclose.

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uncustomed (un-kus-tumd) a. not subjected to customs or duty.
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uncut (un-kut') a. not cut; untrimmed.

undamaged (un-dam'ijd) a. not damaged, undamped (un-dampt') a. not moistened or wet; not depressed or dejected. undate, undated (undate, undate, undated (undate, to rise in waves) rising and falling in waves towards the margin, as a leaf. undated (undated (undated having no date.)

undaunted (un-dawn-ted) a. not subdued or depressed by fear; fearless; intrepid. undauntedly undaunted manner; boldly.

undauntedly (un-dawn-ted-li) adv. in an undauntedness (un-dawn-ted-nes) n. bold-undawning (un-dawn-iged-nes) n. bold-undawning (un-dawning) a. not yet dawning; undebauched (un-de-bawcht) a. not corrupted by debauchery; pure.

undecagon (un-dek-a-gon) n. [L. undecim, eleven, and G. gōnia, an angle] a figure of eleven angles and eleven sides [Geom.] undecayed (un-de-kād') a. unimpaired by age, loss, etc.; being in full strength.

undecaying (un-de-kā-ling) a. not suffering diminution or decline.

undeceivable (un-de-sē-v-bl) a. not capable of being deceived; not subject to deception; incapable of deceiving.

undeceive (un-de-sē-v) v.t. to free from deception, cheat, fallacy, or mistake.

undecennary (un-de-sen-1-1) a. [L. undecim, eleven] eleventh; occurring once in every period of eleven years.

undecided (un-de-sī-ded) a. not determined; not settled.

undecidedly (un-de-sī-ded-li) a. not decided or determined; irresplate irresplate.

undecidedly (un-de-sī-ded-li) a. not decided or determined; irresolute.
undecipherable (un-de-sī-fer-a-bl) a. not decided or determined; irresolute. undecisive (un-de-sī/siv) a. indecisive.

undecked (un-dekt') a. not decked; not adorned.

undeclinable (un-de-klī-na-bl) a. indeclinable.

undeclined (un-de-klīnd') a. not deviating; not turned from the right way.
undecomposable (un-de-kum-pō-za-bl) a.
sition; that cannot be decomposed.
undefaced (un-de-fast') a. not defaced; not disfigured.

undefeasible (un-de-fē-zi-bl) a. indefeasible.

undefended (un-de-fen-ded) a. without defence; exposed to assault.
undefiled (un-de-fild') a. unpolluted; not vitiated or corrupted.

undefinable (un-de-fī-na-bl) a. not definable.

undefined (un-ae-find') a. not defined or explained; indefinite.
undeify (un-de'i-fi) v.t. to reduce from the state of detic; to deprive a god of the honour due.
undelectable (un-de-lek-ta-bl) a. not delectable or pleasant.
undelegated (un-del-e-ga-ted) a. not delegated; not granted.

undeliberate (un-de-lib-e-rat) a. not deliberate.

undemonstrable (un-de-mon'stra-bl) a. undemonstrative (un-de-mon'stra-tiv) a. undemonstrative; re-

served, from modesty, diffidence, or policy.

undeniable (un-de-nī'-a-bl) a. incapable of denial; palpably true; obvious.

undeniableness (un-de-nī'-a-bl-nes) n. undeniableness (un-de-nī-a-bl-nes) n. undeniableness (un-de-

undeniably (un-de-ni'a-bli) adv. in an unde-niable manner; so plainly as to

undenominational (un-de-nom-i-nā-shun-tional; not professing the tenets of a denomination.

undenominationalism (un-de-nom-i-nā/shun-al-izm) n. the absence of denominationalism.

undependable (un-de-pen'da-bl) a. not dependable.

undepraved (un-de-prāvd') a. not depraved.

undepreciated (un-de-pre-shi-a-ted) a. not depreciated, or lowered, in

undepressed (un-de-prest') a. not pressed down; not depressed or dejected. undeprived (un-de-privd') a. not divested of power; not deprived of any post-

power; not deprived or any possession.

under (un'der) prep. [A.S.] in a lower position with respect to; so as to be covered, overhung, or overtopped by; beneath; below; in relation to some thing or person that is superior, oppresses, governs, directs, powerfully influences, or the like; in relation to something that exceeds in rank or degree, in number, size, weight, and the like; in relation to something that comprehends or includes, that represents or designates, that furnishes a cover, pretext, or the like; in the relation of being subject, of undergoing regard, treatment, and the like; -adv. in a lower, subject, or subordinate condition:—a lower in rank or degree; subject; subordinate. Under age, not yet arrived at full age; not twenty years of age. Under arms, armed and equipped for military service. Under clay, beds of clay often found underlying beds of coal. Under cover, protected from the enemy's fire. Under fire, exposed to the shot of an enemy. Under foot, in a state of subjection. Under the breath, in a low voice; very softly. Under the rose, [for L. sub rosa] under the pledge of secrecy. Under tow, a current of water below the surface, unning in a different direction from that at the surface. Under world, the antipodes; the sublunary surface. Under world, the antipodes; the sublunary world; Hades.

underaction (un-der-ak'shun) n. subordinate action; action incidental and not essential to the story.

underagent (un-der-ā/jent) n. a subordinate

underaid (un-der-ad') v.t. to aid secretly.

underanged (un-de-ranged') a. not deranged.

underbear (un-der-bir') v.t. to support; to endure; to face; to border.
underbearer (un-der-bir'er) n. in funerals, weight of the coffin, as distinguished from the relatives or friends, who sustain the pall.
underbid (un-der-bir') v.t. to bid or offer less than another, as in auctions.
underbill (un-der-bir') v.t. to bill at less than the actual measure or weight.
underbind (un-der-bird') v.t. to bind underneath.

underbitten (under-bit-n) a. not bitten in deep enough to print from.
underbrace (under-brās') v.t. to fasten underneath.

underbranch (un'der-branch) n. a small underbranch branch. a. of inferior breeding or manners; vulgar. underbrush (un'der-brush) n. shrubs and growing beneath large trees; undergrowth. underbuy (un-der-bi') n.t. to buy at a lower figure, or under value. undercast (un'der-kast) n. an air-passage crosschannel underneath it.

channel underneath it.

undercharge (un-der-charj') v.t. to charge less than is usual;—(un-der-charj) n. a charge less than the usual charge.

underclay (un-der-kla) n. the clay below a seam undercliff (un-der-klif) n. the talus at the foot of a shore cliff.

underclothed (un-der-klōτHd) α. not sufunderclothes (un-der-klōτHz) n.pl. clothes underclothes (un-der-klōτHz) n.pl. clothes underclothing (un-der-klōτHz) n. underclothing (un-der-klōτHing) n. underundercoat (un-der-kōt) n. a house coat; a coat worn under an overcoat; the underfur of animals.

undercolour (un'der-kul-ur) n. a colour below another; a subdued colour. undercoloured (un'der-kul-urd) a. not sufficiently coloured.

undercrest (un'der-krest) v.t. to wear, as on the

undercrest crest.

undercroft (un-der-kroft) n. any vault or secret passage under ground.

undercurrent (un-der-kur-ent) n. a current below the surface of water, sometimes flowing in a contrary direction to that on the surface;—a. running out of sight; hidden.

undercut (un-der-kut') v.t. in carving, to cut away the material, so that the part affected stands free of the background, or overhangs; to undermine; to strike from under nursing.

undermine; to strike from under upwards;—(un-der-kut)

a. done by undercutting; having the parts in relief cut
under; made so as to cut from the under side;—n, the act or result of cutting under; the tenderloin; a pugilist's

blow delivered from under upwards.

underditch (un-der-dich') v.t. to form a deep ditch or trench in order to drain the surface of ground;—(un-der-dich) n. an underground

underdo (un-der-doó) v.t. to do less than is requisite; to cook insufficiently;—v.i. to act below one's abilities.
underdone (un-der-dun') a. insufficiently cooked.

underdose (un-der-dōs') v.t. and i. to give, or take, small or insufficient doses.
underdrain (un-der-drain) n. a covered drain or trench below the surface of the ground;—(un-der-drain') v.t. to drain by forming a covered channel below the surface.

underdraw (un-der-draw) v.t. to represent inadequately in art, or in words. underdressed (un-der-drest) a. not sufficiently dressed.

underdriven (un-der-driv-n) a. driven from below, as certain machines. underestimate (un-der-es-ti-māt) v.t. to form too low an estimate of;

to rate beneath the real value; -n. an estimate at too

underestimation (un-der-es-ti-mā/shun) n. estimating at too low a rate.

underexposed (un-der-eks-pōzd') a. not exposed to light long enough to make a good negative.

underfed (un-der-fed') a. insufficiently fed.

underfeed (un-der-fed') v.t. to supply with too

underfeeding (un-der-fe'ding) n. insufficient feeding.
underfired (un-der-fird') a. not sufficiently baked.

underflow (un-der-flot) n. a current flowing heneath the surface.
underfoot (un-der-foot) adv. beneath;—a. low;
underfurrow (un-der-fur-do) v.t. to plough in,
as seed or manure;—adv. under

undergarment (un'der-gar-ment) n. any article of clothing worn under

undergear (un'der-ger) n. under garments in general.
undergird (un-der-gerd') v.t. to bind below; to gird round the bottom, as a ship.

underglaze (un-der-glaz) a. suitable for under-vitrifiable pigment before the glaze is applied. undergo (un-der-gö) v.t. to be subjected to to bear; to suffer; to sustain.

undergoing (un-der-gō'-ing) a. suffering.

undergrade (un'der-grad) a having the truss below the roadway, as in a deckbridge

undergraduate (un der graduation n. a student, or member of a university or college, who has not taken his first degree :—a. pertaining to such a student.

undergraduateship (un-der-grad'ū-āt-

underground (un-der-ground) a. being below the surface of the ground;—adv. undergrove (un-der-ground) n. a grove of low trees, growing under others that are taller.

undergrowl (un'der-groul) n. a subdued growl. undergrown (un'der-gron) a. not fully grown; of low stature.
undergrowth (un'der-groth) n. that which grows under trees; shrubs or

small trees growing among large ones.

underhand (under-hand) adv. by secret means in a clandestine manner; by fraud; by fraudulent meanness or fraud, or both); delivered (as a cricket hall) with the hand held low and the knuckles towards the ground

underhanded (un-der-han'ded) a. secret; underhanded (un-der-han'ded-li) adv. in underhandedly (un-der-han'ded-li) adv. in an underhand manner. underhandedness (un-der-han'ded-nes) n.

being underhanded.

underhew (un-der-hū') v.t. to hew less than is proper or usual.
underhold (un-der-hold) n. in wrestling, an unfair grasping of an opponent under

the arms.

the arms.

underhung (un-der-hung) a. projecting beyond the upper jaw; having such a jaw; running on an under rail, as a door.

underived (un-de-rīvd) a. not drawn or derived from any foreign source; not borrowed. underjawed (un-der-jaw) a. having a heavy under-jaw.

underking (un-der-law) a. having a heavy underking (un-der-law) a. having a heavy underlaid (un-der-law) be a subordinate king; the ruler of an under kingdom.

underlaid (un-der-law) a. having something laid or lying underneath be devended under; to extend beneath the edge of.

underlay (un-der-law) a. to lay beneath; to supincline from the perpendicular.

underlay (un-der-law) a. the dip or inclination of a underneath anything to be printed to bring it up to the proper level. proper level.

underlayer (un-der-la-er) n. one that underlays. underleaf (un-der-left) n. a kind of apple used in making cider.
underlease (un-der-left) n. a lease granted by a tenant or lessee.
underlet (un-der-let') v.t. to let below the value; to let, or lease, at second hand; to let

under a lease.

underletter (un-der-let'er) n. one that sub-lets; a lessee that grants a lesse to

underlie (un-der-li') v.t. to lie under; to be form the foundation of; to support.

underline (un-der-lin') v.t. to mark with a line underline (un-der-lin') v.t. to mark with a line below, as words; to underscore; to advertise in lines subjoined to a play bill.

; **:**,

underlinen (un-der-lin'en) n. linen or other underling (un'der-ling) n. an inferior person or agent; a mean, sorry fellow.

underlock (un'der-lok) n. a lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep.

underlying (un'der-li'ing) a. lying under; supporting; fundamental.

underman (un-der-man') v.t. to furnish with an insufficient number of men.

undermasted (un-der-mas'ted) a. inadequately or insufficiently masted.

undermeal (un'der-mel) n. [A.S. undern, orig. morning, afterwards, noon or the afternoon] the meal eaten at undern, the chief meal of the day; an after-dinner sleep.

undermentioned (un'der-men-shund) a. mentioned underneath or afterwards. undermine (un-der-min') v.t. to excavate the earth beneath, esp. for the purpose of causing to fall or be blown up; to sap; to remove the foundation or support of by clandestine means.

underminer (un-der-miner) n. one that underminer (un-der-most) a. lowest in place, rank, state, or condition.

underneath (un-der-neith') adv. [A.S. underneethan] beneath; below; in a lower place; —prep. under; beneath.

undernote (un-der-noit) n. a low or subdued note; an undertone.

undernoted (un-der-no-ted) a. noted or mentoned (un-der-no-ted) a. noted or mentoned tioned below. underpart (un-der-part) n. a subordinate or non-essential part. **underpay** (un-der-pā') v.t. to pay insufficiently. underpayment (un-der-pā/ment) n. the act of underpaying; insufficient payment. underpeopled (un-der-pe-pld) a. insufficiently peopled.
underpin (un-der-pin') v.t. to lay stones under, as the sills of a building on which it is to rest; to place something underneath for support; to underpinning (un-der-pin'ing) n. act of one that underpinns; the stones on which a building immediately rests.

underplay (un-der-pla') v.t. or i. to play in an low card while retaining a high one of the same suit;—(un-der-pla') n. the act of playing in this way.

underplot (un-der-plot) n. a series of events in a play proceeding collaterally with the main story, and subservient to it; a clandestine scheme.

underpraise (un-der-praz') v.t. to praise below desert. prop; to support. underprize (un-der-priz') v.t. to undervalue. underproof (un-der-proof') a. weaker than proof, as alcohol.
underprop (un-der-proof') v.t. to prop from beneath; to support.
underquote (un-der-kwöt') v.t. to offer at a lower price than another.
underrate (un-der-rat') v.t. to rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue; underroof (un'der-roof) n. a roof below another. underrun (un-der-run') v.t. to run or pass under; [Naut.] to pass under, as for examination. undersail (un-der-sal') v.i. to sail under shelter of the land. undersay (un-der-sa') v.t. to say by way of derogation. underscore (un-der-skör) v.t. to draw a mark or line under.
undersell (un-der-sel') v.t. to sell the same articles at a lower price than; to sell

underseller (un-der-sel'-er) n. one that under-

cheaper than.

undersense (un'der-sens) n. a deeper sense. underset (un-der-set') v.t. to set under; to prop; a current of water below the surface flowing in a direction contrary to the wind, and to the surface-water moved by it. undersetter, undersetting (un'der-er. undersetter, undersetting set - er,
-ing) n. a prop; a pedestal; a support.
undershapen (un-der-shā'pn) a. unusually
undershoot (un-der-shō't) v.t. to shoot short
of, as a mark.
undershot (un'der-shot) a. moved by water
neath (said of a water-wheel,
and opposed to overshot).
undershrub (un'dermanent at the base, but deciduous above.
undersign (un-der-sīn') undersign (un-der-sīn') Undershot-wheel. one's name at the foot or end of, as a letter or legal instrument. undersigned (un-der-sind') n. the person that signs, or has signed; the subundersized (un'der-sizd) a. of a size less than is common.
underskirt (un'der-skert) n. a skirt worn below another; the foundation skirt of a undersky (un'der-ski) n. the lower sky. undersky (un-der-ski) n. the lower sky.

undersleep (un-der-skey) v.i. to sleep less than is necessary.

undersleeve (un-der-skey) n. a sleeve worn with another.

undersoil (un-der-soil) n. soil beneath the surface; subsoil.

undersong (un-der-song) n. the burden or accompaniment of a song; a refrain.

undersparred (un-der-spard) a. not having enough of spars, as a ship.

undersparred (un-der-spard) a. spread under or beneath.

understand (un-der-stand) v.t. to have just and adequate ideas of; to apprehend the meaning or intention of; to know; to be apprised; to have information of; to hold, or suppose to mean; to interpret; to ascribe intention to; to mean mean; to interpret; to ascribe intention to; to mean without expressing; to imply;—v.i. to have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be informed; to learn.

understandable (un-der-stan-da-bl) a. that can be understood. understandable (un-der-stan-da-bl) a. that can be understood understander (un-der-stan-der) n. one that understanding (un-der-stan-der) n. one that understanding a person that understands anything (in the several senses of the word); knowledge; exact comprehension; intelligence between two or more persons; terms of communication; agreement of minds; union of sentiments; adjustment of differences; anything mutually understood or agreed upon; (Philos.) the faculty of the human mind which receives or comprehends facts, ideas, and their relations; the intellectual faculty; power of knowledge and judgment; power to distinguish between truth or error, good or evil, cause and effect, and means and ends; in the Kantian philosophy, the logical faculty; the power of induction, or of reasoning a posteriori, as distinguished from reason, or the intuitive faculty;—a. knowing; skilful.

understandingly (un-der-stat-ding-li) adv.
understate (un-der-stat-) v.t. to state less strongly than the truth warrants.
understatement (un-der-stat-ment) n. the understatement (un-der-stati-ment) n. the act of understating. understock (un-der-stock) v.t. to supply inunderstrapper (un-der-strap-er) n. a petty fellow; an inferior agent. understrapping (un-der-strap-ing) a. sub-understrapping (un-der-stati-ment) n. the act of understating.

understratum (un'der-strā-tum) n.; pl. un-derstrata (un'der-strā-ta) subsoil; the bed or layer of earth on which the mould or

understroke (un-der-strök') v.t. to underscore; to understudy (un'der-stud-i) n. in theatres, one particular part, and is capable of playing that part in the absence of the actor or actress to whom it is usually assigned;—v.t. and i. to prepare in this way.

undertakable (un-dertakabl) a. that may be undertaken.

undertake (un-dertakabl) a. that may be undertaken.

undertake (un-dertakabl) a. that may be undertaken.

undertake (un-dertakabl) a. to attempt specifically, to lay one's self under obligations, or enter into stipulations, or covenant or con ct, to perform or to exe ;—v.i. to take upon or assume any business or province; to promise; to be bound; to venture; to risk.

undertaker (un-dertaker) n. one that undertaker (un-dertaker) n. one that undertaker (un-dertaker) n. one that undertaker (un-dertaker) n. one of a group of men that undertook to secure the return to the English Parliament of 1614 members favourable to the King.

undertaking (un-dertaken; any business, work, or project that a person engages in or attempts to perform; an enterprise; [Law] a promise, engagement, obligation, or guaranty.

undertaxed (un-der-taksd') a. taxed at too low

undertaxed (un-der-taked') a. taxed at too low

undertenancy (un'der-ten-an-si) n. tenancy or tenure under a tenant or

undertenant (un'der-ten-ant) n. a tenant that hires a house, etc., from another

undertide, undertime (un'der-tid, -tim) the day that included undern. See undermeal. undertimed (un'der-timd) a. under-exposed (said of a photograph).

undertint (un'der-tint) n. a subdued tint.

undertone (un-der-ton) n. a low or subdued tone or utterance, or colour.

undertoned (un'der-tond) a. subdued in tone. undertook (un-der-took') past tense of the verb

undertow (un'der-tō) n. See under.

undervaluation (un-der-val-ū-ā-shun) n. the act of undervaluing, or valuing below the real worth.

undervalue (un-der-val'ū) n.t. to rate or estimate below the real worth; to esteem lightly; to despise;—n. a low estimate of worth. undervaluer (un-der-val'ū-er) n. one that undervalues.

underverse (un'der-verz) n. the lower or second verse.

undervest (un'der-vest) n. an undershirt.

underviewer (un'der-vū-er) n. the man in charge of the underground workings of a coal-mine.

underwear (un'der-war) n. under garments.

underwent (un-der-went) past tense of the verb undergo.
underwing (un-der-wing) n. a moth with the underwings conspicuously coloured.
underwood (un-der-wood) n. small trees that grow among large trees; coppies.
underwork (un-der-wurk) v.t. to undermine; to destroy by clandestine measures;

—v.i. to work or labour upon less, or for a less price, than is sufficient or proper; to do less than is requisite;—(un'der-wurk) n. subordinate work.

underworker, underworkman (un'der-wur-ker, -wurk-man) n. one that underworks. underworld (un'der-wurld) n. See under.

underwrite (un-der-rit') v.t. to write under something else; to subscribe; to set one's name to, as a policy of insurance, for the purpose of becoming answerable for loss or damage, for a certain premium per cent.;—v.i. to practise under-writing; to act as underwriter.

underwriter (under-ri-ter) n. an insurer (so called because he underwrites his

name to the conditions of the policy.

underwriting (un'der-rī-ting) n. act or profession of insuring ships, goods, etc.; marine insurance.

underwrought (un-der-rawt) past tense and pp. of the verb underwork. undescendable (un-de-sen'da-bl) a. not descendable undescribable (un-de-skri'ba-bl) a. inde-

undescribed (un-de-skribd') a. not described.

undescried (un-de-skrīd') a. not descried.

undeserved (un-de-zervd') a. unmerited; not deserved.

undeservedly (un-de-zer-ved-li) adv. without desert, either good or evil. undeservedness (un-de-zer-ved-nes) n. undeserver (un-de-zer-ver) n. one that is not deserver deserving.

undeserving (un-de-zer-ving) a. not deserving; not having merit.

undeservingly (un-de-zer-ving-li) adv. with-undesigned (un-de-zer-ving-li) adv. with-undesigned (un-de-zind') a. not designed : un-intentional.

undesignedly (un-de-zi-ned-li) adv. in an undesigned manner. undesigning (un-de-zi-ning) a. sincere; upright; artless; having no

artful or fraudulent purpose.

undesirability (un-de-zīr-a-bil'i-ti) n. the condition or character of being undesirable.

undesirable (un-de-zīr'a-bl) a. not to be wished or desired; unpleasing.
undesirableness (un-de-zīr'a-bl-nes) n. unundesirably (un-de-zīr'a-bl-) adv. in an undesirably desirable manner.

undesirous (un-de-zīr-us) a. not desirous.

undespairing (un-de-spā/ring) a not despairing; not yielding to despair undespairingly (un-de-spā/ring-li) adv. without despairing or yielding to despair.

undespondent (un-des-pon'dent) a. not marked by, or given to, despondency.

undespondently (un-des-pon'dent-li) adv.

undestined (un-des'tind) a. not destined.

undestroyable (un-de-stroi²4-bl) a. inde-

undetached (un-de-tacht') a. not detached.

undeterminable, undetermi-

nate (un-de-ter-mi-na-bl, -nāt) a. indeterminable.

undetermined (un -de -ter 'mind) a. not decided; not settled; not limited; not defined.

undeterred (un-de-terd') a. not deterred or re-strained by fear or obstacles. undeviating (un-de-vi-ā-ting) a. not departing from a rule, principle, or purpose;

regular; steady. undeviatingly (un-de'vi-ā-ting-li) adv. with-undevised (un-de-viad') a. not devised; not bequeathed by will.

undevoted (un-de-vo-ted) a. not devoted.

undevout (un-de-vout') a. not devout; having undiscriminating (un-dis-krim'i-nā-ting) undevoutly (un-de-vout-li) adv. in an undevout undevoutness (un-de-vout-nes) n. state or quality of being undevout.
undextrous (un-dek-strus) a. not dexterous;
awkward.
undiademed (un-di-a-demd) a. not crowned with a diadem. undiaphanous (un-di-af-a-nus) a. not diundid (un-did') past tense of the verb undo. undifferenced (un-differenst) a. undifferenced entiated. undifferentiated (un-dif-e-ren'shi-ā-ted) a. not differentiated; without clear, distinctive characters. undiffused (un-di-fūzd') a. not diffused. undigenous (un-dij'-e-nus) a. [L. unda, a wave, and root -gen, to produce] gencrated by water. undigested (un-di-jes'ted) a. not digested; undigestible (un-di-jes-ti-bl) a. indigestible. undignified (un-dig-ni-fid) a. wanting dignity; mean; vulgar. undiluted (un-di-lu-ted) a. not diluted. undiminished (un-di-min'isht) a. not lessened; undinal (un-de'nal) a. of, or pertaining to, an undinal (undie'nal) a. of, or pertaining to, an being undisputable. undine (un'den) n. [L. unda, a wave] one of a class undinted (un'din'ted) a. not impressed by blows; unbattered.

undiocesed (un-di-1-sōst) a. without, or deprived of, a diocese.

undiplomatic (un-di-plu-mat-ik) a. not diplomatic (un-di-plu-mat-ik) a. not diplomatic (un-di-rek-ted) a. unguided; not addressed.

undisconnodire (un-di-zer-ned-li) adv. in such undiscernedly (undi-zer-ned-li) adv. in such a manner as not to be discerned, or discovered, or seen. undiscernible, undiscernable (un-di-zer-ni-bl, -na-bl) a. incapable of being discerned or discovered. undiscernibleness (un-di-zer'ni-bl-nes) n. the quality or state of being undiscernible. undiscernibly (un-di-zer'ni-bli) adv. in an undiscernibly (un-di-zer'ning) a. not discerning ing; lacking judgment.
undischarged (un-dis-charjd') a. not discharged; not freed from obligation; not fulfilled. undisciplinable (un-dis-i-plin-a-bl) a. incap-able of being disciplined. undisciplined (un-dis-i-plind) a. not duly exercised and taught; raw; guishably. not instructed; untaught. undisclosed (un-dis-klōzd') a. not disclosed; undiscomfited (un-dis-kum-fi-ted) a. not discomfited. or difference; indiscriminate.

undistracted (un-dis-trak'ted) a. not perplexed by variety or contrariety of thoughts, desires, or concerns.

undistractedly (un-dis-trak'ted-li) adv.

undistractedness (un-dis-trak'ted-ness) n.

the state or quality of undiscouraged (un-dis-kur-ijd) a. not disundiscoursed (un-dis-körst') a. not discoursed about. undiscoverable (un-dis-kuv'er-a-bl) a. not to be discovered, or easily found out. being undistracted. undistracting (un-dis-trak'ting) a. not dis-undisturbed (un-dis-trad') a. not disturbed or agitated; free from perturba-tion; calın; tranquil; placid; serene. undisturbedly (un-dis-tur-bed-li) adv. calmly; undiscoverably (un-dis-kuv-er-a-bli) adv. in a manner not to be disundiscovered (un-dis-kuv'-erd) a. not found out; unseen; secret.

undiscreet (un-dis-krēt') a. indiscreet.

undiscussed (un-dis-kust') a. not discussed; undiscussed (un-dis-gizd') a. not covered with undisguised (un-dis-gizd') a. not covered with a mask or false appearance; open ; plain ; sincere. undisguisedly (un-dis-gr/zed-li) adv. in an undisguisedly (un-dis-gr/zed-li) adv. in an undishonoured (un-dis-on/urd) a. not dishonoured. undismayed (un-dis-mād') a. not discouraged or depressed with fear.
undisordered (un-dis-or-derd) a. not disundispensable (un-dis-or-derd) a. not disundispensable (un-dis-pensable) a. indisundispensable (un-dis-pensable) a. indisundispensed (un-dis-pensable) a. not dispensed;
undispensed (un-dis-pensable) a. not dispensed;
undispensing (un-dis-pensable) a. not allowing to be dispensed with.
undispersed (un-dis-persable) a. not dispersed;
undispersed (un-dis-pensable) a. not displayed;
undisplayed (un-dis-piad') a. not parted with;
undisposed (un-dis-piad') a. not parted with;
undisputable (un-dis-piad-piad) a. not insputable. undisputable (un-dis'-pū-ta-bl) a. indisputable. undisputableness (un-dis-pū-ta-bl-nes) n. being undisputable.

undisputably (un-dis-pū-ta-bli) adv. in an undisputed (un-dis-pū-ta-bli) adv. in an undisputed (un-dis-pū-ta-bli) alv. in an undisputed (un-dis-pū-ta-bli) alv. in an undisputedly (un-dis-pū-ta-bli) alv. in an undisputedly (un-dis-pū-ta-bli) a undisputed manner.

undisputedly (un-di-sem-bld) a undisputed (un-di-sem-bld) a undisputed pated.

undissipated (un-di-zol-vu-bl) a. incapable of being dissolved or meltad.

undissolvable (un-di-zol-vu-bl) a. incapable undissolved (un-di-zol-vu-bl) a. not dissolved undissolved (un-di-zol-ving) a. not dissolved undissolving (un-di-zol-ving) a. not dissolved undistempered (un-di-zol-ving) a. free from distemper; free from any disordering influence. undistinguishable (un-dis-tingk² tiv) a. undistinguishable (un-dis-tingk² tiv) a. undistinguishable (un-dis-tinggwish-a-bl) a. incapable of being distinctly seen, or of being known by any peculiar mark or property. undistinguishableness (un distinguishablenes)
n. the state or quality of being undistinguishable. undistinguishably (un-dis-ting-gwish-aundistinguished (un-dis-ting'gwisht) a. not separately seen; not plainly discerned; not marked with any particular property; not treated with special favour.
undistinguishing (un-dis-ting'gwish-ing)
a. making no distinction

undisturbedness (undisturbednes) n. undiversified (un-di-ver-si-fid) a. not diver-sified; uniform.
undiverted (un-di-ver-ted) a. not diverted; not undividable (un-di-ver-ted) a. not diverted; not undividable (un-di-ver-ted) a. not separated or dis-undivided (un-di-vi-ded) a. not separated or dis-undivided (un-di-vi-ded) a. not separated or dis-undividedly (un-di-vi-ded-i) adv. in a manner so as not to be parted.
undividedness (un-di-vi-ded-nes) n. the quality or state of being un-divided: wholeness. divided; wholeness. undivine (un-di-vīn') a. not divine. undivorced (un-di-vorst') a. not divorced. undivulged (un-di-vulid') a. not revealed or undo (un-do') v.t. to reverse, as what has been done; to annul; to loose; to open; to unfasten; to untie; to bring to poverty; to ruin, as in reputation, morals, or the like.

undock (un-dok') v.t. to take out of dock, as a ship.

undoer (un-do'er) n. one that undoes; one that ruins (un-do'er) n. ruin; destruction; fatal undomestic (un-downer'site) and demestic (undomestic) and demestic (undomestic) and demestic of the ruins and demestic (undomestic) and demestic of the rest demestic of the ruins and demestic of t undomestic (un-du-mes'tik) a. not domestie. undomesticate (un-du-mes-ti-kāt) v.t. to render undomestic. undomesticated (un-du-mes-ti-kā-ted) a. undomesticated; unused to live in a family; wild; untained. undomestication (un-du-mes-ti-kā'shun) making wild. undone (un-dun') a. not performed or executed; ruined; brought to destruction.
undose (un-dos) a. [L. undosus, fr. unda, a wave] having wavy lines; undulated.
undouble (un-dub-l) v.t. to unfold; to render single. undoubtable (un -dou'ta - bl) a. not to be undoubtably (un-dou'ta-bli) adv. undoubtedly. undoubted (un-dou'ted) a. not doubted; not called in question; indubitable.
undoubtedly (un - dou'ted - li) adv. without doubtedly (un-dou'ted) a. not doubtful; undoubtful (un-dou'ted) a. not doubtful; plain; evident.
undoubting (un-dou'ting) a. not doubting; not hesitating in belief. undoubtingly (un-doubting-li) adv. in an undoubting manner. undowered (un-dou-end) a. not having a dower or portion.
undrainable (un-dra/na-bl) a. not capable of being drained or exhausted.
undramatic (un-dra-nat-ik) a. neither agreeing with the rules of the drama, nor suited to it. Also undramatical.
undrape (un-drap) v.t. to strip of drapery; to undraped (un-drapt) a. not draped; not clothed; nude. undraw (un-draw') v.t. to draw aside, or open. undrawn (un-drawn') a. not drawn. (un-dred'-ed) a. not dreaded; not feared. undreaded

not dreamt or thought of.

-(un'dres) n. a loose, negligent dress; authorized, habitual dress of officers and soldiers, but not full uniform; -a. pertaining to ordinary attire; informal; simple.

undressed (un-drest') a. not dressed or attired; not cooked or prepared; not pruned or put in order; not trimmed.

undried (un-drid') a. not dried; moist; fresh; green. undrilled (un-drild') a. not drilled. undrinkable (un-drink'a-bl) a. not fit for drinking.
undue (un-du') a. not due; not yet owing; not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; excessive; immoderate. undulant (un'dū-lant) a. undulating. undulate (un'dū-lāt) v.t. [L. undulare, fr. unda, a wave] to move backward and forward, or up and down, as waves; to cause to vibrate; -v.i. to vibrate; to move back and forth; to wave; -u. wavy; having a waved surface. particles; a vibration. of light. ment : to disclose. undreaming (un-dre'-ming) a. not dreaming; unmindful. undreamt, undreamed 'dremt', a. undress (un-dres') r.t. to divest of clothes; to disrobe; to take the dressing or covering from, as a wound;

undulately (un'dū-lāt-li) adv. in an undulate manner or form. undulating (un-dū-lā-ting) a. waving; vibrating; moving in waves.

undulatingly (un-dū-lā-ting-li) adv. in an undulatingly undulating manner.

undulation (un-dū-lā-shun) m. a waving motion or vibration; the movement of a fluid, collected in any natural or artificial cavity, which is felt by pressure or by percussion; a rattling or jarring of sounds, as when discordant tones are sounded together; a motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side, in any fluid medium, propagated continuously among its in any fluid medium, propagated continuously among its undulationist (un-dū-lā'shun-ist) n. one that advocates the undulatory theory undulative (un'dū-lā-tiv) a. undulatory. undulatory (un'dū-lā-tu-ri) a. moving in the motion of waves, which successively rise or swell and fall; pertaining to a propagated, alternating motion. undulous, undulose undulating. unduly (un-dū'di) adv. in an undue manner; not according to duty or propriety; not in proper proportion; excessively.

undurable (un-dū'ra-bl) a. not durable; not lasting.

undurably (un-dū'ra-bl) adv. in an undurable manner; not lastingly.

unduteous (un-dū'te-us) a. not performing duty; disobedient; irreverent. undutiful (un-dū'ti-fool) a. not dutiful; irreverent. undutifully (un-dū'ti-fool-i) adv. in an unduti-undutifulness (un-dū'ti-fool-nes) n. neglect or violation of duty; disobedience; want of respect or reverence.

undying (un-difing) a. not dying or perishing;
undying (un-difing-li) adv. immortally; undyingly (un-difing-li) adv. immortally; unudyingness (un-difing-nes) n. the quality of being imperishable.

(un-ernd') a. not earned; not won. unearned (un-grad') a. not earned; not won.
due to circumstances other than an owner's labour or outlay. unearth (un-erth') v.t. to drive or draw from the earth—hence, to bring out from concealunearthliness (un-t. th'-H-nes) n. the character or state of being unearthly. unearthly (un-erth'-li) a not terrestrial; supernatural; preternatural. uneasily (un-8'-zi-li) adv. in an uneasy manner; with uneasiness or pain. uneasiness, unease (un-8'-zi-nes, un-8z') condition of being uneasy; want of ease; disquiet; perturbation.

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uneasy (un-&zi) a. not easy; restless; unquiet; disturbed by pain, anxiety, or the like; not easy in manner; constrained; stiff; awkward; cramping; disagreeable; unpleasing.

uneatable (un-&ta-bl) a. not eatable; not fit to be eaten.
 uneatableness (un-ē'ta-bl-nes) n. the state or quality of being uneatable.
 uneaten (un-ē-tn) a. not eaten; not destroyed.
 uneath (un-ēth') adv. [A.S. uneāthe, not easy] not easily; hardly;—a. not easy; hard.
  unebriate (un-e'bri-at) a. not intoxicating.
 unecclesiastical (un-e-klē-zi-as-ti-kal) a. uneclipsed (un-e-klipst') a. not eclipsed or obscured. unedge (un-e') v.t. to deprive of the edge; to
  unedible (un-ed'i-bl) a. not eatable.
  unedified (un-ed'i-fid) a. not edified.
 unedifying (un-ed-i-fi-ing) a. not edifying, improving, or instructing, uneducate (un-ed-u-kāt) v.t. to deprive of education.
 uneducated (un-ed'ū-kā-ted) a. not educated or instructed; unlearned.
 uneffaced (un-e-fast') a. not effaced or obliterated.
 uneffectual (un-e-fek-tu-al) a. ineffectual.
 unelaborate, unelaborated (un-e-
 rat, -ra-ted) a. not elaborate; not elaborated.
 unelastic (un-e-lastik) a. not elastic.
 unelated (un-e-la-ted) a. not elated; not puffed
 unelected (un-e-lek'ted) a. not clected; not chosen or preferred.
unemancipated (un-e-man'si-pā-ted) a. not emancipated. (un-em-bar-ast) a. not perfused; free from pecuniary difficulties or encumbrances. unembodied (un-em-bod'id) a. incorporeal; not formed into a body.
 unemotional, unemotioned (un-
 shun-al, -mō'shund) a. not emotional; impassive.

unemotionally (un-e-mō'shun-al-i) adv. in
an unemotional manner.
unemphatic, unemphatical fat ik,
-i-kal) a. not emphatic; having no emphasis.

unemployable (un-em-ploida-bl) a. unfit to be employed.

unemployed (un-em-ploid') a. not employed or in use; at icisure; idle.

unempowered (un-em-pou'erd) a. not empowered or authorised.
unemptied (un-em-ted) a. not emptied.
unemulating (un-em-ta-la-ting) a. not striving to excel.
unenchanted (un-en-chan-ted) a. not enchanted; that cannot be
unenclosed (un-en-klōzd') a. not enclosed:
unencumber (un-en-kum'her) v.t. to free from encumbrances.
unencumbered (un-en-kum-berd) a. not encumbered or burdened; free
from charge, mortgage, etc.

unendeared (un-en-derd') a. not attended with endearment.
unended (un-en'ded) a. endless; infinite.
unending (un-en-ding) a. not ending; everlasting; eternal.
unendingly (un-en'ding-li) adv. without end;
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unendingness (un-en'ding-nes) n. the char-unendowed (un-en-doud') a. not invested or furnished, as with gifts, graces, unendurable (un-en-dūr'a-bl) a. not to be endured; intolerable. unendurably (un-en-dūr'a-bli) adv. in an unendurably endurable manner. unenfranchised (un-en-fran-chized) a. not having the franchise. unengaged (un-en-gājd') a. not engaged or employed; not bound by covenant unengaging (un-en-gā/jing) a. not inviting or unenglish (un-ing-glish) a. not English; no unenglish (characteristic or worthy of Englishunenglished (un-ing-glisht) a. not translated into English.

unenjoyed (un-en-joid) a. not enjoyed; not possessed.

unenjoying (un-en-joi-ling) a. not enjoying or using fitly.

unenlightened (un-en-li-ltnd) a. not illuminated or enlightened.

unenslaved (un-en-slavd) a. not enslaved; free. unentangle (un-en-tang-gl) v.t. to disentangle. unentangled (un-en-tang'ed) a. not entangled; not perplexed.

unentered (un-en-terd) a. not entered; not set down in a list.

unenterprising (un-en-ter-pri-zing) a. not unenterprising (un-en-ter-tai-ning) a. not unentertaining (un-en-ter-tai-ning) a. not unentertaining (un-en-ter-tai-ning). unentertainingness (un-en-ter-tā/ning-nes) n. the quality or state of being unentertaining.

unenthralled (un - en - thrawld') a. not enthralled; not enslaved. unentombed (un-en-tóòmd') a. not buried. unentranced (un-en-transt') a. not entranced. unenviable (un-en-vi-a-bl) a. not to be envied or unenviably (un-en-vi-a-bli) adv. so as not to be enviable. unenvied (un-en-vid) a. not envied. unenvious (un-en'vi-us) a. not envious; free from envy. unequable (un-ē'kwa-bl) a. inequable. unequal (un-ë-kwal) a. not equal; not matched; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, strength, talents, acquirements, age, station, or the like; not uniform; not regular.

unequalled (un-ë-kwald) a. not equalled, or to be equalled; unparalleled.

unequally (un-ë-kwald) adv. in an unequal manner; in different degrees, unequalness (un-ë-kwal-nes) n. the state of being unequal. unequipped (un-e-kwipt') a. not equipped. unequitable (un-ek-wi-ta-bl) a. inequitable. unequitable (un-ek-wi-ta-bi) adv. in an unequivocal (un-ek-wi-ta-bi) adv. not doubtful dear; evident; not of doubtful dear; evident interpretations. unequivocally (un-e-kwiv-u-kal-i) adv. in an unequivocal manner.

unequivocalness (un-e-kwiv-u-kal-nes) n. unequivocal. unerring (un-ering) a. committing no mistake: unerring incapable of error; incapable of failure. unerringness (un-eringness n. the state or quality of being unerring.

unerringly (un-er'ing-li) adv. without mistake; infallibly; certainly.
unescapable (un-es-kä-pa-bl) a. that cannot be escaped.

unespied (un-es-pid') a. not espied; not seen.

unessayed (un-e-sād') a. not attempted.

unessential (un-e-sen'shal) a. not essential; not necessary, or of first importance;—n.pl. things not of the real essence, or absolutely necessary.

unevangelical (un-e-van-jel-i-kal) a. not evangelical; not according to the gospel.

uneven (un-e'vn) a. not even; not level; rough: not equal; not of equal length.

unevenly (un-ē'vn-li) adv. in an uneven manner. unevenness (un-ē'vn-nes) n. quality of being uneven; want of uniformity.

uneventful (un-e-vent-fool) a. not eventful.

uneventfully (un-e-vent'-fool-i) adv. in an uneventful manner.

unevolved (un-e-volvd') a. not evolved.

unexact (un-eg-zakt') a. not exact.

unexaggerated (un-ek-zajie-rā-ted) a. not exaggerated. (un-ex-zami-l-na-bl) a. that cannot be examined. unexamined (un-eg-zamind)a. not examined; not investigated or discussed. unexampled (un-eg-zami-pld) a. having no example or similar case; unprecedented: unparalleled

cedented; unparalleled.

unexcelled (un-ek-seld') a. not excelled.

unexceptionable (un-ek-sep-shun-a-bl) a.
tion or objection; unobjectionable; faultless.

unexceptionableness (un-ek-sep-shun-state or character of being unexceptionable.

unexceptionably (un-ek-sep'shun-a-bli) unexceptionable manner.

unexceptional (un-ek-sep'shun-al) a. not forming an exception. unexceptionally (un-ek-sep'shun-al-i) adv. without exception.

unexceptive (un-ek-sep'tiv) a. not exceptive.

unexchanged (un-eks-changed) a. not exchanged. unexcised (un-ek-sizd') a. not subject or liable to excise duty.

unexcluded (un-eks-klóó-ded) a. not excluded. unexclusive (un-eks-klóó-siv) a. not exclusive;

unexclusively (un-eks-klóó'siv-li) adv. with-unexcogitable (un-eks-klóí-ta-bl) a. not conceivable.

unexcusable (un-eks-kū'za-bl) a. inexcusable.

unexcusableness (un-eks-kū'zn-bl-nes) n. the state or quality of being unexcusable.

unexcusable.

unexecuted (un-ek'se-kū-ted) a. not performed;
not signed and scaled; invalid.

unexemplified (un-eg-zem'-pli-fid) a. not
illustrated by example.

unexempt (un-eg-zem') a. not exempt; not
free by privilege.

unexercised (un-ek'ser-sīzd) a. not exercised;
undisciplined; unexperienced.

unexerted (un-eg-zer-ted) a. not called into action; not put forth.
unexhausted (un-eg-zer-sted) a. not spent; not drained to the bottom.
unexpectant (un - eks - pek - tant) a. not expectant.

unexpected (un-eks-pek'-ted) a. not expected; coming without warning; not provided against; sudden.

unexpectedly (un-eks-pek-ted-li) adv. in an unexpectedly (un-eks-pek-ted-nes) n. unexpected character. unexpended (un-eks-pen-ded) n. not expended, laid out, or spent.

unexpensive (un-eks-pen'siv) a. inexpensive.

unexperienced (un - eks - pē 'rī - enst) a. unexpert (un-eks-pert') a. inexpert; without knowledge.

unexpertly (un-eks-pert-li) adv. inexpertly.

unexpired (un-eks-pīrd') a. not expired or completed.

unexplained (un-eks-pland') a. not made clear not interpreted or illustrated.

not interpreted or illustrated.

unexplored (un-eks-plōrd') a. not scarched, viewed, or examined; unknown.

unexposed (un-eks-pōzd') a. not exposed or laid open to view.

unexpounded (un-eks-poun'ded) a. not expressed.

unexpressed (un-eks-prest') a. not expressed.

unexpressible (un-eks-prest') a. interpressible sible.

unexpressive (un-eks-pressive) a. not expressive; unutterable.

unexpunged (un-eks-punjd') a. not expunged.

unextended (un-eks-ten'ded) a. not extended unextinguishable (un-eks-ting'-gwish-a-bl) unextorted (un-eks-tor'ted) a. not extorted unextorted (un-eks-tor'ted) a. not extorted unextracted (un-eks-trak'-ted) a. not extracted unextracted or drawn out.

unextricable (un-eks'tri-ka-bl) a. inextricable.

uneyed (un-īd') a. not noticed or observed.

unfabled (un-fa'-bld) a. not fabled or imaginary; unface (un-fa'-bld) v.t. to remove the cover from; to expose.

unface (un-fa-s) v.t. to remove the cover from; to expose.

unfadable (un-fa-da-bl) a. incapable of fading or perishing.

unfading (un-fa-ding-l) a. not liable to wither; retaining freshness or colour; blooming. unfadingly (un-fa-ding-li) adv. in an unfading manner.

unfadingness (un-fa-ding-nes) n. the state or quality of being unfading.

unfailing (un-fa-ling) a. not failing; not liable to unfailing fail; not capable of being unfading.

unfailingly (un-fa-ling-li) adv. in an unfailing unfailingly manner; surely.

unfailingness (un-fa-ling-nes) n. the character of being unfailing.

unfailingness (un-fa-ling-nes) n. the character of being unfailing.

unfair (un-far) a. not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using or involving artifice.

unfairly (un-far-ling) a. state or quality of being unfair; dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice.

unfaith (un-far-nes) n. state or quality of distrust.

unfaith (un-fath') n. want or absence of faith; unfaithful (un-fath-fool) a. not faithful; not observant of promises, yows, allegithed.

unfaithful (un-fāth'fool) a. not faithful; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; violating trust or confidence; treacherous. unfaithfully (un-fāth'fool-i) adv. in an of promises, vows, or duty; treacherously. unfaithfulness (un-fāth'fool-nes) n. quality of being unfaithful; neglect or violation of vows, promises, allegiance, or other duty.

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unfalcated (un-fal-kā-ted) a. not falcated; not hooked; not curtailed.
 unfallen (un-faw-ln) a. not fallen; upright.
 unfallowed (un-fal-od) a. not fallowed.
 unfaltering (un-fawl'ter-ing) a. not faltering; unhesitating.
unfalteringly (un-fawl'ter-ing-li) adv. in an unfaltering manner.
 unfamed (un-famd') a. without fame or renown.
unfamiliar (un-fa-mil'yar) a uncommon; unfamiliarity (un-fa-mil'-ar-i-ti) n. want of unfamiliarity (un-fa-mil'-ar-i-ti) adv. in an unfamiliarly (un-fa-mil'-yar-li) adv. in an unfarrowed (un-fa-mil'-yar-li) without a farrow or litter.
unfascinated (un-fasti-nā-ted) a. not fascinated; not charmed.
unfashionable (un-fashi-un-a-bl) a. not fashionable; not according to
 the prevailing mode.
 unfashionableness (un-fash-un-a-bl-nes)
 being unfashionable.
unfashionably (un-fash-un-a-bli) adv. in an unfashionable manner. unfashioned (un-fash-und) a not modified by art; shapeless; not having a
 regular form.
 unfasten (un-fas'n) v.t. to unloose; to unfix; to untie.
 unfastener (un-fas-ner) n. one that unfastens.
unfathered (un-fil-Therd) a. having no father; not acknowledged by a father; produced contrary to the course of nature.
unfatherly (un-fil-Ther-li) a. not befitting a father.
unfathomable (un-farm' um-a-bl) a. not fathomable; not to be sounded
with a line of ordinary length.
unfathomableness (un-fath-um-a-bl-nes) n. the state of being
unfathomable.
unfathomably (un-farH'um-a-bli) adv. so as unfathomed (un-farH'um) a. not fathomed unfathomed (un-farH'und) a. not fathomed unfatigued (un-fa-tegd') a. not wearied; untired.
unfaulty (un-fawl'ti) a. free from fault.
unfavourable (un-fa/vur-a-bl)a not favourable; not disposed or adapted to countenance or support; adverse; discouraging. unfavourable countenance or support; adverse; discouraging. unfavourable character. unfavourable (un-fa/vur-a-bli) adv. in an unfavourable manner; unpro-
pitiously; unkindly.
unfeared (un-ferd') a. not affrighted; not feared.
unfearful (un-fēr-fool) a. not fearful; courageous.
unfearfully (un-fēr'fool-i) adv. in an unfearful manner.
unfeasible (un-fē'zi-bl) a. not feasible.
unfeastlike (un-fēst'līk) a. unsuitable to a
unfeather (un-ferh-er) v.t. to strip of feathers.
unfeathered (un-fern-ferd) a. not provided with feathers.
unfeatured (un-fe-turd) a. wanting regular features; deformed; shapeless.
unfed (un-fed') a. not fed; not supplied with food.
unfeed (un-fed') a. not feed or paid; not retained by fee.
unfeeling (un-fe'ling) a. destitute of feeling; void of sensibility; insensible; cruel.
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unfeelingly (un-fö-ling-li) adv. in an unfeeling unfeelingness (un-fö-ling-nes) n. the state or character of being unfeeling. unfeigned (un-fānd) a. not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere. unfeignedly (un-fā-ned-li) adv. in an unfeigned unfeignedness (un-fā-ned-li) adv. in an unfeigned unfeignedness (un-fā-ned-nes) n. the state of being unfeigned; truth.
 unfeigning (un-fa'-ning) a. not feigning; true.
unfellow (un-fel-o) v.t. to separate from one's fellows or companions. unfellowed (un-fel-od) a. not matched; having no equal.
 unfelt (un-felt') a. not felt; not perceived.
 unfeminine (un-fem'i-nin) a. not feminine or womanly; bold; forward.
 unfence (un-fens') v.t. to deprive of a fence.
unfenced (un-fenst') a. having no fence; without protection or security.
unfermented (un-fer-men'-ted) a. not having undergone fermentation.
unfertile (un-fer-til) a. infertile.
unfigured (un-fig-urd) a. not figured; literal.
unfiled (un-fild') a. not rubbed or polished with a file; not burnished.
unfilial (un-fil'yul) a. unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful; not becoming a child.
 unfilially (un-fil'yal-i) adv. in an unfilial manner.
unfilleted (un-fil'e-ted) a, not bound with a
unfilmed (un-filmd') a. not having a film.
unfinishable (un-finish-q-bl) a. that cannot be finished.
unfinished (un-fin'isht) a. not finished; not brought to an end; imperfect. unfinishing (un-fin'ish-ing) n. the act of leaving unfinished.
unfirm (un-ferm') a. not firm; feeble.
unfirmamented (un-fer-ma-men-ted) a. not bounded by a firmament.
unfirmness (un-ferm'nes) n. want of firmness.
unfist (un-fist') v.t. to release.
unfit (un-fit) a. not fit; unqualified; improper; unsuitable; v.t. to make unsuitable; to deprive of the strength, skill, or proper qualities for any-
deprive of the strength, sain, thing; to disqualify; thing; to disqualify (un-fit-ii) adv. in an unfit manner; not unfitly properly; unsuitably.

unfitness (un-fit-nes) n. quality of being unfit; want of suitable powers or qualifi-
unfitting (un-fit-ing) a. not fitting; unbecoming.
unfittingly (un-fit'ing-li) adv. in an unfitting manner; improperly.

unfix (un-fiks') v.t. to loosen from a fastening; to detach from anything that holds; to unhinge;
to unsettle.
unfixed (un-fikst') a. not fixed.
unfixedness (un-fik/sed-nes) n. the state of being unfixed or unsettled.
unfixity (un-fik/si-ti) n. the state of being unfixed;
unflagging (un-fiag/ing) a. not drooping;
unflagging (un-fiag/ing) a.
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unflated (un-flated) a. not blown.

unflattering (un-flat'er-ing) a. not flattering. unflatteringly (un-flat'er-ing-li) adv. without unfledged (un-fleid') a. not furnished with feathers; young; immature. unflesh (un-flesh') v.t. to remove the flesh from. unfleshed (un-flesht') a. not fleshed; untried. unfleshly (un-flesh'-li) a. not fleshly; spiritual. unflinching (un-flin'shing) a. not flinching or shrinking. a not flinching or unflinchingly (un-flin'shing-li) adv. without unflinchingness (un-flinsh'ing-nes) n. the state or quality of being unflower (un-flour') v.t. to deprive of flowers. unfluent (un-floo-ent) a. not fluent. unfoiled (un-foild') a. not defeated; not baffled. unfold (un-föld') v.t. to open the folds of; to expand; to spread out; to open, as anything covered or close; to lay open to view or contemplation; to disclose; to reveal; to declare; to divulge. unfolder (un-fol'der) n. one that unfolds. unfolding (un-föl'ding) n. the act of spreading out; revelation; development. unfoliated (un-fō-li-ā-ted) a. not foliated. unfollowed (un-fol'od) a. not followed; not attended. unfool (un-fool') v.t. to restore from folly. unfooted (un-footed) a. not trodden by foot of man. unforbidden, unforbid (un-for-bid') a. not prohibited; permitted; allowed. un-for-bid') a. not compelled or constrained; not violent; gradual; easy. unforcedly (un-for-sed-li) adv. without force or unforcible (un-for-si-bl) a. wanting force or unfordable (un-for-da-bl) a. incapable of being forded. unforeboding (un-for-bo-ding) n. not fore-telling; giving no omens. unforeknowable (un-for-kno-a-bl) a. not to be foreknown. unforeknown (un-för-knön') a. not pre-viously known or foreseen. unforesee (un-för-sö') v.t. not to foresee or anticipate. unforeseeable (un-for-se's-bl) a. not to be unforeseeing (un-för-sē-ing) a. not having prevision.
unforeseen (un-för-sēn') a. not foreseen; not foreknown; unexpected. unforeskinned (un-för-skind) a. circumcised. unforetold (un-för-töld') a. not predicted or foretold. unforewarned (un-for-wawrnd') a. not foreunforfeited (un-for-fi-ted) a. not forfeited; not unforged (un-förjd') a. not forged; not made. unforgetful (un-for-get'fool) a. not forgetful. unforgettable (un-for-get-a-bl) a. that cannot be forgot.
unforgivable (un-for-giv-a-bl) a. incapable of being forgiven.
unforgiven (un-for-giv-n) a. not forgiven; not pardoned. unforgiving (un-for-giv-ing) a not forgiving; implacable. ness; infecundity; unproductiveness.

unforgivingness (un-for-giv'ing-nes) n. forgiving. unforgotten, unforgot (un-for-got'n, not forgotten; remembered; not overlooked or neglected. **uniorm** (un-form') v.t. to destroy; to unmake. unformal (un-for-mal) a. not formal. unformalized (un-for-mal-izd) a. not made formal (un-formal) unreduced to forms. unformed (un-formd') a. having the form destroyed; not formed; not arranged into regular shape, order, or relations.

unfortified (un-for-ti-fid) a. not fortified by defenceless; not strengthened against temptation. unfortunate (un-for-tū-nāt) a. not fortunate; not prosperous; unlucky; attended with misfortune;—n. one that is unfortunate; a fallen woman; a prostitute. fallen woman; a prostitute. fallen woman; a prostitute.

unfortunately (un-for-tū-nāt-li) adv. in an unfortunate manner.

unfortunateness (un-for-tū-nāt-nes) n. the state or quality of being unfortunate. unfossilized (un-fos-il-īzd) a. not fossilized. unfostered (un-fos'terd) a. not fostered; not nourished. unfought (un-fawt') a. not fought. unfounded (un-foun-ded) a. not built or established; having no foundation; baseless; vain; idle. unfoundedly (un-foun-ded-li) adv. in a baseless unfoundedly or unfounded manner.
unframe (un-fram') v.t. to destroy the frame or construction of; to unsettle.
unframed (un-framd') a. not formed; not fashioned; not having a frame.
unfranchised (un-fran-chizd) a. not franunfraternal (un-fra-ter-nal) a. not fraternal. unfree, unfreed (un-fre, un-fred) a. not free; not set free. unfrequency (un-fre, kwen-si) n. the state of being unfrequent. unfrequent (un-fre, kwent) a. not frequent; not common;—(un-fre, kwent) v.t. to cease to frequent. unfrequented (un-fre-kwen-ted) a. rarely visited; seldom resorted to by unfrequently (un-fre-kwent-li) adv. not unfretted (un-fret-ed) a. not fretted; not worn or rubbed. human beings. unfriend (un-frend') n. one that is not a friend. unfriended (un-fren-ded) a. lacking friends. unfriendedness (un-fren'-ded-nes) n. the state of being unfriended. unfriendliness, unfriendship
(un-frend'lines, un-frend'ship) n. the quality of being
unfriendly; disfavour; unkindness.
unfriendly (un-frend'li) a. not friendly; not kind
or benevolent; not favourable;—
adv. in an unfriendly manner.
unfrock (un-frok') v.t. to deprive of a frock—
privilege unfrozen (un-frō'zn) a. not frozen or congealed. unfruitful (un-fròot-fool) a. not producing fruit; barren; not producing offspring; not prolific; not producing good effects or works.
unfruitfully (un-fròot-fool-i) adv. in an ununfruitfulness (un-fròot-fool-nes) n. quality projection of being unfruitful; barren-

unglaze (un-glāz') v.t. to take the glass from.

unfulfilled (un-fool-fild') a. not fulfilled; not accomplished.
unfumed (un-fumd') a. not fumigated; undistilled. unfunded (un-fun'ded) a. not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest. unfurl (un-furl') v.t. to loose from a furled state; unfurl to unfold; to expand;—v.t. to spread out. unfurnish (un-fur-nish) v.t. to strip of furniture; to divest. unfurnished (un-fur-nisht) a. not supplied with furniture, domestic utensils, etc.; unsupplied with decorations or ornaments.
unfurrowed (un-fur-od) a. not furrowed;
smooth. unfused (un-füzd') a. not fused; not melted ungained (un-gand') a. not yet gained. ungainful (un-gān-fool) a. unprofitable. ungainliness (un-gan-ico) a. unproneable.

ungainliness (un-gan-ii-nes) n. clumsiness;
ungainly (un-gan-ii) a. [M.E. ungein, inconor dexterous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth;—adv. in an
awkward manner; clumsily.

ungailant (un-gal-ant) a. not gallant; not polite;
ungailant (un-gal-ant) a. not chivalrous.

ungailantly (un-gal-ant-ii) adv. not gallantly;
ungailantly (un-gal-ant-ii) adv. not gallantly; ungalled (un-gawld') a. unhurt; not galled. ungarnished (un-gar-nisht) a. not garnished or furnished. ungarrisoned (un-gar-i-sund) a. unfurnished with soldiers for defence.
ungartered (un-gar-i-sund) a. not held by garters;
ungathered (un-gar-i-garters.
ungathered (un-gar-i-garters.
ungathered (un-gar-i-garters.) a. not cropped or picked. ungear (un-ger') v.t. to put out of gear. ungenerated (un-jen'e-rā-ted) a. not generated. ungenerous (un-jen-e-rus) a. not generous; ignoble; unkind; dishonourable, ungenerously (un-jen-e-rus-l) adv. in an ungenial (un-je-nyal) a. not kind, or favourable for growth; cold; unsympathetic. ungenteel (un-jen-tel') a. not genteel; not consistent with good manners or polite ungenteelly (un-jen-tēl-li) adv. not genteelly; impolitely.
ungentle (un-jen-tl) a. not gentle; rough; rude; not noble. ungentlemanlike (un-jen'tl-man-lik) a. ungentlemanliness (un-jen'tl-man-li-ungentlemanliness (un-jen'tl-man-li-nes) n. the character of being ungentlemanly. ungentlemanly (un-jen'tl-man-li) a. unbecoming the character of a gentleman ; rude ; uncivil. ungentleness (un-jen'tl-nes) n. want of gentleness; incivility.
ungently (un-jent'li) adv. in an ungentle manner; rudely. ungenuine (un-jen'ū-in) a. not genuine. ungenuineness (un-jen'ū-in-nes) n. the state or character of not being genuine. ungifted (un-gif-ted) a. not gifted or endowed. ungilded, ungilt (un-gilt'ded, un-gilt') a. not ungilding (un-gilt'ding) n. the act or process of depriving of gilding.

ungird (un-gerd') v.t. to loose from a girdle or band;

ungird (un-gerd') v.t. to loose from a girdle or band;

ungiving (un-giving) a. not giving or bringing gifts.

unglazed (un-glazd') a. not glazed or covered with vitreous matter; not polished or shining; not provided with glass. unglorified (un-glo-ri-fid) a. not glorified unglorious (un-glō'ri-us) a. inglorious. unglove (un-gluv') v.t. to take off the glove, or gloves, from.
unglutted (un-glut'ed) a. not glutted; not satisted or saturated.
ungodlily (un-god'li-li) adv. in an ungodly manner. ungodliness (un-god-li-nes) n. quality of being ungodly; impiety; wickedness; disregard of God and His commands.

ungodly (un-god-li) a. not godly; neglecting the fear and worship of God; wicked; impieces in the control of God; with the ungored (un-gord') a. not gored; not wounded. ungorged (un-gorjd') a. not gorged; not filled; ungorgeous (un-gor-jus) a. not gorgeous; not showy or splendid.
ungovernable (un-guv-cr-na-bi) a. not capable (or being ruled or restrained; licentious; wild; unbridled. ungovernableness (un-guv'er-na-bl-nes)

n. the state of being ungovernable. ungovernably (un-guy'er-na-bli) adv. in an ungovernable manner; without restraint; wildly. ungoverned (un-guv-ernd) a. unrestrained; unbridled; licentious.
ungown (un-goun') v.t. to deprive of the position of priest. ungowned (un-gound') a. not having, or wearing, a gown. ungraced (un-grāst') a. not graced; not favoured. ungraceful (un-grast) a. not graced; not favoured.
ungraceful (un-grasfool) a. not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity;
wanting beauty and elegance; awkward; clumsy.
ungracefully graceful manner; awkwardly.
ungracefulness (un-grasfool-nes) n. the quality of being ungraceful.
ungracious (un-grashous) a. not gracious; showing no grace or kindness of heart; without good will; offensive; unpleasing.
ungraciously (un-grashus-li) adv. in an ungraciously (un-grashus-li) adv. in the ungraciousness (un-grād-slus-nes) n. the un-graciousness character of being ungracious. ungrammatical (un-gra-mat-i-kal) a. not according to the established forms and rules of grammar. ungrammatically (un-gra-mat'i-kal-i) adv. the rules of grammar.

ungrate (un-grāt') n. an ungrateful person;—a.

ungrateful. ungrateful (ungratifool) a. not grateful; not thankful for favours; unpleasing; unacceptable : disagreeable. ungratefully (un-grat-fool-i) adv. in an unungratefulness (un-gratefool-nes) n. the state or character of being ungrateful.

ungratified (un-grat'i-fid) a. not gratified; not pleased or indulged.

ungraved (un-gravd') a. not engraved; not ungreediness (un-grat'di-nes) n. the character of being not greedy.

ungrounded (un-groun'ded) a. having no founded (un-groun'ded) a. having no ungrounded) (un-groun'ded-li) adv. in an ungroundedly (un-groun'ded-li) adv. in an ungroundedly (un-groun'ded-li) adv. ungrateful.

reason.

ungroundedness (un-ground-ded-nes) n. want of ground or reason. ungrudged (un-grujd') a. not grudged. ungrudging (un-gruja') a. not grudged:
ungrudging (un-gruja') a. not grudging;
ungrudgingly (un-gruja') adv. in an ungrudging nanner; heartily.
ungual, unguical (ung-gwal, gwi-kal) a.
taining to, or resembling, a nail, claw, or hoof.
unguarded (un-gàr-ded) a. not watched or
defended; careless; incautious.
unguardedly (un-gàr-ded-li) adv. incautiously;
unguardedly carelessiy.

unguardedness (un-gar'ded-nes) n. the state of being unguarded.
unguent (ung'gwent) n. [L. ungere, anoint] a remedy, as for sores, burns, and the like; ointment.
unguessed (un-gest') a. not arrived at, or attained, by guess or conjecture.
unguicular (ung gwik'ū-lar) a. relating to a nail or claw.

unguiculate (ung.gwik-ū-lat) a. (L. unguis, a nail or claw, laving claws; clawed; furnished with a claw (that is, a narrow base), as the petal in some flowers. Also unguiculated.

unguidable (un-gī-da-bl) a. incapable of being guided.

unguidably (ung.gi-da-bli) adv. in an unguidable manner.

unguided (un-gi'ded) a. not guided; not led or conducted; not regulated.
unguiform (ung'gwi-form) a. [L. unquis, nail, and forma, shape] shaped like a claw.
unguiltily (un-gil'ti-li) adv. not guiltily; innocently.
unguiltiness (un-gil'ti-nes) n. the character or state of being innocent.

unguilty (un-gilti) a. not guilty; innocent.

unguinal (ung'gwi-nal) a. relating to the unguis

ungula (ung-xū-la) n. [L. fr. unguis, a nail] a other solid of revolution, cut off by a plane oblique to the base; a surgical instrument for extracting a dead fœtus.

ungular (ung-gū-lar) a. like an ungula; ungual.

Ungulata (ung.gū-lā-ta) n.pl. an order of mamping and the ruminants, the tapir, rhinoerros, horse, etc. ungulate, ungulous [L. ungula, a hoof]

shaped like a hoof; having hoofs.

ungum (un-gum') v.t. to remove the gum

unhabitable (un-habi z. uninhabitable.

unhabituated (un ha bit'ū-ā-ted) a. not accustomed. 1. Hind foot of a horse. 2. Foot of a stag. 3. Left fore foot of the Indian rhinoceros (Rhinoceros in Augusta). 4. A side view unhacked (un-hakt') a. not hacked;

of the hoof of a stay, showing the false hoof (a). not cut or mangled; not notched. unhackneyed (un-hak-nid) a. not stale or common place.

Ungulate feet.

unhallow (un-hal'-ō) v.t. to profane; to desecrate.

unhallowed (un-hal-o) v.t. to promine; to descrate.
unhallowed (un-hal-o) a. not hallowed or
consecrated.
unhallowing (un-hal-o-ing) n. the act or process of profaning or descerating.
unhampered (un-ham-o) not hampered; not hindered.
unhand (un-han-o) n. the lands;
to let go; to take the hands from off.
unhandily (un-han-o) adv. in an unhandy
unhandily (un-han-o) n. the state or
character of being unhandy.

unhandled (un-han'dld) a. not handled; not unhandsome (un-han'sum) a. not handlsome; not beautiful; ungraceful; unbecoming; unsuitable; illibrarls; disingenuous; uneivilunhandsomely (un-han'sum-li) adv. in an unhandsome manner; ungracefully; illiberally.

unhandsomeness (un-han sum-nes) n. of being unhandsome.

unhandy (un-han'di) a. not handy; not dex-terous; not ready in the use of the hands; awkwardly; not convenient. unhang (un-hang) v.t. to divest or strip of cur-fastenings, and let down.

fastenings, and let down.

unhanged (un-hangd') a. not hanged, or executed, on the gallows; unhung.

unhappily (un-hap'i-i) adv. in an unhappy manner; unfortunately; miserably.

unhappiness (un-hap'i-nes) n. state or fortune; ill-luck; infelicity; misery.

unhappy (un-hap'i) a. not happy; unfortunate; unhappy (un-hap'i) a. not happy; unfortunate; unhappy unlucky; in a degree miserable or wretched; marked by infelicity; calamitous.

unhardened (un-hardnd) a. not hardened; unhardy (un-hardi) a. not hardy; not able to endure fatigue.

unharmed (un-harmd') a. unhurt; uninjured. unharmful (un-harm'fool) a. not harmful, or doing harm; harmless.

unharmfully (un-harm-fool-i) adv. harmlessly.

unharmonious (un-hár-mō'ni-us) a. inharmonious (un-hár-nes) r.t. to strip of harness; to disarm; to divest of armour. unhasty (un-hás-ti) a. not hasty; deliberate; slow.

unhatched (un-hacht') a. not hatched; not matured. unhaunted (un-hawn-ted) a. not haunted; unvisited.

unhazarded (un-haz-ar-ded) a. not exposed or submitted to hazard.

unhazardous (un-haz-ar-dus) a. not risky.

unhealable (un-hc-la-bl) a. not capable being c. unhealthful (un lth-fool) a. not healthful; unwholesome; noxious; sickly;

abounding with disease.

unhealthfully (un-helth-foo-i) adv. in an unhealthfulness (un-helth-fool-nes) n. the state of being unhealthful.

unhealthily (un-helth-ii) adv. in an unhealth yor unsound manner.

unhealthiness (un-hel-thi-in) adv. in an unhealthy unhealthiness or condition of being unhealthy: want of health; unsoundness; want of vigour; unfavourableness to health. Also unhealth.

unhealthy (un-hel-thi) a. wanting health; unhealthy habitually weak or indisposed; unsound: wanting vigour; abounding with disease; insalubrious; unwholesome; not sound; not indicating health; morbid.

unheard (un-herd) a. not heard; not perceived.

unheard (un-herd') a. not heard; not perceived by the ear; not known by fame; not illustrious; obscure.

unheavenly (un-hev-n-li) a. not heavenly.

unhedged (un-hejd') a. not hedged.

unheeded (un-hē'ded) a. disregarded; neglected.

unheedful (un-hēd/fool) a. not heedful; heed-less; careless.
unheedfully (un-hēd/fool-i) adv. carelessly;
unheedfully (un-hēd/ing) a. negligent; careless;
unheeding (un-hēd/ling) a. negligent; careless;
heedless; unmindful; inattentive.

unheedingly (un-hē'ding-li) adv. in an unheedy (un-hē'di) a. unheeding; carelessly.
unheedy (un-hē'di) a. unheeding; careless;
unhelm (un-helm') v.t. to deprive of a helm or helmet. unhelmed (un-helmd') a. divested of the helm, as a ship; not having a helm. unhelped (un-helpt') a. unaided; unassisted. unhelpful (un-help'fool) a. affording no aid. unhelpfully (un-help-fool-i) adv. in an unhelpful y ful manner. unheroic (un-he-rō'-ik) a. not heroic or brave. unhesitating (un-hez'i-tā-ting) a. not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready. unhesitatingly (un - hez - i - tā - ting - li) adv. without hesitation or doubt. unhewn (un-hūn') a. not hewn; rough. unhidden (un-hid'n) a. not hidden or concealed; open; manifest.
unhindered (un-hin'derd) a. not hindered; unhinge (un-hin') v.t. to take from the hinges; to displace; to unfix by violence; to render unstable or wavering. unhired (un-hīrd') a. not hired. unhistoric, unhistorical (un-his-tor'ik, historic; not noticed in history; unrecorded. unhitch (un-hich') v.t. to disengage; to set free. unhive (un-hīv') v.t. to drive from a hive. unhold (un-hold') v.t. to let go the hold of. unholily (un-hō'-li-li) adv. in an unholy manner. unholiness (un-hō'li-nes) n. quality of being un-holy (un-hō'li) a. not holy; not hallowed; not consecrated; profane; wicked; impious.

unhomogeneous (un-hō-mu-jō'-ne-us) a.

unhonoured (un-on'-urd) a. not honoured; not regarded with respect or veneration: not celebrated. tion; not celebrated. unhooded (un-hood'ed) a. not having, or not covered with, a hood.
unhook (un-hook') u.t. to loose from a hook; to undo, or open, by loosening or detaching the hooks of. unhoop (un-hoop) v.t. to remove the hoops of, as a barrel or cask. unhoped (un-hopt') a. not hoped for; unexpected. unhopeful (un-hōp'fool) a. not hopeful; hopeless. unhopefully (un-hōp/fool-i) adv. in an unhopefully ful manner.
unhorse (un-hors) v.t. to throw from a horse; to cause to dismount.
unhouse (un-hous) v.t. to drive from the house or habitation; to dislodge—hence, to deprive of shelter. unhoused (un-houzd') a. not housed or sheltered as by a house. unhuman (un-hū'man) a. inhuman. unhumanize (un-hū-man-īz) v.t. to cause to cause to be human. unhung (un-hung) a. not suspended; not hanged; unhanged. unhurt (un-hurt) a not hurt; not harmed; free from wound or injury; safe and sound. unhurtful (un-hurt-fool) a. not hurtful.

unhurtfully (un-hurt-fool-i) adv. without harm; unhurtfulness (un-hurt-fool-nes) n. harmless-ness.

unhusbanded (un-huz-ban-ded) a. having no husband; not managed with care; uncultivated. unhusk (un-husk') v.t. to deprive of a husk, as uniaxial, uniaxal (ü-ni-ak'si-al, ü-nl-ak'sais; having one direction along which a ray of light can travel without being bifurcated. unibasal (ū-ni-bā/sal) a. having only one base. unicameral (ū-ni-kam'e-ral) a. [L. unus, one, and camera, a chamber] consisting of a single chamber. unicapsular (u-ni-kap'su-lar) a. having but one capsule [Bot.].
unicellular (u-ni-sel-u-lar) a. having but one unicellular (u-ni-sei-u-iar) a. naving but one cell.
unicity (u-nis-i-ti) n. [L. unus, one] the state of being unique; uniqueness; sameness.
unicolour (a-ni-kul-ur) a. of but one colour.
Also unicoloured, unicolourate. unicorn (ū'-ni-korn) n. [L. unicornis one-horned] a fabulous animal with one horn (often represented in heraldry as a supporter); an animal so called in the Scriptures (possibly the rhinoceros). Unicostate (u-ni-kos/tat) a. hav-ing but one rib. unicuspid, unicuspidate (ū-ni-kus-pid, -pi-dāt) a.
having one cusp.
unicycle (ū-ni-sī-kl) n. a vehicle
with only one wheel.
unideaed (un-ī-dē-ad) a. having no ideas or
thoughts; senseless. unideal (un-ī-dē/al) a. not ideal; real. unidealism (un-ī-dē-al-izm) n. the quality or unifacial (ū-ni-fū-shal) a. having only one face or front. unifarious (uni-fā/ri-us) a. set in one rank or unifiable (ū'-ni-fī-a-bl) a. capable of being unified. unification (ū-ni-fi-kā/shun) n. the act of unifying, or the state of being unified. unifier (ū'ni-fī-er) n. one that unifies. uniflorous (ū-ni-flō'rus) a. one-flowered. unifoil (ū-ni-fioil) a. bearing only a single leaf;—n. a single leaf.
uniform (ū-ni-foin) a. [L. uniformis, fr. unus, one, and forma, form] having always the same form, manner, or degree; conforming to one rule or mode; consonant; consistent with itself at all times; regular; constant; undeviating;—n. a dress of the same kind, by which persons are assimilated that belong to the same body, whether military, naval, or any other.
uniformitarian (ū-ni-for-mi-tū-ri-an) n. one that upholds a system or doctrine of uniformity (ū-ni-for-ini-tū) n. quality of being uniformity (ū-ni-for-ini-tū) n. quality of being all times; conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance, consonance, or agreement; consistency; sameness; all times; conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance, consonance, or agreement; consistency; sameness; similitude between the parts of a whole; continued or unvaried sameness or likeness; uniformness.

uniformly (û-în-form-li) adv. in a uniform manner; without variation.

uniformness (u-in-form-nes) n. the state or character of being uniform.

unify (û-în-fi) v.t. [L. unus, one, and facere, make] to cause to be one; to make into a unit; to view as one. view as one. unigenital (ū-ni-jen'-i-tal) a. only-begotten. unigeniture (ū-ni-jen-i-tūr) n. the state of being the only-begotten.
unilateral (ū-ni-lat-e-ral) a. having one side;
being on one side only.
unilaterally (ū-ni-lat-e-ral-i) adv. in a unilateral
manner.

uniliteral (ū-ni-lit'e-ral) a. consisting of a single letter.

unillumed (un-i-lūmd') a. not illumined; not lighted up.

unilluminated (un-i-lū'mi-nā-ted) a. not illuminated (aluminated; dark.

unillusory (un-i-lū'su-ri) a. not producing, or causing, illusion.

unilocular (ū-ni-lok'ū-lar) a. having but one loculus. unimaginable (un-i-maji-na-bl) a. not able to be imagined or conceived; beyond the power of thought. unimaginableness (un-i-maj'-i-na-bl-nes) being unimaginable.

unimaginably (un-i-maj'i-na-bli) adv. in an unimaginative (un-i-maj'i-nā-tiv) a. not imaginative; prosaic; literal. unimaginativeness (un-i-maj'i-nā-tiv-naof being unimaginative.

unimagined (un-i-maj-ind) a. not imagined or conceived.
unimbued (un-im-būd') a. not imbued; not tinctured.

unimpaired (un-im-pard') a. not impaired unimparted (un-im-par-ted) a. not imparted or shared.

unimpassioned (un-im-pash'und) a. free from passion; calm; wanting fire or spirit; cold; dull.

unimpeachability (un-im-pē-cha-bil'i-ti)
n. the character of being unimpeachable.

unimpeachable (un-im-pē'cha-bl) a. not to be impeached; free from stain, guilt, or fault; irreproachable; blameless.

unimpeachably (un-im-pē'cha-bli) adv. in an unimpeachable manner.

unimpeached (un-im-pēcht') a. not accused; not called in question; fair.

unimplored (un-im-plōrd') a. not implored; not solicited.

unimportance (un-im-portans) n. the character of being unimportant.
unimportant (un-im-portant) a. of no great moment; insignificant; immaterial; not assuming airs of dignity.
unimposed (un-im-pōād') a. not imposed; not laid on or exacted.

unimposing (un-im-pō'zing) a. not imposing. unimpressibility (un-im-pres-i-bil'i-ti) n. the quality or state of

being unimpressible. unimpressible (un-im-pres'i-bl) a. not impressible; apathetic. unimpressive (un-im-pres'iv) a. not impressive unimpressive or forcible; not fitted to excite

the feelings, etc.

unimprovable (un-im-proodva-bl) a. incapable of amendment or melioration; incapable of being cultivated.

unimproved (un-im-proovd') a not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners, or excellence; not tilled; not cultivated, as land.

unimpugnable (un-im-pū'na-bl)a. not capable of being impugned.

unincidental (un-in-si-den'tal) a. uneventful. uninclosed, unenclosed (un-in-, un-

not inclosed. unincorporated (un-in-kor-pu-rā-ted) a. not incorporated.

unindented (un-in-den'ted) a. not indented.

uninflammable (un-in-flam'a-bl) a. not inflammable.

uninfluenced (un-in-floo-enst) a. not in-fluenced; not induced or moved by the persuasion of others; free from bias or prejudice.

uninformed (un-in-formd') a. not instructed; untaught; not animated or en-

livened.

uninfringible (un-in-frin'ji-bl) a. that must not be infringed.

uningenious (un-in-jen'yus) a. not ingenious; not witty or clear.

uningenuous (un-in-jen' ū · us) a. not uninhabitability (un-in-hab-i-ta-bil'i-ti) n.

uninhabitable (un-in-hab'i-ta-bil' a. not habitable; unfit for the residence of men. dence of men.

uninhabitableness (un-in-hab'i-ta-bl-nes) uninhabitable.

uninhabited (un-in-hab-i-ted) a. not inhabited by men; unoccupied uninjured (un-in-jurd) a. unhurt; suffering no harm.

uninquisitive (un-in-kwiz i-tiv) a. not inquisitive; not curious.
uninscribed (un-in-skribd') a. not inscribed; having no inscription.
uninspired (un-in-spird') a. not inspired; not prompted by another.
uninstructed (un-in-strukted) a. uneducated; untaught; having received no directions or instructions.

directions or instructions.

uninstructive (un-in-struk'tiv) a. not serving to instruct.

uninsured (un-in-shóord) a. not insured; not assured assured against loss.
unintelligence (un-in-tel-i-jens) n. want of unintelligent (un-in-tel-i-jent) a. not unintelligent (un-in-tel-i-jent) a. not unintelligently (un-in-tel-i-jent) adv. in unintelligently (un-in-tel-i-ji-bil-i-ti) n. the character of being unintelligible. Also unintelligibleness.
unintelligible (un-in-tel-i-ji-bil-i-ti) a. not intelligible; that cannot be understood.

unintelligibly (un-in-telli-ji-bli) adv. in an unintelligible manner. unintentional (un-in-ten shun-al) a. not intentional.

unintentionally (un-in-ten'shun-al-i) adv. without design or purpose. uninterested (un-in'ter-es-ted) a. not interested terested; not having any interest or property in; having nothing at stake; not having the mind or the passions engaged.

uninteresting (un-in'ter-es-ting) a. not uninteresting; not capable of exciting interest.

uninterestingly (un-in'ter-es-ting-li) adv. in uninteresting manner. unintermitted (un-in-ter-mit-ed) a. not intermitted; not interrupted. unintermitting (un-in-ter-mitting) a. not uninterpreted (un-in-ter-pre-ted) a. not interpreted.

uninterred (un-in-terd') a. not interred; not buried.

uninterrupted (un-in-ter-rup' ted) a. not interrupted or broken; continuous; not disturbed.

uninterruptedly (un-in-ter-rup-ted-li) adv. without in-terruption. unintoxicating (un-in-tok-si-kā-ting) a. not intoxicating.

unintroduced (un-in-tru-dusd') a. not introduced.

uninured (un-in-ūrd') a. not inured; not hardened or accustomed by use and practice.

uninventive (un-in-ven-tiv) a. not inventive. uninvited (un-in-vī-ted) a. not invited; not solicited.

uninviting (un-in-vi-ting) a. not inviting.

Unio (u'-ni-ō) n. [L. unus, one] a genus of freshwater bivalves.

union (un-yun) n. [L. fr. unus, one] the act of joining two or more things into one; the state of being united; junction; combination; coalition; concord; harmony; a consolidated body; a confederation; a trades-union; a workhouse erected by several parishes in combination, for the reception of the paupers in each; the upper, inner corner of an ensign, in distinction from the rest of the flag; a flag showing only the union; a large pearl. Union Jack, the national flag of the United Kingdom, consisting of the ancient crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick.

unionism (un-yun-izm) n. the principles of the unionists.

unionist (un-yun-izm) n. one that advocates or

unionist (un'yun-ist) n. one that advocates or union; one opposed to granting Home-rule to Ireland. uniparous (u-in)-a-rus) a. [L. unus, one, and parere, bring forth] producing, as a rule, but one at a birth.

uniped (u-ni-ped) n. [L. unus, one, and pes, pedis, foot] having only one foot.
unique (ū-nēk) a. [F. fr. L. unus, one] without a

uniquely (ū-nēk'-li) adv. in a unique manner.

uniqueness (ū-nēk-nes) n. unique state or character. Also uniquity. uniradiate, uniradiated (ū-nēd-ned) a. [L.

uniradiate, uniradiated (u-ni-ra-di-at, unus, one, and radius, ray] having one ray.
uniseptate (ū-ni-sepi-tat) a. [Bot.] having only one serical (ū-ni-sei-tat) a. having only one row or series. Also uniseriate.
unisexual (ū-ni-sek-sū-al) a. of one sex; having separate male and female flowers.
unisexuality (ū-ni-sek-sū-al-i-ti) n. the condition of being unisexual.
unison (ū-ni-sun) n. [L. unus, one, and sonus, sound] harmony; agreement; concord; union; accordance or coincidence of sounds proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body;—a. sounding alone; sounded together; coincident. In unison, in harmony.
unisonance (ū-nis-u-nans) n. accordance of sounds.

unisonous (\(\bar{u}\)-inst-u-nus) a. being in unison.

unit (\(\bar{u}\)-init) n. [L. unus, one] a single thing or perdard quantity, by the repetition and subdivision of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured.

Unitarian (\(\bar{u}\)-i-i-i-i-i-i-i-inity, believing that God exists only in one person: a believer in one

that God exists only in one person; a believer in one God;—a pertaining to Unitarians.

Unitarianism (û-ni-tā-ri-nn-izm) n. doctrines of Unitarians.

unitary (ū'-ni-ta-ri) a. relating to a unit.

unite (ū-nīt') v.t. [L. unire, pp. unitus, to unite, fr. unus, one] to put together or join; to form a whole; to cause to adhere; to join by a legal or moral bond; to join in interest, affection, etc.; to associate; v.i. to become one; to grow together; to join in an act. united (ū-nīted) a. joined or combined; made one; harmonious. United Brethren, the

Moravians. United Presbyterians, a Scottish ecclesiastical body, formed in 1847, by the union of the Secession and the Relief bodies, now joined with the Free Church to form the United Free Church of Scot land.

unitedly (ū-nīt'ed-li) adv. with union, or joint

uniter (ū-nī-ter) n. one that, or that which, unites. unity (n'-ni-ti) n. [L.] state of being one; oneness; conjunction; agreement; uniformity; aggregate of quantities or magnitudes taken as one; the principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety

of representation are preserved; the correspondence of all the various parts of a work, so as to form a harmonious whole; a kind of symmetry of style and character. Three unities, action, time, and place, in the classical drama.

univalve (ii-ni-valy) a. [L. unus, one, and valva, valve] having only one valve;—n. a mollusc whose shell is composed of a single piece.

univalvular (ū-ni-val-vū-lar) a.

universal (ū-ni-ver'sal) a. extendwhole; unlimited; total; whole; comprising all the particulars;—n. a predicable; a general
abstract conception; a universal proposition. Universal
joint, a device whereby one
part of a machine has perfect
freedom of motion in relation

to another. Universal pro-position, one in which the predicate is true of the subject in every instance.

Universalism (ū-ni sal-izm) n. the doctrine or belief of Universalists.

Universal joint.

Universalist (u-ni-ver sal-ist) n. one that holds the doctrine that all men will be

saved, in opposition to the doctrine that all nien will be ment;—a. pertaining to Universalism.

universality (ū-ni-ver-sali-ti) n. state of being universal. Also universalness.

universalize (ū-ni-ver-sal-ti) v.t. to make universalize (ū-ni-

universally (ū-ni-ver-sal-i) adv. in a universal manner.

universanimous (ū-ni-ver-san'i-mus) a. of

universe (u-ini-vers) n. [L. universus, turned into one, fr. unus, one, and vertere, pp. versus, to turn] all created things viewed as constituting one system or whole.

university (ü-ni-ver'si-ti) n. [F. fr. L.] an institution, or corporation, for instructing students in science and literature, and conferring degrees. univocal (n-niv'u-kal) a. [L. unus, one, and vox. voice, sense] having but one meaning: having unison in sounds; sure; certain;-n. a word that

having unison in sound.
has but one meaning.
univocally (u-niv-u-kal-i) adv. in one sense;
univocally (un-jan-dist) a. not jaundiced;
unjaundiced (un-jan-dist) a. not jaundiced;

unjoin (un-join') v.t. to disjoin.

unioint (un-joint') v.t. to disjoint.

unjointed (un-join ted) a. having no joints;

unjust (un-just) a. contrary to justice and right; wrongful.

unjustifiable (un-jus/ti-fi-a-bl) a. not justifiable; not defensible.

unjustifiableness (un-justi-fi-a-bl-nes) n. quality of not being justifiable.

unjustifiably (un-jus'-ti-fi-a-bli) adv. in an un-

unjustly (un-just-li) adv. in an unjust manner.

unjustness (un-just-nes) n. the state of being unjust.

unkempt (un-kemt') a. [A.S. camb, comb] uncombed; rough.
unkennel (un-kenel) v.t. to drive from, or take out of, a kennel; to rouse from

secrecy or retreat.

unkept (un-kept) a. not preserved, maintained, unkind (un-kind) a. wanting in kindness; cruel; unnatural.

unkindliness (un-kīnd'li-nes) n. unkindness; unfavourableness.

unkindly unkindly (un-kind'li) a. not kindly; unnatural: unfavourable;—adv. in an unkindly unkindness (un-kind'nes) n. want of kindness; an unkind act; disfavour. unking (un-king') v.t. to deprive of royalty. unkinglike, unkingly (un-king/lik, -li) unbecoming unknightly (un-nīt-li) a. unbecoming a knight. unknit (un-nit') v.t. to untie; to smooth out; to **unknot** (un-not') v.t. to free from knots; to untie. unknowable (un-nō'a-bl) a. above or beyond knowledge. unknowing (un-noling) a. not knowing; ignorant. unknowingly (un-no' ing-li) adv. without design; ignorantly. unknown (un-non') a. not known; greater than is imagined; not having had cohabitation. unlaboured (un-la-burd) a. not produced by toil; uncultivated; natural; spontaneous; easy; free. unlace (un-las') v.t. to loose from lacing; to loose the dress of.

unlade (un-lad') v.t. to unload; to take out the unladylike (un-lā/di-līk) a. unbecoming a lady. unlaid (un-lad') a. not placed or fixed; not suppressed or pacified; not laid out, as a

unlamented (un-la-men-ted) a. not deplored.

unlash (un-lash') v.t. to loose, unfasten, or separate [Naut.] unlatch (un-lach') v.t. to open or loose by lifting the latch.

unlawful (un-law-fool) a. contrary to law; illegal. unlawfully (un-law'fool-i) adv. in an unlawful manner.

unlawfulness (un-law-fool-nes) n. contrariety to law.

unlearn (un-lern') v.t. to forget the knowledge of. unlearned (un-lernd') a. not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not known; not suitable to a learned man.

unlearnedly (un-lern'ed-li) adv. ignorantly. unleavened (un-lev-nd) a. not raised by leaven or yeast.
unlectured (un-lek-tūrd) a. not taught by leaven the lecture.

unled (un-led') a. without guidance.

unleisured (un-leizhurd) a. not having leisure. unless (un-les') conj. [orig. on les (that), in less than] except; if not; supposing that not. unlessoned (un-les-nd) a. not instructed.

unlettered (un-let'erd) a. unlearned; ignorant. unlevelled (un-lev'eld) a. not levelled; uneven; rough.

unlicensed (un-lik') a. not licensed; not having legal permission.
unlicked (un-likt') a. shapeless; unformed; rough; untutored.

unlike (un-lik') a. not like; dissimilar.

unlikelihood (un-lik-li-hood) n. improbability. unlikeliness (un-līk-li-nes) n. improbability; unlikely (un-līk-li) a. improbable; unpromising; -adv. improbably.

unlikeness (un-līk-nes) n. want of resemblance.

unlimber (un-lim'ber) v.t. and i. to detach the limbers from.
unlimited (un-lim'i-ted) a. not limited; boundless; undefined; indefinite: not restrained.

unlimitedly (un-lim'i-ted-li) adv. without unlimitedness (un-lim'i-ted-nes) n. unlimited state.

unline (un-līn') v.t. to remove the lining from.

unlink (un-link') v.t. to separate the links of.

unlinked (un-linkt') a. not joined by links. unliquidated (un-lik'wi-dā-ted) a. not adjusted or settled; unpaid.

unliveliness (un-līv-li-nes) n. want of liveliness.

unlively (un-līv-li) a. not lively; dull.

unload (un-lod') v.t. to discharge of a load or cargo; to discharge it to relieve from anything onerous or troublesome; to take out the powder and shot from :—v.t. to discharge a cargo.

unlock (un-lock) v.t. to unfasten, as what is locked; to open.

unlocked (un-lokt') a. not fastened with a lock.

unlodge (un-loj') v.t. to dislodge.

unlooked (un-lookt') a. unforeseen; unexpected (with jor).

unloose, unloosen (un-loose; to untie; to set free; -v.i. to fall in pieces.

unlord (un-lord') v.t. to reduce from a peer to a unlorded (un-lor'ded) a. not raised to the rank of

unloved (un-luvd') a. not loved.

unloveliness (un-luv'li-nes) n. want of loveliness.

uniovely (un-luv-li) a. not lovely; not amiable.

unloving (un-luv-ing) a. not loving or fond.

unluckily (un-luk'i-li) adv. in an unlucky manner. unluckiness (un-luk'i-nes) n. state of being unlucky (un-luk'i) a unfortunate; not successful; unhappy; ill-omened; inauspicious.

unmade (un-mad) a not made or formed; omitted to be made.

unmaidenly (un-mā'dn-li) a. unbecoming a unmaimed (un-māmd') a. not disabled in any limb; unmutilated; entire.

unmakable (un-mā'ka-bl) a. that cannot be made.

unmake (un-mak) v.t. to destroy the form and qualities of; to deprive of being.

unmaking (un-mā/king) n. the act of destroying. unmalleability (un-mal-e-a-bil'i-ti) n. un-malleable state.

unmalleable (un-mal'e-a-bl) a. not malleable. unman (un-man') v.t. to deprive of the qualities of courage and fortitude; to deprive of men.

unmanageable (un-man'jj-a-bl) a. not easily restrained or directed; un-

controllable.

unmanageableness (un-man4ij-a-bl-nes)
n, the state of not being manageable.

being manageable.

unmanaged (un-man'ijd) a. not controlled;
unmanliness (un-man'li-nes) n. the character
of being unmanly.

unmanly (un-man'i) a. unsuitable to a man;
effeminate; not worthy of a man;

cowardly; base.

unmanned (un-mand') a. not furnished with men; not tamed or subjected to man; deprived of courage, virility, etc. unmannered (un-man'-erd) a. uncivil; rude. unmannerliness (un-man-er-li-nes) n. want unmannerly (un-man-er-li) a. not mannerly; not having good manners; rude. unmantle (un-man-ti) v.t. to deprive of a mantle. unmanufactured (un-man-ū-fak-tūrd) a. not made up. unmarked (un-markt) a. having no mark; unobserved; undistinguished. unmarketable (un-market-a-bl) a. unsaleable. unmarred (un-mard') a. not marred or injured. unmarriageable (un-mar'ij-a-bl)a. not fit, or unmarriageableness (un-mar'ij-a-bl-aunmarriageableness (un-mar'ij-a-bl-nes) a. the state of not being marriageable. unmarried (un-mar'id) a. not married. unmask (un-mask') v.t. to strip of any disguise; unmasked (un-maskt') a. open; exposed to view. unmastered (un-mas/terd) a. not subdued; not conquerable. unmasticable (un-mas-ti-ka-bl) a. not fit to be chewed. unmatchable (un-mach'a-bl) a. not to be equalled. unmatched (un-macht') a. matchless; having no equal.
unmeaning (un-mē'ning) a. having no meaning; inexpressive.
unmeaningly (un-mē'ning-li) adv. without meaning. unmeaningness (un-me'-ning-nes) n. the character of being unmeaning. unmeant (un-ment') a. not meant or intended. unmeasurable (un-mezh'ur-a-bl) a. boundunmeasurably (un-mezh-ur-a-bli) adv. be-yond measure. unmeasured (un-mezh-urd) a. not measured; plentiful; beyond measure; immense; infinite. unmechanical (un-me-kan'i-kal) a. not according to the principles of unmeddling (un-med-ling) a. not officious. unmeditated (un-med-i-ta-ted) a. unpremeditated. unmeet (un-met') a. not fit or proper; unworthy. unmeetly (un-mēt-li) adv. unsuitably; unworthily. unmeetness (un-mēt-nes) n. unfitness; un-suitableness. unmellowed (un-mel-od) a. not fully matured. unmelodious (un-me-lo-di-us) a not melodious; discordant; harsh.
unmentionable (un-men-shun-a-bl) a not to be spoken of; -n.pl. trousers; inexpressibles. unmentioned (un-men'shund) a. not named. unmercenary (un-mer'se-na-ri) a. not mercenary (un-mer'se-na-ri) a. not mercenary unmercantile (un-mer'se-not) a. not according to rules of conmerce.

unmerciful (un-mer'si-fool) a. not merciful; crue; unconscionable; exorbitant.

unmercifully (un-mer'si-fool-i) adv. without mercy.

unmercifulness (un-mer'si-fool-nes) n. want of mercy, cruelty.

unmerited (un-mer-i-ted) a. undeserved. unmethodical (un-me-thod/i-kal) a. not unmew (un-mū') v.t. to set free. unmilitary (un-mili-ta-ri) a. not military. unminded (un-mīn' ded) a. not minded or heeded. unmindful (un-mīnd-fool) a. not mindful. unmindfully (un-mind-fool-i) adv. carelessly; unmindfulness (un-mind-fool-nes) n. the state or character of being unmindful. unmingled (un-ming-gld) a. unmixed; pure. unministerial (un-min-is-tē-ri-al) a. not unmistakable (un-mis-tā-ka-bl) a. incapable of being mistaken. unmistakably (un-mis-tā-ka-bli) adv. so as unmistaken (un-mis-tā-kn) a. not mistaken; sure. unmitigable (un-miti-ga-bl) a. that cannot be mitigated. (un-miti-ga-ted) a. not mitigated (un-miti-ga-ted) a. not mitigated (un-misst) a. not mixed (un-misst) a. not mixed; pure; unmodifiable (un-modi-fi-a-bl) a. not modifiable (un-modi-fi-a-bl) a. not mitigated (un-miti-ga-bl) a. not mitigated (un-mitigated (un unmodifiableness (un-modifiable state or quality. unmodified (un-mod'i-fid) a. not modified. unmodish (un-mö'dish) a. unfashionable. unmoistened (un-moī-snd) a. not made wet; unmolested (un-mu-les'ted) a. not disturbed. unmoor (un-moor) v.t. to cause to ride with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables; to loose from anchorage; -v.i. to weigh anchor. unimoral (un-mor-al) a. not moral. unmoralized (un-mor'al-Izd) a. untutored by morality: having no moral attached. unmortise (un-mortis) v.t. to loosen the mortises or joints of.

unmotherly (un-muth-er-li) a. unbecoming a mother.

unmould (un-möld') v.t. to change the form of.

unmoulded (un-möl'ded) a. not shaped or unmounted (un-moun'ted) a. not mounted; not furnished or set, etc.

unmourned (un-mornd') a. not lamented.

unmovable, unmoveable (un-mood/va-that

unmovably (un-moor'va-bli) adv. in an unmovably able manner. Also unmoveably: unmoved (un-moord') a. not put out of place; affected; unimpressed.

unmoving (un-moo'ving) a. having no motion; unmoving (un-moi'ving) a. having no motion; unaffecting. unmuffle (un-muf'l) v.t. and i. to uncover, by removing a muffler, or what conceals. unmurmuring (un-mur'mur-ing) a. uncom-

unmurmuringly (un-murmuring-li) adv. in unmurmuring (un-murmuring manner. unmusical (un-mu-zi-kal) a. not harmonious or melodious; harsh; not skilled in, or fond of, music.

unmusically unmusically (un-mūˈzi-kal-i) adv. in an un-nusical way. unmutilated (un-nū-ti-lā-ted) a. not muti-lated, or deprived of a limb, ctc. unmuzzle (un-muz'l) v.t. to loose from a muzzle. unnamable, unnameable (un-nā/ma-that cannot be named; indescribable.

unnamed (un-namd') a. not named; not mentioned. unnatural (un-nat/ū-ral) a. not natural; contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings; acting without natural affections.
unnaturally (un-nat/ū-ral-i) adv. in an unnatural manner. unnaturalness (un-nat-u-ral-nes) n. conunnaturalism, unnaturality. unnavigable (un-navi-ga-bl) a. not navigable. unnavigated (un-navi-ga-ted) a. not naviunnecessarily (un-nes'e-sar-i-li) adv. without necessity; needlessly.
unnecessariness (un-nes'e-sar-i-nes) n. the state or quality of not being necessary. unnecessary (un-nes'e-sa-ri) a. not necessary; useless; needless. unneedful (un-nēd-fool) a. not needful. unneighbourly (un-na'bur-li) a. not suitable to the duties of a neighbour. unnerve (un-nerv) v.t. to deprive of nerve; to weaken; to enfeeble. unnoted (un-noted) a, not observed. unnoticed (un-notist) a. not noticed; neglected. unnumbered (un-num'herd) a. not counted; innumerable.
unnurtured (un-nurtūrid) a. not nurtured or educated; rough.
unobjectionable (un-ob-jek'shun-a-bl) a.
unobjectionably (un-ob-jek'shun-a-bli) adv. in an unobjectionable not in an unobjectionable not in an unobjectionable manner. able manner. unobservable (un-ob-zer'va-bl) a. incapable of being observed. unobservance (un-ob-zer-vans) n. wan observance; inattention. unobservant (un-ob-zer-vant) a. not attentive. unobserved (un-ob-zervd') a. not noticed. unobserving (un-ob-zer-ving) a. inattentive. unobstructed (un-ob-struk'ted) a. not obstructive (un-ob-struk'ted) a. not obstructive (un-ob-struk'tiv) a. offering no obstacle.

unobtrusive (un-ob-tro'siv) a. not obtrusive; not forward; modest.

unobtrusively (un-ob-tro'siv-li) adv. in an unobtrusiveness (un-ob-tro'siv-nes) n. being unobtrusive. being unobtrusive. unoccupied (un-ok'ū-pīd) a. not occupied; not used. unoffending, unoffensive (un-u-fending, -siv) a. not offending; harmless; innocent. unofficial (un-u-fish'-al) a. not official. unofficious (un-u-fish'us) a. not officious. unopened (un-5'-pend) a. not opened. unoperculate, unoperculated

(un-u-per'kū-lat, -lā-ted) a. having no operculum. unopposed (un-u-pōzd') a. not opposed or resisted.

unordained (un-or-dand') a. not ordained. unorganised (un-or gan-izd) a. not organized; unoriginal (un-u-rif-i-nal) a. not original; without origin. unornamental (un-or-na-men'tal) a. not ornamented. unornamented (un-or-na-men-ted) a. ununorthodox (un-orthu-doks) a. not orthodox. unostentatious (un-os-ten-tā'shus) a. not ostentatious; not glaring. unostentatiously (un-os-ten-tā'shus-li) adv. without ostentation. unostentatiousness (un-os-ten-tā-shus-nes) n. the state of not being ostentatious. unowed (un-od') a. not due. unowned (un-ōnd') a. without known owner; unpack (un-pak') v.t. to open, as things packed; to unload. unpacker (un-pak'er) n. one that unpacks. unpaid (un-pad') a. not paid; not discharged, as a serving without pay. unpained (un-pand') a. suffering no pain. unpainful (un-pan-fool) a. giving no pain. unpaint (un-pant') v.t. to efface the painting of. unpaired (un-pārd') a. not paired. unpalatable (un-pal'a-ta-bl) a. not palatable; unparadise (un-par'a-dis) v.t. to deprive of happiness. unparagoned (un-par-a-gond) a. matchless. unparalleled (un-par'a-leld) a. having no parallel; unequalled; unmatched. unparched (un-parcht') a. not parched. unpardonable (un-par-dun-a-bl) z. not to be unpardonableness (un-par-dun-a-bl-nes) n. unpardonable state unpardonably (un-par-dun-q-bli) adv. beyond unparliamentary (un-par-li-men-ta-ri) a. rules of proceeding in parliament.

unpassionate (un-pash-un-q-t) a. impartial; not showing strong emotion.

unpassioned (un-pash-und) a. free from passion. or character. unpathed, unpathwayed (un-pathu/path wāul) a. pathless. unpatriotic (un-pā-tri-ot-ik) a. not patriotic. unpatronized (up-pa/trun-izd) a having no patrons; not frequented by unpatterned (un-pat'ernd) a. having no unpaved (un-pavd') a. not paved; castrated. unpawned (un-pawnd') a. not pawned. unpeaceable (un-pē-sa-bl) a. quarrelsome. unpeaceful (un-pēs'fool) a. unquiet. unpeacefully (un-pēs'fool-i) adv. in an unquiet unpeeled (un-pēld') a. not peeled; stripped; plundered; desolate.

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unpitiful (un-pit'i-fool) a. not merciful; not unpitifully (un-pit'i-fool-i) adv. pitilessly; mercilessly.
 unpeerable,
                                                          (un-pē'ra-bl,
un-pērd') a.
                                 unpeered
 that cannot be matched; matchless.

un-perd) a.

un-perd) a.

un-perd) a.

un-perd) a.
                                                                             unpitying (un-pit-i-ing) a. having no pity.
 unpen (un-pen') v.t. to set free from a pen or confinement.
                                                                             unplace (un-plas') v.t. to displace.
 unpensioned (un-pen'shund) a. not pensioned;
                                                                             unplaced (un-plast') a. confused; jumbled; having no office or employment under
 pension.
 unpeople (un-pē-pl) v.t. to deprive of inhabitants.
                                                                             unplagued (un-plagd') a. not harassed.
 unperceivable (un-per-seva-bl) a. not per-
unperceived (un-per-sevd) a. not perceived;
unperceived (un-per-sevd) a. not perceived;
                                                                             unplained (un-pland') a. not lamented or be-
                                                                             unplait (un-plat') v.t. to undo the plaits of.
 unperch (un-perch') v.t. to frighten or drive from a perch.
                                                                             unplant (un-plant') v.t. to strip of plants.
 unperforated (un-per-fu-rā-ted) a. not per-
                                                                             unplanted (un-plan'ted) a. of spontaneous growth; unimproved.
unperformed (un-per-formd') a. not per-
formed; unacted.
unperishing (un-per-ish-ing) a. lasting; dur-
able.
                                                                             unplastic (un-plas'tik) a. not plastic.
                                                                             unplausible (un-plaw'zi-ld) a. not having a plausible or specious appearance.
 unperjured (un-per-jurd) a. not perjured.
unpermitted (un-per-mit-ed) a. not permitted; without permission.
unperplex (un-per-plcks) v.t. to free from complication or perplexity.
unpersuadable (un-per-swa-da-bl) a. not open to persuasion.
                                                                             unplausive (un-plaw'siv) a. not approving.
                                                                            unpleadable (un-ple'da-bl) a. that cannot be pleaded.
unpleasant (un-plez-ant) a. not pleasant; displeasing.
unpleasantly (un-plez-ant-li) adv. in an unpleasantly (un-plez-ant-lin) adv.
unperturbed (un-per-turbd') a. not disturbed.
                                                                            unpleasantness, unpleasing-
unperused (un-pe-róózd') a. not perused or read through.
                                                                               ness (un-plez-ant-nes, un-ple-zing-nes) n. the state or quality of being unpleasant.
unperverted (un-per-ver-ted) a. not perverted.
unpetrified (un-pet-ri-fid) a. not converted into
                                                                            unpleased (un-plēzd') a. displeased.
                                                                            unpleasing (un-ple-zing) a. unpleasant; dis-
unpleasing (un-ple-zing-li) adv. in an un-
unpleasingly (un-ple-zing-li) adv. in an un-
unphilosophic, unphilosophical
(un-fil-u-sof-ik, -i-kal) a. not philosophical.
unphilosophically in an unphilosophical
                                                                            unpledged (un-plejd') a. not pledged or engaged.
                                                                            unpliable (un-pli-a-bl) a. not pliable; tough.
unphilosophicalness (un-fil-u-sof-i-kal-nes) n. the quality
                                                                            unpliant (un-plicant) a. not easily bent; stiff;
unphilosophize (un-fi-los'u-fiz) v.t. to dethe character of philosopher.

unphilosophize grade from, or deprive of, the character of philosopher.

unpick (un-pik') v.t. to unfasten; to undo; to pick out the stitches of.

unpickable (un-pik'a-bi) a. that cannot be picked.
                                                                            unploughed (un-ploud') a. not ploughed or tilled.
                                                                            unplug (un-plug) v.t. to remove a plug, or plugs, from.
                                                                           unplugged (un-plugd') a. free from plugs; not short-circuited by a plug.
unplumbed (un-plumd') a. not sounded or inthomed.
unplume (un-ploom') v.t. to strip of plumes or feathers; to degrade.
unpoetic, unpoetical (un-pō-et-ik, -i-kal)
unpicked (un-pikt') a. not picked; unstitched.
unpicturesque (un-pik'tū-resk) a. not picturesque. unpierceable (un-pēr-su-bl) a. incapable of being pierced.
                                                                            unbecoming a poet.
                                                                            unpoetically (un-pō-et-i-kal-i) adv. in an un-
unpoeticalness (un-pō-et-i-kal-nes) n. the
state or quality of being
unpierced (un-perst') a. not pierced.
unpillared (un-pil'ard) a. not having, or supported by, pillars.
unpillowed (un-pil'od) a. having no pillow.
                                                                            unpointed (un-pointed) a. having no point; unpointed not punctuated; wanting the vowel
unpiloted (un-pi-lu-ted) a. without a pilot; without a guide, or guidance.
                                                                            unpoised (un-poized) a. not balanced; unhesitat-
                                                                            points or marks.
unpin (un-pin') v.t. to loose from pins.
unpinion (un-pin'yun) v.t. to loose from bonds, or set at freedom.
unpinkt (un-pingkt') a. not pierced with eyeletholes.
                                                                            unpolarized (un-pollarized) a. not having unpolicied (un-pollarid) a. not having civil unpolicied (policy or a regular form of govern-
unpiteous (un-pit'e-us) a. without pity; merciless;
                                                                            ment; impolitic.
                                                                            unpolished (un-polisht) a. not polished; deprived of polish; not refined; un-
unpiteously (merciless manner.
                                                                            civilized : rude.
unpiteousness, unpitifulness
                                                                            unpolite (un-pu-līt') a. not polite; rude.
(un-pit'e-us-nes, -i-fool-nes) n. the state or quality of being without pity.
                                                                            unpolitely (un-pu-līt-li) adv. impolitely.
                                                                            unpoliteness (un-pu-lit-nes) n. want of politeness.
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unpitied (un-pit-id) a. not pitied.

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unpolled (un-pold') a. not registered or counted.
unpolluted (un-pu-lū'ted) a. not corrupted; unpope (un-pōp) v.t. to deprive of papal rank or authority, or of a pope. unpopular (un-pop'ū-lar) a. not popular; not having the public favour.
unpopularity (un-pop-ū-lar'-i-ti) n. state of being unpopular. unpopularly (un-pop-ū-lar'-i-ti) n. state of unpopularly (un-pop-ū-lar'-ii) adv. in an unpopularly (un-pop'ū-lar'-ii) adv. in an unpopular manner. unportioned (un-pō-rshund) a. not endowed with a portion or fortune. unpossessed (un-pu-sesa'i) a. having no not in possession of. unpossessiong (un-pa-sesa'ing) a. having no unposted (un-pō-sted) a. not having a fixed post; not posted up for, or with, information.
 unpotable (un-pō'ta-bl) a. not drinkable.
 unpowerful (un-pou'er-fool) a. not powerful.
 unpractical (un-prak-ti-kal) a. not practical.
unpractised (un-prak'tist) a. not skilled by use or experience; raw; not used;
 not known from use.
unpractisedness (un-prak'tist-nes) n. the state or quality of being
 unpractised.
unpraised (un-prazed') a. not extolled or cele-
unpreach (un-prēch') v.t. to recall what has been preached.
unpreceded (un-pre-sē'ded) a. not preceded.
unpreceded (un-pre-se-aed) a. not preceded.

unprecedented (un-pres'e-den-ted) a. having no precedent or example.

unprecedentedly (un-pres'e-den-ted-li) and unprecedentedly (un-pre-des-tind) a. not precedent.

unpredict (un-pre-dist') v.t. to gainsay or contradict what has been predicted.

unpregnant (un-pregnant) a. not pregnant; unpregnant (un-pregnant) a. not pregnant; unprejudicate (un-pre-joò-di-kat) a. unprejudicate (un-pre-joò-di-kat) a. unprejudicate (un-pre-joò-di-kat) a. unprejudicate (un-pre-joò-di-kat) a.
unprejudice, unprejudicedness
(un-prej-oo-dis, -dist-nes) n. absence of prejudice.

unprejudiced (un-prej-oo-dist) a. not pre-
judiced; free from undue bias
or prepossession; impartial.
unprejudicedly (un-prej-oo-dist-li) adv. unprelate (un-prej-at) v.t. to deprive of the rank or dignity of prelate.
unprelatical (un-pre-lat-i-kul) a. not prelatical.
unpremeditable (un-pre-med'i-ta-bl) a. that cannot be premeditated;
unexpected.
unpremeditated (un-pre-med-i-tā-ted) a. not previously meditated or prepared in the mind; not done by design.
unpremeditatedly (un-pre-med-i-ta-ted-li) unpremeditatedly adv. without design.
unpremeditatedness, unpre-
    meditation (un-pre-med'-i-tā-ted-nes, un-pre-med'-i-tā-shun) n. absence of
premeditation.
unprepared (un-pre-pard') a. not prepared; made fit for death and eternity.
unpreparedly (un-pre-pā/red-li) adv. without preparation.
unpreparedness (un-pre-pa'-red-nes) n. un-
prepared state.
unprepossessed (un-pre-pu-zest') a. unpre-
judiced.
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unprepossessing (un-prē-pu-zes'ing) a. not attractive or engaging.

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unprescribed (un-pre-skribd') a. not pre-
unpresentable (un-pre-zen'ta-bl) a. not unpressed (un-prest) a. not pressed; not unpressed; not
unpresuming (un-pre-zū/ming) a. not pre-
suming; not pretentious.
unpresumptuous (un-pre-zum/tū-us)
a. not presumptuous;
humble; modest.
humble; modest.

unpretending (un-pre-ten'ding) a. not claim-
unpretendingly (un-pre-ten'ding-li) adn.
unpretendingly (un-pre-ten'ding-li) adn.
unpretentious (un-pre-ten'shus) a. not pre-
tentious.

unpretentiousness (un-pre-ten'shus-nes)
n. absence of pre-
tension.
 unprevailing (un-pre-vā-ling) a. unavailing;
unpreventable (un-pre-ven'ta-bl) a. that unprevented (un-pre-ven'ta-bl) a. not pre-ven'ta-bl) a. that
unpriced (un-prist) a. having no fixed price; very costly. unpriest (un-prest) v.t. to deprive of the office of priest.
 unpriestly (un-prēst-li) a. unbecoming a priest.
 unprince (un-prins') v.t. to deprive of the dignity or rank of a prince.
 unprincely (un-prins'li) a. unbecoming a prince.
unprincipled (un-prin'si-pld) a. not having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue; profligate.
unprincipledness (un-prin'si-pld-nes) na lack of principle.
unprinted (un-prin'ted) a. not printed; not stamped with figures.
 unprison (un-priz-n) v.t. to set free.
 unprivileged (un-priv-i-lijd) a. not privileged.
 unprized (un-prīzd') a. invaluable; valueless.
 unproclaimed (un-pru-klāmd') a. not publicly declared.
unproductive (un-pru-duk-tiv) a. not productive; barren; not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labour; not producing profit; not efficient.
unproductively (un-pru-duk-tiv-li) adv. not productively.
unproductiveness, unproductivity (un-pru-duk'tiv-nes, un-produkt-tiv'i-ti) n. the state of being unproductive. unprofaned (un-pru-fānd') a. not profaned or polluted.
unprofessional (un-pru-fesh-un-al) a. not belonging,
or suitable, to a profession.
unprofessionally (un-pru-fesh'un-al-i) adv. unprofessional
manner.
unprofitable (un-prof-i-ta-bl) a. not profitable; producing no gain, improvement,
or advantage; useless.
unprofitableness (un-prof'i-ta-bl-nes) n.
being unprofitable.
unprofitably (un-prof'i-ta-bli) adv. in an un-
unprofited (un-prof'i-ted) a. profitless; un-
profitable.
unprogressive (un-pru-gres-iv) a. not pro-
unprogressiveness (un-pru-gres-iv-nes)
unprogressiveness n. the state or quality
of being unprogressive.
unprohibited (un-prō-hil\(\frac{1}{2}\)-ted) a. not pro-
hibited or forbidden; lawful.
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unprojected (un-pro-jek-ted) a. not projected or planned.
unprolific (un-pro-lif-ik) a. not producing young; barren; not producing in abundance. unpromised (un-prom-ist) a. not promised. unpromising (un-prom'i-sing) a. not affording a favourable prospect of success. unprompted (un-prom-ted) a. not prompted. unpronounceable (un-pro-nouns'a-bl) a. not pronounceable; unmentionable. unpronounced (un-pro-nounst') a. not spoken or uttered. **UNDTOD** (un-prop') v.t. to deprive of support. unproper (un-proper) a not proper; not peculiar. unproperly (un-properly) adv. improperly. unprophetic, unprophetical (un-fet-ik, -i-kal) a. not foreseeing or predicting future events. unpropitious (un-pro-pish-us) a. not propitious; not avourable: inauspicious; (un-pro-pish-us) a. not propitious; unpropitiously (un-pro-pish-us-li) adv. in an unpropitious manner. unpropitiousness (un-pro-pish'us-nes) n. the state or quality of being unpropitious unproportionable (un-pro-pōr'shun-q-bl) disproportionable. unproportionableness (un-pro-pōr's shun-a-bl-nes) disproportion. unproportionate (un-pro-pōr-shun-āt) a. unproportioned (un-pro-pōr'shund) a. not proportioned; unsuitable. unproposed (un-pro-pōzd') a. not proposed unpropped (un-propt') a. not supported. unproselyte (un-pros'e-līt) v.t. to prevent from becoming, or to win back from being, a proselyte. unprosperous (un-pros-per-us) a. not prosperous. unprosperously (un-prosper-us-li) adv. in an unprosperous manner. unprosperousness (un-proséper-us-nes) n.
unprotected (un-pro-tek-ted) a. not protected
or defended. unprotectedness (un-pro-tek-ted-nes) n. the state or quality of being unprotected. unprotestantize (un-protées-tan-tīz) v.t. unprotracted (un-pro-trak'ted) a. not drawn out in length. unprovable, unproveable (un-projó a. that cannot be proved. unproved (un-proovd') a. not tried; not established as true. unprovided (un-pro-vi'ded) a. not provided; unsupplied. unprovident (un-prov-i-dent) a. improvident. unprovoked (un-pro-vökt') a. not provoked; not due to provocation. unprovokedly (un-pro-vöked-li) adv. without provocation (un-pro-vöking) a. not provoking (un-pro-vöking) a. not provoking, or giving provocation. unprudential (un-pro-o-den-shal) a. not prudential; imprudent. unpruned (un-proond') a. not pruned or lopped.

unpublished (un-published or made public; secret.

unpunctual (un-pungk-tū-al) a. not punctual; unpunctuality (un-pungk-tū-al'i-ti) n. un-unpunctuality punctual state or character. unpunctually (un-pungk-tū-al-i) adm. tin an unpunctually (unpunctual manner. unpunctuated (un-pungk-tū-ā-ted) a. not punctuated. (un-pungk-tū-ā-ted) a. that cannot be punished. (un-pun-ish-a-bl) adv. without being, or becoming, liable to punishment. unpunished (un-pun'isht) a. not punished; escaping with impunity. unpurchasable (un-purcha-sa-bl) a. that unpurchased (un-purchased or bought. unpurged (un-purjd') a. not purged or purified. unpurified (un-pū'ri-fīd) a. not made pure; not cleansed from sin. unpurposed (un-pur-pust) a. not intended. unpursued (un-pur-sūd') a. not pursued; not followed. unquailing (un-kwā-ling) a. not quailing; firm. unqualified (un-kwol'i-fid) a. not qualified; not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments; not having taken the requisite oath or oaths; not restricted by conditions or exemptions; absolute exceptions; absolute. unqualifiedly (un-kwol'i-fid-li) adv. in an unqualifiedness (un-kwoli-ifid-nes) n. the state of being unqualified. unqueen (un-kwel-i-nes) for the position unquellable (un-kwel-a-bl) a. that cannot be quelled. unquelled (un kweld') a. not quelled or subdued. unquenchable (un-kwen'sha-bl) a. not to be extinguished or quenched. unquenchableness (un-kwen'sha-bl-nes) n. the state or quality of being unquenchable. unquenched (un-kwensht') a. not extinguished. unquestionable (un-kwest-yun-a-bl) a. indubitable; certain; averse to being questioned.

unquestionably (un-kwest'yun-a-bli) adv.

unquestioned (un-kwest'yund) a. not examined; undisputed.

unquestioning (un-kwest'yund) a. not questioning (un-kwest'yund) a. not questioning or doubting.

unquickened (un-kwik'nd) a. not quickened; not having received life.

unquiet (un-kwi'et) a. not calm or tranquil; restunquiet (un-kwi'et-li) adv. in an unquiet unquietly (un-kwi'et-li) adv. in an unquiet unquietness (un-kwi'et-li) adv. in sa unquiet unquietness (un-kwi'et-li) adv. in tan unquiet unquietness (un-rakt') a. not racked; not free from unraised (un-raxd') a. not elevated; not abanbeing questioned. unraised (un-rāzd') a. not elevated; not aban-unraked (un-rāzd') a. not raked, or raked up; not cleared out. unranged (un-rānjd') a. not reduced to rank or order. unransacked (un-ran'sakt) a. not searched; unransomed (un-ran'sumd) a. not ransomed. unravaged (un-rav-ijd) a. not ravaged. unravel (un-rav1) v.t. to disentangle; to clear from complication or difficulty; to unfold; to solve; to throw into disorder;—v.t. to be unfolded or disentangled.

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unravelable (unrav'el-a-bl) a. that cannot be unravelled.
unravelment (unrav'el-ment) n. the act of unravelling.
unrazored (un-rā/zurd) a. unshaved; beardless.
unreached (un-recht') a. not reached; not attainable.
unread (un-red') a. not read; untaught.
unreadable (un-rē'da-bl) a. illegible; not suit-able for, or worth, reading.
unreadableness (un-rē'da-bl-nes) n. unreadableness (un-rē'da-bl-nes) n. unreadily (un-red'i-li) adv. in an unready manner.
unreadiness (un-red-i-nes) n. the state or quality of being unready.
unready (un-red-i) a. not ready; not prompt;
unreal (un-red-i) a. not read; not prompt;
unreal (un-red-i) a. not real; unsubstantial; having appearance only.
unrealism, unreality (un-rë'al-ism, unlack
of reality, or real existence.
 unrealize (un-rē'al-īz) v.t. to divest of reality.
unreally (un-rē-al-i) adv. in an unreal manner.
unreapt (un-rept') a. not reaped.
unreason (un-re-zn) n. lack of reason.
unreasonable (un-re-ra-bl) a. not agreeable to reason; not guided by
reason; exceeding the bounds of reason.

unreasonableness the state or quality of
being unreasonable.
unreasonably (un-re-zn-a-bli) adv. in an un-reasonable manner or degree.
unreasoned (un-rez-nd) a. not due to reasoning.
unreasoning (un-re-zn-ing) a. not reasoning; unrebated (un-re-ba-ted) a. not blunted; not rebated.
unrebukable, unrebukeable (un-re-bū-ka-bl) a. not liable to, or deserving of, rebuke.
unrebuked (un-re-būkt') a. not rebuked.
unrecallable (un-re-kaw'la-bl) a. that cannot be recalled.
unrecalling (un-re-kaw-ling) a. not to be recalled.
unrecanted (un-re-kan-ted) a. not retracted.
unreckonable (un-rek-n-a-bl) a. immeasur-
unreckoned (un-rek-nd) a. not reckoned.
unreclaimable (un-re-klā 'mq-bl) a. irre-
claimable.
unreclaimed (un-re-klāmd') a. not reclaimed;
not tamed, reformed, or brought
under cultivation.
unrecognizable (un-rek'ug-nī-za-bl) a. that cannot be recognized. unrecognized (un-rek'ug-nīzd) a. not recognized.
unrecommended (un-rek-u-men'ded) a. unrecompensed (un-rek-um-pensed a. not recompensed a. not recompensed.
unreconcilable (un-rek-un-sī-la-bl) a. irre-
unreconcilableness (un-rek-un-sī²la-bl-nes) n. the state or
quality of being preconcilable.
unreconcilably (un-rek-un-sī'la-bli) adv. in unreconcilable manner. unreconciled (un-rek-un-sī'la-bli) a. not reconciled.
unrecorded (un-re-kor-ded) a. not registered; not kept in remembrance.
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unrecounted (un-re-koun'ted) a. not re-
unrecoverable (un-re-kuv'er-a-bl) a. not recoverable; irrecoverable;
unrecoverably (un-re-kuv-er-a-bli) adv. in an irrecoverable manner.
unrecovered (un-re-kuv-erd) a. not recovered.
unrecruitable (un-re-króó/ta-bl) a. not able to be recruited.
 unrectified (un-rek'ti-fid) a. not corrected.
unrecumbent (un-re-kum-bent) a. not reclining or reposing.
 unrecurring (un-re-kur'ing) a. not recurring.
unredeemable (un-re-dē-ma-bl) a. that cannot be redeemed.
unredeemed (un-re-dē-ma-bl) a. to transomed;
unredeemed (un-re-dē-md') a. not ransomed;
taken out of pledge or pawn.
unredressed (un-re-drest') a. not relieved from
unreel (un-rēld') v.t. to unwind from a reel;—v.t. to
become unwound from a reel.
 unreeled (un-reld') a. not reeled or wound from cocoons.
unreeve (un-rev) v.t. to withdraw a rope from any block, dead-eye, etc., through which it had been passed [Naut.].

unrefined (un-re-find') a. not refined or purified; of unpolished manners, taste, etc.

unreflecting (un-re-fiek'ting) a. heedless;
 unreformable (un-re-for-ma-bl) a. not re-
unreformed (unre-formd') a. not corrected or amended.
 unregarded (un-re-gar' ded) α. neglected;
unregeneracy (un-re-jen'e-ra-si) n. unre-
unregenerate, unregenerated
 (un-re-jen'e-rat, -ra-ted) a. not brought to a new spiritual
 state; not renewed in heart.
 unregistered (un-rej-is-terd) a. not registered or recorded.
 unregretful (un-re-gret-fool) a. without regrets.
 unregretted (un-re-gret-ed) a. not lamented.
unregulated (un-reg-ū-lā-ted) a. not reduced to order. unrehearsed (un-re-herst) a. not rehearsed; not prepared beforehand.
unreined (un-rand') a. not restrained; unchecked.
unrejoicing (un-re-joi'sing) a. gloomy; sad.
unrelated (un-re-lated) a. not related.
unrelaxed (un-re-lakst') a. not relaxed; determined.
unrelenting (un-re-len'ting) a. not relenting; unrelenting (un-re-len'ting-li) adv. in an unrelentingly (un-re-len'ting-li) adv. in an unrelentingness (un-re-len'ting-nes) n. the state or quality of being
unrelenting.
unreliable (un-re-lī'a-bl) a. not reliable; not to be depended upon.
unreliableness, unreliability
(un-re-li-a-bl-nes, un-re-li-a-bil-i-ti) n. the state or quality
of being unreliable.
unrelievable (un-re-lē'va-bi) a. that cannot be relieved.

unrelieved (un-re-lēvd) a. not relieved from pain or duty, from attack or blockade, or from tediousness or monotony.

unremarkable (un-re-mar'ka-bi) a. not cannot be calling for remark; not ob-
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servable.

unremarked (un-re-markt') a. unobserved; unremediable (un-re-me-di-a-bl) a. that canunremedied (un-rem'i-did) a. not cured. unremembered (un-re-mem'berd) a. not remembered. unremembering (un-re-mem-ber-ing) a. not remembering; forgetting; unmindful. unremitted (un-re-mit'ed) a. not remitted or unremitting (un-re-mit'ing) a. not relaxing; unremitting (in-re-sant. unremittingly (un-re-mitting-li) adv. in-unremorseful (un-re-mors-fool) a. remorseunremorsefully (un -re - mors fool - i) adv. without remorse. unremovable (un-re-moo-va-bl) a. that cannot be removed. unremovableness (un-re-mon'va-bl-nes) of being irremovable. unremovably (un-re-moo'va-bli) adv. irre-movably. unremoved (un-re-móóvd') a. not removed; unremunerative (un-re-mū-ne-rā-tiv) a. unrenewed (un-re-nūd) a. not made new; not unrenewed born of the Spirit of God; unreunrepaid (un-re-pad') a. not recompensed. unrepairable (un-re-pā/ra-bl) a. that cannot be repaired. unrepaired (un-re-pārd') a. not repaired or unrepealed (un-re-peld') a. not abrogated or revoked. unrepentant (un-re-pen'tant) a. not penitent. unrepented (un-re-pented) a. not repented of. unrepenting (un-re-pen'ting) a. not penitent. unrepining (un-re-pi'ning) a. not complaining, or murnuring peevishly.
unreplenished (un-re-plen-isht) a. not filled or adequately supplied. unreported (un-re-ported) a. not reported. unreposing (un-re-po-zing) a. never quiet. unrepresented (un-rep-re-zen-ted) a. not represented. unrepressed (un-re-prest') a. not repressed or checked. unreprievable (un-re-prö'va-bl) a. not capable of being reprieved.
unreprieved (un-re-prö'va') a. not reprieved;
not respited.
unreproachable (un-re-prö'cha-bl) a. irreproachable (un-re-prö'cha-bl) a. irreproachable. unreproachableness (un-re-pro-cha-bl-nes) n. the state or quality of being irreproachable. unreproachably (un-re-pro-cha-bli) adv. in an irreproachable manner. unreproached (un-re-proof) a. not re-unreprovable (un-re-proof) a. not de-unreprovable (un-re-proof) a. not de-unreproved (un-re-proof) a. not censured or rebuked. unrepugnant (un-re-pug-nant) a. not repug-unrepulsable (un-re-pul-sa-bl) a. that cannot be repulsed. unreputable (un-rep-u-ta-bl) a. disreputable. unrequested (un-re-kwes/ted) a. not requested; not required.

unrequired (un-re-kwird') a. not required; un-necessary. (un-re-kwirta-bl) a. that cannot be required. (un-re-kwirta-bl) a. not recompensed unrequired (un-re-kwirted) a. not recompensed or reciprocated. unrescued (un-res'kūd) a. not rescued. unreserve (un-re-zerv') n. frankness. unreserved (un-re-zervd') a. not limited; not withheld in part; full; open. unreservedly (un-re-zer-ved-li) adr. without or reservation; frankly; openly. unreservedness (un-re-zer-ved-nes) n. the unresisted (un-re-zis'ted) a. not resisted or opposed. unresisting (un-re-zis'ting) a. not opposing; making no resistance.
unresistingly (un-re-zis'ting-li) adv. without resistance.
unresolvably (un-re-zol-va-bli) adv. incapable of being resolved.
unresolved (un-re-zol-va-bli) adv. incapable of being resolved.
not solved; not separated into its unrespective (un-re-spek-ted) a. undetermined; unrespected (un-re-spek-ted) a. not respected; unheeded. unrespective (un-re-spek-tiv) a. regardless; heedless; unregarded; common. unrespirable (un-re-spir-a-bl) a. that cannot be breathed. unrespited (un-res-pi-ted) a. not respited or reprieved. unresponsive (un-re-spon'siv) a. not responsive. unresponsiveness (un-re-spon'siv-nes) n. absence of responsiveunrest (un-rest') n. lack of rest. unrestful (un-rest-fool) a. restless; unquiet; dis-turbed. unrestfulness (un-rest-fool-nes) n. restless-unresting (un-rest-ting) a. not resting; ununrestingly (un-res'ting-li) adv. without rest. unrestored (un-re-stord') a. not restored or original condition as a ruin, a work of art, etc.
unrestrained (un-re-stord') a. not hindered or checked.
unrestrainedly (un-re-stord-ned-li) adv. without restraint. unrestrainedness, unrestraint (un-re-strä-ned-nes, un-re-stränt') n. freedom from restraint. unrestricted (un-re-strik'ted) a. having no limitation, restriction, or qualiunrestrictedly (un-re-strik ted-li) adv. in an unrestricted manner. unretarded (un-re-tar-ded) a. not retarded. unretentive (un-re-ten-tiv) a. not retentive. unretracted (un-re-trak-ted) a. not withdrawn: unreturning (un-re-tur-ning) a. not returning. unrevealed (un-re-vēld') a. not revealed or disunrevenged (un-re-venjd') a. not revenged. unrevengeful (un-re-venj-fool) a. not disposed to revenge.
unreverend (un-re-ven-end) a. not reverend; disrespectful; irreverent.

unreverent (un-rev'er-ent) a. not reverent. unsafe (un-sāf') a. not safe. unreverently (un-rev'er-ent-li) adv. without reverence. unsafely (un-sāf-li) adv. in an unsafe manner. unsafeness, unsafety (un-saf-nes, -ti) n. unsafe condition. unreversed (un-re-verst') a. unrepealed. unreverted (un-re-ver-ted) a. not reverted. unsaid (un-sed') a. not said; unspoken. unsalaried (un-sal'a-rid) a. not receiving a salary.
unsaleable (un-sal'a-bl) a. not meeting a ready sale; not in demand. unrevoked (un-re-vokt') a. not revoked. unrewarded (un-re-wawr-dcd) a. not rewarded. unsaleableness, unsaleability (un-sa-la-bl-nes, un-sa-la-bl-i-ti) n. unsaleable quality. unsalted (un-sawl-ted) a. not salted; not pickled; fresh. unrhythmical (un-rith mi - kal) a. not rhythmical. unriddle (un-rid'l) v.t. to solve or explain. unrideable (un-rī'da-bl) a. not fit to be ridden over. unsaluted (un-sa-lū-ted) a. not saluted. unrifled (un-rī'fld) a. not rifled or robbed. unsalvable (un-sal'va-bl) a. that cannot be unrig (un-rig') v.t. to strip of rigging. unsanctified (un-sangk'ti-fid) a. not sanctified or consecrated; unholy. unrighteous (un-rit'yus) a. not righteous; evil; wicked; contrary to law unsanguine (un-sang'gwin) a. not sanguine. and equity; unjust. unrighteously (un-rit'yus-li) adv. unjustly; unsanitary (un-san'i-ta-ri) a. not sanitary; ununrighteousness (un-rit-yus-nes) n. in-unrightful (un-rit-fool) a. not rightful; illegiti-mate. unsapped (un-sapt') a. not sapped. unsated (un-sa-ted) a. not satisfied or satiated. unrightfully (un-rīt-fool-i) adv. wrongfully; unsatiable (un-sā'shya-bl) a. insatiable. unrightfulness (un-rit-fool-nes) n. wrong; unringed (un-ringd') a. not having a ring, as in the nose. unsatisfactorily (un-sat-is-fak' tur-i-li) unsatisfactory manner. unsatisfactoriness (un-sat-is-fak' tur-i-nes) n. failure to give **UNTID** (un-rip') v.t. to rip open; to tear up. satisfaction. unripe (un-rīp') a. not ripe or mature; not preunsatisfactory (un-sat-is-fak'-tur-i) a. not giving satisfaction; failing to convince. unripened (un-ri-pnd) a. not ripened. unsatisfiable (un-sat'is-fi-a-bl) a. incapable of being satisfied.
unsatisfied (un-sat'is-fid) a. not pleased or contented; not gratified to the full; not fully informed; not convinced; not paid.
unsatisfiedness (un-sat'is-fid-nes) n. unsatisfiedness satisfied condition. unripeness (un-rip-nes) n. immaturity; crudity. unrivalled (un-ri'vald) a. having no rival; peerunrivet (un-rivet) v.t. to loosen, as by taking out rivets. unrobe (un-rob') v.t. and i. to strip of a robe; to undress. unsatisfying (un-satis-fī-ing) a. not satisfying. unroll (un-roll) r.t. to open, as what is rolled or convolved; to display:—v.t. to open out.
unromantic (un-ru-man-tik) a. not romantic; prosaic. unsaturated (un-sat-u-ra-ted) a. not saturated. unsavourily (un-sā/vur-i-li) adv. in an unsavouriness (un-sā/vur-i-nes) n. the state or quality of being unsavoury.
unsavoury (un-sā/vur-i) a. tasteless; insipid; disagreeable to the taste or smell; unromantically (un-ru-man'ti-kal-i) adv. in an unromantic manner. unroof (un-roof) v.t. to strip off the roof or covering. offensive; disgusting. unroost (un-roost') v.t. to drive from a roost. unsay (un-sa)v.t. to recant or recall what has been said. unroot (un-root) v.t. to tear up by the roots; to eradicate; v.t. to become unrooted.
unrounded (un-roun-ded) a. not formed into a rounded character, as a vowel sound.
unroyal (un-root-a) a. not royal; not becoming royalty. unscalable (un-skā-la-bl) a. that cannot be unscale (un-skāl') v.t. to free from scales. unscanned (un-skand') a. not scanned; not unscarred (un-skard') a. not scarred or marked with wounds. unroyalist (un-roi-a-list) n. one not of royal unroyally (un-roi'al-i) adv. in an unroyal manner. unscathed (un-skāтнd') a. uninjured. unsceptered (un-sep'terd) a. deprived of royal authority. unruffle (un-ruf-l) v.i. to subside to smoothness. unruffled (un-ruffld) a. not ruffled; calm; unscholarly (un-skol'ar-li) a. not scholarly. unschooled (un-skoold') a. not educated or instructed; undisciplined. unruled (un-roold') a. not ruled; ungoverned. unruliness (un-roo'li-nes) n. disregard of re-traint.
unruly (un-roo'li) a. not submissive to rule; tur-bulent; refractory. unscientific (un-sī-en-tif-ik) a. not scientific. unscientifically (un-si-en-tif'i-kel-i) adv. in unscientify (un-skot-i-fi) v.t. to deprive of Scotch characteristics.
unscreened (un-skrend') a. not screened; unsifted. unrumple (un-rum-pl) v.t. to free from rumples. unsaddle (un-sad-l) v.t. to take the saddle from;

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unscrew (un-skróó') v.t. to draw the screws from; to unfasten; to loosen or withdraw, as a screw, by turning it.

unscriptural (un-skrip'tū-ral) a. not agreeable to Scripture.
unscripturally (un-skrip'tū-ral-i) adv. in an unscripturally (un-skrip'tū-ral-i) adv. in an unscriptural manner.
unscrupulous (un - skròo' pū - lus) a. not scrupulous.

unscrupulously (un-skróó-pū-lus-li) adv. in unscrupulous y an unscrupulous manner. unscrupulousness n. want of scrupulous ness

unsculptured (un-skulp'tūrd) a. not sculptured; not bearing an inscription. unscutcheoned (un-skuch-und) a. without, or without claim to, an

unseal (un-sel') v.t. to remove the seal of; to open what is sealed.

unseam (un-sēm') v.t. to rip or cut open.

unsearchable (un-serch-a-bl) a not to be discovered by search; mysterious. unsearchableness (un-serch-a-bl-nes) n. the state of being unsearchable.

unsearchably (un-serch'a-bli) adv. in an unsearched (un-sercht') a. not examined; not explored.

unseasonable (un-se-zn-a-bl) a. not seasonable able; not in the proper season or time; ill-timed; untimely; not suited to the time or

unseasonableness (un-sē'zn-a-bl-nes) n. unseasonable state or

unseasonably (un-sē'zn-a-bli) adv. in an un-seasonable manner. unseasoned (un-sēz'nd) a not dried and hardened for use, as timber; not salted, spiced, flavoured, etc., as provisions; not inured

by habit, use, or exercise.

unseat (un-sēt') v.t. to throw from, or deprive of, a seat.

unseaworthiness (un-sē-wur'Thi-nes) n. being unseaworthy.

unseaworthy (un-sē-wur-Thi) a. not fit for a unseconded (un-sek-un-ded) a. not seconded or supported.

unsectarian (un-sek-tā'ri-an) a. not sectarian.

unsecular (un-sek'ū-lar)a. not secular or worldly. unsecularize (un-sek-ū-lar-īz) v.t. to detach from secular things; to set aside for sacred uses.

unseduced (un-se-düst') a. not seduced.

unseeded (un-sē'ded) a. not sown; not bearing seed.

unseeing (un-se-ing) a. blind.

unseel (un-sel') v.t. to open the eyes of a seeled

unseemliness (un-sēm'li-nes) n. the state of being unseemly.

unseemly (un-sēm²li) a. not seemly; unbecoming; indecent; — adv. in an unseemly manner

unseen (un-sēn') a. not seen; invisible.

unseized (un-sēzd') a. not taken; [Law] not put in possession.

unselfish (un-sel'fish) a. not selfish.

unselfishly (un-sel'fish-li) ulv. in an unselfish manner.
unselfishness (un-sel'fish-nes) n. unselfish state or character.
unseminared (un-sem'f-nàrd) u. (L. semen, seed] impotent; without virility.

unsensed (un-senst) a. not understood; freed from the dominion of sense; having no distinct meaning.

unsensualize (un-sen'sū-al-īz) v.t. to raise above the power of the senses.

unsent (un-sent') a. not dispatched or transmitted. unsentenced (un-sentenst) a. not having received sentence.

unsentimental (un-sen-ti-men'tal) a. matter-of-fact.

unsepulchred (un-sep'ul-kerd) a. unburied.

unsequestered (un-se-kwes-terd) a. not sequestered (un-serviceable (un-serviceable) a. useless; unserviceable bringing no advantage, profit,

or convenience.

unset (un-set') a. not placed or fixed; not sunk below the horizon.

unsettle (un-set'l) v.t. to move or loosen from a fixed state; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating; v.t. to become unfixed.

unsettled (un-set'ld) a. unsteady or wavering; deranged; not determined; having no fluctuating the deranged; the the transition of the dealers of all dealers of all dealers of the dealers of th

fixed place of abode; changeable; turbid; not adjusted; not permanently occupied by inhabitants; lawless.

unsettlement (un-set'-l-ment) n. unsettled state.

unsevered (un-sev'erd) a. not parted or divided.

UNSEX (un-seks') v.t. to transform, in respect of sex. unsexual (un-sek'sū-al) a. not sexual; not distinctive of sex.
unshackle (un-shak'l) v.t. to set free; to unfetter.

unshaded (un-shā'-ded) a. not shaded.

unshadowed (un-shad-od) a. not darkened; free from gloom.
unshakable (un-sha'-su-bl) a. not to be shaken.
unshaken (un-shā'-kn) a. not agitated or moved; not weakened in resolution; firm.
unshamed (un-shām') a. not asliamed; unshamed (un-shām') a. not asliamed; unshamed unshashed.

unshape (un-shap) v.t. to throw out of shape; to deprive of shape.

unshapely (un-shāp-li) a. not well formed.

unshapen (un-shā'pn) a. shapeless.

unshared (un-shārd') a. not partaken in common.

unshaven (un-shāvn') a. not shaven.

unsheathe (un-sheath) v.t. to draw from the sheath or scabbard.

unshed (un-shed') a. not shed or split.

unshell (un-shel') v.t. to take out of a shell; to unsheltered (un-shel'terd) a. not screened or unsheltering (un-shel'ter-ing) a. affording no protection.

unshent (un-shent') a. not disgraced.

unshielded (un.shēl-ded) a. not shiedded or

unshiftiness (un-shif-ti-nes) n. shiftlessness.

unshifting (un-shif'-ting) a. not changing place; unship (un-ship') v.t. to take out of a ship or other where it is fixed or fitted.

unshipment (un-shiping. unshocked (un-shokt) a. not shocked or dis-unshocked (un-shokt) a. not shocked or dis-

unshod (un-shod') a. not shod; having no shoes.

UNShorn (un-shorn') a. not shorn; not clipped.

unshot (un-shot') a. not hit by shot; not discharged; v.t. to take the shot or ball out of.
unshowered (showers. a. not watered by showers. unshown, unshewn (un-shōn') a. not shown or exhibited. unshrined (un-shrind') a. not placed in a shrine. unshrinking (un-shring-king) a. not shunning danger, toil, pain, etc.
unshrinkingly (un-shring-king-li) adv. without shrinking or recoiling. unshriven (un-shrivn') a. not absolved. unshrunk (un-shrungk') a. not contracted. unshunnable (un-shum a-bl) a. not to be shunned; inevitable. unshunned (un-shund') a. not shunned. unshunned (un-shund) a. not shunned.

unshutter (un-shuter) v.t. to take the shutters off or from.

unsifted (un-sif-ted) a. not separated by a sieve; not critically examined; untried.

unsighted (un-sif-ted) a. invisible; having lost the view of anything.

unsightliness (un-sit-lines) n. the state of unsightly (un-sit-lines) n. the state of unsightly (un-sit-line) n. the state of unsightly (un-sig-na-lizd) a. not signalized or distinguished.

unsilvered (un-sil-verd) a. not covered with quicksilver. unsinew (un-sin'-ū) v.t. to deprive of strength. unsinged (un-sinjd') a. not singed; not scorched. unsingled (un-sing-gld) a. not separated. unsinning (un-sin'ing) a. committing no sin; sinless. unsister (un-sis'ter) v.t. to deprive of a sister. unsistered (un-sis'terd) a. without a sister. unsisterliness (un-sis'ter-li-nes) n. the state or quality of being unsisterly. unsisterly (un-sister-li) a. unbecoming a sister. unsisting (un-sisting) a. [L. sistere, to stand] unsizable (un-sī-za-bl) a. not of the proper size. unsized (un-sīzd') a. not sized or stiffened. unskilful (un-skilfool) a. not skilful. unskilfully (un-skil-fool-i) adv. in an unskilful unskilfulness (un-skilfool-nes) n. awkward-ness; clumsiness.
unskilled (un-skild') a. lacking skill; not demanding skill. unslaked (un-slükt') a. not slaked. unsleeping (un-sle'ping) a. wakeful; always unsling (un-sling) v.t. to loose from a sling; unslumbering (un-slumbering) a. never sleeping; always watchful. unsmirched (un-smercht) a. not soiled or blackened. unsmoked (un-smökt) a. not smoked; not dried in smoke. unsoaped (un-sopt') a. unwashed. unsociability, unsociableness (un-sō-sha-bil'i-ti, un-sō'sha-bl-nes) n. the quality of being unsociable. unsociable (un-sō'sha-bl) a. not sociable. unsociably (un-sō'sha-bli) adv. in an unsociable manner. unspoken (un-spö-kn) a. not spoken or uttered.

unsocial (un-so'shal) a. not adapted to society; unsocket (un-sok'et) v.t. to take from a socket. unsolder (un-solder, un-solder) v.t. to separate, as what has been soldered; to break up. unsoldierly (un-soljer-li) a. unbecoming a unsolicited (un-solisi-ted) a. not asked for; unsolicited (un-so-lisi-ted) a. not anxious; unsolicitous (un-so-lisi-tus) a. not anxious; unsolicitous (un-so-lisi-tus) a. not anxious; unsolved (un-solvd') a. not solved or explained. unsophisticated (un-so-fis'ti-kū-ted) a. not adulterated; pure; genuine; inartificial; natural. unsophisticatedness, phistication (un-so-fis'ti-kā-ted-nes, un-so-fis-ti-kā'shun) n. the state or quality of being unsophisticated. unsorted (un-sorted) a. not put in order; not classified. unsought (un-sawt') a. not sought for. unsouled (un-sold) a. without life, spirit, or principle.
unsound (un-sound) a. not healthy; not firm; defective; erroneous; questionable; not orthodox; not honest; not faithful; deceifful. unsoundable (un-soun-du-bl) a. unfathomunsoundly (un-sound-li) adv. in an unsound unsoundness (un-sound-nes) n. the state of being unsound.

unspar (un-spar) v.t. to take the spars, or bars, from. unspared (un-spard') α . not spared; not saved. unsparing (un-spār-ing) a. liberal; profuse; unsparingly (un-spār-ing-in) adv. without restraint, measure, or stint. unsparingness (un-spār-ing-nes) n. the quality of being unsparing. unspatial (un-spā-shal) a. not extending into, or involving, space. unspeak (un-spêk') v.t. to unsay. unspeakable (un-spē'ka-bl) a. unutterable; indescribable. unspeakably (un-spē'ka-bl) adv.inexpressibly; unspeaking (un-spē'king) a. wanting the power of speech. unspecified (un-spes'i-fid) a. not specified. unspecious (un-specials) a. not specious or unspeculative (un-spek-ū-lā-tiv) a. not given to speculation or theory; practical. unspell (un-spel') v.t. to release from the power of unspent (un-spent') a. not spent or wasted; not exhausted or weakened.
unsphere (un-sför') v.t. to remove from its sphere. unspied (un-spid') a. not explored; unseen. unspike (un-spik') v.t. to remove a spike from. unspilt (un-spilt') a. not spilt. unspiritual (un-spir-i-tū-al) a. carnal; worldly. unspiritualize (un-spir-i-tū-al-īz) v.t. to render unspiritually (un-spir-i-tū-al-īz) v.t. to render unspiritually (un-spir-i-tū-al-īz) v.t. to render unspiritually (un-spiritual manner. unspoiled (un-spoild') a. not plundered; not marred, corrupted, or rendered useless.

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unspontaneous (un-spon-tā-ne-us) a. forced; artificial.
 unspotted (un-spotted) a. not spotted; free from moral stain; unblemished.
unsquared (un-skwärd) a. not made square; underssed; irregular.
unsquire (un-skwir) v.t. to deprive of the dignity of squire.
  unstable (un-stabl) a. not fixed or fast; unsteady; irresolute.
  unstableness, unstability (un-state)
 un-sta-bil'i-ti) n. lack of stability.
unstaid (un-staid') a. not settled in judgment;
unstaidness (un-staid'nes) n. the quality of
being unstaid.
unstained (un-stand') a. not stained or dyed;
not dishonoured; unpolluted
  unstamped (un-stampt') a. not stamped.
 unstanchable (un-stan-sha-bl) a. incapable of being stanched; inexhaustible. unstanched (un-stansht) a. not stopped, as blood; unsated; not made tight.
 unstate (un-stat') v.t. to deprive of dignity.
 unstatesmanlike (un-stats 1 man - līk) a. unstatutable (un-stat-ū-ta-bl) a. not according to statute law.
 unsteadily (un-sted i-i-ii) adv. in an unsteady manner.
 unsteadiness (un-sted-i-nes) n. the quality or state of being unsteady.
unsteady (un-sted-i) a. not steady; not constant; mutable; variable; changeable.
 unsteel (un-stēl') v.t. to disarm; to soften.
 unstep (un-step') v.t. to remove, as a mast, from its place.
 unstercorated (un-ster'kō-rā-ted) a. not manured.
 unstick (un-stik') v.t. to tear loose.
 unsting (un-sting') v.t. to disarm of a sting.
 unstinted (un-stint'ed) a. not stinted or limited.
 unstitch (un-stich') v.t. to take out the stitches of.
unstock (un-stok') v.t. to remove stock, or the stocks, from; to remove from the stocks,
unstockinged (un-stok'ingd) a. not wearing stockings.
unstop (un-stop') v.t. to free from a stopple, or from any obstruction; to open.
unstopper (un-stop'er) v.t. to open, by taking unstopple (un-stop) v.t. to remove a stopple from.
 unstoried (un-stō'-rid) a. not related in story.
unstrained (un-strand') a. not forced; easy.
unstratified (un-strat'-i-fid) a. not deposited in strata or beds.
unstressed (un-strest') a. unaccented.
unstring (un-string) v.t. to deprive of strings; to relax; to loosen; to take from a string. unstrung (un-strung) a. not strung; having the strings relaxed; unnerved. unstudied (un-studied) a. unpremeditated; not laboured; easy; natural.
unstuffed (un-stuft') a. not stuffed; not crowded.
unsubduable (un-sub-dū-a-bl) a. unconquer-
unsubdued (un-sub-dūď) a. not subdued;
unsubject (un-sub'jekt) a. not subject.
unsubmissive (un-sub-mis-iv) a. not sub-missive; disobedient.
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unsubmissively (un-sub-mis'iv-li) adv. in unsubmitting (un-sub-mit'ing) a. not submitting. (un-sub-mit'ing) a. not submitting. (un-sub-sidizd) a. not engaged or supported by subsidies. unsubstantial (un-sub-stan'shal) a. not substantial; not solid; unreal. unsubstantiality (un-sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti) n. character; something unsubstantial state or unsubstantiality (un-sub-stan'shal-iz) n.t
 unsubstantialize (unsubstantialize to make unsubstantial
 unsucceeded (un-suk-sē-ded) a. having no successor.
 unsuccess (un-suk-ses') n. failure.
 unsuccessful (un-suk-ses'fool) a. not successful ful; not producing the desired
 event; not fortunate.
 unsuccessfully (un-suk-ses'fool-i) adv. without success.
 unsuccessfulness (un-suk-ses'fool-nes) n.
 successful.
 unsuccoured (un-suk'-urd) a. not relieved or
 unsucked (un-sukt') a. not drawn or drained by the mouth.
unsuitable (un-sū'ta-bl) a. not suitable; unfit; unbecoming; improper.
unsuitableness (un-sū'ta-bl-nes) n. unfit-
 unsuitably (un-sū'ta-bli) adv. not suitably.
unsuited (un-su'ted) a. not suited.
 unsuiting (un-sū4ting) a. not suiting.
unsullied (un-sulfid) a not stained or tarnished; snotless, pure.
unsung (un-sung) a not sung; not celebrated in verse.
 unsunned (un-sund') a. not exposed to the sun.
unsunny (un-sun'i) a. not sunny.
unsupplied (un-su-plid') a. not supplied; not unsupported (un-su-plorted) a. not upheld; not assisted or countenanced. unsurmountable (un-sur-moun-ta-bl) a. in-surmountable.
unsurpassable (un-sur-pas-a-bl) a. incapable of being surpassed.
unsurpassed (un-sur-past') a. not surpassed.
unsurrendered (un-su-ren 'derd) a. not surrendered.
unsusceptible (un-sus-sept-i-bl) a. not susceptible.
unsuspected (un-sus-pek-ted) a. not suspected.
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unswept (un-swept) a. not swept; not brushed or cleaned with a broom.
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unswerving (un-swer-ving) a. undeviating.

unswervingly (un-swerving-li) adv. in an unswerving manner.

unsworn (un-sworn') a. not sworn.

unsymmetrical (un-si-met'-ri-kal) a. wanting symmetry.
unsymmetrically (un-si-met'-ri-kal-i) adv.
unsymmetrically in an unsymmetrical

unsymmetry (un-sim'e-tri) n. want of symmetry.

unsystematic, unsystematical (un-sis-te-mat'ik, -i-kal) a. not systematic.

unsystematically (un-sis-te-mat'i-kal-i) unsystematically (un-sis-te-mat'i-kal-i) matical manner.

untack (un-tak') v.t. to separate what is tacked. untainted (un-tan'ted) a. unsullied; unpolluted; not charged with a crime; not corrupted or putrid.

untaken (un-tā'kn) a. not taken.

untamable, untameable (un-tā/ma-bl) not be tamed.

untamed (un-tamd') a. not tamed.

untangle (un-tang-gl) v.t. to disentangle.

untarnished (un-tar-nisht) a. not soiled or stained; unblemished. untasted (un-tas-ted) a. not tasted or tried; not enjoyed.

untasteful (un-tāst-fool) a. tasteless.

untaught (un-tawt') a. not taught.

untaxed (un-takst') a. not charged with taxes;

unteach (un-fēch') v.t. to cause to forget what has been taught. unteachable (un-tē-cha-bl) a. not teachable.

unteachableness (un-tē/cha-bl-nes) n. the state of being unteach-

untemper (un-tem'per) v.t. to remove the temper from, as metals.
untempered (un-tem'perd) a. not duly mixed for use; not properly hardened;

uncontrolled. untempted (un-tem'ted) a. not tempted or enticed.

untenable (un-ten-a-bl) a. not to be held in possession; indefensible; that cannot be defended or maintained.

untenableness, untenability (un-ten'a-bl-nes, un-ten-a-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being untenable.

untenantable (un-ten-an-ta-bl) a. uninhabit-untenanted (un-ten-an-ta-bl) a. having no untenanted tenant; unoccupied.

untender (un-ten'-der) a. not tender.

untendered (un-ten-derd) a. not offered.

untent (un-tent') v.t. to deprive of a tent; to bring out of a tent.

untented (un-ter-fed) a. having no tents; not to unterminated (un-ter-mi-nā-ted) a. without termination.

untether (un-ter-fer) v.t. to release from a tether.

unthanked (un-thangkt') a. not thanked.

unthankful (un-thangk-fool) a. ungrateful; not returning acknowledgment.

unthankfully (un-thangk-fool-i) adv. ungrate-

unthankfully (un-thangk-fool-1) adv. ungrateunthankfulness (un-thangk-fool-nes) n. inunthink (un-thingk) v.t. to recall or retract in
thought; to dismiss from the mind.
unthinkable (un-thing-ka-bl) a. that cannot
be thought.
unthinking (un-thing-king) a. not thinking;
unthinking (un-thing-king-l) adv. without
reflection; thoughtlessly.
unthought (un-thing-king-l) adv. without
veffection; thoughtlessly.
unthought (un-thing-king-l) adv. without
unthought (un-thing-king-l) adv. without
unthought (un-thing-king-l) adv. without
to loosen; to draw a thread from;
to loosen; to find one's way through.
unthrift (un-thrift) n. a prodigal; extravagance;
unthriftily (un-thrift-i-ne) a. unthrifty.
unthriftiness (un-thrift-i-nes) n. the quality or
unthrifty (un-thrift-i) adv. wastefully; prounthrifty (un-thrift-i) a. profuse; prodigal; not
thriving.
unthrone (un-thron') v.t. to dethrone.

unthrone (un-thron') v.t. to dethrone.

untidily (un-ti'di-li) adv. in an untidy manner.

untidiness (un-ti-di-nes) n. want of tidiness or neatness; slovenliness. untidy (un-ti-di) a. not tidy or neat; not in good order.

untie (un-ti') v.t. to loosen; to disengage the parts of, as a knot; to unbind; to free from hindrance or obstruction; to unfold; to clear.

until (un-til') prep. [O.S. und, unto, and Scand. till] to; unto; as far as;—conj. to the point or degree that; up to the time that.

untillable (un-til'a-bl) a. incapable of being tilled. untimbered (un-timiberd) a. not furnished, or well furnished, with timber; not covered with timber-trees.

untimeliness (un-tim:li-nes) n. the quality of being untimely.
untimely (un-tim:li) a. happening before the usual time; premature; unseasonable;

-adv. unseasonably. untinctured (un-tingk'tūrd) a. not tinged, stained, mixed, or affected.

untinged (un-tingd') a. untinetured.

untirable (un-tīr-a-bl) a. indefatigable.

untired (un-tird') a. not exhausted; unwearied.

untiring (un-tīr-ing) a. not becoming tired.

untiringly (un-tīr-ing-li) adv. without tiring. untithed (un-titled') a. not subjected to tithes. untitled (un-tī-tld) a. having no title, claim, or right.

unto (un'too) prep. [O.S. und, up to, and E. to] to. untold (un-t5ld') a. not related; not revealed; not numbered or counted.

untomb (un-toom') v.t. to take out of the tomb.

untouchable (un-tuch-a-bl) a. unassailable. untouched (un-tucht') a. not touched, mentioned, or wanted; not moved or affected.

untoward (un-tō'ard) a. froward; perverse; re-untoward fractory; troublesome; unlucky, untowardly (un-tō'ard-li) adv. in an untoward manner;—a. perverse; forward; inconvenient; awkward.

untowardness (un-tō'-ard-nes) n. state or quality of being untoward.

untrace (un-tras') v.t. to loose from traces. untraceable (un-trā-sa-bl) n. that cannot be traced. untraced (un-trāsd') a. not traced or followed; not marked by footsteps; not marked out; pathless.

untracked (un-trakt') a. not tracked; untraced. untractable (un-trak'-ta-bl) a. intractable; difficult; rough.

untractableness, untractability (un-trak'ta-bl-nes, un-trak-ta-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being untractable.

untraded (un-tra'ded) a. not frequented for purposes of trade; unpractised; not

hackneyed.

untrained (un-trand') a not trained; undiscriplined; not instructed.
untrammelled (un-tramedi) a not hampered or impeded.
untransferable (un-trans-fer-4-bl) a that cannot be transferred.
untranslatable (un-trans-la-ta-bl) a that translated.

untranslated (un-trans-la-ted) a. not trans-

untravelled (un-traveld) a. not trodden by passengers; having never seen foreign countries.

untraversed (un-trav'erst) a. not traversed.

untread (un-tred') v.t. to tread back; to retrace.

untreasure (un-trezh'ur) v.t. to set forth or display; to spoil of treasure.
untressed (un-trest') a. not tied in tresses, as hair.

untricked (un-trikt') a. not adorned.

untried (un-trīd') a. not tried or attempted; not experienced; not judicially heard and determined.

untrimmed (un-trimd') a. not pruned, cut, or put in order.
untrodden, untrod (un-trod'n, un-trod')
a. not passed over or

marked by the foot.

untroubled (un-trub'ld) a. not agitated or dispassion, etc.; not muddy; clear.
untrue (un-troo') a. not true; contrary to the fact; not faithful; inconstant.

untruly (un-tròo'-li) adv. not truly.

untruss (un-trus') v.t. to untic or unfasten; to loose from, or as from, a truss; to undress. untrussed (un-trust') a. not trussed; not tied up.

untrustworthiness (un-trust'wur-THi-nes) n. the quality of being untrustworthy.

untrustworthy, untrusty (un-trust-THI, un-trus'ti) a. not to be trusted.

untruth (un-trooth) n. contrariety to truth; want of veracity; treachery; a false assertion. untruthful (un-trooth-fool) a. wanting in veracity.

untruthfully (un-trooth-fool-i) adv. falsely.

untruthfulness (un-trooth/fool-nes) n. want

untuck (un-tuk') v.t. to unfold or undo.

untuckered (un-tuk-erd) a. having no tucker.

untumbled (un-tum'bld) a. not rumpled.

untunable (un-tū'na-bl) a. that cannot be untunableness (un-tū'na-bl-nes) n. want of harmony or concord.
untune (un-tūn') v.t. to make incapable of harmony; to put out of tune; to disorder.

unturned (un-turnd') a. not turned.

untutored (un - tū'-turd) a. untaught; unin-

untwine (un-twin') v.t. to untwist; to disentangle; to separate; to become untwisted.
untwist' un-twist' v.t. to separate and open, as threads twisted; to disentangle.

unurged (un-urjd') a. not urged.

unused (un-uzd') a. not used or accustomed; never put to use; unemployed.

unusual (un-ū'zhū-al) a. not usual; uncommon.

unusually (un-ū'zhū-al-i) adv. in an unusual manner or degree.
unusualness (un-ū'zhū-al-nes) n. rareness;
uncommonness.

unutterable (un-ut-er-a-bl) a. ineffable; in-expressible.

unutterableness (un-ut-er-a-bl-nes) n. the quality of being unutter-

unutterably (un-ut'er-a-bli) adv. unspeakably; beyond expression.
unvaccinated (un-vak'si-nā-ted) a. not vaccinated (un-val'id) a. not valued or prized; neglected; inestimable; not esti-

mated or appraised unvanquishable (un-vanq²kwi-sha-bl) a. unvanquished (un-vanq²kwisht) a. unvanquished (un-vanq²kwisht) a. un-

unvaried (un-vä/rid) a. not altered or diversified.

unvariegated (un-vā'ri-e-gā-ted) a. not variegated. unvarnished (un-vār-nisht) a. not overlaid with varnish; not artfully embellished; plain.

unvarying (un-vā/ri-ing) a. not liable to change. unveil (un-val') v.t. to remove a veil from; to be unveiled; to be revealed.

unveiler (un-vā/ler) n. one that unveils.

Unveracious (un-ve-rū'shus) a. untruthful.

unveracity (un-ve-ras'i-ti) n. want of veracity.

unversed (un-verst') a. not versed or skilled.

unvexed (un-vekst') a. not vexed or troubled.

unviolated (un-vī'u-lā-ted) a. not violated; not unvisited (un-viz'i-ted) a. not visited; not resorted to.
unvitiated (un-vish'i-ā-ted) a. not vitiated or unvitiated (un-vish'i-ā-ted) a.

unvizard (un-viz-ard) v.t. to unmask.

unvoiced (un-voist') a. not spoken; not uttered with voice, as distinct from breath.

unvouched (un-voucht') a. not fully tested.

unvowelled (un-vou'eld) a. having no vowels. unvulgarize (un-vul gar-īz) v.t. to make not vulgar or common.

unwaited (un-wa-ted) a. not attended (on). unwakeful (un-wāk'fool) a. sleeping easily and soundly; not waking easily.

unwakened (un-wāk-nd) a. not wakened.

unwalled (un-wawld') a. not surrounded by

unwarily (un-wa-ri-li) adv. carelessly; heedlessly. unwariness (un-wā/ri-nes) n. carelessness;

unwarlike (un-wawr-lik) a. not used to, or fit for, war. unwarmed (un-wawrmd') a. not warmed or excited.

unwarned (un-wawrnd') a. not cautioned.

unwarp (un-wawrp') v.t. to change from being warped. unwarped (un-wawrpt') a. not warped; not biassed; impartial unwarping (un-wawrping) a. unyielding; undeviating. unwarrantability, unwarrantableness (un-wor-an-ta-bil'i-ti, un-wor'an-ta-bil-nes) n. the character of being unwarrantable. unwarrantable (un-wor-an-tu-bl) a. indefensible; not justifiable; illegal. unwarrantably (un-wor'an-ta-bli) adv. improperly; unjustly.
unwarranted (un-wor-an-te-l)a. not warranted; not made sure or certain.
unwary (un-wā'ri) a. not vigilant or cautious; unguarded. unwashed (un-wosht') a. not washed or cleansed by water. The unwashed, the great unwashed, the mob; the rabble.

unwasted (un-wästed) a. not lavished or dissipated; not used or consumed; not lost by evaporation, etc.; not laid waste.

unwatched (un-wocht') a. not watched or guarded. unwatered (un-waw'terd) a. not watered; dry. unwavering (un-wā-ver-ing) a. firm; constant. unwaveringly (un-wā/ver-ing-li) adv. in an unwavering manner. unweaned (un-wend') a. not weaned. unweariable (un-we-ri-a-bl) a. that cannot be tired out. unwearied (un-we-rid)a. not tired; indefatigable. unweariedly (un-we-rid-li) adv. indefatigably. unweariedness (un-wē'rid-nes) n. unwearied unweary (un-we-ri) a. not weary. unweave (un-wev) v.t. to undo, as what has been woven.
unwebbed (un-webd) a. not having a web or membrane. unwed, unwedded (un-wed', un-wed'ed) unweeded (un-we'ded) a. not cleared of weeds. unweighed (un-wād') a. not weighed; not deliberately considered.
unwelcome (un-welkum) a. not well received; not pleasing or agreeable. unwell (un-wel') a. not well; indisposed. unwept (un-wept') a. not lamented. unwhipped (un-whipt') a. not whipped. unwholesome (un-hol'sum) a. not wholesome; unfavourable to health; insalubrious; diseased; tainted; suggesting an unsound condition, physical or mental. unwholesomeness (un-hōl'sum-nes) n. the state or quality of being unwholesome. unwieldily (un-wēl-di-li) adv. in an unwieldy manner. unwieldiness (un-wel'di-nes) n. the state of being unwieldy.
unwieldy (un-wel'di) a. movable with difficulty; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous.
unwilled (un-wild') a. bereft of volition; inunwilling (un-wil'ing) a. not willing; loath;
reluctant. unwillingly (un-willing-li) adv. reluctantly. unwillingness (un-willing-nes) n. the state of being unwilling. unwily (un-wi'li) a. not wily.

unwind (un-wind') v.t. to wind off; to loose or separate, as what is wound; to disentangle; -v.i. to become unwound; to be capable of being unwound. unwinking (un-wing king) a. not winking; wakeful or watchful. unwiped (un-wipt') a. not cleaned by rubbing. **unwire** (un-wir) v.t. to take the wires out of. unwisdom (un-wiz-dum) n. the want of wisdom; foolishness; ignorance.
unwise (un-wiz) a. not wise; defective in wisdom; injudicious; indiscret; foolish. unwisely (un-wīz'li) adv. in an unwise manner. unwished (un-wishd') a. not wished for. unwithdrawing (un-with-drawing) a. not withdrawing; continually unwithering (un-wirh-er-ing) a. not liable to wither.
unwitnessed (un-wir-nest) a. not seen; not attested by witnesses.
unwitting (un-wir-ing) a. not knowing; unwittingly (un-wit-ing-li) adv. ignorantly. unwomanly (un-woom-qan-li) a. unbecoming a unwondering (un-wun'der-ing) a. not unwonted (un-won'ted) a. unaccustomed; uncommon; unusual. unwontedly (un-won'ted-li) adv. in an ununwontedly (un-won'ted-li) adv. in an ununwontedness (un-won'ted-nes) n. uncommonness. unwooed (un-wood') a. not courted. unworded (un-wur'ded) a. not worded; silent. unwork (un-wurk') v.t. to undo. unworkable (un-wur'ka-bl) a. not workable; unworkmanlike (un-wurk-man-lik) a. ununworldliness (un-wurld²li-nes) n. unworldly state. unworldly (un-wurld-li) a. not carnal, covetous, or self-seeking; spiritual. **unworn** (un-worn') a, not worn or impaired. unworshipped (un-wur'shipt) a. not wor-unworth (un'wurth) n. want of worth;—(un-wurth') a. unworthy. unworthily (un-wur-THi-li) adv. in an unworthy manner. unworthiness (un-wur'THi-nes) n. want of worth or merit.
unworthy (un-wur'THi) a. undeserving; wanting merit; worthless; base; unbecoming; discreditable; inadequate.
unwounded (un-woon-ded) a. not wounded or
injured. unwoven (un-wov-n) a. not woven. unwrap (un-rap') v.t. to open or undo, as what is wrapped or folded. unwreathe (un-reth') v.t. to untwist. unwrinkle (un-ring'kl) v.t. to smooth out. unwrinkled (un-ring-kld) a. not wrinkled; unwritten (un-ritr) a. not written; not reduced to writing; verbal; containing no writing; blank. Unwritten law, law that depends on custom, judicial decisions, etc.
unwrought (un-rawt) a. not laboured; not manufactured.

unwrung (un-rung') a. not pinched or galled.

unyielding (un-yēl'ding) a. unbending; unplant; obstinate.

unyoke (un-yōk') v.t. to loose or free from a yoke; to become loosed from a yoke;—v.i. to give over work; to cease.

unyoked (un-yōkt') a. not having worn the yoke; unrestrained.

unyoked (un-zönd') a. having no zone, belt, or unzoned (un-zönd') a. having no zone, belt, or girdle.

Up (up) adv. [A.S.] to a higher place; aloft; on high; upright; on one's legs; above the horizon; towards a central point, or a higher point or degree; as far, or as high, as; in a state of fitness; out of bed; in commotion, tumult, or revolt; in progress; in, or with, notice; towards, or from, some period or condition; aside; towards, or from, some period or condition; aside; together; wholly; over;—prep. towards a higher place; a central point; or the interior. Up-country, adv. towards the interior;—n. the interior of a country;—a. pertaining to the interior. Up and down, here and there; upright. Ups and downs, changes of fortune. Up to date, to the present time; fresh; modern.

upanishad (ôo-pan'i-shad) n. [Skr.] a series of Vedic treatises, theosophic and philosophic in character.

sophic in character.

sophic in character.

UPAS (u-pas) n. [Malay] a tree common in the neighbouring isles, the secretions of which are poisonous (it has been fabulously reported that the atmosphere surrounding it is deleterious).

Upbear (up-bar) v.t. to bear up; to sustain

upbind (up-bind') v.t. to bind up.

Upas tree upbraid (up-brad) v.t. [A.S. up, Upas tree. up, and breydun, to braid, to seize] to charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reprove severely; to bring reproach on.

upbraider (up-brā'der) n. one that upbraids.

upbraiding (up-braiding) n. the act or language of one that upbraids.

upbraidingly (up-braiding-li) adv. with upbraidingly heading.

upbringing (up-bring-ing) n. training; educa-

upcast (up-kast) a. cast up; turned upwards; the shaft by which the air is taken out of a mine.

upcaught (up-kawt') a. caught up.

upgrowth (up'grōth) n. the process of growing

uphand (uphand) a. lifted by hand.

upheaval (up-he-val) n. act of upheaving; the state of being upheaved; a lifting up. upheave (up-hev') v.t. to lift up from beneath.

upheld (up-held') past tense and pp. of uphold.

uphill (up-hil) a. going up; laborious; difficult; adv. up the hill; against difficulties.
uphold (up-hold) v.t. to lift on high; to elevate; to sustain; to support; to countenance.

upholder (up-höl'der) n. a supporter; a defender.

upholster (up-höl'ster) v.t to furnish with upholsterer (up-höl'ster-er) n. [fr. upholdster, for upholder, one that holds up for sale] one that furnishes houses with furniture, beds, curtains, and the like.

upholstery (up-höl/ster-i) n. articles supplied uphroe (ü-frö) n. [D.] a wooden block with holes in the through which a rope may be receved (used in adjusting an awning on shipboard, or in tightening tent-ropes).

upkeep (up'këp) n. means of support; maintenance; upland (up'land) n. inland districts; high land; upstay (up-stay) v.

—a. being on, or pertaining to, uplands; pertaining to the country, as distinguished from towns; rustic; rude.

uplander (up-lan-der) n. one dwelling in uplands.

uplandish (up-land-ish) a. upland.

uplift (up-lift) v.t. to raise aloft; to elevate;—a. uplifted;—(up'lift) n. an upheaval; exaltation of any kind.

uplying (up'lī-ing) a. high; upland; elevated.

upmost (upmost) a. highest; uppermost.

UPON (u-pon') prep. [A.S. uppon] on.

upper (uper) a. higher in place; superior in rank or dignity;—n. the upper part of a boot or shoe. Upper-case, a tray containing the capitals, reference marks, etc. [Print.] Upper-crust, upper-ten thousand, the higher circles of society; the wealthier and leading class in any place. Upper-hand, superiority. Upper-leather, the leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes. Upper-story, see story. Upper world, heaven: the earth. world, heaven; the earth.

uppermost (up-er-most) a. highest in situation, rank, or power.

uppish (up-ish) a. proud; arrogant; putting on airs of superiority.

UDDISHMESS (up-ish-nes) n. uppish behaviour.

UDTaise (up-raz') v.t. to raise; to lift up.

UPPEAT (up-rēr') v.t. to rear; to raise.

upright (up'rīt, up-rīt') a. erect; perpendicular; honest; just; conformable to moral rectitude:—n. something erect or perpendicular; the elevation of a building.

uprightly (up'rīt-li) adv. in an upright manner.

uprightness (up-rit-nes) n. quality or condition of being upright.

uprise (up-riz) v.i. to rise up; to ascend above the horizon.

uprise horizon.

uprising (up-ri-zing) n. the act of rising; a steep ascent.

uproar (up'-rōr) n. [D. oproer, fr. op, up, and disturbance and noise;—(up-rōr) v.t. to throw into confusion;—v.i. to make an uproar.

uproarious (up-rōr-i-us) a. making, or with, great noise and tumult.

uproariously (up-rōr-i-us-li) adn. in an uproariously (up-rōr-i-us-li) adn. in an uproariously (up-rōr-i-us-nes) n. uproar-

uproariousness (up-ror-i-us-nes) n. uproarious state.

UDTOII (up-röl') v.t. to roll up.

uproot (up-rôôt') v.t. to tear up by the roots; to cradicate.

UPROUSE (up-rouz') v.t. to rouse up.

uprush (up-rush') v.i. to rush upward;—(up'rush) n. a rush upward.

upset (up-set') v.t. to overturn, overthrow, or overupset;—(up'set) n. an overturn; an overthrow, as of a carriage; the act of upsetting; the state of being upset;
-a. fixed; determined. Upset-price, the lowest price at which anything will be sold by auction.

upshot (up-shot) n. final issue; conclusion; end.

upside (up'sid) n. the upper side. Upside down, fusion. To be upsides with, to be on a similar footing

with; to have revenge on.

upstairs (upstarz) a. in an upper story;—n. an upper story;—(upstarz) adv. towards,

or in, an upper story.

or in, an upper story.

upstart (up-start') v.i. to start, or spring up, suddenly;—(up-start) n. one suddenly arisen from low life to wealth, power, or honour;—a. suddenly raised to prominence or consequence.

upstay (up-stā') v.t. to sustain; to support.

upstream (up-strem') v.i. to stream up; -(up-stream) adv. towards the higher or

upstroke upstroke (upstrok) n. the upward line in writing. UDITIL (up-tril') v.t. to sing in a high voice UDTUIN (up-turn') v.t. and i. to turn up. upturning (up-tur-ning) n. the act of throwing upward (up-tur-ning) n. the act of throwing upward (up-tw-ning) a. directed to a higher place; —adv. upwards.

upwards (up-wardz) adv. towards a higher place; towards the source or origin; more.

uræmia, uremia (ū-rē-mi-a) n. [G. ouron, urremia, uremia, urie, and haima, blood) a morbid condition of the blood, due to the retention of waste products, as urea, normally eliminated from the body by the kidneys. uræmic, uremic (ū-rē/mik) a. pertaining to uræus (ū-rē-us) n. [G. ouraios, of the tail] the sented by the ancient Egyptians on the head-dress of divinities and kings. uranic (ū-ran-ik) a. [G. ouru-nos, sky] celestial; astronomical; pertaining to, obtained from, or containing, uranium. uranite (ū'ra-nīt) n. a greenish ore of uranium. uranitic (û ra-nit-ik) a. per-Urmus taining, uranite. uranium (ū-ra/ni-um) n. [G. ouranos, heaven] a metallic element, not found native. uranographic, uranographical uranographic, uranographical (ū-ra-nu-graf-ik, -i-kai) a. pertaining to uranography. uranographist (ū-ra-nog-ra-fist) n. one versed in uranography. uranography (ū-ra-nog-ra-fi) n. [G. ouranos, heaven, and graphein, write] a description of the heavens; descriptive astronomy. uranology (ū-ra-nolò-ji) n. [G. ouranos and logos, discourse] astronomy. uranoscopy and skopein, to view] contemplation of the heavenly bodies. Uranus (ū-ra-nus) n. [L. fr. G. ouranos, heaven] Uranus (b'ra-nus) n. [L. fr. G. ouranos, heaven] one of the primary planets.

urao (ôô-ra-ô) n. [S. Amer.] the natron found in dried-up lakes and rivers. urate (ū'rat) n. a salt of uric acid. urban (ur-ban) a. [L. urbanus, fr. urbs, urbis, city] belonging to a city or town.

urbane (ur-ban) a. courteous in manners; polite; civil; refined.

urbanity (ur-ban-l-ti) n. civility or courtesy of manners; suavity; refinement.

urceolate (ur-seu-l-ti) a. [L. urceus, pitcher] pitcher-shaped [Bot.].

urchin (ur-chin) n. [L. ericius, hedgehog] a hedge-noposed sometimes to take the form of a hedgehog; a child; a pert or rough little fellow;—a. mischievous elf supposed sometimes to take the form of a hedgehog; a child; a pert or rough little fellow;—a. mischievous urde (gr-dā) a. [F. urdēe, fr. O. H. Ger. ort, point] pointed, as a cross, or having a point projecting, as a bend; varriated [Her.]. urdu (öör-döö) n. [Hind.] Hindustani. ure (ūr) n. [F. cf. snure) destiny; fortune; operation; practice; -v.t. and t. to work.

urea (ū're-s) n. [G. ouron, urine] the chief organic constituent of urine.

ureameter (ū'-re-am'-e-tor) n. an apparatus for measuring the urea in the urine.

urethritic (u-rē-thrit'ik) a. affected with ure-thritis. urethritis (u-re-thri'tis) n. inflammation of the urethra. uretinitis urethra.

uretic (a-ret-ik) a. relating to, or promoting, the flow of urine;—n. a uretic medicine.

urge (urj) v.t. [L. urgere] to press; to drive; to present in an urgent manner; to press apon attention; to encourage; to provoke;—v.t. to press onward; to incite; to make allegations.

urgency (ur-jen-si) n. quality or state of being urgency (ur-jen-si) n. quality or state of being urgen; importunity; earnest solicitation; pressure of necessity.

urgent (ur-jent) a. pressing; demanding immediate action; plying with importunity. urgently (ur'jent-li) adv. in an urgent 1. anner. urger (ur'jer) n. one that urges. urial (ôo'ri-al) n. a wild sheep of N. India, Persia, uric (u-rik) a. [G. ouron, urine] pertaining to, or obtained from, urine. Uric acid, an acid characteristic of urine. uridrosis (ü-ri-drō'-sis) n. [G. ouron, urine, and hidrōs, sweat] the excretion in the sweat of the urinary constituents.

Urim (ū'-rim) n. [H.] the urim and thummin were two sacred stones used for decision in the case of an alternative issue (see Ex. xxviii. 30).

urinal (ū-ri-nal) n. a vessel for containing urine;
a convenience, either public or private, in which to discharge urine.

urinary (u-ri-na-ri) a pertaining to urine:—n. a reservoir, or place, for the reception of urinate (û^tri-nāt) v.i. to discharge urine; to make water.
urination (û^tri-nā'shun) n. the act of passing urine. urinative (u^{*}ri-na-tiv) a. provoking the flow of urine; diuretic.

urine (u^{*}rin) n. [L. urina] an animal fluid secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethradischarged. uriniferous (ū-ri-nif'e-rus) a. affording passage to the urine. urinific (ū-ri-nif-ik) a. secreting urine. urinology (ū-ri-nol/ō-ji) n. a scientific study of urine. urinometer (u-ri-nom-e-ter) n. [L. urina, urine, and G. metron, measure] an instrument for determining the specific gravity of urine.

urinoscopy (ū-ri-nos-ku-pi, u-rin-s-kū-pi) n.
[L. urina, urine, and G. skopein.
to view] the inspection of urine; uroscopy.

urinous partaking of its qualities. Also urinose.

urman (ur-man) n. [Siberia] a large forest of cone bearing trees, esp. a swampy forest.

urn (urn) n. [L. urna] a vessel of various forms, usually largest in the middle, and furnished with a foot or pedestal, employed furnished with a foot or pedestal, employed for holding liquids, for ornamental uses, for holding lots to be drawn, and for pre-serving the ashes of the dead after cremation; -v.t. to inclose in, or as in, an urn.

urnal (urnal) a. pertaining to, or
resembling, an urn. urocyst (u ru-sist) n. the urinary uropygium (ū-ru-pij-i-um) n. [C. orrhos, rump, and jange, buttocks] the rump in birds.

UTOSCOPY (û-ros'-ku-pi) n. [G. ouron, urine, and skopein, view] judgment of diseases by the inspection of the patients' urine.

UTOSTEGE (û-rō-stēj) n. [G. oura, tail, and stepē, roof] one of the special scales on the under side of a snake's tail. Also urostegite.

UTOSTHENE (û-rō-stēn) n. [G. oura, a tail, and sthenos, strength] an animal whose strength is mainly in its tail. uretal (û-rê'-tal) a. pertaining to the ureter.

Also ureteral, ureteric.

ureter (û-rê'-ter) n. one of the ducts of the kidney, conveying the urine to the bladder.

ureteritis (û-rê'-te-rî'-tis) n. inflammation of the ureter. urethra (u-re'-thra) n. [G.] the canal by which the urine is discharged.
urethral (u-re'-thral) a. pertaining to the urethral urry (ur'-i) n. [Gael.] a dark clay lying near a bed of coal.

Ursa (ur'sa) n. [L.] a she-bear. Ursa Major, the Great Bear, one of the northern constellations, situated near the pole. Ursa Minor, the Little Bear, the constellation nearest the north pole(it contains the pole-star, which is situated in the extremity of the tail).

ursiform (ur'si-form) a. having the form or

aspect of a bear.

UTSine (ur-sin) a. [I. ursus, a bear] pertaining to, or resembling, a bear.

resembling, a bear.

urson (ursun) n. a rodent; a species of tree-porcupine

urson found in N. America.

Ursuline (ursulin) n. one of a female teaching
order (so called from St. Ursula).

Ursus (ursus) n. [L.] a genus of plantigrade, carnivorous mammals, containing the bears.

Urtica (urti-ka) n. [L., a nettle] a genus of plants
containing the nettles.

Urticate (urti-kat) v.t. to sting, as with nettles.

urtication (ur-ti-kā-shun) n. stinging with a nettle; whipping with nettles (sometimes applied medicinally to a paralysed limb, etc.).
urubu (ôô-roo-bò, ôo-roô-bò) n. [Braz.] one of the American vultures.

Ufus (ū'rus) n. [L.] an extinct ox; the aurochs.

US (us) pron. pl. [A.S.] the objective and dative case of we.

usable (ū'za-bl) a. capable of being used.

usableness (ū'za-bl-nes) n. the state or character of being usable.

beneficial; profitable.

USCIULIV (ūs-fool-i) adv. in a useful manner.

usefulness (üs'fool-nes) n. state or quality of being useful.
useless (üs'les) a. having no use; unserviceable; answering no valuable purpose.

uselessly (ūs'les-li) adv. in a useless manner.

USCIESSIESS (ūs-les-nes) n. unserviceableness.

user (u-zer) n. one that uses; [Law] continued use or enjoyment.

usher (ush-er) n. [O.F. ussier, fr. L. ostium, door] a doorkeeper; an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank; an under-teacher or assistant in a school;—v.t. to intro-

ushership (usher-ship) n. the office of an ushers Also usherdom.

USITATE (ū'zi-tāt) a. according to custom.

usquebaugh (us'kwe-baw) n. [Ir. fr. uisge, water, and beatha, life] whisky. ustion (ust'yun) n. [L. ustio, fr. urere, pp. ustue, burn] act of burning; state of being burned. ustulate (us'tū-lat) a. [L.] blackened as if scorched [Bot.].

ustulation (us-tū-lā'shun) n. the act of burning or searing; [Metal.] the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat; [Phar.] the roasting or drying of moist substances, so as to prepare them for pulverizing; the burning of wine.

usual (ū'zhū-al) a. [L. usualis, fr. usus, use] customary; ordinary; frequent.

usually (ü-zhū-al-i) adv. customarily; ordinarily.

usualness (ū'zhū-al-nes) n. frequency;

usucapient (uzu-ka-pi-ent) n. one that has acquired rights through usucaption. (uzu-ka-pi-ent) n. [1.] the usucaption (uzu-ka-pi-ent) n. [1.] the acquired right to right to

property by possession for a prescribed period.

USUITUCT (ü-zū-frukt) n. [L.] the right of using usuitruct and enjoying the produce, benefit, or profits of a thing belonging to another, provided that it be without alienating or impairing the substance.

USUITUCTUATY (ū-zū-fruk-tū-a-ri) n. one that has the usufruct of property;—

a. pertaining to, or in the nature of, a usufruct of property;—
a. pertaining to, or in the nature of, a usufruct.

USUTET (u-zhu-rer) n. formerly, a person accustomed to lend money and take interest for it; now, one that lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest.

USUTIOUS (u-zhu-ri-us) a. practising usury; taking exorbitant interest for the use of money;

pertaining to, or of the nature of, usury.

usuriously (û-zhū-ri-us-li) adv. in a usurious manner.

usuriousness (ũ-zhū-ri-us-nes) n. the quality of being usurious.

usurp (ũ-zurp') v.t. [F. fr. L. usurpare] to seize and hold in possession by force, or without right.

usurpation (ũ-zur-pā-shun) n. act of seizing, or or property of another without right.

usurper (ū-zur-per) n. one that usurps.

usurper (ū-zur-per) n. one that usurps.

usurping (ū-zur-ping) a. characterized by usurpation; acting as a usurper.

usurpingly (ū-zur-ping-li) adv. in a usurping manner.

usury (ū-zhū-ri) n. [L. uti, pp. usus, use] interest for the use of money; exorbitant interest; the practice of lending money on exorbitant interest. ut (ōót) n. [L. ut, in the Latin lymns, from which the names of the notes were taken] the first note in the Guido scale (now generally superseded by dob) [Mus.].

Uta (ū-ta) n. [Utah, U.S.A.] a genus of small lizards found in America.

utensil (ū-ten-sil) n. [F. fr. L. uti, use] an instrument, esp. an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business.

uterine ("L'ter-in) a. [L. uterus, womb] pertaining to womb; born of the same mother, but by a different father, as a uterine-brother.

uteritis ("t-te-ri-tis) n. inflammation of the womb.

utero-gestation (ū-te-rō-jes-tā-shun) n. the development of the embryo within the womb.

Uterus (\bar{u} -te-rus) n. [I.] the womb.

utilitarian (ŭ til-i-tā'ri-an) a. pertaining to ntility or utilitarianism;—n. one that holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

holds the doctrine of utilitarianism;—n. one that utilitarianism (0-til-1-ta/ri-an-izm) n. the happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions; the doctrine that virtue is founded in utility, or that the practice of morality is binding on man, and enjoined by God, solely on the ground of its tendency to promote the happiness of mankind; the doctrine that utility is the sole standard of virtue, or that everything is morally right which is conducive to the well-heing of society.

utility (ū-til-iti) n. (F. utilité, fr. L. utilitas, utility, fr. utility, its utility, fr. utility, utility, fr. utility, utility-man, one that acts the smallest parts in a play.

utilization or take of being utilized.

utilize (ū-ti-lis) s.t. to make useful; to turn to profitable account.

utmost (ut'môst) a. [A.S. ūtemest, double superlative of ūt, out] situated at the furthest point or extremity; of the greatest or highest degree;—n. the most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort. Utopia (ū-tô-pi-a) n. [G. ou, not, and topos, place) Utopia a place or state of ideal perfection.

Utopian (ū-tô-pi-an) a. pertaining to Utopia (an imaginary island described by Sir Thos. More in his work "Utopia," published 1516); ideal; chimerical; fanciful;—n. a dweller in Utopia; a visionary. Utopianism, Utopism (ū-tō-pi-an-izm, ū-tō-pi-an-izm, ū-tō-pi-an-izm, ū-tō-pi-an-izm, ū-tō-pi-an-izm, ū-tō-pi-an-izm, ū-tō-pi-an-izm, utricle (ū-tri-ki) n. [L. dim. of uter, utriz, bag] a listel bag or bladder; a histological cell; [Bot.] a small bladdery pericarp.

utricular (ū-trik-ū-lar) a. sembling, utricles; furnished with utricles. Also utriculate.

utricles. Also utriculate.

utter (ut'er) a. [A.S. uttera, comp. of ūt, out] farthest

out; extreme; total; perfect.

Utter barrister, one recently admitted, but not allowed to plead within the bar.

utter (uter) v.t. [A.S. uttera, or omp. of ūt, out] to speak; to disclose; to put in circulation, as money.

utterable (uter-a-bl) a food is received into the sac capable of being uttered or expressed.

utterableness (uter-a-bl-nes) a the state of being utterable.

(uter-ans) n. act of uttering; pronun-

utterance (uterans) n. act of uttering; pronunciation; manner of speaking.
utterance (uterans) n. [F. outrance. extremity, fr. L. ultra. beyond] the last extremity.

utterer (ut'er-er) n. one that utters.

utterly (ut-er-li) adv. to the full extent.

uttermost (ut'er-most) a. farthest out; utmost; -n. the greatest degree. To the uttermost, to the last extremity.

uvermost, to the last extremity.

Uvea (ū-vē-a) n. [L. uvu, grape] the iris, ciliary body, and choroid of the eye, collectively.

Uveous (ū-vē-us) a. resembling a grape; relating to the uvea. Also uveal.

uvula (ū-vū-la) n. [L. uvu, grape] the fleshy, conical body suspended from the middle of the lower borter of the soft palate

uvular (ū'-vū-lar) a. pertaining to the uvula.

uxorial (uk-sō'ri-al) a. uxorious; becoming, or pertaining to, a wife.

uxoricide (uk-sor'i-sīd) n. [L. uxor, wife, and cuedere, to kill] the murder of a wife;

one that murders a wife, one that murders a wife; one that murders a wife.

UXORIOUS (uk-80'ri-us) a. foolishly or excessively fond of his wife.

UXORIOUS (uk-80'ri-us-li) adv. with foolish or doting fondness for a wife.

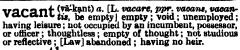
UXORIOUSNESS (uk-80'ri-us-nes) n. foolish or foolish or doting on a wife.

UZbeg (uz-beg) n. [Tatar] a member of a Turkish race in Central Asia.

V, v, the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, is a labial articulation formed by the junction of the upper teeth with the lower lip. Its sound is nearly allied to that of f from which it differs in being voiced, while that of f is breathed. As a Roman numeral, v. stands for 5; with a dash over it, for 5000.

Va. (va) v.i. [It.] to go on [Mus.].

Vacancy (vakn-si) n. empty space; a chasm; a gap; state of a post or employment when it is unfilled or unsupplied; a place or post unfilled, or open to candidature; intermission of business; relaxation; listlessness; want of thought.



Vacantly (vä-kant-li) adv. in a vacant manner.

vacate (va-kāt') v.t. [L. vacare, pp. vacatus, be empty] to make vacant; to quit possession of; to annul; to make void.

vacation (va-kā-shun) n. the act of vacating; intermission of a stated employment, procedure, or office, intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; non-term; the intermission of the regular studies and exercises of a college or other seminary; the time when a see, or other spuritual dignity. seminary; the time when a see, or other spiritual dignity or office, is vacant.

seminary; the time when a see, or other spiritual dignity or office, is vacant.

Vaccinal (vak'si-nal) a. of, or relating to, vaccine; caused by vaccination.

Vaccinate (rvak'si-nāt) vt. [L. vaccinus, vaccine, fr. vacca, cow] to inoculate with cowpox, for the purpose of securing immunity from smallpox, or of mitigating the severity of its attack.

Vaccination (vak'si-nā-shun) n. act, art, or practice of vaccinating.

Vaccinator (vak'si-nā-tur) n. one that vaccinates; an instrument used in vaccination.

Vaccine (vak'sin, vak'sin) a. pertaining to cows; obtained from cows, as vaccine-matter.

Vaccinia, vaccina (vak-sin'i-a, vak-si'-na) n.

Vaccinifer (vak-sin'i-fer) n. [E vaccine, and L. ferre, bear] the source, whether a person or an animal, of the lymph or vaccine virus.

Vachery (vasi-i-lāt) vi. [L. vaccillare, pp. vacillate (vasi-i-lāt) vi. [L. vaccillare, pp. vacil-fuctuate in mind or opinion; to be unsteady.

Vacillatingly (vasi-lā-ting-li) adv. unsteadily.

vacillatingly (vas'i-lā-ting-li) adv. unsteadily. vacillation (vas-i-la'shun) n. act of vacillating; fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness.
vacuate (vak-ū-āt) v.t. [L. vacuus, empty] to make empty or void.
vacuity (va-kū'-i-ti) n. emptiness; empty space; want vacuity of reality; listlessness; lack of intelligence.

VACHOUS (vak'ū-us) a. empty; unfilled; void.

Vacuousness (vak-ū-us-nes) n. vacuous state.

Vacuum (vak-ū-um) n. space empty or devoid of from which the air, or other gas, has been almost wholly removed, as by an air-pump. Vacuum-brake, a form of continuous brake used on railroads, in which the pressure of the atmosphere is brought into play by the vertical or partial vacuum. Vacuum gauge, an indicator of the extent of a vacuum. Torricellian vacuum, the space above the mercury in a barometer tube.

vade-mecum (vā-de-mē-kum) n. [L., go with me] a manual for ready reference: a nocket-companion.

reference; a pocket-companion.

vagabond (vag-a-bond) a. [F. fr. I. vagari, to stroll about] moving from place to place without any settled habitation; wandering; driven to and fro; -n. one that wanders about, having no certain dwelling, and usually without the means of honest livelihood; a vagrant; a scamp.

vagabondage, vagabondism (vag-a-bon-dij, -dizm) n. state, condition, or habits of a vagabond.

vagabondish (vag'a-bon-dish) a. like a vagabondish (vag'a-bon-dis) vagabond.
vagabondize (vag'a-bon-dis) v.i. to lead the life of a vagabond.

Vagarious (va-gă'-ri-us) a. whimsical; capricious. Vagary (va-ga'ri) n. [L. nagari, stroll about] a wild freak; a whim; a whimsial purpose.

Vagina (va-ji-na) w. [L.) the canal that leads from the external orifice to the uterus [Anat.]; a sheath, as of a leaflet [Bot.]; the upper part of the pedestal of a terminus [Arch.]. vaginal (vaj-i-nal, va-gī/nal) a. pertaining to, or resembling, a vagina or sheath.

vaginant (va-ji-nant) a. sheathing [Bot.].

vaginant (va-ji-nant) a. sheathing [Bot.]
vaginate, vaginated (raji-nat, -nā-ted)
vaginitis (vaji-inī-tis) n. inflammation of the
vaginitis (vaji-inī-tis) n. inflammation of the
vagitus (va-ji-tus) n. [L. vagire, to cry, to squall]
the cry of a new-born child.
vagrancy (vā-gran-si) n. state of a vagrant; a
vagrancy (vā-gran-si) n. state of a vagrant; a
vagrant (vā-gran-si) n. state of a vagrant; a
vagrant (va-gran-si) n. state of a vagrant; a
vagrant (va-gran-si) n. state of a vagrant; a
vagrant (va-gran-si) vagran-si) vagrant; ppr. vagrans,
an idle wanderer; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond.

vagrantly (vā/grant-li) adv. in a vagrant manner. vague (vag) a. [L. vagus] undetermined; indefinite; proceeding from no known authority.

vaguely (vāg'-li) adv. in a vague manner.

vagueness (vag'nes) n. the stage of being vague.

Vall (vāl) n. Same as veil

vail (väl) v.t. [O.F. avaler, to let fall down, fr. L. ad vallem, to the valley] to lower; to let fall;—v.i. to yield; to drop down.

to yield; to drop down.

vails (vālz) n.pl. [avail] gratuities, or money, given to the servants of a household by a guest.

vain (vān) a. [F. fr. L. vanus] empty; worthless; having no substance, value, or importance; fruitless; ineffectual; proud of petty things, or of small attainments; conceited; foolish; silly; showy; ostentatious. In vain, to no purpose; in levity; profanely.

vainglorious (vān-glō-ri-us) a. due to vanity; boastful; vaunting.

vaingloriously (vān-glō-ri-us-li) adv. in a vainglorious manner.

vaingloriousness (van-glo-ri-us-nes) n. boastfulness.

vainglory (van-glo-ri) n. excessive vanity; empty pride; undue elation of mind.

vainly (van-li) adv. in a vain manner.

vainness (vān'nes) n. inefficacy; fruitlessness;

vair (vār) n. [F. vair, fr. L. varius, spotted] a kind of fur, represented by blue and white shields, or bells, in horizontal rows [Her.].

Vaishnava (vish-na-va) n. [Skr.] a worshipper of Vishnu.

Vaisya (vīsya) n. [Skr.] a member of the third Hindu caste.

vakeel, vakil (va-kēl') n. [A. vakīl] a lawyer in India.

valance, valence (val'ans, -ens) n. [fr. in France] hanging drapery for a bed, a couch, a window, etc.;—v.t. to furnish with a valance; to decorate with hanging fringes.

vale (val) n. [F. val, fr. L. vallis] a tract of low trough, carrying off water from a pump.

valediction (val-e-dik-shun) n. [L. valedicere, pp. valedictus, to say farewell] a farewell; a bidding farewell.

valedictory (val-e-dik-tu-ri) a. bidding farewell.

valedictory (val-c-dik'tu-ri) a. bidding farewell; -n. a farewell address.

valence, valency (valens, valensi) n. [L. valence, be strong] the

combining power of an element (Chem.).

Valenciennes (val-en-sè'-enz) n. a rich kind of lace made at Valenciennes. valentia (va-len'-shi-e) n. [valance] a kind of stuff for waistcoats.

valentine (val'en-tin) n. a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day; a letter containing professions of affection sent by one young person to another on St. Valentine's day (Feb. 14). Valerian (va-lé'-ri-an) n. [Low L. valeriana] a plant of the genus Valeriana. valeric (val'e-rik) a. cf. or pertaining to, valerian.

valet (val'et, val'ā) n. [F.] a servant that attends on a gentleman's person; in the manège, a kind of goad or stick armed with an iron point;—v.t. to act the valet to. Valet de chambre, a valet. Valet de place, a man that acts for hire as guide, messenger, etc. valetudinarian (val-e-tū-di-nā-ri-an) a. [L. valetudinarian valetudo, health, fr. valere; to be strong) seeking to recover health; sickly; infirm;—n. a person of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution. valetudinarianism (val-e-tū-di-nā-ri-an-health. Also valetudinariness.

health. Also valetudinariness.

valetudinary (val-e-tū'di-na-ri) a. infirm; sickly;—n. a valetudinarina.

Valhalla (val-hal'a) n. [Scand.] the palace of imminiminal resting-place of many of the great men of a nation. valiance (val-yans) n. [L. valere, be strong) braver; valour. Also valiancy. valiant (val-yant) a. intrepid; heroic; courageous; valiantly (val-yant-li) adv. stoutly; courageously; valiantly (val-yant-li) adv. stoutly; courageously; valiantness (val-yant-li)

valiantness (val'-yant-nes) n. valour; courage. valid (val'id) a. [L. validus] having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; capable of being justified, defended, or supported; having legal strength or force; executed with the proper formalities.

validate (validit) v.t. [F. fr. L. validus, strong, to test the validity of.

validation (val-i-da'shun) n. the act of giving validity (va-lid'i-ti) n. strength; power; sound-till yes; legal strength or force.

 $\mathbf{validlv}$ (val'-id-li) adv. in a valid manner.

validness (val'id-nes) n. the state of being valid.

validitess (val-d-nes) n. the state of being valid.

valise (val-les') n. [F.] a small leather bag for containing the clothes, etc., of a traveller.

valkyr (val-kir) n. [Icel., chooser of the slain, fr. valr, slain, and kyrja, a chooser] one of the twelve handmaidens of Odin, who chose those destined to be slain in battle, and conducted them to Valhalla [Scand. Myth.]. Also walkyr, valkyria, valkyrie.

valkyrian (val-kir-lan) a. of, or relating to, the valkyrian (val-kir-lan) a. of, or relating to, the vallar, vallary (val'ar, -a-ri) a. [L. vallum] pertaining to a rampart.

vallate, vallated (val'at, val'ā-ted) a. [L. shaped; circumvallate.

shaped; circumvallate.
valley (vali) n. [L. vallis] a hollow, or low tract of ground, between hills or mountains, generally traversed by a river; [Arch.] the internal angle formed by two inclined sides of a roof.

Vallum (val-um) n. [L.] a rampart.

valonia (va-lō'ni-a) n. [G balanos, acorn] the acorn-cups of the valonia oak. valorous (val'ur-us) a. brave; courageous; fear-less.

valorously (val'ur-us-li) adv. in a valorous valorously (val'ur-us-li) adv. in a valorous manner.

valour (val'ur) n. [O.F. valor, fr. L. valor, fr. valor, fr. brayery; courage; intrepidity.

valuable (val'ū-a-bl) a. having value or worth; precious; worthy; deserving esteem;—n. a thing of value; a choice article of personal property; precious merchandise in small bulk (generally pt.) valuableness (val'ū-a-bl-nes) n. the character of being valuable.

valuation (val-ū-ā'-shun) n. the act of valuing; valuation (val-ū-ā'-shun) n. the act of valuing;

Valuator (val'-ū-ā-tur) s. an appraiser

value (val'-ū) n. [L. valere, be worth] worth; the property or properties of a thing which render it useful; utility; price; rate or estimated worth; amount obtainable in exchange for a thing: equivalent; importance; import; precise signification:—v.t. to estimate the worth of; to rate at

a certain price; to appraise; to rate at a high price; to have in high esteem; to hold in respect and admiration. Good value, full worth in exchange.

valued (val'-ūl) a. having value; prized; much thought of.

valueless (val'-ū-es) a. of no value; having no worth.

valuer (val'-ū-er) n. one that values; an appraiser.

valval (val'-val) a. pertaining to a valve.

valvate (val'-vāt) a. like, or serving as, a valve or valves; having a valve or valves; [Bot.] opening, as if by doors or valves; meeting,

valvate valve; having a valve or valves; setting as if by doors or valves; meeting, without overlapping.

valve (valv) n. [L. valva, a leaf of a folding door] without overlapping.

valve (valv) n. [L. valva, a leaf of a folding door] such a door; a cover to an aperture, so formed as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in the other; [Elec.] see Thermionic. [Anat.] a membrane resembling, or serving as, a valve; [Bot.] one of the pieces into which a capsule splits; [Conch.] one of the separable pieces of a shell.

valved (valvd) a. having, or composed of, valves.

valvular (valvd) a. having, or composed of, valves.

valvular (valvd) a. having, or composed of, ontaining valves.

vambrace (vam'-brās) n. [F. avant bras (L. brachium), before the arm] piece of plate armour, worn for the defence of the forearm, from the elbow-joint to the wrist. Also vantrace.

vamoose (vamòs') v.i. [Sp. let us go] colloq.

vamp (vamp) n. [F. avant-pied, forefoot, fr. L. leather of a shoe or boot; any piece or patch intended to give an old thing a new appearance; [Mus.] an improvised accompaniment;—t.t. to provide, as a shoe, with new upper leather; to piece an old thing with a new part; to repair; [Mus.] to improvise an accompaniment to.

vamp (vamp) n. [sabbrev. of vampire] a seductive adventuress.

vampire (vam'-pir) n. [Servian vampir, a stitiously believed to return from the other world, and to wander about the earth, doing every kind of mischief to the living, and to suck the blood of persons asleep; one that lives by preying on others; an extortioner; a large species of bat found in tropical America.

vampirism (vam'-pir-izm) n. belief in the existence of vampires; the prac-

tropical America.

Vampirism (vam'-pir-izm) n. belief in the existence of vampires; the practice of blood-sucking; the practice of extortion.

Van (van) n. [abbrev, for ran-guard] the front of an army; the foremost division of a fleet.

Van (van) n. [r. van. fr. L. vannus] a fan for winnowing grain; a wing.

Van (van) n. [caravan] a large, covered wagon, for the transportation of goods, and the like; a closed carriage attached to a railway train for conveying passengers' luggage, for the accommodation of the guard, etc. of the guard, etc.

vanadate, vanadiate (van'-a-dāt, va-nad'-i-āt) n. a salt of vanadic acid.

vanadic ecu.
vanadic (va-nad'-ik) a. related to, or containing, vanadium.
vanadinite (van'-o-din-it, va-nad'-i-nit) n. a minoral consisting of lead vanadate and lead chloride.

date and lead children. (va-nā'-di-um) n. [Vanadis, a vanadium Scandinavian goddess] a metallic

van-courier (van'-kôô-ri-er) n. [F. avant-courier; one

sent in advance; a precursor.

Vandal (van'-dal) n. [L.] one of the most barbarous of the northern nations that invaded Rome in the 5th contury, notorious for destroying the monuments of art and literature; one hostile to art and literature; one ignorant and barbarous:—

vandalic

one hostile to art and literature; one ignorant and barbarous;—a. vandalic.

Vandalic (van-dal'-ik) a. pertaining to, or resembling, the Vandals; ferocious; rude; barbarous; hostile to art and literature.

Vandalism (van'-dal-izm) n. the spirit or conduct of Vandals; hostility

to arts and literature.

Vandyke (van-dik') n. [Vandyke (1599-1641), the painter] one of the points forming an edge or border, as of lace, ribbon, etc.; a Vandyke cape or collar; a painting by Vandyke;—a. pertaining to the style of dress represented in portraits by Vandyke;—v.t. to cut the edge of, after the manner of a Vandyke collar.

vane (vān) n. [A.S. fana, banner] a fixture purpose of showing which way the wind blows; in ships, a piece of bunting; flat, extended surface moved by the wind; a similar fixture moved in, or by, water; the thin, membranous part or web of a feather on the side of the shaft; the blade of a wind-mill, propoller, etc. mill, propeller, etc.

vaned (vand) a. having a vane.

Vaneless (vān'-les) a. without a vane.

vang (rang) n. [D.] a brace leading from the end of a gast to the ship's side, to steady the gast.
vanguard (van'-gard) n. [F. avont-garde] the troops that march in front of an

Vanilla (va-nil'-a) n. [Sp. fr. L. vagina, sheath] a genus of plants of the orchis group, with an aromatic sheath-like pod or fruit, natives of tropical Asia and America (the capsule of one species is employed in seasoning liquours, ices, etc.).

Vanish (van'-ish) v.i. [L. vanus, empty] to pass from a visible to an invisible state; to be lost to view; to disappear gradually; to become zero. Vanishing fraction, a fraction reducible to the form §, for a particular value of the variable that enters it. Vanishing line, the line representing the line at infinity in which any given plane cuts all parallel planes [Persp.] Vanishing point, the point to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation [Persp.].

Vanity (van'-i-ti) n. [L. vanitas] emptiness; pleasure; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; unreality; shadow; pride; conceit of one's personal appearance, dress, talents, etc.; a character in the old moralities. Vanity bag, small handbag for ladies, containing cosmetics, etc.

acter in the old moralities. Vanity bag, small handbag for ladies, containing cosmetics, etc.

Vanner (van'-gr) n. [L. vannus, a fan] an oreseparator.

Vanning (van'-ing) n. the cleansing of ore by
washing in a shovel.

Vanquish (vang'-kwish) v.t. [M.E. venkisen,
fr. L. vincere! to subdue in battle,
as an enemy; to conquer; to overcome; to defeat
in any contest; to get the better of; to refute in
argument.

vanquishable (vang'-kwish-a-bl) a. capable vanquisher (vang'-kwish-gr) n. one that vanquishes: a conqueror. vansire (van'-sir) n. [F.] a small, digitigrade carnivorous mammal, like a weasel' vantage (van'-tij) n.

M.E. argantage, advantage.

M.E. avantage, advantage, superior or more favourable situation or opportunity; advantage; a point in a score at lawn-tennis.



Vantage-ground, a place or condition that gives one an advantage over another.

vantbrace See vambrace.

vapid (vap'-id) a. [L. rapidus, stale] having lost its life and spirit.

vapidly (vap'-id-li) adv. in a vapid manner.

vapidness (vap'-id-nes) n. state of being vapidness (vap'-id-nes) n. state of being vapid. Also vapidity.
vaporable (va'-pur-a-bl) a. capable of being converted into vapour.
vaporific (va'-pur-if'-ik) a. [L. vapor, vapour, and facere, make! forming into vapour: exhaling in a volatile form.
vaporimeter (va'-pur-im'-e-ter)n. [G. metron, measuring the pressure of a vapour.
vaporizable (va'-pur-i-za-bl) a. capable of being converted into vapour.

vaporization (va-pur-ī-zā/shun) n. the act of vaporizing; the artificial formation of vapour.

vaporize (vā/pur-īz) v.t. to convert into vapour by the application of heat; -v.i. to pass off

Vaporous, vaporose (va-pur-us, -ōs) a. in the nature, or vapour; full of vapours or exhalations; windy; flatuent; unreal; vain.

vaporousness, vaporosity (va² pur-us nes, vā-pur-osi-iti) n. the quality or state of being vaporous.

Vapour (vā-pur) n. [L. vapor] any substance in the gaseous or aëriform state, the condition of which is ordinarily that of a liquid or solid; any visible, diffused substance floating in the atmosphere, and impairing its transparency; vaiu imagination; unreal fancy:—p.u. a disease of nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible; hypochondriacal affections; dejection; spleen; —v.i. to pass off in the form of a vapour; to evaporate: -v.i. to pass off in the form of a vapour; to evaporate; to boast; to brag. Vapour-bath, the application of vapour to the body in a close place; the place or

Vapourer (vā'-pur-er) n. a braggart; a boaster.

apparatus itself.

vapouring (vā'pur-ing) n. and a. bragging; boasting.
vapourish (vā'pur-ish) a. full of vapours; affected with the vapours.
vapoury (vā'pur-i) a. full of vapours; hypochondriacal; splenetic; peevish.

Vaquero (va-kā-rō) n. [Sp.] in Mexico, a herdsman. varec (var-ek) n. [F. fr. Icel. vāgr, wave, and rek, drift] a Breton impure sodium carbonate.

Vareuse (va-rez') n. [F.] a kind of loose jacket.

variable (variable) a. [L. varius, various] changeable; capable of alteration in any manner; fickle; inconstant; mutable; liable to change; n. that which is variable; an indeterminate quantity, considered with reference to its different possible values; a shifting wind.

variableness, variability (vā-ri-a-bl-nes, vā-ria-bil'i-ti) n. state or quality of being variable.

variably (vä/ri-a-bli) adv. in a variable manner.

variance (va'ri-ans) n. difference that produces controversy; discord; change of condition; [Law] an alteration in the tenor of a writ or deed, or a difference between the declaration or pleading and the deed on which it is grounded. At variance, in a state of difference or disagreement.

variant (va'ri-ant) a. different; diverse;—n. a different form or reading.

variate (vā-ri-āt) v.t. to alter; to make different; to vary.

variation (vā-ri-ā-shun) n. act of varying; a partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing; alteration; modification; the extent to which a thing varies; [Gram.] inflection; [Mus.] repetition of a tune or melody with various embellishments and fanciful changes; [Astr.] any deviation from the mean orbit or mean motion of a heavenly body occasioned by another disturbing body; [Mag.] the deviation from a given type of form or structure. deviation from a given type of form or structure.

varicella (var-i-sel'a) n. [variola] chicken-pox.

Varicellar (var-i-sel-ar) a. pertaining to varicella.

Varicelloid (var-i-sel-oid) a. resembling varicella.

varicocele (var-i-kō-sēl) n. [L. var-ix, dilated vein, and G. kēlē, tumour] a varicose state of the veins of the spermatic cord.
varicoloured (var-i-kū-sur) a. diversified in varicose (var-i-kū-sur) a. [L. var-ix, dilated vein, to var-ix, dilated vein, var-ix, crooked) preternaturally enlarged or permanently dilated (applied only to veins).

Varicosity (var-i-kos-i-ti) n. varicose state.

varicous, varicosed (var'i-kus, -kōst) a. varicose, varied (va'rid) a. partially changed; characterized by variety; various; variegated.

variedly (vā-rid-li) adv. diversely.

variegate (vā'ri-e-gāt) v.t. [L. varius, various, and agere, make] to diversify by different tints or hues; to streak, spot, dapple, etc. variegation (vā-ri-e-gā'-shun) n. act of diversified, with the strength of the sifying, or state of being diversified,

by different colours; diversity of colours.

varietal (va-rī-e-tal) a. of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a variety.

variety (va-rī-e-ti) n. quality or state of being various; intermixture or succession of different things; difference; unlikeness; variation; a number or collection of different things; a subdivision of a species. Variety entertainment, a mixed entertainment of singing, dancing, gymnastics, etc., given in a variety theatre.

variform (vari-form) a. [L. varius, different, and forma, shape] having different forms.

VACITY (va-ri-fi) v.t. to diversify; to make different.

variola (va-rī-u-la) n. [L. varius, various] small-

variolad (va-rī-u-lad) n. an active element in the small-pox virus.

variolar, variolous (va-rī²u-lar, -lus) a. nating, small-pox.

variolation (vā-ri-u-lā'shun) n. inoculation with small-pox.

Valiole (vä-ri-öl) n. a small fovea or pit; a variolite. variolite (vā-ri-u-līt, va-rī-u-līt) n. [L. varius, different, and (l. lithos, stone] a diabase inclosing round concretions of felspar.

variolitic (vā-ri-u-lit-ik) a. pertaining to variolite. varioloid (vā'-ri-u-loid) a. [G. eidos, form] resembling small-pox or measles :—n. modified small-pox.

variometer (va-ri-om'e-ter) n. [L. mrius, various, and G. metron, measure] an instrument used in comparing the intensity of magnetic forces.

variorum (vā-ri-ō'rum) a.[L. cum notis variorum, with notes of various persons] designating an edition of some work, with notes of numerous commentators.

various (va'ri-us) a. [L. narius] different; diverse; several; uncertain; variogated. variously (va'ri-us-li) adv. in various or different ways.

variousness (vā'ri-us-nes) n. the state or quality of being various.

variscite (var'i-sit) n. [L. Variscia, Voigtland, now part of Saxony, Germany] a vitrous, green mineral.

varisse (varis) n. [L. varix, a dilated vein] a varisse (varis) n. [L. varix, a dilated vein] a varix (varis) n. pl. varices (vari-1.82) [L.] varices (vari-1.82) [L.] varlet (vari-1.8) n. [0.F.] a page; an attendant; a scoundrel; a rascal.

varletry (var-let-ri) n. the rabble; the crowd.

Varnish (var-nish) n. [F. vernis, varnish] a thick, viscid liquid laid on work to give it a gloss; glossy appearance; an artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; outside show; gloss;—v.t. to lay varnish on; to cover with something that gives a fair external appearance; to give a fair colouring to. Varnish-tree, a tree whose sap or secretion serves as a lacquer or varnish.

Varnisher (var-nish-er) n. one that varnishes.

varnishing (var-inish-ing) n. the act of laying on varnish varnishing-day, a day before the opening of a picture exhibition, when exhibitors may varnish or retouch their pictures after they have been hung.

varriated (var-i-ā-ted) a. [varry] battlemented with merlons and reversed pointed

crenelles [Her.].

VAITY (var.i) n. [vair] a piece of vair used as a bearing [Her.].

(var.sō.vi.en') n. [fr. Varsovie,

varsovienne (var-sō-vi-en') n. [fr. Varsovie, Warsaw] a dance in imitation of the Polish mazurka; music for such a dance.

vartabed, vartabet (var ta-bed, -bet) n.

variable, variable [Armenian] one of an order of Armenian elergy whose function is teaching.

varus (vā'rus) n. [L.] a variety of club-foot; a knock-kneed person; acne.

varvels (vār'velz) n. [O.F] rings, usually of silver, placed on the legs of a hunting-hawk.

vary (vā'ri) v.t. [L. rarius, various] to change; to variegate;—n.i. to alter, or be altered, in any manner; to suffer a partial change; to differ, or be different; to alternate; to deviate; to depart; to disagree; to be at variance; [Math.] to increase or decrease continually according to a law. according to a law.

according to a law.

vasal (vä-sal) a. of, or pertaining to, a vas, or vessel containing blood, etc. [Anat.].

vasalium (va-sā-li-um) n. vascular tissue proper [Anat.].

vascular (vas-kā-lar) a. [L. nas, vessel] consisting of vessels, or containing them, as an essential part of animal and vegetable bodies; operating by means of, or made up of, an arrangement of vessels; pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies.

Vasculares (vas-kū-lā-rēz) n.pl. plants marked by the presence of vascular tissue. vascularity (vas-kū-lar-i-ti) n. state or quality of being vascular.

vascularize (vas-kū-lar-i-ti) n. state or quality of being vascular.

vascularize (vas-kū-lar-i-z) n.t. and i. to render, or to become, vascular.

vascularly (vas-kū-lar-ii) adv. according to the formation or action of the vascular

system; by means of vessels.

vasculose (vas kū-los) α. vascular;—n. the substance constituting the principal

part of the vessels of plants. vasculum (vas-kū-lum) n. [L. dim. of ras, a vessel] a botanist's collecting box.

vase (vaz, viz) n. [L. rasım, a vessel] a vessel of various forms and materials for domestic purposes, and anciently for sacrificial uses; an ornament of sculpture placed on a pedestal representing one of the vessels of the ancients; the body or naked ground of the Corinthian and Composite capital. vaseline (vas-e-lin) n. [Ger. wasser, water, and G. staion, oil] a

substance consisting in make part, but not solely, of petroleum jelly and preparations thereof, used as a salve, liminent, etc. a protected trade name.

vasomotor (vas-u-mo-tur) a. [I. vas, a vessel, and motor, a mover] producing movement in the coats of vessels; -n. any stimulant of vascular action.

vassal (vas:al) n. [F. fr. Bret. gwaz, servant] one fidelity and homage to him; a feudatory; a dependant;

a slave; a low wretch;—a. servile.

vassalage (vas'al-ij) n. state of being a vassal; political servitude; dependence; vassals or subjects collectively.

vassaltv (vas'-al-ri) n. vassals collectively.

vast (vast) a. [L. vastus, vast, great] waste; desert; being of great extent; very spacious; very great in numbers or amount; very great in force; very great in importance;—n. a waste region; boundless space.

Vastation (vastaishun)n. [L. rastatio, fr. rastare, to lay waste, fr. vastas, empty, waste]

a laying waste; depopulation; devastation.

vastidity, vastitude (vas-tid-i-ti, vas-ti-tid-i-ti, vas-tid-i-ti, vas-tid-i-ti, vas-tid-i-tid-i-ti, vas-tid-i-tid-i-ti, vas-tid-i-t

vastly (vast-li) adv. very greatly.

vastness (vast'nes) n. state or quality of being vast; greatness; immensity.
vastus (vastus) n. [L. vastus (musculus)] a large muscle of the thigh.

vat (vat) n. [A.S. fet] a large tub, vessel, or cistern; a measure for liquids.

vatic, vaticinal (vatik, vatisinal) a.[L.vates, vatic, vaticinal seer] prophetic; inspired.

Vatican (vatikan) n. [L. Mons Vaticanus, a hill in Rome] a magnificent assemblage of buildings in Rome, including the pope's palace, a museum, the library, etc.; the papal authority.

Vaticanism (vatikanushism) n. the system based on the doctrine of absolute papal supremacy; ultrangentanism

papal supremacy; ultramontanism.

Vaticanist (vat-i-kan-ist) n. an ultramontanist. vaticide (vati-sid) n. [L. vates, prophet, and one that murders a prophet.

vaticinate (va-tist'-nāt) v.t. and i. [L. vates, prophet] to prophesy; to foretell. vaticination (va-tis-i-nā-shun) n. prediction; prophecy.

vaticinator (va-tis-i-nā-tur) n. a prophet.

vaudeville (vod'vil) n. [F. fr. Val de Vire, in Normandy] a kind of song of a lively character, sung to a familiar air, in couplets, with a refrain; a theatrical piece the dialogue of which is intermingled with light or satirical songs.

vaudevillist (vod'vil-ist) n. a composer or singer of vaudevilles.

Vaudois (vō-dwà) n. an inhabitant, or the inhabitants, of the Swiss canton of Vaud; the dialect spoken there; one of the Waldenses;—a. pertaining to Vaud, its people, or its language; Waldensian.

Vaudoux (vō-dòò') n. See Voodoo.

vault (vawlt) n. [O.F. volte, a vault, a gambol, fr. L volvere, pp. volutus, roll, turn about] an arched roof; an arched

apartment, esp. a subterranean place apartment, esp. a succerranean pace used for storing articles, for a prison, for interment, and the like; a cell; a cave; a caver; a cellar; a leap or bound;—v.t. to cover with, or as with, a vault or arch;—v.t. to leap; to bound; to jump; to spring; to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping.

vaultage (vawl-tij) n. vaulted vault.

vaultage (vawl-tij) n. vaulted room.

vaulted (vawl-tied) a. arched; concave; covered with an arch or vault.

vaulter (vawl-ter) n. one that vaults; a leaper; a tumbler.

vaulting (vawl-ting) n. the art or operation of constructing arched roofs or vaults; vaults in general; the art or practice of leaping and tumbling; the profession of a vaulter. Vaulting-horse, a wooden horse used by gymnasts for vaulting over. Vaultingshaft, a pillar from the top of which the ribs of the vault spring.

vaunt spring.

vaunt (vawnt, vant) v.t. [L. vanus, vain] to boast
of, or to make a vain display of;—v.t. to
boast; to talk with vain ostentation;—n. a vain display
of what one is, or has been, or has done; boast.

vaunter (vawn-ter, van-ter) n. a boaster; a
braggart.

vauntery (vawn-ter-i, van-ter-i) n. bravado.

vauntful (vawnt'fool, vant'fool) a. boastful; bragging.
vaunting (vawn'ting, van'ting) a. boasting; bragging;—n. boasting; brayado.
vauntingly (vawn'ting-li, van'ting-li) adv.
vauntingly (vawn'ting-li, van'ting-li) adv.
vauquelinite (vok'li-nit) n. [L. Vauquelin,
French chemist] native chromate

of lead and copper. vavasor, vavasour (vav-a-sur, -soor) n. A.F.

ing lands of a great lord, and having vassals under himself.

VAVASORY (vava sur-i) n. the tenure or lands of a vavasor. vaward (vá/ward) a. n. and adv. vanward.

Veader (vē'a-der, ve-ā'der) n. [H.] the thirteenth, or intercalary, month, which, about every third year, is added to the Jewish year.

veal (vēl) n. [O.F. veēl, fr. L. vitulus, calf] the flesh of a calf killed for the table. Veal-skin, a variety of skin disease.

vealy (vě'li) a. like veal ; immature.

vectis (vek'tis) n. [L. fr. vehere, pp. vectus, to carry] an instrument used in obstetrics.

vector (vek'tur) n. [L.] a line conceived as having a fixed length and fixed direction, but no fixed position; the quantity that determines the position in space of one point relatively to another, conceived s the line from one to the other; a radius vector; a carrier of disease or infection.

vectorial (vek-tō²ri-al) a. of, or pertaining to,

Veda (vā:da) n. [Skr.] the ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, divided into four

Vedanta (ve-danta) n. [Skr.] a philosophic system founded on the Vedas. vedette, vidette (ve-det', vi-det') n. [M.F. to see] a

sentinel on horseback.

Vedic, Vedantic (vā dik, vā dan tik) a. Veda, or the Vedas.

Veda, or the Vedas.

Veer (vēr) v.t. [F. virer, to turn] to direct to a different course; to turn;—v.i. to change direction; to turn. To veer and haul, to pay out and take in alternately. To veer away, to let out. To veer out, to let out to a greater length.

Veering (vēring) n. the act of turning or changing in the letter of turning or the properties of turning or the properties of turning or turning or

veeringly (vering-li) adv. in a veering manner; changingly; shiftingly.

vega (vering n. [Sp.] a low, flat, damp tract, esp. in Cuba or Spain; a tobacco-field in Cuba.

Vega (vering n. [A.] the brightest star in the constellation of the Lyre.

vegetability, vegetality (vej-e-ta-bil-

tal'i-ti) n. the quality or state of being vegetable.

vegetable (vej'e-ta-bl) a. [L. vegetabilis, full of life, fr. vegetare, fr. vegere, to quicken] belonging to plants; consisting of, or comprising, plants; having the nature of plants:—n. a plant, esp. a plant used wholly or in part as food. Vegetable ivory, the ivory-nut. Vegetable jelly, pectin. Vegetable marrow, the fruit of a species of gourd.

the fruit of a species of gourd.

Vegetal (vej'e-tal) n. pertaining to vegetables; of a vegetable nature;—n. a plant; a vegetable.

Vegetaline (vej'e-tal-in) n. woody fibre prepared to resemble ivory, coral, etc.

Vegetarian (vej-e-tā'ri-an) n. one that holds that vegetables constitute the only proper food for man; one that abstains from animal flesh, and lives on vegetables, milk, etc.;—a. pertaining to vegetarianism. to vegetarianism.

vegetarianism (vej-e-ta' ri-an-izm) n. the theory and practice of living solely on vegetables.

vegetation (vej-e-tā-shun) n. act or process of vegetating; vegetating; vegetating; vegetating; vegetables or plants in general

vegetative (vej-e-tā-tiv) a. growing, or having the power of growing, as plants; having the power to produce growth in plants.

vehemence, vehemency (ve-he-mens, vehemens, vehementis, passionate] impetuosity;

vehement, (ve-ment), passionate impetuosity; violent ardour; animated fervour.

vehement (ve-he-ment) a. acting with great force; very eager, urgent, or fervent.

vehemently (ve-he-ment-li) adv. with vehemently mence.

vehicle (ve-hi-kl) n. [L. vehiculum, fr. vehere, or wheels or on runners; a conveyance; that which is used as the instrument of conveyance or communication.

used as the instrument of conveyance or communication; a substance in which medicine is taken; a liquid in which pigments are dissolved and prepared for use.

vehicular, vehiculary (ve-hik-ū-iar, -i) or serving as, a vehicle.

vehmgericht (fäm-ge-riht) n.; pl. vehmge-richte (fäm-ge-rihte) [Ger.] a secret society in Westphalia during the Middle Ages, originally for protection against feudal tyranny, and executing justice in the community, but afterwards used

executing justice in the community, but afterwards used for political purposes.

vehmic (fā'mik) a. pertaining to, or done by order of, the vehmgericht.

veil (vāi) n. [O.F. veile, fr. I. velum, sail, covering, cover; a curtain; something to intercept the view, and hide an object; a piece of stuff, more or less tengenerant worn to hide or protect. transparent, worn to hide or protect the face; a cover; a disguise;—v.t. to cover with a veil; to hide; to conceal. To take the veil, to become a nun.

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veiling (va/ling) n the act of hiding with a veil; a veil; material for making veils.

veilless (vāl'-les) a. not having



veilleuse (vā-lyez') n. [F.] a shaded night-lamp.

Vein (vān) n. [F. veine, fr. L. vena, a vein, fr. vehere, to carry] a vessel in annual bodies which receives the blood from the capillaries, and returns it to the heart; [Bot.] a small rib or branch of the framework of leaves, etc.; [Geol.] a seam or layer, more or less wide, intersecting a rock or stratum, and not corresponding with the stratification; a fissure, cleft, or cavity, as in the earth or other substance; a streak or wave of different colour appearing in wood, in marble, and other stones; a train of associations, thoughts, and the like; a course; peculiar temper; tendency or turn of mind; humour; strain; quality; —v.t. to form or mark with veins; to fill or cover with veins. Vein-stone, the earthy part of a lode. Veined (vānd) a. full of veins; streaked; variegurface, as a leaf.

surface, as a leaf. veining (vi-ning) n. the formation or arrangement of veins; network; a stripe in cloth produced by a vacancy in the warp.

Veinless (vān-les) a. having no vein, as a leaf.

veinlet (van'let) n. a small vein; a vein branching off from a larger vein.

Veinous, veiny (vā/nus, -ni) a. full of veins.

veinule (vā/nūl) n. a minute vein.

velamen, velamentum (velatenen,

tum) n. [L.] a membrane, or membranous envelope.

velamentous (vel-a-men-tus) a. like a thin

velar (vē-lar) a. [L. velum, a curtain] of, or pertain
ing to, the soft palate, or produced by its aid,

as the sounds gw, kw, and qu.

velarium (ve-lū-ri-um) n.; pl. velaria (ve-lū-ri-a)

Roman theatres and amphitheatres, to protect the

spectators against rain or the sun; the marginal

membrane of some hydrogans membrane of some hydrozoans.

Velary (ve-la-ri) a. pertaining to the sail of a ship.

Velate (vě²lät) a. provided with a velum. *

velation (ve-lā/shun) n. a veiling; concealment; mystery.

velatura (vel-a-tòò'ra) n. [It.] glazing a picture by rubbing in colour with the hand.

veldt, veld (velt) n. [D. veld, field] in South Africa, a grass country.

veliferous (velife-rus) a. [L. velum, a sail, and ferre, to carry] bearing or carrying sails: [Zool.] having a velum.

velite (ve'lit) n. [L. veles, velitis] a light-armed soldier; a skirmisher.

velivolant (ve-liv-1-jant) a. [L. velum, a sail, and volare, to fiy] flying under sail.
vell (vel) n. [fell, skin] the stomach of a young calf, used as rennet:—v.t. to cut turf from.
velleity (ve-lĕ-i-ti) n. [L. velle, will] the lowest degree of desire.

vellicate (vel'i-kāt) v.t. and i. [L. vellere, pluck] to twitch.
vellication (vel-i-kā'-shun) n. act of twitching, or of causing to twitch; a local twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fibre.
vellicative (vel'i-kā-tiv) a. having the power of twitching.
vellon (vel'-yun, vel-lyōn') n. [Sp.] a Spanish money of account.

vellum (vel'um) n. [O.F. velin, fr. L. vitulus, calf] a fine kind of parchment. Vellum-post, a superior kind of writing-paper.

vellumy (vel'u-mi) α. resembling vellum.

vellus (vel'us) n. [L. vellus, a fleece] the stipe of certain fungi.

veloce (ve-lö-che) adv. [It. fr. L. velox, swift] with great rapidity [Mus.] velociman (ve-los-i-man) n. a carriage like a velocimeter (vel-u-sim-e-ter) n. [L. velox, swift, and G. metron, measure] an apparatus velocimeter (vel-u-sim-e-ter) n. [L. velox, swift, and G. metron, measure] an apparatus valuative

ratus for measuring velocity.

velocipede (ve-los-i-pēd) n. [L. relox, swift, and pes, pedis,

foot] the name originally given to the bicycle.

velocipedist (ve-los'i-pē-dist) n. one

that rides a velocipede.

velocity (ve-los'i-ti) n. rate of motion; swiftness; celerity; speed.

velouté (ve-loo'tā) n. [F.] velouté - sauce, a

white sauce made by boiling down veal, poultry, and ham.



Velocipede.

veal, poultry, and ham.

veloutine (vel-oo-tōn') n. [F.] a kind of corded merino; a variety of toilet powder.

velum (vē'lum) n.: pl. vela (vē'la) [L.] a velarium; any part in a plant or animal likened to a veil; the soft palate.

velure (vel'ūr) n. [O.F. fr. L. villosus, shaggy] any fabric of, or resembling, velvet.

velutinous (ve-lū'ti-nus) a. velvety.

velveret (vel-ve-ret) n. an inferior quality of velvet (vel-ve) n. (A.F. veluet, fr. L. villus, shaggy hair] a soft material of silk, with a close, short nap; the covering of a growing antler;—a. made of velvet; soft and delicate, like velvet;—v.t. to cover with velvet;—v.t. to produce velvet-painting. Velvet-guards, velvet trimmings; persons wearing these. Velvet-pile, any material having a long, soft nap. velveted (vel-ve-ted) a. of the nature of velvet; velvety.

velveteen (vel-ve-ten') n. a kind of cloth made of cotton, in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.

velveting (vel've-ting) n. the fine nap of velvet; a piece of velvet; velvet goods.
velvety (vel've-ti) a. made of, or like, velvet; soft; smooth; delicate.

vena (vē-na) n.; pl. venæ (vē-nē) [L.] a vein.

venal (ve'nal) a. pertaining to, or contained in, the veins.

venal (ve-nal) a. [L. venalis, fr. venus, sale] to be bought or obtained for money, or other valu-

able consideration; mercenary; prostitute.

venality (ve-nali-iti) n. state or quality of being talents, office, or services for money, promotion, etc.

venally (vē-nal-i) adv. in a venal manner.

Venantes (venantes) n.pl. spiders that hunt their prey, and do not weave a nest.

venary (venant) a. [L. venari, to hunt] pertaining to hunting; n. hunting; the chase.

venatic, venatical (venatik, -l-kal) a. [L. venatious] used in hunting; relating to hunting; fond of hunting.

Venation (ve-nā-shun) n. [L. vena, a vein] the manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged [Bot.].

venatorial (ven-a-tū'ri-al) α. pertaining to hunting.
vend (vend) v.t. [L. vendere] to dispose of by sale;

vendace (ven'das) n. [O.F.] a variety of the white

Vendean (ven-de'an) a. of, or pertaining to Vendée;—n. a native or inhabitant of Vendée, a department of Western France; a member of the Vendean royalist party, which, in 1793-95, rose against the Republic.

vendee (ven-de') n. the person to whom a thing is sold.

Vendémiaire (vong-dā-mi-ār') n. [F.] the first month of the Republican calendar (September 22 to October 21).

vender (ven'der) n. one that vends.

vendetta (ven-det/a) n. [It. fr. L. vindicta, revenge, fr. vindicare, to claim] private warfare excited by insult or injury.
vendibility (ven-di-bil'i-ti) n. state of being vendible (ven-di-bil) a. [L. vendere, sell] saleable; vendible—n. something to be sold.
vendibleness (ven-di-bl-nes) n. state or quality of being vendible; vendibility.

vendor (ven'dur) n. a vender; a seller.

vendue (ven-du') n. [F. vendre, pp. vendu, sell] a public sale: an auction.

veneer (ve-nër) v.t. [F. fournir, furnish] to overlay or plate with a thin layer of wood, or other material, for outer finish or decoration; to disguise with superficial attractiveness;—n. a thin leaf or layer of a more valuable or beautiful material, for overlaying an interior or who, was were interested.

inferior one; show; superficial ornament.

veneering (ve-ner-ing) n. the act or art of laying on veneers; what is thus laid on. venefical, veneficial, veneficious

(ve-nef-i-kal, ven-e-fish-al, -us) a. [L. veneficium, a poisoning, fr. venenum, poison, and facere, to make] poisonous; acting by sorcery or poison.

Venenate (ven'e-nat) v.t. to poison;—a. poisoned. venenation (ven-e-nā'shun) n. the act of poisoning; the state of being

poisoned; poison. venerable (venerable) a. capable of being venerated; worthy of veneration; rendered sacred by religious or other associations.

venerableness (ven'e-ra-bl-nes) n. state or quality of being venerable. venerably (ven'e-ra-bl) adv. in a venerable manner.

venerate (ven 'e-rat) v.t. [L. venerari, pp. reverence; to revere.

veneration (ven-e-rā/shun) n. act of venerating; respect, mingled with awe.

venerative (ven'e-rā-tiv) a. feeling veneration.

Venerator (ven'e-rā-tur) n. one that venerates.

venereal (ve-ne-re-ul) a. [L. Venus, Veneris, the goddess of love] pertaining to, or arising from, sexual intercourse; adapted to the cure of venereal diseases; adapted to excite sexual desire; aphrodisiac. venereous, venerean (ve-ne-re-us, -an) a. lustful; lasci-

vious ; aphrodisiac.

vious; aphrodisiac.

Venerer (ven'er-er) n. [M.F. venerie. hunting, fr. O.F. vener, fr. L. venari, to hunt] one that watches game; a gamekeeper: a hunter.

Venery (ven'e-ri) n. [L. Venus, Veneris, the goddess of love] sexual intercourse.

Venery (ven'e-ri) n. [L. venari, hunt] act or exercise of hunting; sports of the chase.

Venesection (ven-e-sek'shun) n. [L. vena, vein, and sectio, cutting] the act of opening a vein; blood-letting.

(ven'e-rishan) a. pertaining to Venice;

Venetian (ve-ne'shan) a. pertaining to Venice;—
a venetian-blind. Venetian blind, a blind for windows,
doors, etc., made of thin slips of wood, so hung as to

overlap each other when closed, and to open for the admission of air and light. Venetian-chalk, French chalk. Venetian-door, a hall-door with long, narrow side-lights. Venetian-glass, a beautiful glass used by the craftsmen of Venice. Venetian-red, a pigment prepared from sulphate of iron. Venetian-style, the Renaissance architecture of Venice. Venetian-window, a window with three separate lights.

venetianed (ve-ne'shand) a. furnished with Venetian blinds.

veneur (ve-ner) n. [F.] a person having charge of the chase, esp. the management of the dogs.

venew, veney (ven-i, -i) n. [venue] a fencing-bout; a thrust; a hit. vengeance (ven-jans) n. [k. fr. L. vindicare, avenge] the infliction of pain or loss on another in return for an injury or offence.

vengeful (venj'fool) a. vindictive; retributive;

vengefully (venj-fool-i) adv. in a vengeful wanner; vindictively. vengefulness (venj-fool-nes) n. vindictiveness; venial (ve-ini-al) a. [L. venialis, fr. venia, forgiveness] arguments of being forgiven; not heinous; pardonable. Venial sin, in the Romish church, a sin that deep not detay since a persolvide from a best later of the state sin. pardonable. Venial sin, in the Romish church, a sin that does not destroy grace, or exclude from absolution and communion, as opposed to mortal or deadly sin.

Veniality (vē-ni-ali-ti) n. state or quality of being venial.

venially venial.

venially (ve'ni-al-i) adv. in a venial manner;
pardonably.

venialness (ve'ni-al-nes) n. state or quality of
being venial.

venison (ven'i-zn, ven'zn) n. [M.F. venaison, fr.
venatio, hunting] the flesh of edible
beasts of chase; the flesh of deer; game.

venite (ven-Ete) n. [L.] in liturgies, Ps. xcv., from the opening words, "O come."
vennel (ven-el) n. [F. venelle, a small street] a narrow street.

venom in urious to life; poison; spite; malice; malignity; v.t. to infect with venom; to poison. Venom-duct, the duct conveying the virus to the venom-fang of a snake, etc. Venom-mouthed, slanderous; spiteful.

venomous (ven'u-mus) a. full of venom; noxious; mischievous; malignant; spiteful.

venomously (ven'u-mus-li) adv. in a venomous y manner.

venomousness (ven-u-mus-nes) n. quality of being venomous.

venose (vē-nōs) a. having well-marked veins; venosity (vē-nos-1-u) n. the state or quality of being venous; having a superabundance of venous blood.

venous of venous of venous a. [L. vena, vein] pertaining to, or contained in, veins; veined.

venously (vē'nus-li) adv. by means of, or so as to affect, the veins; in a venous manner.

vent (vent) n. | M.F. fente, cleft, fr. I. findere, cleave] a small aperture; a hole or passage for air or any fluid to escape; the flue or funnel of a fire-place; the opening at which the excrements are discharged in birds and fishes; the opening at the breech of a fire-arm; touch-hole; a loophole in an embattled wall; emission; touch-hole; a loophole in an embattled wall; emission; escape from confinement; utterance; expression; voice; —v.t. to let out at a small aperture; to let out; to utter; to publish; to relieve by giving vent. Vent-hole, an opening in a barrel admitting air as the liquid is drawn off. Vent-peg, vent-pin, vent-plug, a peg, pin, or plug to stop a vent-hole. Vent-piece, a copper plug containing the vent of a cannon, and intended to receive the first effect of the account guess. Vent-pine an exape-nine and the containing the vent of a cannon guess.

the vent of a cannon, and intended to receive the first effect of the escaping gases. Vent-pipe, an escape-pipe. To give vent to, to suffer to escape; to pour forth.

Vent (vent) n. [F. vente, sale, fr. L. vendere, to sell] sale; opportunity to sell; market.

Vent (vent) n. [F. vent, fr. L. ventus, wind] scent; in hunting, the act of taking breath;—v.t. to snift up air; to breathe; to expose to air.

ventage (ven'tij) n. a small hole, as in a flute.

ventail (ven'tal) n. [M.F. ventaille, fr. L. ventus, wind] the lower

movable part of a helmet, which admitted air.

ventanna (ven-tan'a) n. [Sp.] a

venter (ven-ter) n. [L.] belly; any cavity of the body containing viscera, as the head and breast; [Law] the 1. A ventall in position for combat. 2. A ventall raised. womb-hence, a mother.



Venter (ven'ter) n. one that vents or publishes.

venticular (ven-tik-ū-lar) a. of the nature of a small vent.
ventiduct (ven-ti-dukt) n. [L. ventus, wind, and ductus, conduit] a passage for wind or

air [Arch.].

ventilabrum (ven-ti-la'brum) n. [L. fr. ventus, to blow, fr. ventus, wind] a flabellum.

ventilate (ven'ti-lat) v.t. [L. ventus, wind] to winnow; to admit air to; to remove foul air from, and to supply with fresh air; to expose to examination and discussion.

ventilation (ven-ti-la'shun) n. the act of ven-tilating; the state of being venti-

lated; public discussion.

ventilative (ven'ti-lā-tiv) a. pertaining to, or adapted to secure, ventilation.

ventilator (ven'ti-lā-tur) n. a contrivance for drawing off or expelling foul or or anartment, and

stagnant air from any close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure.

Ventose (ven'tos) n. [L. ventosus, windy, fr. pentus, wind] the sixth month in the French revolutionary calendar (Feb. 19-March 20).

ventose (ven-tos) a. windy; flatulent.

ventosity (ven-tos-i-ti) n. windiness; flatulence.

ventrad (ven-trad) adv. to, or towards, the belly.

ventral (ven'tral) a. [L. ventralis, fr. venter, belly]
belonging to the belly; belonging to the
anterior surface. Ventral fins, a pair of fins between anterior surface. Ventithe anus and the throat.

ventrally (ven-tral-i) adv. in, on, near, or towards, the belly.

ventric (ven-trik) a. [L. venter, belly] of, or pertaining to, the stomach.

ventricle (ven-trik) n. a small cavity of the animal body, as in the heart or brain.

ventricose, ventricous (ven tri-kôs, sembling a belly; swelled up or out; inflated.

ventricular, ventriculous (ven-trik' u-lar, -lus) a. pertaining to a ventricle; distended in the middle.

ventriculite (ven-trik-ū-līt) n. one of a genus of fossil sponges.

ventrilocution, ventriloquy
(ven-tri-lō-kū'shun, ven-tril'u-kwi) n. ventriloquism.
ventriloquial (ven-tri-lō-kwi-al) a. pertaining
to ventriloquism.
ventriloquially (ven-tri-lō-kwi-al-i) adv. in
a ventriloquial manner.

ventriloquism (ven-triliu-kwizm) n.[L. venter, belly, and loqui, speak] the act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distant place.

ventriloquist (ven-tril'u-kwist) n. one that practises ventriloquism.
ventriloquize (ven-tril'u-kwiz) v.i. to practise ventriloquism.

ventriloquous (ven-tril-u-kwus) a. ventriloquous (ven-tril-u-kwus) a. ventripotent (ven-trip-u-tent) a. [L. venter, potentis, potentis, powerful] having unusually great appetite.

ventrosity (ven-tros-i-ti) n. the state of having a big belly.

venture (ven'tūr) n. [F. aventure, fr. L. ad and venire, come] an undertaking of chance or danger; a hazard; a commercial speculation; chance; contingency; the thing put to hazard; a risk; -v.t. to expose to hazard; to risk; to put or send on a venture or chance; -v.t. to have the courage to do, undertake, or say; to dare; to run a risk. At a venture at random. venturer (ven'tūr-er) n. one that ventures or puts

venturesome (ven'tūr-sum) a bold; daring.

venturesomely (ven'tūr-sum-li) adv. boldly; venturesomeness (ven'tūr-sum-nes) n. venturesomeness the quality of being venturesome.

Venturous (ven'tūr-us) α. daring; bold; fearless.

venturously (ven'tūr-us-li) adv. daringly; fear-venturousness (ven'tūr-us-nes) n. boldness; intrepidity; daring. venue (ven'ū) n. [M.F. fr. L. venire, come] a neighbourhood or near place; a fencing-bout; bits a thereigh the place with respect to the place.

a hit: a thrust; the place where an action is laid. Change of venue, change of place of trial. To lay the venue, to specify the place where a trial is to be held.

Venus (veinus) n. [L.] the goddess of female beauty and of love [Myth.]; one of the planets, the second in order from the planets, the second in order from the planets, the second in order from the planets.

the planets, the second in order from the sun [Astr.]; a genus of bivalve molluscs [Conch.]; sexual commerce. Venus's basin or bath, the common teazel Venus's flower-basket, a beautiful glass sponge. Venus's fly-trap, an American insectivorous plant. Mount of Venus, the elevation at the base of the thumb.

the elevation at the base of the thumb.

Veracious (ve-rā'shus) a. [L.
verax, veracis, fr. verus,
true] observant of truth; habitually
disposed to speak truth; truthful;
true; characterized by truth.

Veraciously in a veracious

manner; truthfully.

veracity (ve-ras'i-ti) n. habitual

fulness; truth. veranda, verandah (ve-ran'da) n. [Pg.

varanda, fr. L. vara, a rod] a kind of light, open portico, or outer gallery, with a sloping roof. veratric (ve-rā-trik) a. ob-

veratrin, veratrine (ve-rā'-trin) n. a highly poisonous

veratrize (ve-rā/trīz)v.t. to with veratrin.

veratrum (ve-ra'-trum) n. Veranda.
[L.] hellebore.
verb (verb) n. [L. verbum, a word] the chief word concerned in predication.

verbal (verbal) a.e. expressed in words; addressed to the ear; spoken; oral; not written; consisting in words; dealing with words rather than things; literal; derived from a verb; —n. a noun derived from a verb. Verbal amnesis, complete aphasia. Verbal inspiration, the doctrine that the actual words of Scripture are due to inspiration. Verbal note, a of Scripture are due to inspiration. Verbal note, a written unsigned diplomatic note calling attention to

written unsigned diplomatic note calling attention to some matter needing attention, but not urgent.

verbalism (ver-bal-izm) n. something expressed orally.

verbalist (ver-bal-ist) n. one that deals merely in words; a literal adherent to, or a minute critic of, words; one skilled in words.

verbality (ver-bal-i-ti) n. mere words; bare, verbalization (ver-bal-i-za-shun) n, the act of verbalized.

verbalized.

verbalize (ver-bal-īz) v.t. to convert into a verb. verbally (ver-bal-i) adv. in words; word for word.

verbarian (ver-ba-ri-an) n a word-coiner.

verbarium (ver-ba'ri-um) n. a game in which the players try to make as many words as possible from the letters of a given word.

verbatim (ver-batim) adv. word for word.

Verbena (ver-bē'-na) n. [L.] a genus of plants, including vervain.
verberate (ver-ber-āt) v.t. [L. verberare, to beat, fr. verber, a scourge] to beat; to

verberation (ver-ber-ā'shun) n. [L.] the act of beating or striking; the impulse of a body that causes sound.

of a body that causes sound.

verbiage (ver-bi-ij) n. [L. verbum, word] the use of many words without necessity.

verbicide (ver-bi-sid) n. [L. verbum, a word, and cadere, to kill] the perversion of the natural meaning of a word; one that perverts the meaning of words; a punster.

verbiculture (ver-bi-kul-tūr) n. the study and coinage of words.

verbigeration (ver-bi) -er-ā'-shun) n. [L. verbum, a word, and gerere, to carry] the persistent repetition of certain words and phrases, without regard to their meaning; due to disease, verbomaniac (ver-bu-mā-ni-āk) n. one excessively concerned about words.

verbose (ver-bos') a. abounding in words; using more words than are necessary; prolix. verbosely (ver-bos-li) adv. wordily; prolixly.

verbosely (ver-loos-i) and wordly; profixly.

verbosely (ver-loos-i-ti) n. the quality of being verbose verboseness.

verdancy (ver-dan-si) n. greenness; rawness; inexperience.

verdant (ver-dant) a. [O.F. verd, green, fr. L. viridis, green | flourishing; covered with growing plants or grass; green; fresh; ignorant, verd antique (verd an-tek) n. [O.F.] a green incrustation on ancient bronzes; an ornamental stone, consisting chiefly of serpentine.

an ornamental stone, consisting chiefly of serpentine.

verdantly (ver-dant-li) adv. in a verdant manner.

verderer (ver'der-er) n. [O.F. fr. L. viridis, green] king's forests, to preserve the vert and venison, etc. ver'dist) n. [L. vere dictum, truly said] the answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their examination and determination; decision; judgment; opin.on pronounced. Open verdict, one declaring a crime to have been committed, but not specifying the criminal.

Open verdict, one declaring a crime to have been committed, but not specifying the criminal.

verdigris ('verdi-gris') n. [O.F.] the basic acetate of copper, used as a green pigment, etc.

verditer (verdi-ter) n. [O.F. verd de terre, green of earth) a blue or green pigment, obtained from the action of chalk or quicklime on copper nitrate.

verdoy, verdée (verdot, verda') a. [O.F. verd de verd green] charged with flowers, leaves, fruit, etc., as a bordure [Her.].

verdun (verdun') n. [Verdun, in France] a kind of rapier (16th century).

verdure (verdur) n. [L. viridis, green] green: greenness; freshness of vegetation.

verdured (ver'durd) a. clothed with verdure.

verdureless (ver'dūr-les) a. destitute of verdure: free of vegetation. verdurous (verdur-us) α. covered with verdure; verdant.

verecund (ver-e-kund) a. [L. rerecundus] bashful; modest.

verein (fer-in') n. [Ger.] a voluntary and permanent association of persons, or parties, for some common purpose.

veretilliform, veretilleous (vere-til-e-us) a. (Low L. veretillum, dim. of L. veretrum, the penis) having the form of a rod.



Verge (veri) n. [F. verge, fr. L. virga] a kind of rod carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a bishop, dean, etc.; the shaft of a column; a small ornamental shaft; the spindle of a watch-balance; edge; margin; brink; the edge or outside of a border; [Law] the compass are extent of the king's court.

Verge (veri) v.i. [L. vergere, to tend towards] to tend; to bend; to slope; to border upon; to

vergency (ver'jen-si) n. the act of approaching; the state of being near.
vergent (ver'jent) a. drawing to a close; nearing an end.

verger (ver-jer) n. one that carries a verge or emblem of office; an attendant upon a dignitary, as on a bishop, a dean, a justice, and the like; the beadle of a cathedral church; a pew-opener.

vergership (ver-jer-ship) n. the office of a verger.

vergette (ver-jet') n. [F.] a pallet [Her.].

vergetté (ver-zhet-ta'] a. [F.] paly [Her.].

veridical (ve-rid-i-kal) a. [L. verus, true, and dicere, say] truthful; veracious.
verifiability (ver-i-fi-a-bil-i-ti) n. the quality of being verifiable.
verifiable (ver-i-fi-a-bi) a. capable of being verified.

verification (veri-if-kā-shun) n. the act of proving to be true or correct; confirmation; authentication.

verifier (ver'i-fi-er) n. one that, or that which, verifies.

verify (ver'-fi) v.t. [L. verus, true, and facere, make] to prove to be true; to authenticate; to fulfil, as a promise or prediction.

verily (ver'-li) adv. (fr. very) in truth; in fact; really; truly.

verisimilar (ver-i-sim'i-lar) a. [L. verisimilis, like] having the appearance of truth; probable; likely. verisimilarly (ver-i-sim'i-lar-li) adv. with the verisimilarly appearance of truth. verisimilitude (ver-i-sim-il-i-tūd) n. appearance of truth is probability. veritable (ver-i-ta-bl) a. [L. veritas, truth] agreeable to truth or to fact.

Veritably (ver-i-ta-bli) adv. in a veritable manner.

verity (ver-i-ta-bli) adv. in a veritable manner.

verity (ver-i-ti) n. [M. F. verite, fr. L. veritas] quality of being very true or real; truth; a true assertion or tenet. Of a verity, certainly.

verjuice (ver-joos) n. [F.] the sour juice of crabaples, unring grapes, etc.

vermeil (ver-mil) n. [F., vermilion] vermilion; a beautiful red colour; silver or bronze gilt; a liquid applied to a gilded surface to give lustre to the gold.

vermeologist (ver-me-ol-ō-jist) n. one skilled vermeology (ver-me-ol-ō-ji) n. [L. vermis, vermeology worm, and G. logos, discourse) the knowledge of worms; helminthology.

vermian, vermiceous (ver-mi-an, vermish vermish) a. relatives

ing to, or resembling, worms; worm-like.

Vermicelli (ver-mi-sel-i, -chel-i) n. [It. fr. L. vermis, worm] a paste of flour, cheese, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, made into slender, worm-like tubes or threads.

vermicidal (ver-mi-sī-dal) a. destroying worms.

vermicide (ver-mi-sīd) n. [L. vermis, worm, and caedere, kill] a worm-killer.

vermicular (ver-mik-ū-lar) a. [L. vermis, worm] pertaining to a worm; shaped like a worm; resembling the motion of a worm.

vermiculate (ver-mik-ū-lāt) v.t. to form, as the tracks or motion of worms;—a. vermicular.

vermiculated (ver-mik-ū-lā-ted) a. vermicular.

vermiculation (ver-mik-ū-lā'shun) n. act of moving in the form of a worm; continuation of motion from one part to another, as in ing to Verona, in Italy;—n. an inhabitant of Verona.

the peristaltic motion of the intestines; act of forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm; worminess.

vermicule (ver-mi-kül) n. a little worm.

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vermiculose, vermiculous (ver-mika. containing, or full of, worms or grubs; like worms.
vermiform (ver-mi-form) a. [L. vermis, worm,
or shape of a worm. Vermiform appendix, a small,
worm-like appendage of the caecum in man, etc.
vermifugal (ver-mif-ū-gal) a. tending to expel
worms.

vermifugal (ver-mi-fū) n. [L. vermis, worm, and

vermifuge (vermifuj) n. [L. vermis, worm, and fugare, drive away] a medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic; a worm-killer.

antheimintic; a worm-killer.

Vermilion (ver-mil-yun) n. [F. fr. L. vermis, worm) cinnabar; also, a prepared sulphide of mercury, in the form of a fine powder of a bright red colour; any beautiful red colour;—a. of the colour of vermilion;—v.t. to cover with a delicate red.

Vermin (ver-min) n. [F. vermine, fr. L. vermis, worm] a noxious or mischievous animal, worm] a noxious ittle animals or insects as

esp. collectively, noxious little animals or insects, as squirrels, rats, mice, worms, grubs, flies, etc.; noxious human beings (in contempt).

verminate (ver-mi-nāt) v.i. to breed vermin.

vermination (ver-mi-nā'shun) n. generation or breeding of vermin; a griping of

verminous (ver-mi-nus) a. tending to breed vermin; caused by vermin.
vermivorous (ver-miv-u-rus) a. [L. vermis, devour] feeding on worms.

vermouth, vermuth (ver'mooth, var'mooth, var

vernacular language; one's mother tongue.

vernacularism (ver-nak'ū-lar-izm) n. a
vernacular idiom.

vernacularization (ver-nak-ŭ-lar-ī-zāmaking vernacular.

vernacularize (ver-nak-ū-lar-īz) v.t. to make vernacular.
vernacularly (ver-nak-ū-lar-li) adv. in agreement with the vernacular.

vernal (ver-nal) a. [L. vernalis, fr. ver, spring] belonging to, or appearing in, spring; belonging to youth, the spring of life. Vernal grass, a sweet-smelling grass sown among hay Vernal signs, the signs in which the sun appears in the spring.

Vernally (ver-nal-i) adv. in a vernal manner.

vernant (ver-nant) α. flourishing in the spring;

Vernate (ver-nāt) v.i. to flourish.

vernation (ver-nā'shun) n. [L.] disposition of the leaves within the bud.

Verner's law (ver-nerz law) n. the law discovered by the Danish philologist, Karl Verner, according to which an Indo-Germanic k, t, or p, immediately following the accent, becomes Low German h, th, or f; otherwise, it becomes g, d, or b; also s, derived from Indo-Germanic, changes into z or r if it does not immediately follow the accent.

Vernicle (ver-ni-kl) n. [Veronica] a handkerchief impressed with the face of Christ.

vernicose (ver-ni-kös) a. [N. 1. vernix, varnish] vernicose (ver-ni-kös) a. [N. 1. vernix, varnish] vernicr (ver-ni-er) n. [fr. Pierre Vernicr (1580-1637)] a silver, graduated scale, made to slide along the divisions of a graduated in strument, for measuring parts of its spaces.

veronica (ve-ron-i-ka) n. a vernicle—the tradition being that the likeness of Christ's face was miraculously impressed on a handkerchief used by a woman named Veronica, to wipe the sweat from his face as he was on his way to Calvary;—(Veronica) a genus of plants, including the speedwell.

Verrel (ver-el) n. [ferrule] a ferrule.

verricule (ver-i-kūl) n. [L. verriculum, a net] a tuft of upright hairs.

verruca (ve-roc'kā) n.; pl. verrucæ (ve-roc'sē)
elevation [Bot. and Zool.].

verrucose, verrucous (ver-ū-kōs, -kus) verruculose (ve-róó-kū-lōs) a. minutely verrucose.

verrugas (ve-roo-gas) n. [Sp. fr. L. verruca, wart] an endemic disease of Peru.

versable (ver'sa-bl) a. [L. versare, turn about] capable of being turned.

versableness, versability (ver'sa-bl-nes, ver-

versatilely (ver-sa-til-li) adv. in a versatilely (ver-sa-til-li) adv. in a versatilely (ver-sa-til-li) adv. in a versatile (ver-sa-til-li) adv. in a versatile to be turned in opinion; turning with ease from one thing to another; (Bot.) turning freely, as a support.

versatility, versatileness (ver-sa-til-i-ti,

ver'sa-til-nes) n. the quality of being versatile.

Ver'se, til-nes) n. (L. versus, fr. vertere, to turn] a certain succession (usually a line) of metrical feet; metrical arrangement and language; poetry; a short division of any composition; a stanza; as save; a piece of poetry;—v.t. to tell in verse;—v.i. to make verses. Verse-monger, a poetaster (in contempt).

Versé (ver-sā') a. reversed [Her.].

versed (verst) a. [F. verse, fr. L. versari, turn round] familiar; skilled; practised; [Math.] reversed, as a versed sine.

verselet (vers-let) n. a little verse.

Verser (ver-ser) n. a versifier.

verset (ver-set) n. a very short organ interlude; a

versicle (ver-si-kl) n. a little verse; a verse recited by a priest or minister, with a response from the congregation.

versicolour, versicoloured (ver¹siversicolour, versicoloured (ver¹siversicolour, versicolours; changeable in
colour; changing colours, as the chameleon.
versicular (ver-sik-ū-lar) a. pertaining to verses;
noting distinct divisions of a writing.
versification (versi-fi-ka-shun) n. the act, art,
or practice of versifying; metrical composition.

VETSINCATOF (ver-si-fi-kā-tur) n. a versifier.

versifier (ver'si-fi-er) n. one that makes verses; one that expresses in verse the ideas of

another written in prose.

versiform (ver'si-form) a. [L. vertere, pp. versus, turn, and forma, shape] varying in form.

versify (ver-si-fi) v.t. [L. versificare] to relate or describe in verse; to turn into verse; -v.i. to make verses.

Version (ver shun) n. [F. fr. L. vertere, pp. versus, that which is rendered from another language; account or description.

Versional (ver-shun-al) a. relating to a version.

versionist (ver-shun-ist) n. a writer of versions; verso (ver-sō) n. a left-hand page; the reverse of a coin or medal.

verst (verst) n. [Russ.] a Russian measure of length, 3,500 English feet.

CISUS (ver-sus) prep. [L.] against [Law].

VETSULE (ver-sut) a. [L.] crafty; artful.

vert (vert) n. [F. fr. l. viridis, fr. virere, be green] everything that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest; liberty to cut green trees or wood; [Her.] a green colour.

vertebra (verte-bra) n.; pl. vertebræ (verte-brē)
the back-bone or spinal column

vertebral (ver te-bral) a. pertaining to the vertebral; having a back-bone. vertebrate (ver-te-brat)a. bone :-n. a vertebrate animal.

vertebrated (verte-bra-ted) a. ver-

tebrate.

vertebration (ver-te-brā-shun) n. the formation of vertebra.

vertex (ver-teks) n.; pl. vertexes, vertices (ver-tek-sez, -t-i-sez) [L.] principal or highest point; summit; crown; top; the zenith; the point in any figure opposite to, or furthest from, the base.

vertical (ver-ti-kal) a. situated at the vertex, or highest point; directly overhead, or in the zenith; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; n. a vertical line, plane, or circle. Vertical angles, or posite angles formed by intersecting lines. Vertical circle, a great circle passing through the zenith and the nadir (the Prime Vertical also passes through the E. and W. points). W. points).

verticality (ver-ti-kal'i-ti) n. the state of being vertical; verticalness.

vertically (ver-ti-kal-i) adv. in a vertical position.

verticil (ver-ti-sil) n. [1. vertex] a whorl; a mode of inflorescence in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring.

verticillate (ver-ti-sil'at) a. arranged in a ring or whorl.

vertiginate, vertiginous (ver-tij'i-nāt, nus) a. [L. vertigo, giddiness] turning round; whirling; affected with vertigo; giddy.

vertiginously (ver-tij'i-nus-li) adv. with a vertiginously whirling or giddiness.
vertiginousness (ver-tij'i-nus-nes) n.
vertigo (ver'ti-gō, ver-ti'-gō) n. [L.] dizziness or swimming of the head; giddiness.

vertu (vertoo) n. See virtu.

veruled (ver-toold) a. having verules, as a horn, of a different tincture [Her.].
verules (ver-toolz) n.pl. [virole] a series of concentra rings [Her.].
vervain (ver-vain) n. [O.F. verveine, fr. L. verbena, vervain] a plant of the genus Verbena.

VETVE (verv) n. [F.] enthusiasm; spirit.

vervelle (ver-vcl') n. [F.] a loop or staple on mediæval armour.

vervet (ver-vet) n. a South African monkey.

very (ver-i) a. [L. verus, true] true; real; actual;—
adv. in a high degree.
vesania (ve-sa-ni-a) n. [L. fr. vesanus, insane)
insanity.

vesica (ve-sī'ka) n.; pl. vesicæ (ve-sī'sō) [L. resicu, bladder] the urinary bladder. Vesica viscis (fish's bladder), the oval aureole within which the upright full-length figure of Christ or some saint is depicted.

vesical (vesi-kal) a. [L. vesica, bladder] pertaining to the bladder.

vesicant (vesi-kant) n. a blistering application;
— blistering.

vesicate (vesi-kāt) v.t. to raise little bladders or blisters upon; to blister.

vesication (vesi-kā-shun) n. process of vesicating.

vesicatory (ves'i-kā-tur-i) n. a blistering application or plaster;—a. having power

Vesicle (vesi-ikl) n. [L. vesica, bladder] a bladder-like vessel; a membranous cavity; a cyst.
Vesicular (ve-sik-ū-lur) a. bladdery; pertaining to, or consisting of, vesicles; full of interstices; cellular.

vesiculate, vesiculose, vesicu-

lous (ve-sik-ū-lat, -los, -lus) α. vesicular.

vesiculation (ve-sik-ū-lā'shun) n. the formation of vesicles.
vesiculiferous (ve-sik-ū-lif'e-rus) a. bearing vesicles.

vesiculiform (ve-sik'ū-li-form) a. having the form of a vesicle.

Vesper (ves-per) n. [L.] the evening star, Venus; the evening;—(vespers) pl. the sixth canonical hour; the evening service in the R.C. church;—a. pertaining to the evening, or to vespers.

Vesperbell, the bell that summons to vespers.

vesperal (ves-per-al) a. pertaining to the evening, or to vespers.

Vespertilio (ves-per-til'i-ō) n. a genus of bats.

vespertine, vespertinal (ves per tin, pertaining to the evening; active, happening, or being, in the evening.

in the evening.

Vespiary (ves-pi-a-ri) n. [L. vespa, wasp] a nest vespiary or community of wasps, hornets, etc.

Vespiform, vespine (ves-pi-form, -pin) a. wasp-like.

Vessel (ves-el) n. [L. vas] a utensil for holding liquors, etc.; a ship; a craft of any kind; something receiving or containing; one into whom, or that into which, anything is conceived as poured; [Anat.] any tube or canal in which the blood and other fluids are contained, secreted, or circulated; [Bot.] a duct. The weaker vessel, woman (I Pet. iii. 7).

Vessignon (ves-i-nyon) n. [L. vesica, bladder] a kind of soft swelling on a horse's lee; a windgall.

leg; a windgall.

Vest (vest) n. [L. vestis] an outer garment; dress; vesture; a waistcoat; a vestment; — v.t. to clothe with, or as if with, a garment; to cover, surround, or encompass closely; to put in possession; to furnish; to endow; to give an immediate, fixed right of present or future enjoyment: v.i. to come or descend; to be fixed; to take effect.

Vesta (ves-ta) n.[L.] a virgin divinity, the goddess of the hearth and of fire

[Myth.]; a small planet or asteroid;—
(vesta) a small wax lucifer match.

Vesta1 (vestal) a. pertaining to
virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the
service of watching the sacred fire, which
was to be perpetually kept burning upon
her altar; a virgin; a woman of snotless her altar; a virgin; a woman of spotless chastity; a nun.

vested (ves-ted) a. covered; clothed; placed in possession of; fixed; inalienable; not in a state of contingency or suspension.

vestiary (ves'ti-ar-i) a. [L. vestis, clothing] pertaining to dress;—n. a room where clothes are kept; a wardrobe; clothing.

vestibular (ves-tib \(^u\)-lar) a. pertaining to, or like, a vestibule.

vestibule (ves-ti-būl) n. [L. vestibulum, a fore-court] the porch or entrance into a house; a hall next the outer door of a house; a lobby; [Anat.] a cavity in the labyrinth of the ear.

vestige (ves-tij) n. [L. vestipium] the mark of the trace; sign; faint mark of something that has been; [Biol.] a structure in process of disappearance, called a vestigial structure.

Vestigial, vestigiary (vestij'i-al, -a-ri) a vestige; rudimentary. Vestigial fold a fold in the pericardium near the root of the left lung.

vesting (vesting) n. cloth for vests.

Vesting (ves-ting) n. cloth for vests.

vestiture (ves-ti-tūr) n. the hairs, scales, etc., covering a surface.

Vestment (ves-ti-tin) n. [L. vestis, garment] a clothing or dress; a ceremonial or official garment.

Vestry (ves-tir) n. [L. vestiarium, a wardrobe, fr. vestis, garment] a room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal vestments and sacred utensils are kept, and where parochial meetings are held; an assembly of parishioners to deal with parochial affairs. Vestry-clerk, an official appointed by a vestry to keep the books, etc. Vestry-man, a member of a vestry. Common vestry, a general meeting of the parishioners. Select vestry, a board of representatives of the parishioners. of the parishioners.

vestu (ves-te) a. [O.F.] charged with a lozenge whose points touch the outer extremities [Her.].

vestural (ves-tūr-al) a. pertaining to clothes.

vesture (ves'tūr) n. garments; dress; apparel; clothing.
vestured (ves'tūrd) a. covered or clothed with vesture.

vesturer (ves-tur-er) n. a person in charge of ecclesiastical vestments.
Vesuvian (ves-soc-vi-an) a. pertaining to Vesuvius, a volcano in Italy;—(vesuvian) n. a kind

of match; vesuvianite.

vesuvianite (ve-soo'vi-an-it) n. idocrase, a silicate of aluminium, calcium, and iron found in lava ejected from Vesuvius.

VESUVIATE (ve-soo-vi-at) v.i. t burst forth.

vet (vet) n. a veterinary surgeon.

vetch (vech) n. [O.F. veche, fr. L. vicia] a plant or the genus Vicia.

vetchling (vech-ling) n. a plant of the genus vetchy (vech-li) a. consisting of vetches, or of pea straw; abounding with vetches.

veteran (vet-e-ran) a. [L. veterunus, fr. vetus, veteris, old] long exercised in anything, esp. in military life, and the duties of a soldier; having

esp. in military life, and the duties of a soldier; having great experience; grown old in service;—n. one long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war.

Veterinarian (vet-e-ri-nā-ri-an) n. a veterinary surgeon.

Veterinary (vet-e-ri-nā-ri) a. [L. veterinarius, fr. veterinarius, of beasts of burden] pertaining to healing, or treating, the discasses of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, and the like;—n. a veterinary surgeon. veterinary surgeon

vetitive (vet-i-tiv) a. of, or pertaining to, the

vetiver (veti-ver) n. [E. Ind. vitivayr] the dried root of cuscus-grass, used for mats, fans, etc. veto (veto) n.: µl. vetoes (veto) [L. veto, I forbid] any authoritative prohibition; the power possessed by the executive branch of a legislative body. as a king, president, governor, etc., to negative a bill that has passed the other branches of the legislature; the act of exercising this power:—v.t. to withhold assent to; to forbid. Absolute veto, a veto without

restriction. vettura (vet-too'ra) n. [It. fr. L. vehere, carry] an Italian four-wheeled carriage.
vetturino (vet-too-rō'nō) n.: pl. vetturini (vet-too-rō'nō) one that lets, or drives, a

vettura; a small vettura.

vetust (ve-tust) a. [L. vetustus, fr. vetus, old] old;
ancient.

Vex (veks) v.t. [F. vexer, fr. L. vexare] to make angry by little provocations; to irritate; to torment; to grieve; to distress; to disturb; to agitate.

Vexation (vek-sä-shun) n. the act of vexing; the state of being vexed; that which vexes;

a harassing by legal process.

VEXATIOUS (vek-sā-shus) a. causing vexation; distressing; harassing; annoying; teasing; full of trouble or disquiet. Vexatious suit, one begun without probable cause, or merely to annoy.

VEXATIOUS (vek-sā-shus-li) adv. in a manner to give trouble or annoyance.

vexatiousness (vek-sa-shus-nes) n. the

vexed (vekst) a. annoyed; troubled; worried; debated; contested; unsettled.

Vexer (vek'ser) n. one that vexes.

vexil (vek'sil) n. vexillum [Bot.].

vexillar (vek-si-lar) a. vexillary.

vexillary (vek'si-lar-i) a. pertaining to a vexillum;
-n. a standard-bearer.
vexillate (vek'si-lāt) a. having vexilla.

vexillation (vek-si-la'shun) n. a company under one

vexillator (vek'si-lā-tur) n. a standard-hearer. vexillum (vek-sil'um) n. pl. standard-nearer. vexilla (vek-sil'um) n. pl. standard; a troop; a processional banner; a scarf folded round a crozier; [Bot.] the standard, or large posterior petal, of a papilionaceous flower.

vexing (vek-sing) ppr. causing vexa-

Vexillary Vexingly (vek'sing-li) adv. in a manner to vex.

Vexingness (vek'sing-nes) n. the state or quality of being vexing.

Via (vi'a) adv. [L., a way by way of: -int. away! off! come on! go on! Via Dollorosa, the Way of Calvary. Via lactes, the Milky Way or Galaxy. Via media, a middle way between extremes.

Viability (vi-a-bili-ti) n. quality of being viable; capacity of living in certain conditions of environment.

of environment.

viable (vi²a-bl) a. [L. vita, life] born in such a state as to be capable of living, as a new-born infant or premature child.

viaduct (vi'u-dukt) n. [L. via, way, and duotus, leading] a structure of considerable magn . le. and usually of masonry, being a bridge or series of arches for conducting a carriage or railway road above the level of the ground across a valley or river.

vial $(vi^2;a)$ v. [G. $phiale^2$] a phial; v. t. t0 put into a vial. To



pour out vials of wrath, to take vengeance (Rev. xvi. 1).

vialful (vī'al-fool) n. as much as a vial can contain.

viameter (vi-am'e-ter) n. [L. via. a way, and G. metron, measure] a hodometer.

viand (vi'and) n. [F. viande, meat, food, fr. L. vivere, live] food; victuals (chiefly in the pl.).

viatic (vi-at'ik) a. [L. fr. via, way) of, or pertaining to, a journey, or to travelling.

viaticals (vi-at'i-kalp) n.pl. baggage, esp. military baggage.

viaticum (vi-at'i-kum) n. [L. fr. via, a way]

provisions, etc., for a journey; the communion given to persons in their last moments; a

portable altar.

Viator (vī-ā'tur) n. [L.] a traveller.

viatorially (vī-a-tō²ri-al-i) adv. as regards travelling.
vibex (vī-beks) n.; pl. vibices (vī-bī'sēz) [L.] one of the livid spots seen in purples.
vibraculum (vī-brak'ū-la)[L. vibrare, to vibrate] one of the filamentous appendages of the cells of certain polyzoans.

vibrancy (vī'bran-si) n. the character or state of being vibrant; resonance.

vibrant (vī'brant) a. vibrating; agitated; vibrating so as to produce sound.

vibrate (vī'brāt) v.t. [L. vibrare, pp. vibratus] to brandish; to move to and fro; to swing; to cause to quiver; to affect with vibratory motion; to

measure by vibrations or oscillations;—v.i. to swing; to oscillate; to quiver; to sound with a tremulous noise.

vibratile (vi-bra-til) a. having, adapted to, or used for, vibratory motion.

vibratility (vi-bra-til-i-ti) n. the quality of being vibratile.

vibration (vi-braishun) n. the act of vibrating; quick motion to and fro; oscillation.
vibrational (vi-braishun-al) a. of, or pertaining to, vibration.
vibratiuncle (vi-braishi-ung-kl) n. a small vibration.

vibrative (vi-brā-tiv) a. vibratory.

vibrato $(v\bar{e}-br\dot{a}^2t\bar{e}) n.[It.]$ a pulsating effect in vocal music.

vibrator (vi^cbrā-tur) n. a vibrating reed that opens and closes an electric circuit; any reciprocating piece caused to vibrate by magnetic attraction: [Print.] a roller for distributing ink, having lengthwise as well as rotary motion.

vibratory (vi^cbrā-tur-i) a. consisting in vibration; vibratiory (vib-ri-ō) n. [L. vibrare, to shake] a kind of bacterium; a small nematoid worm.

VIDTION (vib-ri-on) n. a motile bacterium.

vibrissæ (vī-bris'ē) n.pl. [L.] bristles or sensitive hairs in the nostrils of man, about the

mouths of mammals, etc.

vibrogen (vib'ru-jen) n. [L. vibrare, to quiver, and G. root gen, to produce) the cortical cellular tissue of certain tendrils to which their movements of circumnutation are due.

vibroscope (vibru-skōp) n. [L. vibrare, vibrate, and G. skopein, view] an instrument for registering vibrations.

Viburnum (vi-burnum) n. [L. viburnum, the way-faring tree] a genus of shrubs or small trees of the honeysuckle family, containing the Guelder Rose

Guelder Rose.

ViCar (vik'ar) n. [L. vicarius, deputy] a deputy; the clergyman of a parish in which the tithes belong to a chapter, college, layman, etc., who receives them, and allows out of them a salary to the clergyman. Vicar-apostolic, a Roman Catholic titular bishop stationed where episcopal sees have not been established, or where the episcopal succession has been interrupted. Vicar-choral, a clerical or lay assistant in an English cathedral, esp. in connection with the music. Vicar-general, in the Church of England, an ecclesiastical officer that assists a bishop or archbishop. Vicar of Christ, a title assumed by the pope.

vicarage (vik'ar-ij) n. the benefice of a vicar; the residence of a vicar. Also vicary.

Vicarial (vī-kā-ri-al) a. pertaining to a vicar. vicariate (vī-kā-ri-at) a. having delegated power; ship; the jurisdiction of a vicar-apostolic. vicarious (vi-kā-ri-us) a. deputed; acting or suffering for another; substituted.

vicatiously (vī-kā-ri-us-li) adv. by substitution.

vicariousness (vi-kā-ri-us-nes) n. the state or character of being vicarious.
vicarship (vik-ar-ship) n. office or functions of a vicar.
vice (vīs) n. [L. vitium] a defect; a fault; a blemish; an imperfection; a moral fault or failing; a base of the old Function and the contraction of the contraction of the contraction.

trick in a horse; a character in the old English Moralities.

vice (vis) n. [L. vitis, vine] an instrument consisting of two jaws, closing by a screw, for holding work, as in filing,

etc.: a spiral staircase.

vice (vis) [L. vice, in the place of a prefix in words signifying persons, and denoting one that acts in the place of another, or that is second in rank or authority. Viceadmiral, one acting in place of, or second in command to, an admiral. Vice-admiralty, the office of a vice-admiralty courts, tribunals in Wice-admiralty courts, tribunals in with jurisdiction over maritime causes. Vice-chairman,



a deputy-chairman. Vice-chamberlain, the deputy of a chamberlain. Vice-chancellor, one next in rank to a chancellor; one acting for a chancellor. Vice-consul, one acting in the place of a consul. Vice-presidency, the office or position of a vice-president. Vice-president, one next in office to a president.

Vicegerency (vis-je-ren-si) n. the office of a vicegerent; deputed power.

Vicegerent (vis-je-ren) n. (L. vice, in place of, and gerere, rule] having, or exercising, delegated power:—n. an officer deputed by a superior, or by proper, authority, to exercise the powers of another. Vicenary (vis-en-ar-i) n. [L. vicenarius] belonging to, or consisting of, twenty.

Vicenary (vis-re-gal) a. happening once in twenty years.

Viceregal (vis-re-gal) a. pertaining to a viceroy or viceroyalty.

Viceroyalty, viceroyship (vis-roi-ship) n. dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

n. dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

Vicia (visi-a) n. [L., vetch] a genus of leguminous plants; the vetches.

vicinage (visi-nij) n. [L. vicinus, neighbouring, fr. vicius, village, street] the place, or places, adjoining or near; neighbourhood; vicinity.

Vicinal (vis-i-nal) a. near; neighbouring

vicinity (vi-sin'i-ti) n. quality of being near; immediately adjoining places or country. vicious (vish'us) a. [L. vitium. vice] defective; imperfect; depraved; wicked; addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct; lacking purity; not pure or authorized, as idioms or style; not well broken, as a horse given to bad tricks; spiteful.

Viciously (vish'us-li) adv, in a vicious manner

VICIOUSNESS (vish-us-nes) n. vicious quality.

vicissitude (vi-sis'i-tūd) n. [L.] regular change or succession; alternation; change vicissitudinous (vi-sis-i-tū'di-nus) a. subject to vicissitudes; fuli of

changes. Also vicissitudinary.

victim (vik-tim) n. [L] a living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; a person, or thing, destroyed or sacrificed in the pursuit of an object; a person, or living creature, destroyed by, or suffering, grievous injury; a dupe.

victimization (vik-timi-rad-shum) n. the act of victimizing, or the state of

V1Ct1m1Ze (vik'-tim- $\bar{i}z$) v.t. to make a victim of.

victor (vik-tim-iz) v.t. to make a victim of.
victor (vik-tim-iz) v.t. to make a victim of.
another in any struggle; a conqueror in war.
Victoria (vik-tō-ri-a) n. [1.] the Roman goddess of victory; a genus of water lilies; a low, light, four wheeled carriage, with a calash top, and seated for two persons. Victoria Cross, a British decoration, in the shape of a Maltese cross, founded by Queen Victoria in 1856, and awarded for conspicuous bravery in battle.

Victorian (vik-tō-ri-an) a. of, or pertaining to, the reign of Queen Victoria; pertaining to Victoria, Australia:—n. one living in the reign of Queen Victoria. Victorian Order, an order instituted by Queen Victoria in 1896, for British subjects that have rendered great or personal services to the Sovereign, and for such foreigners as may be selected by the Sovereign as honorary members.

as honorary members.

victorine (vik-tu-rēn') n. a lady's fur tippet; a kind of peach.

victorious (vik-tū-rī-us) a. having conquered in hattle or contest; producing conquest; emblematic of co quest; indicating victory; triumphant.

victoriously (vik-tū-rī-us-lī) adv. in a victorious manner.

victoriousness (vik-tô'ri-us-nes) n. the quality of being victorious.

victory (vik'tu-ri) n. [L. wistoria) the defeat of an contest; conquest; triumph; advantage or superiority gained in any contest. L'oral victory, see moral.

victress, victoress, victrix (vik'tres, tu - res,

victiess, victoress, victifix 'tu-res, triks) n. a female victor.

victual (vitt) v.t. to supply with provisions for victualling-bill, a customs document, authorizing the shipment of bonded stores. Victualling-office, an office supplying provisions to the navy. Victualling-ahip, a ship carrying provisions to the navy.

victualler (vittl-cr) n. one that furnishes provientertainment; a provision-ship. Licensed victualler, a keeper of a public-house, licensed to sell spirits, wines, etc. victuals (vittl), n.p.l. [L. victus, food] food for human beings prepared for eating.

vicusna, vicuna (vikoó-nya) n.[Sp.] a South a camel kind. Vicuna cloth, a cloth made of a mixture of cotton and wool.

videlicet (vi-del'i-set) adv. [L. videre licet, one may or can see] to wit; namely; viz.

vidette See vedette.

vidimus (vid'i-mus) n. [L., we have seen] an examination or inspection; a statement, report, or abstract of papers, documents, accounts, etc.

viduage (vid-ū-ij) n. [L. vidua, widow] the state
or class of widows.

Vidual (vid-ū-al) a. pertaining to widowhood.

Viduous (vid-u-us) a. widowed.

vie (vī) v.i. [L. invitare, invite] to strive for superiority;

Vie (vi) v.i. [L. invitare, invite] to strive for superiority; to contend.

Viennese its inhabitants;—n. a native or inhabitant of Vienna;—pl. the people of Vienna.

View (vi) n. [L. videre] the act of seeing or beholding; sight; survey; inspection; mental survey; intellectual examination; reach of the sight; power of seeing, either physically or mentally; that which is seen or beheld; seene; prospect; the representation of a scene; a sketch, either drawn or painted; mode of looking at, or receiving, anything; manner of apprehension; that which is looked toward, or kept in sight, as object, aim, intention, purpose, design;—v.l. to look at with attention, or for the purpose of examining; to behold; to inspect; to explore; to survey intellectually; to examine with the mental eye; to consider. Viewnalloo, the shout of the huntsman on seeing the fox break cover. View-point, point of view. Dissolving views, pictures so thrown on to a screen by a lantern that one seems to dissolve into the next, there being no interval between the two. Field of view, the compass of visual power. In view of, having regard to. On view, shown for public inspection. Foint of view, direction in which a thing is seen; standpoint.

Viewable (vū'a-bl) a. able to be seen.

VICWADIC (vũ-a-bl) a. able to be seen.

viewer (vū'-er) n. one that views, surveys, or examines.

VICWICSS (vū'les) a. invisible.

vigesimal (vī-jes'i-mai) a. [L. nigesimus, twentieth] twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenties, or twenty parts.

vigesimation (vī-jes-i-mā'shun) n. the killing of every twentieth man.

vigesimo-quarto (vī-jes'i-mō - kwar'tō) a. hook having a sheet of paper salded into 24 leaves: - n. a hook having such leaves

folded into 24 leaves; - n. a book having such leaves.

Visia (vi-jē'a) n. [Sp.] a warning on a chart indicating a rock, shoal, etc.

Visia (vij-il) n. [L. vigut, watchful] abstinence from sleep; watch; watching or waking for religious erotse; the day and night before a feast; the eve or day before a feast; a religious service performed in the evening preceding a holiday; a fast observed on the day preceding a holiday; a fast observed on the day preceding a holiday.

preceding a holiday.

Vigilance (viji-lans) n. state of being vigilant;
forbearance of sleep; watchfulness;
caution; circumspection. Vigilance committee, a
self-constituted body of citizens that look after some
particular measure, restrain abuses, etc.

Vigilant (viji-lant) a. [L. vigilare, to watch, fr.
vigil, awake] attentive to discover and

avoid danger, or to provide for safety; wakeful; watchful; circumspect; cautious; careful.

vigilante (vij-i-lan-tā) n. one of a vigilance committee.

vigilantly (vij-i-lant-li) adv. in a vigilant manner.

vignette (vin-yet', vi-net') n. [F. fr. L. vinea, vine] a running ornament, consisting of leaves and tendrils (used in Gothic architecture); a capital letter in ancient manuscripts; formerly, any kind of printers' ornaments, as heads, flowers, and tail-pieces; more recently, any kind of wood-cut, engraving, etc., not inclosed within a definite border; [Phot.] a head, or quarter-length likeness, projected without accessories or surroundings, on a plain card;—v.t. to produce or treat in the style of a vignette [Phot.]

vignetter (vin-yet'er, vi-net'er) n. any device portion of a negative to fade gradually into the background [Phot.].

vignettist (vin-yet-ist, vi-net-ist) n. one that

V12010SO (vig-u-rō'sō) adv. with energy [Mus.].

vigorous (vig-ur-us) a. full of physical strength or active force; powerful; strong; forcible. Vigorously (vig-ur-us-li) adv. with vigour.

vigorousness (vig-ur-us-nes) n. the quality of being vigorous.
vigour (vig-ur) n. [O.F. vigor, fr. L. vigere, to be lively] active strength; physical force; strength of mind; intellectual might or energy.

Vihara (vi-há-ra) n. [Skr.] a Buddhist monastery.

viking (vik-ing) n. [Icel. vikingr, a warrior, rover, among the Northmen, who plundered the coasts

of Europe in the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries.

vilayet (vil-a-yet')
a province of the Turkish empire.

vile (vīl) a. [L. vilis] of small value;

mean; base; low; de-spicable; morally base or impure; depraved; wicked. vilely (vil-li) adv. in a vile manner.

V11eness ($v\bar{l}'$ -nes) n. the quality of being vile. vilification (vil-i-fi-kā-shun) n. the act of vilifying or defaming.

Vilifief (vil'i-fī-er) n, one that vilifies or defames.

vilify (vil'i-fi) v.t. [L. vilis, vile, and facere, make] to attempt to degrade by slander; to defame; to traduce; to debase; to make vile or despicable.
vilipend (vil'i-pend) v.t. [L.] to vilify; to depreciate.

V111 (vil) n. [F.] a hamlet or village.

villa (vil'a) n. [L., a farm-house] a country-seat; a suburban residence.

villadom (vil'a-dum) n. villas collectively; the

village (vil-ij) n. [F. fr. L. villa] a small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city, and larger than a hamlet;—a. pertaining to a village; rustic.

villager (vil'ij-er) n. an inhabitant of a village.

villain (vil'an) n. [M.E. fr. A.F. vilein, servile, a slave, fr. L. villanus, farm-servant, serf, villain, fr. L. villa, farm] a feudal serf; a vile, wicked person; a deliberate scoundrel.
villainous (vil'an-us) a. base; vile; becoming a villain; wicked; depraved; sorry;

poor (in contempt). villainously (vil'an-us-li) adv. in a villainous

villainousness (vil'an-us-nes) n. quality of being villainous. villainy (vil'an-i) n. extreme depravity; the act of a villain; a deed of deep depravity.

villanage (vil'an-ij) n. serfdom.

villanelle (vil-a-nel') n. [F.] a poem with 19 lines and a concluding quatrain.
villarsite (vi-lar-sit) n. a hydrated silicate of magnesia and protoxide of iron.
villatic (vi-lat-ik) a. [L. villa] pertaining to a villatic (vi-lat-ik) a. [L. villa] pertaining to a

villeggiatura (vi-lej-a-tóó-ra) n. [It. fr. L. villein (vil-en) n. [villar] a tenant by villenage;—
villenage (vil-en-i) n. tenure of lands and tenements by menial services; serfdom.
villi (vil-n. n. pt. [It. villus, shaggy hair; pt. vill'] minute them a velvety appearance; fine hairs on plants.
villiform (vil-i-form) a. having the form or appearance of villi.

villosity (vi-losi-ti) n. a covering of long, weak hairs; shagginess; villous state.
villous, villose (vil-us, -68) a. covered with fine hairs or woolly substance. vim (vim) n. [L. vis, strength] force; energy; vigour.

viminal (vim'-i-nal) a. [L. vimen, pliant twig pertaining to, consisting of, or producing, twigs.

vimineous (vi-min-e-us) a. made of, or pro-

ducing, twigs or shoots vina (vē'na) n. [Skr.] a Hindu musical instrument of the guitar family.

vinaceous (vī-nā'shus) a. Vina.
belonging to wine or grappes; wine-coloured.
vinaigrette (vin-ā-gret') n. [F. vinaigre, vinegar] a small box,
usually silver or plated, having an inner
lid, movable and perforated on the top,
for containing a sponge saturated with
aromatic vinegar, and used as a smelling
bottle. bottle.

vincibility (vin-si-bil'i-ti) n. vin-

vincible (vin'si-bl) a. [L.] conquerable.

vincibleness (vin'si-bl-nes) n. vincibleness (vincible state. vinculum (ving'kū-lum) n. [L.] a bond of union; [Alg.] a straight, horizontal mark placed over several members of a compound quantity which are to be subjected to the same operation, or are to be treated

as one quantity.

Vindemiaire (vang-dē-mi-ār') n. [F.] the first month of the republican year.
vindemial (vin-dē-mi-āl) a. [L. vindemia, a vintage] pertaining to a vintage.
vindemiate (vin-dē-mi-āt) v.i. to gather the vintage.

vindicable (vin-di-ka-bl) a. capable of being vindicable (vin-di-ka-bl) a. capable of being vindicated, defended, or justified.

vindicate (vin-di-kāt) v.t. [L. vindicare, to claim] to defend; to justify; to assert or maintain with success; to prove to be just, valid, or right; to maintain and defend, as a cause.

vindication (vin-di-kā-shun) n. act of or support of a statement, etc., against denial or doubt; maintaining a cause, right, or title, by force or otherwise.

vindicator (vin-di-kā-tur) n. one that justifies, maintains, or defends.

vindicatory (vin-di-kā-tu-ri) a. tending to vindicate; justificatory; inflicting punishment.

punishment.

vindicatress (vin'di-kā-tres) n. a female vindicator.

vindictive (vin-dik'tiv) a. [L. vindicare, avenge] given to revenge; revengeful. vindictively (vin-dik'tiv-li) adv. in a vindictive manner.

vindictiveness (vin-dik-tiv-nes) n. revengeful temper.



vine (vīn) n. [L. vinea] the woody, climbing plant climbing or trailing plant. Vine-clad, covered with vines. Vine-culture, viticulture. Vine-dresser, one that dresses, trims, prunes, and cultivates vines. Vine-fretter, a small insect that injures vines; the aphis. To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree, to live in peace and quietness at home, on one's own land.

Vine. Violative (vī-u-lā-tiv) a. violating. violator (vī-u-lā-tiv) a. violating. own land.



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vined (vind) a. having leaves like those of the

vinegar (vin'e-gar) n. [F. vinaigre, fr. L. vinum, obtained from wine, and acer, sour] an acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer, and the like, by acetous fermentation; anything sour (used metaphorically). Vinegar-plant, the fungus of acetous fermentation.

vinegarette (vin-e-ga-ret') n. a vinaigrette.

vinegary (vin'e-gar-i) a. like vinegar; sour; crabbed. Also vinegarish.

vinery (vi-neri) n. a structure, usually inclosed with glass, and having a stove and flues attached, for rearing vines and forcing grapes by heat.

VINELLA (vi-net'a) n. [It.] a ditty sung by vintagers. vineyard (vin'-yard) n. an inclosure for grape vines; a plantation of vines.

vingt-un, vingt-et-un (vangt-ung', vangt-ung') n. [F.] a

card game, in which the object is to get as near as possible to the number 21, without exceeding it.

Vinic (vi-nik) a. [L. vinum, wine] pertaining to, or obtained from wine.

vinometer (vi-nomfe-ter) n. [G. metron, measure] villollictel a contrivance for ascertaining the alcoholic strength of wine.

vin ordinaire (vang or-de-nar) n. [F.] a cheap

vinose, vinous (vi-nos, vi-nus) a. [L. rinum, wine] having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine.

VINOSITY (vī-nos-i-ti) n. vinous state or quality.

vintage (vin'tij) n. the produce in grapes, or in the time of gathering the crop of grapes; -v.t. to pluck, crop, or gather grapes in the season; -v.i. to gather grapes and make wine.

vintager (vinti-jer) n. one that gathers the

vintner (vint-ner) n. one that deals in wine; a tavern-keeper.
vintnery (vint-ne-ri) n. the trade or business of a vintry (vint-ri) n. a place where wine is stored or sold.

viny (vi-ni) a. belonging to vines; producing grapes; abounding in vines.
viol (vi-ni) n. [M.F. viole, fr. Low L. vidula, vitula] a stringed musical instrument, of the same form as the violin, but larger. Bass-viol, an ancient, large-sized viol; the violoncello.

viola (vī'u-la, vē-ō'la) n. [It.] the tenor violin.

Viola (vi'u-la) n. [L.] the violet genus of plants.
violable (vi'u-la-bl) a. capable of being violated.
violaceous (vi'u-la'shus) a. resembling violets

in colour. violate (vi-u-lat) v.t. [I. violure, pp. violatus] to treat in a violent manner; to abuse; to break in upon; to disturb; to infringe; to transgress: to treat with irreverence;

to profane; to injure; to hurt; to commit rape on; to

violation (vi-u-la'shun) n. the act of violating interruption, as of peace; infringement; transgression; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred things; ravishment; rape.

violator (vi-u-la-tur) n. one that injures, interrupts, or disturbs; one that infringes or transgresses; one that profanes or treats with irreverence; a

violence (vi-u-lens) n. force; intensity; imperingement; unjust force; outrage; assault; attack; rape. To do violence to, to outrage; to injure. violent (vi-u-lent) a. (L. violentus, full of might) by strong feeling or passion; vehement; outrageous; produced by force; acting by force; fierce; severe; extreme.

violently $(v\vec{i}-u-lent-li)$ adv. in a violent manner.

violescent (vī-u-les-ent) a. tending to a violet violet (vī-u-let) n. [L. viola] a plant of the genus violet (vī-u-let) n. [L. viola] a plant of the genus and red;—a. dark blue, inclining to red.
violin (vī-u-lin, vī-u-lin) n. [It violino, see viol] a musical instrument with four strings played

with a bow; a fiddle.

violin (vi-u-lin) n. an emetic substance contained in the sweet-scented violet.

Violinist (vī-u-lin'ist) n. a player on a violin.

violist (vī'u-list) n. a performer on the viol or the viola.

violoncellist (vī-u-lon-sel'ist, vē-u-lon-chel'ist) n. a player on the violoncello violoncello (vī-u-lon-sel'ō, vē-u-lon-chel'ō) n. [It. violoncello din. of violonel a bass-violin with long, large strings, giving sounds an octave lower than the tenor violin.

violone (ve-u-lō'-nā) n. [It. aug. of viola, viol] the largest instrument of the violin kind.

viper (vī-per) n. [L. vipera] a kind of venomous snake; a malignant person.
viperine (vī-perin) a. pertaining to a viper or vi; pers.

viperish (vi per-ish) a. like a

viperous (vi^{*}per-us) a. having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous virago (vi-rā-gō) n. [L.] a woman virago of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a female warrior; a bold, impudent, turbulent

woman; a termagant.

vire (vēr) n. [O.F.] a cross-bow bolt; [Her.] an amulet.

virelay (vire-là) n. [F. virer, to turn, and lat, song an ancient French song, wholly in two rhymes, and composed in short lines, with a refrain.

Vireo (vire-\vec{0}) n. [L.] a genus of American passerine birds.

virescence (vī-res'ens) n. [L. virescere, ppr. virescens, to grow green] greenness. virescent (vī-res'ent) a. slightly green; beginning to be green; greenish [Bot.]

Virgal (ver-gal) a. made of twigs.

virgate (ver'gat) a. [L. virga, rod] having the shape of a rod or wand [Bot.]; also virgated.—n. a yard-land.

Virgilian, Vergilian (ver-jili-an) a per-Virgil, the Roman poet; resembling the style of Virgil. Virgil, (ver-jin) n. [L. virgo, virgins] one that has without carnal knowledge of man; one of the signs of the zodiac; -a. chaste; pure; fresh; becoming a virgin; maidenly. The Virgin, the Virgin Mary.

Virginal (ver-ji-nal) a. pertaining to a virgin; maidenly: modest; -n. an instrument formerly in use, somewhat resembling the spinet; -v.i. to tap, as if playing a virginal.

Virginia (ver-jin'i-a) n. a kind of tobacco, so growth. Virginia creeper, a climbing vine whose leaves turn bright red in the autumn.

Virginity (ver-jin'i-ti) n. maidenhood; state of heing a virgin, or of having had no carnal intercourse. Also virginhood.

Virgo (ver'gō) n. [L.] the Virgin, a constellation, and a sign of the zodiac.
virgule (ver'gūl) n. [L. virgula, fr. virgule (ver'gūl, a rod] a little rod; a

VITIC (vir-id) a. green.

viridescence (virides/ens) n. [L. viridis, green] viridescent state.

viridescent state.

viridescent (viri-des'-ent) a. turn-viridescent (viri-des'-ent) a. turn-viridity, viridness (virid-1-ti, viri-d-nes) n. viridity, viridness (virid-1-ti, viri-d-nes) n. virile (virid) a. [L. vir, man] pertaining to a man; masculine; procreative.

virility (viril'-ti) n. quality of being virile; manmasculine; procreative.

virility (viril'-1) n. [0.F.] a ferrule; one of the rings
surrounding a trumpet or horn.

virose (virōi') n. [0.F.] a ferrule; one of the rings
surrounding a trumpet or horn.

virose (virōi) n. [1. virosus, fr. virus, poison]
poisonous; [Bot.] fetid.

virtu (ver-tò-a) a. [L. virtus] artistic excellence;
objects of art or antiquity taken collectively.

virtual (ver-tù-al-1-ti) n. virtualis, fr. L. virtus,
not in fact; potential; having the power of acting.

virtuality (ver-tù-al-1-ti) n. virtual character or

virtually (ver-tù-al-1-ti) adv. in efficacy or effect.

Virtually (ver'tū-al-i) adv. in efficacy or effect.

virtue (vertū) n. [L. virtus, manly excellence] active quality or power; strength; force; efficacy; natural excellence: worth; moral excellence; morality; uprightness; a particular moral excellence; female chastity; virginity; purity; one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy; medicinal quality or efficacy; legal power or efficacy; authority. By, in, virtue of, through the power, authority, etc., of. Cardinal virtues, see cardinal.

virtues, see cardinal.

virtueless (ver-tū-les) a. destitute of virtue or efficacy; worthless.

virtuosity (ver-tū-os-i-ti) n. the virtuosi; a high degree of skill.

virtuoso (ver-tū-ō-sōz, -sī) [It.] one skilled in the fine arts, in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

virtuous (ver-tū-os-i-tū-os) and the like.

virtuous (ver-tū-us) a. possessing or exhibiting virtue; morally good; chaste; pure.

virtuously (ver-tū-us-li) adv. in a virtuous manner.

virtuousness (ver tū-us-nes) n. the quality of being virtuous.

virulence, virulency (vir'ū-lens, -len-si)

of being virulent. virulent (vir'ū-lent) a. [L. virus, poison] extremely poisonous or venomous: very active in doing injury; very bitter in enunity; malignant. virulently (vir'ū-lent-li) adv. in a virulent manner.

virus (vi[']rus) n. [L.] contagious or poisonous matter, as of specific ulcers, the bite of snakes, etc.; the special contagion of a disease; the spirit, aim, or drift of anything injurious of a moral nature.

VIS (vis) n. [L.] force; power. Vis inerties, inertie; sluggishness. Vis mortua, force doing no work. Vis viva, force doing work; the mass of a moving body multiplied by the square of its velocity.

V1Sa. $(v\bar{c}'-za)$ n. a visé; -v.t. to visé.

visage (viz.ii) n. [F. fr. L. videre, see] the face, countenance, or look.

visaged (viz'ijd) a. having a visage or countenance.

Vis-à-vis (vēz-à-vē') adv. [F. fr. L. visus, look] another; a light carriage for two persons opposite to each other; a kind of coach.

VISCETA (vis'e-ra) n.pl. [L.] the contents of the great cavities of the body, as of the head, thorax, and abdomen, but esp. those of the abdomen. visceral (vis-e-ral) a. pertaining to the viscera; having bowels of compassion.

VISCETATE (vis'e-rat) v.t. to eviscerate.

Viscid (vis'id) a. [L. viscum, bird-lime] glutinous; sticky; tenacious.

VISCICITY (vi-sid-i-ti) n. glutinousness; stickiness.

VISCOSITY (vis-kos-i-ti) n. viscidity.

viscount (vi-kount) n. [A. F. visconte, fr. L. vice, in place of, and comes, a count] the deputy of a count; the sheriff of the county; a degree or title of nobility next in rank below an earl. viscountess (vi koun - tes) n. the lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.

viscountship, vis- viscount's coronet.

county (vi'kount-ship, -i) n. the rank or dignity of a viscount. Also viscountey. viscous (viskus) a. [L. riscum, bird-lime] glutinous; clammy; tenacious.

VISCOUSTIESS (vis-kus-nes) n. viscidity.

Viscum (vis'kum) n. [L.] a genus of parasitic plants, including the mistletoe.
viscus (vis'kus) n. [L. cf. viscera] an entrail; one of the contents of skull, thorax, or abdomen. VISCUS of the contents of skull, thorax, or abdomen.

VISÉ (věža) n. [F. fr. L. videre, see] an indorsement
on a passport, denoting that it has been
examined, found correct, and that the person who
bears it is permitted to proceed on his journey;—v.t. to
examine and endorse, as a passport.

VISIDIIITY (viz-1-bil'-ti) n. state or quality of being
visible (viz-1-bil n. [L. videre, pp. visus, see]
perceptible; in view; apparent; open: conspicuous.
Visible church, the body of professing Christians.

VISIbleness (vizi-bl-nes) n. visibility.

VISIDIY (viz-i-bli) adv. perceptibly to the eye.

Visiony (viz-i-bil) aav. perceptions to the eye.

Visigoth (viz-i-goth) n. [Low L.] one of the western (Joths.

Visigothic (viz-i-goth'ik) a. of, or pertaining to, the Visigoths.

vision (vizh'un) n. [L. visio] the act of seeing stermal objects; sight: the faculty of seeing; that which is seen; something imaginary; a creation of fancy; -v.t. to see, as in a vision; to present in, or as in, a vision. Centre of vision, the point from which anything is observed.

V1S10 \mathbf{nal} (vizh'un-al) a. pertaining to a vision.

visionariness (vizh-un-ar-i-nes) n. the character of being visionary.

visionary (vizh'un-ar-i) a. affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; given to reverie; existing in imagination only; imaginary;—n. one that sees visions; one that lives in the imagination, or forms impracticable schemes. visioned (vizh'und) a. seeing visions; inspired; seen in vision; visionary.

V1S10nless (vizh-un-les) a. destitute of vision.

Visit (vizit) v.t. [L. visitare] to go, or come, to see; to attend; to go, or come, to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, or the like; to come to, for the purpose of chastising, rewarding, comforting, or the like;—v.i. to keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations;—n. the act of visiting, or going to see, a person or thing; an official or formal inspection.

visitable (viz-i-ta-bl) a. liable or subject to be visited.

visitant (vizí-tant) n. one that visits; one that is a guest in the house; a visitor.

visitation (visí-ta²-shun) n. the act of visiting; a judicial inspection and examination, as by a bishop in his diocese, or by commissioners appointed to report on the state of colleges, schools, hospitals, or other public institutions; the divine act of sending afflictions, distresses, calamities, etc., on men, to punish them for their sins, or to prove them; the communication of divine favour; a church festival in honour of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth.

visitatorial (viz-i-ta-tō'ri-al) a. pertaining to a visitatorial (viz-i-ta-tō'ri-al) a. pertaining to a visite (vi-zōt') n. [F.] a light cape, or short cloak, of silk or lace, worn by ladies in summer.

visiting (viz-i-ting) a. authorized to visit and inspect;—n. the act of attending on professionally; the act of calling on another, or staying as a guest, in a friendly way. Visiting-took, a notebook containing the names of those that have called, or on whom calls have to be made. Visiting-card, a card with one's name, to be left in paying a visit. Visiting-day, a stated day on which one remains at home to receive callers.

visitor (viz-i-tur) n. one that visite a superior

Visitor (viz-i-tur) n. one that visits; a superior or person authorized to visit a corporation, or any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws, regulations, etc., are observed.

VISITOTIAI (viz-i-tō'ri-al) a. visitatorial.

visor, vizor (viz-ur) n. [L. videre, pp. visus, helmet perforated for the purpose of

seeing through; a mask used to conceal and disguise.

visored (viz'-urd) a. wearing a visor; masked; dis-

guised.

Vista (vis'ta) n. [It. fr. L. videre, see] a view, esp. a distant view through or between intervening historia, as trees; the trees or other and movable chin-plece (2). presented to the mind.

VISUAl (viz., vizh-ū-al) a. relating to sight; used in sight; instrumental to vision. Visual-angle, see angle. Visual-point, a point in the horizontal line in which the visual rays unite. Visual rays, lines of

light supposed to come from the object to the eye.

visualization (viz', vizh-ū-al-i-zā'shun) n. the act or result of being visualized;

the state of being visualized;
visualize (viz-vizh-ū-al-īz) v.t. to make visual;
-v.t. to call up a vivid mental image.
visualizer (viz-vizh-ū-al-ī-zer) n. one that

visually (viz-, vizh-ū-al-i) adv. by sight; with reference to vision.

vital (vī-tal) a. [L. vita. life] belonging or relating to life, either animal or vegetable; contributing or necessary to life; containing life; being the seat of life; being that on which life depends; very necessary; highly important. Vital functions, vital power, the power to continue living. Vital statistics, a branch of statistics dealing with questions of population.

vitalism (vi-tal-izm) n. the doctrine that ascribes vitalism (vi-tal-izm) n. the doctrine that ascribes as distinct from chemical and physical forces [Biol.].
vitalistic (vi-ta-lisi-tik) a. pertaining to the doctrine of vitalism.

vitality (vi-tal-i-ti) n. the principle of life; animation; vital force.
vitalization (vi-tal-i-zā-shun) n. the act of infusing the vital principle.
vitalize (vi-tal-iz) v.t. to make vital or alive; to give life to.

vitally (vī'-tal-i) adv. so as to give life; essentially.

vitals (vi'talz) n.pl. parts of animal bodies essential to life.
vitamin (vi'ta-men) n. [L. vita, life] a group of and indispensable to health and growth.

vitellin (vi-tel'in) n. the chief proteid constituent of the yolk of eggs.

vitellus (vi-tel-us) n. [L.] the yolk of an egg.

vitiate (vish:i-āt) v.t. [L. vitium, fault) to make vicious, faulty, or impure; to render defective; to cause to fail of effect, wholly or in part. vitiation (vish:i-ā:shun) n. the act of vitiating; the state of being vitiated. viticide (viti-sīd) n. [L. vitis, vine, and caedere, to kill] that which destroys or injures the vine; a vine-pest, as certain insects. viticulture (viti-kul-tūr) n. [L. mtis, vine, and viticulture (viti-kul-tūr) n. [L. mtis, vine, and culturu, culture] cultivation of vines.

viticulturist (vit.i.kul'tūr.ist) n. one that cultivates vines.
Vitis (vi'tis) n. [L.] a genus of plants containing the vine.

vitreo-electric (vit-rē-ō-e-lek-trik) a. con-

electricity.

vitreous (vitre-us) a. [L. vitrum, glass] of, per-taining to, or derived from glass; consisting of glass; resembling glass. Vitreous electricity, electricity excited by rubbing glass.

vitreousness, vitreosity (vit-re-us-nes, vitreosity (vit-re-os-i-ti) n. state or quality of being vitreous.

vitrescence (vi-tres-ens) n. the quality of being vitrescent (vi-tres-ent) a. capable of being vitrescent formed into glass; tending to become

glass ; turning into glass.

VITTESCIBLE (vi-tres'i-bl) a. that can be vitrified. vitrifiaction (vit-ri-fak-shun) n. the act of converting into glass by heat.
vitrifiable (vit-ri-fi-a-bl) a. capable of being vitrified.

vitrified (vitrifid) n. converted into glass, or a glassy substance. Vitrified-forts, vitrified-walls, ancient inclosures found on hill tops, the

walls of which have become more or less vitrified.

vitriform (vit'ri-form) a. [L. vitrum, glass, and forma, form] having the form or

vitrilolin forma, form] having the form or appearance of glass.

vitrify (vit-i-fi) v.t. [L. vitrum, glass, and facere. make] to convert into glass by the action of heat; -v.t. to be converted into glass.

vitriol (vitri-ul) n. [L. vitrum, glass] sulphuric acid, vitriol or one of its components. Blue vitriol, sulphate of copper. Green vitriol, copperas. Oil of vitriol, sulphuric acid. White vitriol, sulphate of zinc.

vitriolate (vitri-u-lāt) v.t. to convert into a vitriol.

vitriolation (vit-ri-u-lā'shun) n. the act of converting into a sulphate or a vitriol.

vitriolic (vit-ri-ol-ik) a. pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from it; bitter; caustic. Vitriolic acid, an old name for sulphuric acid.

vitriolizable (vit-ri-ul-ī-za-bl) a. capable of being converted into a vitriol.
vitriolize (vit-ri-ul-īz) v.t. to vitriolate; to poison, or injure, with vitriol.
Vitruvian (vi-troc-vi-an) a. pertaining to Marcus (born about 80 B.C.). Vitruvian scroll, a series of convoluted repulse. (born about 80 B.C.). Vitruvian scroll, a series of convoluted scrolls.

vitta (vit-a) n.: pl. vittæ (vit-ē) [L.] a headband, fillet, or garland;

[Bot.] an oil-tube found in the fruits

of most umbeiliferæ

vituline (vit-1-lin) a. [L. vitulus, calf] pertaining to a calf, or to veal. Also vitular. vituperable (vitupe-ra-bl) or censurable.

vituperate (vi-tū-pe-rāt) v.t. and parare, prepare] to find fault with abusively.

A vitta of the 13th

vituperation (vī-tū-pe-rā-shu) n. the act of vituperating; abuse; railing. vituperative (vi-tū-pe-rā-tiv) a. utering or vituperatively (vī-tū-pe-rā-tiv-li) adv. with vituperation (vī-tū-pe-rā-tu-li) adv. with vituperator (vī-tū-pe-rā-tu-li) n. one that vituperates. viure (vē-tū-pe-rā-tu-li) n. one that vituviure (vē-tū-pe-rā-tu-li) n. [F.] a thin ribbon crossing the field viva (vē-vā) int. IIt fr. I. vivas limbur viva

viva (ve-va) int. [It. fr. L. vivere, live] an Italian exclamation of applause or joy.

V1VACC (vě-vá-che) *adv.* briskly [Mus.].

vivacious (vi-, vī-vā'shus) a. [L. vivere, live] sprightly in temper or conduct; animated.

vivaciously (vi-, vī-vā'shus-li) adv. with vivacity, vivaciousness (vi-, vī-vā'shus-nes) n. vivaciousness (vi-, vī-vā'shus-nes) n. vivacissimo (vē-vā-chis-ī-mō) adv. very vivacity (vi-, vī-va-i-ti) n. life; spiritedness; vivandière (vē-vā-gdi-ār') n. [F.] a female sutler.

vivarium, vivary (vī-vā/ri-um, vī-va-ri) n. arranged for keeping or raising living animals. vivat (vē-va) int. [F. fr. L., "let him live"] an exclamation of applause or joy. viva voce (vī-va vō-sē) adv. [L., with the living voice] orally.

VIVE (vev) int. [F., "let him live"] long live.

vives (vivz) n.pl. [F. avives] a disease among horses, consisting in a swelling or tumour of the parotid glands; fives, vivid (vivid) a. [L. vividus, lively, fr. vivere, to live] true to the life; exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; animated; forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colours; lively; bright.

VIVICIV (viv-id-li) adv. in a vivid manner.

vividness, vividity (viv-id-nes, vi-vid-i-ti) n.

VIVITIC (vī-vif'-ik) a. giving life; reviving; enlivening.

vivification (vivi-fi-kā/shun) n. the act of vivifier (viv'-i-fi-cr) n. one that vivifies; a quickener.

vivify (viv'-i-fi) v.t. [L. vivus, alive, and facere, make] to endue with life; to quicken; to animate.

viviparity, viviparousness (viv i par i-ti, vi-vip a-rus nes) n. the quality of being viviparous.

viviparous (vi-vip-a-rus) a. [L.] producing young in a living state. viviparously (vi-vip-a-rus-li) adv. in a viviparous

VIVISECT (viv-i-sekt') v.t. to practise vivisection on.

vivisection (vivi-sek'shun) n. [L. vivus, alive, and sectio, a cutting, fr. secare, to cut] the dissection of an animal when alive for the purpose of making physiological investigations.

vivisectional (vivi-sek'shun-al) a. pertaining to vivisection.

vivisectionist, vivisector (viv-i-sek'shun-ist, viv-i-sek'tur) n. one that defends or practises vivisection.

VIVO (ve'vo) adv. [It. fr. L. vivus, living] with animation.

vixen (vik'sn) n. [A.S. fyxen, she fox] a she fox; a cross, ill-tempered woman;—a. vixenish.

vixenish (vik'sn-ish) a. like a vixen.

vixenly (vik'sn-li) a. having the qualities of a **viz** (viz) adv. [a contr. of videlicet] to wit; that is; namely.

Vizard (viz-ard) n. See visor.

vizier, visier, vizir (vi-zer) n. [A.] a high executive officer in Turkey and other Oriental countries. Grand vizier, the chief minister of the Turkish empire.

vizierate, vizirate (vi-zerat) n. the office, state, or authority of a

vizier. Also vizirship, viziership.

vocable (vička-bl) n. [L. vocabulum, fr. vocare,
call] a word; a term; a name.

vocabulary (vička-bl) u. [a - ri) n. a list or
collection of words arranged in
alphabetical order, and explained; range or extent of language at command.

vocal (vocal) a.[L. vox, vocis, voice] having a voice; vocal uttered or modulated by the voice; pertainingto the voice or speech; voiced; vowel;—n. one that has a vote in certain elections (R.C. church). Vocal chords, vocal cords, the elastic membranous folds of the larynx

concerned in the production of voice. Vocal music, music made by, or composed for, the voice.

VOCalic (vo-kal-ik) a. relating to, consisting of, or resembling, vowel sounds.

VOCalism (vo-kal-izm) n. the exercise of the vocal organs; a vocalic sound.

VOCALIST (vo-kal-ist) n. & vocal musician; a singer

vocality (vō-kal-i-ti) n. quality of being utterable by the voice; vowel character.
vocalization (vō-kal-i-zā-shun) n. the act of vocalizing; the state of being vocalized; the formation and utterance of vocal sounds.

VOCalize (vocal-iz) v.t. to make vocal; to utter with voice, and not merely with breath; to write with vowel points.

VOCALLY (vōʻkal-i) adv. in a vocal manner.

vocalness (vō-kal-nes) n. vocality.

VOCATION (vō-kāshun) n. [L.] call; summons; citation; designation to a particular state or profession; occupation; business; a calling by the will of God.

the will of God.

VOCATIONAl (vō-kā'shun-al) a. pertaining to a vocational vocation or occupation.

VOCATIVE (vok'a-tiv) a. [L. fr. vocare, call] relating to, or used in, calling or address (said of that case of the noun, pronoun, or adjective, in which a person or thing is addressed);—n. the case in which a word is put when the person or thing is addressed.

VOCIFERANCE (vō-sif-e-rans) n. clamour: noise.

VOCIferant (vō-sif-e-rant) α. clamorous; noisy.

vociferate (vo-sif-e-rat) v.t. [L. vox, vocis, voice, and ferre, to hear] to utter with a loud voice; -v.i. to cry out with veher-nece; to exclaim.

vociferation (vo-sif-e-ra-shun) n. a vehement utterance of the voice; a violent

vociferator (vo-sif-e-ra-tur) n. one that

vociferous (vō-sif-e-rus) a. making a loud outcry; clamorous: noisy.
vociferously (vō-sif-e-rus-li) adv. in a vociferous manner.

vociferousness, vociferosity (vociferosity (vociferosity) e-rus-nes, vö-sif-e-ros'i-ti) n. the quality of being vociferous.

VOCULE (vok'-fil) n. [L. vox. vocis, voice] a faint vocal utterance.

VOdka (vod'-ka) n. [Russ., brandy, dim. of voda, water] a sort of whisky or brandy.

VOC (vō) n. [Scand.] a creek; an inlet; a bay.

VOE (võ) n. [Scand.] a creek; an inlet; a bay.

VOGUE (võg) n. [F.] temporary mode, custom, or practice: popular reception.

VOICE (vois) n. [L. vox] sound, or audible noise, uttered by the mouth; utterance; the tone or sound emitted by anything: mode of speaking, singing, or otherwise producing sound; distinctive character or quality of tone; language; words; expression; signification of feeling or opinion; opinion or choice expressed; a vote; command; precept; a particular mode of conjugating or inflecting verbs, by means of which the relation of the subject of the verb to the action expressed by it is indicated, and classed as active voice, passive voice, and middle voice;—v.t. to fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of; to rumour; to report; to give expression to; to vote; to utter with voice or tone, as distinguished from breach. In voice, with the voice in good condition for speaking or singing. with the voice in good condition for speaking or singing.

with one voice, unanimously.

voiced (voist) a. furnished with a voice; uttered with voice, as b, d, g.

voiceful (vois-fool) a. having a voice; vocal; tuneful.

voiceless (vois les) a. having no voice, utterance, or vote.

voicing (voi-sing) n. the act of giving an organ-pipe the proper quality of tone.
void (void) a. [O.F. vuide, voide, fr. L. viduus, deprived] empty; vacant; not occupied; being without; destitute; free; having no incumbent; unoc-cupied; having no legal or binding force; null; not

an empty space;—v.t. to quit; to evacuate; to render invalid. To make void, to render of no effect.

Voidable (voidabl) a capable of being voided or evacuated, to render of no effect.

Voidance (voidabl) n act of emptying; ejection from a benefice; state of being void.

Voided (voided) n pierced through, so as to show the field [Her.].

Voider (voider) n one that, or that which, voids; [Her.] an ordinary, very like a flanch.

Voiding (voiding) n the act of one that, or that which, voids; that which is voided.

Voidness (voidines) n state or quality of being void.

volant (yō'lant)a. [L. volare, to fly] passing through the air upon wings; active; [Her.] flying. volante (vollanta) n. [Sp.] a kind of two-wheeled covered vehicle.

Volapuk (vol-a-pook) n. ["world-speech," a word formed from world and speak] an artificial language intended for universal use.

volatile salt, carbonate of ammonia.

volatileness (vol²a-til-nes) n. volatility.

volatility (vol-a-til-i-ti) n. the quality of being volatile.

volatilizable (vol-a-til-ī-za-bl) a capable of being volatilized.

volatilization (vol-a-til-ī-za-blnn) n the act or process of volatilizing.

volatilize (vol-a-til-īz) v.t. to render velatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate.

volcanic (vol-kan-īlk) a pertaining to volcanoes; produced by a volcano; changed or affected by the best of a volcano;

affected by the heat of a volcano.

volcanically (vol-kani-i-kal-i) adv. in the manner volcanicity (vol-ka-nis-i-ti) n. volcanic state or power.

volcanism (vol'ka-nizm) n. volcanicity.

volcanist (vol'ka-nist) n. one versed in volcanic history and phenomena; a vulcanist.

volcanite (vol-ka-nīt) n. augite.

volcanize (vol.ka-ni.) n. augue.

volcanize (vol.ka-ni.) v.t. to subject to the action of volcanic heat.

volcano (vol.ka-ni.) n. [L. Vulcanus, god of fire] an opening in the crust of the earth, communicating with the interior, from which heated solid, liquid, and gaseous matters are ejected.

vole (vol.) n. [F. fr. L. volare, to fly] a deal at cards that draws all the tricks.

vole (vol.) n. [for vole-mouse, field-mouse, fr. Norw. vol./, field] a mouse-like rodent.

volery (vol-ler-i) n. [F.] a large apartment or cage for birds, in which they have room to fly about; a flight of birds.

about; a flight of birds.

volet (vol'ā) n. [O.F., a shutter, fr. L. volare, to fly]
the wing of a triptych.

volitant (vol-i-tant) a. having the power of flight.

volitation (vol-i-tair) d. having the power of ingit.

volitation (vol-i-tai-shun) n. the act of flying;
rapid flight.

volition of villing or choosing; exercise of the
will; power of willing or determining.

volitional (vol-lish-un-al) a. of, or pertaining to,
volitionally (vol-lish-un-al-i) adn, in a volitional
volitionally (vol-lish-un-al-i) adn, in a volitional
manner; by the act of willing.

volitive (vol-i-tiy) a. having the power to will;
expressing a wish.

volksleid (fölks/lēt) n. [Ger.] a folk-song.

Voiksraad (fölks/rat) n. the legislative assembly of the Orange Free State before 1900.

volley (veli) n. [F. volce, a flight, fr. L. volare, to fly] a flight of shot; the discharge of many small arms at once; a burst or emission of many things at once; a return of a tennis-ball by the racket before it touches the ground;—v.t. to discharge with a volley;—v.t. to be thrown out at once; to sound, as a volley; to

v.s. to be thrown out zo once; to sound, as a vone; to return a tennis-ball before it touches the ground.

volt (volt) z. [F. volte, fr. L. volvere, to roll] a round or circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre; in fencing, a sudden movement or turn to avoid a thrust.

volt (volt) z. [I. Volta, the discoverer of voltaism] the practical unit of electro-motive force. Voltainment of walking on activity in an electric making on activity in an electric constitution.

ampere, the rate of working or activity in an electric circuit when the electro-motive force is one volt and the current one ampere.

VOlta (vol'ta) n.; pl. volte (vol'ta) [It.] a repeat.

voltaic (vol-tā-ik) a. pertaining to Volta (1745-1826), the discoverer of voltaism. Voltaic battery, a galvanic battery. Voltaic pile, a column of successive pairs of discs, of two dissimilar metals, each pair of discs being separated by moistened cloth.

Voltairianism, Voltairism (vol-tā/ri-

voltairm) n. [Voltaire] scepticism.
voltaism (voltairm) n. that form of electricity
which is developed by the chemical
action between metals and different liquids; also, the action between metals and different inquids; also, the branch of science that treats of this form of electricity. Also called galvanism, from Galvani, who was the first to discover the remarkable effect which this species of electricity produces on animal bodies.

voltameter (vol-tam'e-ter) n. [G. metron, a measure] an in-

strument for measuring the strength of a

voltaic battery, or of a voltaic current, by passing it through a graduated tube by passing it through a graduated tube nearly filled with a solution of sulphuric acid and water (the strength of the current is indicated by the rate of decomposition of the solution, which may be read off on the scale of the tube).

volti (volte) v.t. [It. fr. L. volvere, to turn] turn over [Mus.].

voltigeur (vol-ti-zher) n. [F.] a light infantry soldier.

light infantry soldier.

voltzine, voltzite (volt-sēn. roltz(1785-1840). a French mining engineer] an oxysulphide of zinc.

volubilate, volubile (vol-ū-bil-bil) volubility (vol-ū-bil-i-i) n. excessive fluency of speech.

voluble (vol-ū-bil-i) n. excessive fluency of speech.

voluble (vol-ū-bil) a. [L. volvere, to roll] easily rolling or turning; rotating; fluent.

volubly (vol-ū-bli) adv. in a voluble manner.

Volume (volume n. [L. volumen] a roll; a scroll; a book; that part of an extended work which is bound up together in one cover; anything of a rounded or swelling form; dimensions; compass; space occupied; power, fulness, quantity, or calibre of voice or tone. To speak volumes, to mean much.

volumed (volume trical) (volumes or rolling masses; having so many volumes, volumetric, volumetrical (volumetric, rik, ri-kal)

a. [L. volumen, volume, and G. metron, a measure] pertaining to measurement by volume. Volumetric analysis, titration. volumetrically (vol-ū-met ri-kal-i) adv. in a volumetric manner; by volu-

metric analysis. voluminal (vol-ū'mi-nal) a. pertaining to cubical content.

voluminous (vol-ū-mi-nus)a. consisting of many of many volumes or books; having written much, or made many volumes; copious; diffuse.

voluminously (vol-ū-mi-nus-li) adv. in a voluminous y voluminous manner.

voluminousness, voluminosity (vol-ú-mi-nus-nes, vol-û-mi-nos-í-ti) n. voluminous state.

voluntarily (vol'un-ta-ri-li) adv. in a voluntary voluntariness (vol'un-tar-i-nes) n. the state of being voluntary.

voluntary (vol'un-tar-i) a. [L. voluntarius, willing, fr. voluntars, will, choice] free; unconstrained; proceeding from choice or free will; spontaneous; done by design or intention; subject to the will; pertaining to voluntaryism;—n. one that engages in any affair of his own accord; a volunteer; an organ solo played at the beginning, during, or at the end of a church service; a supporter of voluntaryism. Voluntary conveyance, a conveyance made without valuable consideration. Voluntary school an elementary school in England, not under the School Board, but kept up mainly by voluntary subscriptions, and, as a but kept up mainly by voluntary subscriptions, and, as a rule, connected with some church.

voluntaryism (vol'un-tar-i-izm) n. the system voluntaryism of maintaining religion, and sp. the clergy, by voluntary contributions, or free-will offerings, from the people, as opposed to compulsory rates or taxes, state endowments, or other legal provision. voluntaryist (vol'un-tar-i-ist) n. a supporter of voluntaryist n. a

voluntative (vol-un-tā-tīv) a. voluntary.

volunteer (vol-un-ter') n. one that enters into any service of his own free will, esp. military;—a. entering into service of free will; composed of volunteers;—v.t. to offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion;—v.t. to enter into any service of one's free will, without solicitation or compulsion.

voluptuary (vō-lup-tū-a-ri) n. [L. volup-tuarins, fr. voluptas, pleasure] one addicted to luxurious living, carnal pleasures, etc.; a sensualist; an epicure;—a. voluptuous.

voluptuous (vō-lup-tū-us) a. ministering to sensual gratification; exciting sensual desire; sensual; given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure.

luxury and pleasure.

voluptuously (vo-lup-tū-us-li) adv. in a

voluptuousness (vo-lup-tū-us-nes) n. the state of being voluptuous.

Voluspa (vol-us-pā') n. [Ic.el.] one of the poems of the elder Edda; a sibyl.

Voluta (vo-lū'tā) n. [L., a spiral] a genus of gastrovolute (vo-lūt') n. a kind of spiral scroll used in the lonic, Corinth and Composite capitals; a member of the Voluta; -a. rolled up [Bot.].

voluted (vo-lū'ted) a. having a volute or spiral

volution (vo-rār-shun) n. [L. volutus, to

roll] a spiral turn; a convolution.

volutoid (vol'ū-toid) a. like

volutoid (vol'ū-toid) a. like

Volvox (vol'voks) n. [L. volvere, turn] a genus of globular microscopic

plants found in stagnant water.

volvulus (volvulus) n. obstruction of the intestines caused by twisting.

vomer (volvulus) n. ploughshare] a bone of the skull of most vertebrates; in man the posterior portion of the partition between the nostrils.

vomica (von-i-ka) n.; pl. vomicæ (von-i-sē) [L.]

vomica (von-i-ka) n.; pl. vomicæ (von-i-sē) [L.]

vomica (von-i-ka) n.; pl. vomicæ (von-i-sē) [L.]

vomic-nut (von-i-k-nut) n. the fruit of Strychnos Nux vomica.

vomit (vom-i-t) v.t. [L. vonere, pp. romitus] to throw
up; to disgorge; to eject from any hollow
place; -v.t. to eject the contents of the stomach by the
mouth; -n. the matter ejected from the stomach; an
emetic. Black-vomit, see black

vomiting (vom-i-ting) n. act of ejecting the
mouth; act of throwing out or belching forth from a
hollow place, as a volcano, etc.

vomition (vo-mish-lun) n. the power or act of
vomition vomiting.

vomitive (vom-i-tiv) a. causing to vomit; emetic. vomito (vo-mē'tō, vom'i-tō) n. [Sp.] yellow fever in its worst form.
vomitory (vom'i-tur-i) a. procuring vomiting;
n. an emetic; the principal entrance

of a large building.

vomiturition (vom-i-tū-rish'un) n. ineffectual attempt at vomiting; the vomiting of little matter, or with little effect.

Voodoo (vôo-dòo') n. [Creole F. vaudoux, a negro sorcerer, perhaps a form of Vaudots, a Waldensian, hereties being held guilty of sorcery] among the negroes of America, one that practices enchantments, witcheraft, secret rites, etc.; such practices collectively; an evil spirit;—a. belonging to, or connected with, the system of Yoodoo.

voracious (vo-rā'shus) a. [L. vorax, voracis] greedy for eating; very hungry; eager to devour or swallow; ravenous; rapacious.

voraciously (vo-rā'shus-li) adv. in a voracious manner.

voraciousness, voracity (vo-ra'shus-i-ti) n. greediness of appetite; ravenousness; rapacity. voraginous (vo-ra'-i-nus) a. relating to a gulf or whirlpool; devouring.

VOTAGO (vo-rā'gō) n. [L.] a gulf.

vorant (vö-rant)a. [L. vorare. ppr. vorans, vorantis, to devour] devouring [Her.].
vortex (vor-teks) n.; pl. vortices, vortexes (vor-time) sex, vortexes (vor-time) a kind of cavity in the centre of the circle; a whirlpool; a whirlwind.
vortical (vor-ti-kal) a. pertaining to, or resembling, a vortex, in form or motion.

vortically (vor'ti-kal-i) adv. in a vortical manner.

Vorticella (vor-ti-sel-a) n. the bell animalcules.

vorticose, vorticular, vortiginous, vortiginal (vorti-kos, vortik-u-lar, vortij-i-nus, -nal) a. vortical; moving as about an axis.

votable (vorta-bl) a. capable of voting; that may be voted on.

votal (vo-tal) a. of, pertaining to, or implying, a vow. votaress, votress (votares, votres) n. a service, worship, or state of life.

votarist (vōʻta-rist) n. a votary.

votary (vô-ta-ri) a. [L. votum, a vow, a wish] consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow; devoted; promised;—n. one devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise; one devoted to any particular worship, service, study, pursuit, etc. vote (vôt) n. [L. votum, a vow, wish] wish, choice, or opinion of a person, or body of persons, expressed in some received and authorized way; suffrage; that by which will or preference is expressed in electricis.

expressed in some received and authorized way; surrage; that by which will or preference is expressed in electicus, or in deciding propositions; expression of will by a majority;—v.t. to choose by suffrage; to elect; to enact, establish, grant, or the like, by a vote; to determine;—v.t. to express or signify the mind, will, or preference. To split the votes, to divide the votes among several candidates.

VOTELESS (vöt'-les) a. having no vote.

voter (vō-ter) n. one that has a legal right to a vote or suffrage.

voting (voting) n. act of expressing the mind, will, choice, preference, etc.; vote or suffrage. Voting-paper, a balloting-paper.

votive (votiv) a. given by vow; devoted. Votive-medal a medal struck in grateful commemoration of an auspicious event. Votive-offering, something given in fulfilment of a vow.

VOTIVELY ($v\bar{o}'$ -tiv-li) adv. by vow.

vouch (vouch) v.t. [M.F. voucher, fr. L. vocare, call] to call upon to witness; to declare; to warrant; to maintain by affirmations; to call into court 1040

to warrant and defend; -v.i. to bear witness; to give testimony; -n. warrant; attestation; testimony.

VOUCHEE (vou-che') n. one vouched or summoned in a writ of right [Law].

VOUCHET (vou-che') n. one that vouches; a book, paper, or document that serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind; [Law] the calling in of a person to make good his warranty of title.

vouchment (youch'ment) n. a solemn declara-

vouchor (youth-or) n. the tenant in a writ of right [Law].
vouchsafe (youth-saf) v.t. to permit to be done without danger; to condescend to grant ;-v.i. to condescend.

vouchsafement (vouch-saf-ment) n. a grant or concession in condescension. vouge voulge (voozh, voolzh) n. [O.F.] a weapon consisting of a long staff, having a blade attached to the end, carried by the 14th century foot-soldiers.

14th century foot-soldiers.

VOUSSOIT (voo-swor) n. [F.] one of the wedge-like stones forming part of an arch.

VOW (vou) n. [O.F. rou, veu, fr. L. votum, a vow] a solemn promise made to God, or to some deity; a promise; a pledge; -v.t. to give, consecrate, or dedicate to God by a solemn promise: to devote; -v.i. to make a vow or solemn promise. Vow-fellow, one bound by the same vow.

VOWel (vou'el) n. [O.F. vouel, fr. L. voculis, fr. vo.c., vocis, sound] an articulation that can be uttered by itself; a letter or character that represents such a sound; -a. pertaining to a vowel; vocal; -v.t. to supply with vowels or vowel characters. **Vowel points**, marks inserted to indicate vowels.

vowelism (you'el-ism) n, the use of yowels.

vowelist (vou'el-ist) n. one given to vowelism.

vowelize (you'-el-īz) v.t. to supply with vowel signs or vowel points.

vowelled (vou'eld) a. furnished with vowels.

vowelless (you'-el-les) a. without yowels.

VOWET (vou'er) n. one that makes a vow.

voyage (voi-ij) n. [O.F. veiage, voyage, fr. L. via, water from one place, or country, to another, esp. a distant place or country, -v.t. to travel; to pass over; -v.t.v.i. to sail or pass by water.

voyageable (voi-ij-a-bl) a. navigable.

voyager (voi'ij-er) n. one that sails, or passes by sea or other water.

VOYAGEUT (vwo-ya-zher') n. a Canadian boatman.

vraisemblance (vrā-sang-blangs') n. [F.]
Vulcanalia (vul-ka-nā-li-a) n.pl., the chief
festival, in honour of Vulcan, among
the ancient Romans, celebrated August 23.
Vulcanian (vul-kā-ni-an) a. pertaining to Vulcan,
the god of fire, or to works in iron,
etc.: formed by Vulcan: volcanic.

etc.; formed by Vulcan; volcanic.

Vulcanic (vul-kan'ik) a. pertaining to Vulcan; volcanic.

vulcanism (vul'ka-nizm) n. the action of heat in producing natural phenomena.

Vulcanist (vul'ka-nist) n. one that attributed to igneous agency the formation of

certain rocks, as basalt, etc.

vulcanize (vul'ka-nīt) n. vulcanized india-rubber; vulcanization (vul-kan-j-zā'shun) n. the vulcanization (vul-kan-j-zā'shun) n. the vulcanize (vul'-ka-nīz) v.t. to change the properties of india-rubber by treatment

with sulphur.

vulcanologist (vul-ka-nol-5-jist) n. one versed in vulcanology.

vulcanology (vul-ka-nol-5-ji) n. [L. Vulcan and G. logos, discourse] the science of igneous phenomena, volcanoes, geysers, etc.

vulgar (vul'gar) a. [L. milgaris, fr. vulgus, common people] pertaining to the mass; common; general; in general use; vernacular: lacking cultivation or refinement; rude; boorish;—n. the common people; the vernacular speech. Vulgar fraction, a fraction whose denominator is not a power of 10. Vulgar purgation, purgation by combat, as distinct from purgation by oath. The vulgar, the common people. Vulgarian (vul-gal-ri-an) n. a vulgar person; one that has vulgar ideas.

vulgarism (vul'gar-izm) n. grossness of manners; vulgarism vulgarity; a vulgar expression.

vulgarity, vulgarness (vul-gar-i-ti, vulgarity, vulgarity, vulgarness) n. quality of being vulgar; the state of the lower classes of society; grossness or clownishness of manners or language.
vulgarization (vul-gar-i-zā/shun) n. a making vulgarin any sense.

Vulgarize (vulgar-iz) v.t. to make vulgar.

vulgarly (vul'gar-li) adv. in a vulgar manner.

vulgate (vul'gat) n. a very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures (so called from its common use in the Latin church).

vulnerability (vulne-rabilititi) n. state of being vulnerable.
vulnerable (vulne-ra-bil a. [L. rulnerabilis, fr. rulnus, rulnera, wound] capable of being wounded; liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; assailable.

vulnerableness (vulne-ra-bl-nes) n. vulnerableness ability.

vulnerary (vulne-ra-ri) a. useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries;—n. any plant, drug, or composition useful in the cure of wounds.

vulnerate (vul-ne-rāt) v.t. to wound ; to hurt.

vulneration (vul-ne-rā/shun) n. the act of wounding. vulpine (vul-pin) a. [L. vulpes, fox] pertaining to, or resembling, the fox; cunning; crafty.

vulpinism (vul-pi-nizm) n. craft; artfulness.

vulpinisti (vulpinizio) n. a granular variety of anhydrite from Vulpino, Italy.

vulsella (vul-sel-a) n. ; pl. vulsellæ (vul-sel-ē) [L. vulsella fr. vellere, np. vulsus, to pluck] a forceps used in seizing morbid growths.

vulture (vül-tūr) n. [L. vultur] a large, rapacious bird of prey; a rapacious person.

vulturine (vül-tūr-in) a. pertaining to the vulture; the vulture; rapacious, the vulture; rapacious.

the vulture; rapacious.

vulturish, vulturous (vul'tūr-ish, -us) a.

Vulturism (vul'tūr-izm) n. rapacity.

vulva (vul·va) n. [L.] the fissure in the external organ of generation in the female.
vulvar, vulvate (vul·var, -vat) a pertaining to the vulva.
vulviform (vul·vi-form) a. like a cleft with projecting edges [Bot.].
vulvismus (vul·viz·mus) n. spasmodic contraction of the vagina.

Vulvitis (vul-vī-tis) n. inflammation of the vulva

VVIng (vi-ing) ppr. of vie; competing.

W

W, w, the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, takes its form and name from the repetition of a V, the Roman U. It is a labial semi vowel. It is imperfectly sounded after a vowel, and, it that case, practically represents u. It is always followed by a vowel or h, and, as terminal, is preceded by a vowel. As initial before r, and elsewhere, it is sometimes silent, e.g., write, sword, low.

wabble, wobble (wobl) v.i. [frequentative of wap] to move staggeringly

from one side to the other; to vacillate; to wobble;-n. a hobbling, unequal motion.

wabbler, wobbler (wob'ler) n. one that, or that which, wabbles. wabbling, wobbling (wob'ling) a having an eccentric motion forward and backward.

wabbly, wobbly (wob'li) a. inclined to wabble; unsteady.

wabster (wab'ster) n. a weaver [Scot.].

wacke (wak'e) n. [Ger.] a rock allied to hasalt. Graywacke, a kind of grit-rock.

wad (wod) n. [Scand.] a little mass, tuft, or bundle; a soft mass of loose, fibrous substance, used for stopping an aperture, or the charge of powder in a guu; —v.t. to form into a wad, or wadding; to insert a wad into; to line with wadding. Wad-nook, a screw used for extracting wads from a gun.

screw used for extracting wads from a gun.

wad (wod) n. [A.S. wedd!) a pledge; a wager; -v.t.

to pledge; to bet.

wad, wadd (wod) n. a hydrated oxide of mangers, wadding (wod!ing) n. a wad, or the materials for used for stuffing garments; sheets of carded cotton.

waddle (wod!ing) v.i. [frequentative of wade] to walk in walking; -n. a clumsy, rocking gait.

waddler (wod!ing) n. one that, or that which, waddler.

waddling (wod'ling) a. moving unsteadily.

waddlingly (wod-ling) a. moving unsteadily.

waddlingly (wod-ling-li) adv. in a waddling manner; with a vacillating gait.

waddy, waddie (wod-li)n. [Austral.] a native wooden war-club or walkingstick;—v.t. to strike with a waddy.

wade (wad) v.t. [A.S. wadan] to pass or cross by wading;—v.t. to walk through any yielding substance; to move or pass with difficulty or labour.

wader (wader) n. one that, or that which, wades; od;—pl. high water-proof boots.

wadmal, wadmol (wod-mal, -mol) n. [Icel.]

wadset (wod-set) n. [A.S. wedd., a pledge, and F. set, a stake] a bond; a mortgage [Scots Law].

wadsetter (wod'-set-er) n. a mortgagee.

wady, wadi (wod'i) n. [A. wādī, ravine] the channel of a water-course which is

wafer (waffer en best of the rain) season.

Wafer (waffer) n. [A.F. wafre, fr. M.D. waefel, a wafer] a thin cake or leaf-like bread; sacramental bread used by the Roman Catholics in the eucharist; a thin leaf of paste;—v.t. to seal or close with a wafer. Wafer-bread, altar bread in the form of a wafer. Wafer-cake, a thin cake.

Waferer (waffer-er) n. one that makes, or sells,

Waferv (wā-fer-i) a. like a wafer.

waffery (wa-ter-1) a. like a water.

waffle (wof-1) n. [D. wafel, a wafer] a kind of cake.

waft (waft) v.t. [for waff-water, to beckon] to bear
through a fluid or buoyant medium; to buoy
up; to keep from sinking; to cast lightly or gently; to
beckon to;—v.t. to be moved, or to pass, in a buoyant
medium; to float;—n. a signal made by moving something; a flag stopped at the head and middle portions,
hoisted as a signal; a beckoning; a breath or blast.

waftage (waft-tij) n. conveyance through a buoyant
medium; transportation; carriage.

wafter (waf-ter) n. one that, or that which, wafts.

wafture (waf'tūr) n. the act of waving; wave like motion.

was v.t. [Sw. ragga] to move one way and the other with quick turns; to cause to vibrate or shake slightly;—v.t. to be shaken to and fro; to vibrate; to be in action or motion; to stir:—n. a moving to and fro. was (was) n. [jokingly for vag-halter, one that deserves hanging a man full of sport and humour; a ludicrous fellow; a wit. Wag-wit, s would-be wit.

Wage (wāj) v.t. [O.F. wager, to pledge, fr. Go. wadi, a pledge] to pledge; to hazard on the event of a contest; to expose one's self to, as a risk; to venture on; to carry on;—n. that for which one labours; stipplated payment for service performed; hire; reward; allowance; pay; yl. used with a sing. signification. Wage-earner, one that receives stated wages for labour. wage-earner, one that receives stated wages for amour.

Wage-fund, wages-fund, capital used in paying the
wages of labour. Wage-fund theory, the doctrine that
wages depend on the ratio between population and
capital. Wage-work, work done for wages. Living
wage, a wage on which decent living is possible.

wagel (wag'el) n. [Corn.] the black-backed gull.

wager (wajer) n. [O. F. wageure, fr. Go. wadi, a pledge] something hazarded on an unsettled event; a bet; a stake; a pledge; that on which bets are laid; [Law] an offer to make oath of innocence, or nonindebtedness;—v.t. to hazard on the issue of a contest or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty; to lay; to bet;—v.t. to make a bet; to lay a wager. Wager of battle, see battle.

Wagerer (wajer-er) n. one that wagers or lays a bet.

waggery (wag-er-i) n. manner or action of a wag; sarcasm in good humour; pleasantry.
waggish (wag-ish) a. like a wag; roguish in merriment or good humour; done, made, or laid for sport; merry; droll; frolicsome.
waggishly (wag-ish-li) adv. in a waggish manner; in sport.
waggishness of being waggish.
waggle (wag-l) v.t. [frequentative of wao] to move or move from side to side; to waddle.

or move from side to side; to waddle.

waggon, wagon in a row waggon in a row waggon waggon waggon waggon in a row waggon in a row waggon w

waggonage, wagonage (wag-un-ij) n. for carriage.

waggoner, wagoner (wag-un-er) n. one that conducts a waggon; a waggon-driver; a chariotecr; the constellation, Charles's Wain.

waggonette, wagonette (wag-u-net')

waggonful, wagonful (wag'un-fool) n.

waggon will hold; enough to fill a waggon.

waggoning (wag-un-ing) n. business of carrying goods in a waggon.

Wagnerian (vag-ze-ri-an) a. [Bichard Wagner
(1813-83), a German musical composer] of, or pertaining to, the style of Wagner.

Wagnerianism, Wagnerism

(vag-në-ri-an-izm, vag-ner-izm) n. the art theory of Richard Wagner.

Wagnerist (vag-ner-ist) n. a believer in Richard Wagner's art theory. wagon, etc. (wag-un) n. See waggon, etc.

wagtail (wag-tāl) n. a small bird, named from the incessant motion of its long tail.

Wahabi, Waha-

bee (wa-ha'-bē) n. one of a sect founded in the 18th century by Abdul-Wahhab to restore Mohammedanism to its primitive purity.

Wagtail.

Wahabiism $_{\text{izm}}^{\text{(wa-ha'be-}}$ wagtan. wahoo (wa-hoo') n. [Amer. Ind.] the burning bush, an ornamental shrub.

waif (wai) n. [Icel. veif] goods found without an owner; a stray article; a homeless wretch.
waii (wai) v.t. [Icel. veia, vala, to waii] to lament; to moan; to bewaii; to grieve over;—v.i. to express sorrow audibly; to lament; to weep;—n. loud weeping; violent lamentation; great mourning.

Waller (wā/ler) n. one that wails.

wailful (wäl-fool) a. mournful; sad.

wailing (wā'ling) n. loud cries of grief; audible sorrow; lamentation.
wailingly (wā'ling-li) adv. in a wailing manner; with deep grief and sorrow.

wailment (wal'-ment) n. lamentation.

Wain (wān) n. [A.S. wægn, wæn, a wain, fr. wegan, carry] a waggon. Wain-house, a shed for waggons. Wain-rope, a rope for binding a load on a wain, or for yoking animals to a wain. Charles's Wain, seven stars in Ursa Major [Astr.].

Wainscot (wān-skot) n. [D. wagenschot] a wooden lining of walls made in panels; -v.t. to line with wainscoting.

to line with wainscoting; wainscotting.

wainscoting, wainscotting
(wainskot-ing) n. act of covering, or lining, with boards
in panel; material used to wainscot; wainscot.

wainwright (wan'rit) n. one that makes
waist (wast) n. [A.S. weaxan, grow that part
ribs; the middle part of other bodies; that part of a
ship between the quarter-deck and forecastle. Waistanchor, an anchor stowed in the waist of a ship.

Waistband, the band or unner part of a garment which anchor, an auchor stowed in the waist of a ship. Waist-band, the band, or upper part, of a gamment which encompasses the waist; a sash worn by ladies round the waist. Waist-belt, a band worn round the waist. Waist-boat, a boat carried in the waist of a ship. Waist-cloth, a cloth, or wrapper, worn about the waist; a covering of canvas for the hammocks, between the quarter-deck and the forecastle. Waist-deep, waist-high, so deep, or high, as to reach up to the waist.

Waist-coat (wäs-köt, wes-köt, wes-kut) n. a short the coat: a west.

the coat; a vest.

waistcoateer (wāst-kō-tēr') n. one that wears a waistcoat; a lewd woman; a

waistcoating (wast'kō-ting) n. cloth for making waistcoats, esp. silk

cloth, of a fancy pattern.

waister (was-ter) n. an inexperienced or disabled seaman, employed in the waist of a ship.

wait (wat) v.t. [O.F. waiter, fr. waite, a watchman, fr. O. H. Ger. wahta, a watchman] to stay for; to await; to expect; to attend; to accompany with submission;—v.t. to stay or rest in expectation; to stop or respense participant will the arrival of some person or event. remain stationary till the arrival of some person or event; to rest in patience; to lie in ambush;—n. ambush;—nt itinerant musicians; serenaders. To wait on, to attend, as a menial; to act as a servant or hired attendant; to go to see; to visit; to stay the leisure of; to follow, as consequence.

waiter (wa'ter) n. one that waits; an attendant in a place of public entertainment; a salver.

waiterage (wă/ter-ij) n. attendance; service.

Waiting (wa'ting) n. the act of staying in hope or expectation; attendance. Waitingmaid, waiting-woman, a female servant that attends a lady. Waiting-room, a room for the use of people waiting at a railway-station or public place.

Waitress (wattres) n. a woman that waits at table.

Waive (wav) v.t. [A.F. weiver, to refuse, to abandon, give up claim to; to forego; to throw away; to cast off; to defer; to put off for a season; to put out of the protection of law, as a woman.

Waiver (waver) n. the act of waiving some right, claim, or privilege.

Wake (wak) v.t. [A.S. wacan] to rouse from sleep; to put in motion or action; to arouse; to excite; to bring to life again; to re-animate; to revive; to watch with at night, as a dead body;—v.t. to be, or to continue, awake;

to watch; not to sleep; to hold a night revel; to awake; to be awakened; to cease to sleep; to be stirred up from a dormant, torpid, or inactive state;—n. act of waking, or being awaked; state of forbearing sleep; a vigil; an annual parish festival; the sitting up of persons with a dead body; rousing from, or as from, sleep. Wakerobin, the plant Arum macutatum. Wake-time, the time during which one is awake.

time during which one is awake.

Wake (wāk) n. [Icel. vök, a hole (in the ice)] the track left by a vessel in the water. In the wake of, following after; immediately after.

Wakeful (wāk-fool) a. indisposed to sleep; watchful; vigilant.

Wakefully (wāk-fool-i) adv. in a wakeful manner; with watching or sleeplessness.

Wakefulness (wāk-fool-nes) n. quality or condition of being wakeful.

waken (wa'kn) v.t. to excite or arouse from sleep; to awaken; to rouse into action; to stir up; -v.i to wake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened.

wakener (wak-ner) n. one that, or that which, wakens.

wakening (wak-ning) n. the act of one that wakens; the act of ceasing to sleep.
waker (waker) n. one that rouses from sleep; a watcher; one that attends a wake.

waking (waking) n. act of passing from sleep to of holding a wake; act of holding a wake; -a. not sleeping: rousing.

Walchowite (wol!kou-it) n. [Walchow, Moravia] a fossil resin.

Waldenses [wol-den-sez] n.pl. a sect of Piedmont; the sect originated in the Pith century moder.

Piedmont; the sect originated in the 12th century, under Peter Waldo, of Lyons.

Waldensian (wol-den'shan) a. pertaining to the Waldenses; -n. one holding the Waldensian doctrines.

the Waldensian doctrines.

waldgrave (wold'grav) n. [Ger. fr. wald, forest, and grav, a count] a forest-ranger; a German title of nobility.

waldhorn (wold'horn) n. [Ger.] a hunting horn; a French horn without valves.

wale (wall) n. [A.S. valu, mark of stripes] the mark of a rod or whip on animal flesh; a ridge or streak in cloth, etc.; a strong plank extending along a ship's sides;—v.t. to mark with wales or stripes.

waled (wald) a. marked with stripes.

waler (wa-ler) n. one that chastises severely.

waler (waller) n. in India, a horse imported from New South Wales, or any part of Australia.

Walhalla (wāl-hāl-la) n. Sec Valhalla.

walie (wā-li) n. the Abyssinian ibex.

Walk (wawk) v.t. [A.S. wealcan, to roll] to pass through or upon; to perambulate; to cause to walk or step slowly; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace; to move off; to dismiss; to felt, as hats; to full, as cloth;—v.i. to move or go on foot; to advance by steps; to go on without running; to be stirring; to be abroad; to go restlessly about; to appear as a spectre; to move off; to depart [colloq.]; to behave; to conduct one's self;—n. act or manner of walking; the slowest pace of a quadruped; that in, or through, which one walks; an avenue set with trees; distance walked over; a place in which animals may graze; habitual place of action; sphere; conduct; course of action; behaviour; a fuller of cloth; a ropewalk. A walk over, a race in which only one competitor comes forward, he gaining the prize by merely walking over the course; in any case, victory easily won. To walk the hospitals, to walk the wards, to attend an hospital for instruction, as a medical student. To walk with, to go with, as a sweetheart. Walk-mill, a fulling-mill.

Walkable (wawka-bl) a. fit for walking on; the

heart. Walk-mill, a fulling-mill.

Walkable (waw-ka-bl) a. fit for walking on; the act or process of fulling cloth.

Walker (waw-ker) n. one that walks; a forester; a ranger. Street walker, see street.

Walking (waw-king) n. act of going on foot; act of moving with a slow step, as opposed to running, trotting, etc. Walking-beam, in a vertical engine, a horizontal beam, usually trussed, which transmits power to the crank-shaft, through the

connecting - rod. Walking - cane, walking - staff walking-stick, a staff carried in the hand for support walking-stick, a stail carried in the hand for support in walking; a cane; an insect resembling a day-twig. Walking-dress, a dress for wearing when outside. Walking-forn, a small evergreen fern. Walking-gentleman, walking-lady, an actor (or actress) that plays ornamental but unimportant parts. Walking-less a walking-fern; an insect with two pairs of wings, walking the plank, a pirates' method of execution, the victums being made to walk along a plank into the sea. Walkyr (wál⁴kir) n. See Valkyr.

wall (wawl) n. [A.S. weall, fr. L. vallum, a rampart] a solid and permanent inclosing fence; one of the upright inclosing parts of a building or room; a defence; means of security and protection; —pl. fortifications; works for defence;—v.t. to inclose with a wall; to defend by walls; to close or fill with a wall. Wall-creeper, a bird frequenting walls or cliffs. Wall-creep, a bird frequenting walls or cliffs. Wall-creep, a plant growing on walls or in dry, stony places. Wall-flower, an evergreen plant which grows in old walls or cliffs; a stock gillyflower; a lady that fails to find a partner for a dance. Wall-fruit, four to he increal must be planted against a which grows in old walls or cliffs; a stock gillyflower; a lady that fails to find a partner for a dance. Wall-fruit, fruit that, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall. Wall-knot, a knot made at the end of a rope by untwisting the strands and interweaving them [Naut.] Wall-painting, the painting of the surface of a wall with ornamental designs. Wall-paper; paper for covering the walls of rooms; paper hangings. Wall-pellitory, a plant with a refrigerant property. Wall-pepper, an intensely bitter plant. Wall-piece, a piece of artillery mounted on a wall. Wall-piece, a timber placed in a wall as a bearing for girders or joints. Wall-pocket, a receptacle for articles. Wall-sided, with wall-pocket, a receptacle for articles. Wall-sided, with wall-porket, a psyring issuing from stratified rocks. Wall-tower, a tower forming part of a wall. Wall-wort, the plant dwarf-elder or dame-wort. To drive, or thrust, to the wall, to compel to give place. Hanging-wall, in a mine, the wall over the miner's head; the under wall is the foot-wall. The wall, the inner side on a footpath. To be at the wall, to be hard pressed.

Walla, wallah an agent; a worker; a fellow. Competition wallah, a member of the Indian Civil Service admitted by competitive examination.

Wallaba (wol-a-ba) n. [Guianian] a tree of British Guiana, with wood of a deep red colour. Wallaby (wol-a-ba) n. [native name] a kind of Wallachian.

Wallach, Wallack (wol'ak) n. Wallachian: Wallachian.

Wallachian (wa-lak'i-an) n. [0. H. Ger. walh, a lachia; the language of Wallachia; the language of Wallachia; the wallachia. The Wallachian sheep is remarkable for its enormous horns.

wallah (wol-a) n. a black jaguar.

wallaroo (wol-a-róó', wol-a-róó) n. [Austral.] a

walled (wawld) a. provided with a wall; fortified.

waller (wawl'er) n. one that builds walls.

Waller's law (wol'erz law) n. [fr. 1)r. A. Waller that when a peripheral nerve is cut or injured, the degenerative changes follow the direction of the stimuli.

Wallet (wol'et) n. [Etym. doubtful] a bag or sack for carrying the necessaries for a journey; a knapsack; a pedlar's pack; a bag carried by beggars or vagrants; a kind of pocket-book; a kind of leather pouch or purse; anything protuberant and swagging.

walleteer (wol'e-ter) n. one that carries a wallet.

wall-eye (wawl'i) n. [Icel. ragl, beam, disease in the eye, and eyer, eyed] an eye presenting little or no colour.

wall-eyed (wawl' id) a. having a wall-eye; glaring; threatening. walling (wawling) n. walls in general; material for walls.

wall-less (wawl-les) a. having no walls.

Walloon (we-loon') n.[O.F. Wallon, fr. L. Gallus, a Gaul) a descendant of the ancient Belgue, found in Belgium; their dialect;—a. of, or pertaining to, the Walloons.

taining to, the Wallocns.

Wallop (wol'up) v.t. [M.E. waloper, galopen, fr. O.F. galoper, to gallop, fr. Icel. völlr, a field to beat soundly; to flog; to whip;—v.i. to hoil with a continued bubbling; to be heaved or tossed up and down, or to and fro; to move or walk with a rolling gait; to waldle; to be slatternly;—n. a rolling movement; a heave or swing to a side; a stroke or blow.

ment; a heave or swing to a side; a stroke or blow.

walloper (wol'up-er) n. one that wallops. Potwalloper, see pot.

walloping (wol'up-ing) n. a beating;—a. big;
bouncing.

wallow (wol'o) n.i. [A.S. wealwian, to roll round]
to roll one's self about in a yielding substance; to flounder; to live in filth or gross vice;—n.
the place an animal wallows in.

wallower (wol'o-er) n. one that wallows; a
lantern-wheel.

Wallsend (wawlz-end) n. a kind of coal, originally got at We'lsend on the Tyne,
Northumberland, England.

Northumberland, England.

walnut (waw!nut) n. [A.S. wealh, foreign, and hnutu, nut] a tree of the genus Juglans and its fruit, the timber being extensively employed for cabinet work.

Walpurgis night (val-poor-gis nīt)n.[Ger.] night before May 1 when the witches ride on broom-sticks and he-goats to hold high revel with the devil in the Harz Mountains; the night was originally dedicated to St. Walpurga.

Walrus (wolfrus) n. [Sw. vall, whale, and Icel. hross, horse] a marinal of

the seal family, hunted for its oil and tusks.

walt, walty (wolt, wol'ti) a. (A.S. weali crank [Naut.].

waltz (wawlts) n. [Ger. walzer fr. walzen, to roll] a dance performed by two persons in circular figures, with a whirling motion; music for this kind of dance; -v.i. to dance a waltz.



Walrus

 $\mathbf{Waltzer}$ (wawlt'-ser) n. a person that waltzes.

waltzing (wawlt'zing) n. the act of one that waltzes.

wantaca (wain-ra) n. [British Guiana] the brown ebony of Demerara.

wamble (wom-bl) v.i. [Dan. vanile, to wamble] to be disturbed with nausea; to move irregularly to and fro; to roll. wamble-cropped, sick; affected with nausea.

wamblingly (wom-hling-ii) adv. with wambling.
wamblingly or a loathsome effect.
wammerah (wa-me-ra)n. [Austral.] the Austra
lian throwing-stick.
wampee (wom-pē')n. [Chin.] the fruit of a tree of
the rue family.

wampum (won-pum)n. [Amer. Ind.] small beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money, and for ornament.

wan (won)n. [A.S.] having a sickly lue; pale;—n.s. to grow wan; to become pale or sickly in looks.

wand (wond) n. [leel. vöndr, a switch] a small stick; a rod; a staff of authority; a rod used by conjurers or diviners. Wand-like, like a wand or stick. or stick.

wander (won'der) v.t. [A.S. wandrian, wander] to wander over:—v.t. to ramble here and there; to range about; to leave home; to go astray; to be delirious; to err; to deviate; to depart.

wanderer (won'der-er) n, one that wanders.

wandering (won-der-ing) n. [ppr. of the verb to wander] act of one that wanders; divergence; uncertainty; distraction; want of concentration or logical coherence; raving of the mind. Wandering Jew, a Jew (in medieval legends) who, in remorse for an insult he offered to Christ on the way to the crucifixion, has wandered the earth ever since, unable to find rest in

wanderingly (won-der-ing-li) adv. in a wanderoo (won-der-oo') n. [Cingalese] a large mandoo (won-doo) n. [Austral.] the white gumtree of W. Australia.

wandsman (wondz-man) n. a man that bears a

wandy (won'di) a. long and flexible, like a wand.

wanty (won-di) a. long and nextbee, the a wand.

wane (wan) v.i. [A.S. wanian, fr. wan, wanting]
to decrease; to decline; to fail; to sink;...n.
decrease of the illuminated part of the moon; decline;
failure; decrease; declension.

wang (wang) n. [A.S. wange, cheek] the jaw.

wang (wang) n. [A.S. wange, cheek] the jaw.

wang (wong-tgan) n. [Amer. Ind] a flat boat used
by lumbermen for carrying provisions, etc.

wanghee (wang-hē) n. [native name] a bamboo imported from China.

wango (wang-gō) n. [Austral.] a boomerang.

wanhope (won'hōp) n. [A.S. wan, lacking, and E. hope] hopelessness; despair; delusion.
wanhorn (won'horn) n. [Siamese] a plant, a species of Kæmpferia.
waning (wā'ning) n. act or process of declining; decreasing; diminution.
wanion (wan'yun) n. [cf. wane] calamity; misluck or misfortune. With a wanion, a wish of bad luck or misfortune to one.
wankle (wong'kl) a. [A.S. wancol] weak; unstable.

wanly (won'li) adv. in a pale or wan manner.

wanned (wond) a. grown pale or wan.

wanness (won'nes) n. the state or quality of being wan.

wannish (won-ish) a. somewhat wan; of a pale hue.

Want (wont) n. [Icel. vant] state of not having; that which is lacking, but needed; destitution; poverty; a necessity; a thing of which the loss is felt:—v.t. to be without; to be destitute of; to have occasion for; to require; to feel need of; to wish or long for; to desire; to lack: -v.t. to be deficient or lacking; to fall; to fall short; to be missed; to be absent. **Want-grace**, a reprobate. **Want-wit**, a fool.

wantage (won'tij) n. that which is wanting.

wanter (won'ter) n. one that wants.

wanting (won'ting) a. absent; deficient.

Wanto (wan'tō) n. an African antelope.

wanton (won tun) a. [A.S. wan, lacking, and teön, pp. togen, to draw] moving or flying loosely; playing in the wind; playful; frolicsome; running to excess; loose; unrestrained; luxuriant; overgrown; irregular; licentious; dissolute; unchaste; lascivious; libidinous;—n. a lewd person; a lascivious man or woman; an insignificant or vain trifler; -v.i. to rove and ramble without restraint; to revel; to sport lasciviously; to move irregularly; to play loosely.

wantonize (won-tun-īz) v.i. to frolic or wanton.

wantonly (won'tun-li) adv. in a wanton manner. wantonness (won'tun-nes) n. quality of being wanton.

wanty (won'ti) n. a leather rope; a mole.

Wan (wop) v.t. [whap] to strike or beat;—n. a blow. wapacut (wop'a-kut) n. [Amer. Ind.] the snowy

wapenshaw, wapinschaw (wop'n-shaw) n. [A.S. wæpen, weapon, and sceawing, show] an exhibition of arms made at certain seasons in Scotland; a volunteer gathering for shooting competitions, etc.

Wapentake (wapen-tak, wop-n-tak) n. [A.S. wapentake wapengetæe, fr. Icel. vapnatak] a division or district in certain counties of England.

wapiti (wop'i-ti) n. [Amer. Ind.] the North

wapp (wap) n. (Etym. doubt-ful] a leader on the end of a pennant, acting as a fair-leader [Naut.]. wapper (wap'er) v.i. [D.] to move tremblingly; to

totter. Wapper-eyed, blinking.
(wan'er) n. [Etym. wapper (wap-er) n. [Ety doubtful] a gudgeon.



waratah (wa-ra-ta) n. [Austral.] an Australian

warble (wawr-bl) v.t. [O.F. werbler, fr. O. H. Ger., ef. Ger. wirbeln, to warble] to sing in a quavering or vibratory manner; to trill; to utter musically; to carol; to cause to vibrate; -v.i. to be modulated; to sound melodiously; to sing with quavering trills; -n. a quavering modulation of the voice; a low, sweet stream of melody; a song.

warble (wawr-bl) n. [Etym. doubtful] a tumour on the backs of horses or cattle. warble-fly, a fly that causes warbles.

a fly that causes warbles

warbler (wawr-bler) n. one that, or that which, warbles.

warbler (wawr-bler) n. one that, or that which, warbles (wawr-bling) a. modulating the voice; singing; filled with musical notes;—n. the act of quavering notes; singing.

warblingly (wawr-bling-li) adv. in a warbling manner.

ward (wawrd) v.t. [A.S. weardian, protect, fr. weard, keeper] to keep in safety; to watch; to guard; to defend; to protect; to fend off; to repel; to turn aside;—v.t. to be on the watch; to keep guard; to act on the defensive;—n. act of guarding; watch; guard; state of being under guard; confinement; guardianship; the condition of a child under a guardian; one that, or that which, protects; a fortress; a stronghold; a defensive motion or position in fencing; a minor, or person under the care of a guardian; a division of a city or hospital; a ridge of metal in a lock;—a. pertaining to a division of a city. Ward-corn, duty of keeping watch, and giving warning, by blowing a horn. Ward-holding, military tenure in Scotland. Ward in Chancery, a minor under the protection of the Court of Chancery. Ward-mote tenure in Scotland. Ward in Chancery, a minor under the protection of the Court of Chancery. Ward-mote [A.S. gemöt, a meeting) a meeting or court of a municipal ward. Ward-room, a cabin for the commissioned officers of a war-vessel. Ward-wit, the state of being free from giving money to keep ward in a town.

Wardage (wawr-dij) n. money paid to watch and ward.

warden (wawr'dn) n. [A. K. wardein, a guardian, to guard, fr. O. S. wardein, fr. O. F. warder, garder, to guard, fr. O. S. warden, to watch a keeper; a guardian; the head of a school or college; the manager of a church; a kind of pear. Wardens of the marches, officers formerly in charge of the English districts bordering on Scotland and Wales. Warden-pte, a pie made of warden pears. Port-warden, the chief officer in a port.

wardenry (wawr'dn-ri) n. the district in charge of a warden; wardenship.

wardenship (wawr'dn-ship) n. the office or jurisdiction of a warden.

warder (wawr'der) n. one that wards or keeps; a staff of authority. Warders of the Tower, officers that attend state prisoners.

Wardian (wawr'di-an) a. invented by, or relating to, Ward. wardian-case, an inclosure for preserving plants.

for preserving plants.

wardrobe (wawrd rob) n. [O.F. warderobe, garderobe, see guard and robe] a room, or portable closet, where clothes are kept; wearing apparel in general.

wardship (wawrd-ship) n. office of a ward or keeper; guardianship; right of guardianship; state of being under a guardian; pupilage.

ware (war) a. [A.S. wer] being in expectation of; provided against; cautious; wary.

ware (war) n. [A.S. waru] article of merchandise; pl. goods; commodities; merchandise. Small-

wares, see small.

wareful (war-fool) a. wary; cautious.

warefulness (war'-fool-nes) n wariness;

warehouse (war-hous) n. a storehouse for goods; warehouse, or a custom-house store.

warehouseman (war-ho.'s-man) n. one that keeps a warehouse, or whole-

warehouse, or wholewarehousing (war-houze) n. the act of
placing goods in a warehouse,
or in a custom-house store. Warehousing system, an
arrangement for lodging imported articles in the customhouse stores, without payment of duties, until they are
taken out for home consumption.

wareless (war-les) a. incautious; regardless; unexpected.

wareroom (war-room) n. an apartment for holding goods.

warfare (wawr-far) n. [E. war and A.S. faran, to go] military service; war; hostilities; contest; struggle; -v.i. to lead a military life; to carry on warfare; to engage in war.

Wariarer (wawr-far-er) n. one engaged in warfare. warfaring (wawr-far-ing) a. engaged in war; relating to war.
wargul (wawr-gul) n. [E. Ind.] a small East Indian otter.

wariangle (wor-i-ang-gl) n. [O. Low Ger.] a shrike or butcher bird.

wariatu (wa-ri-a-tòò) n. the Nilghiri ibex of S.

warily (wā-ri-li) adv. in a wary manner; cautiously.

wariment (wa-ri-ment) n. wariness.

Warine (wawr-in) n. a South American monkey.

WATINESS (wa-ri-nes) n. state of being wary.

warison, warisoun (wari-sun) n. [O.F. fr. protect] protection; reward; erroneously used in the meaning of a note of assault.

warkamoowee (war-ka-moo'we) n. [Cinga-lese] a canoe with outriggers. warlike (wawr-lik). a fit for war; disposed for war; martial appearance; threatening war; hostile.

warlikeness (wawr-lik-nes) n. a warlike disposition or character.

warlock (wawr-lok) n. [A.S. wārloga, a truce-breaker, fr. wār, truth, and leogan, lie] a male witch; a wizard; an imp.

warlockry (wawr-lok-ri) n. witchcraft.

Warnockty (wawr-lok-ri) n. witchcraft.

Warm (wawrm) a. [A.S. wearm] having heat in a moderate degree; not cold; subject to heat; intimate; hearty; earnest; zealous; ardent; not indifferent or lukewarm; vehement; excited; passionate; vigorous; sprightly; easy in money matters; rich; [Paint.] having yellow or red for a basis of colour;—v.t. to communicate a moderate degree of heat to; to make 'ngaged or earnest; to excite interest, ardour, or zeal in;—v.t. to become moderately heated; to become ardent or animated. Warm-blooded, having warm blood. Warm-headed, easily excited; functiul. Warm-hearted, possessing lively interest or affection; cordial; sincere; hearty. Warm-heartedness, the state of being warm-hearted. Warm-sided, mounting heavy guns.

Warmarked (wawr-markt) a. experienced in warmarker (wawr-mer) n. one that, or that which,

warmer (wawr/mer) n. one that, or that which, warms.

warming (wawr-ming) n. act of one that warms;
warming state of becoming warm. Warmingpan, a pan used for warming a bed with ignited coals.
Warming-stone, a slab of soapstone used for warming
the feet. House-warming, see house.

warmly (wawrm'li) adv. in a warm manner; with

warmth, warmness (wawrmth, wawrmth, wawrmth, warmness) n. gentle heat; fervour of mind; zeal; good feeling; cordiality; a state of lively and excited interest; carnestness; eagerness; enthusiasm; the glowing effect of warm-colours.

WARN v.t. [A.S. weurnian, to take heed, to warn] to give previous information or notice to; to notify or summon by authority; to caution.

Warner (wawriner) n. one that warns.

warning (wawr-ning) n. caution against danger or evil practices; admonition; previous notice; notice to quit;—a. cautioning; admonishing. warning-colours, the conspicuous colours of certain organisms associated with dangerous or disagreeable qualities. warning-piece, something that warns.

warning-bice, something that warns.

Warningly (wawr-ining-li) adr. in a warning qualities. Warningly (wawr-ining-li) adr. in a warning manner; by way of warning.

Warp (wawr) v.t. [A.S. vecorpun, throw, cast] to turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction; to pervert; to stretch into lengths for weaving; to move a ship by hauling on warps or ropes attached to buoys, anchors, other ships, etc.; to run into hauls to be tarred, as yarns; to fertilize by artificial inundation; — v.t. to turn, twist, or be twisted out of a straight direction; to deviate; to fly with a bending or waving motion; to cast young prematurely;—n. the threads extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof; the state of being warped; to towing-line; a warping-hawser; alluvial deposit. Warp-beam, the roller on which the warp-threads are wound. Warpland, land fertilized by warping. Warp-thread, one of the threads that form the warp.

Warpage (wawr-pij) n. the act of warping; a charge made on shipping.

Warped (wawrpl) a. twisted by shrinking; crooked; gnarled; perverted.

Warper (wawr-per) n. one that, or that which, forms yarn into warps.

Warping (wawr-ping n. act or operation of one fertilizing. Warping-hook, a hook to which yarn is hung when preparing for the warp. Warping-machine, a machine for arranging the yarns for the warp. warp-yarns into sets for the loom. Warping-post, a post in a rope-walk (used in warping rope-yarn).

Warrandice (wor-a-ga) n. [Austral.] a wild dog, the dingo.

Warrandice (wor-a-dis) n. [O.F. varandise, fr.

warrandice (wor'an-dis) n. [O.F. warandise, fr. clause in a deed binding the granter to make good to the grantee the right conveyed.

warrant (worsent) v.t. [O.F. warantir, to warrant, to warrant fr. O. H. Ger. weren, to certify] to authorize; to empower; to guarantee safety to; to justify; to secure to, as a grantee, an estate granted; to assure; to indemnify against loss; to guarantee to be as

represented; -n. that which warrants, authorizes, or represented; -n. that which warrants, authorizes, or justifies an act; a precept authorizing an officer to seize a person or property; guarantee; security; a voucher; a writing that authorizes a person to receive money or other thing. Warrant of arrest, warrant of attachment, a writ authorizing the scizure of one's person or goods. Warrant-officer, an officer in the army and or goods. Warrant onder a warrant; the highest non-commissioned rank in the services. Distress warrant, a warrant to distrain goods. General warrant, a writ against suspected persons generally.

Warrantable (wor-an-ta-bl) a. authorized by commission, precept, or right;

justifiable; defensible.

warrantableness (warrantable quality.

warrantably (wor'an-ta-bil) adv. in a warrantable manner; justifiably.
warranted (wor'an-ted) a. justified; authorized; vonched.

warrantee (wor-an-te') n. one to whom a war-ranty is given.

warranter, warrantor (wor-an-ter) n.one that warrants.

warrantise, warrantize (wor-an-tiz) warranty; authorization.

warranty (wor-an-ti) n. an assurance that a thing is, or shall be, as represented; a deed to secure the grantee and his heirs in the enjoyment of a title; security; warrant; guarantee;—v.t. to warrant. General warranty, a warranty against the claims of all and sundry. Special warranty, a warranty against the claims of an individual.

WATTE1 (worten) n. [O.F. warenne, fr. O. H. Ger. warjan, to protect] a place privileged, by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping certain beasts and fowls; a piece of ground for the breeding and preservation of rabbits; a place for keeping fish in a river.

Warrener (wor'en-er) n. the keeper of a warren.

warrior (wor'i-cr) n. [war] a man engaged in war, or military life; a champion; a good soldier; a brave man.

WATTIOTESS (wor'i-er-es) n. a female warrior.

Wart (wawrt) n. [A.S. wearte, a wart] a small, hard excrescence on the skin; a hardened protuberance on plants. Wart-cress, an annual plant, with whitish flowers. Wart-hog, a species of swine, named from the prominent wart-like excrescences on the face. Wart-snake, a harmless snake found in India. Wart-weed the property of the same wart-snake.

weed, the sun-spurge.

warted (wawr-ted) a. covered with wart-like growths.

wartless (wawrt'les) a. devoid of warts.

wartwort (wawrt-wurt) n. a plant with a warty appearance.
warty (wawrt-ti) a. having warts; overgrown with warts; of the nature of warts.
wary (wa-ri) a. [A.S. war, cautious] cautious; watchful; prudent; circumspect.

Was (woz) [A.S. wees] the past tense of the verb to be.

wase (waz) n. [M.D. wase, a bundle] a wisp of hay, straw, etc.; a pad worn on the head by porters,

etc., to ease the pressure of a burden.

Wash (wosh) v.t. [A.S. weescan] to cleanse, or remove, by ablution; to scrub with water; to wet; to overflow or dash against; to wear away by the action of water; to tint lightly and thinly; to overlay with a thin coat of metal; to separate, as gold, from the earthy and lighter matters, by the action of water;—v.t. to perform the act of ablution; to cleanse clothes in water; to bear the operation of being washed; to be worn away by the action of water;—v.a. cat of washing; the quantity of clothes washed at once: the shallowest worn away by the action of water;—n. act of washing; the quantity of clothes washed at once; the shallowest part of a river or arm of the sea; a bog; a marsh; substances collected and deposited by the action of water; waste liquor, the refuse of food, etc., from a kitchen; the fermented wort, from which the spirit is extracted; a liquid applied to a surface, or a body, as a lotion or coat of colour; a thin coat of metal. Washball, a hall of soap used in washing the hands or face. Wash-board, a board with a ribbed surface, on

which clothes are washed; a skirting round the lower which clothes are washed; a saturing round the lower part of the wall of a room; a mop-board; a plank fixed on the top of a vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over. Wash-boiler, a vessel in which clothes to be washed are boiled. Wash-bottle, a bottle used by chemists for washing a precipitate, etc. Wash-cloth, a wash-diverse wash-cloth, a bottle. to be washed are boiled. Wash-bottle, a bottle used by chemists for washing a precipitate, etc. Wash-cloth, a piece of cloth used in washing, as dishes. Wash-cloth, a piece of cloth used in washing, as dishes. Wash-lottle, earth containing enough metal to be worth washing. Wash-gliding, water-gliding. Wash-hand-basin, a basin for washing the hands in. Wash-hand-basin, a wash-stand. Wash-house, a house for washing linens, etc. Wash-leather, fine, soft, flexible leather, used for domestic purposes. Wash-off, liable to fade or disappear in washing. Wash-pot, a vessel in which anything is washed. Wash-stand, a piece of furniture holding the requisites for washing the hands and face. Wash-tub, a tub in which clothes are washed. Rainwash, a washing away by rain; a deposit due to rain.

washable (wosh-a-bl) a. enduring washing.

washer (wosh'er) n. one that, or that which, washes; a ring of metal, leather, or other material, used to relieve friction, or to secure tightness of joints. Washer-man, a man that washes clothes, esp. for hire. Washer-woman, a woman that washes of joints. washer-woman, a woman blue word of a clothes for others, or for hire.

Washiba (washi-ba) n. [Guiana] the wood of a tree in Guiana, used by the Indians in

making bows.

washiness (wosh-i-nes) n. the condition of being washines (wosh-i-nes) n. act of one that washes; ablution; clothes washed at one time; wash:—a. used in, or intended for, washing. Washinghouse, a wash-house. Washing-machine, a machine for cleansing clothes. Washing-powder, a preparation used in washing clothes. Washing-to-eaning up. Washingtonia (wash-ing-to-in-a) n. [George wash-ing-to-on-a n. [George wa

genus of ornamental palms.

washy (wosh-i) a. watery; damp; soft; lacking substance; weak; thin.
wasite (wā-zīt) n. [wasium] an altered variety of allanite.

wasium (wā-zi-um) n. [Gustavus Vasa or Wasa] a supposed new metal, identified later with thorium.

Wasp stinging severely; an irritable person. Wasp-tongued, shrewish. Wasp-waisted, slender-waisted; laced tightly.

waspish (wos'pish) a. like a wasp; wasp-waisted; irritable; peevish; quuck to resent offence. waspishly (wos'pish-li) adv. in a waspish manner.

waspishness (wos-pish-nes)n.

of being waspish.

of being waspish.

Wassail (wos'al) n. [A.S. wes-hāl, be in health] an ancient salutation in drinking; a festive season; roystering festivity; a spiced liquor; a festal song; -v.i. to pledge healths at a festive meeting; to carouse; -a. pertaining to, or used for, wassail; convivial. Wassail-bout, a festive occasion; a carouse. Wassail-bowl, the bowl in which wassail was served. Wassail-cup, the cup from which wassail was drunk.

Wassailer (wos-al-pr) n. one that drinks wassail; a reveiler.

wasserman (wos-er-man) n. [Ger.] a seawast (wost) second person singular past tense of the verb to be.

wastage (wās-tij) n. loss by use or decay; waste. wastage (wasti) n. loss by use or decay; waste. waste (wast) v.t. [O.F. wast, fr. L. vastus, waste] to bring to ruin; to devastate; to destroy; to wear away by degrees; to impair gradually; to spread unnecessarily or carelessly; to employ lavishly; to spend; to consume; [Law] to damage, as an estate, voluntarily, or by suffering the buildings, etc., to go to decay;—v.t. to be diminished; to be consumed;—a. desolate; devastated; stripped; bare; dreary; dismal; lying unused; valueless; lost for want of occupiers; unproductive; wild; uncultivated; superfluous;—n. act of wasting;

that which is wasted or desolate; uncultivated country; desert; that which is of no value; worthless remnant; desert; that which is of no value; worthless remnant; damage done to houses, woods, fences, lands, etc., by a tenant; prodigality; dissipation. Waste-basket, waste-paper-basket, a basket used for holding waste papers. Waste-book, a book in which rough entries of transactions are made. Waste-gate, a gate to let surplus water pass off. Waste-pipe, a pipe for conveying off waste water, and the like. To run to waste, to become useless. wasteful (wast-fool) a. full of waste; involving which is valuable, without necessity or use.

Wastefully (wast-fool-i) adv. in a wasteful manner.

wastefulness (wäst-fool-nes) n. the quality of being wasteful.
wastel (wäs-tel, wos-tel) n. [O. H. Ger.] a cake; [Her.] a bearing in the form of a round cake. Wastel-bread, bread made from fine flour.

wasteless (wāst'les) a. inexhaustible.

wasteness (wastenes) n. the state of being waste; solitude.
waster (waster) n. one that squanders property; one that consumes extravagantly, or with-

waster one that consumes extravagantly, or without use; a kind of endgel; a blunt sword used as a foil; an excrescence in a candle causing it to waste.

wasting (wāsting) n. devastating; emaciating; mastering n. waste; devastation; atrophy.

wastrel (wāstrel) n. loustel waste; refuse; anything neglected; a neglected child; a street arab; a profligate.

watap (wotap) n. [Amer. Ind.] the roots of the white spruce prepared as a filament.

watch (woth) n. [A.S. watchn, wake] act of watching; attendance without sleep; close observation; a guard; post of a watchman; the period of the night during which a guard is on duty; a division of the the night during which a guard is on duty; a division of the night; a small timepiece carried in the pocket; in ships, an allotted powing of the first for the pocket; in ships, an allotted portion of time for being on duty; those members of the officers and crew of a vessel that together attend to working it for an allotted time; -v.t. to keep in attend to working it for an another time;—v.t. to keep in view; to tend; to lie in wait for;—v.i. to be awake; to be vigilant; to keep guaid; to wait; to seek opportunity; to attend during the night, as a nurse. Watch-bill, a list of the officers and crew of a ship, as divided into watches, with their several stations. Watch-box a watches, with their several stations. Watch-box, a sentry-box. Watch-case, the outside covering of a watch. Watch-dog, a dog kept to guard property. Watch-fire, a signal-fire; a fire for the use of sentincis, etc. Watch-glass, in ships, a half-hour sand-glass to measure the time of a watch; a glass for covering the dial of a watch. Watch-guard, a chain, ribbon, etc., by which a watch is attached to the person. Watch-bouse, a house in which a watch or guard is placed. Watch-lewel, a jewel used in the works of a watch. Watch-house, a house in which a watch of guard is placed. Watch-lewel, a jewel used in the works of a watch. Watch-house, a house in which a watch. Watch-light, a light used for watching, or sitting up, in the night; a candle having a rush wick. Watch-meeting, religious services held on the last night of the year (called watch-night). Watch-officer, the officer in charge of a ship during a watch. Watch-pocket, a pocket used for carrying a watch in. Watch-spring, the mainspring of a watch. Watch-stand, a contrivance for holding a watch dial

spring, the manaspring of a watch, contrivance for holding a watch, dial upwards. Watch-tower, a tower on which a sentinel is placed. Watch-work, the internal parts of a watch. Officer of the watch, on board slip, the officer in charge during a watch. The Black Watch, the Royal Highlanders, formerly the 42nd and 73rd regiments.

watcher (woch er) n. one that watches; one that attends upon the sick during the night; a diligent observer.

watchful (woch fool) a. watchful (wigilant; attentive;

Watch-tower. cautious; careful to observe or guard (with of before the thing observed, and against before the thing to be avoided).

watchfully (woch-fool-i) adv. in a watchful manner.
watchfulness (woch-fool-nes) n. state or quality of being watchful.

watching (woch'ing) n. a keeping awake.

watchmaker (woch-ma-ker) n. one that makes and repairs watches.
watchmaking (woch-ma-king) n. the art of making watches.

watchman (woch-man) n. a sentinel; one that guards the streets of a city or build-

ing by night.

watchword (woch-wurd) n. the word given to distinguish a friend

from an enemy; a countersign; pass-word.

water (waw-ter) n. [A.S. water] a transparent fluid,
without taste or smell; the fluid that descends
from the clouds in rain; a body of water; the sea;
ocean; any liquid secretions, humours, etc.; urine; the from the clouds in rain; a body of water; the sea; ocean; any liquid secretions, humours, etc.; urine; the colour or lustre of a diamond; \(\nu\), waves:\(-n.t.\) to wet or soak with water; to irrigate; to supply with water for drink; to wet and calender, as cloth, so as to impact to it a wavy appearance; to issue new shares without adding to capital;\(-n.t.\) to shed water or liquid matter; so get or take in water; to gather saliva, as a symptom of appetite; to desire caperly. Water-bailiff, a custom-house officer for searching ships; an officer employed to prevent poaching on a fishing river. Water-baronter, a harometer in which water is substituted for mercury. Water-barrel, a water-butt. Water-battery, a voltate battery, in which water is used to excite electric action. Water-bearer, one that carries water; a sign of the zodiac; Aquarius. Water-bed, an india-rubber mattress filled with water, used to prevent bed sores. Water-bellows, a blower excited by a column of water. Water-blscuit, a biscuit made of flour and water. Water-blue, a boat for conveying fresh water to supply ships. Water-boatman, an aquatic bug. Water-borne, borne on the water; floated; conveyed by water. Water bottle, a bottle, made of glass, wood, wetal water bettle, as bottle, made of glass, wood,

bottle, made of glass, wood, metal, etc., used for carrying or holding water. Water-box, a water-jacket. Water-brain, a water-jacket. Water-brain, a disease in sheep; sturdy. Water-brash, see brash. water-buck, an African ante-lope, frequenting marshy places. water-bugs, the hydrocores, hemipterous insects, found in still water and ponds. Water-butt, a large cask set up on end to contain water. Water-carriage,



contain water. Water-carriage, conveyance by water; the means of conveying by water. Water-carriage, one that, or that which, carries water. Water-cart, a cart bearing water for sprinkling on streets, etc. Water-cask, in ships, a strongly-hooped barrel for holding water. Water-cell, a cell in the camel used to store up water; a voltaic cell. Water-clock, a clepsydra. Water-closet, a privy furnished with a contrivance for introducing water to cleanse it. Water-colour, see colour. Water-cooler, a device for cooling water. Water-course, a stream of water; a channel for the conveyance of water, esp. in draining lands. Water-cow, the domestic buffalo of India. Water-crane, an apparatus for supplying water from an eleyated tank, as conveyance of water, esp. in draining lands. Water-cow, the domestic buffalo of India. Water-crane, an apparatus for supplying water from an elevated tank, as to a locomotive. Water-cress, a small plant growing in watery places (Nasturtium officinale), largely used for salad. Water-cure, hydropathy. Water-deck, a painted piece of canvas, used for covering a dragoon's saddle. Water-deer, a Chinese musk-deer. Water-dog, a dog with aquatic habits; a small, floating clotd, supposed to indicate rain; [colloq.] a sailor Water-drain, a channel used to drain off water. Water-drain, a channel used to drain off water. Water-drainage, the draining off of water. Water-drinker, one that drinks water as a cure; a total abstainer. Water-drop, a drop of water; a tear. Water-dropper, an instrument for measuring the electrical potential of the atmosphere. Water-engine, an engine to raise water; one propelled by water. Water-fall, a steep fall or flow of water; a cascade; a cataract. Water-farming, cultivation of plants growing in water. Water-farmilter, a contrivance for filtering water.

Water-fowl, an aquatic fowl. Water-frame, Arkwright's spinning frame, which was driven by water. Water-furrow, an open drain. Water-gall, a cavity made in the eath by a torrent of water; a watery appearance in the sky; an imperfect rainbow. Water-gas, a gas generated from the decomposition of steam. Water-gate, a flood-gate; a gate affording entrance to a body of water. Water-gauge, an instrument for ascertaining the depth of water. Water-gilder, one that practises the art of water-gilding. Water-gilding by means of an amalgam of gold and mercury, from which the mercury is volatilized by heat. Water-god, a deity with dominion over a stream, or a body of water [Myth.]. Water-gruel, a liquid food, composed of water and meal. Water-hammer, a vacuum-tube containing some water. Water-hen, an aquatic bird; the moor-hen. Water. Water-fowl, an aquatic fowl. Water-frame, Arkwright's Water-hammer, a vacuum-tube containing some water. Water-hen, an aquatic bird; the moor-hen. Water-hog, the African river-hog; a South American rodent. Water-hole, a hollow where water collects. Water-jacket, a casing containing water, used for keeping anything cool; also water-mantle. Water-joint, a joint through which water will not leak. Water-kelpie, a water-spirit. Water-level, the level formed by the surface of still water; a levelling instrument in which water is employed. Water-lily, an aquatic plant, with fragrant flowers, and large.

is employed. Water-Illy, an aquatic plant, with fragrant flowers, and large, floating leaves. Water-line, a ship's line, drawn at the surface of the water. Water-logged, saturated with water; rendered log-like and unmanageable from being filled with water, as a ship. Water-main, a large prine running under streats, a large pipe, running under streets, for con-



pipe, running under streets, for conveying water to the houses on either water side. Water-mark, a mark indicating the rise and fall of water; a letter, device, etc., wrought into paper. Water-meadow, a meadow fertilized by periodic inundation. Water-melon, a plant and its pulpy fruit, with a sweetish liquor. Water-meter, an puipy fruit, with a sweetish liquor. Water-meter, an instrument that measures the quantity of water passing through it. Water-mill, a mill whose machinery is moved by water. Water-motor, a water-wheel or turbine; a motor using water under pressure. Water-nymph, a naiad [Myth.]; the genus Nymphæa [Bot.]. Water-ousel, an aquatic bird; the dipper. Water-parsnip, an aquatic plant (Sitem latifotium). Water-partning, water-shed. Water-pipe a pipe for water-shed. Water-pipe a pipe for

water-shed. Water-pipe, a pipe for conveying water. Water-plane, a plane passing through a floating vessel at the surface of the water. Water-plant, a plant growing in the water. Water-plate, a plate with a double bottom forming a



Water-ousel.

compartment for holding hot water (used to keep food warm). Water-poise, a hydrometer. Water-polo, a game played with a football in water, by swimmers (usually seven a side). Water-pot, a vessel for holding, conveying, or sprinkling water. Water-power, the power of water employed to hove machinery etc. Water-power varieally Water-power. move machinery, etc. Water-pox, varicella. Water-privilege, the right to use water to drive machinery. Water-proof, a. impervious to water; cloth rendered



privilege, the right to use water to drive machinery. Water-proof; a water-tight garment;—u.t. to render water-proof; a water-tight garment;—u.t. to render water-proof. Water-proofing, process by which cloth, etc., is made water-proof; the material with which anything is made water-proof. Water-rail, a wading bird of the genus Rallus. Water-rail, a wading bird of the supply of water. Water-rot, to rot by steeping in water. Water-rot, to rot by steeping in water. Water-route, a stretch of water, as a lake or river, used as a means of travel. Water-shed, a ridge separating two river-basins. Water-skin, a hag of skin used for the storage of water. Water-selv, a reflection in the sky, indicating the presence of open water beneath. Water-souke, water evaporating in the form of mist, or fog. Water-snake, a snake that frequents the water. Water-soak, to soak in water. Water-solden, an aquatic plant, with long, narrow, serrated a snake that frequents the water. water-soak, to soak in water. Water-sodden, soaked in water. Water-soldier, an aquatic plant, with long, narrow, serrated leaves. Water-spaniel, a spaniel. Water-spider, a spider that makes a bag of silk on water-plants.

Water-spirit, water-sprite, a spirit
of the water.

Water-spout, a pipe



water-spirit, water-sprite, a spirit of the water. Water-spout, a pipe or orifice from which water is spouted; a spout or column of water; a whirlwind over water producing a vortex connecting sea and cloud, with a progressive motion. Water-supply, the providing of water in sufficient quantity. Water-table, a moulding or coping on a wall, used to shed the wet. Water-tank, a receiver for holding water. Water-tap, a cock for drawing off water. Water-ther-mometer, an instrument for ascertaining the point of maximum density of water. Water-tight, so tight as to retain, or not to admit, water; not leaky. Water-tight compartment, in ships, or any structure underwater, a partition so constructed that water cannot pass through it; a bulkhead. Water-tube, a pipe for rainwater. Water-tube boiler, a boiler in which the water circulates through pipes. Water-vole, the water-rat. Water-wagtail, the pied wagtail. Water-way, a navigable channel; timber hollowed out to allow water to run off the deck of a ship. Water-wheel, a wheel moved by water for propelling machinery; a wheel for raising water. Water-wing, a wall erected on the bank of a river to secure the foundations of a bridge from the action of the current. Water-work, a machine for disposing of water; an artificial spout; a fountain, etc.; -pl. constructions for the supply and distribution of water. Water-worn, rounded or smoothed by the action of water, as pebbles, etc. Water-wraith, a water-spirit that was supposed to portend death. Water on the brain, popular name for hydrocephalus. Above water, affact; out of trouble. Aerated waters, see aerated. Carbonated water, water that contains more than 8 to 10 grains to the gallon of mineral matter got by running over calcareous and soft, shaley, and clayey rocks. Deep-water, trouble; distributed. water charged with carbonic acid gas. Hard-water, water that contains more than 8 to 10 grains to the gallon of mineral matter got by running over calcareous and soft, shaley, and clayey rocks. Deep-water, trouble; distress. High-water, see high. High-water mark, the greatest elevation reached by the tide; the highest limit attainable, as of prosperity. Holy-water, see holy. Low-water, see how. Low-water mark, the lowest point reached by the tide at ebb; a very low point or degree. Mineral-water, see mineral. Of the first water, of the purest quality; of the highest excellence. Rain-water, rain. Soft-water, water containing little mineral matter, as in mountain lakes or in streams with beds of imperincable rocks (it is the purest natural water next to rain-water). To hold water, to be sound or valid. To make, or pass, water, to micturate. To make the mouth water, to make one have a great desire for anything. To tread water, below the surface. the surface.

waterage (waw'ter-ij) n. money paid for transportation by water.

watered (waw'terd) a. wavy in appearance, as cloth. Watered-silk, silk upon which by moistening and pressure a wavy and changeable pattern has been produced.

waterer (waw'ter-er) n. one that, or that which, waters.

wateriness (waw-ter-i-nes) n. humidity; state of abounding in water.

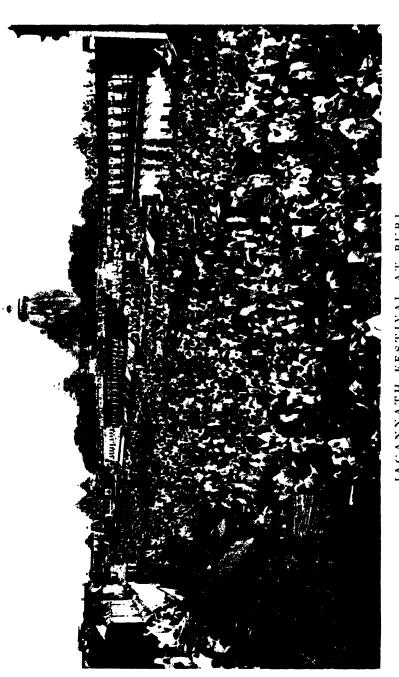
watering (waw-ter-ing) n. action of the verb to watering onder: a watering-place; irrigation.

Watering - call, a trumpet call, on which cavalry assemble to water their horses. Watering evaluations watering-pan, watering-pot, a water-pot. Watering-cart, a barrel, mounted on wheels, for watering lants or streets. Watering-place, a place where water may be obtained; a place of resort for mineral water, or bathing. Watering-trough, a trough at which domestic animals dripk. bathing. Wat animals drink.

waterish (waw'ter-ish) a. resembling water;

waterishness (waw-ter-ish-nes) n. state or quality of being waterish.

waterman (waw-ter-man) n. a man that manages water-craft; a man that plies a boat for hire; a ferryman; an attendant on cab-stands that supplies water to the horses.



JAGANNATH FESTIVAL AT PURI.

Crowds waiting for the car containing the god to be drawn through the streets, Jagannath is "Lord of the World" and his ancient temple is one of the most famous in India.

wattle (wot-1) n. [A.S. watel, watul] a twig or flexible rod; a hurdle made of such rods; framework; the fleshy excrescence under the throat of the domestic fowl; an Australian acacia, valued for its bark;
—v.t. to bind with twigs; to twist or interweave, as twigs;
to plait. Wattle-bird, the Australian honey-cater.

wattled (wot-ld) a. having wattles, like a bird.

wattling (wot'ling) n. the action of the verb to wottle; the plaiting itself.

waucht, waught (want) n. [Gael. cuach, a waucht, waught | want) n. [Gael. cuach, a low], waul, wawl (wawl) v.t. [Init fr. M.E. wawen] to cry, as a cat; to squall.

wave (wav) n. [A.S. waftan, to wave with the hand] disturbance of the surface of a body; a swell; [Poet.] the sea; an undulation; a vibration propagated through matter; inequality of surface; the undulating line or streak of lustre on cloth watered and calendered; according a particular for the propagated that the propagated is the propagated through matter; inequality of surface; the undulating line or streak of lustre on cloth watered and calendered; a gesture; a period of intensity; a progressive movement, as a heat wave; -v.t. to raise into inequalities of surface; as a teat wave; -v.t. to raise into inequalities of surface; to waft; to move one way and the other; to brandish; to beckon; v.t. to move like a wave; to undulate; to be moved, as a signal; to fluctuate; to waver. Wavelength, the distance between the crests of two successive waves. Wave-loaf, a loaf for a wave-offering. Wave-motion, undulatory motion. Wave-offering, an offering in the Jewish services by waving the object toward the four cardinal points. Wave-worn, worn away by the sea. Hot-wave, warm-wave, an onward movement of an area of a relatively high temperature.

waved (wavd) a. undulated; watered; [Bot.]

waveless (wav-les) a. free from waves; undis-turbed.

wavelet (wāv-lei) n. a tittle wave; a ripple.

wavelike (wāv-līk) a. like a wave; undulating.

wavellite (wā'vel-it) n. (Dr. Wavell, discoverer) a hydrous phosphate of aluminium.

waver (wā'ver) r.i. [M. E. waveren, to wander about, fr. A.S. walre, restless; to play or move to

and fro: to fluctuate; to be undetermined; to totter.

Waverer (wa-ver-er) n. one that wavers.

waveringly (wā'ver-ing-li) adv. in a wavering manner.
waveringness (wā'ver-ing-nes) n. the state of a waverer.

wavery (wā'ver-i) a. wavering; unsteady; faltering. Also waverous.
waveson (wāv'sun) n. goods that, after shipwreck, appear floating on the sea.

Wavily (wā/vi-li) adv. in a wavy manner.

waviness (wā-vi-nes) n. the state or quality of being wavy.

wavy (wā-vi) a. playing to and fro; undulating: full of waves.

wax (wal.s) n. [M E. fr. A.S. wear] a viscid substance, produced by bees; any substance resembling wax in consistency or appearance; cerumen; sealing-wax in consistency or appearance; cerumen; sealing-wax; a substance secreted in the leaves of plants; a composition used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread;—v.t. to smear or rub with wax; to treat with wax. Wax-candle, a candle made of wax. Wax-chandler, a maker of wax candles. Wax-cloth, an oil floor-cloth. Wax-doll, a child's doll, with bust made of heeswax. Wax-end, waxed-end, a thread with its end stiffened by shoemakers' wax. Wax-flower, an artificial flower made of wax, Wax-insect, a small white insect that secretes wax (found in China). Wax-light, a taper made of wax; a vesta. Wax-modelling, art of forming busts, figures, etc., in wax. Wax-moth, a bee moth, the larva of

watermanship (waw-ter-man-ship) n. the waterscape (waw-ter-skip) n. a painting of a scene on sea, lake, or stream.

waterside (waw-ter-skip) n. the bank, or margin, waterside (waw-ter-sid) n. the bank, or margin, watery (waw-ter-sid) n. the bank, or margin, of white wax, turpentine, and spermaceti. Wax-red, of a bright red colour.

watery (waw-ter-sid) n. the bank, or margin, of white wax, turpentine, and spermaceti. Wax-red, of a bright red colour.

water (waks) v.i. [M.E. wazen, fr. A.S. weazen] to state to another; to become.

water (water) n. [James Watt (1736-1819)] the practical unit of electrical activity.

waxel (waks) v.i. [M.E. wazen, fr. A.S. weazen] to state to another; to become.

waxel (waks) n. [James Watt (1736-1819)] the practical unit of electrical activity.

a bright red colour.

WAX (waks) v.i. [M.E. wazen, fr. A.S. weazen] to increase in size; to grow; to pass from one state to another; to become.

WAXEN (waks) a. made of wax; resembling wax; waxen soft; yielding; covered with wax.

WAXINESS (waks-incs) n. the state or quality of being waxy.

WAXINESS (waks-sing) n. the coating of thread with wax; a method of finishing leather; the process of stopping out colours in calico-printing.

waxwing (waks'wing) n. a bird with tips on its quills resembling sealing-wax.

waxwork (waks wurk) n. work made of wax; figures formed of wax in imitation of real beings; imitations in wax of flowers, fruit, etc.;—pl. an exhibition of wax

figures.

beings; imitations in wax of flowers, fruit, etc.;—pt. an exhibition of wax figures.

Waxworker (waks'-wur-ker)
works in wax; a bee that makes wax.

Waxy (wak'si) a. resembling wax wax-wing.

Waxy (wai) a. la. S. weaj a passing; place of passing; length of space; interval; direction of motion or progress; device; manner; method; fashion; regular course; resolved mode of action or conduct; [Law] the right of passing through, or over, the land of another; the space over which such right is exercisable; in navigation, motion through the water; — pt. the timbers on which a ship is launched. Way-baggage, the baggage of a passenger on a railroad, etc. Way-bill, a list of passengers in a public vehicle, or of the goods transported by it. Way-board, in mining, a thin stratum separating thicker strata. Way-maker, a pioneer. Way-mark, a mark to guide in travelling. Way-post, a finger-post; a way-mark. Ways and means, means for raising money. Way-ahaft, the shaft for working the slide-valve in an engine. Way-station, on a railway, a station between two larger stations. Way-warden, a surveyor of roads. By the way, in passing. Committee of ways and means, the House of Commons, when considering any proposals about taxation, or the granting of supplies. In a small way, on a petty scale. In the family way, enceinte. In the way, on the way; hindering; obstructing. In the way of, in respect of; in such a position that something good may be done. On the way, in progress. Out of the way, to have way, to be moving, as a ship. To give way, to have way, to be moving, as a ship. To give way, to have way, to be moving, as a ship. To give way, to have way, to be moving, as a ship. To give way, to have way, to be moving as a ship. To give way, to have way, to be moving as a ship. To give way, to have way, to be moving as a ship. To give way, to have way, to be moving as a ship. To give way, to have way, to be moving as a ship. To give way, to have way, to be moving one's self. To take one's way, to follow ene's own inclination; to do as to depart; to set out.

wayaka (wú-yá-ka) n. [Fijian] the yam-hean.

waybread (wu'bred) n. [A.S. wegbræde, fr. weg, a road, and brædan, to spread] the common plantain.

Waylarer (wä-fär-er) n. a traveller; a passenger.

wayfaring (wā/fār-ing) a. travelling; journeying. shrub of large size.

waygoing (wā'gō-ing) a. departing; pertaining to one that goes away. Waygoing-crop, the crop from the land the year the tenant leaves it.

waygoose (wā/gòós) n. See wayzgoose. waylay (wā/lā, wā-lā') v.t. [fr. way and lay] to lie in wait for; to watch insidiously. waylayer (wā-lä'-cr) n. one that waylays.

wavless (wā/les) a. having no way or path.

wayside (wā/sīd) n. the edge or border of a road or path.

wayward (wā-ward) a. [fr. away and ward] froward; perverse; wilful; irregular.
waywardly (wā-ward-li) adv. in a wayward manner.
waywardness (wā-ward-nes) n. the quality of being wayward.
waywise (wā-wiz) n. expert in finding the way; knowing the way.
waywiser (wā-wiz-zr) n. [Ger. wegweiser, a guide] a hodometer.
(wā-wiz-yard-nes) (wā-wiz-yard-nes) n. [Russ.]

waywode, waiwode (wa'-wod) n. [Russ.] civil governor.

wayworn (wā'wōrn) a. wearied in travelling; worn out by travelling.

way worm worn out by travelling.

wayzgoose (wazgoos) n. [E. wase and goose] a fat goose; a printer's annual dinner. Also waygoose, wasegoose.

we (we) pron., pl. of the first personal pron. [A.S.] I and another, or others; people in general.

weak (wk) u. [A.S. wācan, to weaken, fr. wāc, weak] wanting physical strength; infirm; pliant; frail; easily overcome; lacking force of utterance or sound; incapable; lacking mental power or resolution; spiritless; injudicious; foolish; unsupported by force sound; meapane; meeting mental power or resolution; spiritless; injudicious; foolish; unsupported by force of reason or truth; wanting in point or vigour of expression; inefficacious; lacking authority or energy. Weak-eyed, having weak, or tender, eyes. Weak-handed, powerless; feeble. Weak-headed, having a weak intellect. Weak-hearted, having little courage; dispirited. Weak-kneed, having the knees weak; having little strongth of will or pore converse. dispirited. Weak-kneed, having the knees weak; having little strength of will or moral courage. Weak-minded, of feeble intellect. Weak-mindedness, irresolution. Weak-side, weak-point, that part of one's character, or disposition, by which one is most easily influenced; concert; whim; moral infirmity; frailty. Weak-sighted, having weak sight. The weaker sex, women.

Weak-n (wek-n) v.t. to make weak; to reduce the strength of; -v.i. to become weaker.

weakener (weakens. n. he that, or that which, weakens.

weakling (wek-ling) n. a weak or feeble creature.

weakly (wēk'li) adv. in a weak manner;—a. not strong of constitution; infirm.

weakness (wēk'nes) n. state or quality of being weak.

weal (well) n. [A.S. walu] the mark of a stripe; a

weal (wel, n. [M.E. wele, fr. A.S. wela, prosperity. of. A.S. wel, well] prosperity; happiness;

weald (weld) n. [M.E., cf. wild and wold) a forest; a woody waste; wold; any open country; a tract of country lying between Kent and Sussex. Weald-clay, the upper strata of the Wealden formation.

Wealden (well-du) a pertaining to the Weald, or to a formation of rocks in the Wealds of Kent and Sussex

wealth (welth) n. [M.E. welthe, fr. wele, weal] large possessions of money, goods, or land. wealthily (wel'thi-li) adv. in a wealthy manner.

wealthiness (wel'thi-nes) n. state of being wealthy (wel'thi) a. having great wealth; prosperous.

wean (wen) v.t. [A.S. wenian, accustom] to accustom to a want of the breast; to alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire.

Weaning (we'ning) n. action of the verb to wean.

weanling (wen-ling) n. a child or animal newly weaned;—a. newly weaned.
weapon (wep-un, wep-n) n. [A.S. wænen] an instrument to fight with (used figuratively); Bot.] a thorn; a sting;—v.t. to arm with weapons. Weapon-schaw, see wapinschaw.

Weapon-d (wep-und) a. furnished with arms; equipped.

weaponless (wep-un-les) a. having no weapon; unarmed.

weaponry (wep un - ri) n. weapons taken collectively.

Wear (war) v.t. [A.S. werian] to have on; to allow to grow; to use up; to impair by attrition; to waste by friction; to affect by degrees; to exhaust; to wear till useless; -v.i. to last or hold out; to diminish by attritill useless;—n.i. to last or hold out; to diminish by attrition; to be gradually consumed; to advance slowly:—n. act of wearing, or state of being worn; impairment front use; the thing worn; style of dress; the fashion. Weariron, a friction-guard. Wear and tear, loss, diminution, decay, or injury of anything, due to usage. To wear away, to gradually impair, diminish, or destroy, by use or action. To wear off, to disappear gradually. To wear out, to wear anything till it becomes useless; to tire out; to harass. To wear the breeches, see breeches.

Wear (wer) n. Same as weir.

Wear (war) v.t. and i. See veer.

wearable (wār-a-bl) a. fit to be worn.

Wearer (war-er) n. one that, or that which, wears.

wearied (wer-id) a. tired; exhausted.

weariless (wēr'i-les) a. incessant; assiduous.

wearily (wēr-i-li) adv. in a weary manner.

weariness (wer'i-nes) n. state of being weary or

wearing (war-ing) n. that which one wears; designed for wearing. Wearing-apparel, dress in general.

designed for wearing. Wearing-apparel, dress in general. Wearisome (wēri-sum) a. causing weariness; tedious; fatiguing; annoying. Wearisomely (wēri-sum-li) adv. tediously; so as to weary.

Wearisomeness (wēri-i-sum-nes) n. the quality of being wearisome. Weary (wēri) a. [A.S. wērig, tired] fatigued; having the patience worn out; causing weariness; tiresome; n.t. to make weary:—v.i. to become weary.

Weasand (wē-zund) n. [A.S. wāxend, the gullet] the windpipe. Also wesand.

Weasel (wē-zl) n. [A.S.] a small, carnivorous alle for its slender form.

able for its slender form.

Weasel-coot, the red-headed smew. Weasel-faced, having a thin, sharp face, like a weasel. weasel-fish $\frac{(\text{we-zl-tish})}{n.[whistle]}$ ish the three-bearded rockling.



by exposure to the weather. Weather-Doard, n. the windward side of a ship; a board used in weather-boarding;—v.t. to nail boards lapping one over another. Weather-boarding, loards nailed with a lap on each other. Weather-bound, delayed by bad weather. Weather-board has proscope in the form of a toy. Weather-dog, a fragmentary rainbow, supposed to indicate rain. Weather-driven, forced by stress of weather. Weather-eye, the driven, forced by stress of weather. Weather-eye, the eye used to forecast weather, from observing the sky. Weather-gage, position of a ship to the windward of another; a position of superiority. Weather-glass, an instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere. Weather-map, a map showing the meteorological elements. Weather-proof, proof against rough weather. Weather-proof, proof against rough weather. Weather-report, a daily report of meteorological observations. Weather-station, a place where the phenomena of weather are observed. Weather-wise, skilful in foreseeing the changes of the weather. Stress of weather, force of tempests; violent winds. To keep one's weather-eye open, to be on one's guard.

WeatherCock (wether-kok) n. a vanc; a direction of the wind; a fickle, inconstant person.

weathered (wern-erd) a. made sloping, so as to throw off water; [Geol.] having the surface altered by exposure to the elements.

weathering (we'll'ering) n. the action of the clements in altering the surface of rocks [Geol.]; a slight inclination given to a moulding to orevent water lying on it [Arch.].

weatherliness (weTH'er-li-nes) n. weatherly qualities.
weatherly (weTH'er-li) a. making little leeway when close-hauled.

weathermost (weth 'cr - most) a. superl. farthest to windward.

weave (wev) v.t. [A.S. wefan] to form, as cloth, by interlacing threads; to entwine into a fabric; to compose; to unite by close connection or intermixture; to insert; to fabricate, as a plot;—v.i. to practise weaving; to work with a loom; to become woven, or interwoven.

Weaver (we'ver) n. one that weaves. Weaver-bird, a finch, remarkable for its

closely-woven nest weaving (we'ving) n, the action of the verb to weave. Weazen (we'zn) a. [A.S. wisnian, Z] withered; wizened.

web (web) n. [A.S. web, a web] that which is woven; textile fabric; a piece of cloth; a dusky film

radric; a piece of cloth; a disky film over the eye; suffusion; a thin object, as the blade of a saw; the membrane that unites the toes of birds; a cob-web; a plot;—v.t. to unite or surround with, or as with, a web; to entangle. Web-eye, a disease in the eye, arising from suffusion. Web-eyed, troubled with web-eye. Web-foot, a foot in which the toes are joined by a skin or membranes. web-footed, web-toed, having webbed feet. Web-press, a printing-machine.

webbed (webd) a. having the toes united by a membrane or web.

webbing (web'ing) n. a strong fabric of hemp.

webby (web-i) a. pertaining to a web; web-like.

webby (web'i) a. pertaining to a web; web-like.

webster (web'ster) n. [A.S. webbestre, a female weaver, ef web] a weaver.

websterite (web'steriō) n. [Webster, Scottish geologist] aluminite.

wed (wed) v.t. [A.S. weddian, to pledge, engage, betroth, fr. weid, a pledge] to marry; to give in wedlock; to unite closely in affection; to connect indissolubly;—v.t. to contract matrimony; to marry.

wedded (wed'ed) a. married; matrimonial; intimately attached.

wedding (wed'ed) a. married; matrimonial; intimately attached.

wedding (wed'ing) n. nuptial festivities; marriage.

wedding (wed'ing) n. nuptial festivities; marriage.

marriage. Wedding-carke, a rich cake, made to grace a wedding. Wedding-card, a card containing the names of the two newly-married persons, sent to friends to announce a wedding. Wedding-day, the day of marriage. Wedding-gown, a dress worn by a bride at a wedding. Wedding-favour, an artificial flower, or bunch of ribbons, on a wedding-cask. Wedding-feast, a feast, dinner, or entertainment, at a wedding. Wedding-grarment, a dress worn at a wedding. Wedding-grarment, a dress worn at a wedding. Wedding-rinvitation, a card sent out to invite friends to a wedding. Wedding-ring, the plain band, usually of gold, given to the bride by the groom during the wedding cremony. Penny-wedding, a wedding where the guests pay for their entertainment. The silver, golden, and diamond weddings, the celebrations of the 25 h, 50th, and 60th anniversaries of a marriage.

The wooden, tin, crystal, and china weddore (wei) n.[A.S. weeg] a piece of har i material,

weddings, celebrations of the 5th, 10th, 15th, and 20th anniversaries of a marriage.

Wedge (wei) n.[A.S.weeg] a piece of hard material, with a thin edge, lused in splitting wodge; a mass of metal;—v.t. to rive; to compress; to jam; to fix in the manner of a wedge; to fasten with a wedge, or wedges. Wedge-shaped, cuneiform; shaped like a wedge, the first move (usually insignificant) that is likely to lead to important results.



wedging (wej'ing) n. a method of joining timbers.

Wedgwood - ware (wej-wood war) n. [Wedgwood (1730-1795), inventor] a kind of semi-vitrified pottery, capable of receiving all kinds of colours.

Wedlock (wed-lok) n. [A.S. wed, pledge, and lāc, a sport, a gift] marriage; matrimony.

To break wedlock, to commit adultery.

Wednesday (wenz-dā) n. [A.S. Wodnesdæg, Woden's day] the fourth day of the week.

the week.

Wee (we) a. [M.E. we, wei, a bit, a way] small; little.

weed (wed) n. [A.S. neöd] any plant that is useless or troublesome; anything (or person) useless: a cigar;—v.t. to free from weeds, or from anything offensive; to extirpate. Weed-grown, overgrown with weeds. Weed-hook, a hook used for extirpating weeds. Wed (wed) n. [A.S. neöde. neöd] a garment; mourning garb, as of a widow (usually in pl.).

weeder (we'der) n. one that, or that which, weeds a weeding tool; a sped.

Weediness (we'di-nes) a. a weedy state.

Weeding (we'ding) n. act of removing weeds. Weeding-chisel, a tool for cutting the roots of large weeds. Weeding-forceps, an instrument for pulling up plants, as thistes. Weeding-fork, a strong, three-pronged fork, used for removing weeds. Weeding-hook, a weed-hook. Weeding-shears, shears used in cutting weeds. Weeding-tool, an implement for weeding. for weeding.

weedless (wed-les) a. free from weeds.

weedy (wē'di) a. relating to, or consisting of, weeds. abounding with weeds; worthless.

week (wēk) n. [A.S. wice, wica] a period of seven days, usually reckoned from one Sunday to the next. Week-day, any day of the week except Sunday.

Great Week, Holy Week, Passion Week, the week immediately before Easter Sunday.

Weekly (wek-li) a. pertaining to a week; happening or done once a week; -n. a publication

| Weekly ing or done once a week; happenissued weekly:-adv. once a week;-n. a publication issued weekly:-adv. once a week.
| Weem (wem) n. [c]. (sacl. usimh, a den] a subter ranean dwelling.
| Ween (wen) v.i. [A.S. wēnan, imagine, fr. wēn, expectation, expect to think; to fancy.
| Weep (wen) v.t. [A.S. wēnan, to cry aloud] to hewail; to pour forth, or shed, drop by drop, as tears; to consume in tears;-v.i. to show grief or distress by shedding tears; to lament; to flow. or run. in drops; to drip; to be very wet; to droop.
| Weeping (we-ping) n. one that weeps; a badge of mourning.
| Weeping (we-ping) n. lamentation; shedding tears; drooping; pendulous. Weeping-ah, an ash with drooping; pendulous. Weeping-birch, a birch of a weeping habit. Weeping-cross, a cross at which penitential devotions were performed. Weeping-grass, a porous rock from which water flows gently. Weeping-spring, a spring that slowly discharges water. Weeping-spring, a spring that slowly discharges water.

a porous rock from which water flows gently. Weeping-spring, a spring that slowly discharges water. Weeping-tree, a general name for any tree with long, drooping branches. Weeping-willow, a tree with long and slender pendulous branches.

Weepingly (we-ping-li) adv.

weepingly with tears or

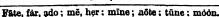
lamentation.

weever (we'ver) n. [Etym. doubtful] a perch with

Weeping-willow.

weeviled, weevilled (we'vid) a. infested with weevils. weft (weft) n. [A.S. weft, fr. wefan, weave] the threads that cross the warp from selvage to selvage woof; web. Weft-fork, a contrivance in a loom to lay in stiffening material. Weft-hook, an instrument used to draw the filling through the warp.

wehrlite (war-lit) n. [Wehrle, Austrian] a mineral consisting of bismuth and tellurium.



weigh (wā) v.t. [A.S. wegan, to bear] to bear up; to lift; to ascertain the weight of; to counterbalance: to pay, allot, or take by weight; to estimate carefully; to weigh down; to oppress;—v.t. to have weight; to be considered as important; to press hard;—n. a measure of weight. Weigh-board, same as way-board. Weigh-bridge, a machine for weighing carts, etc., with their loads. Weigh-house, a building provided with apparatus for weighing goods. Weigh-lock, a canal lock at which barges are weighed.

weighable (wā/a-bl) a. capable of being weighed.

weighage (wā-ij) n. a rate paid for weighing goods.

weigher (wā-ig) n. one that weighs; an officer weighing (wā-ing) n. the act of ascertaining weighing (wā-ing) n. the act of ascertaining once. Weighing-cage, a cage in which live animals are weighed. Weighing-machine, any apparatus for weighing heavy hodies. weighing heavy bodies.

weighing heavy bodies.

Weight (wat) n. [A.S. wiht, fr. wegan] gravity:
pressure; importance; influence; a scale of weights; a
ponderous mass; a definite mass of metal, to be used
on a balance, for ascertaining the weight of other bodies;

-v.t. to load with a weight; to attach weights to.

Weightily (wati-ii) acts. in a weighty manner;
with impressiveness.

Weightiness (wati-ies) n. state or quality of
being weighty.

weightless (wāt-les) a. light; of no importance.

weighty (wā-te) a. having great weight; pondersome; serious; momentous.

weir, wear (wôr) n. [A.S. wer] a dam in a river to scop and raise the water; a fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for taking fish.

weird (wêrd) n. [A.S. wyrd, destiny] a spell or charm; fate; destiny [Scot.]; a. skilled in, or suggestive of, witchcraft; supernatural; unearthly; wild. The weird sisters, the Fates.

weirdly (wērd-li) adv. in a weird manner; with unearthly appearance.

weirdness (werd-nes) n. the state of being weird.

welcome (wel'kum)a. [wellcome, fr. Icel. nel, well, and koma, pp. koneinn, to come] received with gladness, grateful; pleasing; free to have or enjoy;—n. salutation: kind reception of a guest or new comer;—v.t. to greet with kindness; to receive cheerfully. welcomely (wel'kum-li) adv. in a welcome manner.

welcomeness (wel-kum-nes) n. the state of being welcome.

welcomer (wel'kum-er) n. one that welcomes.

weld (weld) n. [M.E.] a plant affording a yellow dye. weld (weld) v.t. [M.E. well, fr. Sw. välla] to unite, as pieces of iron, by beating or compression; to unite intimately:—n. a welded joint. Weld-iron, wrought-iron. Weld-steel, puddled steel.

weldable (wel'-da-bl) a. capable of being welded.

welder (wel'der) n. one that, or that which, welds.

welding (welding) n. the action of the verb to weld. Welding-heat, the heat necessary for welding.

weldless (weld-les) a. having no welds.

welfare (welfar) n. [A.S. wel, well, and faran, to fare, go] well-doing or well-being; enjoyment of health and prosperity; happiness; exemption from evil; enjoyment of the blessings of peace, good order, etc. (applied to states).

welkin (welfkin) n. [A.S. welcnu, pl. of wolcen, cloud] the vault of heaven; the sky.

well (wel n. [A.S. wella, a spring, cf. weallan, boil] an issue of water from the earth; a spring; a source; a cylindrical hole sunk into the earth to reach a sunply of water; an inclusure, or eavity, suggestive of

a supply of water; an inclosure, or cavity, suggestive of a well, but of other use, round the pumps; an apartment in the hold of a fishing-vessel, having holes to let in fresh water for the preservation of fish;—n.t. to issue

forth, as water from the earth; to flow; to spring.

Well-boat, a fishing-boat with a well. Well-boring,
well-sinking, the act of boring for water. Well-head,
a source, or spring. Well-room, a room built over a
inineral spring; a place in the bottom of a ship where
se leakage is collected. Well-sinker, one that bores for
water. Well-spring, a source of continual supply.
Well (wel) a. [A.S. wel, well] in good health;
well agood or proper manner; rightly; adequately;
according to desire; agreeably; favourably; advantageously; with propriety; considerably; far; skiifully.
Well-acquainted, having good personal knowledge of.
Well-advised, prudent. Well-appointed, fully equipped.
Well-advised, properly regulated. Well-behaved,
courteous; decorous. Well-beling, welfare; happiness;
prosperity. Well-beloved, greatly beloved Well-behaved,
courteous; decorous. Well-beling, welfare; happiness,
prosperity. Well-beloved, greatly beloved
Well-disposed, loyal; favourably disposed. Well-doing,
good conduct. Well-done, thoroughly cooked. Wellearned, thoroughly deserved. Well-enough, tolerably.
Well-famed, famous. Well-favoured, handsome;
beautiful. Well-founded, based on valid reasons. Wellgrounded, well-founded. Well-informed, possessing
stores of knowledge. Well-inged, correctly calculated.
Well-kmit, strongly built. Well-known, fully known;
generally acknowledged. Well-meaning, having good
intention. Well-meant, sincere; friendly. Well-nigh,
almost; nearly. Well-pleasing, acceptable. Wellproportioned, having good proportions.
Mell-read,
having an extensive knowledge of books. Well-rounded,
symmetrical. Well-set, properly arranged. Well-spoken,
speaking with grace; spoken with propriety. Welltempered, tuned in equal temperament. Welltimbered, having plenty of trees. Well-tuned,
melodious. Well-willer, well-wisher, one that wishes
another, or others, well. Well-won, honestly won.
Well-worn, worn threadbare. Just as well, so much
the better. To be well off, in confortable circumstances.
Well-a-day, well-a-day well-al well-a-day, well-a-way (well-a-wa) int. [A.S. will wa, fr. wi, woe, lt, lo, and wi, woe lalas!

welling (welling) n. a gushing out.

Wellington (welling-tun) n. [fr. the great Duke of Wellington] a military boot covering the knee in front, but cut away behind.

welsh (welsh) a. [A.S. welse, Celtic, fr. wealh, —n. the language of Wales, or of the Welsh;—pl. the natives or inhabitants of Wales, or of the Welsh;—pl. the natives or inhabitants of Wales, or of the Welsh;—pl. the natives or inhabitants of Wales. Welsh-flannel, a very fine flannel. Welsh-rabbit, see rabbit.

welsh, welch (welsh) v.t. and v. [Etym. doubtfrom a race-course without paying one's debts.

welsher, welcher (wel'sher) n. a sharper; a cleak.

welt (welt) n. [cf. A.S. wyltan, woroll] a hem; a cord, covered with cloth, and sewed on a seam or border; a weal; a narrow strip of leather around a shoe, between the upper leather and sole; -v.t. to furnish with welt; to flog.

Welshman (welsh'man) n. a native of Wales.

Welted (wel-ted) a. having a welt.

welter (wel'ter) v.i. [A.S. weeltan, roll] to roll, as the body of an animal; to wallow; to toss;

—n. a tossing about; confusion.

m. a tossing about; confusion.

Welter (wel-ter) a. [Etym. doubtful] of, or pertaining to, a heavily-weighted race in horse-racing.

Welter-race, a race in which welter-weights are carried. Welter-stakes, the stakes taken on a welter-race. Welter-weight, a heavy weight, mostly carried in hurdle races and steeplechases.

Welting (wel-ting) n. act of sewing on a welt; the welting welt put on; [collog.] a sound flogging.

Welwitschia (wel-wich-i-a) n. [named after F. Welwitsch (1806-1872), an Austrian botanist] a genus of South African plants.

Wen (wen) n. [A.S. wenn] an encysted tumour, esp one on the scalp.

wench (wensh) n. [M.E. wenchel, a child, fr. A.S. wenche, children] a young woman; a maid; a concubine; -v.i. to associate with prostitutes.

wencher (wen'sher) n. one that wenches; a lewd man.

wend (wend) v.t. [A.S. wendan, go] to direct; to betake;—v.i. to go; to betake one's self.

Wend (wend) n. [Ger.] a Slavic race in Germany.

Wendish (wen'dish) a. of, or pertaining to, the Wends;—n. the language of the Wends.
Wenlock (wen'lok) n. [Wenlock, Shropshire] a sub-division of the Silurian rocks.

Wenlock (wen-los) n. [wenlock, Shrojshire] a sub-division of the Silurian rocks.

wennish (wen'ish) a. [fr. wen] having the nature of a wen; resembling a wen.

went (went) orig. past tense of wend, used as the past tense of go.

Wentletrap (wen'tl-trap) n. [Ger., a winding staircase] a genus of molluses.

were (wer) [A.S. wêron] imperfect indicative plural and subjunctive singular and plural of be.

wergild, weregild (wer'gild, wer'gild) n. [wer'gild, wer'gild, wer'gild) n. [wer'gild, wer'gild) n. [wer'gild, wer'gild) n. [wer'gild, wer'gild, wer'gild

Wert (wert) the second person singular of were.

Wertherian (ver-, wer-të'ri-an) a. [Werther, a hero of Goethe's] weakly senti-

werwolf, werewolf (wer-woolf, wer-woolf, wer-woolf, n. [A.S. wer, man, and wulf, wolf] a person able to become a wolf.

wesand Same as weasand.

Wesleyan (wes'li-an) n. [John Wesley (1703-pertaining to Wesley, or to Wesleyanism.

Wesleyanism (wes'li-an-izm) n. the doctrines of church polity instanted by John Wesley; Wesleyan Methodism.

West (west) n. [A.S.] the point in the heavens where the sun sets at the equinox; the western part;

—a. situated in the west; western; coming from the west, as a west wind;—adb. to the west.

Westerly (wes'ter-li) a. being toward the west; the west; also westling.

the west; also westling.

western (western) a. situated in the west; percoming from the west;—n. an inhabitant of a western country or district.

Westerner (westerner) n. a western.

westernmost, westmost (wes' tern most, westmost) a. most westerly.

westing (west-field) n. space or distance westward; Westing (west-fa-di-an) a. [West-phalian] pertaining to Westphalia, a province of Prussia;—n. a native of Westphalia.

Westringia (wes-trin'ji-a) n. [named after P. Westring (d. 1833), Swedish

physician] a genus of monopetalous plants.

westward (west ward) adv. toward the west;—
a. being, or tending westward.

westwards (west-wardz) adv. westward.

Wet (wet) a. [A.S. wāt] containing water; full of moisture; rainy; watery;—n. water or wetness; moisture; rain; foggy weather:—v.t. to make wet. Wet-blanket, see blanket. Wet-bulb thermometer, see hygrometer and psychrometer. Wet-dock, a dock in which vessels are kept afloat at ebb-tide. Wetdock in which vessels are kept affoat at ebb-tide. Wet-goods, liquors. Wet-nurse, a woman that suckles the child of another. Wet-shod, wearing wet shoes.

Wether (wern-er) n. [A.S. wither] a castrated ram.

wetness (wet'nes) n. state of being wet; capacity for wetting.

wettish (wet-ish) a. somewhat wet; moist.

wey (wa) n. [A.S. wæge, a weight, fr. wegan, to weight butter or cheese, 2 to 3 cwts.; of salt, 40 bushels, etc.
whack (hwak) v.t. [hwack] to strike; to thwack:
-v.i. to strike anything with a smart blow;
-n. a blow; a share; a thwack.
whale (hwal) n. [A.S. hwæl] a large aquatic
manmal, valued
for its oil and whalebone.
Whale-back, a vessel with a
covered-in and rounded deck.



Whale-back, a vessel with a covered-in and rounded deck, for rough seas. Whale-bird, the blue petrel, conspicuous for its large beak. Whale-boat, a long, narrow boat, used by whale-men. Whale-fisher, one that goes to the whale-fishing. Whale-lance, a harpoon. Whale-oil, oil obtained from the blubber of whales. Whale-shot, spermaceti (so called by Dutch and English whalers). Bull-whale, a full-grown male whale.

whalebone (hwāl-bōn) n. a firm, elastic sub-stance found in the upper jaw of

whaleman (hwāl-mạn) n. a whaler.

whaler (hwāl'-er) n. a person, or ship, employed in the whale-fishery.

whaling (hwaling) n. business of taking whales; whaling -a. relating to the fishing for whales. Whaling-gun, a mechanical contrivance for killing whales. Whaling-master, the captain of a whale-ship.

whang (hwang) n. [thony] a leathern thong; tough leather, suitable for making thongs.

whang (hwang) n. [a form of whack] to thwack; to beat; to flog; to cut in large slices or strips; n. a blow; a whack; a piece; a slice.

whap (hwop) n. See whop.

whapper (hwopfer) n. See whopper.

wharf (hwawrf) n.; pl. wharfs, wharves (hwawrfs, hwawrvz) [A.S. hweer, bank to keep out water, fr. hweerfan, to turn] a quay built of timber or stone on the shore of a harbour, etc., for the convenience of lading and unlading vessels; a mole; a per; -n.t. to secure by a wharf; to lodge on a wharf. Wharf-rat, the common brown rat; a loafer about a wharf.

wharfage (hwawrfij) n. the fee paid for the use of a wharf; berthage; wharves in general.

wharfing (hwawr-fing) n. a structure resembling a wharf; materials for building a wharf; wharves in general.

wharf; wharves in general.

wharfinger (hwawr-fin-jer) n. a man that owns, or has the care of, a wharf.

what (hwot) pron. [A.S. hwat] an interrogative pronoun (used elliptically, in exclamation, or adjectively); a relative pronoun, meaning that which (used adjectively); such . . . as; whatever; --adv. why? in what respect? to what degree? What ho! an exclamatory call. What if? what matters it if. What like? of what appearance. What of? what say you of? What's what, the genuine article. What time, at the time when. What with, by reason of. whatever (hwot-ev-er) pron. anything that;

whatnot (hwot-not) n. a piece of furniture, having shelves for books, ornaments, etc. (so called because used to hold anything).

whatsoever (hwot-sō-ev-er) α, whatever.

wheal (hwell) n. [A.S. hwele] a pimple; a pustule; a weal; -v.t. to cause weals upon.

wheat (hwell) n. [A.S. hwele] a plant yielding a white flour for bread. Wheat-ear, an ear of wheat. Wheat-field, a field of wheat. Wheat-fly, an insect injurious to wheat. Wheat-moth, an insect whose grubs devour wheat; a grain-moth.

wheatear (hwët'er) n. [white and arse] a small

in Europe; the fallow-chat or fallow-finch.

wheaten (hwēt'n)a. made of wheat.

wheedle (hwē¹dl) v.t. [A.S. wēdlian, to beg, fr. wēdl, poverty] to intice by soft words; to gain by -v.i. to flatter; to coax; -n. a wheedler.

wheedler (hwē'dler) n. one that wheedles; a coaxing person.



Wheatear.

wheedles; a coaxing person.

wheedlesome (hwë-dil-sum) a. inclined to wheedling (hwë-diling) n. the act of coaxing or enticing:—a. enticing.

wheel (hwēl) n. [A.S. hweel] a circular frame or disc turning on an axis; any object having a similar form, as a spinning-wheel, potter's-wheel; an instrument formerly used for punishing criminals; a steering-wheel; the attribute of Fortune, as the emblem of mutability: a refrain; a rotation; a cycle:—r.k. to convey steering-wheel; the attribute of Fortune, as the emblem of mutability; a refrain; a rotation; a cycle; -v. to convey on wheels; to cause to turn or revolve; to make in a circle; so furnish with a wheel or wheels; -v.i. to turn on, or as on, an axis; to revolve; to change direction; to go round in a circuit; to roll forward; to move round; to ride a cycle. Wheel and axle, one of the mechanical powers. Wheel-barometer, a barometer the index of which is moved by a thread passing over a pulley. Wheel-carriage, a carriage moved on wheels. Wheel-cutter, a machine for cutting the teeth of clock and watch wheels. Wheel-cutting, operation of cutting the teeth in wheels, pinions, etc. Wheel-horse, a horse harnessed next to the forewheel of a vehicle. Wheelhouse, a small house that contains the steering-wheel. house, a small house that contains the steering-wheel. wheel-plough, a swing-plough with a wheel attached under the beam to steady it. Wheel-race, the place in which a water-wheel is fixed. Wheel-rope, a rope that connects the steering-wheel and the rudder. Wheeltax a tax on carriages. Wheel-window, a circular window with mullions radiating from the centre. A

wheel within wheels, a complication of things.
wheelbarrow (hwēl-bar-ō) n. a light frame
with one wheel, on which it rolls. wheeled (hweld) a. having wheels.

wheeler (hwë'ler) n. one that wheels; a wheel-wright; one of the hindmost horses in a carriage, or one next the wheels, as opposed to leader;

a shaft-horrs, a wheel-horse.

wheeling (hweeling) n. the act of conveying on wheels; the act of turning troops in companies round, half-round, etc.

wheelman (hwēl'man) n. a steersman.

wheelwork (hwēl'wurk) n. a combination of wheels, as in clocks, etc. wheelwright (hwēl'rīt) n. a man that makes wheels and wheel-carriages.

wheeze (hwēz) r.i. [A.S. $hw\bar{e}san$] to breathe hard.

wheezing (hwē'zing) n. the act of breathing with difficulty and noise.

wheezy (hwē'zi) a. affected with wheezing.

whelk (hwelk) n. [wheal] a small wheal; a pro-tuberance.
whelk (hwelk) n. [A.S. wiloc, molluse] a univalve,
with a spiral, gibbous shell, and oval aperture.

with a spiral, gibbous shell, and oval aperture.

whelm (hwelm) v.t. [Icel. hvelfa, turn upside down]
to cover completely; to submerge; to overburden; —v.i. to pass over, so as to submerge.

whelp (whelp) n. [A.S. hvelp] the young of the
canine species: a puppy; a cub; a youth
(contemptuously); —v.t. to bring forth, as a lioness; to
originate (in contempt); —v.i. to bring forth young.

when (hwen) adv. and conj. [A.S. hvernne] at what
time; at the time that; whereas; at which time.

whence (hwens) adv. and conj. from what place;
from what, or which, cause, etc.

whencesoever from what place, source, or
cause. soever.

cause, soever.

whenever (hwen-ev-er) adv. and conj. at what-ever time. Also whene'er. whensoever (hwen-sō-ev-er) adv. and conj. whenever.

where (hwar) adv. and conj. [A.S. hwær] at what in which; whither.

whereabout (hwār-a-bout) adv. and conj.
place; concerning which;—n. place where one is;
locality. Also whereabouts.

whereas (hwar-az) conj. considering that; when

whereat (hwar-at') adv, at which; at what.

whereby (hwār-bī') adv. by which; by what.

wherefore (hwar-for) adv. for which reason; for what reason; -conj. accordingly; in consequence of which; -n. the cause.

wherefrom (hwār-from') adv. whence.

wherein (hwar-in') adv. in which; in which, or what, respect, etc.; in what.
whereinsoever (hwar-in-sō-ev'er) adv. in whatever respect or place. whereinto (hwār-in-tôo') adv. into which; into what.

whereness (hwar'nes) n. the state of having situation.

whereof (hwar-ov') adv. of which; of what.

whereon (hwar-on) adv. on which; on what.

wheresoever (hwar-sō-ev'-r) adv. in, or to, whatever place.

wherethrough (hwar-throo') adr. through

whereto (hwar too) adv. to which; to what; to what end. Also whereunto. (hwar-u-pon') adv. upon which; in consequence of which.

wherever (hwar-ev-er) adv. at whatever place.

Also where'er.

wherewith (hwar-wi-rif) adv. with which; with what. The wherewith, the means.

wherewithal (hwar-wi-riflawl') adv. wherewithal, the

wherry (hwer-i) n. [Etym. unknown] a shallow, light boat, for fast rowing or sailing; a half-decked vessel, used in fishing.

wherry (hwer-i) n. a liquor made from crab-apples.

wherryman (hwer i-man) n. one that rows a wherry.
wherve (hwery n. [A.S. hwer/an, a causal form wood on a spindle to receive thread.]

Appell of the control of the control

whet (liwet) c.t. [A.S. hwet, sharp, bold, brave] to rub, for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge-tool; to make sharp, keen, or eager; to stimulate; to stir up;—n. the act of sharpening by friction; something that stimulates the appetite. Whet-slate, a fine-

grained slate, used for whetstone. whether (hwern'er) pron. [A.S. hwather] which of two ;-conj. used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses, the other, or others being connected by or. Whether or no, in any case; for certain.

whetstone (hwet'ston) n. a stone for sharpening instruments by friction; a hone.

Whetstone-slate, whot-slate.

Whetter (hweter) n. one that or that which whets.

whew (hwū) n. or int. [Imit.] a sound expressing astonishment or dislike. Also wheugh.

whey (hwā) n. [A.S. hwāzu] the serum of milk, separated from the congulable part, particularly in making cheese. Whey-face, a pale, frightened face. Whey-faced, having a pale face. Whey-tub, a tub in which whey stands.

wheyey, wheyish (hwāći, hwāćish) a. of, or resembling, whey. wheyishness (hwāćish-nes) a. the state or quality of being wheyish.

which (hwich) pron. [A.S. hwile] an interrogative, signifying who, or what one, of a number; a relative, used of things; also used adjectively. whichever (hwich-ev'er) pron. whether one or the other.

whichsoever (hwich-so-ev-er) pron. whichever. whidah-bird (hwid-a-berd) n. [Whidah, Dahomey, a weaver-bird, the

male having a very long tail.

whiff (hwif) n. [Imit.] a sudden expulsion, as of smoke from the mouth; a puff of air; a glimpse; an outrigger boat; a kind of flat fish;—v.t. to throw out in whiffs; to puff; to convey by a puff; to blow;—v.i. to emit whiffs, as of smoke; to puff.

whiff (hwif) v.i. [whip] to fish with a hand-line.

whiffer (hwif-er) n. one that whifi's.

whiffing (hwif-ing) n, the act of one that whiffs.

whiffle (hwif') v.t. [whif, a puff i to disperse, as by a puff; to scatter; to cause to prevaricate; to shake quickly; v.i. to veer, as the wind; to prevaricate; n. a small flute; a fickle person.

whiffler (hwif-ler) n. one that whiffles; a fickle person; a piper; a herald.
whiffle-tree (hwif-lere) n. | whiffle, to turn or veer] the bar to which the traces of a carriage are fastened.

Whig (hwig) n. [A.S.] sour whey [Scot.].

Whig (hwig) n. [whiggamore] originally, in Scotland, a Covenanter; a Liberal in politics; [Amer.] an advocate of the American revolution;—a. pertaining to, or composed of, Whigs; Whiggish.

Whiggamore (hwig-a-mor) n. [Etym. doubt-ful] a Scotch Presbyterian.

Whiggery (hwig-er-i) n. the tenets of Whigs.

Whiggish (hwig'ish) a. pertaining to Whigs; partaking of the principles of Whigs.
Whiggishly (hwig'ish-li) adv. in a Whiggish manner.
Whiggishness (hwig'ish-nes) n. the quality of being Whiggish; Whiggery.

Whiggism (hwig-izm) n. Whiggery.

while (hwil) n. |A.S. havil, a pause, a time] time; trouble; conj. during the time that; at the same time that; v.l. to cause to pass away; to spend. Once in a while, now and then. Worth while, worth the time, pains, and expense.

whiles (hwilz) adr. at times [Scot.].

whilom (hwillom) adv. [A.S. hwilum, dative pl. of hwill at times; formerly; once. whilst (hwilst) adv. while. The whilst, while; in the meantime.

whim (hwim) n. [leci. hvinut, to have straying eyes]
a sudden turn or start of the mind; a fancy;
a large capstan, for raising ore, etc., from mines.
whimbrel (hwim⁴brel) n. [fr. whimper] a bird resembles.

curlew. Also wimbrel.

whimper (hwim-per) v.t.
[whine toutter
in a low, whining tone:-v.i. to
cry with a low, whining, broken voice; -n. a low. peevish cry.

whimperer (hwim'-per-er) n. one that whimpers.

whimpering (hwim' per-ing)
n. a whimper;—a. whiming.

whimper;—it winning (hwim'-per-ing-li) aciv. in a whimpering ly whimpering manner. whimsical (hwim'-zi-kal) a. full of whims; odd; capricious; fantastical.

Whimbrel.

whimsicality, whimsicalness (hwim-zi-kal-ies) n. state or quality

of being whimsical. whimsically (hwim'zi-kal-i) adv. in a whimsical manner.

whimsy, whimsey (hwim'zi) n. [whim] a freak; -a.

whim; a freak; -a. whim; a freak; -a. whim whim of freaks; capricious.

whim wham whim a whim; a toy.

whin (hwin) n. [whinstone] whinstone. whin-sill basaltic rock.

whin (whin) n. [W. chwyn, weeds, a single weed, furze] a plant with yellow flowers. whin-chat, a small singing-bird which

haunts whins. whine (hwīn) v.i. [A.S. hwī-nan, to whine] to utter a plaintive cry; to complain in an unmanly way;—n. a plaintive tone; a mean complaint.

whiner (hwi-ner) n. one that whines.

whinger, whiniard,



Whin-chat.

whinyard (hwing'er, hwin'yard) n. [Icel. hvīna, to whiz] a sword or hanger; a dirk.

whining (hwi-ning) n. the act of one that whines; whining (hwi-ning-li) adv. in a whining whiningly (hwi-ning-li) adv. in a whining manner.

whinny (hwin-i) v.i. [frequentative of whine] to neigh.—n. a neigh.

whinny (hwin-i) a. [whin, furze] abounding in whins.

whinny (hwin-i) a. [whin, furze] abounding in whinnstone (hwin-stōn) n. [Etym. doubtful] a provincial name given to basaltic, or any hard, unstratified rock.

whip (hwip) v.t. [M.E. whippen, cf. M.E. wippen, or anything lithe; to drive with lashes; to flog; to lash, as with sarcasm; to sew slightly, to overlay, as a cord, with other cords; to jerk; to snatch; to cause to spin with lashes; to thrash, as grain; to beat into froth, as eggs; to fish with bait; to hoist; to keep together, as a party whip;—v.i. to move nimbly; to start suddenly;—n. an instrument for driving animals, or for correction; a driver; the arm of a windmill; a tackle for hoisting; a member of parliament that summons the members of his party to an important division; the call itself. Whip-and-derry, a hoisting apparatus. Whip-cat, a tailor. Whip-cord, a hard, twisted cord, used for making lashes. Whip-graft, n. a graft made by fitting a tongue, cut on the scion, into a slit on the stock;—v.t. to graft by inserting a tongue on the shoot into the stock. Whip-lash, the lash of a whip. Whip-saw, a narrow saw-blade (usually fixed in a framc), used to cut curved slits. Whip-snake, a snake resembling the lash of a whip. Whip-staff, a har by which the rudder is turned. Whip-staff, a har by which the rudder is turned. Whip-staff, a har by which the rudder is turned. Whip-staft, a har by whip hip and spur, with the greatest haste. To whip the cat, to practise small economies; to make a living by going from house to house dressmaking, tailoring, etc. whiphand the whip in driving; advantage. Whiphandle (hwip-land) n. the handle or stock of whip.

whippack (hwip-fak) n. a turnpike sailor; a tramp pretending to be a sailor.

whippack (hwip-fak) n. a turnpike sailor; a tramp pretending to be a sailor.

whipper (hwip'er) n. one that whips, esp. an officer that inflicts the penalty of legal whipping; a coal-whipper. Whipper-in, a huntsman that manages the hounds; a party whip; one that attends to the interests of his party. Whipper-snapper, a diminutive, insignificant person.

whippet (hwip'et) n. a small kind of dog, like a greyhound, bred for racing and coursing

whipping (hwip-ing) n. action of the verb to whip. Whipping-boy, a boy educated with a prince, and bearing his punishments for him. Whipping-post, the post to which criminals were tied when whipped. Whipping-snapping, insignificant: small. Whipping-top, a whip-top.

whip-poor-will (hwip'poor-wil) n. [Imit.

notes] an American bird, named from its note.

whipster (hwip'ster) n. fellow; a whipper-snapper.

whir (hwer) v.t. [Dan. hvirre, to twirl] to hurry away with a hissing sound ;-- v.i. to fly with a buzzing or whizzing sound;



Whip-poor-will.

m. a buzzing or whizzing sound:

m. a buzzing or whizzing sound:

whir1 (hwerl) v.t. [leel. hnirfla, to whir1] to turn round, or rotate, rapidly; to remove quickly (with away);—v.t. to revolve speedily; to move hastily;—v. rapid rotation; anything that whirls; a hook used in twisting; [Bot. lawhorl. Wnir1-about, awhirligig. Whir1-bat, anything swung quickly to give a blow; the ancient costas. Whir1-blast, a whirling blast of wind. Whir1-soune, the kneecent

whirler (hwer-ler) w. one that, or that which, whirls (hwer-ler) w. one that, or that which, whirligig (hwer-ler) which petty offen.

Whirligig (hwer-ler) which petty offen.

ders in the army were whirled round by way of punishment; a water-beetle.

whirling (hwer'ling) a turning table, whirling-machine, a contrivance for showing the effects of centringal force.

whirlpool (hwerl-pool) a a vortex, whirling-table (hwerl-pool) a contributed or circular eddy of water. whirlwind (hwerl wind) n. a wind, moving in a vortex, with a progressive motion.



Whirligig.

whirring (hwer-ing) n. a whir.

whish (hwish) v.i. [Imit.] to move with great rapidity, and so cause a whizzing sound.

whish (hwish) int. hush! Also whisht.

whisk (hwisk) n. [Dan. viske, to wipe] a rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light; a small bunch of grass, straw, etc., used for a brush; a brush or beson; an instrument for whisking eggs, cream, etc.; a tippet, worn by women; a sudden gale; the game of whist;—v.t. to sweep, or agitate, with a light, rapid motion; to move minibly; to sweep along;—v.t. to move minibly and sneedily.

nimbly and speedily.

whisker (hwis-ker) n. one that, or that which, the long, stiff hairs about an animal's mouth.

whiskerando (hwis-ker-an-dio) n. [fr. Whisker-critic] a person with large whiskers.
whiskered (hwis-kerl) a. formed into whiskers; having whiskers.
whiskified (hwis-ki-fid) a. intoxicated. Also whiskified (hwis-ki-fid) a. intoxicated.

whisking (hwis'king) a. moving or sweeping along rapidly.

whisky, whiskey (hwis'ki) n. [whisk] a whisky, whiskey (hwis'ki) n. [whisk] a whisky, whiskey (hwis'ki) n. [Gac]. wisge-beatha, water of life] a spirit distilled from grain, etc. Whisky-liver, cirrhosis of the liver, due to excessive drinking of whisky. Whisky-toddy, toddy made with whisky. Whisky-toddy, toddy made with whisky. whisky-jack (hwis'hei-jak) n. [Amer. Ind. wiss-whisky-jack (hwis'hei-jak) n. [Amer. Ind. wiss-whisper (hwis'her) v.t. [A.S. hwisprian] to utter to suggest secretly; -v.i. to speak softly; to make a low, sibilant sound; to speak in whispers; to devise mischief; -n. a low, soft, sibilant voice; words uttered with such a voice; a hint or insinuation.

whisperer (hwis-per-er) n. one that whispers; a tattler; a slanderer.
whispering (hwis-per-ing) n. like, or making a sound like, a whisper; -n. a whisper, whispering gallery, a place so built that a whisper, or any slight noise, can be heard at an unusually long distance.

whisperingly, whisperously (hwis-per-ing-li, -us-li) adv. in a whisper, or low voice.

whist (hwist) a. [cf. hist] hushed; silent;—int. hush! silence!—v.t. to silence;—v.t. to be silent;—n. a game at cards. Dummy-whist, whist where three persons play, and the fourth hand is exposed. Long-whist, a game of ten points, honours counting. Short-whist, a game of five points, honours not counting. Whistle (hwis!) v.t. [A.S. hwistlian] to form, utter, or modulate by whistling; to send or call by a whistle;—v.t. to utter a kind of musical sound, by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips; to sound a whistle, or similar wind instrument; to sound shrill;—n. a sharp, shrill sound, made by pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips; a similar sound, as of a bird; an instrument producing a whistling sound. Whistle-cup, a drinking-cup, with a whistle attached, awarded in a carouse to the last person able to blow it. Whistle-fish, the three-hearded rockling. Whistle-wood, the striped maple, used to make whistles. To be worth the whistle, to be worth calling for; to be worth notice. To make pigs and whistles of anything, to make a sorry mess of it. To pay for one's whistle, to take a drink. To whistle down the wind, to talk to no pu pose. To whistle for anything, to have very little chance of cetting it. To whistle for a wind, the superstition that whistling during a calm would bring wind. To whistle? (to send off by a whistle, as a hawk; to dismiss. Whistle! in or (hwistler) n. one that, or that which, hoary marmot; a roarer.

whistling whistles; one that keeps a shebeen; the hoary marmot; a roarer.

whistling (hwis-ling) n. shrill sound, as of a whistle whistler, or the wind; -a. sounding like a whistle. Whistling-shop, a shebeen.

whit (hwit) n. [A.S. wiht] the smallest part imaginable; a jot.

white (hwit) a. [A.S. hwit] being without colour; snowy; pale; clean; spotless; hoary; auspicious;—n. a composite colour, like that of pure snow; something white: the mark at which a missile is picious;—n. a composite colour, like that of pure snow; something white; the mark at which a missile is shot (formerly painted white); the thing aimed at: one of the white race of men;—v.t. to whiten. White-alloy, an alloy of copper and tin, used to initate silver. White ant, a termite. White-backed, having the back white, or marked with white. White-beard, an old man. White-bonnet, a fictitious bidder at an auction. White-brant the snow-goose. White-brant an aloy of copper and zme. White-clover, a perennial grass bearing white flowers (much relished by cattle, and by the honey-bee). White-copper, German silver, a light-coloured alloy of copper. White-crop, a crop that whitens in ripening. White-damp, carbonic oxide. White-ear, the wheat-car. White-elephant, an elephant of pale colour held sacred in Siam; a gift that gives the recipient more bother than it is worth. White eye, the white-cyed duck or virco. White-favoured, wearing white favours, as in connection with an elephant of pale colour held sacred in Siam; a gift that gives the recipient more bother than it is worth. White eye, the white-cyed duck or vireo. White-favoured, wearing white favours, as in connection with a marriage. White-fish, a haddock or whiting. White-firars, Carmelites (called from their white habit). White-heat, temperature at which substances become incandescent. White-horse, a tough and sinewy substance obtained from the sperm-whale; a West Indian shrub; a white-topped wave. White-hot, heated to white heat. White House, the official residence, at Washington, of the president of the United Stakes of North America. White-lie, see lie. White-light, sunlight. White-lime, whitewash. White-light, laving a pale look; cowardly. White-manganese, carbonate of manganese. White-meat, meats made of milk, butter, eggs, etc.; delicate flesh, as poultry or rabbits. White-money, silver coin. White-mouse, one of a fancy breed of snow-white mice. White-poppy, a poppy from which opium is obtained. White-pot, a dish made of milk sugar eggs etc. baked in a not rabbits. White-money, silver coin. White-mouse, one of a fancy breed of snow-white mice. White-poppy, a poppy from which opium is obtained. White-pot, a dish made of milk, sugar, eggs, etc., baked in a pot. White-precipitate, see precipitate. White-rent, a rent of 8d., payable yearly by every tinner in Devon and Cornwall to the Duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil. White-sait, see sait. White-saited, cured, as herring. White-satin, a moth with large, satiny-white wings. White-scale, an insect found on citron-trees. White-squall, a squall usually presaged by a small white cloud in a clear sky. White's thrush, a ground-thrush,

dedicated to White of Selborne. White-top, a grass, the white-bent. White-vitriol, sulphate of zinc. White-water, a disease of sheep; foaming water, as in surf or rapids. White-wine, any wine of a clear, transparent colour, as Madeira. The white of an egg, the abumen, or clear, viscous fluid round the yolk. The white of the eye, the part of the cychall surrounding the iris, or coloured part. To mark with a white stone, to regard as particularly fortunate. To show the white feather, to show signs of being a coward. Whites, leucorrhea; a fine flour.

whitebait (hwit-bar) n. a delicate fish of the whitebear (hwit - bar) whitebear n. the polar bear

White-hait.

Whiteboy (hwit-boi) n. a member of an

agrarian association in Ireland, about 1760, who disturbed

the peace by night, disguised in white frocks.

Whiteboyism (hwit-boi-izm) n. the principles and practices of the

Whitechapel cart (hwīt-chap-el kārt) n.
Whitefieldian (hwīt-fēl-di-an) n. | Whitefield]
Whitefieldian a follower of Whitefield after his separation from the Wesleys.

whiten (hwi-tn) v.t. or 1. to make, or grow, white whitener (hwit-ner) n. one that, or that which, whitens.

whiteness (hwitines) n. state or quality of being white.
whitening (hwiling) n. the act of making white; whiting. Whitening-stone, a fine sharpening stone used by cutlers.

whitesmith (hwit-smith) n. a worker in tin; one that polishes ironwork.
whitespur (hwit-spur) n. one of a class of esquires, named from the spurs worn at their creation.

whitetail (hwīt'tāl) n. the wheat-ear.

whitethorn (hwit-thorn) n. the hawthorn.

whitethroat (hwit'throt) n. a small singing

whitetip (hwit-tip) n. a humming bird.

whitewash (hwīt'wosh) n. a liquid composition, as lime and water, for whitening something: v.t. to cover with whitewash; to make white; to give a fair external appearance; to clear, as a bankrupt, of debts.

whitewasher (hwīt' wosh-er) n. one that whitewashes.
whitewed (hwīt' wosh-er) n. one that whitewashes.
whiteweed (hwīt' wosh-er) n. one that whitewashes.

whitewood (hwit'wood) n. any tree with white or whitish timber.
whither (hwith'er) adv. [A.S. hwider] to what, or which, place.

whithersoever (hwitth-cr-sō-ev'er) adv. to whatever place. whiting (hwī'ting) n. [white] a sea-fish allied to its delicate flesh); fine-ground chalk.

whitish (hwī'tish) a. some-

whitishness (hwit-lerH-er) n. leather dressed with alum, remarkable for its toughness; paxwax.

whitlow (the sensitive part under the finger-nail, and flaw. a crack] a suppurative inflammation of the fingers or toes, usually under the nails; in sheep, an inflammatory swelling round the hoof. Whitlow-grass, a plant of the genus Draba, supposed to cure whitlow

Whitmonday (hwit-mun-dā) n. the Monday after Whitsunday.

whitneyite (hwit-ne-īt) n. [Whitney, an American geologist] an arsenide of copper, found near Lake Superior.

whitsour (hwit'sour) n. [white] a summer apple.

Whitsun (hwit'sun) a. [Whitsunday] pertaining to, or observed at, Whitsuntide. Whit-

win-week, Whitsuntide.

Whitsunday (hwit'sun-dā) n. the seventh Sunday (called because the newly-haptized appeared in the ne

white garments); in Scotland, May 15, a money term day.

Whitsuntide (hwit sun-tid) n. the week beginning with Whitsunday.

whittle (hwit's) n. [A.S. thwiten, to cut] a pocket-knife; v.t. to cut or shape with a small knife;—v.t. to cut wood aimlessly.

whittle (hwit:1) n. [A.S. hwitel, fr. hwit, white] a blanket.

Whittleseya (hwit-l-se-a) n. [Whittlesey, dislike appearance.

Whitworth-gun [whitworth, inventor] a rifle with hexagonal bore.

whity-brown (hwi-ti-broun) a. of a colour between white and brown.

whiz (hwiz) v.i. (Imit.) to make a humming or hissing sound, like a ball flying through the air:-n. a hissing and humming sound.

whizzer (hwiz-er) n. a centrifuga) machine for whizzer (hwiz-er) n. a centrifuga) machine for whizzingly (hwiz-ing-li) adv. with a whizzing who (hoo) pron. [A.S. hwi] a relative or interrogative, referring to persons.

whoa (wō) *int*. stop.

whoever (hoo-ey-ler, pron. whatever person; any whole (hol) a. [A.S. hāl] all; entire; intact; not defective or imperfect; animpaired; healthy; sound;—n. the entire thing, the entire assemblage or parts; totality; a regular combination of parts; a complete system; amount; aggregate; gross; sum. Whole-coloured, of one colour. Whole-hearted, whole-souled, generous; noble; hearty. Whole-hoofed, having an undivided hoof. Whole-length, n. the extent or surface from end to end;—a. extending from end to end; representing the full length or figure. 76. the extent of surface from end to end; -6. extending from end to end; representing the full length of figure, as a portrait or statue. Whole-meal, wheat ground with husk. Whole-number, an integral number. Whole-note, a semibreve. Whole-stitch, a iac-making stitch, used in filling. Upon, or on, the whole, speaking generally; altogether. With a whole skin, safe; underned unharmed.

wholeness (holines) n. state of being whole; totality; completeness.

wholesale (holisal) n. sale of goods by the piece, or large quantities; a. buying and selling by the piece. or in large quantities; extensive; promiscuous; pertaining to the trade by the piece, or in large quantities. By wholesale, in the mass; in large quantities; without distinction.

wholesome (holesome to health of mind, morality, or

prosperity; sound; salutary.

wholesomely (höl-sum-li) adv. in a wholsome
wholesomeness (höl-sum-nes) n. the
quality of being whole some; salutariness.

wholly (hō'-li) adv. completely; perfectly; totally. whom (hoom) pron. the objective and dative case of who.

whomever, whomsoever, (hôôm-ev-er, hôômsō-ev-er) pron. the objective of whosoever; any person, without exception.

whoop (hwóop, hoop) n. (F nonper) a shout of pursuit or of war; a halloo; a hoot, as of an owl:—n.t. to hoot at:—n.t. to utter a loud cry, as of enthusiasm: to shout; to hoot, as an owl.

whooper (hwóo-per, hoo-per) n. a species of swan or crane.

whooping-cough (hwoo'ping-kof, hoo'ping-kof) n an affection, esp. in children, accompanied by a grating inspiration.

whooping-crane (hwóc, hoo ping-kran) n.

a crane named from its peculiar note.

whooping-swan

'hwoo', hoo'ping-swon) n. the elk.

whop a sudden stroke to beat
everely; -v.i. to fall on the ground.

whopper (hwop'er) n. one
that whops; a monstrous lie.

whopping (hwop ing) a. Whooping-crane.

whore (hor) n. [Icel. hora, an adulteress] a woman that prostitutes her body for hire; a harlot;

-v.t. to corrupt; to have sexual intercourse with; v.i.
to fornicate. Whore-house, a brothel.

whoredom (hor-dum) n, fornication; idolatry.

whoremonger, whoremaster

(hör-mung-ger, -mas-ter) n, a pimp; a lecher; a man that practises lewdness.

whoreson (hōr'-sun) n. a bastard;—a. mean; scurvy.
whorish (hōr'-ish) n. addicted to unlawful sexual commerce; unchaste.

whorishly (hōr'ish-li) adv. in a whorish manner. whorishness (hōr/sh-nes) n. the character of a lewd woman.

whorl (hwurl) n. [A.S. hweor/in, to turn] a verticil [Bot.]; a turn of the spire of a shell; the fly of a spindle.

whorled (hwurld) n. having whorls.

whort (hwurt) n. [wort] the fruit of the whortleberry; the shrub itself.

whortle, whortle-

berry (hwur'tl, wur'tl, hwur' tl-ber-i, wur'tl-ber-i) n. a small shrub, with edible fruit; bilberry (Scot. blae-

whose (hooz) pron. the possessive or genitive case of who or which.

whosoever (hoo so ever) pron. whatsoever person; any person whatever that

whurt n. See whort.

why (hwī) adv. [A.S. hwī] for what cause, reason, or purpose; on which account; --int. used as an expletive. The why and the wherefore, the whole reason.

Whydah (hwida) n. [Whydah, a district of pahomey] a genus of birds of the weaver

family. Also Whidah.

Wick (wik) n. [M.E. wicke, fr. A.S. weece] a cotton cord which draws up oil or wax, as in a lamp

or candle, to be burned.

Wick (wik) n. [A.S. wīc, fr. L. vicus. a village] a village; a jurisdiction (used to end words, as in Berwick, sheriffwick).

wick, wich (wik) n. [Icel. vīk, a small creek, fr. vīk-ja, to recede, cf. viking] a

witch, witch fr. vik.ja, to recede, cf. viking a creek; a bay; a salt-pit.

wick (wik) n. [A.S. wican, to bend] in curling, to strike a stone obliquely.

wicked (wik'ed) a. [literally rendered evil, fr. wikke, evil, weak, allied to weak] evil in principle or practice; addicted to vice; immoral; sinful; mischlevous. The Wicked Bible, a Bible printed in 1632 which omitted "not" in Exodus xx. 14. The wicked one, the devil.

Wickedly (wik-ed-li) adv. in a wicked manner. wickedness (wik'ed-nes) n. the state or quality of being wicked.

wicken, wicken-tree (wikin, -trē) n. (A.S. wice, the rowan-tree] the mountain-ash.

wicker (wik-er) a. [cf. A.S. wican, to bend] made of twigs or osiers;—n. a small twig or osier; wickerwork.

wickered (wik'-erd) a. made of, or covered with, wickerwork.

wicket wickerwork.

wickerwork (wik'er-wurk) n. basket-work; a texture of osiers.

wicket (wik'et) n. [A. F. wicket] a small gate or door, of a larger; the three upright rods at which the bowler aims in cricket. Wicket-door, wicket-gate, a wicket. Wicket-keeper, the player that stands immediately behind the wicket in cricket. wicket in cricket.



wicking (wiking) n. the material of which wicks are made.

wickiup, wicky-up (wik-i-up) n. [Amer.] hut, as of brushwood.

Wicliffite, Wickliffite (wik'lif-īt) no of wickliffite, reformer and translator of the Scriptures.

Wicliffe, reformer and translator of the scriptures.

wide (wid) a. [A.S. wid] broad; spacious; vast;
of a certain width; remote; distant; comprehensive;—adv. to a distance; far; astray;—n. a ball bowled wide of the wicket out of the batsman's reach.

Wide-awake, alert; a soft felt last wide-chapped, Wide-awake, alert; a soft felt hat. Wide-chapped having a wide mouth. Wide-skirted, extensive. Wide-stretched Wide-stretched. large; extensive

widely (wid-li) adr. in, or to, a wide degree; extensively; very much.
widen (widn) r.t. to made wide or wider; -v.i. to grow wide, or wider; to enlarge.

wideness (wid-nes) n. quality or state of being wide; breadth.

widershins, widdershins

(wid-er-shins) adv. See withershins.

widgeon, wigeon (wij'un) n. [O.F. vigeon] duck : a fowl.

Widmannstattian (wid-man-stet-i-an) a. Widmannstätt, of Vienna pertaining to Widmannstätt. Widmannstattian figures, impressions made on the surfaces of siderolites by the action of acid.

by the action of acid.

widow (wid-0) n. [A.S. widwc, widwwe] a woman that has lost her husband by death;—n.t. to hereave of a husband; to deprive of. Widow-bench, the share of a husband's estate allowed to a widow besides her jointure. Widow-bird, a corruption of whydah-bird. Widow-hunter, one that courts widows for their fortunes. Widow's-lawn, a fine muslin. Widow's-man, a non-existent person. Widow's-silk, a dull silk fabric. Widow's weeds, the mourning dress of a widow. Widow-wail, a small shrub, with swest-scented flowers. Grass-widow, see grass.

widower (wid-0-er) n. a man that has lost his wife by death.

widowerhood (wid-o-cr-hood) n. the state of being a widower. widowhood (wid-o-hood) n. the state of being a widow.

width (width) n. [wide] extent from side to side; wideness.

wield (weld) v.t. [A.S. gewyldan, to have power over] to use with full command or power; to use or employ; to sway; to manage; to handle. To wield the sceptre, to have supreme power or command.

wieldable (wēl'-da-bl) a. that may be wielded.

wielder (wel'der) n. one that wields.

wieldiness (wel'di-nes) n. manageableness

Wieldless (wēld-les) a. unmanagcable.

wieldy (wēl'di) a. managcable.

wife (wif) n. [A.S. wif] a woman of humble position; a woman united to a man in wedlock.
wifehood (wif-hood) n. state and character of a wife.

wifeless (wif-les) a. without a wife; unmarried. wifelike (wif'lik) a. like, or pertaining to, a

wifely (wif-li) a. becoming a wife; wifelike.

wig (wig) n. [periving] an artificial covering of hair for the head. Wig-block, a block on which wigs are made. Wig-tail, the tropic-bird. Wig-tree, the Venetian smoke-tree.

W12 (wig) vi. [A.S., contest] to scold, esp. in public.

wigan (wig-an) n. [Wigan, Lancashire] a fabric used for shiftening.
Wigandia (wi-gan-dira) n. [Dr. Wigand, Hamburg] a genus of coarse herbs.

Wigeon See widgeon.

wigged (wigd) a. having a wig on.

wiggery (wig'er-i) n. false hair.

wigging (wig'ing) n. a scolding.

wiggle (wig-1) v.i. [waggle] to waggle; -n. a wriggling motion.

wiggler (wig-ler) n. a wriggler.

wight (wit) n. [A.S. wiht, creature] a person.

wight (wit) a. [Icel. vigr, fit for war, fr. vig, war] swift; strong; bold.

wightly (wit'li) adv. swiftly; vigorously; boldly.

wigless (wig-les) a. without a wig.

wigmaker (wig'mā-ker) n. a person that makes

wigreve (wig-rev) n. [A.S. wīc, town, and yerēja, reeve] a bailin of a hamlet. wigwam n. [N. Amer. Ind. wēkou-om-wi, in hi e]

an Indian love of a conical shape, made of skins.

wild (wild) a. [A.S. wild- (living in a state of nature; not domesticated; growing or produced without culture; native; desert; not refined by culture; savage: ungoverned; loose; strange: ill-considered; turbu-



savage: ungovernet; loose; strange: ill-considered; turbulent; indicating strong emotion or bewilderment, crazy; discorderly; -n a desert. Wild-ass, an African and Asiatic ass that is found in a wild state. Wild-born, born in a wild state. Wild-form, a composition of inflammable materials, hard to quench: when inflamed: sheet lightning; ervsipelas; inflammation of the skin in sheep. Wild-fowl, the duck tribe. Wild-fowling, the pursuit of wild-fowl, wild-goose, an untamed bird of the goose kind. Wild-goose, an untamed bird of the goose kind. Wild-acose-chase, any foolish enterprise or pursuit. Wild-had, kand lying waste, either not under, or not fit for, cultivation. Wild-shot, a random shot. To ride the wild mare, to play at see-saw. To run wild, to lead an ungoverned life; to return from the domesticated to the wild state. To sow one's wild oats, see oat.

To sow one's wild oats, see oat.

wilder (wil-der) n.t. to cause to lose the way or wilder (wil-der) n.t. to cause to lose the way or wilder ling (wild.er-ling) n. any plant growing wild.esp. one escaped from culture.

wilderment (wil-der-nent) n. confusion; bewilderness (wil-der-nes) n. [A.S. wilder, a wild only by wild beasts; a waste; a desert.

wildgrave (wild-gray) n. [Ger. wild, game, and wild grave (wild-gray) n. [Ger. wild, game, and duties were associated with hunting.

wilding (wild-ding) n. a wild crab-apple; a young tree growing without cultivation.

wildish (wīl'dish) a. somewhat wild.

wildly (wild'li) adv. in a wild manner.

wildness (wild-nes) n. state or quality of being wild.
wile (wil) n. [A.S. wil] a trick, or stratagem, practised for insuaring or deception; an artifice; a snare;
-v.t. to entice; to coax; to cause to pass pleasantly.

Wileful (wil-fool) a. full of wiles.

wilful (wilfool) a. [will] governed by the will, without yielding to reason; intentional. wilfully purpose. wilfulness (wilfool-nes) n. quality of being wilful. (will-ii) adv. [wile] by stratagem; fraudulently.

 $\mathbf{wiliness}$ (\mathbf{w} i'li-nes) n. guile; artfulness.

will (wil) n. [A.S. willa, will, fr. willan, to wish] power of choosing; power of deliberate action; volition; that which is willed: determination; discretion; command; arbitrary disposal; divine determination; disposition; desire; strong wish or desire; [Law] the legal declaration of a person's mind to be effective after death; right intention;—v. used as an auxiliary, to denote futurity dependent on the subject of the verb;—v.t. to determine by an act of choice; to ordain; to give by testament; to bequeath;—v.t. to exercise the will; to desire. Will-worship, worship according to human will. At will, at pleasure. Tenant-at-will, one whose lands are held at the will of the owner. To have one's will, to get what one desires; to be able to act as one likes. To work one's will, to do what one wishes. With a will ed (wild) a having a will of a specified kind, e.g.,

willed (wild) a. having a will of a specified kind, e.g., strong-willed.
willemite (wil-em-it) n. [William 1., king of Netherlands] a resinous silicate of zinc

W111. Γ (willer) ν , one that wills or wishes.

willet (wil'et) n. [lmit.] a bird of the snipe family, found in North America.

willing (wiling) a free to do or grant; favourably inclined; ready; received or borne without reductance. Willing hearted, fully consenting. willingly (wilfing-li) adv. in a willing manner; cheerfully.

willingness (wil-ing-nes) n. free choice or consent of the will; readiness.

Willisian (wil-is-i-an) a. [Thomas Willis, Willis, famous for his researches on the brain and nerves. Willis's disease, diabetes.

williwaw (wil-i-waw) n. [Patagonia] a violent mountain wind in the flords of Patagonia.

will-o'-the-wisp (villa-the-wisp) n. ignis

willoo-the-wisp (winderway) in gains that deceives be dazzling or avance out appears need.
willow (will-o) n. [AS. wellay] a tree furnishing pliable shoots; the wood of the willow; a cricket-bat; a willow-machine;—v.t. to open and cleanse, as cotton, by means of a willow. Willow-cimbex, a large American saw-fly, whose larva-feed on the foliage of the willow, elm, etc. Willow-gall, a gall on willows, caused by gall-midges. Willow-herb, a genus of plants, usually with showy flowers, Willow-machine, a machine for removing the dirt from cotton, hemp, jute, etc. Willow-weed, the purple loose-strife. Willow-wren, a small bird frequenting woods, Bedford-willow, a willow whose bark is especially rich in salicin and tannin. Weeping-willow, a species of willow, having long, hanging branches. White-willow, the largest British willow. To wear the willow, to put on mourning, or grieve for a lost lover. to put on mourning, or grieve for a lost lover.

willowed (wilfod) a. abounding with willows.

willowish (wil'ō-ish) a. resembling the colour of the willow; slender; supple.
willowy (wil'ō-i) a. abounding with willows; pliant; drooping with willows; Willughbeia (wil-ō-be'yy) n. [Francis Will-ughby, an English naturalist] a

genus of climbing plants.

will-with-a-wisp (wil'wirh-a-wisp) n. will-

willy (wil'i) n. a willow machine.

willy-nilly (wil'i-nil'i) a. [will and nill] vaciliating: adv. willingly or unwillingly. willy-willy (wil'i-wil-i) n. [Austral.] a strong gale on the north-west coast of Australia.

wilt (wilt) v.t. [Ger.] to make flaceid, as a plant; to depress; -v.i. to fade; to droop.

wilt (wilt) second person sing. of the verb will.

Wilton carpet (wil'tun-kar'pet) n. [Wilton] a velvety surface.

wily (will) a. [wile] full of wiles; crafty; subtle; insidious.

wimberry, winberry (wim', win'ber-i) (L. S. win (L.

wimm) wine, and berige, berry the whortleberry wimble (wim-bl) n. [M.E. wimbil, cf. Dan. vimble mel, a boring tool] a ginlet; a kind of auger;—n.t. to bore or pierce, as with a wimble.

wimble (wim-bl) a. [Sw. dial. remmla, to be skittish] active; nimble.

wimbrel (wimbrel) n. See whimbrel.

wimple (wim'pl) n. [A.S. ninpel] a covering, as of silk, for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, formerly worm by women, and still retained by nuns; a veil; a fold [Scot.]:—v.t. to lay in folds or plaits, as a veil; to cover, as with a veil; to hoodwink;—v.i. to ripple; to undulate; to meander.

win (win) v.t. [A.S. winnan, to struggle]; to gain; to gain by success in; to bring to compliance;

success in; to oring to compinance; to gain over; to attract; to gain by courtship or persuasion; to induce; to earn, as bread; to obtain; to effect; in mining, to reach and open; v.i. to gain favour or victory; -m. a victory; a success. To win one's spurs, to earn knighthood by valour; to gain reputation by merit. To win upon, to gain favour or influence.

Wimple.

wince wins) v.r. [M. H. Ger.] to shrink, as from a blow or pain;—n. the act of one that winces. wince wince n. [winch] a winch used in dyeing;—v.t. to immerse by turning the winch.

wincer (win'ser) n. one that, or that which, winces.

wincey, winsey (win'si) n. [linsey-woolsey] a strong, durable fabric made of wool and cotton.

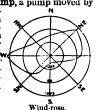
winch (winsh) n. [A.S. wince] a lever that serves to turn the axle of a wheel or cylinder; a windlass; a hand-machine for transferring a fabric from one dye-vat to another ;- v.t. to hoist.

Winchester-bushel (win chester-boosh-Hampshire) the English standard dry measure estab-lished by Henry VII. Winchester-rifle [Winchester, inventor] a kind of magazine-rifle.

wind (wind, in poetry often wind) n. [A.S.] air naturally or artificially put in motion; a current of air; breath modulated by the respiratory organs, or by an instrument; power of respiratory; breath; flatulence; air impregnated with odour; anything insignificant or light, as wind; idle talk; the part of the body near the stomach; w.t. to ventilate; to perceive or follow by the scent; to ride or drive hard, as a horse, that it may recover wind: to rest. drive hard, as a horse, so as to render scant of breath; to rest, as a horse, that it may recover wind; to breathe; (wind) to blow; to sound by blowing. Windband, a brass band; the wind-instruments of an orchestra. Wind-bound, delayed in sailing by contrary winds. Windbroken, diseased in the power of breathing, as a horse. Wind-changing, flekle. Wind-chart, a chart showing the direction of the wind at a given time. Wind-chest, the box supplying compressed air to an organ. Winddeg, a fragment of a rainbow on an isolated cloud. Wind - dropsy, tympanites. Wind - egg, one that is imperfectly formed; an adulte egg. Wind-flower, a plant, the wood-anemone, or the marsh-gentian. Wind - dropsy, tympanites. Wind - egg, one that is imperfectly formed; an addle egg. Wind - flower, a plant, the wood-anemone, or the marsh-gentian.

Wind-furnace, a furnace with natural draft. Wind-gall, a soft tumour on the fetlock joints of a horse. Wind-gauge, an anemometer. Wind-gun, air-gun, wind-hatch, the opening where ore is taken out of the earth. Wind-instrument, an instrument of music sounded by wind, esp. by the breath, as a flitte. Wind-glant, the wind-flower. Wind-pump, a pump moved by wind. Wind-rooe, floating with head to wind. Wind-rose, a map showing the relations of winds with each other, or with other elements. Wind-shake, a defect. Wind-furnace, a furnace with natural draft.

elements. Wind-shake, a defect, in the wood of exogenous trees. Wind-sucker, the kestrel. Windswift, swift as the wind. Windtight, impervious to wind. A capful of wind, a slight breeze. Before the wind, see before. Broken wind, a form of paroxysmal dysmoza. Down the wind more



Broken wind, a form of paroxysmal wind-ross. dyspnexa. Down the wind, moving with the wind; going towards ruin or decay. How the wind blows, or lies, the state of affairs. The four winds, north, south, east, and west. To get one's wind, to recover one's breath. To get the wind of, to get on the windward side of. To get wind of, to hear of; to be informed about. To raise the wind, see raise. To sow the wind, and recap the whiriwind, to live recklessly, and receive a crushing retribution. To take the wind out of one's sails, to circunvent.

wind (wind) v.t. [A.S. windan] to turn; to turn repeatedly about something; to coil; to encircle; to turn and bend at one's pleasure; to regulate;

circle; to turn and bend at one's pleasure; to regulate; to introduce by insinuation; to hoist; to tighten, as a string; to put in order for continued action, as a clock or watch, by raising the weights or tightening the spring; -v.i. to turn; to become coiled about anything; the spring;—n. to turn; to become coned anoth unitarity to bend; to crook; to move round; to meander; to have a twist, as wood; to fetch the compass;—n. a winding; a turn; a bend. To wind a ship, to reverse the position of a ship, so that the stern is where the bow was. To wind off, to uncoil. To wind up, to coil up; to bring to a conclusion; to arrange and adjust for final settle-Wind-up, the close.

windage (win-dip) n. [wind] the difference between that of a ball or shell, influence of the wind on a missile. windbag (wind-bag) n. a bag filled with air; an winder (win-der) n. one that, or that which, winds; a winding plant; a contrivance for winding thread etc.; a sten of a winding stairesse; one that windor

thread, etc.; a step of a winding staircase; one that winds or sounds a horn; (win-der) a blow that takes away the breath windfall (wind-fawl) n, anything blown down by the wind, as fruit from a tree; an unex-

pected legacy, or other gain.
wind-hover (wind-huv-er) n. a species of hawk
(it hovers against the wind).

windily (win'di-li) adv. in a windy manner.

windiness (win-di-nes) n. state of being windy to generate wind or gas; tumour; puffiness.

winding (win-ding) n. twisting or bending from a direct line or an even surface;—n. a turn; a bend; meander; a call by the boatswain's whistle. Winding-engine, a hoisting-engine for drawing up material from a mine.

winding-pendant, a pendant at the main masthead of a ship, with a heavy tackle attached. Winding-sheet, a sheet in which a corpse is wrapped. Winding-up act, an act for the dissolution of joint-stock companies. joint-stock companies.

windingly (win'ding-li) adv. in a winding manner.

windlass (windlass) n. [Icel. vindil, a winder, or chain, for raising weights, turned by a lever;—v.t. to hoist by a windlass:—v.t. to use a windlass.

windlass, windlace (windlass) n. [windcuit; any indirect artful course.

windle (win'dl) n. [A.S. windel, fr. windan, to turn] a kind of reel; a spindle; the windthrush or redwing; a dry measure.

windless (wind-les) a. calm; out of breath.

windlestraw (win'-dl-straw) n. [A.S. windel-stre\(\tilde{v}\)] a stalk of grass, as dog'stail; the whitethroat.

windmill (wind-mil) n. a mill turned by the windmill wind. To fight windmills, to struggle with unreal opposition, as Don Quixote charged the windmill.

window (win'dō) n. [Icel. vindauga, windeye] an opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air, closed by glass; the sash that covers the opening; a lattice or casement; an aperture resembling a window; e.t. to furnish with windows; to place at a window. Window bar, a bar fixed into a window for security;



pl. lattice work on a woman's stomacher. Window - blind, a blind to intercept or obscure the light of a window. Window-curtain, a curtain hung over a window inside. Window-frame, the frame that surrounds a window. Window-glass, common glass, as opposed to plate-glass. Window-mirror, a mirror fixed outside a window, for window-mirror, a mirror fixed outside a window, for reflecting images of objects in the street into the room. Window-pane, a piece of glass set in a window. Window-sash, the framework holding the panes of glass. Window-screen, anything that fills up a window, to prevent outsiders seeing in. Window-seat, a seat in a window. Window-shutter, a frame to close up a window. Window-sill, the flat piece of wood at the foot of the window-frame. A blind window, a window where the space is built up.

windowed (win'dod) a. provided with windows. windowless (win'dō-les) a. having no windows.

windowlet (win'dō-let) n. a little window.

windowy (win'40-i) a. having little crossings like window-sashes.

windpipe (wind-pip) n. the trachea.

windrow (wind!ro) n. a row of hay raked for being rolled into heaps; the green border of a field; a row of peats set up to dry.
windsail (wind-sail) n. a wide funnel of canvas, to convey fresh air into the lower parts of a ship; the sail of a windmill.

Windsor-chair (win'zur-chār) n. [Windsor, strong, polished chair, with high back. Windsor-soap, fine-scented soap, formerly made at Windsor. windstroke (wind-strok) n. a spinal affection in a horse.

windsucker (wind-suk-er) n. one ready to point; a crib-biter. Wind-sucking, the noise made in crib-biting.

windward (wind-ward) n. the point from which the wind blows; -actv. toward the wind.

To get to windward of, to secure an advantage over. To lay an anchor to the windward, to adopt measures for success or security.

measures for success or security.

Windy (windi) a. consisting of, or like, wind; next the wind; exposed to the wind; tempestuous; flatulent; attended by flatulence; empty; airy.

Wine (win n. [A.S. win, fr. L. vinum] the fermented juice of grapes; a liquor resembling that from grapes yielded by other fruits; intoxication; a wine party; -v.t. to furnish or supply with wine; -v.t. to drink wine. Wine-bag, a wine-skin; a fuddler. Wine-bibbing, tippling. Wine-biscuit, a biscuit served with wine. Wine-cask, a butt in which wine is kept or matured. Wine-cellar, a cellar for storing wine. Wine-cooler, a contrivance for cooling wine in bottle. Wine-fat, the vessel for receiving the liquor from a wine-press. cooler, a contrivance for cooling wine in bottle. Wine-fat, the vessel for receiving the liquor from a wine-press. Wine-glass, a small glass in which wine is drunk. Wine-glassful enough wine to fill a wine-glass. Wine-grower, one that possesses a vine-yard for producing wine. Wine-measure, the measure by which wines, and other spirits, were formerly sold. Wine-merchant, a dealer in wines. csp. at wholesale. Wine-party, a drinking party. Wine-press, a place in which grapes are

pressed. Wine-sap, a valued American apple. Wine-skin, a vessel made of the skin, as of agoat, for holding wine. Wine-stone,

agiat, for notating wine, want-stone, a deposit of crude tartar on the sides of a wine-cask. Wine-vault, a vault used as a wine-cellar. Adam's wine, water. Spirit of wine, alcohol.

Winebrennerian (win-

në-ri-an) a. [John Winebrenner] pertaining to Winebrenner:—n. member of a Baptist denomination founded by Winebrenner.



wineless (wīn-les) a. without wine.

Wineless (win'les) a. without wine.

Wing (wing) n. [Icel. vengr] one of two anterior limbs of birds used for flying; any similar appendage; the limb of an insect; passage; flight; that which agitates the air, as a fan for winnowing grain; a side-building; the side of a building; a menbranous expansion of a plant;—[Fort.] the longer side of a protection crown or horn-work; the right or left division of an army or fleet; the part of a ship's hold nearest the sides; one of the sides of the stage;—v.t. to furnish with wings; to enable to fly, or to move with celerity; to supply with wings or side-pieces; to traverse in flight; to wound in the wing; to wound a person in the arm or shoulder;—v.t. to fly. Wind-and-wind, having sails outspread on each side. Wing-case, the hard, horny cover that protects the wings in several kinds of insects, as beetles, etc. Wing-footed, having wings on the feet. Wing-gudgeon, a winged shaft of metal, used as a journal for wheels with wooden axles. Wing-shell, a gastropod, named from its alate aperture. Wing-shot, n. a shot at a bird that is flying; one that shoots in this fashion:—a. shot when flying, or on the wing. Wing-snail, a pteropod. On the wing, flying; on the road. On the wings of the wind, with the utmost speed. To take wing, to depart. To wing a flight, to go on by flying. Under the wing of, under the protection of. to go on by flying, protection of.

winged (wingd, wing-ed) a. furnished with wings, or wing-like expansions; alate; lofty; swift; hurt in the wing. Winged-bull, a colossal figure of a hunan-

headed bull, with wide-spreading wings, on the gateways of Assyrian palaces.

wingedly (wing'ed-li) adv. ner; with wings.

wingless (wing-les) a. havable to fly.



Winged-bull.

winglet (wing-let) n. a little wing.

Wingy (wing'i) a. having wings; lofty; rapid.

Wink (wingk) v.t. [A.S. wincian] to open and shut rapidly;—v.a. to close and open the eye-lids quickly; to blink; to give a hint by a motion of the eyelids; to shut the eyes purposely; to connive; to flicker, as a light;—n. the act of closing the eyelids quickly; a motion of the eye; a hint; a short period, as of sleep. Wink-a-peep, the scarlet pimpernel. Forty winks, a

winker (wing-ker) n. one that winks; a horse's blinder; a winking membrane; a winking muscle; a small bellows in an organ controlled by a spring. winking (wing-king) n. act of one that winks. Like winking, very quickly.

winkingly (wing-king-li) adv. with winking

winkle (wing-kl) n. See periwinkle.

Winner (win'er) n, one that wins; a victor.

Winning (win'ing) a. attracting; charming;—n. the act of one that wins: in mining, a new opening: (usually pl.) that which is won; the sum gained by success in competition. Winning-post, the

goal at the end of a race-course.

winningly (win-ing-li) udv. in an enticing manner.

winningness (winding-nes) n. attractiveness

Winnow (win-\(\tilde{0}\)) v.t. [A.S. windwian, fr. wind, wind] to separate and drive off chaff by means of wind; to blow upon; to sift; to fan; \(-v.i\) to separate chaff from grain.

WINDOWET (win-o-er) n. one that winnows.

winnowing (win²ō-ing) n. the act of one that, or that which, winnows. Winnowing-fan-machine, a machine for winnowing. winsome (win-sum) a. [A.S. uynnum, fr. nyn, joy] cheerful; attractive; agreeable. winsomely (win-sum-li) adv. in a winsomely (manner. (win'sum-nes) n the quality of (win'sum-nes) n the quality of

winsomeness (win-sum-nes) n. the quality of being winsome.

winter (win-ter) n. [A.S. winter] the cold season of the year, comprising December, January, and February; a year; a dull season; [Scot.] end of harvest; -v.t. to keep, feed, or manage during the winter; -v.t. to pass the winter; -a. pertaining to winter. Winterv.t. to keep, feed, or manage during the winter:—v.t. to pass the winter;—d. pertaining to winter. Winter-apple, an apple that keeps well in winter; a late apple. Winter-barley, barley sown in autumn. Winter-beaten, oppressed by the inclemency of the weather. Winter-bloom, the witch-hazel. Winter-bound, detained by winter. Winter-clad, warmly clad. Winter-cress, a cruciferous plant, formerly used for salad. Winter-garden, an ornamental garden for winter. Winter-ground, to preserve from the effects of frost. Winter-lodge, winter-lodgment, the bud. or bulb, which protects the shoot from injury; the winter covering of a plant. Winter-quarters, see quarters. Winter-wheat, wheat sown in autumn. injury; the winter covering see quarters. Winter-solstice, see solstice. Winter-tide, winter. Winter-wheat, wheat sown in autumn. Winterberry (win'ter-ber-i) n. a shrub (the bark is considered medicinal). Wintered (win'terd) a. having seen, or endured, many winters; tried by adversity.

wintergreen (win'ter-gren) n. a shrub that keeps green through winter.

wintering (win-ter-ing) n. act of passing, or providing for, winter.
winterless (win-ter-les) a. free from winter; not experiencing winter.

winterly (win'ter-li) a. wintry; cheerless.

Winter's bark (win'terz bark) n. an aromatic bark brought by Capt. Winter from the Straits of Magellan (it has medicinal properties). wintry, wintery (win'tri, -ter-i) a. suitable, or pertaining, to winter;

cold; stormy; frosty.

winy (wi-ni) a. [wine] having the taste or qualities of wine.

winy (wi-ni) a. [wine] having the taste or qualities of wine.

Winze (winz) n. [feel. vinza, to winnow, fr. vindr, wind] a shaft sunk for ventilation.

Wipe (wip) v.t. [A.S. wipnan] to rub with something soft; to clean; to strike off gently;—n. act of wiping clean; a blow; a jeer. To wipe off, to clear away. To wipe out, to efface.

Wiper (wi-per) n. one that wipes; something used acting periodically on pistons, etc.

Wiping (wi-ping) n. the act of wiping; a thrashing; a defeat.

Wire (wir) n. [A.S. wir] a thread of metal; telegraph wire; the string of an instrument; a telegraph wire; to bind, or provide, with wire; to put upon a wire; to snare by means of a wire;—v.t. and i. to telegraph. Wire-bridge, a suspension bridge. Wire-cloth, a coarse cloth of woven metallic wire, used for strainers. Wire-dancer, one that performs upon a wire; to draw out to great length and tenuity; to strain the meaning of. Wire-drawer, one that wire-draws. Wire-drawing, the action of the verb to wire-draws. Wire-gauze, a texture of finely interwoven wire. Wire-gauze, a texture of finely interwoven wire. Wire-gauze, a texture of finely interwoven wire. Wire-gauze, a texture of sleases in the feet of a horse or other animal. Wire-man, a man that puts up wires. Wire-pulling, the act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet; one that pulls the wires, as of a puppet; an intriguer. Wire-pulling, the act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet; political intrigue. Wire-rope, see rope. Wire-worker, one that manufactures articles from wire. Wire-wove, an extra fine quality of glazed writing paper. Wire of Lapland, a thin thread made from the sinews of the reindeer, and coated with tin.

wired (wird) a. furnished with wires; having wiry feathers.

wirer (wifer) n. one that wires; one that snares

wireworm (wir-wurm) n. the thin, hard larvæ of certain beetles that subsist on cereal roots.

Wifily (wī'ri-li) adv. in a wiry manner.

WITINESS (wī'ri-nes) n the state of being wiry.

wiry (wiri) a. made of wire; drawn out like wire; tough; sinewy.

W1S (wis) a fictitious verb to know. See yivis.

wisdom (wizdum) n. [A.S.] quality of being wise; knowledge, and the capacity to make due use of it; discernment and judgment; discretion; sagacity; erudition; spiritual understanding or discernment; prudence. Wisdom-tooth, the last molar in each jaw, appearing about the age of twenty.

Wise (wiz) a. [A.S. wis] enlightened; having know-sagacious; detections; learned; skilled in hidden arts; pious; dictated by wisdom; judicious; becoming a wise man; grave. Wise-hearted, wise; knowing; skilful. Wise-woman, a witch; a sorceress.

Wise (wiz) n. [A.S. wise, way, fr. wis, wise] way; manner (used chiefly in any wise, in no way; on this wise, in this way).

Wiseacre (wi-zi-ker) n. [der. weissager, a soothsions to wisdom; a simpleton. sions to wisdom; a simpleton.

wiselike (wiz-līk) a. [wise] seemingly wise;
sensible.

Wiseling (wiz'ling) n. a pretender to wisdom.

wisely (wīz'li) adv. in a wise manner; with wisdom.

Wiseness (wīz'nes) n. wisdom.

wiserine (wiz-er-in) n. [Wiser, Swiss mineralogist] a mineral occurring in yellow octahedral crystals.

wish (wish) v.t. [A.S. wijscan, to wish] to desire; to long for; to desire to be; to invoke upon;—v.i. to have a desire; to long:—n. desire; longing; request; invocation; object of desire. Wish-bone, the merry-thought.

W1Sher (wish'-er) n. one that wishes.

wishful (wish-fool) a. having or showing, desire.

wishfully (wish'-fool-i) adv. in a wishful manner. wishfulness (wishfool-nes) n. the state of being wishful.

wishing (wish-ing) n. a wish. Wishing-bone, a wish-ing (wish-bone. Wishing-cap, a cap by the wearing of which one's wishes are granted.

wishtonwish (wish-tun-wish) n. [Imit.] the prairie dog of North America.

wish-wash (wish-wosh) n. [wush] any weak or thin drink.

wishy-washy (wish!-i-wosh!i) a. very thin and weak; feeble.
wisp (wisp) n. [M.E. wisp, wips, of. wips] a small broom.
bundle, as of straw; a whisk, or small broom.

Wist (wist) past tense and pp. of wit, to know.

Wistaria (wis-tā'ri-a) n. [Wistar, Amer. anatomist] a genus of leguminous, lofty, climbing shrubs.

climbing shrubs.

wistful (wist-fool) a. [wish/ul] eagerly attentive;
contemplative; pensive: longing.

wistfully (wist-fool-i) udv. earnestly; eagerly;
wistfulness (wist-fool-nes) n. state or quality
of being wistful.

wistiti, ouistiti (wist-ti, oo-is-ti-ti) n. [S.

wit (wit) v.i. [A.S. witan, to know] to know:—n.
the faculty of associating ideas, and expressing them in
a quick, pointed, and amusing manner; the result of
this faculty; ingenuity; a person of eminent sense; a

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man of genius; one distinguished for repartee, etc. Witcracker, a joker. Wit-monger, wit-snapper, one that affects wit. At one's wit's end, at a complete loss what to do further. The five wits, the five senses. To live by one's wits, to have no fixed business, and gain a livelihood by any shift. To wit, that is to say.

Witan (wit'an) n.pl. [A.S. pl. of wita, wise man members of the witenagemot.

Witch (wich) n. [A.S. wicca, wizard, wicce, witch] a person, esp, a woman, given to the black art; one that practises sorcery; a hag; a charming woman; —v.t. to bewitch; to enchant. Witch-doctor, a medicine man. Witches-butter, a dark-brown fungus. Witches-thimble, the sea-campion. Witch-finder, a professional detecter of witches. Witch-meal, the powdery pollen of club-moss. of club-moss.

witch, wych (wich) n. [A.S. wice, fr. wican, to bend] the witch-elm, or wych-elm, a large elm of picturesque habit. Witch-alder, a elm, a large elm of picturesque habit. Witch-alder, a low shrub with alder-like leaves. Witch-hazel, wych-hazel, a shrub that flowers when the leaves are falling. witch-craft (wich-krāt) n. the practices of witches; sorcery; supernatural power; irresistible influence; fascination.

witchen (wich-en) n. the mountain-ash.

witchery (wich'er-i) n. witchcraft; fascination.

witching (wich ing) a. suited to witchcraft; fascinating;—n. fascination. witchingly (wich ing-li) adv. in a fascinating manner.

witenagemot (wit-e-na-ge-mot) n. [A.S. wita, wise man, and gemot, meeting] the Anglo-Saxon national council.
with (wiTH) prep. [A.S.] denoting competition; against; denoting association, support, cause, means, agency, comparison, immediate sequence, etc.

with See withe.

withal (wi-Thawl') adv. [fr. all] with the rest; likewise; at the same time.
withamite (with-am-it) n. [Witham, discoverer] a variety of epidote.
withdraw (wiTh-draw') v.t. to take away, as what has been enjoyed; to recall; to

withdrawer (with-draw-er) n. one that with-drawer (with-draw-er) n. one that with-draw-er) n.

withdrawing (with-drawing) a. receding. withdrawing-room, a room for retirement; a drawing-room.

withdrawment (with-draw-ment) n. with-drawal.

withe (with, with) n. [A.S. nithig, a willow] a tough, flexible twig;—v.t. to bind with withes. wither (with-er) v.t. [weather] to cause to fade shrink, and decay; to cause to languish, perish, or pass away:—v.i. to fade; to wrinkle; to decay; to perish. wither-band (with-er-band) n. [withers] a borse's withers to strengthen the box.

horse's withers, to strengthen the bow.

withered (with 'erd) a. shrunk; faded.

withering (wirH2er-ing) a. blasting; blighting; scorching. withering - floor, the

drying-floor in a malt-house.

witheringly (wiTht'er-ing-li) adv. in a manner tending to wither.

witherite (wiTht'er-it) n. (Dr. Withering) native barium carbonate.

witherlock (wiTht'er-lok) n. the lock in the mane of a horse, seized by a rider in mounting.

withernam (wirH'er-nam) n. [A.S. wither, against, and nām, seizure] an unlawful distress; reprisal [Law].
withers ridge between the shoulder-bones of shorse, at the bottom of the neck.

withershins (with-er-shinz) adv. [A.S. wither, against; second element doubtful] in the opposite, or wrong, way.

wither-wrung (with-er-rung) a. injured in the withers.
withhold (with-hold) v.t. [with, against] to restrain; to keep back.
withholder (with-holder) n. one that withholder holds.

withholdment (with-hold-ment) n. the act of withholding.

within (wi-thin) prep. [A.S. withinnan] in the inner or interior part of; in the limits or compass of; -adv. in the inner part; inwardly; indoors.

without (wi-thout) prep. [A.S. withintan] on or at the outside of; out of; not within; beyond; out of the limits of; not with; destitute of; independent of; exempt from; -adv. on the outside; out of doors; externally; -conj. unless; except (this conjunctive use is to be avoided). Without book, without authority. From without, from the outside.

withstand (with-stand) v.t. to oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force; -v.i. to offer resistance.

-v.i. to offer resistance.

withstander (wiTH-stan-der) n. one that with-

withwind (with-wind) n. [A.S. withig, twig, and windam, wind] the bind-weed.
withy (with-i, with-i) n. [A.S. withig] a willow; a withe; a halter made of twigs;—a. made of withes; like a withe; flexible and tough.

witless (wit'les) a. destitute of wit or understanding; thoughtless; indiscreet.

witlessly (wit-les-li) adv. in a witless manner.

witlessness (wit'les-nes) n. state of being wit-

witling (wit'ling) n. one that has little wit; a pretender to wit.

witloof (wit'löf) n. [white-leaf, fr. D.] a variety of
chicory.

witness (wit' nes) n. [A.S., fr. witan, know]
attestation of a fact or event; testimony;
one that, or that which, furnishes evidence or proof;
one that has personal knowledge of anything; one that
gives evidence before a judicial tribunal; one that subscribes an instrument to confirm the authenticity of its
execution:—v.t. to be a witness of or to;—v.t. to give execution; -v.t. to be a witness of or to; -v.i. to give evidence; to testify. Witness-box, the box where a witness stands when examined before a court.

WITHESSET (wit'nes-er) n. one that witnesses.

witted (wit-ed) a. having wit or understanding.

wittichenite (wit' i - ken - īt) n. [Wittichen, Baden, where it was discovered] a sulphide of bismuth and copper.

WITTICISM (wit'i-sizm) n. a witty remark.

wittily (wit'i-li) adv. in a witty manner; in-

wittiness (wit-i-nes) n. the quality of being witty.
wittingly (wit-ing-li) adv. knowingly; dewittingly (wit-in) n. [witvall] a cuckold, esp. a conscious and submissive cuckold.

wittolly (wit'u-li) a. like a witto'.

witty (witi) a. possessing wit; facetious; sarcastic; pregnant with wit.
witwall (witiwol) n. [Low Ger., cf. woodwale] the golden oriole; the popinjay; the greater

spotted wood-pecker.

wive (wiv) v.t. [wife] to provide with a wife; to take for a wife; v.t. to take a wife.

wivehood (wiv-hood) n. wifehood; behaviour fitting a wife.

(wiv-ren) n. [A.F. wyvre,

wivern, wyvern (wilvern) n. [A.F. wyvre, of the vipera, viper] a dragon, with serpentine tail.
wizard, wisard (wizard'n. [O.F. quischard, know] one devoted to the black art; a conjurer; sorcerer ;-a. enchanting.

wizardly (wiz-ard-li) adv. like a wizard. wizardry (wiz-ard-ri) n. practices of wizards; Wizen (wiz-n) a. [A.S. wisnian, to wither] dried up; withered;—v.t. and i. to wither; to shrivel. Wizen-faced, having a shrivelled face.

wizened (wiz'nd) a. wizen; dry.

Wizier See vizier.

woad (wod) n. [A.S. wad] a herb, formerly cultivated for the blue dye derived from its leaves. woad-mill, a mill for bruising and preparing woad. woaded (woded) a. dyed blue with woad; prepared from woad.

wobble, etc. See wabble.

Woden (wo'den) n. [A.S.] Odin, a deity.

Wodenism (wō'den-izm) n. the worship of Woden.

WOE, WO (wō) n. [A.S. wā] grief; misery; heavy; heav

woe-begone, wobegone (wo-be-gon) gone] overwhelmed with woe; immersed in sorrow.

woeful, woful (wo-fool) a. full of woe; sorrow-with woe; nature

with, woe; paltry.

woefully, wofully (wō'fool-i) adv. in a woe-woefulness, wofulness (wō'fool-nes) n. the quality of

being woeful.

WOCSOME (wō'sum) a. woeful.

wold (wold) n. [A.S. weald, wald, forest] a down.

wolf (woolf) n.; pl. wolves (woolvz) [A.S. wulf] a canine animal, with de-

predatory habits; a person noted for cunning, etc.; a caterpillar that infests granaries; a wasting excrescence. Wolf-dog, a large dog, kept to guard sheep. Wolf-hound, a borzoi, a large, graceful, handsome dog. Wolf-hound, a borzoi, a large, graceful, handsome dog. Wolf-hound, a borzoi, a large, graceful, handsome dog. Wolf-hound, a borzoi, a large, graceful, handsome dog.

graceful, handsome dog. Wolfnet, a net that takes great numbers of fish. Wolf's-bane, a
poisonous plant; monk's hood. Wolf's-foot, wolf'sclaw, the club-moss. Wolf-skin, the skin of a wolf; a
rug made of this skin. Wolf's-peach, the tomato. Wolfspider, the tarantula. To cry wolf, to raise a false
alarm. To have a wolf by the ears, to be in a dilemma.
To have seen a wolf, to have lost one's voice. To keep
the wolf from the door, to keep off hunger.

Wolfer (wool-fer) n. one that hunts wolves.

Wolffia (wolf-i-a) n. [Dr. Wolff, German physician] a genus of aquatic plants.
Wolfian (wool-in-an) a. relating to F. A. Wolf (1759-1824), classical scholar, esp. to his theory of the composite character of the *Iliad* and

wolfing (wool'fing) n. the hunting of wolves for their pelts.

wolfish (wool'fish) a. like a wolf; having the qualities of a wolf.

wolfishly (wool-fish-li) adv. in a wolfish manner. wolfkin, wolfling (woolfkin, woolf-ling) n.

wolfram, wolframite, wolfra-

mine (woolf-ram, -ra-mit, -ra-mēn) n. [Ger.] a tungstate of iron and manganese.

wollastonite (wolf-as-tun-it) n. [Wolfaston, scientist] a tabular spar. Wollaston prism, the four-sided prism of the camera lucida.

wolverine (wool-ve-ren') n. [wolf] a carnivorous mammal inhabiting the Arctic seas. Also wolverene.



WOlvish (wool-vish) a. wolfish.

Wolverine.

woman (woom'an) n.; pl. women (wim'en) | A.S. wofman] the adult female of the human wolfman the adult female of the human race; women collectively; a female attendant; effeminacy (of a man);—v.t. to act the part of a woman; to cause to act like a woman; to use the word woman to; to unite to, or accompany by, a woman. Woman-born, born of woman. Woman-grown, grown to womanhood. Woman-hater, a misogynist. Woman's rights, the claim that women should be put on a footing of legal and social equality with men. Woman-suffrage, the exercise of electoral franchise by women. Woman-tired, henpecked. Woman-vested, having on women's clothes. A woman of the town, a prostitute. A woman of the world, one skilled in the ways of the world; one skilled in the ways of the world; one skilled in the ways of the world; or play, the woman, to weep, or otherwise show emotion; to give way to weakness. to give way to weakness.

womaned (woom'and) a. accompanied by, or united with, a woman.

womanhood (woom-an-hood) n. state, character, or qualities of a woman; women collectively.

womanish (woom-an-ish) a. becoming a woman; effeminate. womanishly (woom-an-ish-li) adv. in a womanishly womanish manner.

womanishness (woom an ish-nes) n. state of being womanish.

womankind, womenkind (wooming an-kind. wim'en-kind) n. the female sex.

womanlike (woom-an-lik) a. womanly.

womanliness (woom'an-li-nes) n. womanly state.

womanly (woom'an-li) a. befitting a woman; feminine; -adt. as a woman.

womb (woom) n. [A.S. wamb] the atterus; the place where anything is generated; any cavity containing anything. Womb-brother, a brother aterine. Womb-grain, ergot. Womb-bassage, the vagina.

wombat (wombat) n. [Austral. wombatk] a manimal with a pouch.

WO1 (wun) v.i. [A.S. wunith] to dwell; to be accustomed;—n. a dwelling; custom.

WON (wun) past tense and pp, of the verb win.

wonder (won'der) n. [A.S. wounder] emotion excited by novelty; that which excites surprise; a product; to be affected with wonder; to look with admiration; to feel doubt and curiosity. Wonder-of-the-world, ginseng. Wonder-struck, wonder-stricken, struck with wonder, admiration, or surprise. Wonder-worker, one that performs wonders or miracles. Wonder-working, doing wonders or surprising things. Wonder-wounded, wonder-struck. A nine days' wonder, anything that astonishes only for the moment. I wonder, I should like to know. The bird of wonder, the phoenix.

wonderer (wun'der-er) n. one that wonders.

wonderful (wun'der-fool) a. adapted to excite wonder or admiration: amazing. wonderfully (wun'der-fool-i) adv. in a wonderful manner.

wonderfulness (wun-der-fool-nes) n. wonder-ful state or quality.

wondering (wun'der-ing) a. marvelling.

wonderingly (wun der ing li) adv. with wonderland (wun der land) n. a land of marvels.
wonderment (wun der ment) n. surprise; wonder; something wonderful.

wonderwork (wun-der-wurk) n. a prodigy.

wondrous (wun-drus) a. wonderful; marvellous; —adv. wondrously.
wondrously (wun-drus-li) adv. in a wonderful manner.

wondrousness (wun'drus-nes) n. the quality of being wondrous.

wonga-wonga (wong'ga-wong'ga) n.
[Austral.] a pigeon valued

for its white flesh.

wongshi, wongski (wong'shi, 'ski) n. Gardenia grandiflora, which yield a yellow dyestuff. wont (wunt) a. [A.S. wunian, pp. wunod, dwell] accustomed; habituated;—n. custom; use;—v.i. to be accustomed or habituated.

WOn't (wont) v.i. a contr. of will not.

wonted (wun'ted) a. accustomed; usual.

wontedness (wun'ted-nes) n. the state of being accustomed.

wontless (wunt-les) a. unaccustomed; unused.

WOOLAND (wood) v.t. [A.S. wōgian] to solicit in love; to invite with importunity;—v.t. to make love.

WOOD (wood) v.t. [A.S. wūgian] to solicit in love; to invite with importunity;—v.t. to make love.

WOOD (wood) v. [A.S. wudu] a large and thick collection of trees; a forest; the substance of trees; timber; trees cut for the lire, or other uses; a cask or barrel; musical instruments of wood, ivory, etc.; [Print.] a wood block;—v.t. to supply with wood, or get supplies of wood for;—v.t. to take in, or supply with, wood. Wood-acid, acetic acid distilled from wood. Wood-anemone, Anemone nemorosu. Wood-ant, a large ant found in woods; a white ant found in old wood. Wood-band, the flutes, clarionets, oboes, and hassions. Wood-bird, a bird that lives in woods. Wood-block, a wood-cut. Wood-borer, that which bores wood, as an insect or mollusc. Wood-bricks, pieces of timber cut in the form of bricks, and inserted in the interior walls of buildings, to serve as holds for metal fittings. Wood-chopper, a lumberman. Wood-craft, arboriculture; skill in the chase. Wood-cut, an engraving on wood; an impression from such an engraving on wood; an impression from such an engraving. Wood-cutter, a person that cuts wood; one that makes wood-cuts; an engraver on wood. Wood-cutter, of metal fittings. Wood-chopper, a lumberman. Wood-craft, arboriculture; skill in the chase. Wood-craft, an engraving on wood; an impression from such an engraving. Wood-cutter, a person that cuts wood; one that makes wood-cuts; an engraver on wood. Wood-cutting, the art of cutting wood; wood-engraving, the art of cutting wood; wood-engraving, the art of engraving on wood, or of cutting figures on wood; xylography; an engraving on wood. Wood-engraving, the art of engraving on wood, or of cutting figures on wood. Xylography; an engraving on wood; wood-engraving, the art of engraving on wood, or of cutting figures on wood. Xylography; an engraving on wood, wood-engraving, the art of engraving on wood, or of cutting wood fold Eng. Lawl. Wood-god, a sylvan deity. Wood-frotter, an insect that increment wood, a sylvan deity. Wood-honger, a wood-cutter. Wood-honey, wild honey. Wood-horse, a saw-horse. Wood-house, a house, or shed, in which wood is deposited. Wood-knife, a short dagger, used in hunting. Wood-lark, a species of lark. Wood-layer, a young timber plant, laid down among the thorn in hedges. Wood-lock, piece of hand wood, to keep the rudder from rising [Naval Arch.]. Wood-louse, an insect; the millipede. Wood-mill, a wooden polishing-wheel. Wood-mite, an insect found in old wood. Wood-mote, the old name of the forest court; the Court of Attachment. Wood-nightshade, a bitter-weet plant. Wood-offering, an offering or sacrifice of wood; wood burned on the altar. Wood-pal, silicified wood. Wood-paper, a trade-name for paper prepared chemically from wood. Wood-mill, a wood-pulp, wood-fibre reduced to a pulp. Wood-fiee, the wood-pecker. Vood-pigeon, the ring-dove. Wood-pulp, wood-fibre reduced to a pulp. Wood-suck, the steem of the soot of burnt wood. Wood-sortel, a large canoe. Wood-sortel, a manure of the soot of burnt wood. Wood-sortel, a small insect. Wood-saked, a place for storing wood, extrain, a large canoe. Wood-sortel, a small insect. Wood-wood, fine shavings from pine-wood. Wood-work, part of any structure made of wood. Wood-worn Wood-wren, the willow-wren.

wood-wren, the willow-wren.
woodbine, woodbind (wood-bin,-bind) n.
the honeysuckle. woodburytype (woodbury) process of transferring an impression, hardened in alum, to metal.

woodcarving (wood-kar-ving) at the process

woodchat (wood 'chat) n. or shrike.

woodchuck (wood-chuk) ing marmot.

woodcoal (wood kol) n. char-woodcock (wood kok) n. woodcock snipe family.

wooded (wooded) a. supplied, or covered. with wood.

wooden (wood-n) a made, or consisting, of wood; clumsy; awkward; stupid. Wooden-leg, an artificial leg, made of wood. Wooden-headed, dull; stupid.

woodenness (wood 'n - nes)

wooden quality; stiffness; stupidity.

woodiness (wood-land) a. relating to woods;

woodland (wood-land) a. relating to woods;

woodlander (wood-lan-der) n. one that lives
in a wood.

woodless (wood'les) a. without timber.

woodlessness (woodles-nes) n. the condition of being woodless.

woodman, woodsman (wood man woodz man) n. a forest officer; a hunter; one that fells trees

woodmonger (wood-mung-ger) n. dealer in

woodness (wood-nes) n. [A.S. wod, mad) meanity.
woodnote (wood-not) n. the natural tone of a forest bird; natural and genuine musical or poetical e pression.
woodnymph (wood-ninf) n. a fabried godder.
woodpecker (wood-pek-er) n. a bird that pecks the wood

in pursuit of insects.

woodruff (wood-ruf) n. [A.S. native plant, with a strong, fragrant odour.
woodwale (wood-wal) n. [A.S. native plant, with a strong, fragrant odour.
woodwale (wood-wal) n. [A.S. native plant, wood; second element tunknown] the witwall.

woodwort (wood wurt) n. a Stachys.

woody (wood-i) a. abounding with woodpecker. wood; consisting of wood; ligneous. wooer (wood-er) n. one that wooes, courts, or solicits in love.

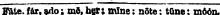
WOOf (woof) no. [A.S. ōwef, woof] the threads that cross the warp in weaving, or run from side to side of a web; the weft; texture; cloth.

WOOING (woofing) n. the act, or art, of inviting or soliciting; courtship, with new courts in the court of the courtship.

wooling ly (wooling-li) adv. enticingly; with persuasiveness.

wool (wool) n. [A.S. wwl] that soft, carled hair which grows on sheep and some other animals; short, thick, curly hair; [Bot.] covering of dense, fine hair on plants; the fibre of the cotton plant; the fleece of a sheep. Wool-bearing, producing wool. Wool-burring, process of teasing, or of cleansing, wool with burs. Wool-carder, one that cards wool. Wool-carding, the process of senarating the fibres of wool. Wool-comber. Wool-carder, one that cards wool. Wool-carding, the process of separating the fibres of wool. Wool-comber. one whose occupation is to comb wool. Wool-combing, act or process of combing wool. Wool-driver, one that purchases wool for sale. Wool-dyed, dyed in the form of yarn before being made up as cloth. Wool-fat, the fatty substance of wool (used for ointments). Wool-fell, a skin with the fleece still on it. Wool-gathering, n. indulgence in idle fancies; a foolish or useless pursuit or design; vagary;—a. idly fanciful; indulging in vain dreams.





Wool-grass, a rush-like plant. Wool-grower, a person that raises sheep for the production of wool. Wool-growing, producing sheep and wool. Wool-man, a dealer in wool. Wool-mill, a building for the spinning of wool. Wool-moter, a person employed in freeing wool from impurities. Wool-oil, the secretion of fatty matter which greases the fleece of sheep. Wool-oiler, an attachment for adding oil to a wool-carding machine. an attachment for adding oil to a wool-carding machine. Wool-pack, a pack of wool weighing 240 pounds; anything bulky without weight; a kind of cloud. Wool-packer, one that, or that which, packs wool. Wool-picker, a machine for cleaning or purifying wool. Wool-shears, shears used in cutting the wool off sheep. Wool-sorter, one that sorts or arranges wool into lots, according to its texture or value. Wool-sower, a gall made on leaves of plants by the gall-fily. Wool-staple, the fibre or pile of wool. Wool-stapler, one that deals in wool; a wool-sorter. Wool-winder, one that, or that which, winds or makes up wool into bundles for sale. Berlin wool, see Berlin. Great cry, and little wool, much ado about nothing; a great outburst, with little or no result. no result.

woold (woold) v.t. [Ger. withlen, to stir] to wind a rope round, as a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for confining and supporting them.

woolded (wool-ded) a. bound fast with ropes.

WOOlder (woolder) n. a stick used in woolding

woolder (wool-der) n. a stick used in woolding woolding (wool-ding) n. the act of winding, as a rope round a mast; a rope used for binding masts and spars.

wooled (woold) n. having, or made of, wool (with an adjective prefixed, as fine, etc.).

woollen (wool-en) n. cloth made of wool; consisting of wool; pertaining to wool. Woollen-draper, a dealer in woollen goods. Woollen-printer, one that impresses coloured patterns on cloths. Woollen-scribbler, a machine for combing wool.

woollenette (wool-e-net) n. [dim. fr. woollen] a variety of woollen cloth.

woolliness (wool-i-nes) n. the state or quality of being woolly.

woolly (wooli) a. consisting of wool; resembling wool, or a pubescence resembling wool. Woolly-head, a negro. Woolly-rhinoceros, a fossil rhinoceros. Woolly-moolid (woolfoid) n. an artificial kind of wool made from buffaloes' hair.

woolsack (wool-sak) n. a sack or bag of wool; a cushion stuffed with wool; the seat of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords.

woolsey (wool'stok) n. a material made of cotton and wool.
woolstock (wool'stok) n. a wooden hammer for dressing wool.
woolward (wool'wawrd) a. clothed in wool. To wearing woollens next the skin. woom (woom) n. [Etym. doubtful] the fur of the beaver.

WOON (woon) n. [Burmese] an administrative officer.

woorali, wooraly, woorara, woorari (woo'ra-li, -ra, -ri) n. [S. Amer.] a poison for arrows.

wootz (wootz) n. [Canarese ukku, steel] a kind of Indian steel, made by fusing iron with carbonaceous matter (used for superior edge-tools).

word (wurd) n. [A.S. word] the spoken sign of a conception or idea; a single component part of human speech or language; a term; a wocable; the written or printed character, or characters, expressing such a term; talk; discourse; oral expression; account; tidings; message; signal; order; command; a masssuch a term; talk; discourse; oral expression; account; tidings; message; signal; order; command; a password; a watchword; a war-cry; statement; affirmation; declaration; promise; verbal contention; dispute; a brief remark or observation; a phrase, clause, or short sentence; a proverb; a motto;—pl. speech; language, esp. contentious language;—v.t. to express in words; to phrase;—v.t. to talk; to discourse. Word-blindness, the loss of the power to read. Word-book, a collection of words; a vocabulary; a dictionary.

Word-bound, unable to find words to express one's self.
Word-building, the formation of words. Wordpainter, one that describes anything vividly. Wordpainting, word-picture, an accurate and vivid
description of an event. Word for word, literally;
in the exact words. Good word, favourable mention.
Hard words, angry intercourse with. In a word, in
short. In word, in speech only; in mere profession.
The Word, the Bible; Scripture; the Son of God. To
eat one's words, see eat. To have a word with, to
speak to. To have words with, to quarrer with.

worded (wur-ded) a. expressed in words.

wordiness (wur-di-nes) n. the state or quality of heing wordy; verbosity.
wording (wur-ding) n. the act of expressing in words; phrasing; the style of expression in words; phraseology; the term or terms in which an idea is conversed. idea is conveyed.

wordless (wurdiles) a. speechless; silent.

wordy (wur'di) a. using many words; verbose; containing many words.
work (wurk) v.t. [A.S. weere, work] to labour or operate upon; to prepare for use; to stir and

work operate upon; to prepare for use; to stir and mix, as materials; to manufacture; to produce by labour; to accomplish; to effect; to produce by slow degrees; to wear or bore, as a passage through, by active force or continued action; to put into use or exercise; to exert; to strain; to influence by acting upon, as the feelings; to form with a needle and thread, or yarn; to embroider; to set in action, as machinery or motive power; to manage; to govern; to direct the course of, as a ship, etc.; to cause to ferment, as liquor;—v.t. to exert one's self for a purpose, or in the performance of some duty; to labour; to operate; to act; to be effective; to have influence; to carry on business; to be customarily engaged or employed; to be in a state of severe exertion; to move heavily; to strain; to make one's way slowly and with difficulty; to proceed with effort; to ferment, as a liquid; to operate, as a cathartic;—n. toil; labour; employment; exertion of strength; effort directed to an end; manual labour; the matter on which one is at work; task; enterprise; product of labour; performance; fabric; manufacture; deed; result; feat; indifferent or awkward performance; bungling attempt; manner of fabric; manufacture; deed; resuu; icar; mumerent or awkward performance; bungling attempt; manner of working; management; treatment; that which is produced by mental labour; a composition; a book; embroidery; —pl. structures in engineering; a manufacturing establishment; the mechanism of a watch; moral duties. Work-bag, work-basket, work-box, a hag, basket, or box for holding materials for work. Work-fellow, one engaged in the same work with another. Work-folk, persons that labour; work-people. Work-grl, a girl, or young woman, that is employed at some work. Work-house, a manufactory; a house in which the poor are maintained and provided with labour; a poor-house. Work-lead, lead from the smelting-furnace. Work-nouse, no that designs, performs, or superintends a work. Work-people, those engaged in work. Work-room, a room for working in. Work-table, a table containing needlework. Work-woman, a woman that performs any work; a woman skilled in needlework. Work of art, a production, artistically finished, of one of the fine arts; any work. Out of work, out of employment; out of working order. To make short work of, see short. To set to work, to start working; to employ in some work. To work in, to press in; to intermix. To work off, to get rid of; to produce by work. To work on, or upon, to operate or act on; to influence. To work on, or upon, to operate or act on; to influence. To work on, or upon, to eleborate; to utilize in any work. To work on, or upon, to eleborate; to utilize in any work. To work with, to be in harmony with; to experiment upon; to try to influence by appeals, etc.
Workable (wur-ka-bl.)a. capable of being worked, or worth working, as a mine.
Workaday pertaining to work-days; laborious. awkward performance; bungling attempt; manner of working; management; treatment; that which is produced

WOTKET (wur-ker) n. one that works or performs. working (wur'king) a. employed in manual work; labouring; operating; producing; ctive; fermenting;—n. act of labouring; motion; operation; fermentation. Working-class, the class of people
engaged in manual labour for support; labourers;
operatives; mechanics. Working-day, n. a day on which
work is performed, as distinguished from the Sabbath or
'estivals;—a. plodding; hard-working; common; coarse;
gross. Working-drawing, plan of a work. Workingman, a workman.

workman (wurk'man) n. a man employed in labour; a worker; a mechanic.

workmanlike (wurk'man-lik) a. becoming a workmanlike (wurk'man-lin) adv. in a skilful manner;—a. workmanlike.

workmanship (wurk'man-ship) n. skill of a workman workman; product of skill; manufacture, exp. something made by manual labour.

ep. something made by manual labour.

workshop (wurk-shop) n. a shop where any manufacture is carried on.

Worksome (wurk'sum) a. industrious; diligent. world (wurld) n. [A.S. weorold] the earth and its inhabitants with their concerns; a division of the globe, or of its inhabitants; the earth and the of the globe, or of its inhabitants; the earth and the surrounding heavens; the creation; universe; any planet considered as inhabited; present existence; this life; customs, practices, and interests of men; general affairs of life; public society; course of life; the inhabitants of the earth; the human race; mankind; the carth and its affairs; a secular life; worldly corruption; the wicked part of mankind; a great quantity; a large number. World-hardened hardened by the love of worldly things. World-old, very old. World-wearied, tired of this world. World-wide, extending over the world; widely spread. All the world, the whole world is wife, everybody. For all the world, exectly; precisely. To give a world, to give a good deal. The New World, North, Central, and South America (the western hemisphere). The Old World, Europe, Africa, Asia (the eastern hemisphere). The other world, the spiritual world.

Worldliness (wurldlines) n. the quality of

worldliness (wurld'li-nes) n. the quality of being worldly; devotion to wealth or enjoyments: covetousness

worldling (wurld-ling) n. one devoted to this worldly (wurld-ling) to this life and its enjoyments.

worldly (wurld-lin a. relating to the world; human; pertaining to this life; temporal; devoted to this life and its enjoyments; covetous; carnal; not spiritual; -adv. in a worldly manner. Worldly-minded, devoted to worldly interests; covetous of gain or of temporal interests nursuits or pleasures; not without limbs, or having variety and the creeping animal without limbs, or having variety and the creeping animal without limbs, or having variety and the creeping animal variety of the

without limbs, or having very short ones; a being debased or despised; — pl. intestinal parasites; something that gnaws or afflicts one's conscience; anything



thing that gnaws or annessone's conscience; anything spiral, or resembling a worm; the thread of a screw; a small worm-like ligament under a dog's tongue; a small worm-like ligament under a dog's tongue; a spiral metallic pipe through which vapour passes in distillation; a short revolving screw; -v.t. to drive, expel, or undermine by secret and slow means; to extort or draw out; to draw a wad or cartridge from, as 5 fire-arm; to remove the worm from under the tongue of, as a dog; to wind rope, yarn, or other material spirally round; -v.t. to work slowly, gradually, and secretly. Worm-east, earth or sand voided by the earth-worm. Worm-east, earth or sand voided by the earth-worm lold; worthless. Worm-fence, a zig-zag fence made by placing the ends of the rails at an angle upon one another. Worm-fever, an infantile fever. Worm-gear, an endless screw. Worm-hole, the hole made by the boring of a worm. Worm-holed, perforated by worms. Worm-like, resembling a worm; spiral. Worm-will worm-settle. worm - holed, perforated by worms.

Worm - hike, resembling a worm; spiral. Wormpipe, the worm of a still. Worm-powder, a powder
for expelling worms. Worm-rack, a rack gearing with
a worm-wheel. Worm-seed, seed of a piant used for
expelling worms. Worm-shaped, resembling a worm

in form. Worm-wheel, a wheel that gears with a worm or tangent screw. To worm one's self into, to enter gradually by one's own devices and insinuations.

wormed (wurind) a. gnawed by worms; wormeaten.

worming-pot (wur-ming-pot) n. a device for placing ornaments in colour upon pottery.

wormling (wurm-ling) n. a little worm; a mean creature.

wormul (wurl-mul) n. [worm-il'] the same as wormwood (wurn-wood) n. [A.S. wermōa] a plant having a bitter taste.

wormy (wur-mi) a. containing a worm; abounding with worms; worm-like; earthy; grovelling.

worn-out (worn-out) a. consumed or rendered useless by wearing; exhausted; wearied; trite: old: exploded. trite; old; exploded.

worried (wur-id) α . harassed.

WOTTIET (wur'i-er) n. one given to worrying.

WOTTILESS (wur-i-les) a. free from anxiety.

worrit (wur-it) v.t. and i. to worry;—n. vexation; annoyance.

worry (wor's) v.t. [A.S. wyrgan, strangle] to harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety; to persecute; to torment; to trouble; to fatigue; to harass by pursuit and barking; to tear or mangle with the teeth; —v.i. to express undue care and anxiety; —n. a state of disturbance from care and anxiety; vexation; anxiety; trouble.

WOTSE (wurs) a. [A.S. wyrs, wyrsa] bad, ill, evil, or corrupt in a higher degree; of less value; less prosperous; in poorer health; more sick (used both in a physical and moral sense);—adv. in a manner more evil or bad. The worse, defeat.

worsen (wur-sn) v.t. to make worse; to deteriorate; to impair :- v.t. to become worse.
worship (wur-ship) n. [for worthship] dignity; eminence; excellence; honour; respect; deference; a title of honour used in addresses to those of high station; religious reverence and homage; unbounded admiration; idolatry of lovers;—v.t. to adore; to pay divine honours to; to venerate with religious rites; to pay civil reverence to; to treat with the highest respect;—v.t. to perform acts of adoration; to perform religious service. House, or place, of worship, any building in which religious service is held.

which religious service is held.

worshipable (wur-ship-a-bl)a. worthy of being worshipped.

worshipful (wur-ship-fool) a. entitled to worshipful, ship, reverence, or high respect.

worshipfully (wur-ship-fool-1) adv. in a worshipfulness (wur-ship-fool-nes) a. the quality of being worshipful, worshipfulses (wur-ship-les) a. destitute of worshippess (wur-ship-les) a. destitute of worshippers.

worshipper (wur-ship-er) n. one that worships.

worshipping (wur-ship-er) n. one that worships.
worshipping (wur-ship-ing) n. act of paying divine honours to; adoration.
worst (wurst) a. [A.S. wyrst, wyrsta) bad, evil, or pernicious in the highest degree, physically or morally;—n. that which is most bad or evil; the most severe, calamitous, or wicked state or degree;—v.t. to gain advantage over in contest; to get the better of; to defeat. At the worst, in the most evil state.
worsted (woos-ted) n. [fr. Worsted, in Norfolk] wool;—a. made of woollen yarn; spun of long-staple wool;—a. made of woollen yarn; spun from wool; consisting of worsted.

WORT (wurt) n. [A.S. wyrt, a plant] a plant; a herb; a plant of the cabbage kind; new beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation; an infusion of malt. Wort-condenser, an apparatus for condensing the vapour from wort. Wort-filter, a filter for separating the clear liquor from the reals.

worth (wurth) n. [A.S. weorth] that quality of a worth thing which renders it valuable or useful; value; value as expressed in a standard, as money: value of moral or personal qualities; virtue; merit; eminence; usefulness; importance; consequence;—a.

equal in value to; deserving of; meriting; having wealth or estate to the value of.

Worth (wurth) v.i. [A.S. weorthan, to become] to become; to be; to befall. Woe worth the

day, see woe.

worthful (wurth-fool) a. full of worth.

worthily (wur'-Thi-li) adv. in a worthy manner; deservedly; justly; becomingly. worthiness (wur'-Thi-nes) n. the state or quality of being worthy; desert; merit;

excellence; dignity; virtue.

worthless (wurth-les) a. destitute of worth; having no value, virtue, excellence, or dignity; undeserving; useless; vile; base.

worthlessly (wurth-les-li) adv. in a worthless manner.

— (wurth-les-nes) n. the state of

worthlessly manner.

worthlessness (wurth-les-nes) n. the state of being worthless.

worthy (wur-thi) a. having worth or excellence; deserving; having dignity; noble; illustrious; estimable; virtuous; equal in value to; entitled to; suitable to anything bad; deserving of ill;—n. a man of worth; a person of conspicuous desert; one distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; a man of valour (often used in pl.); a local celebrity. The nine worthies, Hector of Troy, Alexander the Great, Julius Casar, Joshua, David, Judas Maccahæus, King Arthur, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon.

wortle (wur-th) n. the aperture in a plate through which wire is drawn.

wot (wood) v.i. (A.S. wat, present of witan, know] to know; to be aware.

would (wood) past tense of will. Would-be, a. desiring or professing to be;—n. a pretender.

Woulfe-bottle (1272-1800), a chemist of London] a three-necked bottle used in chemistry.

don] a three-necked bottle used in chemistry.

Wound (woond) n. [A.S. wound] a cut, stab, bruise, or rent; injury; damage; detriment;—v.t. to hurt by violence; to injure; to damage; to hurt the feelings of; to pain; to afront. **Wound-gall**, a gall on the grape vine, made by a weevil.

WOUND (wound) past tense and pp. of wind.

woundable (woon-da-bl) a. capable of being wounded wounder (woon-der) n. one that, or that which, wounds.

woundily (woon-di-li) adv. excessively; greatly.

wounding (woon-ding) n. the act of injuring by violence; hurt; injury.
woundless (woond-les) a. without a wound; invulnerable; harmless.

woundwort (woond wurt) n. a plant useful for healing wounds.

Woundy (woon'di) a. excessive.

WOUTAli See woorali.

WOVE (wov) past tense of weave.

WOVEN (wō'vn) pp. of weave.

WOW-WOW (wou'wou) n. [native name] the active gibbon of Sumatra.

Wrack (rak) n.[A.S. wree, exile, misery, fr. wreean, to drive, to wreek] sea-weed thrown ashore by the waves; shipwreek; ruin; destruction. Also rack.

Wrackiul (rak-fool) a. ruinous; destructive

wraith (rāth) n. [Scand.] an apparition appearing before death; an unreal image; a ghost.
wrangle (rang-gl) v.i. [A.S. wringan, to wring, strain, press] to dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercate; in universities, to dispute publicly; to maintain or oppose a thesis;—n. an angry dispute; a noisy quarrel; contest; controversy test; controversy.

wrangler (rang'gler) n. one that wrangles; an engry disputant; at Cambridge University, one in the first or highest class in the elementary division of the public examination for honours in pure and mixed mathematics. Senior wrangler, the first on his list.

wranglership (rang-gler-ship) n. the distinction of position of taking firstclass honours in arts.

wranglesome (rang-gl-sum) a. contentious; quarrelsome.
wrangling (rang-gling) n. act of disputing angrily; alteration.
wrap (rap) v.t. [M.E. wrappen, wlappen] to wind enfold; to conceal by enveloping or enfolding; to hide; to involve; to comprise; to contain. Wrap-rascal, a loose overcoat.

wrappage (rap'ij) n. the act of wrapping; something wrapped up; a parcel; things used to wrap.

wrapper (rap'er) n. one that wraps; that in which anything is wrapped or inclosed; envelope; covering; a loose outer garment.

wrapping (rap-ing) n. a wrapper; that which covers anything; an envelope.
wrasse (ras) n. [W.] a prickly-spined, hard-boned fish.

wrath (rath) n. [A.S. wræththu] violent anger; vehement exasperation; fury; the effects of anger; the just punishment of an offence or crime.
wrathful (rathfool) a. full of wrath; very angry; springing from or expressing wrath;

furious; passionate.

wrathfully passionately, passionately, wrathfulness (rath-fool-i) adv. angrily; furiously; wrathfulness (rath-fool-nes) n. the state of being wrathful.

 $\mathbf{wrathless}$ (råth'les) a. free from anger.

wreak (rek) v.t. [A.S. wrecan] to execute in vengeance or passion; to inflict.

wreakful (rēk-fool) a. revengeful.

Wreath (reth) n. [A.S. wrieth, a fillet] something twisted or curled; a garland; a chaplet; an ornamental twisted band for the head. Wreath-shell, the spiral shell of a molluse; screw-shell.

a molluse; screw-shell.

Wreathe (rerl) v.t. to twist; to entwine; to surround with anything twisted; to encircle; to enfold; v.t. to be interwoven or entwined.

Wreathing (rerling) n. the act of encircling; a wreath.

wreathless (reth-les) a. destitute of a wreath.

wreathy (reth-i) a. twisted; curled; spiral.

wreck (rek) n. [same as wrack] destruction; ruin; desolation; the destruction or injury of a vessel at sea; the ruins of a ship stranded; the remains vessel at sea; the ruins of a ship stranded; the remains of anything ruined; goods cast upon the land by the sea; anything in a state of ruin or decay; a person worn out by disease or dissipation:—v.t. to destroy, disable, or seriously damage; to bring ruin upon; to destroy;—v.t. to suffer wreck or ruin; to be shipwrecked. Wreck-chart, a chart showing the position and dates of wrecks. Wreck-commission, a court that inquires into the causes of shipping disasters. Wreck-free, exempted from the forfeiture of shipwrecked goods or vessels. Wreck-master, an official that is appointed to take charge of a disabled ship and its cargo and goods, etc., cast ashore after a shipwreck (also a receiver of wrecks). Wreck-wood, timber from wrecked vessels.

Wreckage (rek.ij) n. the act of wrecking; that which has been wrecked; the remains of a wrecked vessel or cargo.

of a wrecked vessel or cargo.

wrecker (rek-er) n. one that plunders the wrecks of ships; one that causes wrecks; one employed in recovering the cargo from a wreck.

wreckful (rek-fool) a. causing destruction.

wren (ren) n. [A.S. wrenna] a small bird, feeding chiefly on insects.

wrench (rensh) v.t. [A.S. wrenc, guile, fraud] to wrest, twist, or force by violence; to strain; to sprain; to distort;—n. a violent twist, or a pull with twisting; a sprain; an instrument for exerting



a twisting strain; contrivance; means of compulsive

wrenning (ren'ing) n. the practice of chasing and stoning to death the wren on St. Stephen's Day, December 26, called wrenning-day. St. Stephen's Day, December 26, called wrenning-day.

Wrest (rest) v.t. [A.S. wræstan] to turn; to twist;
twist from its natural meaning; to distort; to pervert;
-n. violent pulling or twisting; distortion; perversion;
a key used in tuning a stringed instrument. Wrestblock, a wooden block in the pianoforte insuring permanence of tune. Wrest-pin, a tuning-pin.

WIESTET (res'ter) n. one that wrests or perverts.

wrestle (res4) v.i. [A.S. wræstlian, fr. wræstan, striving to throw the other down; to struggle; to strive; -n. a struggle between two.

wrestler (res-ling) n. one that wrestles; one skilful in wrestling.
wrestling (res-ling) n. the act of trying to throw another down; contention; struggle; hand to hand contest.

wretch (rech) n. [A.S. wrecca, an exile] a miserable person; one profoundly unhappy; one sunk in vice or degradation; a base, despicable person; a poor, sorry creature; a fondly loved person.

wretched (rech'ed) a. very miscrable; sunk in deep affliction or distress; worthless; very poor or mean; despicable; base; contemptible.
wretchedly (rech'ed-li) adv. in a wretched manner.

wretchedness (rechied-nes) n. state of being wretched.

wriggle (rig-1) v.t. [D. wriggelen] to put into a quick, reciprocating motion; to effect by wriggling; to introduce by a shifting motion; -n.t. to more the body to and fro with short motions; -n. a wriggling motion.

wriggler (rig-ler) n. one that wriggles.

wriggling (rigeling) n. the act of moving one way and the other with quick turns; twisting from side to side.

wright (rit) n. [A.S. wyrhta, fr. wyrht, work] one whose occupation is some kind of

wring-stave, a strong bar of wood used in applying wring-bolts. To wring form, to squeeze out to be med and secure the planks. Wring-stave, a strong bar of wood used in applying wring-bolt, a bolt used by ship-wrights to bend and secure the planks. Wring-star, wring-stave, a strong bar of wood used in applying wring-bolts. To wring from, to force from by violence; to extort. To wring from, to force from by violence; to extort. To wring sout, to squeeze out by twisting. Wring-stave, a strong bar of wood used in applying wring-bolts. To wring from, to force from by violence; to extort. To wring out, to squeeze out by twisting. Wring-star, out of anything, esp. out of clothes.

out of anything, esp. out of clothes.

Wringing (ring-ing) n. act of pressing and twisting (ring-ing) n. act of pressing and twisting. Wringing-machine, a machine for pressing water out of anything; a clothes-wringer.

Wringing wet, very wet; saturated with water.

Wrinkle (ring-kl) n. [M.E. wrinkel] a small ridge, prominence, or furrow formed by shrinking or contraction; a corrugation; a sign of age or care; a fold or rumple; a crease; any roughness or unevenness;—v.t. to contract into wrinkles;—v.i. to shrink into furrows and ridges. furrows and ridges.

furrows and ridges.

Wrinkle (ring'kl) n. [A.S. wrenc, a trick] a valuable hint that may help one.

Wrinkly (ringk'll) a. full of wrinkles; liable to be wrinkled wrinkled.

Wrist (rist) n. [A.S.] the joint by which the hand is united to the arm. Wrist-drop, hanging down of the hands from paralysis.

Wristband (ristband) n. that band or part of a wristband wristban

Wristlet (rist-let) n. a band worn round the wrist.

Writ (rit) n. [fr. write] that which is written; writing; the Scriptures; [Law] an instrument in writing; a judicial summons; an order to elect: a legal instrument; a deed. Holy Writ, the Scriptures. To serve a writ on, to deliver a summons to.

write (rīt) v.t. [A.S.] to set down, or express in, legible or intelligible characters; to inscribe; to communicate by letter; to compose or produce; to impress durably; to make known by writing; to record;—v.i. to form characters representing sounds or ideas; to be occupied in writing, copying, or accounting; to express ideas in words; to communicate by letter; to recite or relate in books; to compose; to call one's self; to be entitled to; to use the style of. To write up, to give full details in writing; to commend in writing.
writer (rīter) n. one that writes; a scribe; a clerk; the Signet, a body of solicitors in Scotland.

writership (rī'ter-ship) n. the office of a writer.

writhe (fith) v.t. [A.S. writhan] to twist with violence; to distort; to wring; to wrest; to pervert;—v.t. to twist; to be distorted.
writhingly (fith-fing-li) adv. in a writhing manner.
writing (ritting) n. the act or art of forming characters on paper or any other material; anything written or expressed in letters; a legal instrument, anymhilet: a manuscribt: an inscription :—v.l. official thing written or expressed in letters; a legal instrument, a pamphlet; a manuscript; an inscription;—pl. official papers; deeds; instruments of conveyance. Writing-chambers, a law office. Writing-desk, a writing-table with a sloping top; a portable case. Writing-follo, a cover for writing-paper, containing a blotting-pad. Writing-frame, a frame for the use of the blind in writing. Writing-ink, ink used for writing. Writing-master, one that teaches the art of penmanship. Writing-paper, paper with a smooth surface for writing upon. Writing-table, a table for writing on, with drawers and a sloping ton

ing upon. Writing-table, a table for writing on, with drawers and a sloping top.

Written (rit-n) a. reduced to writing. Written-law, as distinguished from law based on the decisions of judges.

Wrong (rong) a. [A.S. arrang] not physically right; not fit or suitable; not appropriate for use; wrong not fit or suitable: not appropriate for use; not morally right, not according to truth; unjust; incorrect; erroneous; improper; mistaken;—a. that which is wrong; wrong conduct; a trespass; injustice; injury;—adv. not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously;—t. to treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from; to injure; to impute evil to unjustly. Wrong-doer, one that does wrong. Wrong-doing, evil-doing. Wrong-minded, having wrong ideas or views. Wrong-timed, done at an improper time; ill-timed. A private wrong, violation of the civil rights of a private person. In the wrong, to be at fault. To go wrong, to err; not to work properly; to stray from virtue. To have wrong to be wronged, to be unjustly dealt with.

Wrongful (rong-fool-i) adv. in a wrongful

wrongfully (rong-fool-i) adv. in a wrongful manner; injuricusly; unjustly.

wrongfulness (rong-fool-nes) n. wrongness.

wrongheaded (rong hed-ed) a. wrong in opinion; perverse. wrongheadedly (rong hed-ed-li) adv. in a wrongheaded manner. wrongheadedness (rong hed-ed-nes) n. the quality of being

wrong-headed; perverseness.

wrongly (rong-li) adv. in a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss.

wrongness (rong-nes) n. state of being wrong; wrong disposition; erroneousness. wrongous (rong-gus) a. constituting a wrong; unjust; illegal.

Wrote (rot) past tense of write.

wroth (roth) a. [A.S. urāth] full of wrath; angry; indignant; enraged.
wrought (rawt) past tense and pp. of work.
wrought-iron, iron wrought by forging; malleable iron. Wrought up, excited; inflamed.
wrought upon, influenced; persuaded.

wrung (rung) past tense and pp. of wring.

wity (ri) a. [A.S. wrigian, twist] turned to one side; twisted; deviating from right direction; perverted; -v.t. to distort; to turn aside; -v.t. to be turned aside or distorted; to deviate from right direction.

Wryneck.

Wry-bill, a New Zealand plover. Wry-mouthed, having a twisted mouth; unflattering. To make a wry face, to show unwillingness, pain, or disgust.

Wryly (rī-li) adv. in a wry, distorted, or awkward manner.

wryneck (ri-nek) n. a twisted or distorted neck; a spasmodic disease of sheep; a small native bird of the genus Yunx, allied

to the wood-pecker.

wrynecked (rī'-nekt) a. havdistorted neck.

wryness (rī-nes) n. state of being wry or distorted.
wych (wich) n. [Scand.] a brine pit. wych-house, a salt-

wych-elm (wich'elm)n. [witch] drooping branches; the witch-elm.

Wycliffite See Wicliffite.

wye (wi) n. [fr. letter Y] a forked clamp, shaped like

wynd (wind) n. [A.S. windan, to turn round] a narrow lane or alley [Scot.].

wyvern See wivern.

\mathbf{x}

X, x, the twenty fourth letter of the English sonant or compound consonantal sound, being at once guttural, palatal, and sibilant. At the end, or in the middle, of words it has the sound of ks or gz --c,g., wax, example. As initial, only in words of Greek origin, x is pronounced as z. As a numeral, X stands for ten; when horizontal, for a thousand; with a dash over it, for ten thousand; it is the symbol of unknown quantity in algebra. As an abbreviation, X stands for Christ. X-rays, invisible rays, due to electricity, which are capable of passing through the body, and imprinting on a sensitive plate a shadow-picture of bones.

xanthate (zan'that) n. a salt of xanthic acid.

xanthein (zan'the-in) n. [G. xanthos, yellow] the yellow colouring matter of flowers that is soluble in water.

xanthelasma, xanthoma (zan-the-

zan-thō'ma) n. [G. xanthos, yellow, and clasma, a plate] a skin disease, characterized by soft, yellow patches.

Xanthian (zan'thi-an) a. [G. Xanthos] pertaining to Xanthus, an ancient town of Asia Minor; denoting the Xanthus marbles, in the British Museum.

Kanthic (zan-thik) a. [G. xanthos, yellow] tending towards a yellow colour. Kanthic-acid, a heavy, colourless, oily liquid. Kanthic-oxide, xanthine. Kanthidium (zan-thidi-um) n. a fossil substance found in finite control of the con

xanthin (zan'thin) n. [G. zanthos, yellow] the yellow, insoluble, colouring matter contained in certain flowers; the yellow colouring matter of madder.

xanthine (zan'thin) n a substance related to uric acid, found in the blood, urine, liver, and in some urinary calculi.

xanthinuria (zan-thi-nū'ri-a) n. [G. xanthos, yollow, and ouron, urine] the exerction of an abnormal amount of xanthine in the

xanthite (zan²thīt) n. [G. zanthos, yellow] a Xanthite (zan²thī-un) n. a genus of composite plants yielding dye.

Xantho (zan'thō) n. a genus of crabs.

xanthobetic (zan-tho-hē'tik) a. noting a yellowacid derived from beet-root. xanthocarpous (zan-tho-kar-pus) a. [G. xanthos, yellow, and karpos, fruit] having yellow fruit.

Xanthochroi (zan-tho-krō'ī) n. [G. xanthos, yellow, and chroa, skin] fair whites, an ethnological group.

xanthochroia (zan-tho-kroi'a) n. a yellow discolouration of the skin.

xanthochroic, xanthochrous (zan-tho-krō-ik, zan-tho-kro-us) a. having a fair skin.

inocone, xanthoconite

(zan'tho-kōn, zan-thok'o-nīt) n. [G. xanthos, yellow, and konis, dust] an arsenic sulphide of silver.

xanthoderma (zan-tho-der-ma) n. [G. der-ma, skin] yellowness of the skin.
xanthomatous (zan-thom-a-tus) a. of, or pertaining to, xanthoma, or xanthelasma.

xanthomelanous (zan-tho-mel'a-nus) a. melas, black] noting a type of men with black hair, and yellow, brown, or olive skins.

xanthophane (zan'tho-fan) a. [4: xanthos, yellow, and phainesthai, to appear] a yellow colouring matter derived from the retina. retina.

xanthophyll (zan'tho-fil) n. [G. xanthos, yellow colouring matter of autumn leaves.

xanthopicrine, xanthopicrite

(zan-tho-pik'rin, -rīt) n. [G. xanthos, yellow, and pikros, bitter] a yellow colouring matter obtained from the bark of Xanthoxylum Caribarum.

xanthopous (zan tho - pus) a. [G. xanthos, yellow, and pous, a foot] having a yellow stem [Bot.].

xanthopsy (zan'thop-si) n. [G. opsis, appearance] colour blindness, in which everything has a yellow tinge.

Xanthorrhiza (zan-tho-rī-za) n. [G. xanthos, yellow, and rhiza, root] a genus of Ranunculacea.

xanthorthite (zan-thor-thit) n. [G. zanthos, yellow, and E. orthite] an altered variety of allanite.

xanthose (zan'thōs) n. [G. xanthos, yellow] an orange-yellow pigment in certain crabs. **xanthosis** (zan-thō'sis) n. yellow discolouration.

xanthospermous (can-tho-sper mus) a. g. g. aunthos, yellow, and sperma, seed] having yellow seeds [Bot.].

xanthous (zan-thus) a. yellow; denoting the yellow tribes of mankind.

xanthoxylene (zan-thok'si-len) n. [G. xanthox, yellow, and zulon, wood] a colourlest, volatile oil found in the fruit of the Japanese pepper.

xanthoxylin (zan-thok'si-lin) n. a camphor obtained from the seeds of the Japanese pepper.

Xanthoxylum (zan-thok'si-lum) n. a genus of tropical plants.

xantippe (zan-tip'e) n. [wife of Socrates] an angry woman.

xebec (ze'bek) n. [Turk.] a small, three-masted vessel, with lateen and square sails.

Xema (ze'ma) n. a genus of gulls, having forked tails.

xenelasia (zen-e-la/si-a) n. [G.] a Spartan law forbidding the unauthorised residence in Sparta of foreigners.

xenial (ze-ni-al) u. [G. zenos, a stranger, a guest] pertaining to hospitality.
xenium (zen-i-um, ze-ni-um) n., pl. xenia(zen-i-a, ze-ni-a) a present given to an ambassador,

a guest, or a stranger.

xenodocheum, xenodochium

(zen-o-do-kē-un, -kr-um) n.: pl. xenodochea, xenodochia (zen-o-do-kē-a, -kr-a) (C.) a building for the reception of strangers; a guest-house; a hotel. xenodochy (ze-nod-o-ki) n. (cl. xenos, a guest, and do-kr, a receiving) hospitality. xenogamy (ze-nog-a-mi) n. (cl. gamos, marriage) cross-fertilization [Bot.].

xenogenesis (zen-o-jen'e-sis) n. [G. genesis, birth] offspring that passes through a state different from the parent.

xenogenetic (zen-o-je-net-ik) a. of the nature of, or pertaining to, xenogenesis.

xenomania (zen-o-mā-'ni-a) n. [G. zenos, strange, and mania, madness] an inordinate attachment to what is foreign or strange.

xenomenia (zen-o-mē-'ni-a) n. [G. mēniaia, menses] loss of blood at the menserual period otherwise than from the uterus.

menstrual period otherwise than from the uterus.

Xenomorphic (zen-o-mor-fik) a. [G. zenos, strange, and morphē, shape] noting minerals exhibiting forms due to neighbouring minerals.

Xenon (zen'on) n. [G. xenos, stranger] one of the inert constituents of the air. **Xenotime** (zen'o-tim) n. [G. timē, honour] a native phosphate of yttria. **Xeransis** (zer-an'sis) n. [G.] siccation; a drying-up [Path.].

xerantic (zer-an'tik) a. having drying properties. **xerafin** (zer'a-fin) n. [A. ashrafī, fr. sharīf, lofty, noble] a silver coin formerly issued in

xerasia, xerosis (ze-rā/si-a, ze-rō/sis) n. [G. xēros, dry] dryness of the

hair.

Xerocollyrium (zē-ro-ko-lir'i-um) n. [G. xēros, dry, and kollourion, eye-salve] a dry collyrium or eye-salve.

Xeroderma (zē-rō-der'ina) n. [G. derma, skin] dryness of the skin.

Xerodes (zē-rō-dēs) n. [G. zēros, dry, and eidos, form] any tumour attended with dryness.

Xeromyrum (zē-rō-mī-rum) n. [G. zēros, dry, and muron, ointment] a dry ointment.

ment.

Xerophagy (zō-rof-a-ji) n. [G. xēros, dry, and phagein, eat] cating of dry meats (sort of fast among the primitive Christians).

Xerophilous (zō-rof-i-lus) a. [G. xēros, dry, and philein, to love] loving dryness; noting plants suited to dry, esp. hot and dry, climates.

Xerophthalmia (zō-rof-thal-ini-a) n. [G. xēros, dry, and ophthalmos, eye] a dry, red soreness of the eyes.

Xerostomia (zō-rō-stō-ini-a) n. [G. xēros, dry, and stomu, mouth] abnormal dryness of the mouth.

ness of the mouth.

Kerotes (zë-rō-tēz) n. [G. fr. xēros, dry] a dry habit or disposition of body.

XCTOLIC (zē-rot-ik) a. characterized by dryness.

xerotribia, xerotripsis (zē-rō-trib'i-a, trip'sis) n. [G.

xerotribia, xerotripsis (xerotripsis) n. [G. xeros, dry, and tribein. to rub] dry friction.

xiphias (ziff-ias) n. [G. fr. xiphos, sword] a sword-shaped comet.

xiphoid (zif-oid) a. [G. xiphoeidēs] resembling a single placed at the bottom of the breast-bone.

Xiphosura (zif-o-sūf-ru) n. [G. xiphos, sword, and oura, tail] an order of crabs.

Xoanon (zōf-a-non) n.: pl. xoana (zōf-a-na) [G. fr. xeetn, scrape] a work of sculpture, rudely carved in wood (but usually overlaid with precious material), and believed to have fallen from heaven.

xylanthrax (zī-lan-thraks) n. [G. xulon, wood, and anthrax, coal] wood-coal.

xylem (zī-lem) n. [G. xulon, wood] the woody part from the phloem, or bast.

from the phloem, or bast. **xylene** (zī-lēn) n. [G. xulon, wood] a volatile, inflammable liquid.

xylite (zī'-līt) n. [G. xulon, wood] a kind of asbestos. xylobalsamum (zī-lō-bal'sa-mum) n. [G.] the wood, or the dried twigs, of

the Balm of Gilead tree.

Exploration of Gilead tree.

**Explo [Bot.].

xylograph (zī-lō-graf) n. [G. xulon, wood, and graphein, write] a wood-engraving; the grain of wood used for surface decoration.

xylographer (zī-log-ra-fer) n. an engraver on wood.

xylographic, xylographical (zī-lō-graf-ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to xylography.

xylography (zī-log-ra-fi) n. wood-engraving.

xyloid (zī-loid) n. pertaining to wood; woody.

xyloidine (zī-loi'din, zī-lō'i-din) n. an explosive compound, prepared by the action of fuming nitric acid on starch.

xylol (zī-loi, zī-loi') n. [G. zulon, wood, and L. oleum, oil] xylene.

xylonite $(z\bar{i}'lu-n\bar{i}t)$ n. a kind of celluloid.

Xylophaga (zi-lof-a-ga) n.pl. [G. xulophagos, fr. xulon, wood, and phagein, eat] a tribe of boring insects.

xylophagan (zi-lof'a-gan) n. one of the

xylophagous (zī-lof-a-gus) α. eating wood.

xylophone $\int_{\bar{0}\bar{0}}^{(z\bar{1}')\bar{0}} \int_{n}^{\bar{0}}$ [G. xulon, wood, and phone, voice] a musical instrument sounded by hammers.

sounded by hammers.

Xylopyrography (zī-lō-pī-rog-ra-fi) n. [G. and graphein, write] the production of pictures on wood by charring with a hot-iron; poker-painting.

Xylostein (zī-los-te-in) n. [G. zudon, wood, and obtained from the seeds of a species of honeysuckle.

Xylotile (zī-lo-tīl) n. [G. tilos, down] a mineral of fibrous structure, coloured brown.

xyst, xystos, xystus (zist, zistos, -tus) n. [G. xustos, fr. xusto, polish, scrape] in ancient architecture, a covered

xuen, polish, scrapel in ancient architecture, a covered court in which athletes performed their exercises.

Xystarch (xis-tark) n. [G. xustos, a covered portico, and urchein, to rule] an Athenian officer who presided over the exercises of the xyst.

Xyster (zis-ter) n. [G. xustēr, fr. xuein, to scrape; a surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

Y, y is the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet. Beginning a syllable, and preceding a vowel, y is a consonant—e.g., year. In the middle or at the end of words, it is a vowel, having the same value as i—e.g., defy (de-fr'), glory (glo-ri). As a numeral, y stands for 150; with a dash over it, for 150,000. Y-moth, a moth with a silvery, Y-shaped mark on the upper wings Y-level, an engineer's spirit level.

V (wī) n. a forked clamp or support.

yacca (yak'a) n. [W. Ind.] the wood of a West Indian evergreen, suitable for cabinet-work.
yacht (yot) n. [D.] a light, elegantly-furnished vessel, used for pleasure trips or for racing; a state-vessel. Yacht-built, huilt like a yacht. Yacht-club, a club of yachtsmen.
yachter (yot'er) n. one, or sails in a yacht: a yachts-

or sails in, a yacht; a yachts-

yachting (yot-ing) n.
pleasure excursions in a yacht; a. relating to a yacht.

yachtsman (yots/man) owns or sails a yacht.

yachtsmanship (yots-man-ship) n. the art

yaffingale (yafi ing-gal) n. [af. yafile and nightingale] the yaffle.

vaffle (yaf-i) n. [Imit.] the green woodpecker.

yager, jager (ya'ger) n. [Ger. jäger, a hunts-regiments in the Germanic states.

yagger (yagʻer) n. [D. jager, a huntsman] a travelling pedlar.

yaguarundi (yag-wa-run'di) n. [S. Amer.] a wild cat of Mexico, and the

neighbouring countries.

Yahoo (yá/hỏó) n. [name given by Swift to a race of brutes] a rough, boorish person.

Yahveh (yā-vā') n. Jehovah.

Yahvist (ya'vist) n. Jehovist, the presumed author of those parts of the Pentateuch where the name Jehovah is habitually used.

Yahvistic (yá-vis-tik) a. Jehovistic.

yak (yak) n. [Tibetan] the wild ox of Central Asia

yakopu (yak'u-poò) n. [E. Ind.] a weapon of the dagger kind, used in Java and Sumatra. yaksha (yak'sha) n. [Skr.] one of the attendants on the god of treasures [Hindu Myth.]. yakut (ya-koot') n. a member of a mixed Turkish race in Siberia.

Yam (yam) n. [Pg. inhame, a yam] a large, esculent

Yama (yan-a) n. [Skr.] the first man; the god and judge of the dead [Hindu Myth.].

yamadou (yam-a-doo) n. an oil obtained from the tallow-nutneg.

yamamai (yam-a-mī) n. [Jap.] a moth whose larvæ yield sikn.

yammer (yam-er) v.t. [A.S. geōmerian] to blurt out;—v.t. to cry aloud; to shriek; to

yallilile out; -v.i. to cry aloud; to shriek; to talk incoherently.

yamun (yamun) n. [Chin.] the official residence of a Chinese mandarin.

yank (yangk) v.t. [Sw. dialect jakka, to wander] to jerk; -v.i. to work quickly; -n. a blow.

Yankee (yangkò) n. [Etym. doubtful] a citizen of the United States; one shrewd and sharp at business; -n. belonging to the Yankees, or to the United States of America; smart; excellent. Yankee-doodle, a native of the United States; the national air of America.

Vantagiam (yangkè-izm) n. Yankee charac-

Yankeeism (yang kē-izm) n. Yankee charac-

Yankefied (yang-ke-fid) a. like a Yankee.

yanolite (yan'-u-līt) n. [G.] a kind of garnet.

yaourt (yourt) n. [Turk.] a fermented liquor used by the Turks.

yap (yap) v.i. [Imit.] to bark; to yelp.

yap (yap) v.v. [Imit.] to bark; to yeip.

yapok, yapock (yap-ok, ya-pok) n. [fr. river Oyapok, between Brazil and French Guiana] the South American water-opossum.

yapon liex vomitoria, an evergreen shrub of the holly kind; the South Sea tea.

yard (yard) n. [A.S. oyrd] English standard of length, equal to three feet; a yard-stick; a spar slung from a mast for extending a sail; the male organ of generation. Yard-arm, either half of a ship's yard. Yard-land, a measure of land, varying from 15 to 40 acres. Yard-stick; a stick three feet in length. Yard-tackle, large tackle used on the lower yards for lifting boats, etc.

boats, etc.

yard (yard) n. [A.S. geard, enclosure] a small, inclosed
space adjoining a house; an inclosure within
which any business is carried on. Yardman, yardsman, a man employed in a yard; a man in a railwayyard employed in making up trains.

yardage (yardii) n. the use of a yard; the charge
for such use; the cutting of coal at a

fixed rate per yard.

vardful (yard-fool) n. enough to fill a yard.

yare (yar) a. [A.S. gearu] ready; dexterous; active;

yarely (yār'li) adv. promptly; skilfully.

yarn (yarn) n. [A.S. gearn] thread spun from natural fibres; one of the threads of which a rope is composed; a story spun

out by a sailor; a story generally; -v.i. to tell a story.

yarpha (yarfa) n. [Orkney and Shetland] a soil containing much peat.

yarrow (yar'ō) n. [A.S. yearwe] odour and pungent taste.

yashmak (yashinak) n. [A.] the Yashmak. yeil worn by Moslem women in public.

yataghan,ataghan

(yat'a-gan, at'a-gan) n. [Turk.] a long Turkish dagger.

yaw (yaw) v.i. [D.] to steer

wild, or from a straight course, as a ship; -n. temporary deviation of a ship from her course.

yawl (yawl) n. [D. jol] a small ship's-boat; a small decked fishing-boat.
yawl (yawl) v.i. [cf. Low. Ger. janelu, to yawl] to howl.
yawn (yawn) v.i. [A.S. geminan] to open the mouth involuntarily through drowsiness, dulness or fatigue: to gene to dulness, or fatigue; to gape; to open wide; to be eager;—n. involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; a gaping; an opening wide.

yawning (yaw'ning) n. the

yawns; a gaping; -a. gaping; opening wide; sleepy.

yawningly (yaw-ning-li) adv. in a yawning manner.
yaws (yawz) n. [Afr. yaw, raspberry a contagious disease of the skin in tropical countries.
Yaw-weed, a plant used as a remedy for the yaws.

vclad (i-klad') obsolete form of clad.

yclept (i-klept') called (obsolete). See clepe.

ye (ye) pron. [A.S. ge] the nominative plural of the second person (sometimes used as the objective). yea (yā) adv. [A.S. gea] a word expressing affirmation; yes; ay; indeed; verily; in Scripture, denoting certainty, or absolute confirmation;—pl. yeas, those that

vote in the affirmative; ayes.

yean, ean (yen, en) n.t. and i. [A.S. eānian] to bring forth young, as a goat or sheep.

yeanling (yen-ling) n. the young of sheep; a lamb.

year (yēr) n. [A.S. geār] the time of the apparent revolution of the sun through the ecliptic; a period occupied by the earth in making its revolution around the sun; twelve calendar months;—h. age, or old age. Calendar, or civil, year, a period of 365 or 366 days. Great year, the supposed period necessary for the heavenly bodies to return to the same places as they occupied at the creation. Sidereal year, the interval after which the sun returns to the same position among the constellations; it is rather longer than a tropical year, the period between two successive vernal equinoxes, approximately, 365 days. Synodic year, twelve lunar months, or nearly 355 days. Year-book, a reference book of facts and statistics published yearly. reference book of facts and statistics published yearly; a book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England. Year of grace, or year of our Lord, any year of the Christian era. In years, advanced in years.

in years.

yearling (yēr-ling) n. a young animal one year yearlong (yēr-long) a. lasting or continuing a yearly (yēr-lina. happening, accruing, or coming every year; annual; lasting a year; accomplished in a year;—adv. annually; once a year; from year to year.

yearn (yern) v.i. [A.S. giernan, fr. georn, desirous] to desire eagerly; to long;—[A.S. eorn, as in cornful, anxious] v.t. and i. to grieve.

yearnful (yern-fool) a. sad; distressing.

yearning (yer-ino) a. sau; unsuressing.

yearning (yer-ining) a. longing; feeling strong a longing desire;—n. state of being moved with pity or tenderness; longing desire; mental uneasiness.

yearningly (yer-ining-li) adv. with longing desire; with feelings of pity.

yearnings (yer-iningz) n.pl. the stomachs of young calves (used as remet).

yeast (yest) n. [A.S. giss] the froth of beer in fermentation (used for raising dough); barm.

Yeast-plant, a small plant giving rise to alcoholic fermentation in saccharine liquids. Yeast-powder, a haking-nowder.

yeastiness (yes-ti-nes) n. the state of being

Veasty (yēs-ti) a. frothy; foamy; spumy, like yeast.

velk (yelk) See yolk.

yell (yel) v.t. [A.S. gellan] to utter with a yell ;—v.i. to cry out or scream, as with agony or horror;—

yellow-box, a gold coin. Yellow-bunting, the yellow-earth, a yellowish clay. Yellow-earth, a yellow-earth, a yellow-earth, a yellow-fever, a malignant disease, often attended with yellow-exert, a malignant disease, often attended with yellow-ever, a malignant disease, often attended with yellow-fever, a malignant disease, often attended with yellow-sor of the period of the yellow-fever, a malignant disease, often attended with yellow-fever, a malignant disease, often attended with yellow-sor of the yellow-hammer. nant disease, often attended with yellowness of the skin. Yellow-hammer, a bird of the genus Emberiza. Yellow-jack, yellowfever; a flag displayed from hospitals. or vessels in quarantine. Yellow-jacket, a wasp or hornet of the genus Vespa. Yellow-leg, a game-bird found in North America. Yellow-metal, a brass of three parts copper and two parts zinc. Yellow-root, an American herb. Yellow-shell, a moth with yellow wings marked by white lines. Yellow-top, a variety of turnip. Yellow-wood, an American tree, yielding clear, yellow dye. Yellow-wort, a European plant (used in dyeing yellow). Naples yellow, oxide of lead; a fine pigment.

vellowish (yel-o-ish) a. somewhat yellow.

yellowishness (yel-ō-ish-nes) n. the state of yellowness (yel-ō-nes) n. the state or quality of heing yellow; jealousy.

yellows (yel-ōz) n. a disease in horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of eyes; a kind

yelp (yelp) v.i. [A.S. gielpan] to utter a sharp, quick cry, as a hound; to bark shrilly; n. a sharp, quick bark or cry.

yelper (yel-per) n. one that yelps.

yelping (yel-ping) n, the act of barking shrilly.

yen (yeu) n. [Jap. fr. Chin. yuen, round, a dollar] a gold or silver coin of Japan, valued about 4s. 2d. yeoman (yō'man) n. [Etym. doubtful] a freeholder (t).E. Law : a

farmer; a steward on an estate; a retainer; an officer in the king's household; one of the yeomanry. Yeoman service, powerful aid. Yeomen of the guard, the beefcaters.

yeomanly (yo'man-li) a. rank: plain; homely; — adv. bravely.

yeomanry $\frac{(y^{\vec{0}'man-ri})}{n$, the collective body of yeomen; a body of volunteer cavalry, composed of country farmers.

yerba (yer-ba) n. [Sp. fr. Yeoman.

yerba [L. herbu, herb] the Paraguay tea or mate.

yerk (yerk) v.t. [jerk] to strike suddenly; to jerk;

v.t. to kick out; to move with sudden jerks;

n. a quick thrust or motion; a kick.

yes (yes) adv. [A.S. gese, fr. $ge\bar{a}$, yes, indeed, and $sw\bar{a}$, so let it be] a word expressing affirmation or

yester (yes'ter) a. [A.S. geostra, giestra] of the day preceding the present; last past; next before the present Yester-eve, the evening last past. Yestermorn, the morning of yesterday. Yester-night. Yester-noon, the noon of yesterday. Yester-reer levelsers. night. Yester year, last year.

yesterday (yes-ter-dā) n. the day last past;—
yesterday (yes-ter-dā) n. the day last past.

yestreen (yes-trēn') adv. [contracted from yestereven] last night [Scot.]

yet (yet) adv. [A.S. get] in addition; at the same
time; still; up to the present time; hitherto; at
least; even; after all:—conj. nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. As yet, up to this time; still. Not
yet, not up to the present time.

yett (yet) n. [gate] a gate [Scot.].

yew (ū) n. [A.S. iw] a tree with widely-spreading branches, yielding fine-grained wood.
Yew-tree, same as yow.
yewen (ū en a. a. madeof yew. yex (yeks) v.i. [A.S. gisciain, to sob, to sigh] to hiccup;—n. a



Yezidee, Yezidi (yez-i-de) n. [fr. Yczid, their founder] a member of a sect dwelling near the Euphrates.

Yiddish (yiddish) n. [Ger. jidisch, Jewish] the speech of the commoner class of Jews, esp. in the east-end of London (it is a mixture chiefly of corrult Hebrew and German).

Yiddisher (yid'ish-cr) n. a Jew. Also Yid.

yield (yēld) v.t [A.S. ailda.a, pay] to give in return; to produce; to render back; to produce in general; to afford; to exhibit; to emit; to resign; to surrender; to give up; to admit; to concede:—v.t. to give up the contest; to submit; to comply; to give way; to give place; to produce; to bear;—n. product; payment. To yield up the ghost, see ghost.

yieldable (yēl da - bl) a. disposed to yield: yieldableness (yēl da-bl-nes) n. disposition

vielder (yel'der) n. one that complies.

yielding (yēl-ding) a. inclined to give way; completely (yēl-ding) a. inclined to give way; completely (yēl-ding-l) adv. in a yielding manner; with compliance.

yieldingness (yēl-ding-nes) n. quality of yielding disposition to comply.

yodel, yodle (yō'dl) n.t. and t. (Ger. dial. jodeln] the natural voice to falsetto and back again;—n. song peculiar to the Swiss.

yodeler, yodler (yō'del-er, yō'dler) n. one yodh (yōd) n. [H.] the tenth letter in the Hebrew alphabet.

Yoga (yō'ga) n. [Skr.] a branch of the Hindy philosophy, combining meditation in un natural postures with austerity.

YOQ1 (yō'gi) n. one that practises the Yoga system.

Yogism (yō'gizm) n. the doctrine of the Yogis.

yoick, yoicks (yō'ik, -iks) int. an old for hunting cry.

VOICK (yō'ik) v.t. to urge on with yoicks.

yojan, yojana (yō'jan, yō'ja-na) n. [Skr.] a measure of distance from four

yolan, yolana measure of distance from four to ten miles, but usually reckoned as five.

yoke (yōk) n. [A.S. geoe] that which connects or binds; a bond; the frame of wood binding two oxen together for drawing; a frame titted to a person's shoulders for carrying a couple of buckets; a frame by which a bell is hung for ringing; [Naut.] a frame at the rudder's head; a mark of servitude; bondage; service;

two animals yoked together; a couple; -v.t. to put a yoke on; to join in a yoke; to couple; to enslave; to restrain; to confine; to put to work, as horses; -v.i. to be joined or associated. Yoke-fellow, an associate; a mate, esp. a partner in marriage. Yoke-mate, one associated with another in labour. Yoke-toed, pair-toed.

vokel (yō'kl) n. [Etym. doubtful] a rustic.

yoking (yō'king) n. act of putting a yoke on; act of joining or coupling; act of harnessing and putting to work, as horses; amount of work by draught animals done at one time.

yolk (vök) n. [A.S. geolea, geolea, fr. geolu, yellow] the yellow part of an egg; an unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep. Yolk-bag, the sac that holds

the yolk.

volked (yōkd) a. having a yolk.

VOlkv (yō'-ki) a. like yolk.

yon (yon) a. [A.S. geon] at a distance within view; yonder;—udn. yonder.
yonder (yon-der) a. being at a distance within view; that or those there;—adn. at a distance within view.

yoni (yō'nē) n. [Skr.] an oval figure symbolical of the fertility of nature; associated with the worship of Sakti in India.

yoop $(y \circ p) n$. [Imit.] a word imitating a hiccup or a sob.

VOTA (yō'-ra) n. a mill-lade, or an irrigation channel.

yore (yōr) adv. [fr. A.S. geāra, of years, formerly gen. pl. of geār, year] in long time past; in old time ; long since.

Yoredale (yōr'dāl) a. [fr. Yoredale, Yorkshire] noting the carboniferous limestone rocks.

yorker (yor-ker) n. [Etym. doubtful, probably fr. Yorkshire] in cricket, a name given to a ball so bowled that it hits the ground directly under the batter's bat.

Yorkish (yorkish) a. pertaining to the city of York, or to the county of Yorkshire; adhering to the House of York.

Yorkist (yorkist) n. an adherent of the house of York in the Wars of the Roses.

Yorkshire (york-sher) a. of, or pertaining to, the county of Yorkshire. Yorkshire-flannel, a superior flannel of undyed wool. Yorkshire-grit, a stone used for polishing. Yorkshire-pudding, a pudding of unsweetened batter, baked under meat so as to catch the dripping. Yorkshire-terrier, a variety of the Scotch terrier.

you (û) pron. [A.S. $c\bar{o}w$] the pronoun of the second person in the nominative or objective case, in-

you person in the nominative or objective case, indicating the person or persons addressed.

young (yung) a. [A.S. geong) not long born; not young yet arrived at maturity, or age; not old; being in the first part of growth; inexperienced; ignorant;—n. the offspring of animals. Young blood, lesh accession of strength. Young eyed, with the brightness of youth. Young England, a Tory party of 1812-45 opposed to free trade and radicalism. Young Germany, a literary group headed by Heine. Young Ireland, a physical force group of Irish politicans, 1840-1850; they broke off from Daniel O'Connell. Young Italy, a republican group headed by Mazzini, active about 1834. Young Pretender, Prince Charles Edward Stuart. With young, pregnant.

youngish (yung'ish) a. somewhat young.

youngling (yung-ling) n. a young person; a youngling (yung-ling) n. a young person; a youngly (yung-li) adv. early in life; ignorantly; youngness (yung-les) n. the state of being youngster (yung-ster) n. a young person; a youngster (yung-ster) n. a young person; a younker (yung-ster) n. [D. jonker, fr. jong, young, younker (yung-ker) n. [D. jonker, fr. jong, young, young cand heer, sir] a young person; a stripling. your (ür) possessive pron. [A.S. eōwer] helonging, pertaining, or relating, to you; of you.

yourself (ūr-self) pron.; pl. yourselves (ūr-selvz)
youth state of being young; juvenility; the part of
life from childhood to manhood; a young person, esp. a
young man; young persons collectively.
youthful (youth-food) a not yet mature or aged;
life; fresh; vigorous, as in youth.
youthfully (yooth-food) a dav. in a youthful
youthfully (yooth-food) adv. in a youthful
youthfully (yooth-food) adv. in a youthful
youthfulness (yooth-food-nes) n. the quality
yowl (youl) v.i. [yawl, to howl] to howl; -n. the cry
yowley (you-ling) n. [A.S. geolu, yellow] the yellow
bunting (you-ling) n. a howling: a crying.

vowling (you'ling) n. a howling; a crying.

y-pointing (i-pointing) a. pointing towards;—
y-A.S. qe, prefixed to past participle.
ytterbite (it-er-bit) n. gadolinite, a silicate of
ytterbium (i-ter-bi-um) n. an element discovered
in gadolinite.
yttria (it-ri-a) n. [fr. Ytterby, in Sweden] a fine, white
powder, insoluble in water and infusible.

Vttric (it-rik) a. pertaining to yttrium.

yttriferous (it-rif-e-rus) a. yielding yttrium.

yttrious (it-ri-us) a. related to, or containing, yttrium (it-ri-um) n. a metal, the base of yttria.

yttrocerite (it-ro-sc-rit) n. (fr. yttrium) and cer(ium)] a violet-blue mineral.

yttrocolumbite (it-ro-ko-lum-bit) n. yttrocolumbite (it-ro-ko-lum-bit) n. yttro-tantalite.

yttrotantalite (it-ro-tan-ta-lit) n. [fr. yttrium and tantalite] a rare mineral

Yucca (yuk'a) n. [Sp. yuca] a genus of sub-tropical Yucca (yuk'a) n. [Sp. yuca] a genus of sub-tropical Yucca-borer, a large moth found in North America. Yucca-fertilizer, a moth that fertilizes the seed of certain plants. Yucca gloriosa, a species of yucca cultivated in Britain, having a panicle of white flowers and long, rigid, lanceolate leaves.

yuck (yuk) n. [A.S. giccan, to itch] the itch;—v.i.

Vufts (yufts) n. [Russ. yuft] Russian leather.

rug, yuga (yoog, yoo'ga) n. [Skr.] one of the ages

yulan (yóó-lan) n. [Chin. yu, yuh, jade, and lan, a plant] a Chinese magnolia.

Yule (ül) n. [A.S. gcöl] the feast of Christmas. Yule-log, a large log of wood used for a Christmas fire. Yule-tide, time of Christmas.

yungan (yung-gan) n. [native name] the dugong. yunx (yungks) n. [G. iungks, the wryneck] a bird, the wryneck.
yurga (yóór-gá) n. [Afghan] the Afghan mountain pony.

yurt (yóort) n. [Siberian] a house or hut.

yutu (yôó'tôô) n. [Peruv.] a Peruvian species of tinamou.

YW1S (i-wis') adv. [A.S. gewis. certain] certainly.

Z

Z, z, the twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet, is a sibilant consonant, and is merely a sonant, or vocal, s. It has one sound, as in haze, maize, which lears the same relation to s that v does to f—that of a vocal, as contrasted with an aspirate, articulation. Zabaism (zā-ba-izm) n. See Sabseism.

Zabian (zā-bi-an) a. and n. See Sabian.

zabra (zá-bra) n. [Sp.] a small vessel used on the Spanish coast.

Zabrus (zá-brus) n. [G. zabros, gluttonous] an extensive genus of beetles.

zacatilla (zá-ká-te-lya) n. the finest kind of cochineal.

zaccho (dzak-kō) n. [It. zocco, fr. I. soccus, a low-heeled shoe] the lowest part of the pedestal of a column.

zaffer, zaffre, zaphara $\binom{\text{zaf-er. zaf-a-ra}}{n. [A.] \text{ impure}}$ oxide of cobalt.

Zaglossus (za-glos-us) n. [G. za, intensive, and glossa, tongue] a genus of prickly ant-caters.

Zaim (zá-im) n. [Turk.] a Turkish military chief.

zaimet (za'i-met) n. the district from which a zaim draws his revenue.

Zalacca (za-lak-ka) n. [native name] a genus of stemless palms.
Zalophus (zal-u-fus) n. [G. za, intensive, and lophus, crest] a genus of cared seals.

zambo (zam'-bō) n. See sambo.

zambomba (tham-boin-ba) n. [Sp.] an earthen far, over the top of which is stretched parchment, through which passes a stick; by rubbing the stick with the finger the air in the jar is set vibrating, so that the apparatus constitutes a kind of musical instrument.

Zamia (zā-mi-a) n. [L. zamia, fir-cone] a genus of tropical plants yielding starch.
zamiostrobus (zā-mi-os-tru-bus) n. [G. strobos, cone] certain fossil cones.

Zamites (zq-mi²tēz) n. [L. zamia, fir-cone] a genus of fossil plants.
zamouse (zq-mòoz) n. [W. Afr.] a West African buffalo.

zampogna (tsám-pō/nya) n. [It.] a bagpipe.

Zanclus (zang'klus) n. [G. zangklon, sickle] a genus of carangoid fishes.

zander (zan-der) n. [Ger.] the European pike-perch.

zanella (21-nel'a) n. a twilled fabric for covering umbrellas. Zanonia (za-nô-ni-a) n. [Zanoni, of Bologna] a genus of plants akin to the cucumber.

Zante (zan-te) n. Zante-wood, the wood of the smoke-tree. Zante-currant, the small seed-

less fruit of a Zante grape. Zantiote (zan-ti-ot) n. [fr. Zante] a native of Zantiote (zante, one of the Ionian islands. zany (za-ni) n. [It. zanni, a buffoon, fr. Giovanni, John] a merry-andrew; a buffoon.

Zanyism (zā'ni-izm) n. mimicry; bufloonery.

zaothra (zā-n'-thrà) n. [Zend] the holy water used in Zoroastrian ceremonies.
Zapodidae (za-pod'-i-de) n. [G. za, intensive, and pous, podos, foot) a family of rodent

zaptieh (zap-ti-ā) n. [Turk.] a Turkish policeman. Also zabtieh.
zaratite (zar-a-tīt) n. [Señor Zarate] a hydrous carbonate of nickel.

zareba, zareeba (za-re-ba) n. [A. zarībat, a fold] an inclosure against enemies or wild animals. Also zarība, zereba,

zarf (zarf) n. [A.] a holder for a coffee-cup. Also

zarnich (zar-nik) n. [A. zernikh, arsenic, fr. G. arsenikon] a native sulphide of arsenic, ealgar, and orpiment.

zarzuela (thár-thóo-ā'la) n. [Sp.] a kind of vaudeville.

zastruga (zas-tro-ca) n. [Russ.] one of a succession of parallel snow-ridges.
zati (za-ti) n. [E. Ind.] the capped macaque of India and Ceylon. Zax (zaks) n. [A.S. seax, knife] an instrument for cutting slate. Also sax.

Zavat (zà'yat) n. a Burmese rest for travellers.

zea (zē'a) n. [G. zea, spelt] a cereal plant, cultivated in warm climates; Indian corn; maize.
zeal (zē) n. [G. zēlos] passionate ardour in the pursuit of anything; cagerness to obtain some object; earnestness; enthusiasm.

zealful (zēl'fooi) a. zealous; enthusiastic.

zealless (zěl'les) a. wanting zeal.

zealot (zel-ut) n. one that is zealous; one carried away by excess of zeal; an enthusiast; a fanatical partisan; one of a fanatical Jewish sect fiercely opposed to Roman domination.

opposed to Roman domination.

zealotism (zel-ut-izm) n. the character or conduct

zealoty (zel-ut-izm) n. the character and behaviour

of a zealot; excess of zeal; fanaticism.

zealous (zel-us) n. filled with zeal; ardent; earnest;

passionate: enthusiastic.

zealously (zel-us-li) netr. in a zealous manner;

eagerly; with passionate ardour.

zealousness (zel-us-nes) n. state or quality of

being zealous; zeal.

zebec, zebeck (zē-bek) n. Same as xebec.

zebra (zē'bra) n. [Afr.] an African quadruped, with striped body. Zebra-caterpillar, a North American meth, with black and yellow stripes. moth, with black and yellow stripes.

Zebra-poison, a juicy tree grown
in South Africa. Zebra-wood,
hard and beautifully striped wood
of a tree that grows in Guiana
(largely used in cabinet-making).

Zebrine (zebrin) a. resembling, or akin to,

the zebra. Zebra zebroid (zē i broid) n. [G. Zebra. zebroid eidos, likeness] a hybrid quadruped, the offspring of a male zebra and a mare.

Zebu (zē'bū) n. [F.] the Indian ox or cow. zebub (zē' bub) n. [A.] an Abyssinian fly, ob-

noxious to cattle.

zechin, zecchino (zē'kin, tsek-kē'nō) n. Sec sequin.

zechstein (zek stīn) n. [Ger. zeche, a mine, and stein, stone] German

limestone. zedoary (zed-ō-a-ri) n. [F. zédoaire, fr. Per. zadwār]

zeitgeist (tsit'gist) n. [Ger. zeit, time, and geist, spirit] the spirit of the time.
zel (zel) n. [Turk. zil, a bell, a cymbal] an Oriental form of cymbal. Zein (zë-in) n. [fr. sea and in] gluten of Indian corn.

zeloso (dze-lō'sō) a. [It.] noting passages to be rendered with enthusiasm [Mus.]. zelotypia (zel-o-tip'i-a) n. [G. zēlos, zeal, and tuptein, to strike] morbid zeal; mental derangement.

mental derangement.

zemindar (zem-in-dar') n. [Per. zamīn. land, and dār, holding] in India, a landholder under the government. Also zamindar.

zemindary (zem-in-da-ri) n. the jurisdiction of a zemindar. Also zemindari.

zemstvo (zemz-tvō) n. [Russ.] a Russian elective provincial assembly.

zenana, zanana (ze-nā-na, za-nā-na) n. Hind. Zanāna, the women's apartments, fr. Per. zanān, pl. of zan, a woman] the part of a dwelling appropriated to women in India. Zenana-mission, a mission to Hinda women, conducted by women.

Zenad (zend) n. [Zend-nvrstu, the sacred book of the

Zend (zend) n. [Zend-avesta, the sacred book of the Parsis] an ancient Bersian dialect. zendik (zen'dik) n. [A. zendāq] an unbeliever; a magician.

Fāte, fàr, ado ; mē, her ; mīne ; nōte ; tūne ; mỏon.

zenith (zen'-ith) n. [F. fr. A. samt, a way] the zenith (zen-tith) n. [F. fr. A. samt, a way] the vertical point in the heavens, directly over-head of the spectator; figuratively, the culmination; the height of success or prosperity. Zenith-distance, the distance of a heavenly body from the zenith. Zenith-sector, a sensitive instrument for measuring the distances from the zenith of stars that pass near that point. Zenith-sector, the telescope of a zenith-sector. Zeniths (zen-tithal) a. of, zeein, to boil, and lithos, a stone a particular group of minerals. Zeolitic (ze-u-lit'ik) a. pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, zeolite. Zeolitiform (ze-u-lit-i-form) a. having the form of zeolite. Zephuros] the west wind: zeohy (zef-qr) n. [G. zephuros] the west wind: zerda (zer-da) n. [Afr.] a small African fox.

zerda (zer'da) n. [Afr.] a small African fox.

zereba Sce zareba.

zero (zē'rō) n. [It. fr. A. si/r, a cipher] cipher; nothing; the origin of graduation.
zerumbet (ze-rum-bet) n. [E. Ind.] an East Indian drug.

Zest (zest) n. (i. schistos, cleft) a piece of orange or lemon peel; the oil of such peel; something that gives a pleasant taste; the taste itself; an appetizer; keen enjoyment; relish:—z.t. to cut into thin slips; to

squeeze over a surface; to give a relish or flavour to. **zeta** (zē'ta) n. [G. diaita, a way of living, a dwelling]
a little chamber; the porter's room over the porch of a church.

zetetic (2ō-tō-tik) a. [G. zēlein, seck] proceeding by inquiry:—n. a seeker.
zetetics (zē-tō-tiks) n. a branch of algebra which relates to the direct search for unknown

quantities.

zeticula (zē-tik-u-la) n. a small drawing-room.

zeticula (zē-tik-u-la) n. a small drawing-room.
zeugma (zūg-ina) n. [G. fr. zeugmunat, yoke, join]
adjective or verb suitable to only one of them.
zeugmatic (zūg-mat-ik) a. pertaining to
zeugma.
Zeus (zūg) n. [G.] the supreme deity of the Greeks
[Myth.]. [G.] the supreme deity of the Greeks
zeuxite (zūk-sīt) n. [G. zeuksis, a joining] a
variety of tourmaline.
ziamet (zō-d-met) n. [Turk.] a large military fief
under the Turkish feudal system.
zibeline (zib-elin) n. [F.] the fur of the sable;—a.
zibet (zīb-et) n. [It.] a carnivorous mammal
resembling the weasel.
ziega (zō-ga) n. curd of milk

ziega (ze-ga) n. curd of milk due to the addition of acetic acid, after rennet has ceased to produce coagulation.

Zif (zif) n. [H.] a Hebrew



ziganka (zi-gan'ka) n.
ziganka (Russ.) a Russian country-dance, or the music for it.
zigzag (zig-zag) n. [Ger. zickzack, fr. zacke. tooth] having short, sharp turns;—n. something that has short turns or angles;—n.t. to form with short turns ;-adv. with frequent short turns.

Zigzagy (zig-zag-i) a. and adv. zigzag.

zillah (zil-a) n. [Hind.] an administrative division of a province.

Zimb (zim) n. [A.] an insect obnoxious to cattle.

zimbi (zim'bi) n. [E. Ind.] a money-cowry.

ziment-water (zi-ment-waw-ter) n. [cf. Ger. coment-wasser] water found in copper mines.

Zimocca (zi-mok-a) n. a fine kind of bath-sponge. Zinc (zingk) n. [Ger. zink, zinc a metal of a brilliant white colour, with a shade of blue; spelter;—v.t. to coat or cover with zinc. Zinc-amyl, a native colourless, transparent liquid. Zinc-bloom, a mineral oxide of zinc and carbonic acid. Zinc-colic, a form of colic due to puisanting a rincovide.

colic due to poisoning by zinc-oxide. Zinc-ethyl, a colourless, volatile liquid. Zinc-methyl, a foul-smelling liquid, readily igniting. Zinc-white, zinc-oxide. Zincliquid, readily igniting. Zinc-white, zinc-oxide. Zinc-worker, one that works in zinc.
Zincic (zing-kik) a. pertaining to, or containing, zinc.

zinciferous (zing-kif-e-rus) a. [L. ferre, bear, produce] containing zinc.

ZINCITE (zing'kit) n. a ferriferous oxide of zinc.

zincke, zinke (zing²ke) n. [Ger.] a wind instrument.
zinckenite (zing²ke-nīt) n. [Zincken, (Jerman metallurgist] a steel-gray mineral,

sulphides of antimony and lead.

zincking (zingking) n. act of coating iron with sulphate of zinc
zincky, zinky (zingkin) a. pertaining to, or containing, zinc; having the appearance of zinc.

ZINCO (zing-ko) n. [short for zincograph] a plate, in relief, for printing :—n.i. to etch, with acid, a

zincode (zing-köd) n. [G. hodos, way] the positive zincode pole of a galvanic battery.
zincograph (zing-ku-graf) n. [G. graphein, write] an etching on zine; an impression obtained by zincography. Also zincotype.
zincographer (zing-kog-ra-fer) n. an engraver on zine.

zincographic, zincographical

(zing-ku-graf-ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to zincography.
zincography (zing-kog-ra-fi) n. engraving on zinc in the style of woodcuts.

Zincoid (zing-koid) a. resembling zinc.

zincolysis (zing-kol'i-sis) n. [G. luein, dissolve] decomposition caused by electricity. zincolyte (zing-ku-lit) n. a body or compound decomposable by electricity. zincous (zing-kus) n. pertaining to zinc; pertaining to the positive pole of a galvanic

battery.

Zingaro, Zingano (zingʻ-ga-rō, -nō) n.; (zing-ga-rē, -nē) [It.] a gipsy.

zingel (zing-gel) n. [Ger.] a fish of the perch family. Zingiber (zin'ji-ber) n. [L.] a genus of tropical plants.
Zion (zī'un) n. [H.] a hill in Jerusalem; church of God; heaven.

Zionward (zī-un-ward) adv. heavenward.

zircon, zirconite (zer kun, zer ku - nīt)
coloured] a mineral occurring in crystals.

ZICONATE (zer-ku-nät) n. a salt of zirconic acid.

ZITCONIA (zer-kō-ni-a) n. an oxide of zirconium.

zirconic (zer-kon'ik) a. pertaining to zirconia or zirconium, zirconium (zer-kō-ni-um) n. a metal obtained from zirconia.

zither, zithern (sither, tziter; zithern, tziten, tziten, tziten, tziten, tziten, zithern, zithern, tziten, zithern, zithern

Zizania (zī-zū-ni-a) n. [G.] a genus of grasses.

zizel (zī-zel) n. [Russ.] a small rodent, found in the north of Europe.

zoanthropic (zō-an-throp'ik) a. pertaining to zoanthropy.
zoanthropy (zō-an-thropy) n. [G. zōon, an animal, and anthropos, a man] u

form of monomania, in which a man believes himself to be one of the lower animals.

ZOATIAL (zō-ā/ri-al) a. of, or pertaining to, a zoarium.

zoarium (zō-ā'ri-um) n. [G. zōarion, dim. of zōon, an animal] the colony of the polypides

of a polyzoan. Zobo $(z\bar{o}'-b\bar{o})$ n. [Tibetan] a cross between the zebu and the yak.

zocco, zoccolo, zocle (zokłō, -u-lō, zōlkl) sock] a socle.

zodiac (zō'di-ak) n. [G. fr. zōon, animal] a belt of twelve constellations,

containing the ecliptic; a girdle.

ZOdiacal (20-di-1-kal)a. perzodiac; within the zodiac.

Zodiacal constellations, the
twelve constellations from which
the view of the twelve the state of the twelve constellations. the signs of the zodiac are named. Zodiacal light, a pearly glow seen in the sky, near the horizon, about sunset and sunrise.

Zoca $(z\bar{o} \cdot \bar{c}'\bar{a})$ n. [N.L. fr. G. $z\bar{o}$ on, animal] a genus of the larvæ of crabs. Also **zocea**.



ZOCA (zō-ē⁴al) a, pertaining to a zoca. Also zocal.

ZOETrope (zō'e-trōp) n. [G. zōō, life, tropos, a turning, fr. trepein, to turn] an optical instrument representing pictures as if alive (the effect is due to the persistence of visual impressions).

ZOETRODIC (zō-e-trop'ik) a. denoting the zoetrope.

Zohar (zō-har) n. [H.] a cabalistic commentary on Scripture.
zoiatria (zō-hat-ri-a, -ā-tri-a) n. [G. zōon, an animal, and utreia, healing] the veterinary art.

ZOIC (zō'ik) a. [G. zōikos, of animals, fr. zōon, an animal] pertaining to animals; showing signs

of life in fossils, as rocks.

Zoilean (zō-i-lē'an) a. [Zoilus, critic of Homer]
severely critical.

Zoilism (zō-i-lizm) n. unjust criticism.

Zoilist (zõ-i-list) n. a captious critic.

zoisite (zoi'zīt) n. [Baron von Zois] a mineral closely related to epidote.
Zolaism (zō-la-izm) n. [Emile Zola (1840-1902), French novelist] coarse realism.

Zolaistic (zō-la-is-tik) a. coarsely realistic.

Zollverein (dzōl'ver-īn) n. [Ger. zoll, duty, and verein, union] a customs union.

ZONA. (zō'na) n. [L.] a belt resembling a zone [Anat.].

ZONAl (zō'-nal) a. having the character of a zone.

zonar (zō-nār) n. [zone] a belt worn by Jews and Christians in the East.
zonate (zō-nāt) a. marked with concentric bands of colour [Bot.].
zonda (zon-da) n. [fr. Zonda, a village in the Argentine Republic] a hot, dry wind, bring-

ing dust and sand.

ZONE (zōn) n. [G. zōnē] a girdle; a climatic belt; object; circuit; circumference;—v. t.

to encircle.

zoned (zōnd) a. wearing a zone; having zones or concentric bands. Also zoniferous.

zoneless (zon-les) a. without a

Zonulet (zō-nu-let) n. a little zone. Also zonule. Zoo (zōō) n. [abbren. of zoologicul zoological gardens; any col-

zones. lection of animals.

zooblast (zō'u-blast) n. [G. zōon, animal, and blastos, germ] an animal cell.

zoochemical (zō-ō-kem-i-kgl) n. pertaining to zoochemistry.

zoochemistry (zō-ō-kem-is-tri) n. animal chemistry.
zoodendrium (zō-ō-den-dri-um)n.; pl. zoodendrium (zō-ō-den-dri-un) [G. zō-on, animal, and dendron, tree] the tree-like support of certain colony-forming infusorians.

ZOOGHOUS (20-0-di-nam²iks) n. animal physiology. **ZOECIUM** (20-6-shi-um) n.: pl. zoœcia (zō-6-shi-a) one of the cells investing polyzoans. **ZOOGHOUS** (20-0-a-mon)

ZOOGAMOUS (26-og-a-mus) a. of, or pertaining to zoogamy. (26-og-a-mi) n. (G. gamos, marriage) sexual reproduction.

ZOOGENY, ZOOGONY $\frac{(z_0-0)'-e-ni, z_0-og'-u-ni)}{n. (G. z_0on, animal, and generals, generation) the doctrine of organic for-$

zoogeographer (zō-ō-jē-og-ra-fer)n.a student of, or one versed in, zoogeography.

zoogeographic, zoogeographical (zō-ō-jē-ō-graf-ik, -i-kal) a. relating to zoogeography.

zoogeography (zō-ō-jē-og-ra-fi) n. the science on the earth's surface.

zoograft (zō²u-graft) n. a piece of living tissue from a lower animal grafted on to a human being [Surg.].

zoographer, zoographist (zō-og-ra-fist) n. one that describes animals.

zoographic, zoographical (zō-ō-graf-ik,

-i-kal) a. pertaining to the description of animals.

ZOOGRAPHY (zō-og-ra-fi) n. [G. zōon, an animal, and graphein, write] a description of animals; zoology.

of animais; zoology.

ZOOGYTOSCOPE (zō-ō-ji'ru-skōp) n. [G. zōon, animal, and E. gyroscope] a contrivance by which a succession of photographs of an animal in motion are thrown upon a screen, so as to reproduce the actual movements.

ZOOId (zō-oid) n. [G. zōon, an animal, and eidos, control and control an

less independent existence; any member of a compound organism; - a. resembling an animal.

ZOOLATET (zō-ol'-a-ter) n. one that worships animals.

ZOOlatrous (zō-ol-a-trus) a. worshipping animals. Zoolatry, zoolatria ($z\bar{c}$ -ol-a-tri, $z\bar{c}$ - \bar{c} -la'tri-a) and latreia, worship lanimal worship.

Zoolite ($z\bar{c}$ -u-lit) n. [G. z \bar{c} -on, animal substance petrified or fossil.

Zoological ($z\bar{c}$ - \bar{c} -lo]-i-kal) α . pertaining to zoological zoology, or the science of animals.

Zoological sarden, a place where an exhibition of animals is held.

animals is held.

ZOOlogically (zō-ō-loj'i-kal-i) adv. according to principles of zoology.

ZOOlogist (zō-ol'ō-jist) n. one versed in zoology; one that describes animals.

ZOOlogy (zō-ol'ō-ji) n. [G. zōon, animal, and logos, discourse] the natural history of animals.

ZOOMAGNATION (zō-man-si) n. [G. munteia, divination] art of divination from animals.

ZOOMANTIC (zō-man-tik) a. of, or pertaining to zoomancy.

ZOOMETY (zō-om-e-tri) n. [G. zōon, animul, and metron, measure] the measurement of animals.

animals.

ZOOMOPHIC (zō-ō-mor-fik) a. [G. zōon, animal, and maryhē, shape] representative of animals; pertaining to zoomorphism.

ZOOMOPHISM (zō-ō-mor-fizm) n. representation of a god or a man under the form of a beast; the ascription to beings animal in form of divine or human qualities. or human qualities.

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ZOON (zō'on) n.; pl. zoa (zō'a) [G.] a product of a fertilized germ.

ZOOnal (zō'u-nal) a. having the character of a zoon. **Zoonic** (zō-on'ik) a. pertaining to animals; obtained from animal substances.

Zoonite (20-41-nit) n. one of the wings of a segmented animal.

Zoonomic (25-5-nom'ik) a. of, or pertaining to, zoonomy.
Zoonomist (zō-on-u-mist) n. one versed in zoonomy.

Zoonomy, zoonomia (zō-on'u-mi, zō-ō-zōon, an animal, and nomos, law] the laws of animal life; the science that treats of animal life.

ZOONOSIS (zō-on-u-sis) n., pl. zoonoses (zō-on-u-sis) gōz) [t. zōon, animal, and nosos, disease] a disease communicated to man from the lower

animais.

zoopathology (zō-ō-pa-thol-ō-ji) n. [G. zōon, an animal, and E. pathology] the study of the diseases of animals.

zoopathy (zō-op-a-thi) n. [G. zōon, animal, and pathology.

zoophaga (zō-of-a-ga) n. [G. zōon, animal, and phage in, eat] carnivorous animal.

zoophagan (zō-of-a-gan) n. a carnivorous animal.

ZOOPhagous (zō-of-a-gus) a. feeding on animals.

zoophilist (zō-of-i-list) n. [G. zōon, animal, and philos, loving] a lover of animals. ZOOPhily (zō-of'i-li) n. love of, or care for, animals.

zoophoric (zō-ō-for-ik) a. [G. fr. pherein, carry] bearing the figure of an animal (said of columns, etc.).

zoophorus (zō-of-u-rus) n. the part of a building curved with figures of animals.
zoophysics (zō-ō-fiziks) n. [cf. physics] comparative anatomy.
zoophyte (zō-u-fit) n. [G. phulon, plant] a plant-like animal.

zoophytic, zoophytical ; (zō-ō-fit-ik, -i-kal) a. pertaining to zoophytes.

zoophytological (zō-ō-fī-tu-

a. pertaining to zoophytology.

ZOOPhytology $(z\bar{o}-\bar{o}-f\bar{1}-to|\bar{c}-j\bar{1})$ n. (i... logos,discourse] the natural history of zoophytes.

ZOOPlastic $(z\bar{o}-\bar{o}-plas-tik)$ u. $(i... z\bar{o}on,$ animal, and plastikos, fit for moulding] the operation of making a zoograft.

operation of making a zoograft.

ZOOPTAXINOSCOPE (G. zōon, animal, praxis, a doing, and skopein, to view] a device for showing on a screen images of animals in natural motion.

ZOOPSYCHOLOGY (zōō-sir-kol-ō-ji)n. psychology go fthe lower animals.

ZOOSCOPIC (zōō-sko-pi) n. [G. zōon, animal, and skopein, to see] a mental delusion in which one sees imaginary animals, as snakes.

ZOOSPETM (zōō-sko-pi) n. [G. zōon, animal, and skopein, to see] a mental delusion in male seed-cell. Also zoospermium.

ZOOSPETM (zōō-sper-mat-ik) a. [G. zōon, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a zoosperm.

pertaining to, or of the nature of, a zoosperma, seed]

zoospore (zō-u-spōr) n. [G. spora, seed] a spore capable of moving about.

zoosporic (zō-ū-spor-ik) a. pertaining to a zoospore.

zootaxy (zō-ū-sk-si) n. [G. taxis, arrangement] classification of animals.

zootechny, zootechnics (zō-u-tek-ni, n. [G. zōon, animal, and technē, art] the domestication of animals.

zoothapsis (zō-ō-thap'sis) n. [G. zōos, alive] premature burial.

zootheism (zō-u-thō-izm) n. zoolatry; zoomorphism.
zootheistic (zō-ō-thō-is-tik) a. of, or pertaining to, zootheism.
zootherapy (zō-ō-the--a-pi) n. the treatment of diseases in the lower animals.
zootic (zō-ot-ik) a. [G. zōon, animal] having the remains of animal life.

zootomic, zootomical (zō-ō-tom'ik, -i-

ing to zootomy.

ZOOTOMISt (zō-ot'u-mist) n, one that dissects the bodies of animals. **ZOOTOMY** (zō-ot'u-mi) n, [G. zōon, animal, and tomē, a cutting] the anatomy of animals.

ZODE (zop) n. [Ger.] a European bream.

ZODILOTE (zö-pi-lö-tē) n. [Mex.] a turkey-buzzara.

Zopissa (zō-pis'a) n. [G.] a mixture of tar and pitch scraped from the sides of vessels, and used as an external remedy.

Zoppo (tsop-pō) a. alternately with and without syncopation [Mis.].

Zorgit (zor-git) n. [Zorge, Harz Mountains] a mineral consisting of the sclenides of lead

and copper.

Zorilla (zō-ril'a) n. [Sp.] a family of African carnivorous mammals.

Zoroastrian (zō-rō-as-tri-an) a. [a Latin corruption of Old Per. Zarathustra] pertaining to Zoroaster or Zoroastrianism;—n. a follower of Zoroastrianism (zō-na follower of Zoroastrianism). of Zoroaster, as the present-day Guebers and Parsees of Persia and India

Zoroastrianism (zörrö-as tri-an-izm) n. the religious doctrine taught by Zoroaster (it was the religion of Ancient Persia till the invasion of the Mohammedans in the 7th century).

zorra, zorrino (zor'a, zo-rê'nō) n. [Sp.] a South

ZOTTO (zor-ō) n. [Sp.] a South American fox-wolf.

ZOTZICO (zor-zō'kō) n. [Basque] a song in quintuple and sextuple rhythm.

ZOSTZICO (zor-zō'kō) n. [G. fr. zōnnunai, to girdle] a coster (zos'ter) n. [G. fr. zōnnunai, to girdle] a body like a girdle; shingles.

Zostera (zos'tera) n. [G. zōztōr, a girdle] a genus of aquatic plants; grass-wrack.

Zotheca (zō-thō'ka) n.; pl. zothecæ (zō-thō'sō) living-room.

Zouave (swav, zóó-áv') n. [F., fr. a tribe in Algeria] zounds (zoundz) int. (God's wounds) an exclamation expressing anger or wonder.
zucchetta (tsook-ket-ta) n. [It. dim. of zucca, gourd] the skull-cap

of an ecclesiastic zuffolo (200-fō-lō) n. [It.] a small flute. Also zufolo. Zulu (200-fō-lō) n. [S. Afr.] a member of the Kaffir race;—a. pertaining to the Zulus.

zumbooruk (zum-boo'ruk) n.

zambūr, a hornet] a small swivel-gun, carried on the back of a camel.

ZUMIC (zū-mik) a. zymic.

Zuñi (zóó-nyē) n. [Amer. Ind.] one of a tribe of Pueblo Indians of New Mexico living in large communal houses

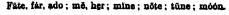
Zucchetta

Zunian (zóó-ni-an) a. of, or pertaining to, the Zunian (zóó-pa) n. [Servian] a confederation of village communities.

ZUDAN (zòó-pạn) n. the head of a zupa.

zurlite (zur-līt) n. [Signor Zurlo] a white or greer mineral.

zwieback (zvī-bak) n. [Ger.] biscuit rusk, or a sweet spiced bread toasted.
Zwinglian (zwing-tswing-gli-an) a. of, or per-taining to, the Swiss religious reformer Zwingli;—a. a follower of Zwingli.



zygadite (zig-a-dīt) n. [G. zugadēn, jointly] a variety of albite.

zygal (zī-gal) a. [zygon] shaped like the letter H.

zygite (zī-gīt) n. [G. zugitēs] a rower in the middle bank of a trireme.
zygodactyle (zī-gō-dak-tīl) a. [G. zugon, yoke, and daktulos, finger] having the toes disposed in pairs;—n. a bird with toes so arranged.
zygodactylic, zygodactylous (zī-gō-dak-tīl)

dak-tillik, zīlgō-dakltillus) a. zygodactyle.

zygoma (zīlgō-ma) n. [G.] the bony
arch of the cheek. zygomatic (zī-gō-mat-ik) a. per-taining to the zygoma. zygcmorphous (a. [G. zuŋon, yoke, and morphē, form] yoke-shaped.
zygon (zi-gon) n. [G.] a connecting zygodactylous foot.

zygose (zī'gōs) a. denoting conjugation [Bot.].

zygose (zī-gō'cis) n. [G.] the process of conjugation [not.]
zyme (zīm) n. [G. zumē, leaven] a ferment; the cause of an infectious disease.
zymic (zī-mik) a. pertaining to, or consisting of, leaven; relating to, or producing, fermentation. Zymic acid, impure lactic acid.

zymogen (zī-mu-jen) n. a substance producing a ferment by internal change. zymogenic (zī-mu-jen-ik) a. causing fermenta-

zymologic (zī-mu-loj'ik) a. [G. logos, discourse' pertaining to zymology.
zymologist (zī-mol'ō-jist) n. one skilled in zymology (zī-mol'ō-ji) n. [G. zumē, ferment, and logos, discourse] a treatise on fermentaire.

zymometer (zi-mom'e-ter) n. [G. metron, taining the degree of fermentation. Also zymosimeter, zymosimeter.

zymoscope (zī'mu-skōp) n. [G. skopein, view] an instrument for testing the fermenting power of wheat.

menting power of wheat.

zymosis (zī-mō-isi) n. [G.] fermentation; a conzymotechnic (zī-mō-tek-nik) a. producing and utilizing fermentation.

zymotechnics (zī-mō-tek-niks) n. [G. zumē, leaven, and technē, art] the art of producing fermentation.

zymotechy (zi-mō-tek-ni) n. the act of producing fermentation.
zymotic (zi-mot-ik) a. of, pertaining to, or caused by fermentation. Zymotic disease,

infectious disease produced by some morbific principle acting on the system like a ferment.

zymotically (zī-mot-i-kal-i) adv. in a zymotic manner.

zymurgy (zī-mur-ji) n. [G. zumē, leaven, and ergon, work] the department of technical chemistry that treats of processes in which fermentation plays the chief part, as in brewing, distilling, and wine-making. and wine-making.

Fate, far, ado; me, her; mîne; nôte; tune; moon.

RECENT WORDS & NEW USAGES

The original meanings and derivations of words marked * are given in the body of the Dictionary. Slang words are marked †.

aa (a'-a) n. clinker lava.

aabec (ii'-bek) n. an Australian bark used as a sweat-producing medicine.

aal (ii), n. an East Indian shrub of the madder family, or the red dye obtained from its root; a tree of the terebinth family, in the Molucca Islands, with an aromatic bark, used in seasoning food abaca (ab'-g-ka) n. [Malay) "Manilla-hemp,

abactinal (ab-ak'-ti-nal, -ak-ti'-nal) a. [L. ab. and G. aktis, aktinos, ray] pertaining to that part of a radiate opposite to the mouth; aboral: without rays.

abalone (ab-a-lon'-e) n. [Sp.] a sea molluso, used as food in the fast, with a shell that takes a high polish and is used to make buttons, etc.

abature (ab'-a-tūr) n. [F.] the trail of a beast of chase.

Aberdeen (ab-g-dūr') n. a breed of wire-naid long body.

and long body.

aboral (ab-5'-ral) a. [ab and oral] pertaining to the part most remote from the mouth.

abreaction (ab-rak'-shun) n. [ab, 'away, 'and Rewtion), in psychoanalysis, elimination of a morbid complex by expression through conscious association with the original cause.

[a-kous'-tik.]

*acoustic, acousticon (a-kous'-tik, -ti-kon) n.

G.] an appliance to aid hearing.

actinotherapy (ak'-tin-5-ther'-a-pi) n. [G.
therapcucin, to heal] the treatment of disease by light, esp. sunshine.

addict n. one who is addicted to some habit.

adrenalin (ad-re'-na-lin), n. [ad and renal], extract of the supra-renal glands,

a powerful astringent used in medicine.

aerial (ā-ĕ'-ri-al) n. and a. a collector or radiatorpedo, a powerful bomb discharged from aircraft.

aero [a. aēr, air]. combining form. Aeroliosoope, (ā-e-ē, bi-ō'-s-köp) n. an apparatus for determining the number and the forms of microrpolisms in a given volume of air. organisms in a given volume of air. Aero-camers, a camera used in taking photographs of the ground from aircraft. aerodensimeter (å-e-rō-den-sim'-efrom aircraft. aerodensimeter (ä-e-rō-den-sim'e-ter) n. a pressure gauge for gases. Aerodrome, (ār-ō-dōm) n. [cf hippodrome] a place for storing and overhauling flying machines. Aerogram, (ār'-ō-gram) n.a message sent by wireless telegraphy. Aerogun, (ār'-ō-gun) n. an anti-aircraft gun. Aerophone, (ā'-e-rō-fōn) n. an instrument for amplifying sound-waves. Aerosiderolite (see siderolite). Aerotropic, (ā-e-rō-trop'-ik) a. seeking air.

agent provocateur n. [Fr.], a secret spy on suspected political criminals, who in the guise of a sympathiser, provokes them to acts leading to their arrest.

acrimofor (ag-ri-mō'-tur) n. [L. ager, field.

agrimotor (ag-ri-mō'-tur) n. [L. ager, field, agrimotor (ag-ri-mō'-tur) n. [L. ager, field, tractor used for agricultural purposes.

alleron ā'-le-run) n. [F.] a part of the plane of an aeroplane that serves to balance

and steer the machine

and steer the machine.

Airedale (3r'-dāl) n. [valley of the Aire, Airedale (3r'-dāl) n. [valley of large rough-haired terriers of tan colour, with grizzled back.

alberia (al-be'-ri-a) n. [l. adbus, white] a shield without armorial bearings or ornament.

alexia (a-lek'-si-a) n. [G. a, without, and largein, to read] loss or impairment of the power to read.

the power to read.

alfalfa (al-fal'-fa) n. [Sp.] a deep-rooted plant
of the pea family, growing one to four

fect in height, with leaves resembling clover. It is valued as fodder, esp. in U.S.

alginic (al-gin'-ik) a. [L. alga, seaweed | pertainalginic (al-gin'-ik) a. [L. alga, seaweed]

alienist (a'-lê-en-ist) n. one skilled in the study or treatment of mental discases.

alpigene (al'-pi-jēn) a. produced or growing in Alpine regions.

Alsatian (al-sa'-shan) n. a native of Alsace:

Alsatian Wolfhound, a breed of dog with a strain of wolf, originally used for guarding sheep in the Jura Mountains.

amandine (am'-an-din) n. [F. amande, almond] the albuminous matter of sweet almonds; anything, as cold cream, pre-

of sweet almonus; any sume, pared from this.

amatol (am'-a-tol) n. an explosive consisting of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene ("I.N.T.). [As in similar cases the name is made up of parts of the names of the ingredients used.]

amidol (am'-i-dol) n. a compound of phenol used in photography in developing

bromide plates.

amissible (a-mis'-i-bl) a. [L. ab and mitto, missus, send) liable to be lost.

ammonal (am'-ō-nal) n. [ammonia] a high explosive containing aluminium, charcoal, ammonium nitrate.

ampoule (am'-pool) n. [F.] a small phial, as for ampoule (am'-pool) n. [A.] a bedstead used in tropical Africa; it consists of an ox-hide laced to a frame.

angary (ang'-gā-ri) n. [G.] forced service; angary destruction by a belligeront of neutral property.

anopheles (an-of'-el-és) n. [G. anopheles, harmful]. The only genus of mosquitos carrying the parasite which causes malaria.

anorthoscope (an-or'-tho-sköp) n. and skopein, to view), a toy by which distorted figure-on one revolving disc appear as normal when viewed through slits in another.

*antenna n. an aerial.

anthemion (an-the-mi-un) s. [G.] the honeysuckle, palmette, or any conventional flower or leaf design in decorative

art.
antherozoid (an-ther-5'-zō'-id) n. the male
antherozoid fertilising body in cryptogams,
anti-aircraft (an-ti-ār'-kraft) a. employed
against aircraft. So, antisubmarine, etc.

antibody (an'-ti-bod'-i) n. a substance in, or introduced into, blood serum which is antagenistic to a toxin or poison injurious to the animal organism.

antirachitic (an-ti-ra-kit'-ik) a. [G. anti, antirachitic against, and rachis, spine) curative or ameliorative of rickets.

antitoxin (an'-ti-tox'-in) n. a toxin which neutralises another toxin or poison in the blood server seems the toxin or poison.

in the blood serum, esp. a substance from the serum of an immunized animal, used in inoculation.

apache l. (a-pash'-c) one of a tribe of North American Indians. 2. (a-pash') one of a type of lawless persons frequenting the Paris underworld.

the Paris underworld.

arcature (Ar-ka-tūr) n. [L. arcus, bow]

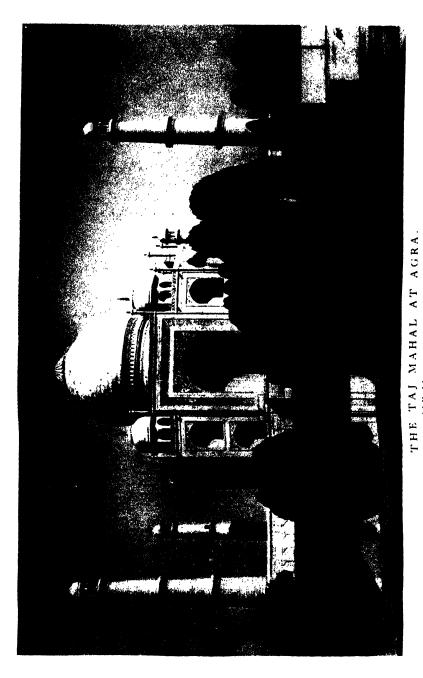
Arch. a small arcade of little

arches; an arched balustrade.

artifact (ar-ti-fakt) n. [Lat. art. (-is). art. and

object, as a pateotithic fiint, which has been shaped

by man and not by nature.



"The most splendidly poetic building in the world," this mausoleum was erected in A.D. 1632 by the Emperor Shahjehan for the remains of his favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal.

2Sepsis (&-sep'-sis) n. [a-, privative and G. sepsia, putrefaction], condition of being perfectly free from septic bacteria; surgical cleanliness.

cleanliness.

askari (as-kh'-ri) n. [Arab. fr. askas, army],
a native soldier employed in the service
of a European power in East Africa.

aspirin (as'-pi-rin) n. a drug [acetylsalicylic
acid] used for relief of neuralgia, etc.
(A protected trade name.).

astrophysics (as'-tro-fiz'-iks) n. that branch
with the appearance and physical structure of the
planets and stars.

(A. tash'-z) a small leather.

attaché case (a-tash'-ā) a small leather for carrying

audile (aw'-dil) a. [L. audire, to hear] psych. sounds; n. a person who recalls mainly in terms of

audion (aw'-di-on) n. [L. audire] an instrument for amplifying sound (in wireless tele-

phony.].

aurignacian (ör-ig-nāsh'-yan), a. [fr Aurignac, in France, where remains were first found], belonging to a pre-historic race of paleolithic man, of tail stature, and more advanced type than the Neanderthal or Moustorian man: also called (*ro-mannon.*) aviate (a'-vi-al) v.i. [L. aris, bird] to control, dirigible balloon, etc.

dirigible balloon, etc.

avion (av-yong') n. [F. fr. L. aris], an aeroplane.

aviso (a-ve'-zo) n. [Sp.] an advice-boat. See 'advice.

bactericide (bak'-tër-i-sīd) n. an agent which destroys bacteria.
bacteriophage (bak-tër'-i-ō-fā) n. [G. bakterion, a little stick, and phagein, to eat], a white blood corpusels which destroys bacteria: an ultramicroscopic organism with simples action. with similar action.

balalaika (bal-a-li'-ka) n. [Russ.] an old Slavic musical instrument, re-

sembling a guitar.

*Ballade Ballade Royal, Rhyme Royal, or

*Ballade Troilus Verse, consists, in its
original form, of seven heroics, the first five rhyming
at intervals, and the last two in succession.

ballistite (bai-is-tit) n. an improved form
of gunpowder. See "ballista.

balloon tire n. a large kind of pneumatic
tire, not tightly inflated; a

banjo-frame n. an apparatus for lowering and raising a ship's propeller.

*bank n.i. to tilt sharply inwards in turning an aeroplane.

bar n. [see Barometer] meteorological unit of atmospheric pressure, equal to one dyne persquare centimetre.

square centimetre. barogyroscope (bar-ō-ji'-ro-skōp) n. [G. barose) a gyrostat used to exhibit the rotation of the

baroque (ba-rok') a. [prob. fr. Sp. baruccco, baroque irregularly shaped pearl], of, belonging to a style of architecture of 18th cent., with florid, exaggerated and often grotesque ornamentation.

*| barrack v.t. [Austral. cricket slang], to spectators against a particular player or team.

*barrage n. an offensive or defensive screen of artillery fire.

bar-tender (bar'-ten-der) n. [E. bar and lend] one who serves liquors over a bar or counter. earth.

over a bar or counter.

basset (bas'set) n. [F.] a short-legged batik (ba'-tek) n. [Malay] the dyeing of fabrics in several colours applied successively, by covering with wax the parts not to be affected at each stage; a fabrics o treated; a design so produced.

*beam (bem) n. a wireless transmission in a controlled direction; a. of, pertaining to, such transmission.

behaviourism (behaviour from a psycho-

logical standpoint.

Belga (bel'-gà) n. [fr. Belgium] a monetary
granes on the basis of 25 francs to the pound sterling.

benzolise (ben'-zol-iz) v.t. to mix with, or
cause to unite with, benzone or

benzyl $\frac{(\mathrm{ben'}\text{-}z\mathrm{il})}{\mathrm{CH}_{\cdot i}}$. the organic radical, C_6 , H_5 ,

bibelot (bib'-15) n. [F.] a small object of bike (bik) n. and v.i. shortened form of biock

biochemistry (bi'-o-kem'-is-tri) n. (G. sidered from the chemical point of view; the chem-

stry of living things. biograph, bioscope (bi'-o-graf, -skōp) n. [G. bios, life; graphein, to write; skopein, to view]. See *zoetrope.

bionomics see *bionomy. biotics (bi-ot'-iks) n. [G. bios, life] the functions of properties of living things; the science dealing with these.

Diset (biz'-et) n. [F.] the rock pigeon.

*Black a. †Black Maria, a van for conveying prisoners: a big enemy shell.

Black-and-tan khaki uniform] one of the auxiliary police in Ireland about 1920.

blackheads n. a skin disorder due to the blocking of the openings of the

schaceous ducts with dirt.

blastomere (blas'-to-mer) n. one of the segments into which the ovum

blastula (blas'-tū-lā), n. (pl. blastulae (-ē)) the blastula embryonic stage preceding the appearance of the blastodermic layers.

blastus (blas'-tūs) n. (G. blastos, a sprout] the plumule of grasses.

Blighty (bli'-ti) n. [Hind]. Britain; a wound that leads to the soldier being sent

blimp (blimp) n. a small airship.

*blister n. a protective outer hull below the water-line.
bloc (blok) n. [Fr.] a combination of two or more political or economic parties for the purpose of obstructing legislative action or fostering records interactic special interests.

blood pressure, the pressure of the blood of which is essential to a full diagnosis of health.

bobbed hair (fr. bob, as in b.blait) women's hair cut short and left loose. (Not cropped close as in shingled

bolometer (bo-lom'-e-ter) n. [G. bolē, a throw, and metron, measure] an instrument for measuring minute differences of radiant heat.

Bolshevik (bol'-shi-vik) n. [Russ. bolshe, of reliki, great] a member of the Russian Majority (or Extreme) Communist party; a violent revolutionary.

boma (bō'-mà) n. [Afr.] a fenced enclosure.

*bomb v.t. to attack with bombs. Bomb-crater, n. a large hole caused by the explosion of a bomb. Bomber, n. a soldier that throws bombs; an acroplane that drops bombs.

booley (bòo'-le) n. (Celt. buaile, a fold] an upmoved with their families and cattle in summer; v.i. to remove to a booley.

boost v.t. (U.S.) to praise highly, to endvertising.

advertising.

†bootlegger n. [U.S. fr. smuggling bottles of alcoholic liquor in the leg

of a riding or other long boot], illicit importer of alcoholic liquor into U.S.A.

Doreen (bō-rōn') n. [Ir. bōthar, road] a

borreen-brack, barn-brack
(bor'-6n-, barn'-brak). [Ir.] "speckled cake," a cake
with ourrants and raisins, eaten on Halloween.

Borstal system (bor'-stel), n. [fr. Borstal,
prison], a system of punishment for young offenders,
aiming at reformation of character and prevention
of lapse into criminal life on release.

borzoi (bor'-zoi) n. [Russ.] the Russian wolfhond.

boston (bos'-tun) n. [Roston Mass IIS.] a

boston (bos-tun) n. [Boston, Mass. U.S.] a game of cards somewhat like whist. boswellian (boz-we'-i-an) a. in the manner of James Boswell, Dr. Johnson's

botuline (bot'-ū-lin) n. [L. botulus, a sausage] a ptomaine poison found in unsound

botulism (bot'-ū-lizm) n. poisoning due to botulism (bot-īong') a. [F.] puffed out, as a boule (bot) n. [Fr., ball] a gambling game, in corresponding to compartments into which a ball, rolled by an attendant, may fall.

boulter (bō'-ter) n. a long fishing-line with many hooks.

bourasque (bóó-rask') n. [F.] a tempest. boursocrat (bóór'-so-krat) n. a financial magnate.

boustrophedon (bou-strof- \hat{c}' -don) n. and ploughing oxen, from right to left and left to right alternately, like early Greek writing.

bouton (boo'-tong) n. [F.] a button, a pimple.

bouton (boo'-tong) n. [F.] a button, a pimple. boutonnière (boo'-ton-nyūr') n. [F.] a button-hole bouquet. bouts-rimés (boo'-rē-mā') n. pl. [F.] a game quired to complete verses of which the players are required to complete verses of which the rhyming words are known. boyau (bwā'-yō') n.; pl. boyaux (bwā-yō'); boyau [F.] a communication trench. *bracket v.i. to determine the position of a fred beyond and short of it.

Bradbury (brad'-berl) n. [name of Secretary to Treasury when first issued, borne by each note], colloq. a Treasury note for one pound or ten shillings.

braille (brāl) n. [Louis Braille, inventor] a system of printing books to be read by the blind; also, the letters used, consisting of raised dots in combination.

†brass-hat (bras'-hat) n. [fr. the gold braid on cap] an army staff officer; a bigwig.

brinometer (bri-nom'-e-ter) n. an instruof brine for curing.

Drio (bre'-5) n. [It.] liveliness, vivacity.

brioche (bri-osh') n. [F.] a sponge cake.

briolette (bre-o-let') n. [F.] a diamond, pear or drop shaped, cut with triangular or long facets.
bristling (bris'-ling) n. [Scand.] a young herring, cured or canned like

or canned like sardines.

broadcasting (brawd-kas-ting) n. the trans-broadcasting (mission by wireless telephony of lectures, music, etc., for reception by those pro-vided with suitable apparatus; r.i. and t. broadcast. broche (bro-shā') a. [F.] woven with a raised design, brocaded, as fabrics; stitched,

*bromide n. a photograph printed on paper bromide; a sedative drug; a commonplace, platitudinous person.

bromoil (bro'-moil) n. [bromide and otl] a photographic process in which pictures are made by applying oil pigments to a bleached bromide print; prints so made; a., of, pertaining to, such a process.

brooder (bróó'-der) n. an appliance for rearing incubator-hatched chickens by artificial heat.

brusquerie (brôós-ke-rê') n. [F.] brusque-brusquerie (brôós-ke-rê') n. [F.] brusque-bubonic plague (bū-bon'-ik) a virulent feature of which is a bubo or inflamed swelling in the glands of the armpit or groin, caused by a bneillus conveyed to the blood by the bite of rat fleas. buckeen (buk-ēn') n. (Anglo-Ir.) a young man wealthier.

budgerigar (buj'-er-c'-gar), n. |native name], bred as a cage-bird, commonly known as the "Love-bird." wealthier.

*bulge n. an outer protective hull, below the bull-roarer n. a flat piece of wood with a swung round makes a booming sound, used in religious rites by the Australian aborigines.

bumbo (bum'-bō) n. [It.] cold rum punch.

bummaree (bum-a-rē') n. a middleman at Billingsgate.

Bushido (bóó'-shō-do) n. [Jap. "way of chivalry"], the ethical code, of loyalty, ascetic life and picty, of the Samurai or military caste of Japan.

*buzz v.t. to telephone in Morse; n. a rumour.

*cabaret n. restaurant where guests are entertained by singing and dancing. cabochon (ke-bo-shong) n. [F.] a carbuncle-shaped gen cut but not faceted. cabotage (kab'-o-tij) n. [F.] coasting-trade. cabriole (cab'-ri-ōl) a. [Fr. | cassing-trade. cabriole fr. L. caper, "goat,"], of leg of a goat," curved and often ending in a claw and ball foot, found in certain styles of 18th cent. furniture.

Cæsium (86'-zi-um) n. [L. casius, bluish-gray] a silver-white alkali-metal.

cafeteria (kaf-i-ter-i-a) n. [Mex.] a restaurant the customers help themselves from a counter, paying at one end of it.

caner (kå'-hor) n. [Ir.] a circular stone fort.

Cairn terrier a rough-haired breed of Scots terrier. calamander (kal-a-man'-der) n. [Coroman-wood used in cabinet work.

calapitte (kal'-a-pit) n. [Malay] a concretion found in the cocoa-nut, worn by Malays as a charm.

calcium carbide (kar'-bid) a compound made from quickline and carbon in an electric furnace (CaC₂). When

treated with water it yields acctylene gas.

(kam'-i-un) n. [F.] a heavy motorvehicle used in military transport

work.

cammock (kam'-uk) n. [A.S.] a plant, the rest-harrow, etc.

camouflage (kà'-mòò-flàzh) n. [F.] discamouflet (kà'-mòò-flà) n. [F. puff of smoke] camouflet (kà'-mòò-flà) n. [F. puff of smoke] campimeter (kam-pim'-e-ter) n. [L. campus, a contrivance for determining the area of space-discrimination and colour-sense.

camston (kam'-stun) n. a kind of clay used (kam'-stun) n. a kind of clay used camston (kam'-stun) n. a kind of clay used camston (kam'-stun) n. a kind of clay used camston (kam'-stun) n. [F.] a piece of fried bread with anchovies, etc.

cancionero (kan-the-o-nă'-ro) n. [Sp.] a candle power the illuminating power of a standard sperm candle, taken as a unit of measurement. taken as a unit of measurement.

Canny (to) ca' (call) canny, (kå kani) Scot. deliberate restriction of individual output by the worker, to reduce unemployment.

Canopic box, jar (ca'.nô-pik) n. [fr. canopus, inancient Egypt] an alabaster box or jar containing the entrails of an embalmed body, laid with the mummy in its tomb.

Cantharus (kan'-tha-rus) n. [L.] a large two-handled drinking-cup; a layer in the courtward before ancient churches. laver in the courtyard before ancient churches. Canuck (ka-nuk') a Canadian.

capital levy n. the exaction by a state, for a specific purpose, of a proportion of the capital of its members.

capitulations n. terms of a treaty in which special rights and jurisdiction are reserved by a power for its citizens resident

caporal (kap'-o-ral') n. [F.] a French tobacco. *caption (kap'-shun) n. 1. a heading, as of a section, chapter, etc.; 2. the title of an illustration; 3. the letter-press in a cinemato-

caract (kar'-akt) b. a character; sign; mark; a magical symbol or formula.

carborundum-wheel n. (carbon, and machine used to grind, turn, and dress stoel, etc.

carreau (kar'-akt) n.; ph., carreaux [F.] a pane, and small square, or diamond of glass;

a quarrel, or arrow.

*Carrier n. one who carries and spreads the he is himself immune.

cartomancy kar'-tō-man-si) n. [Low L. cartomancy kar'-tō-man-si) n. [Low L. divination] divination by playing-cards. cartonnage (kar'-to-nij) n. [F. carton] pastcondage board for book-covers, etc., the

casing of mumnies.

cash on delivery abbrev. C. O. D., system by which goods are paid for on delivery esp. delivery by post. cashel (kash'-el) n. [Ir.] a circular stone fortification.

cassone (cas-6'-ni) n. [ltal. 'chest'], a long, decorated marriage coffer or chest. Casula (kas'-ū-la) n. [Low L.] a chasuble.

caterpillar tractor n. a motor tractor endless studded steel belts, used for heavy transport over rough country.

cavetto (ka-vet'-5) n.[[1,] a hollowed moulding;

cavetto in decoration, the opposite of relief.

cavuse (kī-ūs') n. an Indian pony.

celeriac (se-ler'-i-ak) n. turnip-rooted celery. cembalist (sem'-ba-list) n. a player on the cembalo; the pianist in an orchestra.

cembalo (sem'-ba-lo) n. [It.] a musical instrument with wire strings, as a

cembalo isem-19:10/n. ft. is musical dulcimer, harpsichord, piano.

cenacle (sen'-a-kl) n. [F. fr. L.] a supper-room, centillion (sen'-triv) n. [F. fr. L.] a supper-room, centillion (sen'-triv) n. the hundredth power of a million.

centroid (sen'-triv) n. the centre of mass; the point of stress in speech rhythm, centrode (sen'-trod) n. the locus of the incentry-plant n. a large aloe, with spiny century-plant n. a large aloe, with spiny the belief that it occurred only once in a century.

cesser (ses-ā') n. [F.] cessation of term, chalumeau (shal-ū-mō') n. [F.] a musical a shepherd's pipe.

a shepherd's pipe.

chamber music music composed for or ments, suitable for performance in a private house. Chaps (chaps) n. pl. [Sp. Amer.] Abbrev. of chaps (chaper; os) leather breeches worn by cowboys to protect the legs against bushes, etc. charmeuse (shar-mcz') n. [Fr.] a soft fabric chasse (shar-mcz') n. [Fr.] a soft fabric chasse (shar-mcz') n. [Fr.] a small glass of spirits or liqueur taken after coffee. chassé (shar-sā) n. [F.] in dancing, a movement across, or to right and left; the gliding step used :—v.i. to make a chassé. chassis (shar-sō) n. [F.] the base-frame of a chassis gun-carriage, motor-oar, etc. chatauqua (cha-taw-kwa) n. [American town] a meeting in connection with a system of reading circles and summer classes. chauffeur (shō'-fgr) n. [F.] the driver of a chicle (chēk'-l) m. [Sp. Amer.] a gum-like chicle (milky juice obtained from several central American trees; used as a base for chewing-gum; a chewing-gum prepared from this substance. chlorophyll (clor-ō-fil) n. (G. khlōros, green colouring matter of plants.

Christian Science a religious system, Christian Science a religious system,

Christian Science a religious system, founded by Mrs. Eddy, in America, based on the doctrine that all evil and disease are mental and subjective. Chromatin (krō'-ma-tin) n. the protoplasmic substance in the nucleus of cells, the part which takes the colour in staining tests.

chrome leather leather tanned with salts of chromium. chukker (chuk'-ker) n. [Hind.] one of the periods into which a game of polo

is divided. churinga (chur-ing'-ga) n. [native name] an amulet bearing the totem mark, worn by Australian aborigines.
cimborio (sim-bō'-ri-ō) n. [Sp.] a dome or cinch (sinch) n. [Sp.] a saddle-girth:—v.t. to the girch fasten a cinch round;—v.i. to tighten

the cinch.

cinema (sin'-e-ma) n. [fr. cinematograph] a exhibitions; a picture house. cingle (sing'-gl) n. [L. cingulum] a girth or bolt.

cingle (sing'-gl) n. [L. cingulum] a girth or belt.

civics (siv'-iks) n. pl. the principles of good local government.

*Cliché (cie'-shā) n. [Fr. fr. clicher, to stereotyped, hackneyed phrase or expression.

cloaca (klō-ā'-ka) n. (pl. cloacae (-ā'-sē)) [L.] the excrementory cavity in birds, reptiles, etc. cloam (klōm) n. [A.S.] earthenware; clay; a. clochan (kloh'-an) n. [Ir.] a bechive-shaped nucleoche (closh) n. [F. "bell"], 1. a belivation of vegetables, etc.; 2. a kind of close-fitting bell-shaped hat worn by women.

clocher (klō'-shēr) n. [F.] a bell-tower; a clocher (klō'-sher) n. [F.] a bell-tower; a clocher (klō'-sher) n. [Coburg, Germany], a thin fabric of worsted and cotton or silk, twilled on one side.

*code n. a system of military or naval signals; a cord or group of regulations; a private alphabet.

*Code n. a system of military or naval signals; a *Code n. a system of military or naval signals; a or system of words representing others. See cipher. Co-education n. the education of boys and girls together, in mixed classes.

coherer (ko-hé'-rer) n. a mechanical device that becomes an electrical conductor when acted on by electric wave radiation.

cold-storage method of preserving periahthem at an artificially reduced temperature.

colotomy (kol-ot'-o-mi) n. [G. kolon, colon, and temnein, to cut] an incision

in the colon to make an artificial passage in cases of stricture.

coluber (kol'-u-her) n. [L. coluber, a snake] a widely-distributed genus of nonpoisonous snakes.

combe (kóóm) n. [A.S.] a hollow among hills.

Combine (kom'-bīn) n. colloq. an association of persons to raise prices or control the course of trade, or (U.S.) to achieve political power, esp. by dishonest or unfair means.

Comma bacillus the bacillus causing Asiatic cholera, in

shape like a comma.

shape like a comma.

Commissar (kom'-is-sar), n. [Russ.] one government department or commissariat.

Commutor (ko-mut'-or) n. [U.S.] a season-ticket holder.

Complex (kom'-pleks) n. [psych.] a group of emotional ideas partially or entirely

repressed.

compluvium (kom-plòó'-vi-um) n. [L.] a roof of a Roman house which admitted light and air and through which rain-water reached the impluvium in the atrium below.

conduit system system of electric trac-tion in which the power is picked up from a cable laid in a conduit in the

consortium (con-sor'-ti-um) n. [fr. consort], an agreement between the financial interests of several countries to assist the finances of another country.

*Continuation-class, or school, n. a class posed for those who, having left school, have not yet reached eighteen years of age.

Contorno (kon-tor'-no) n. [It.] a contour or outline.

contraception (con'-tra-sep'-shun) n. [L. prevention by artificial means of conception; a. contraceptive.

coper (kö'.per) n. a horse-dealer; [D. kooper]
a floating grog-shop for North Sea fishers; also cooper.

cophouse (kop'-hous) n. a tool-house.

COPOS (kop'-os) n. [G.] a morbid lassitude.

copos (kop'.os) n. [G.] a morbid lassitude.

copped (kopt) a. [A.S. cop, head] conical;

coquilla (ko-kēl'.ya) n. [Sp.] the nut of a

by button-makers and turners.

coquille (ko-kēl') n. [F.] the broad part of

the guard of a sword-hilt.

corroboree (ko-rob'-u-rē) n. a native

corrody (kor'-o-di) n. paid maintenance in a

monastery.

*costing (kos'-ing) n. the system of calculating the cost of production.

coup (kòo) n. [F.] a successful stroke or move.

Paleolithic fiint axe.

Palæolithic filint axe.

*Coupon of this word was used during the war coupon of 1914-18 for a ticket entitling the holder to a specified amount of some article of food. courbature (kóór-bá-tóór') n. [F.] myalgia.

COURY (kov'-ri) n. [Ind.] catechu produced by evaporating a decoction of the nuts of Areca Catechu.

†cracksman (kraks'-man) n. a burglar.

*Craw1 (krawl) n. as stroke in swimming, in which the swimmer is face downwards and uses a crawling overhead armstroke and an alternate up-and-down leg-stroke.

Crape (crap) n. [Fr. "crape"] a fine, coloured silk crape, usually crepe de chine; Crape rubber, a kind of rough surfaced rubber, used for soles of shoes, etc.

criminology (krim-in-o'-lo-ji) n. the study and criminals.

Cro-magnon (cro-man'-yong) a. [name of place in France where remains were found] see Aurignacian.

CTOOK n. a criminal, swindler.

Crooke's tube ^{n.} [fr. Sir W. Crookes, physicist], a glass tube in which a partial vacuum is maintained, used for investigating electrical discharge in high vacua.

Cross-word puzzle a form of puzzle in cross-word puzzle which a choquered

square has to be filled in with words to which clues are given.

*Crucifixion *n. a field punishment (No. 1)
offender to the wheel of a gun-carriage.
Cruisken, cruiskeen (króós'-ken, -ken)
Cruisken a manual of whisken (króós'-ken a small

cruse; a measure of whisky.

Cruive (króóv) n. [Scot.] a pen for live stock; catching salmon.

Cruiler (kruí-er) n. [D.] a cake cut out of dough, containing flour, sugar, butter, eggs, sour cream, and fried brown in boiling lard; often ring-shaped.

Crump (krump) n. [Imit.] the sound made by a high explosive missile.

Cryptopsychy (krip'-to-si-ki) n. [G. kruptos, secret, and psuchë, the soul subconscious mental phenomena.

Crystal gazing n. the practice of looking steadily at a crystal globe, a mirror, pool of ink, ctc. It is claimed by certain people that visual scenes appear of events distant in place or time.

culvertage (kul'-vgr-tij)n.|O.F.]degradation of a serf.
†cushy (koʻosh'-i) a. [Hind. khush. pleasure]
the slang torms that became common during the
war of 1914-18.

var of 1914-18.

Cutose (kn't-tos) n. |L. cutis, skin| the substance of the transparent film covering the aerial parts of plants.

Cut-out n. an arrangement by which part of an electric circuit may be shut off.

Cymometer (si-nom'-et-er) n. [G. kuma. wave and metron, measure] instrument for measuring the frequency of electric oscillations, a wave meter.

cytology (si-tol'-o-ji) n. [G. kutos, vessel Biol., science, study of the structure and functions of plant and animal cells.

dadaism (då'-da-izm) n. [an arbitrary choice of a meaningless word] a school of art and literature which aims at suppressing all relation between thought and expression.

†dago (då'-go) n. (fr. Span. Diego, James), slang name for a member of the Southern

Latin races.

Dalmatian (dal-mā'-shan) n. [fr. Dalmatia] a large breed of dog, white with black spots, formerly fashionable as a carriage dog. daloyet (da-loi'-et) n. [Anglo-Ind.] an armed attendant; a peon.

dalt (dålt) n. [Gael.] a foster-child.

damassé (dà-mas-sā') a. [F.] woven with a figured or flowered pattern;—n. Flomish linen so woven.

*damper n. Australian name for a cake or out yeast and baked on a wood fire.
danks (dangks) n. black shale mixed with dasks.

dasyurus (das-i-ūr'-us) n. [G. dasus, hairy, supial animal of Australia and Tasmania, esp. the Tasmania. Devil.

Daylight saving see Summer Time.

*dazzle n. a method of painting ships so as speed, direction, etc.

*decarbonise v.l. to remove a deposit of carbon, as from a motor eylinder.

déclassé (dā-klas'-sā) a. [F.] having lost caste or sunk socially.

decode (dō-kōd') n.t. [de- and coder, law] to put into intelligible terms a message

decode put into intelligible terms a message in a code or secret alphabet.

decontrol (de-kon-trol') v.t. to release from government or state control.

decurtate (de-kur-tat) a. [L.] cut short; abridged.

defeatist (de-fic-tist) n. one accused of advodefeat of his own country.

deflate (de-flat) v.t. [L. de-, un-, and flare, blow] to empty of air or gas, as a balloon or tyre.

loon or tyre.

deflation n. reduction of currency with consequent dearness of money and reduction in prices.

defluent (derifico-ent) n. [L. de and fluere, to flow! the down-flowing part, as the lower end of a glacier;—a. down-flowing.

delicatessen (deli-i-kn-tes'-en) n. pl. [Ger.] table delicacies; confectionery: sweets.

delundung (de-lun'-dung) n. [E. Ind.] the delundung (de-mot, eat of Java and Malacea. demotic (de-mot'-ik) n. [G. démotikos, of the jan script, a simplified form of hieratic. denature (de-nā'-tār) v.t. [L. de and natura, mature] to make unfit for drinking or eating without destroying other useful proporties.

properties.

denigration (de-ni-grā'-shun) n. [L. de and niquer, black] a blackening,

dentagra (den-tag'-ra) n. [L. dens, dentis, dentist's foregas; toothache.

denture (den'-tūr) a. [L. dens, dentis, a tooth] a set of teeth, esp. artificial.

deodate (de'-ō-dūt) n. [L.] a gift from or to dease.

*depression n. in meteorology, an area of depth-charge, -bomb n. a mine of into the sea for the purpose of destroying a submerged submarine.

deratisation (de-rat-iz-ā'-shun) n; process deratisation of reducing the lat population,

derbend (der'-bend) n. [Turk.] a wayside Turkebend (kish guard-house on a mountian road.

*devil n.i. of junior barrister to do legal work practice in learning the law.

dewpond n. a means of collecting water on dating from prehistoric times.

dhobi (dō'-bē) n. [Hind.] a Hindu laundry man.

dicrotic (di-krot'-ik) a. [fr. di- and G. krotein, to beat] of artery or pulse, giving two beats to one of the heart.

dictograph (dik'-to-graf) n. [L. dictum, uraphein, to write] a form of telephone capable of reproducing sounds made at a considerable distance from the transmitter, used to dictate to a stenographer at a distance, to overhear conversations, etc.

dictophone (dik'-to-fon) n. [L. dictum, word, thing spoken, G. phone, sound] apparatus with phonograph attachment for dictation, the record obtained being read off by the stenographer.

Diesel engine (de'-zel) n. [Rudolf Diesel.

Diesel engine (de'-zel) n. [Rudolf Diesel, Diesel engine (1858-1913)] German in ventor] a type of internal-combustion engine of high efficiency, using heavy, crude oils as fuel. disgruntle (dis-grunt'-l) v.t. collog. to vex or the n.v.)

the p.p.).

divot (div'-ot) n. [Scots., etymol. unknown] a mall piece of turf cut out of the ground when making a stroke at golf.

dixie (diks'-i) n. [prob. Hind.] a small mess soldiers on the march.

idole n. name given to money drawn weekly by unemployed workmen under the Unemployment Insurance Act.

dom n. [Lat. dominus] 1. a title of respect applied to gentlemen in Portugal and Brazil, formerly a title of the members of the Portugese Royal Family; 2. a title of certain dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

*Dominion n. one of the self-governing states of the British Empire.

donate (dō-nāt') v.t. [U.S.] to present, give.

donate (dō-nāt') v.t. [U.S.] to present, give. donga (dong'-ga) n. [native word] a ravine, gully in S. Africa.
dope (dōp) n. [D.] any thick lubricant liquid; dope a kind of varnish; a drug:—n.t. to drug. doppelgänger (dop'-pl-gäng'-er) n. [Gor. doppelgänger (dop'-pl-gäng'-er) n. [Gor. apparition of a living person; alter ego, wraith. dormy (dor'-mi)n. [folf.] as many holes ahead of dormy (dor'-mi)n. [folf.] as many holes ahead of dossal (dos'-er) n. [L. dorsum, back] a rich handing of tapestry for the walls of a hall or the chancel of a church. dossier (dos'-yā, i-gr)n. [F.] a set of documents; dossier (dos'-yā, i-gr)n. [F.] a set of documents; doughboy (dō'-boi) n. an infantry man of the globular buttons on his uniform. dowsing (dous'-ing) n. [etymol. unknown] dowsing (dous'-ing) n. [etymol. unknown] drag-hunt n. a hunt without fox or hare, etc., the record of a person's antecedents. doughboy the U.S. Army; so called because of the globular buttons on his uniform.

*drift n. [S. Af. Dutch] a ford of a river.

drifter (dvif'-ter) n. a fishing-boat using a drift-net, that is, a net kept erect by floats above and weights below.

drisheen (drish'-ën) n. [Ir.] a kind of black the pudding.

*drive v.l. to make a hard, direct stroke, as at cricket, golf, tennis, etc.; n., a stroke of this kind.

this kind.

*driver n. the wooden club with which one drives at golf.
dropkick n. a kick, as in Rugby football, in which the ball is taken as it touches

the ground, opposed to punt, in which the ball is

the ground, opposed to punt, in which the ground, opposed to punt, in which taken in the air.

ductless (dukt'-les) a. without ducts; of ductless glands, secreting directly certain substances exential to health.

† dud (dud) n. [linit.] a shell that does not explode; anything defective; a useless person;—a. defective; useless.

dug-out n. a shelter, esp. one dug out of the ground; one recalled to active service.

*dumping n. the exporting and selling in a foreign country of goods at a price lower than the cost of production in that country.

duralumin, duralium (du-ra'-li-um) duralumin, duralium (du-ra'-li-um) like durus, hard, and aluminium) a strong, light

n. [L. durus, hard, and aluminium) a strong, light alloy of aluminium.

duvetyn (dū'-ve-tin) n. a plush-like fabric duvetyn (med in making dresses. ctc. [Pro-

dwale (dwal) n. [Icel. dvali, sleep] the deadly nightshade; an opiate; [Her.] sable. dwang (dwang) n. a large bar-wrench for tightening nuts.

Dyak (di'ak) n. one of the aboriginal race of dyareshare (di'ak)

dyarchy (di'-ar-ki) n. [G. di- and archein, to dyarchy rule] government by two; a division of powers between two authorities.

dynactinometer (din-ak-tin-om'-e-ter) n. aktinos, a ray, and metron, a measurel an instrument for measuring the actinic force of light.

dyophysite (di-ot'-i-zit) n. [G. duo, two, and phusis, nature] a believer in the

existence of two natures in Christ, a divine and a

dyothelism (dI-oth'-e-lizm) n. [G. duo, two, and thelö, I wish) the doctrine that Christ had two wills, a divine and a human.

dysphagia (dis-f8'-j1-a) n. [G. dus, ill, and phagein, to eat] difficulty in swallowing.

dysphonia (dis- $f\delta'$ -ni-a) n. [G. dus, ill and producing articulate sounds.

éclair (ā-klār') n. [Fr.] a long, narrow sweet cake, filled with cream, and having a chocolate

or coffee glazing.

ecology [6-k0]'-0-ji) n. [G. otks, "house" and biology which treats of the relations between plants

of biology which treats of the relations between plants and animals and their environment. 2. bionomy, q.v. *ectoplasm n. in spiritualism, a semisaid to exude from the body of the medium. electron n. [See Electric] Physics. The two electricity, an essential component of the atom. elemental n. a supposed spirit or manifestation of the powers of the natural elements, air, earth, fire and water. empennage (one pen-azh) n. [F.] the atil of a dirigible balloon, for security and stability. emphysima phusan, to inflate with air] a swelling of the lungs or respiratory tract, due to

a swelling of the lungs or respiratory tract, due to inflitation of air into the tissues.

empyema (em-pi-ō'-ma) n. [G. fr. empuein, to infect with pus, suppurate] an accumulation of pus, esp. in the pleural cavity.

encanthis (en-kan'-this) n. [G.] a small tumour in the inner angle of the eye.

endocrine (en'-do-krên) n. [endo and G. krinein, to separate] a substance absorbed from the ductless glands into the bloodstream on which 'epends the health of certain vital organs of the body.

stream on which 'or organs of the body.

organs of the body.

enjambment (en-jamb'-ment) n. [F.] in sentence beyond the end of a line.

entente (ong-tongt') n. [Fr. "understanding "] a friendly agreement or understanding between nations, not formulated as an alliance; as the Triple Entente, between Great Britain, France and Russia (1907-1917).

enzyme (en'-zēm) n. [G. enzumos, leavened, fr. zumē, leavened) a substance of vegetable or animal origin, capable of producing chemical transformations, as formentation or oxidation.

eoanthropus (ē-ō-an'-thru-pus) n. [G. ēōs, a primeval type of man.

primeval type of man.

colith (e'-o-lith) n. [G. ēōs, dawn, lithos, stone],
evidence of man's existence.

cpigynous (e-pi'-ji-nus) a. [G. epi and gunē,
woman] (Bot.) growing on the

top of the ovary.

epispastic (ep-is-pas'-tik) a. [G.] blistering; epispastic (-n. a blister. epistaxis (ep-is-taks'-is) n. [G. fr. epistazein, to drop) Med., bleeding from the nose. epizoötic (ep-i-zo-ot'-ik) a. [Gk. epidemos, epidemic among animals zoon, animal) prevalent, epidemic among animals.

escalator (6°-kg-lä-tur) n. [L. scala, ladder] excess profit duty a tax on all profits above a certain

excess profit duty above a certain level; known briefly as E.P.D.

exophthalmia (ex-of-thal'-mi-a) n. [G. exophthalmos, with prominent eyes, ex, out, and ophthalmos, eyel excessive prominence of the eye-ball, due to disease; exophthalmic goitre, disease characterised by exophthalmia and by enlargement of the thyroid gland.

expressionism n. the theory that all art depends on the expression

of the artist's creative self, and not on mere reproduction of objects and facts, or on obedience to accepted rules.

ex-voto (ex-vo'-to) n. [L. "according to a pin a church in fulfilment of a vow, or in gratitude, as for recovery from an illness.

teve-wash n. humbug; deception.

faineant (fa-na-ong') a. [Fr. for fait neant, he does nothing] doing nothing, idle, worthless; n., idler, a good-for-nothing.

† fan n. [U.S. probably as fanning or stimulating enthusiasm: or from fanatic] an enthusiastic spectator or supporter of some sport, as football fantoccini (fan-to-che'-ne) n.pl. [It.] mechanically worked puppets; a marionetic show. marionette show.

farceur (far-ser') n. [F.] a joker or wag.

fardage (far'-dij) n. [F.] loose wool, etc., used to pack cargo to prevent its shifting. farouche (fà'-roosh') n. [F.] sullen; shy.

fascism (fash'-sizm) n. [Ital. fascio, bundle, group, L. fasces, bundle of rods round the axe, the symbol of law and order in ancient Romel a political movement in Italy, beginning 1919, under the leadership of Mussolini, and finally directed against Communism; Fascisti, the mem-

fauteuil (fö-te'-ye) n. [Fr.] 1. an armchair; 2. a stall at a theatre; 3. the seating place in an aeroplane.

fearnought (fer nawt) n. a thick woollen telephone that a garmont made of it.

feminism n. the doctrine which asserts the mental and social equality of

women with men.

feminist (fem'-in-ist) n. a supporter of feminist feminism.—a. pertaining to feminism, as the Feminist Movement.

fer de lance (far-de-longs') n. [Fr. iron or head of a lance or spear] a large poisonous snake of Central and South America.

ferro-concrete n. concrete strengthened of iron or steel; reinforced concrete.

fey (fā) a. [A.S. fæge] doomed, fated to die; supposed to warn a person of his or her approaching sudden death. sudden death

fiddley (fid'-li) n. [fiddle] iron framework round the opening of a stokehold.

*field n. in racing, collective term for the horses in a race, other than the favourite.

figaro (fig'-s-ro) n. a witty, tricky schemer in Beaumarchais' "Barber of Seville";

a barber.

filariasis (fi-là-ri-à'-sis) n. [fr. L. filum, thread] infection of the blood by various threadlike parasitic worms, causing serious tropical diseases, as elephantiasis, etc.
filite (fi-lit) n. [L. filum, a thread] an Italian smokeless powder; so called from its appearance; cf. cordite.

finger-print n. an impression of the markings on the fingers of an infallible means of identification.

fire-control n. method or apparatus by which action of the guns of a ship or of artillery is fixed and controlled from a central station.

*flapper n. a young girl not yet out.

flight-lieutenant (flit-lef-ten'-ent) n. an equivalent to an army captain.
† flivver (fliv'-er) n. [U.S. onomat.] a small,
florilegium (flor-l-le'-jl-um) n. [L. flos, floris,
flower, and legere, gather] an anthology

flying-boat n. a combination of an aeroplane

fokker (fok'-er) n. a German type of aeroplane; named from its inventor, a Dutchman. folk dance n. a dance originating among, or race, as the Morris dance; also the music to such a dance.

folk song n. a song originating among a people or race, with characteristic words and music.

follow through v., sport, to carry on the the line of the stroke after actual impact; n. such a stroke after impact.

food-card n. See Coupon in the supplement.

forehand s. of stroke or drive at tennis, taken on the right hand or natural side, and forward, (opposed to backhand.)
formaldehyde (form-al'-do-hid) n. [fr. oclourless pungent gas, obtained variously by the partial oxidation of methyl alcohol, used, in solution in water or absorbed into porous materials, as an antiseptic and disinfectant.
fourchette (foor-shet') n. [F.] a small forked instrument used to support the tongue in cutting the fremum; the forked piece between glove fingers.

fubsy (fub'-zi) a. fat or squat.

fundamentalism n. doctrine which asserts the verbal inspiration and literal truth of the Bible; more broadly, the doctrine which seeks to rest religious faith upon some external, infallible authority.

fuselage (fū'-ze-lij) n. [L. fusus, a spindle]

aeroplane.

*futurist n. one of a group of painters who regard their ideals and methods as those of the future.

gaby (gā'-bi) n. [Icel. gapa, to gape] a

†gadget (gai'et) n. an appliance or configuration of a country and a porch or chapel at the entrance of a church; named perhaps as less sacred; c.f. Galilee of the Gentles.

gamba (gam'-ba) n. [It.] an organ stop with a violin or 'cello tone.

gamete gam'-ŝt) n. [G. gamos, marriage] a sexual cell that unites with another for reproduction or the formation of a new individual.

[Biol. and Zool].

garage (gar'-ij. ga-razh')

[Biol. and Zool].

garage (gar'-ij, ga'-razh') n. [F. garer, to
garage shunt] building or shed for storing
and repairing motor-cars, etc.

garden-city n. a model town laid out on a
definite plan with ample provision of gardens to each house, open spaces, etc.

gas v.t. to overcome or kill by means of poisongas gas. Gas-helmet, -mask, n. a contrivance

to protect against poison-gas. Gas-shell, n. a shell for diffusing poison-gas.

gasoline (gas'-o-len) [U.S.] see Petrol.

georgette (jor-jet') n. [Mmc. Georgette, a French modiste] a fine semi-transparent dress material.

gerrymander (jer-i-man'-der) v. [fr. Elsalamander, from the alloged resemblance to a salamander, from the alloged resemblance to a salamander of one of the districts in Massachusetts formed when Gerry was Governor] to arrange or redistribute to private advantage, as electoral districts for the benefit of a particular political party.

gigmill (gig'-mil) n. a machine for raising with such machines.

with map on cloth; a factory provided with such machines.

Gilbertian (gil-bert'-i-an) a. [Sir W.S. Gilbert, playwright] humorous, sorlocomic. glaucoma (glaw-kō'-ma) n. [G.] a serious eye disease causing great tension in the eyeball, and giving it a grayish-green opaque appearance.

*glider n. a fast flat-bottomed boat used to hunt submarines.

glossëna (glossë-na) n. [G. glässa, tongue] genus of bloodsucking mosquitoes which carry the germs of many diseases, as the testse-fly.

tsetse-fly.

googly (góó'-gli) n. [invented word] in cricket, a ball which "breaks" (changes direction on the bounce) in a way opposite to that which might be expected from the apparent action of the bowler's wrist and arm.
goulard (góó-làrd') n. [T. Goulard, French surgeon] a lotion of subacetate of

lead in solution.

gously (gous-li) n. an old form of harp used by the Slavonians. Gousla, n. a bard. Gouslo, n. poetry recited by a gousla.

gousty (gous'-ti) a. gusty; dreary.

graffito (graf-ë-to) n. [It. fr. graffiare, to scrawl, fr. 6. graphein, to write] a rude drawing or inscription scratched on a wall of an ancient building.

† graft [U.S.] 1. self-advancement or profit by unfair means, esp. through official or political privilege, a swindle. 2. that obtained by graft.

graph (graf) n. [G. graphein, to write] a indicating any sort of relationship, chemical, algorated, etc; a gelatine copying apparatus; v.t. to copy by means of such an apparatus.

grappa (gra'-pa) n. [It.] a kind of brandy, made from the skins and stems of grapes. gratin (gra-tang') n. [F.] a method of cooking so as to form a light crust; a dish so cooked.

grattoir (grat-war') n. [F.] Archeol. a flint grattoir (mplement; a scraper.

grease-gun n. an appliance for injecting green n. the mown turf or grass plot on immediately surrounds the hole at golf.

griffon (grif'-on) n. [See Griffin] 1. a large griffon mountain vulture; 2. a breed of roughhaired or wire-haired German hunting dog.

† grouse (grous) v. [ctymol. unknown] to grumble, complain.

grysbok (gris'-bok) n. [D.] a small South African antelope.

guaco (gwa'-kō) n. name of various tropical guaco (make-bites.

guild socialism n. a proposal to restore guild socialism n. a proposal to restore the old guild organisation of industries on socialistic lines and to unite the different guilds in a national socialistic organisation. See guild and socialism.

gun-layer n. an artilleryman whose duty it is to lay a gun on its target.

†gunman one armed with a revolver or gun esp. (U.S.) one of a class of city rufflans given to a free use of firearms. gunner's-daughter n. a gun to which gunner's-daughter sailors were lashed

to be flogged. The victim was said to kiss or marry the gunner's daughter.

half-timbered a. built with a frame-work of timber filled in with brick, plastered rubble, etc.
half-tone (háf-tôn) n. an illustration printed from a relief plate, showing lights and shadows by means of minute dots, made by photographing an original through a screen etched with a network of fine lines.—a. printed from a plate made by this process.

Handley-Page (hand'-li-paj) n. a type of large aeroplane; named

from the inventor.

hangar (hang'gar) n. [F.] a covered shed hangar (hang'gar) n. [F.] a covered shed Hansard (han'-sard) n. [Luke Hansard, founder] the official printed reports of the debates in Parliament.

hansardize to confront a speaker with his former extraorates.

his former statements.

his former statements.

hay-box n. a cooking-apparatus; named from hay-box the layer of hay used to retain heat. hemal (he-mal) a. [G. haima. blood] of the and the great blood; on the same side as the heart and the great blood vessels.

heroin (her-ō-in) n. [Ger. trade-name] a white. the control of the derivative of morphine, used medicinally as a nerve sedative and for bronchitis, etc., but also as a habit-forming narcotic drug.

† hick (hik) n. [U.S., short for hickory] a rustic, which country bumpkin: csp. applied to the semi-educated class to whom the einema and other such entertainments chiefly appeal.

*hieratic n. a cursive form of ancient Egyptian writing, used by the priests.

high-ball n. U.S. term for whisky and soda served with broken ice in a tall glass. thigh-brow and intellectual; n. an intellectual; n. an intellectual; a superior person.

†highjacker (hi'jok-cr) n. [U.S. slang] one who robs a smuggler of his smuggled goods after the border has been safely crossed.

†hike (hik) r.i. to walk tramp, esp. in organised walking for pleasure. Hiker, n. one who takes part in such excursions.

hire-purchase (system) n. a system by which a hired article becomes the property of the hirer after a stipulated number of payments.

thobo (ho'.bob) n. [U.S.] a shiftless wandering workman.

hokey-pokey (hō'kē-pō'-kē) n. hocus pocus; [It.] a kind of ice-cream.

thooch (hooteh) n. [U.S.] intoxicating liquor.

hormone (hor'-mon) n. [G. hormein, to set moving a substance secreted by certain glands which stimulates the action of the organs of the body.

hunger-strike n. voluntary self-starvatheir release.

their release.

hush-boat n. an armed vessel disguised as a peaceful one. Named from the secrecy with which they were first used.

husky (hus'-ki) n. [Eskimo] an Indian sledgedog; an energetic man.

hydrophone (hi'-dro-fōn) n. [G. phōnē, a sound] an apparatus for detecting sound in, or the sound of, water.

hydroplane (hi'-dro-plān) n. a boat capable of rising above the surface of the water; a plane enabling a boat to do this.

hydrovane (hi'-dro-vān) n. [G. hudōr, water and vanc] the rudder of a submarine used in guidding the vessel up or down.

hyoscine (hi'-ō-sēn) n. [fr. G. huskuamos, honbane] a poisonous alkaloid, used as a sedative in cases of mania and delirium.

hyphenated a. term applied to maturalised aliens, esp. in America, whose genuine loyalty to the land of the adoption is suspected.

suspected.

iconostasis (i-kon-os'-ta-sis) n. [G. fr. eikon, image, statis, standing] Gk. Church, the screen, decorated with icons, separating the sanctuary and sacristy from the body of the church.

igloo (ig'-loo) n. [Eskimo] a snow-hut.

imperial preference n. a system differential duties to favour imports into the United Kingdom from other parts of the British Empire.

index number n. a percentage figure, used instatistics, showing the rise and fall in prices were at a previous distribution of the company of the state of t

and fall in prices, wages, etc., as compared with the figure at a chosen date (as before the war of 1914-18). Industrial Council n. a voluntary board of employers and workers in a particular trade.

Industrial Court n. acourt for arbitrating in industrial disputes.

*inflation n. increase in currency with consequent cheapening of money and increase in prices.

*inhibition n. in psychology the checking of one nervous or mental impulse

by another.

insulin (in'-su-lin) n. [so called by its disinsulin coverer, Dr. Bantling] a substance
extracted from the pancreas of the ox, sheep, or
pig, of great value in the treatment of diabetes.

intelligentsia (in-tel-j-ient'-si-q) n. [It.] the
intelligentsia (in-tel-j-ient'-si-q) n. [It.] the
internal combustion n. the process
engine whose driving power is produced by
exploding in one or more piston-fitted cylinders a
mixture of air and fuel, as petrol gas;—a. of,
pertaining to such a process.

invar (in'-viv) n. [inmar(iable)] a steel containing 36 per cent. of nickel and having a
very low co-efficient of expansion.

iron ration n. a ration of highly concen-

very low co-efficient of expansion.

iron ration n. a ration of highly conceniron ration trated food, carried by a soldier in the field, for use only in the last emergency.

irredentism (ir-re-dent-lzm) n. Ital. policy of a party formed about 1878 in Italy and directed towards the incorporation in that country of regions Italian in spaceh and ruse but subject to

of regions Italian in speech and race, but subject to other governments. Irredentist, n. a member of this party.

jabot (zhá-bō') n. [F.] a frill of lace on a woman's bodice; formerly, a ruffle on a man's shirt-

jactation (fac-tā'-shun) n. [L.] act of throw-ease; agitation of the body; boasting.

jaddis (jad'-is) n. [E. Ind.] in Coylon, a priest who officiates in the jacco, or devil's

house.

jæger (yū'-ger) n. [Ger.] a huntsman i a jæger shærp-shooter.
jampan (jæm'-pan) n. [Ind.] a sedan-chair jæmpan (gærried on bamboo poles by four

jamrach (jam'-rak) n. [name of dealer] a place where wild animals are kept for sale. [jar'-vi) n. [/arvis] a hackney-coach driver.

jay-walker a street beset by motor traffic.
jazz (jaz) n. a rolstering dance of negro origin;
the music to such a dance; n.t. to dance

the jazz. *jig n. in making duplicate parts, any tool or fixture used to guide cutting-tools; a sieve or system of sieves used in separating ores.

jig-saw puzzle n. a picture on paper out into small irregular pieces, from which the picture is to be discovered and completed.

jiva (je'-và) n. [Skr.] the individual soul, as distinct from the supreme soul.

*joker n. an extra, distinctive card in a pack, usually taking any value.
iournalese (jer'-nal-ēz) n. [tr. journal] the language of journalism; writing characterised by flowery speech and clichés.

10V-fide n. an illicit ride in a motor-car.

Oy-Stick n. the starting-lever of an aeroplane. Jugo-Slav (n'-gō-slav) a. pertaining to the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Also Yugo-Slav (ioō-joō) n. Inative W. African la West sacrifices are sometimes made; hence also, a talisman, object of veneration, and anything mysterious or magical. Ju-juism, n. the superstitions and practices connected with belief in the ju-ju.

ju-jutsu, jiu-jitsu (jōō-jut-soō) n. [Jap. jutsu, jiu-jitsu (jōō-jut-soō) n. [Jap. it. "the yielding art"] a system for self-defence in which the opponent's strength is turned to his own disadvantage.

Kaimakam (ki'-ma-kam) [Turk.] title of officer in Turkish and Egyptian armies, equivalent to lieutenant-colonel.

kainite (ki'-nit) n. [G. kainos, new] hydrous chloro-sulphate of magnesium and potassium; used as a fertiliser.

kakemono (kak-c-mō'-no) n. [Jap.] a long, narrow picture to be hung on a wall.

*kangaroo n. kangaroo-closure, n. a means business by confining discussion to selected business

kapellmeister (kā-pel'-mīs'-ter) n. [Ger.]

or choir.

katabolism (ka-tab'-u-lizm) n. [G.] the breaking-down of protoplasm, as opposed to anablism, the upbuilding process, keratin (ker'-a-lin) n. [G. keras, horn) an as horns, claws, nails, etc., a nitrogenous compound containing sulphur:—keratinous, a.;—keratoid, n. resembling keratin or horn.

pound containing sulphur: keratinous, a.;—keratoid, n. resembling keratin or horn.

ketone (kë'-tōn) n. [tr. acctone] one of a group of compounds in which the group carbonyl (CO) unites two alcohol radicals, as acctone (CH3. CO. CH3.).

key industry n. an industry on which key industries depend. Coal-mining and dyeing are key industries of Great Britain.

khitmatgar (kit'-mat-gar) n. [Hind. fr. male table-servant in a household in India.

kilocycle (kil'-o-si-kl) n. Elec. 1000 cycles the frequency of alternating current.

kinemacolor (kin'-o-ma-kul-cr) n. the kinemacolor kinemacographic production of pictures in natural colours.

kulturbund (köol'-tōor-bōont) n. [Ger.] an association formed in October, 1914, to impose on the rest of Europe German ideals of organisation in every department of life.

labrys (lab'-ris) n. [G. labrus] the double-headed axe, found as a symbol of worship and monarchy in ancient buildings in Crete. lacet (lu-set') n. |lacet work of braid or tape shaped into a design with lace stitches.

lachrymatory-shell n. a tear-shell.

lavo (lé'-vô) [fr. L. laevus, left] combining form; laevo-rotatory, laevogyrate a. turning to the left, esp. of substances which turn the plane of polarisation of light to the left or counterclockwise, hence:—laevulose n. Chem. a truit sugar $(C_6. H_{12}. O_6)$, laevorotation, laevogyration, n.

lampas ((lam'-pas) n. [F.] a material of silk and girl n. a girl employed on the land, esp. land-girl n. a girl employed on the land, esp. during the war of 1914-1918.

langur [dung'góór) n. [Hind.] a long-tailed leaping power, the sacred Hanuman of the Hindus, lant (lant) n. [A.S. hland, urine] stale urine:

laparotomy (lap-ar-ot'-o-mi) n. [fr. G. leathos, to cut] a surgical operation which involves incision through the abdominal wall.

*lead (léd) n. a main conductor in electrical distribution.

lecithin (les'- or lek'-i-thin) n. [G. lekthos, volk of egg | Physiol. Chem. a colour-less, viscous substance containing nitrogen and phosphorus (C_{3.1}, Hoo. NO.) contained in the cell material of animal and vegetable bodies.

leprechaun (lep'-re-kawn) n. [fr.] a sprite;

leucocyte (lū'-ko-sii) n. [G. leukos, white, white corpuscles of the blood, which destroys bacteria and other micro-organisms.

*levee (le-ve') [fr. Fr. lever, to raise] 1. n. prevent the overflow of a stream or river, esp. in low-lying country, as the Mississippi basin; v.l. and v.i. to furnish with a levee. 2. n. a wharf. lewisite (lôo'-i-sit) n. [inventor's name] an destructive properties.

*liaison, ployed to keep in touch two or more bodies of troops under different commands.

libido (li-bi'-dō) n. [l. "lust"] psych. the emotional craving which is said by psychoanalysts to lie behind all human impulse, and the repression of which may give rise to Dathological conditions.

logical conditions

logical conditions.

lierne (li-ern') n. [F.] Arch. a cross or secondary rib in Gothic vaulting; vaulting characterised by such ribs.

likiu (lif'-kiu) n. [Chin.] a duty levied on goods passing from one province to another in China, a Chinese form of octroi.

limerick (lim'-er-ik) n. [said to be fr. a song struction, current in Ireland and introducing the place name Limerick.] A nonsense poem of five anapestic lines, of which lines 1, 2, and 5 are threestress and rhyme, and 3 and 4 are two-stress and rhyme, and 3 and 4 are two-stress and rhyme. rhyme.

Limoges (le-mozh') n. [town in France] fine enamelled ware on copper, made at Limoges.

limousine (lim'-óó-zēn) a. [Fr. a hood or motor-ear with a closed body, of which the top projects over the driver's seat.—n. a motor-ear with

ling m [Dan. lymq], the common heather, Calluna, with pale pink or whitish clustercd bells.

lingua franca (ling gwa frank a), n. [It., tongue] a mongrel or common language, esp., one composed of French and Italian with Arabic or Greek words, used in the Levant.

linotype (lin o tip) n. [line-o'-type] a machine words, as a substitute for typesetting; a line of type cast in one piece.

type cast in one piece.

lipstick used to enhance the red of the lips.

liquid air, gas n. air or gas reduced to the lips.

liquid air, gas n. air or gas reduced to the lips.

liquid state by application of increased pressure at a low temperature.

liquid-fire n. burning petrol discharged against a foe.

lisle (lil) n. [tr. Lille, formerly Lisle, town in Francel a fine hard-twisted cotton thread used for making stockings, etc.

litchis, lichis (let chez) n. [Chin. u-chi] a litchis, lichis (let chez) n. [chin. u-chi] a pulpy astringent truit; also, the fruit.

locomotor ataxy (-ia) (8'-taks-1) n. a disease of the spinal cord, caused by syphilis, accompanied by difficulty in co-ordinating muscular movements.

loco-weed (10'-ko) n. [tr. Span. loco, mad] plants of the bean family, in the west and southwest States of the U.S., causing a wasting, nervous disease, Loco-disease, in cattle feeding on it.

loganberry (10'-gan) n. [tr. J. H. Logan of a hybrid plant, being a cross between the blackberry and the raspberry; also the fruit itself.

logia (log'-ya) n. [G. logion, saying, fr. logos, word] the sayings of Christ, traditional words of Christ, other than those in the Gospels, as those preserved in various papyri discovered in Egypt.

long-pull n. name given to an extra measure of beer drawn by a publican to attract customers, now forbidden by law.

*loop to loop the loop, v.i. to travel round long growing Japanese plum tree, giving yellow, slightly acid fruit, used for preserving; also, its fruit.

loriner (lor'-i-ner) n. [O.F. fr. lorain, L. loriner (lory-i-ner) bridle) a maker of bridles, bits and stirrups: name of one of the Livery Companies of the City of London.

luge (lööj)n: [F.] a flat tologgan, without runners, on which the rider lies face downwards.

*lunge t.t. to exercise and train (as a young horse) by driving in a circle at the end of a long rein. of a long rein.

lymphaticus status n. Med.; morbid condition of the lymphatic vessels, rendering a patient liable to sudden collapse and death from shock.

macabre (ma-kà'-br) a. [F. etymol. doubtful] ance of, giving the suggestion of death and its terror; grimly grotesque or humorous, csp. in term Danse Macabre, the Dance of Death, as depicted by Holbein and other artists.

maffick (maf'-ik) v.i. to exult riotously, as on the relief of Mafeking in 1900.

magneto (mag-nô'-tô) n. a magneto-electric mixture in the cylinder of an internal combustions)

mixture in the cylinder of an internal combustion

mah-jongg (ma-jong') n. [Chin.] an old mah-jongg Chinese table game, played with small "tiles". (Trade name.)

Malacca (ma-lak'-a) n. [name of place in Malay] a walking stick made of the cane of a palm tree.

Malta fever n. an infectious relapsing fever, Malta fever resembling malaria! common in the Mediterranean area, caused by a germ taken into the system through infected goat's milk.

manciple (man'-si-pl) n. [Il. manceps, a purchaser] a purveyor, esp. of a college or of an inn of court.

mandatory area n. a region whose entrusted to one of the Great Powers by the League of Nations.

mannequin (mau'-i-kin) n. [Fr. manikin, little man] a dressmaker's lay or living model.

manuka (ma'-nooʻ-ka, ma-nooʻ-ka) n. a. New make brooms and its leaves by the bushmen as tea; the tea-tree.

Marathon race n. a long distance race, named from Greek history when a runner brought the news of the defeat of the Persians at Marathon to Athens.

marconigram (mar-kō'-ni-gram) n. a mes-marconigram sage sent by Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy. *mark n. [Germ.] the monetary unit and coin of Germany, nominally equal to the English

shilling; Renten-mark, the stabilised monetary unit of Germany on a gold basis.

markhor (mar'-kor) n. a wild goat of the Himalayas in Northorn India, with large twisted horns.

Marxian (marks'-i-an) a. [fr. Karl Marx, the extreme Socialist theories of Marx; Com-

the extreme Socialist theories of Marx; Communistic.

massé (ma-sā')n. [F.] in billiards, a stroke made with the cue perpendicular or nearly so. massif (mas'-sôt)n. [F. massive] a compact massif (mas'-sôt)n. [F. massive] a compact masside and fat roof, found in kgypt.

*matador n., a form of the game of dominoes; game, which can be played at any time.

mauser (mow'-ser)n. [name of Ger. inventor] mauser (mow'-ser)n. [name of Ger. inventor] mayonnaise (mayon-nāz')n. [Fr] a sauce with pepper and salt, etc., used for dressing salads, lobster, crab, etc.; a dish dressed with this sauce. mazer (ma'-zer) n. [G. Maser, spot on wood, bowl, made of maple or other wood, often mounted in silver and much valued by collectors.

mechanical transport n. transport, esp. of supply columns of an army, by motor-vehicles.

mechanised a. to be moved, transported, worked by machinery, esp. by mechanical transport, as an army or its gums.

mecometer, mekometer (me-kom'-esp. of supply mechanical transport, as an army or its gums.

mecometer, mekometer (me-kom'-esp. n. [G. maser, length, and metron, measure] an instrument for measuring the length of a new-born child; a range-finder.

range-fluder.

memsahib (mem'-sà-ib) n. in India, a Mendelism (mem'-sà-ib) n. in India, a Mendelism (men'-del-izm) [G. J. Mendel (1822-1884). Austrian priest] the theory of heredity based on Mendel's discovery that hybrids reproduce their parents' characteristics according to definite laws. Mendelism. mentality (men-tal'-i-ty) n. state of mind, mentality (men-tal'-i-ty) n. state of mind, mental attitude.

Menshevik (men-shi-vik) n. [Russ.] a minority or moderate socialistin Russia. mercerise (mer'-ser-iz) v. [fr. name of liventor] to give a lustre or gloss to cotton fabrics by treating with chemicals. methane (meth'-an) n. [fr. methyl] a hydromethane (carbon gas, formed naturally from decomposition of organic matter or by distillation from wood pulp, etc.

from decomposition of organic matter or by distillation from wood pulp, etc.

meticulous (me-tik-ū-lus) a. [fr. Fr. meticulous (ine-tik-ū-lus) a. [fr. Fr. meticulous (ine-tik-ū-lus) a. [fr. Fr. meticulous (ine-tik-ū-lus) a. [fr.] one's fear] careful and cautious over details; exact; punctilious.

métier (met'-yā) n. [Fr.] one's happiest promotion vocation; one's forte.

midinette (mid-i-net') n. [Fr.] mtid, midday has streets at midday.

millibar (mil'-j-bar) Meteor. 1/1000 of a bar, or 1/1000 dynes por square centimetre.

minauderie (mi-nō'-dgr-i) n. [F.] affect tation.

mine-field n. an area in which mines have vessel employed in laying mines. Mine-sweeper, n. a vessel employed in picking up mines.

minié-rifle (min'-yā) n. [Minié, inventor] a rifie used to propel the ball invented by Minié.

vented by Minié.

Modernism wards, modern rationalistic ideas in theology and biblical criticism, esp. in the Roman Catholic Church.

*modification as change in an organism due to the influence of its

cuvironment.

molossus (mo-los'-us) n. [G.] a metrical monel metal (mon'-el met'-el) n. a nickel-copper alloy.

moratorium (mora-tō'-ri-um) n. [L. morari, to delay] an act authorising the suspension of payment by a bank or a debtor.

mortier (mor-tya') n. [F.] a cap of state.

mother-ship n. a warship that serves as a control of the control o

motorist (mo'-tur-ist) n. one that motors.

moucharaby (moo-shar'-a-bi) n. [F.] a bal-ony enclosed with lattice-work; an embattled balcony with parapet and machiclations.

mousterian (móó-stēr'-i-an) a. (fr. Mouster in France) of, belonging to, an early paleolithic age of man, indicated by skulls and finit implements found at this place.

movies (móó-vis) n. collog. the moving pictures, the cinematograph.

municipal trading business or trade by a municipal or local authority.

municipal or local authority. managed by a mustard gas n. a highly poisonous and garlic-like smell; used as a poison-gas in warfare. mystery-ship n. See hush-boat.

myxœdema (mixē-dē'-ma) n. [fr. Gk. muxa, thick stuff, mucus, and ædēma, swelling) a disease due to deficiency of secretion from the thyroid gland, with thickening of tissues in the neck, protrusion of cyeballs and anemia.

n

nationalisation n. the taking over and management by the state of trades and industries, land, etc., with or without compensation; change from private to state ownership.

nation-wide (nå-shun-wid) a. extending advertising appeal, etc.
neanderthaloid (nå-an'-der-tal-oid) a. remained and extending the prehistoric skulls found in 1857 in a cave in the Neanderthal, a valley between Düsseldorf and Elberfeld.

neon-light n. a brilliant, red, fog-penetrating form of electric light, produced by high voltage electric discharge through rarefled neon gas.

nitrogen fixation n. process, by chemical of extracting the free nitrogen from the air and combining it in active form as manures, ex-

plosives, etc. noctovision (nok'-to-vizh-n) n. [Lat. nox, noctovision noctis, night, and vision] process, method of seems objects, which are themselves in darkness, by utilising invisible radiant waves.

no-man's-land n. the ground between hostile trenches.

noodle (nood') n. [gor. nucl., vermicelli] a dough of flour and eggs, dried, cut into strips of various shapes and used in soups, as a

vegetable, etc.

Norfolk jacket n. a loose, pleated tweed nose-dive n. a sudden plunge earthward by an acroplane.

novocaine (not vo kan) n. [novo, new. and cocaine] a harmless form of cocaine used as a local aneathetic in dentistry.

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observation a. this word is attached to such words as army, balloon, officer, post, to form compounds; it indicates the function of watching an enemy or noting what is happening within his lines.

OCUIOMOTOr (ok'-û-lo-mô-ter) a. [L. oculus, eye, and movere, pp. motus, to move] connected with movement of the eye, as oculomotor nerve.

oddment (od'-ment) n. something left over; part of a broken set; a trifle; a

odograph (ō'-dō-grat) n. [G. hodos, way, and graphein, to write] a device for recording the rapidity, length and number of strides at walking.

odontoglosum (o-don'-to-glos-um) n. [G. odont-) a tooth, and glossa, tongue] a large American orchid.

Olid (ol'-id) a. [L.] rank-smelling; tetid.

opsonin (op-son'-in) n. [G. opsonein, to provide food for] a substance in the blood which affects germs so that they can be destroyed by the white corpuscles or leucocytes; opsonic index, a standard by which the power of resistance to disease is estimated.

OSDICY n., an egret's plume.

osteopathy (os'-ti-op'-ath-i) n. art, skill of treating diseases by removing structural derangement by manipulation, rsp. of the spinal column; osteopath, one skilled in this art.

*otter otter gear, n. an apparatus attached to the bow of a ship below the water-line to clear away fixed mines; on each side it carries a

paravane.

pachymeter (pa-kim'-i-ter) n. [G. pachus. thick, and metron, measure] an instrument used to measure the thickness of glass, paper, etc.

paper, etc.

pacifist, pacificist (pas'-i-fist, pa-sif'-ipacifist, pacificist (sist) n. one opposed
to war; an advocate of arbitration as a means of
settling all international disputes.

*pageant n. a dramatic representation, in
rected with a town or district, with appropriate
words, songs, and dances.

pais (pa) n. [0.F.] the people from whom a
palladian (pa-lä'-di-an) a. [fr. Andria Pallaarchitect] following a classical style of architecture,
a revival of that of ancient Greece and Itome with
modifications.

panmixia (pan-mix'-i-a) n. [fr. Gk. pan, all.

panmixia (pan-mix'-i-a) n. [fr. Gk. pan, all. panmixia (pan-mix'-i-a) n. [fr. Gk. pan, all. panmixia and mixis, mingling, breeding]
Biol., indiscriminate interbreeding without selection, resulting in degeneracy or reversion to primitive type. papillon (pap-c-yong') n. [f. "butterfly"] a with pointed nose, long pricked ears, and curled tail. papyrology (pap'-i-rol'-o-ii) n. the study of ancient Greek, Latin or Egyptian documents, found written on papyrus. *park v.t. to draw up in ranks, as army transport vehicles; to place a motor car in an open space in a town, where it may be left unattended.—n. an out-of-door site allotted for the leaving of temporarily unoccupied cars. *paralysis n. general paralysis of the insane. paralysis n. general paralysis of the insane. paralysis n. general paralysis of the paralysis, poliomyelitis (n.r.)

parasitology dealing with study of parasitology dealing with study of para

parasitology (para-si-tol'-o-ji) n. science dealing with, study of parasites, csp. as causes of disease.

paravane (par'-a-van) n. [G. para and rane] contrivance for cutting the

parcel-gilt a. party gilt, especially of silver cups with gilded lining. pares is (par'e-sis, par-e'-sis) n. [(I. "a send-form of paralysis, affecting go"] an incomplete without sensition.

pari-mutuel (par'-i-mē-tē-el') n. [F. " mutual betting "] a form of betting machine on race-courses, the odds being fixed mechanically and the whole amount of money staked going to those who have backed the winning horses, less percentage as tax and for expenses; the French form of the totalisator.

Parseval (par'-se-val) n. (inventor's name) a kind of airship.

patent medicine ⁿ a medicine or drug, of which the ingredients and prescription are secret, and which sells under a licence, carrying a registered name and trade-mark.

pathetic fallacy n. the fallacy of attrib-pathetic fallacy n. the fallacy of attrib-and emotions to inanimate objects or to animals. *patience n. a game of cards, with many the typical form being to play out the cards, mixed arbitrarily, so that they fall together in proper suits

pediculus (pe-dik'-ū-lus) n. [Lat. fr. pes, pediculus (pedis, foot,] the body louse.

pekin (pē-kin', -king') n. [fr. name of Chinese town] a kind of silk stuff; a civilian.

pekinese (pē-kin-ēz') a. of, or pertaining to pekins; Pekinese dog, n. a breed of small Chinese dog.

Delota (pel-ö'-tà) n. [Sp.] a kind of tennis.

pendulum stroke n. at billiards, stroke pendulum stroke made when the two object balls are jammed in the augle at a pocket. Repeated cannons are made off the cushion on to

*penguin n. one of the Women's Royal Air pentathlon (pen-tath'-lon) n. [G. athlon, contest] at the modern Olympic Games, a contest, including long jump, javelin and discus throwing, and 200 and 1500 metre races.

pepper-tree n. a tropical S. American tree with drooping leaves, green flowers and pungent berries.

peripety, peripeteia (per-i'-pet-i, per-sudden change, esp. of fortune.

perique (per-ēk') n. [F.] a strong Turkish perique (tobacco, with tightly curled black leaves, used in mixtures.

perityphlitis (per'-i-tif-li'-tis) n. [G. peri, about, and tuphlos, blind, see Cœum] suppurating inflammation of the creum and neighbouring parts, including the appendix. permanganate (per-mang-gan-āt) n. [per and manganale] a salt of an acid of manganese, esp. the potash salt, obtained in red crystals, which, dissolved in water, forms a useful disinfectant and antiseptic.

peroxide of hydrogen n. a ming compound; also used as an antiseptic, csp. for the teeth.

perpendicular n. the latest of the styles
tecture, characterised by the straight lines of its
window tracery, etc.; a. pertaining to such a style.

phalanger (falan jer) n. [see phalanx] a
group of small furry marsupials,
some having flying nembranes, as the flying
squirrels, and Australian opossum.

piaffe (pi-af') v.i. [F.] to move as in trotting,
pictic acid n. a powerful acid obtained

picric acid n. a powerful acid obtained nitric acid; used in dyeing and in medicine; is an ingredient in certain explosives.

pituitary gland n. a ductless gland at base an endocrine which has great influence on growth.

plage (plazh) n. [F.] a seaside bathing resort, esp. one with a sandy beach.

plankton (plank'ton) n. [G. "floating, wanminute animal and vegetable organisms floating in the ocean, on which many itsh live.

plasticine (plas'-ti-sen) n. [Plastic and ene] a form of modelling clay, easy to manipulate, used for teaching children. (A protected trade name.)

plesiosaurus (ples'-i-o-saw'-rus) n. [G.

plesiosaurus (ples'-i-o-saw'-rus) n. [G. plesiosaurus plesios, near, sauros, lizard] a large, extinct, fossil marine reptile, with long need and four paddles for limbs.

plus-fours n. colloq., name given to wide knickerbockers worn by golfers [fr. the handleapping term denoting four strokes below scratch.].

below scratch.l.

pogrom (pog'-rom) n. [Russ.] organised political opponents or esp. of Jews.

poilu (pwā-lòō') n. [F. "hairy"] a French private soldier.

point private soldier.

poison-gas n. a gas used in warfare to dispoison-gas able or kill.

poliomyelitis (pol'-i-o-mi-e-le'-tis) n. [Gk. poliomyelitis] n. inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord, esp. in young children, (infantile paralysis.).

Pomeranian (pom-er-an'-lan) n. [fr. Pomedog, with bushy tail, sharp-pointed muzzle, prick ears and long silky hair forming a ruff round the neck, also called spitz-dog.

pornography (por-nog'-ra-fe) [Gk. porns, n. indecent literature or pictures.

n. indecent literature or pictures.

power-house n. building where electrical power is generated.

power transmission n. transmission power (csp. electrical) from generating system to point of appli-cation; also system or mechanism by which trans-mission is affected mission is affected.

prehistory n. the history of man in the period before written records began.

privat docent (pre-vat' dot-sent') n. [Ger.]

whose enrolment consists only of fees.

profiteer (prof-i-ter') n. one who makes expended to the profits at the expense of the

public.-v.i. to make such profits.

proportional representation n. a method of securing a just representation in parliament of opinion in the country instead of a party majority; known as P. R. Proportionalist, n. one in favour of proportional representation.

pucka, pukka (puk'-a) a. [Hind.] of full weight, substantial, real,

pull-over n. a form of jersey or sweater without fastening, to be pulled over the head.

push-ball n. a game played with a large, believen a side, the ball being pushed towards the opponents' goal.

† pussyfoot (poos'-i-foot) n. [nickname of prominent Amer. prohibitionist] an advocate of total prohibition.

pyorrhœa (pi-o-rê'-a) n. [Gk. pyon, pus, and rheein, to flow] n. disease of the sockets of the teeth, accompanied by dischargeof pus.

quantum theory that energy transferences take place not continuously but in bursts of a minimum amount or quantum.

questionnaire (kes-ti-on-nār') [Fr.] a list of questions drawn up for formal answer, and submitted in general to a series of individuals or bodies.

rabi (rab'-i) n. [Hind.] the chief grain crop of India; it is reaped in the spring, hence

the name.

rabot (rab'-ut) n. [F. "plane"] a hard-wood block used in polishing marble.

race-suicide n. the diminution of total population due to voluntary restriction of the birth-rate.

*radio (ra'-di-o) a combining element [L. radius and E. radium]. Radiobescon, n. a wire-less station which sends out constant signals for the benefit of ships wishing to determine their position; a "wireless lightbouse." Radiomicrometer, (-mi-krom'-e-ter) n. an instrument for measuring minute variations of radiant heat.

ralli car _cart (ral'-i) n. [personal name]

ralli car, -cart (ral'-i) n. [personal name] for four people.

ramplor (ramp'-lur) n. [ramp] a gay rover.

ramplor (ramp'-lur) n. [ramp] a gay rover.
rance (rans) n. a kind of red marble; [F.] a
rod, bar, or prop.
randem (ran'-dem) a. [random and tandem] havrange-finder n. an instrument for estimatrange-finder n. an officer that has risen
from the ranks.
recidivism (re-sid'-l-vizm) [Fr. fr. Lat.
relapsing of a released prisoner into criminal practices; state of being an habitual criminal; recidivist, a. relapsed, habitual criminal.
*referee n. a neutral judge of points of play,
infootball, boxing, and other sports.
Official referee, a judicial officer of the High Court
to whom difficult cases of detailed accounting, etc.,
are referred.

are referred.

reinforced concrete strengthened

reinforced concrete "". To control by an internal framework of small steel bars.

*relativity "". the doctrine in philosophy that knowledge is not absolute but conditioned. In Physics, measurement is conditioned by the choice of co-ordinate axes.

relay race a race between teams whose members relieve one another in turn at intervals along the course.

*remise "". a coach-house; a carriage hired turn at intervals along the course.

*remise from a livery stable; in fencing, a thrust following up one that has missed, before the opponent can recover:—".". to make a remise.

remittitur (re-mit'-i-tur) ". [L. "it is sent luck"] an order by a superior court sending back a case to an inferior court; the relinquishment by a successful litigant of part of his

court sending back a case to an inferior court; the relinquishment by a successful litigant of part of his damages to save further proceedings.

remonetise (re-mun'-e-tiz) v.t. to restore as legal tender.

Renten mark (ren'-ten) n. [Ger.] the of Germany, of 20 gold marks to the pound sterling.

rentier (rang-tyš') n. [F.] one deriving income from invested capital.

repertory theatre n. a theatre where a succession of plays is presented by the same company.

repoulssé relief from the reverse side;—n. metal work so produced. Repoussage, (re-pôó-sal', re-pôó-si) n. the process of producing repoussé work or the work itself.

repression (re-presh'-un) n. Psych. the keeping from consciousness of mental processes that would be painful to it. repulpit (re-pool-pit) v.t. to restore to the pulpit.

reservation n. the setting aside of portions of the consecrated elements of the Eucharist; in the R.C. Ch. for communions not at the mass and for worship; in the English Ch. for administration to the sick and dying only.

ressaldar (ros-âl-dàr') n. [Hind.] a native captain in an Indian cavalry

retenue (re-ten-óó') n. [F.] reserve, self-

revanche (re-vångsh') n. [F.] revenge.

revue (re-vu') n. [Fr. revue, review] a theatrical entertainment, partly burlesque, partly musical comedy, with little continuity of structure. rheumatoid arthritis n. a severe, chronic in flammation of the joints, due probably to a specific bacillus of which little is known.

rhine (rin) n. a large open ditch.

rhizogen (ri'-zu-jen) n. [G. rhiza, root, and gen, producing] a plant parasitic on the roots of another.

rhizoid (ri'-zoid) a. root-like;—n. a hair-like filament of mosses, etc., serving for

rhotacism (rö'-ta-sizm) n. [G. rhōtakizein] the change of s into r; excessive or peculiar pronunciation of r.

rhyolite (ri'-u-iit) n. [G. rauna, a stream, and lithos, a stone] a kind of volcanic rock.

rhyparography (rip-a-rog ra-fi) n. [G. phein, to write genre and still-life painting, esp. of low subjects.

rhysimeter (ri'-sim'-i-ter) n. [G. rhusis, a stream, and metron, measure] an instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids

and the speed of ships.

rhyton (ri'-tum) n. [G.] a drinking-horn, without a foot, generally ending in a beast's head.

rinforzando (rin-for-tsan'-dő) alv. [It.] with riverain, -ine (riv-grān') a. situated near or on a river; n. area near or

on a river.

on a river.

robot n. [fr. the play R.U.R. (Rossum's Universide to the sal Robots) by Karel Kapek a synthetic human being; a mechanical slave.

rodeo (rō-dō'ō) n. [Sp. Amer.] the driving together of cattle to be branded; an exhibition or contest in which cattle are so driven.

*rotor (rō'-to') n. the part of a machine, cep.

an electrical machine, which revolves, rotor ship, n. a ship propelled by the effect of the wind on one or more revolving cylinders erected from the deck.

†rubber neck n. [U.S.] an inquisitive curious person, esp. a tourist eager to see every important building, eight

or spectacle.

ruction (ruk'-shun) n. [etymol. doubtful]
ruction (disturbance, row.
rücksack (rūk'-sak) n. [Ger. "back-pack"]a
knapsack for climbers, walkers, etc.
run-on verse n. verse marked by enjambment.

runner-duck n. a domestic breed of coloured Indian duck, prolific layers, needing little water.

Russian boot n. a high-legged boot, worn by women in wet or cold weather.

sadism (sa'-dizm) n. [F.] a form of sexual perversion marked by love of cruelty. *satism perversion marked by love of cruelty.

*safeguarding n. the protection by customs duties of selected home industries against foreign competition.

saffian (saf'-i-an) n. [Russ.] leather of a goatskin or sheepskin tanned with sunnech and dyed in bright colours.

sal (sal) n. [Hind.] a large tree of India yielding valuable timber.

salamba (sa-lam'-ba) n. a fishing contrivance used in the East.

salangane (sal'-ang-gan) n. [F.] a Chinese swift whose nest is edible.

salesmanship n. the art of selling goods, to customers in the most effective way.

saleswoman n. a woman whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise.

chandise.

salicylate (sal-is'-i-lāt) n. a salt, esp. the sodium salt, of salicylic acid, used as a specific in acute rheumatism.

sallenders (sal'-en-derz) n.pl. [F.] See Sally-lunn (sal'-lun') n. [name of a street-vender] a sweet, spongy tea-

sally-lulli vendor] a sweet, spongy teacake, containing currants.

salvarsan (sal'-var-san) n. [Lat. salvere, to salvarsan heal, and arsenic a proparation of the cure of anthrax and syphilis: neo-salvarsan, an improved form of salvarsan.

samel (sam'-el) a. [A.S. san, half] imperfectly baked; soft: said of brick, etc.

sammy (sam'-1) v.t. to moisten hides with water:—n. a machine for doing this, sang (sang) n. [Chin.] a Chinese wind-instrument;—[F.] blood [Her.]; anthrax.

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sang-de-bouf (sang-de-bef) n. [F.] a dark red found on antique Chinese pottery.

sangar, sanga (sang-gar, -ga) n. [Hind.]

sangar, sanga (stone breastwork, and the

sauger (saw'-gor) n. the smaller American pike-fish.

sausage balloon n. a type of observa-

from its shape.

savate (savat') [F.] a kind of French boxing in which the feet are used.

saxe (saks) n. [Saxony] a kind of photographic paper.

n. a small-scale railway

scenic railway n. a small-scale railway scenery, as on a fair-ground, etc.

schappe (shap) n. a silken fabric.

schipperke (ship'-er-kl) n. [Du. "the skip-ger's dog," originally a watch dog on canal boats a small black dog with rough short hair, sharp muzzle and prick ears, related to the Pomeranian.

schizomycetes (ski'-zo-mi-sc'-tcs) n. [(1. schizomykes, muketos, tungus] a group of fungoid microorganisms (including bacteria) which multiply by

SCOOter (skóó'-ter) n. [scoot, to move off quickly] a small vehicle consisting of a plane surface on four wheels, on which one foot rosts, guided by means of a handle.

SCTEEVET (skre'-ver) n. a begging-letter writer.

scrimshank (skrim'-shangk) v.i. to avoid doing one's duty.
†scrounge (skrounj) v. [etymol. doubtful]
soldiers' slang, to pilfer, obtain

by some means or other.

by some means or other.

SCTYING (skri'-ing/n. [fr. descry] foretolling the future by gazing steadily into a crystal ball; crystal gazing.

SCYPHUS (si-fus) n. [G.] a footless bowl-shaped drinking-cup with two handles not carried above the rim; (Bot.) a cup-shaped organ, as the crown of the corolla in the

Sealyham (sel'-i-ham) [fr. village in Wales]
Sealyham (n. a breed of Welsh terrier.
seaplane (sec'-plan) n. a form of aircraft seaplanes may be carried on a flat-topped ship which serves as a depot and starting surface.

secretariat (sek-ri-tar'-i-at) n. a staff of secretariat (sek-ri-tar'-i-at) n. a staff of secretariat, so that the best players or those of the same nationality should not be drawn against each other in the early rounds.

self-determination n. the right of every subject people to

decide its own form of government. self-starter n. an automatic contrivance self-starter for starting a motor-car; a

car so fitted.

car so fitted.

sematics (sô-ma'-tiks) n. [fr. G. semainein, of the origin and evolution of language.

serinette (sor-i-net') n. [F.] an instrument for training song-birds.

serum therapy n. treatment, cure of distance of the serum of animals rendered immune against that disease. disease

shadow cabinet n. a group of leading party out of office, regarded as probable members of the Cabinet if and when the party comes into power, meeting for consultation on policy and future programme.

shadow-dance n. a dance in which the invisible dancers are thrown on a screen.

Shadow-figure n. a silhouette.

shavian (shā'-vi-an) a. in the manner, style of
the wit, humour and philosophy of
George Bernard Shaw; loosely, paradoxical.

shell-shock n. a nervous disorder caused by the bursting of shells or bombs near the patient.

sheltered industry a trade or indus-subject to competition from goods imported from foreign countries.

shockhead a having a thick, bushy head of hair.
shock-troops no troops selected for some specially arduous and

dangerous duty.

shoehorn (shoo-horn) n. a curved piece of shoehorn horn or metal used in putting

shop-steward n. the trade-union representative of the workers in a factory, etc., in negotiating with the employers.

shorts ing to above the knoc.

Siamese cat n. breed of cat, with kinked tall, of cream coloured fur with dark brown markings and blue eyes.

silesia (si-lé'-sha) n. [orig. made in Silesia] kinds of thin cloth used for blinds and dress lingues

dress-linings.

silk, artificial n. a fibre with the soft natural silk, made from cellulose.

siphonet (si'-fun-et) n. one or two tubes through which aphides exude honeydew.

honeydew.

Sirvente (ser-vongt') n. [F.] a medieval satirical song.

Sisal (sis-al', si'-sal) n. [name of shipping port, in Yucaton] fibre of the S. American aloe or agave, used for ropes, etc., instead of hemp.

Sky-writing n. writing done against the sky-writing a half of paque smoke.

Skye terrier scots terrier, originally from Island of Skye, with longish body and short legs, usually of a brownish gray colour.

sleeping sickness (zipano someatis) a deadly Central African endemic disease caused by a parasite carried by a fly closely related to the tse-tse fly, and marked by intense letharry and wasting.

by intense lethargy and wasting.

sleepy sickness (encephalitis lethargica)
an epidemic European
disease, marked by great drowsiness and followed
by serious mental trouble.

smoke-float n. a floating contrivance for
generating smoke, thrown overboard to produce a smoke-screen to conceal a ship.

snipe-hole n. a shelter for a sniper.

† snow n. cocain, heroin or other narcotic drug, in dry, powdered form.

sophiology (sof-i-ol'-u-ji) n. [G. sophia, wisdom, and hans, word] the natural history of science and philosophy.

sordet, sordine (sor'-det, sor'-din, sor-sordet, sordine (sor'-det, sor'-din, sor-sordet, sordine (sorty det, sordine den)

a device to deaden the sound of a stringed instru-ment; a damper.

SOVIET (sov'-yet) n. || Russ.| a council, csp. of workers or soldiers.

sparking-plug n. a contrivance for igniting the explosive mixture in the cylinder of a motor engine.

spirillum (spi-ril'um) n. [L. dim. of spira, coil] bacterial micro-organism like a coiled thread, esp. the one which is the cause of Asiatic cholera.

spirit-photograph n. a photograph in which it is alleged are representations of inhabitants of the spirit-world.

spirochæta (spi-ro-kë-ta) n. [6]. speira, coils, and khaite, hair bacterial micro-organism; one, S. pallida, is the cause of syphilis.

SPOONETISM [fr. Dr. Spooner, late Warden amusing transposition of initial consonants of a phrase such as "half-warmed fish" for "half-formed wish."

sporogonium (spo-rō-gō'-ni-um) n. the so-called moss-fruit or capsule in which the spores are produced.

sporophore (spo'-rō-for) n. [G. sporos, a seed, and phoros, fruitful] the spore bearing plants; a sporophyte, or the spore-bearing stage in the life-cycle of a plant.

spot-barred game n. a game at billiards in which the spot-stroke may not be played more than twice in succession

in succession.

spot-light n. the apparatus used to throw a strong light on a performer on the stage; the light so thrown.

square-head n. a common name for a German in Latin countries.

stabiliser (stā-bil-i'-zcr) n. a dovice for securing equilibrium.

stadium (stā'-di-um) n. [L. fr. G. stadiom, measure of length, 606 ft., as standard distance for a foot race] amphitheatre for athletic contests and games.

staith (stāth) n. [A.S.] the extremity of a line charging coals, etc., into a vessel; a landing-stage, or stelling.

or stelling.

or stelling.

*stall v.t. to allow an aeroplane to lose momentum and fall.

stereobate (ster-ē-o-bāt) n. [G. stereos, solld, and batos, fr. bainein, to go] the substructure of a building.

stereo-electric (ster-ē-o-e-lek'-trik) a. stereo-electric portaining to electric currents produced by bringing together two solids of different temperatures.

*n. apparatus for storing together two solids of different temperatures.

storage-battery n. apparatus for storing electricity, accumulator. *straddle (strad'-l) v.l. in naval gunnery, to bracket.—n. a bracket.

streptococcus (strep'-to-kok'-us) n. [G. kerhel] spherical bacterial micro-organisms, tound in groups linked together, cause of pneumonia, errysipelas, etc.

†stunt (stunt) n. [stent] a special effort, csp. a spectacular effort; a prescribed task.

stymie (sti'-ine) n. [scots; etymol. unknown] opponent's ball lies in the line of the striker's put on the green, the balls being more than six inches apart.

submergible (sub-mer'-ji-bl) n. a sub-

suffragist, suffragette (suf'-ra-jist, suffrage) a supporter of the movement for the political enfranchisement of women.

sulphonal (sul'-fo-nal) n. [fr. sulphur] a sa a sedative, hypnotic drug.

summer time n. as contrasted with Greenfixed by law at commencement of which all clocks are advanced one hour, to be put back one hour at are advanced one hour, to be put back one hour at its conclusion, thus "saving daylight," first proposed by W. Willett and adopted in 1916.

posed by W. Willett and adopted in 1916.

Super-tax n. a tax on large incomes in svelte (svelt) n. [F.] lightly built; supple (of the human figure); in art, free, easy, bold.

Swastika, svastika (sw-(svas)'-ti-ka) n. [fr. Sans, svasti, well being] an ancient symbol formed of an equal-armed cross with its arms bent at right angles.

Syndicalism (sin'-di-kal-ism) n. [fr. Fr. syndicalism (sin'-di-kal-ism) n.

taal (tàl) n. [D.] Cape Dutch patois.

talking film stalkie (taw'ki) n. a cinemato-paniment, cep. the speech of the characters, mechani-cally produced and synchronised.

tango (tang'-gō) n. [prob. corruption of Fandango] a dance originating in Swotch America, in two-four time, with a strongly-marked rhythm and a variety of steps.

*tank (tangk) n. an armoured motor-vehicle used in trench warfare. Tanker, n. a steamer fitted with oil-tanks.

tarmac (tar'-mak) n. [fr. tar and Macadam] mixture of tar and road metal or macadam used for giving a smooth, non-friable road surface for motor traffic.

tear-shell (tôr'-shel) n. a shell discharging an irritant gas that blinds by causing a profuse flow of tears.

technocracy (têx-nok'-ra-sl) n. name given to a movement founded in America in 1920 for the scientific and technical study of factors, especially economic, affecting modern life. tendencious directed to some special end or purpose, propagandist.

terefa (te-rō-fa) a. [H.] unclean, in reference to animals killed for food.

terramara (ter-ra-ma'-ra) n. [It.] a type of early lake-dwelling of the Bronze

to animals killed for food.

terramara (ter-na-ma'-ra) n. [It.] a type of early lake-dwelling of the Bronze Age, found in Switzerland and N. Italy.

territorial n. a member of the Territorial acting as a second line to the regular army and organised on a similar basis.

theobroma (the-o-brom-a, food) a tropical genus of trees. The best known species, T. cacao, is the source of cocoa.

thermos flack (ther-mos) n. [fr. G. thermos flack (ther-mos) n. [fr. G. thermos]

thermos flask (ther'-mos) n. [fr. G. ther-mos, hot] a double-walled container with vacuum interspace, for keeping liquids at one temperature; (a protected trade name).

thrip (thrip) n. [G.] kind of insect.

thymus (thi'-mus) n. [G. thumos, gland, thyme, bud] a small ductless gland in the upper part of the chest (corresponding to the sweetbroad of calves and lambs); enlargement causes status lymphaticus.

thyroid extract n. an extract obtained of animals used to remedy deficiency in secretion of this gland, in cases of cretinism, myxedema and other metabolic diseases.

other metabolic diseases.

tiers état (tyñr-zā-tà') n. [F.] the third estate of the realm; the Commons.

tim-whisky (tim-hwis'-ki) n. a kind of light one-horse chaise.

tinamou (tin'-a-m-dô) n. [F.] a South-American quail-like bird.

trade-board n. a board of employers and work-people in a particular trade meeting to fix minimum rates of wages.

train ferry n. a sea or river ferry constructed to carry railway coaches and wagons to avoid transhipment of passengers or goods.

trauma (traw'-mo) n. [G.] an abnormal state of the body due to external injury. trilby (tril'bi) n. [Du Maurier's novel Trilby] a trinitrotoluene (tri-ni-trō-tol'-ū-ēn) n. high explosive derived

from toluene, q.v.
trionym (tri'-o-nim) n. [G.] a name of three
triplane (tri'-plān) n. an aeroplane with three
troco (trō'-ko) n. [Sp. truco, a kind of table] a
game played on a lawn with wooden balls
and a spoon-shaped cue; lawn-billiards.
trophesy (trot'-e-si) n. [G. trophē, food] dethe motor nerve force pertaining to the nutritive
function.

trophotropism (trof'-ō-trō-pizm) n. [G. trophotropism trophe, food, and trope, a turning] the movements of the organs in a growing plant, as towards nutrient substances, due to the chemical nature of its surroundings.

trudgeon (truf'-on) n. [fr. Trudgen, name of swimmer] a racing stroke in

swimming having an alternate over-arm action, with straight kick-stroke of the leg.

*trust n. name given to a form of business combination whereby the shareholders of the constituent companies turn over their stock to a board of trustees; popularly, any large business combination formed with a view to restricting

competition or creating a monopoly.

trypanosome (trip'-a-nu-som) n. [G. trupanon, borer, and soma, the
body] one of an order of flagellate infusorians.

trypsin (trip'-sin) n. [fr. G. truein, to rub, crub, pepsin] a digestive ferment found in the secretion of the panereas.

turbellarian (ter-bel-ār'-i-an) a. [fr. L. turbellarian (tur-bel-ār'-i-an) a. [fr. L. turbellar, dim. of turba, turbellar, covered with minute hairs which cause a swirling movement in water when they swim.

twilight sleep n. name given to partial pain, induced artificially, used to relieve the pains of child-birth.

ukulele (u-ke-lā'-li) n. [Hawaian] a stringed instrument resembling a small guitar. ultramicroscope (ul-tra-mi'-krō-skōp) n. strong side-illumination, whereby the presence of objects may be observed though they are too minute to be seen in their own form. ultramicroscope, a. too small to be visible under an ordinary microscope. microscope.

† umpteen (ump'-ton) a. any number [from signaller's terms, umpty, dash, and iddy, dot, in Morse Code.

*unicorn n. a pair of horses with a third urticaria (ur-ti-kūr'-i-a) Urtical

vacuum cleaner n. a domestic apparatus use of a suction pump.

vacuum flask n. a double-walled con-tainer, usually glass, with vacuum interspace, see *Thermos Flask*.

vacuum tube n. a glass tube from which air or gas has been partially exhausted; used for exhibiting the phenomena of electrical discharge, and for illuminated signs for advertisament nurposes. advertisement purposes

velitation (vel-i-tât'shun) n. [L.] a slight velocation (vel-i-tât'shun) n. [h.] a slight veronal (ver'-o-nal) n. [invented word] a colourless crystalline compound of malic acid, used as a hypnotic or sodative, dangerous in repeated doses; a protected trade name.

vers libre (var-lebr') n. [F.] free verse, q.v.

Viscacha (vis-kà'-cha) n. [Sp. fr. native, with valuable brown fur, allied to the chinchilla, found in S. America.

vitaglass (vi'-ta-glas) n. [fr. vital and glass] vitaglass (vi'-ta-glas) n. [fr. vital and glass] which transmits ultra-violet (life giving) rays; a protected tradename. voltage n. electrical potential difference expressed in volta.

W

(to) water capital to increase the number shares without increasing the assets, of a company.

Wagon-lit (va-gong-le') n. [F.] a sleeping car on a railway, esp. on the Continent of Europe.

†Wangle (wang'-gl) v. [etymol. unknown] to manipulate, manage in an indirect, skilful way.

†Wash-out ness, originally a signalling term from rifle butts to indicate a miss.

Water-glass n. a mixture of soluble mad in preserving eggs.

used in preserving eggs.

Weismannism (vis'-ma-nizm) [August Weismann (1834-1915), biologist] the theory that the germ has a continuous

biologist; the theory that the germ has a continuous tendency to develop according to type and is not affected by the environment, so that modifications are not transmissible by direct inheritance.

Welsbach burner (wels-bak, Vels'-bak) n. [name of Austrian inventor] a gas burner for illuminating purposes, in which a mantle containing a mixture of oxides of cerium and thorium is heated to incandescence by a Bunson burner.

or oxides or certim and thorium is heated to incandescence by a Bunson burner.

Westinghouse brake (west'-ing-hous)
American inventor] a brake for railway trains and motor-cars, worked by compressed air.

*Wheel n. the return of a peculiar rhythm at the end of each stanza. e.g. two short lines in rhyme. The bobwheel opens with a short line.

Wholemeal a. of, pertaining to, flour which in the case of wheat the outer husk or bran which enclosed the endosperm, mainly consisting of starch, gluten, and a small nodule termed the "germ." the vital structure from which a new plant will grow under favourable conditions.

Wildebeest [S. Afr. D.] the gnu.

window-dressing n. the effective in a window; deceptive display.

wire-haired n. (of various breeds of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions.

Wykehamist (wik'-am-ist) n. [Bishop or former pupil, of Winchester College.

Xenophobia (zen-o-fōb'-i-a) n. [G. xenos, strange, phobos, fear] dislike, fear, of strangers or aliens.

Yamen (yà-men) [Chin.] a Chinese government office or department.

yercum (yer-kum) n. [Tamil] the fibre of madar (or mudar) an East Indian shrub, whose root is used in medicine. Ylang-ylang (i-lang'-i-lang') n. [native name] perfume distilled from the flowers of a Malay shrub of this name.

Zamindar, zemindar (zam'-in-dar) n. zamin, and dar, possession] an Indian landowner, with certain feudal rights.

Zanje (zan'-hd, than'-hò) n. [Sp. Amer.] an irrigating canal. Zanje-ro, n. the superintendent of a zanje who arranges for the distribution of the water.

tion of the water.

tion of the water.

Zanze (zan'-zg) n. [Afr.] a musical instrument of the xylophone type.

Ziggurat (zig'-u-rat) n. the typical form Babylonian or Assyrian temples, of terraced pyramidal shape.

Zionist (zi'-u-nist) an advocate of the colonist sation of Palestine by modern Jews.

Zoom (zoom) v.i. [Imit.] to turn suddenly upplane.

Zygote (zi'-gōt) n. [G.] a body formed from the coalescence of two gametes; a fertilized ovum.

CUSTOMARY SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

In this supplement will be found the generally accepted forms of the Signs and Symbols in present use in Literature and the Arts, in Science, in Commerce and Modern Transport and Communication. Further information (especially on Pronunciation) will be found elsewhere in the dictionary, and Abbreviations should be referred to under their separate section.

ALPHABETS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

The figures in the table below indicate the values of the letters when used as numerical symbols, either now, or, in the case of some of the Roman letters, in the Middle Ages. The Arabic alphabet is used, with few modifications, by the Arabs themselves; by European Turks; by the Moslems of North Airica; by Syrians, Persians and Afgans; by the Mohammedans of India and by the Tartars.

R	OMAN	GERI	MAN	R	USSI	IAN	HEBR	EW	GREE	К		ARA	ABIC 7
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('c	100	(§	c	B	B r	v, f g, k	j gimel	g. 3	Γγgamma	-	ت		t, 400
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V v		1		Ь	ь	³ ye	א ק koph	q, 100	Y v upsilor	u, 400		lam	1, 30
Ww		AR AR	v	3	ી ક	ye	7 resh	r, 200	Φφphi	ph, 500	. 10	mim	m, 40
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Yy		1	r	Я	Я	ya	vi shin		Ψψpsi	ps, 700	10.		h, 5
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2 2	2,000	၁	ð	<u>'</u>	'	J, V	2 1 tot V t,	vii, 7///	, L wonlega	0, 600	ی ز	ya	y, 10

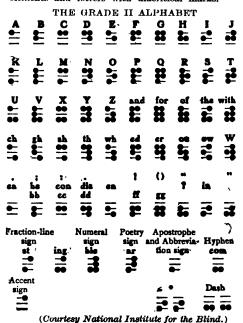
¹Written N, β as the final element of a diphthong. ²Indicates voiceless pronunciation of preceding consonant. ³Silent; indicates voiced pronunciation of preceding consonant. ⁴Smooth breathing. ⁸Rough breathing. ⁸When final, ε ; in other positions, σ . ⁷The letters in Arabic are slightly modified in form when connected with preceding or following letters.

ALPHABETS FOR THE BLIND AND THE DEAF AND DUMB

THE BRAILLE ALPHABET.

Braille is a system of Embossed Writing formed by using all the possible combinations of six dots, arranged thus: 1 • • 2 The combinations are chosen systemati- 3 • • 4 cally as shown by the arrangement 5 • • 6 below; thus punctuation signs, for instance, are always in the lower part of the cell. The numerals are represented by the first ten letters in the order shown, when preceded by the numerical sign.

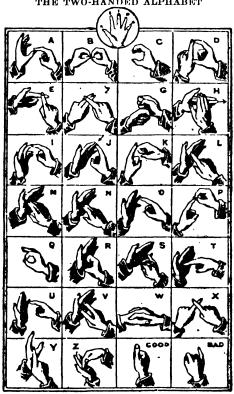
Braille is written in three Grades: Grade 1, uncontracted; Grade 2, with the addition of contractions (as shown below) and Grade 3, more fully contracted. Further arrangements of dots, not used as letter signs, represent additional words and wordelements and letters with diacritical marks.



THE MANUAL ALPHABET

The deaf and dumb communicate by a so-called manual alphabet, i.e. by means of signs made by the hands. Two such alphabets are in use, requiring one and two hands respectively, the latter being the one in common use in Great Britain, the former on the Continent and in America. The two-handed form is shown below.

THE TWO-HANDED ALPHABET



HOW TO CORRECT PRINTERS' PROOFS-Contd.

mark in the text as \checkmark and write in the margin. If the transposition is complicated, number the words in their proper order and write to in the margin.

- 1 depress a space or lead which has worked up too high and prints.
- x replace broken or worn type.
- wf wrong fount : set in type like the rest.
- 9 invert the type (when a letter is printed upside down).
- straighten a line or lines.
- I line up, especially the ends of lines, A two-point lead (1-36th inch) is lines. meant unless otherwise stated.

- Query to the author.
 - To underline a word: underline in text and write "underline" in margin.
 - To centre a word or words: make an appropriate mark in the text (e.g. and write "centre" in margin.
 - To lift or lower type matter: or generally to change its position: ring round the matter and connect it with an arrow to the point or line desired.

Note.-Lines or arrows drawn from proof marks in the text to the margin are normally signs of bad proof-reading and "dirty" proofs, but in confused or crowded proofs they are sometimes unavoidable.

HOW TO CORRECT PRINTERS' PROOFS

The marks and signs given below are the symbols generally accepted for convenience and speed in correcting printers' proofs. The author who wishes to save time and expense will verify in his manuscript all doubtful spellings by one standard dictionary, use a uniform system of punctuation and composition, and in the correction of proofs cause as little dislocation as possible. Corrections in "final proofs"—when the text has been made up into page form—are particularly costly. The duty of the printers' reader is, besides the correction of actual mistakes, to ensure uniformity of spelling, word division, punctuation and typography according to the style determined by the practice of his office. The following shows a sample text with corrections indicated and corrections made

```
centre/bf caps
                                    The White Rabbit.
     [caps] , It was the white rabbit, trotting slowly back again, and
                                                      rabbit,
                      looking very anxiously about it
                      as it whet, asif it had lost some-
                      thing; and she heard it muttering
                      to itself, "The Duchess! The Duchess! Oh, my dear pawws, Oh, my fur and whiskers! She'll
          1 / nom gettine executed, as sure as ferrets are ferrets! Where can I have
                  9 diopped them, I wonder 1-
Alice guessed in a moment that
                      it was looking for the fan and the
                      pair of white ked gloves, and she, very
                      good naturedly hunting began about for them, but they were
                      nowhere to be seen cverything
                      seemed to have changed since her
                      swim in the pool, and the great
                      Hall, with the glass table and the L.c.
                    little door, had vanished com-
    See Chapter Pletely
ital sm caps. Alice in Wonderland, by Lewis Carroll
```

THE WHITE RABBIT.

It was the White Rabbit, trotting slowly back again, and looking anxiously about it as it went, as if it had lost something: and she heard it muttering to itself, "The Duchess! The Duchess! Oh, my dear paws! Oh, my fur and whiskers! She'll get me executed, as sure as ferrets are ferrets! Where can I have dropped them, I wonder?" Alice guessed in a moment that it was looking for the fan and the pair of white kid gloves,* and she very good-naturedly began hunting about for them, but they were nowhere to be seen-everything seemed to have changed since her swim in the pool, and the great hall, with the glass table and the little door, had vanished completely. . .

• See Chapter One.

-Alice in Wonderland, by LEWIS CARROLL.

For every mark in the text a corresponding mark must be made in the margin. Corrections should be made directly opposite the line in which they occur. Where there are several marks in the same line, corrections should be arranged in the margin in exactly the order in which the errors occur in the text and should be separated from one another by vertical lines. The signs given here can, of course, be used for similar instructions in the preparation of the manuscript itself.

The most commonly used marks in the text are: AA (caret), indicating that an insertion is desired as defined in the margin.

Crossing out-which should be used only if deletion or substitution are required.

Underlines—used where attention is to be drawn to corrections required without obscuring the letters or words. In addition various forms of underlining are used to indicate specific classes of type with the corresponding signs in the margingiven below, thus:

use italics.

use small capitals.

= use capitals.

~~ use boldface type.

.....to cancel a mistaken alteration.

The accepted forms for the corrections are:

of (L. dele) delete, take out. Written in several forms, as ∮, ∮, etc. Cross out the matter to be deleted and write ♂ in the margin. Stet ("let it stand"), used to cancel a mistaken alteration. A dotted line is placed under the

correction to be cancelled and the word stet written in the margin.

tom use roman type. Thus, to change italic into roman, underline the italic and write nom. in the margin.

ital use italic type.

of use bold-faced type.

cop, cops use a capital letter or letters. sm cops use small capitals.

4. (lower case) use a small letter (i.e. not a capital; the capital letters are kept in the upper case on a compositor's bench.)

insert or substitute full stop: colon.

,/; insert or substitute comma; semicolon.

insert leaders.

🗸 🕏 insert apostrophe; superior figure; asterisk.

insert inferior figure.

insert inverted commas.

六/孟/溱 insert parenthesis dash or interruption dash.

/-/ insert hyphen.

□ □ □ to indent a line. Place ∧ text. (Each square denotes one em-roughly the space taken by the "m" of the fount).

insert space between letters or words. reduce space between words: put & tween words and *# in margin.

close up (as letters).

take out, closing up space that is left.

Ah. To make a new paragraph : put [at beginning of desired paragraph, and AA. in margin.

on To run two paragraphs into one: mark with a connecting line in text, and write see in margin.

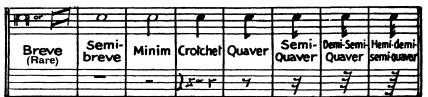
Des To transpose words or letters out of order: [Continued Opposite

MUSIC

Music is written on the Staff (or Stave) which consists of five parallel lines making four spaces, each line and each space marking an alteration in pitch of one tone. Ledger Lines (short similar lines parallel to the staff) are used to extend the compass of the staff above (higher pitch), or below (lower pitch). Bars, or vertical lines cutting the staff, are used to separate the notes into measures of equal length. The Double Bar (one, or two, strong lines or one fine line and one strong line) marks the larger divisions of a piece or movement (as a verse in hymn tunes, etc.), or its end. When the notes in two or more staffs are to be played at the same time, the staffs are connected at the left ends by a straight line and a brace.

The Notes.—The signs denoting the time value or duration of the notes and rests (or silences) used in music are given below. From left to right, each note represents twice the duration of sound of that which comes next in order. The stem of the note can be turned up or down according to convenience.





RESTS

A dot placed after a note or rest increases its value one-half:

Two dots increases it a half and a quarter:

Long pauses may be denoted thus:



The figure denotes the length of the pause in bars.

A **Sharp** or a **Flat** respectively raises or lowers the pitch of a note one semitone. Double sharps and double flats indicate two semitones. A **Natural** cancels one sharp or flat. Two naturals cancel a double sharp or double flat. They are denoted thus;

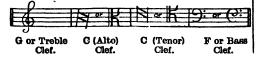
🙎 Sharp 🕱 or 💥 Double Sharp.

b Flat bb Double Flat.

natural. Trom Double Sharp to Sharp.

p From Double Flat to Flat.

The **Clefs**, which are placed at the beginning of a staff, determine the absolute pitch of certain notes, and therefore, together with the position on the staff, of all the notes. They are marked as follows:



Time (the **Measure** of a composition) is indicated at the beginning of the composition by figures or signs, as follows:

Simple measures:

2 or ; 2; 2 Duple, 2 beats to the bar.

; 3; 3 Triple, 3 beats to the bar.

4/2; 4/4; or (Common); 4/8 Quadruple,
4 beats to the bar.

 $\frac{5}{2}$; $\frac{5}{4}$; $\frac{5}{8}$ Five beat (uncommon).

 $\frac{7}{2}$; $\frac{7}{4}$; $\frac{7}{8}$ Seven beat (uncommon).

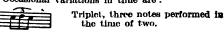
Compound measures (when the beat equals a dotted note and is therefore divisible into three equal parts):

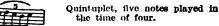
6; 6; 6 Compound Duple.

9; 9; 9 Compound Triple.

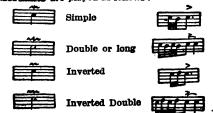
12; 12; 12 Compound Quadruple.

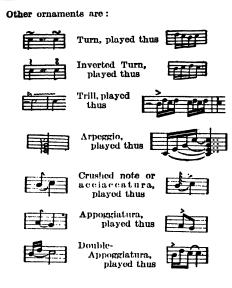
Occasional variations in time are:



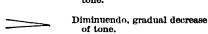


Mordants are played as follows:





Instructions for the Execution of the piece are given by the following signs:



Crescendo, gradual increase of



Swell, crescendo then diminuendo.



Bind or Tie, connecting two or more notes in the same position on the staff, indicates that they should be played as one.

Slur.

- Over several notes which must be played Over smoothly.
- 2. To indicate the phrasing desired.
- 3. To indicate groups of notes, as triplets.
- 4. In vocal music, when two or more notes are sung to one syllable.

Pause, placed over a note or rest, shows that it should be held longer than its natural value.

Sforzando, with sudden emphasis.

Staccato, short, disconnected notes.

In vocal music, signs used to show where breath should be taken.

The Repetition Signs are:



ß

* A !

<u>_</u>

Repeat the passage within the signs.

Repeat the preceding measure.

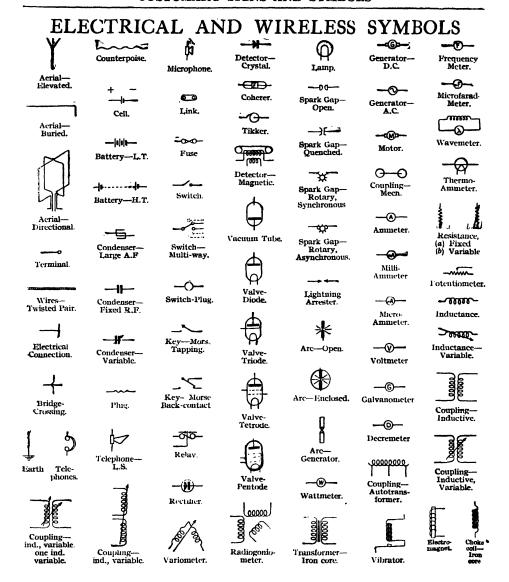
Repeat from this point (placed above the staff), usually referred to at the end of the passage to be repeated by D.S. or Dal Seano (from the sign).

PUNCTUATION

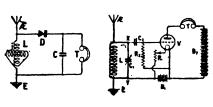
The following are the punctuation and accent marks used in English printing and writing, together with certain typographical signs found more commonly in printed books:

- comma.
- semicolon.
- : colon.
- . period.
- dash.
- ! exclamation mark.
- ? interrogation or doubt.
- hyphen; as in knick-knack.
- apostrophe; as in Peter's pence. () parentheses.
- [] brackets.
- brace, to enclose two or more lines.
- acute accent; as in blast.
- circumflex accent as in tite-à-tite.
- tilde, used over n in certain words from the Spanish to denote the sound of ny; as in senor. redilla, to denote that c is pronounced soft; as
- in façade. " quotation marks.
- quotation marks, when used within a quotation; as in "He said, 'I will go at once,' and jumped into the car."

- macron, to mark length of sound; as in cobra. breve, marking a short sound; as in linen.
- diaresis; as in dais.
- in German, used to denote modification of the vowel sound; as in Koln (Cologne).
- caret, marking a word or letter to be inserted in the line.
- -or - ellipsis, to indicate a break in a narrative, or an onussion.
- asterism, used to call attention to a particular passage.
- ---- leaders, to direct the eye to a or certain point.
- paragraph.
- star; asterisk; (1) a reference mark. (2) used in philology to denote forms assumed to have existed though not recorded.
- dagger; obclisk; (1) a reference mark; (2) obsolete or dead.
- double dagger, a reference mark.
- Superior figure, used (1) as a reference mark; (2) to indicate the number of a verse or line; as in St. Mark 416; Othello II. 115.
- superior letter.
- section mark.
- parallel mark.
- index, hand, fist.

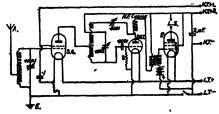


POPULAR BROADCAST RECEIVERS



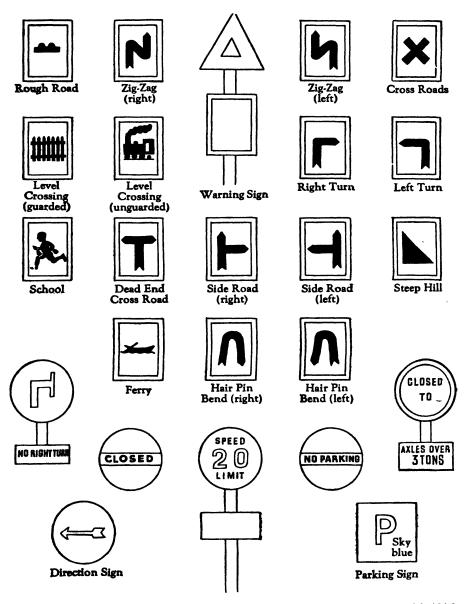
CRYSTAL SET

1-YALVE SET



8-VALVE SET WITH S.G. VALVE AND PENTODE

MOTORING SIGNS AND SIGNALS



These signs used upon the highways of India are erected on black and white striped posts, 9 feet high in the country, and 8 feet high in towns. With the exception of the parking sign, they are all surmounted by the orange triangle shown in the first row of drawings, and set up on the left side of the road facing the driver. The circular signs have legal force and are carried out in black and white on an orange background. The rectangular signs (with the exception of the parking sign) are in black and white with a narrow orange border and serve merely to give information to the public.

The following are the officially recommended Hand Signals for use by drivers of motor vehicles:



1. I am going to turn to my right.



2. I am going to slow down or turn to my left.



3. I am going to stop.



4. You may overtake me on my right.



5. I want to go straight ahead.



6. I want to turn to my left.

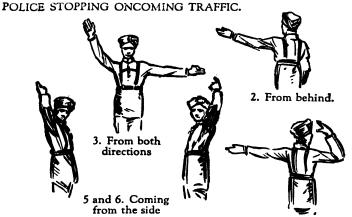
The following are the standard official Police Signals as seen by the driver:



1. From the front.



4. Halted by signal (1).



POLICE RELEASING TRAFFIC.

7. Combined "stop" and "proceed."

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

£ (Lat. libra) pound, pounds (sterling); as in £1. £E Egyptian pound or pounds.

/ors. Shilling, shillings; as in 2/-, 2s. d. penny, pence; as in 1d., 6d.

- \$ dollar, dollars; as in \$1, \$4.
- ¢ cent or cents; as in 1¢., 10¢.
- R rupee (in India).
- To pound (avdp.), pl. lb. or lbs.

 at; as in apples @ 6d. per lb.
- 🗱 per; as in dinners, 5s. 🖗 head.
- per cent.
- % account; as in John Brown % with Messrs.

 Jones Bros.

B/L Bill of lading. c/f or C/F carried forward.

c/d or C/D carried down.

c/o care of.

L/C letter of credit.

X-c or X-cp. ex coupon, without the right to coupons (e.g., a bond).

X-d or ExD ex dividend, without the right to a dividend.

- * following a stock ticker quotation, signifies correctness.
- Al highest grade; in Lloyd's Register of Shipping it denotes a first-class vessel, the letter referring to the hull and the figure to the rigging, etc.
- Æ third-class vessel, fit to carry perishable cargo only on short voyages.
- E a vessel fit to carry only cargo not liable to sea damage, on long voyages.
- I a vessel only fit to carry cargo not liable to sca damage, on short voyages.
- MC ship's boilers and machinery inspected and found to be in good order and safe working condition.

A BUSINESS DICTIONARY

AND TREASURY OF FACTS FOR THE OFFICE

This Glossary of terms used in Accounting, Banking, Insurance, Law, Shipping, Stockbroking and General Business contains the new words, extended meanings and modern usages which have become part of the regular vocabulary of modern Commerce. The more common words and more general meanings which are familiar in everyday language take their place in the dictionary proper, where also will be found the pronunciations and derivations not given here.

abatement

average due date

abatement n. an allowance or deduction. absorption n. the taking-over of a business by a company in exchange for

acceptance n. a bill of exchange signed by the person on whom it is drawn. General acceptance, one entirely without qualification by the drawer. Qualified acceptance, one dependent on certain conditions being fulfilled or otherwise altering the effect of the bill.

or otherwise altering the effect of the bill.

acceptor n. one who accepts a bill of exchange. Acceptor for honour, the person named by the drawer or endorser of a bill, to whom the holder may resort in case of need.

accommodation bill one for which no valuable con-

sideration has been given.

sideration has been given.

accountant none that keeps or is skilled in accountant, accounts. Certified accountant, a fellow or associate of the London Association of Accountants. Chartered accountant, a fellow or associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. Incorporated accountant, a fellow or associate of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors. account sales a statement sent to a congress and net proceeds of the sale of goods con-

Act of God any event beyond human fore-earthquake or lightning, etc., loss in respect of which cannot be enforced unless expressly provided

adjudication order an order of Court declaring an insolvent debtor bankrupt and investing his property in a trustec.

affidavit n. a statement in writing made upon oath and signed before a magistrate or other authorised person.

agenda n.pl. a memorandum of business to be discussed at a meeting.

agent n. one authorised to act for another. allonge n. a slip attached to a bill of exchange on which further endorsements may

allotment n. the allocation or distribution of stocks and shares.

allottee n. person to whom shares are allotted. amadani (am'dan-ē) n.pl. [Hind.] imported

amortisation n. the redemption of a debt by means of a sinking fund. application n. the act of applying for shares. proportion of the nominal value of shares paid upon application.

apportionment n. the division (in Trust april a) of the income and capital of a trust estate; the allocation of such cetween the life-tenants and the remainder-men.

appropriation account an account company's net profit for the year and the manner of its distribution.

arbitrage n. a calculation comparing the rates of exchange ruling in different capitals at the same time, thus showing the best method of remitting money by bills (foreign erchange); a calculation showing the most profit-able method of dealing in international securities (stock exchange).

arbitration n. the determination of a question in dispute by a neutral

arhat (ar'hat) n. [Hind.] a commission office.

arhatiar (år'hat-yar) n. [Hind.] a commission

arrears n.pl. sums of money remaining unpaid after the date of settlement. Articles of Association a se

the internal management of a company.

ASSets n.pl. property or possessions to which value may be attached; especially as opposed to liabilities; the effects of an insolvent. Fictitious assets, those that cannot be realised or have no tangible value. Fixed assets, those that are of permanent use in carrying on the business. Floating or circulating assets, those that are in temporary use, esp. in providing working capital. Intangible assets, those that have value but no concrete existence, e.g. goodwill. Liquid assets, those that are readily available for immediate conversion into cash. Wasting assets, fixed assets that necessarily depreciate in value or ultimately become exhausted. the internal management of a company. exhausted.

assignment n. a transfer of title or interest; the document by which an interest is transferred. Assignment in bankruptcy, the transfer of a bankrupt's property in trust for his creditors.

at sight a notification on bills, notes, etc., at sight meaning that they are payable on demand, without allowance of days of grace.

Attorney, Power of document by which a person authorises another to transact business for him. an examination of accounts, in which the accuracy of the book entries is tested by the production of vouchers, etc.

average, general a proportionate paysustained or expense incurred for the general safety of a ship and cargo (marine insurance).

average, particular the payment made damage to a ship or carso not incurred through consideration for general safety (marine insur-

average due date the date on which a single payment may be made in settlement of several outstanding amounts, esp. of bills of exchange.

backwardation n. the rate paid by a seller of stock in respect of delay in delivery.

bada (ba'da) n. [Urdu] the futures market. See

baniya (ban'i-yà) n. [Hind.] a shopkeeper; bank of issue one which has the statu-tory right of issuing its

bank, private one owned by an individual or by partners (not exceeding ten).

Bank Rate the rate at which loans are the Bank of England, declared at each weekly meeting of the directors.

bank rest Bank of England shareholders' reserve of profits for the payment of dividends.

bank return a statement issued weekly by the Bank of England disclosing liabilities and assets.

batta (ba'ta, bat'er) n. [Hind.] an allowance, a discount.

bear n. a speculator who sells stock with the intention of buying again upon a fall in price (stock exchange).

bearer security one payable to the holder. bearer bond

bearer scrip receipt given on issue of fresh capital and held until issue of share certificate.

bepari (ba-par'e) n. [Hind.] a merchant; a dealer.

bhao (bà'o) n. [Hind.] a rate (of interest, etc.).

bhija (bē'ja) a. [Hind.] Wet. bhugtan (bòòg-tàn') n. [Bengal.] a payment;

bijak (bē-jāk') n. [Hind.] an invoice.

Dijak (bē-jāk') n. [Hind.] an invoice.

bill of exchange (legal def.) "an unconditional order in writing addressed by one person to another, signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time a certain sum in money to or to the order of a specified person, or to bearer." Inland bill, one drawn and payable in the British Isles, any other bill being a foreign bill. Long bill, one which is not payable for a period of months. Short bill, one payable on demand or within a few days. Trade bill, one which is given in consideration of value received.

bill of lading a receipt given by the master or agent for goods loaded on board a ship.

board a ship.

bill of sale document transferring the ownership of personal chattels from one person to another.

Dilty (bil'te) n. [Hind.] a bill of lading.

bonded goods dutiable goods stored in a government warehouse until cleared.

bonus generally on account of abnormal profits; sum added to life insurance policy out of profits of insurance company; percentage paid to wage-earners under certain systems of remuneration.

book debts debts for articles supplied entered into an account book and recoverable in the ordinary course of business.

broker n. one who acts as agent between the buyer and seller, esp. of stock. Outside broker, a stockbroker who is not a member of the stock exchange.

brokerage n. commission paid to a broker. bucket shops offices of outside brokers who are not members of the stock exchange and who must therefore get

buy-in ". purchase of shares by a broker in the buy-in event of the seller's failure to deliver these to the original purchaser (stock exchange).

bull n. one who nominally buys shares for delivery on a future day at a certain price, speculating on their rising in price before that day.

Call n. notice requesting the payment of a certain sum in respect of shares not fully paid up.

Calls in arrears unpaid calls due by shareholders.

Capital, classes of Authorised capital, authorised in the Memorandum of Association; also known as nominal capital or registered capital. Issued or subscribed capital, the amount allotted to shareholders of the company. Called-up capital, the portion of subscribed capital, that portion of the called-up capital actually received by the company.

Carry over v.t. to continue a transaction from one account to another

(stock exchange).

certificate of incorporation ment granted by the Registrar of J.-S. Companies certifying that the company is incorporated, on receipt of which the company may begin business.

chalan (chal-an') n. [Hind.] the dispatch of charton goods; an invoice.

charter-party a contract between a ship-owner and a merchant by which a whole vessel is hired or chartered for the conveyance of the merchant's goods.

Chopri (chop're) n. [Hind.] a book in which future transactions are entered.

closing quotations prices of shares at the close of the day's business (stock exchange).

collateral security additional security commission n. the sum charged by an on behalf of his principal.

company imited by shares, one that limits the liability of its members to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held. Company limited by shares, one that limits the liability of its members to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held. Company limited by guarantee, one that limits the liability of its members to the amount that they undertake to contribute to its assets in the event of its being wound up (found mainly in cases of non-trading associations, clubs, etc.). Cost Book Mining Company, one incorporated for the purpose of working tin-mines in Devon and Cornwall; controlled by the Stannaries Acts, 1869-1887. One-man company, one in which practically all the shares are held by one person, the remainder being allotted merely to make up the statutory number of members. Private company, one that does not invite the public to subscribe, limits the number of its members to fifty, and restricts their right to transfer shares. Public company, one that offers its shares to the public for subscription. Unlimited company, one that does not limit the liability of its members. Composition n. the dividend paid by a debts.

compound and to accept a certain sum in full settlement of a debt.

concession and a special privilege granted to individuals or companies by an authority such as a government or corporation, e.g. land grants, mining or building rights, etc.

consideration money the amount mamed in a transfer deed of registered stock as paid by the buyer to the seller.

Consols an British Government Consolidated consular invoice an invoice signed by

CONSULAR invoice an invoice signed by porter, necessary for the export of goods to certain countries.

Contango "bull" who has bought shares in order to delay transfer (stock exchange). Contingent liability one dependent on an event that may

or may not happen.

1107

corner v.t. to obtain control of a particular market or stock (stock exchange).

coupon n. interest or dividend warrants attached to bonds or shares.

credit note statement of allowances or rebates sent to a purchaser of

cum div. abbrev. with dividend.

daghá-bazi (dá'hà-bà-zi) n. [Hind] double-dealing.

dalal (dal-lal') n. [Hind.] a broker.

dalali (dal-la'le) n. [Hind.] brokerage.

days of grace the three extra days al-payment of a bill.

debenture in acknowledgment of a loan, carrying a fixed rate of interest and generally redeemable at a future date. Simple debentures, unsecured bonds having no special claim on the company's assets. Mortgage debentures, secured bonds forming a prior claim on the property of the company. Perpetual or irredeemable debentures, those that cannot be paid off during the existence of the company. the company.

debit note a statement of undercharge sent to a purchaser.

deed of arrangement an agreement between a debtor and his creditors, assigning his property to a trustee to be realised or administered for the benefit of the creditors, thereby avoiding the expenses of bankruptcy.

del credere agent one that guarantees payment to his

depreciation n. the reduction in value of certain assets, e.g. plant and machinery, through wear and tear.

deviation **n. a departure from the customary route of a voyage, thereby invalidating a policy of marine insurance.

dating a policy of marine insurance.

discount net of an account; an allowance made for interest in advancing money upon an unmatured bill;—v.t. to deduct a sum or percentage from the account or money paid; to advance money upon a bill or other security, deducting the interest at a certain rate per cent. At a discount, below par, i.e. when the market value is below the nominal value. dishonour v.t. to refuse to accept or to pay dividend n. percentage payable to share-company; sum paid to creditors of a bankrupt's estate. Dividend warrant, document on the authority of which a bank pays the shareholders of a company their proportion of profits. Interim dividend, one paid before the final accounts are made up at the close of the financial year.

dock warrant an order permitting the removal of goods from the

documentary bill a bill of exchange documents, e.g. a bill of lading, insurance policy, etc., are attached.

domiciled bill a bill of exchange specifically inscribed with the

place of payment.

double account system a system double account system of book-keeping commonly adopted by concerns such as railways, tramways, gas, and water companies, where the capital is invested in permanent assets in order to earn revenue and not for purposes of sale.

drawback n. sum of customs duties remitted goods that had paid duty (customs); excise duty remitted on exports of home manufacture (excise).

drawer n. a person that draws a bill of exchapte or order for payment.

due date see Average due date.

duplicate certificate share certificate issued to replace one lost.

durangi (dū-ran'gē) a. [Hind.] double-dealing, swindling.

endowment policy an insurance pol-icy on which premiums are payable for a prescribed period only, after which the insurer has no further liability and

may receive the amount for which he is insured.
estate duty the duty payable on the value of property on the death of the owner.

Exchequer Bills interest-bearing bills issued by H.M. Treasury.

extraordinary meeting meeting held by request of shareholders representing one-tenth of issued share capital.

extraordinary resolution one passed pany meeting by a majority of at least three-fourths.

faria (tare-a) n. in the Mofassil District, a middleman.

fee simple land in absolute ownership, at the owner's complete disposal.

free on board (f.o.b.) condition of purchase implying that goods are delivered by the seller on board ship free of charge.

garnishee n. a person forbidden by an in-money which he owes or to deliver over property. Goldsmith's Book Book banker's reg-

ister recording daily transactions with the Bank of England.

goodwill n. the right to the trade connection of a business.

hammering n. term applicable to the announcement on the stock exchange of a broker's default.

harden n. term applied to stocks tending to rise in price (stock exchange).

holding n. the amount of stock possessed by a shareholder.

hundi (hoon'de) n. [Hind.] a bill of exchange. indent n. an order for goods from abroad specifying particulars and prices.

lahaz (ja-haz') n. [Hind.] a ship.

joint adventure a temporary partner-more persons confined to one particular venture in which profits and losses are shared in proportion to the original contributions.

journal n. a book in which the daily transactions of a business are entered.

khata (kå'ta) n. [Hind.] an account-book.—
khata bahi, a ledger.

kite n. an Accommodation Bill (q.v.)

Kusida (kòós'i-dà) n. [Hind.] a usurer.

kusta kishta (kūs'ta, kish'ta) n. [Hind.]

labh (lab) n. [Hind.] profit, gain.

letter of allotment a document sent for shares in a new company informing him of the number of shares allotted to him by the directors. letter of attorney which one person authorises another to act for him.

letter of credit an order to receive money from an agent.

letter of hypothecation letter sent beledging goods as security for acceptance of a bill.

pledging goods as security for acceptance of a bill. letter of indemnity decement sent by company on making application for the issue of duplicate certificates, etc., to replace those lost, and securing the company against any loss or injury that might be sustained.

letter of regret form sent by the directions of a company to an applicant for shares, regretting inability to make an allotment.

letters of administration document sing a person to administer the estate of an intestate.

liquidation n. the winding-up of the affairs mandi (man'di) n. [Hind.] a falling market.—
mandifest n. the declaration of a ship's cargo made by the captain to the customs. Memorandum of Association

form giving name, objects, address of registered office, amount of share capital, and a declaration of limited liability required to be filed with the regis-

trar before a company can be incorporated.

modi (mō'di) n. [Bengal.] a dealer; a broker in futures.

nakal bahi (nak'al ba'hi) n. [Hind.] a

negotiable instrument a document, e.g. a bill of

negotiable instrument e.g. a bill of exchange, the property in which is acquired by any person taking it bona fide and for value.

nisti (nisti) n. [Hind.] an assortment, esp. of piece-goods.

noting n. the formal presentation of a dishonour honoured bill to the acceptor in order to obtain record of dishonour. Noting charges, expenses of notary public for noting a bill.

not negotiable a not transferable by assignment; (cheques) implying that the transferec has not, and cannot give, a better title to a cheque than that which the transferor had.

official receiver person appointed by a receiving order granted on petition to administor a debtor's estate.

Open account an unsettled account (stock option n. right obtained by purchaser to buy of sell a certain amount of stock at a fixed rate on a specified date. Call, an option to buy. Put, an option to sell. Put and call, a double outlion is to buy or sell. option, i.e. to buy or sell.

overcapitalised a. term applied to a business where the amount of capital invested is greater than that on which a fair return can be earned.

overdraft a loan obtained from a bank by a depositor on which interest

par n. the nominal value of stock.

parta (par'ta) n. [Hind.] par.

Dat (påt) n. [Bengal.] jute.

patan (pa-tan') n. [Hind.] an appropriation.

phatka (p-hat'ka) n. [Hind.] dealing in futures.

premium n. money paid for insurance; the premium sum paid to an employer on signing articles or indentures; the value of shares in excess of the nominal paid-up amount. Premium on gold, the excess value of gold over that of paper

primage n. the amount paid to shipowners for loading and unloading cargo.

promoter n. one who assists in promoting a new business. Company promoter, one who makes a business of floating new companies.

prospectus n. document giving full information tion concerning a new company.

protest n. a written declaration made by a notary testifying to the non-acceptance or non-payment of a bill.

quarter days England: Lady Day, March 24th; Michaelmas, Sept. 29th; Christmas, Dec. 25th. Scotland: Candlemas, Feb. 2nd; Whitsunday, May 15th; Lammas, Aug. 1st; Martinmas, Nov. 11th.

quorim n. the minimum number of paper

quorum n. the minimum number of persons required to be present at a meeting before business can be transacted. Three is the legal minimum.

raptani (rap-ta'nė) n.pl. [Hind.] exported

receiving order an order by a Court of Bankruptcy placing a debtor's estate in the hands of the official receiver. reconciliation statement one that reconciliation statement shows the details adjusting two corresponding accounts, e.g. the bank pass book and the bank column of the

cash book.

reserve n. the amount set aside to meet the profits of a business. Reserve fund, appropriation of a share of the profits of a business to meet various contingencies. Secret reserve, any asset not disclosed in the balance sheet.

retiring a bill the withdrawal of a bill of retiring a bill exchange from circulation before payment is due or at maturity.

rigging the market an artificial public demand for a particular class of stocks or shares by

demand for a particular class of stocks or shares by secret buying. The consequent rise of price enables secret buying. The conseq the buyer to sell at profit.

fin (rin) n. [Skr.] a debt.

ring n. a combination by a group of speculators to obtain control of the operations in a particular commodity, subsequently running up prices to their own profit by creating a scarcity.

TOKAT (rō'kār) n. [Hind.] a cash book.

satta (sa'ta) n. [Hind.] a speculation in shares.—satta bahi, a deed of transfer.
sauda (sa'oo-da) n. [Hind.] a transaction; a contract.

sauda (sa'oo-da) n. [Hind.] a transaction; a contract.

SCrip n. provisional certificate issued by a company on receipt of the allotment money.

Security n. a document given to the provider to specified realisable rights (in land, money, mortgages, etc.), if the loan remains undischarged.

Share n. the unit of a company's capital. Ordinary shares, those that have no preferential claims to dividend. Preferred ordinary shares, those that have no preferential claims of the preference shareholders are satisfied. Preference shares, those that have a preferential claim to a fixed return. Cumulative preference shares are entitled to arrears, if any, of dividends payable in former years. Deferred, founders', or vendors' shares, those that rank for dividend after the claims of all other shareholders have been met. Participating preference or ordinary shares, those entitled to an additional dividend payable out of surplus profits after the ordinary distribution.

Sinking fund as dund created by sums set after the replacement of a waiting asset or the replacement of a waiting asset or the repayment of a particular liability at a future date. Statutes of limitations the period in which claims may be made or debts recovered.

which claims may be made or debts recovered.

street prices of shares bought or sold after official hours.

sukha (sūk'hā) a. [Hind.] dry.

surrender value the amount that an inprepared to pay a policy holder in consideration of the surrender of his policy.

teji (te'jė) n. [Hind.] a rise (in shares.)—teji tejiwala, a bull, q.v.

Treasury Bills bills issued at a discount by H.M. Treasury and

sold to the highest bidder.

sold to the highest bidder.

trust deed document conveying property
to a trustce.

Walks cheque one drawn on a banker
not represented at the
Bankers' Clearing House. Walks clerk, bankers'
bill-clerk employed in presenting bills.

watered capital or stock, increase in the
nominal value of stock
without a corresponding increase in the assets or
in the amount of raid-un capital.

without a corresponding increase in the assets or in the amount of paid-up capital.

Wayleave n. payment for permission to traverse another person's land.

Winding-up n. the legal process by which a company is dissolved either voluntarily or compulsorily.

TABLES OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES

TROY WEIGHT.

24 grains	- 1 pennyweight.	
20 pennyweight	 1 ounce (480 grains) 	
12 ounces	 1 pound (5760 grain 	s).

Diamonds and Pearls are weighed by Carats, of 4 grains each (equal only to 3.2 Troy grains). The Troy ounce is equal to 150 Diamond Carats. Gold, when pure, is said to be 24 carats fine; if it contains one part alloy it is said to be 23 carats fine,

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

USED FOR ALL GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

16 drams	-1 ounce (437 grains Troy).
16 ounces	-1 pound (7000 grains Troy).
14 pounds	-1 stone.

28 pounds

28 pounds = 1 quarter.
4 quarters = 1 hundredweight (112 pounds).
20 hundredweights = 1 ton (2240 pounds).

The Avoirdupois Pound exceeds Troy in the proportion of 17 to 14 nearly, and the Troy ounce is greater than the Avoirdupois in the proportion of 79 to 72 nearly.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

USED FOR DISPENSING DRUGS, ETC.

	grains	_	1 scruple.
	scruples	_	1 dram.
	drams	-	1 ounce.
12	ounces	-	1 pound.

WOOL WEIGHT.

14 pounds	-	1 stone.
2 stones	-	1 tod (28 pounds).
61 tods	-	1 wey (182 pounds).
2 weys	_	1 sack (3 ewt.).
19 coolea		1 lost (00 over)

In foreign markets the pack of 240 pounds is common, being easily computed because so many pence per pound weight — so many pounds sterling per pack. In some places in England and Scotland the stone of 24 pounds, and in Ireland the stone of 16 pounds, is still used.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Linear Measure.

12 inches	-	1 foot.
3 feet	-	1 yard.
51 yards	-	1 pole, rod, or perch.
4 poles	-	1 chain.
10 chains	-	1 furlong.
8 furlongs	-	1 mile (1760 yds.).
2 miles	_	1 leurna

Surveyors' Measure.

7.92	inches	-	1	link.
100	links	-	1	chain
80	chains	-	1	mile.
10	eo chains	-	1	acre.

Square Measure.

144 square inches	-	1 square foot.
9 square feet	-	1 square yard.
301 square yards		1 square pole.
40 square poles	-	1 rood.
4 roods	_	1 acre.
840 acres	-	1 square mile

SOLID OR CUBIC MEASURE.

27	cubic cubic cubic		Ξ	1 cubic yard.
	cubic		-	
	cubic		-	1 load hard timber.
50	eubic	feet	-	1 load foreign fir.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

USED FOR LIQUIDS AND DRY GOODS GENERALLY.

4 gills	-1 pint	- 34 cubic in. a	approx.
2 pints	=1 quart	~ 69 ,,	•••
4 quarts	-1 gallon	= 277 i	**
2 gallons	=1 peck	= 554 1	,,
4 pecks	≈1 bushel	=22181	**
8 bushels	=1 quarter	= 101 cubic ft.	,,
5 quarter		= 51 ,,	**
36 bushels	=1 chaldron	= 58 ,,	**

A bushel of wheat on an average weighs 60 pounds: of barley, 47 pounds; of oats, 40 pounds. The gallon contains 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water.

DECIMAL MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

Pints		Gall.		Cub. Ft.		Litres.
1	-	·125	-	-02	_	-5676
18	-	1	_	·1604	-	4.541
16	_	2	-	-3208	-	9.082
64	-	8	-	1.283	-	36.32816
512	-	61	_	10.264	-	290.625
2,560	-	320	-	51.319	_	1.453-126
5.120	_	640	-	102.64	_	2,906.25

APOTHECARIES FLUID MEASURE.

60	minima	-	1	dram.
	drams	-	1	ounce.
20	ounces	-	1	pint.
8	pints	-	1	gallon.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE MEASURES.

YARN MEASURE-LINEN.

300	yards	-	1	out.
2	cuts	-	1	heer.
6	heers			hank.
4	hanks	-	1	spindle.

YARN MEASURE-COTTON.

120	yards	_	1	skein.
7	skeins	ESS.	1	hank.
18	hanks	_	1	spindle

CLOTH MEASURE.

21 inches	-	1 nail.
4 nails	-	1 quarter (9 ins.).
4 quarters	-	1 yard (36 ins.).
5 quarters	-	1 ell (45 ins.).

PAPER MEASURE.

WRITING PAPER.

24	shects	-	1	quire
20	ouires	_	1	ream.

PRINTING PAPER.

211	quires (516	sheets)	_		ream.
	reams		-	1	bundle.
5	hundles		-	1	bale.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT-SUMMARY.

Drachma,	Oz.		Lb.		Qr.		Cwt.		Ton.		French Grammes.
1 -	-0625	-	-0039	_	·000139	-	·000035	-	.00000174	-	1.771846
16 =	1	-	.0625	-	.00223	-	·000558	rate	·000028	200	28.34954
256 -	16	-	1	-	·0357	-	.00893	LE	.000447	-	453.59
7.168 -	448	_	28	_	1	-	.25	-	·0125	-	12.700
28.672 -	1,792	-	112	-	40	-	1	140	∙05	-	50,802
573,440 - 3	35,840	- 2 ,	240	-	80	-	20	1420	1	_	1,016,048

LONG MEASURE-SUMMARY.

In.		Feet.		Yards.		Fath.		Poles.	F	furl.		Mile.	F	rench Metres.
1	-	-083	-	-02778	-	·0139	-	·005	-	·000126	-	·0000158	-	·0254
12	-	1	-	-333	-	·1667	_	-0606	-	·00151	***	·0001894	-	•3048
36	-	3	-	1	_	•5	-	·182	-	·0045 4	-	· 0 00568	==	·9144
72	-	6	-	2	_	. 1	-	·36 4	-	·00 9 1	-	·00113 6	-	1.8287
198	_	161	-	5 }	-	21	-	. 1	-	·025	-	·003125	-	5.0291
7,920	-	660	-	220	-	110	-	40	_	1	100	·125	-	201-16
63,360	100	5.280	-	1.760	-	880		320	-	8	-	1	-	1.609.315

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MEASURE OF LENGTH.

10 Millimetres	_	1 Centimetre.
10 Centimetres	-	1 Decimetre.
10 Decimetres	-	1 Metre.
10 Metres	-	1 Dekametre.
10 Dekametres	-	1 Hectometre.
10 Hectometres	-	1 Kilometre.
10 Kilometres		1 Myriametre.
One Metre $= 1.09$	4 ye	ards = 39.371 inches.

MEASURE OF SURFACE.

10 10 10 100	Centlares Deciares Ares Dekares Hectares	-	1 Deciare. 1 Are (100 sq.metres). 1 Dekare. 1 Hectare. 1 Sq. Kilometre.
		acres,	1 rood, 35 poles.

MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

10 Milligrams	_	1 Centigram.
10 Centigrams	-	1 Decigram.
10 Decigrams	-	1 Gram.
10 Grams	_	1 Dekagram.
10 Dekagrams	-	1 Hectogram.
10 Hectograms	-	1 Kilogram.
10 Kilograms	-	1 Myriagram.
1 Kilogram	-	2 lb. 31 os.
1 Pound Avoir.	_	4535 Kilogs.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

10 Millilitres	_	1 Centilitre.
10 Centilitres	_	1 Decilitre.
10 Decilitres	-	1 Litre.
10 Litres	-	1 Dekalitre.
10 Dekalitres	1000	1 Hectolitre.
10 Hectolitres	_	1 Kilolitre.
1 Litre	-	1 pints.

USEFUL DATA.

1 Kilogramme (Kilo)	_	2.204 Lb.
I VIIIRIAMINO (VIIA)	_	
1 Hectolitre	100	22 Imperial Gallons.
1 Pood	44	36 Lb.
1 Ton (2240 lb.)	-	62.22 Poods.
United States Gallon		0.883 Imperial Gallons.
8 United States Gallons		5 Imperial Gallons.
O CHINGO DOGGOD CHINOTIS		O TIMBOTTON CHEMOTHER
1 Metric ton (1000 Kilos.) —	3204 Lb.
1 Metre	· 🕳	3 Feet 31 Inches.
1 Kilometre	_	0.621 Mile.
1 Verst	-	0-663 Mile.
1 Dessiatine	-	2.7 Acres.
	_	7 Feet.
1 Sagene	-	1 5 004

l	USEFUL	DATA-(Con	ut.).	
1 Oz. (Ave	ir.) 🖚	437.5	rains.	
Do.		28.35	Gramme	9.
1 Lb. (Avo	ir.) =	16 Oz		
Do.			Grains.	
Do.	-		Gramme	8.
1 Gramme	_		204 Lb.	
Do.	_		27 Oz.	
Do.	-		348 Gra	ins.
1 Fl. Oz.	-	28.396		_
Do.			9 Cub.	In.
1 Pint	-	567· 9 19		
Do.	981		92 Litre	
Do.	-		057 Cub	
Do.	-	34.659	Cub. I	1.
Do.	-	20 Os		WR4
1 Gallon	-		46 Cub.	
Do.	-		Cub. In	1.
Do.		4.537	Litres.	
1 Cc.				illed water.
Do.			Fl. Dra	Cub. In.
Do.			76 Pint.	iiis.
Do.	_		76 РШ. 2 Fl. Оз	-
1 Litre		.035	216 Cub	104
Do.	=	.000	096 Gall	on.
Do.	_		Cub. In	
Do.	_		Pint.	4.
1 Cub. In.	_	16.386		
Do.	_		4 Litre.	
Do.	_		Fl. Os.	
Do.	_		85 Pint.	
1 Cub. Ft.	_	28315·3 C		
Do.	_		3 Litres.	
Do.	-		1 Gallon	
Do.	_	997-136		
Do.	-		9 Pints.	
To convert	Inches to	Metres 1	Multiply	b▼ -0254.
Do.		res to Inch		•3937.
Do.		s to Pounds		2.2046.
Do.	Litres to		do.	.22.
Do.	Gallons to		do.	4.548.
•				

THERMAL UNITS.

The British Thermal Unit is the amount of heat required to raise 1 lb. of pure water 1°F., or from 39·1°F. to 40·1°F.

The Large Calorie (French Unit) is the amount of heat required to raise 1 kilogram of water through 1°C.

The Small Calorie (Scientific Unit) is the amount of heat required to raise 1 gramme of water from 0°C. to 1°C.

British Thermal Unit (B.Th.U.)	Large Calorie (Ca.)	Small Calorie (Ca.)	Pound Centi- grade Unit (Lb.C.U.)	Foot- pounds.
1	0·252	252	0·555	778
3·9682	1	1000	2·2046	3080
0·003968	0·001	1	0·002046	3.08
1·8	0·4536	453.6	1	1397

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. WEIGHTS.

					WEI	
			lb.	OZ.	dwte	. grs.
1	gerah	-	0	0	0	12.65
ī	gerah bekah (10 gerahs)	-	0	0	5	8.5
ī	shekel (2 bekahs)	-	Ō	Ò	10	13
	maneh or mina (60 shekels)	_	2	7	12	12
	talent (60 manehs)	-	158	1	10	Ō
	TITATION TO TRACT SEVEL CITY OF	^1		DA	CTON	,

HEBREW MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

1 log	-	# pint.
1 cab	-	31 pints.
1 hin,	-	1 i gallon.
1 omer	_	6 pints.
1 seah	_	21 gallons.
1 ephah	_	8 gallons.
1 lethech	-	40 gallons.
1 homer	-	80 gallons.

MEASURE OF LENGTH.

		I dikit	_	Z III.
1 palm	-	4 digits	-	3 inches.
1 span	1000	3 palms	-	9 inches.
1 cubit	_	2 spans	-	1 i feet.
1 reed	200	6 cubits	200	9 feet.

1 reed — 6 cubits — 9 feet.

In the Greek and Roman periods the following Measures of Distance were in common use:—

A Roman foot — 11-65 ins.

A Greek foot — 1 ft. -135 ins.

A Roman passus — 4 ft. 10½ ins.

A Greek fathom — 6 ft. 1 in.

A Roman mile — 92 English mile, or about 1615 yards.

A Persian parasang — 3½ miles (nearly).

FOREIGN TIME-TABLE.

Twelve o'clock noon, Greenwich Mean Time, as compared with the Time in the following places:

compared wi	он оне	Tim	to TII offe to	MOWING PLACES.
			Local	Standard or
PLACE.			Time.	National Time.
			h. m.	h. m.
Adelai de			9.14 p.m.	9.30 p.m.
Athens			1.35 ,,	2.00 ,,
Auckland			11.39 ,,	11.30 ,,
Berlin			12.54 ,,	1.0 ,,
Bombay			4.51 ,,	5.30 ,,
Brisbane			10.12 ,,	10.0 ,
Buenos Ayre	8		8.7 a.m.	8.0 a.m.
Calcutta			5.53 p.m.	
Cape Town			1.14 ,,	2.0 p.m.
Chicago			6.10 a.m.	6.0 a.m.
Constantinop	le		1.56 p.m.	2.0 p.m.
Copenhagen			12.50 ,,	1.0 ,,
Leningrad			2.1 ,,	2.1 ,,
Madras			5.21 ,,	5.30 ,,
Madrid			11.45 a.m.	12 noon
Malta			12.58 p.m.	1.0 p.m.
Melbourne	• •		9.40 ,	10.0 ,,
Montreal	• •		7.6 a.m.	7.0 a.m.
Moscow	• •	• •	2.30 p.m.	2.1 p.m.
New Orleans		• •	6.0 a.m.	6.0 a.m.
New York			7.4 ,,	7.0 ,,
Panama			6.42 ,,	7.0 ,,
Paris			12.9 p.m.	12 noon
Peking			7.46 ,,	8.0 p.m.
Perth, W. Au	ıstrali a		7.43 ,,	8.0 ,,
Quebec			7.15 a.m.	7.0 a.m.
Rio de Janei	07		9.7 a.m.	9.0 a.m.
Rome		• •	12.50 p.m.	1.0 p.m.
Rotterdam		• •	12.18 .,	12.20 ,,
San Francisc	0	• •	3.50 a.m.	4.0 a.m.
Valparaiso		• •	7.14 ,,	7.0 ,,
Vancouver			3.38 "	4.0 ,,
Vienna		• •	1.5 p.m.	1.0 p.m.
Wellington, l	N.Z.		11.39 ,,	11.30 ,,
Yokohama		• •	9.19 ,,	9.0 "

MEASURE OF TIME.

60 seconds	-	1 minute.
60 minutes		1 hour.
24 hours	-	1 day.
7 days	-	1 week.
14 days	_	1 fortnight.
4 weeks	-	1 month.
12 calendar months	-	l year.
365 days	-	l year.
866 days	-	l leap year.
10 years	_	1 decade.
100 years	-	1 century.

COMPARISON OF CENTIGRADE AND FAHRENHEIT THERMOMETER SCALES

Centi- grade.	Fahren- heit.	Centi. grade.	Fahren- heit.	Centi- grade.	Fahren- heit.
-90°	-130°	40°	104°	170°	338°
85°	121°	45°	113°	175°	347°
80°	112°	50°	122°	180°	356°
75°	103°	55°	131°	185°	365°
70°	94°	60°	140°	190°	374°
65°	85°	65°	149°	195°	383°
60*	76°	70°	158°	200°	392°
55°	67°	75°	167°	205°	401°
50°	58°	80°	176°	210°	410°
45°	49°	85°	185°	215°	419°
40°	40°	90°	194°	220°	428°
35°	31°	95°	203°	225°	437°
30°	22°	100°	212°	230°	446°
25°	13°	105°	221°	235°	455°
20°	- 4°	110°	230°	240°	464°
15°	+ 5°	115°	239°	245°	473°
10°	14°	120°	248°	250°	482°
5°	23°	125°	257°	255°	491°
0°	32°	130°	266°	260°	500°
+ 5°	41°	135°	275°	265°	509°
10°	50°	140°	284°	270°	518°
15°	59°	145°	293°	275°	527°
20°	68°	150°	302°	280°	536°
25°	77°	155°	311°	285°	545°
30°	86°	160°	320°	290°	554°
35°	95°	165°	329°	295°	563°

To convert °F. to °C. $(^{\circ}F. -32) \times 5 = ^{\circ}C.$

°C. ×9+32 = °F. Do.

TABLE OF THE CORRESPONDING HEIGHTS OF THE BAROMETER IN MILLIMETRES AND ENGLISH INCHES.

Milli-	English	Milli-	English	Milli-	English
metres.	. Inches.	metres.	Inches.	metres.	Inches.
720	28.347	739	29.095	758	29.843
721	28.386	740	29-134	759	29.882
722	28.425	741	29.174	760	29.922
723	28.465	742	29.213	761	29.961
724	28.504	743	29.252	762	30.000
725	28.543	744	29-292	763	30.039
726	28.583	745	29.331	764	30.079
727	28· 622	746	29.370	765	30.118
728	28 ·662	747	29-410	766	30.158
729	28.701	748	29.449	767	30.197
730	28.740	749	29.488	768	30.236
731	28.780	750	29.528	769	30-276
732	28.819	751	29-567	770	30.315
733	28-858	752	29.606	771	30.355
734	28 ·898	753	29-645	772	30.394
735	28· 937	754	29.685	773	30.433
736	28-976	755	29.724	774	30.473
737	29.016	756	29.764	775	30.512
738	29.055	757	29.803		

WEIGHT AND VOLUME OF GASES.

Per Per Per Por Cubio Kilo. Pound Metre in Foot in in Cub. in Cub	
Metre in Foot in in Cub. in Cub.).
Kilos. Pounds Metres Feet.	
Air1.29318 0.08073 0.773 12.38	
Nitrogen1.25616 0.07845 0.796 12.76	3
Oxygen1.4298 0.08926 0.699 11.20	3
Hydrogen0.08961 0.00559 11.160 178.83	
Carbon dioxide 1.9666 0.12344 0.508 8.14	7
Carbon monoxide 1.2515 0.07817 0.800 12.80	0
Carbon vapour 1.0727 0.06696 0.932 14.93	0
Aqueous vapour .0.8047 0.05022 1.242 19.91	2
Sulphurous Acid 2.8605 0.1787 0.349 5.59	6
Ethylene1.2519 0.07814 0.799 12.97	9
Methane0.7155 0.04466 1.397 22.39	1
Acetylene1.1900 0.07428 0.840 13.45	6
Benzol3:3333 0:208 0:301 4:80	8
Ethane1-3415 0-08565 0-746 11-95	

Miscellan	eous	We	ights	and	Element.	Symbol.	Element.		81	ymbol.
				C	11011	Fe.	Samariu			Sa.
	Meas	sures	•		Krypton Lanthanum	Kr. La.	Scandiur Selenium			Sc. Se.
				"	Lead	Pb.	Silicon			Si.
Bag of cocoa		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	140 to	112 lbs.	Lithium	Li.	Silver			Ag.
., coffee hops		· · · ·	140 60	280 ,,	Magnesium	Mg.	Sodium			Na.
,, nops ,, pepper ():	olack)	••		316 ,,	Manganese Mercury	Mn. Hg.	Strontium	m.		Sr. S.
,. pepper (v			• •	168 ,,	Molybdenum	Mo.	Tantalur	n		Ta.
,, rice ,, sago		· · · ·		168 ., 112 .,	Neodymium	Nd.	Telluriur	n		Te.
,, sago ,, sugar			112 to	196 ,	Neon Nickel	Ne. Ni.	Terbium Thallium			Тb. Tl.
Bale of cotton (E	gyptian).		700 to	740 .,	Nitrogen	N.	Thorium			Th.
	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	500 to 400 to	600 ,,	Osmium	Os.	Thulium			Tm.
(U.S.A.) Bar (at the mint			100 00	500 ,,	Oxygen	Q.	Tin	_		Sn.
gold		• • • •	400 oz	zs. Troy.	Palladium Phosphorus	Pd. P.	Titaniun	1		Ti. W.
silver	• •	1000 to) 1100 O	zs. Troy. zs. Troy. r 224 lbs.	Platinum	Pt.	Uranium			U.
Barrel of butter ., cured h			III KIIIO OI	gallons.	Potassium	K.		m.		v.
soft soa	D			256 lbs.	Praseodymiui Radium	n Pr. Ra.	Xenon Ytterbiu	m		Xe. Yb.
Barrels for liqu	ors are	of the f	ollowing		Rhodium	Rh.	Yttrium			Υï.
names and s Firkin	sizes: (— } bar	rel)	. 9	gallons.	Rubidium	Rb.	Zine			Zn.
Kilderkin		;``;` ::	40	"	Ruthenium	Ru.	Zirconiu	m		Zr.
Barrel			. 36	,,		DOMAN' &	TTTM I/O A T 4	a		
Hogshead Puncheon	$\begin{pmatrix} -1\frac{1}{2} & \\ -2 & \end{pmatrix}$:		,,			NUMERALS	J.		
Butt of Ale		;	100	••	Ii.	= 1	XXX.		-	20
Anker			. 10	••	lili.	= 2 = 3	XXX.		=	30 40
Tierce		••		.,	IV. or IIII.	= 4	L.		_	50
Pipe of Port ,, Madeir		:			l V.	= 5	LX.		=	60
" Maden			108	•,	VI. VII.	= 6 = 7	LXX.		=	70 80
Hogshead of B		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			viii.	- 8	XC.		_	90
" n		• • • •		,,	IX.	= 9	C.		-	100
	• "		. 54	*,	X. XI.	= 10	CC.		_	200
,, M				٠,	λίι.	= 11 = 12	CCC. o	r CD.	=	300 400
Bushel of barley		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		56 bs. 80	XIII.	- 13	D.		-	500
" coal " oạts				39 ,,	XIV.	- 14	DC.		=	600
,, rye				60 ,	XV. XVI.	= 15 = 16	DCC.		:# =::	700 800
wheat							11111111			
				60 ,,	Xvii.		CM.		-	900
Chaldron of coal		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		85 ,,	XVII. XVIII.	= 17 = 18	('M. M.		-	1000
Chaldron of coal Chest of cloves		:	::	0.5	XVII.	-= 17			-	
Chaldron of coal Chest of cloves , tea Cord of wood	••		:: 128 c	85 ,, 200 ,, 84 subic feet	XVII. XVIII. XIX.	= 17 = 18 19	M. MM.		÷.	1000 2000
Chaldron of coal Chest of cloves , tea Cord of wood	••		128 c	85 ,, 200 ,, 84 subic feet o 16 cwt.	XVII. XVIII. XIX.	= 17 = 18 19	M. MM.	of	÷.	1000 2000
Chaldron of coal Chest of cloves ,, tea Cord of wood Hogshead of sug:	ar		128 c 13 to 12 to	85 ,, 200 ,, 84 subic feet o 16 cwt. o 18 cwt. 12 doz.	XVII. XVIII. Princ	= 17 = 18 19 ipal M	MM. Ioneys	of	÷.	1000 2000
Chaldron of coal Chost of cloves tea Cord of wood Hogshead of sug- tobs Last of hides , wool	ar		128 c 13 to 12 to	85 ,, 200 ,, 84 subje feet o 16 cwt. o 18 cwt. 12 doz. 2 sacks.	XVII. XVIII. Princ	= 17 = 18 19 ipal M	M. MM.	of	÷.	1000 2000
Chaldron of coal Chost of cloves tea Cord of wood Hogshead of sug- tobs Last of hides wool Load of hay or si	ar acco		128 c 13 ta 12 ta 12 ta	85 ,, 200 ,, 84 subic feet o 16 cwt. o 18 cwt. 12 doz. 2 sacks. 6 trusses.	Princ	ipal M	Ioneys		th	1000 2000 1 e
Chaldron of coal Chest of cloves ,, tea Cord of wood Hogshead of sug. , tobs Last of hides ,, wool Load of hay or st Matt of cloves	ar acco traw		128 c 13 tc 12 tc	85 ,, 200 ,, 84 subic feet o 16 cwt. o 18 cwt. 12 doz. 2 sacks. 6 trusses. 80 lbs.	Princ	= 17 = 18 19 ipal M Wo	M. MM. Ioneys orld. ves the va	lues i	th	1000 2000 IE
Chaldron of coal Chost of cloves tea Cord of wood Hogshead of sug- tobs Last of hides wool Loud of hay or st Matt of cloves Peck of flour Pig of ballast	ar acco traw		128 c 13 tc 12 tc 12 tc 13 tc 12 tc	85 ,, 200 ,, 84 subic feet o 16 cwt. 12 doz. 2 sacks. 6 trusses. 80 lbs. 14 ,, 56 ,,	Princ	= 17 = 18 19 ipal M Wo	M. MM. Ioneys orld. ves the va	lues i	th	1000 2000 IE
Chaldron of coal Chest of cloves tea Cord of wood Hogshead of sug- tobs Last of hides wool Load of hay or st Matt of cloves Peck of flour Pig of ballast Pocket of hops	ar acco traw		128 c 13 to 12 to	85 , 200 , 84 eubic feet o 16 ewt. 12 doz. 12 doz. 2 sacks. 6 trusses. 80 lbs. 14 , 56 , 224 , 224	The follow currency of the named. The countries of the soundings of the so	ipal M Wing list gine legal stant value of the world is	M. MM. Ioneys orld. ves the vandard coins paper cur is much be	lues i in the rency low th	th	1000 2000 IE
Chaldron of coal Chost of cloves tea Cord of wood Hogshead of sug- tobs Last of hides wool Load of hay or st Matt of cloves Peck of flour Pig of ballast Pocket of hops Quarter of wheal	aracco		128 c 13 t 12 t 12 t 30	85 , 200 , 84 subic feet o 16 cwt. o 18 cwt. 12 doz. 2 sacks, 6 trusses. 80 lbs. 14 , 56 , 224 , 480 , 900 ,	Princ	ipal M Weing list gine legal stanvalue of the world in colors and	M. MM. Ioneys orld. ves the vandard coins paper cur is much be if fluctuates	lues i in the rency low th	th	1000 2000 IC British intries most of the
Chaldron of coal Chost of cloves tea Cord of wood Hogshead of sug- tobs Last of hides wool Load of hay or st Matt of cloves Peck of flour Pig of ballast Pocket of hops Quarter of wheat Sack of coal	ar ar acco traw 		128 c 13 tc 13 tc 12 tc 15 30	85 , 200 , 84 subic feet o 16 cwt. 12 doz. 2 sacks. 6 trusses. 80 lbs. 14 , 56 , 224 , 480 , 224 , 280 , , 280 , ,	The follow currency of thanned. The countries of the legal standard	ipal M Weing list gine legal stanvalue of the world in colors and	M. MM. Ioneys orld. ves the vandard coins paper cur is much be fluctuates Monetary	lues i in the rency low th	th n I cou	1000 2000 IE British intries most of the
Chaldron of coal Chost of cloves , tea Cord of wood Hogshead of sug- tobs Last of hides wool Load of hay or st Matt of cloves Peck of flour Pig of ballast Pocket of hops Quarter of wheat Sack of coal , flour , potatoes	aracco		128 c 13 tc 12 tc 12 tc	85 , 200 , 84 , 200 , 84 , 200 , 84 , 200 , 18 cwt. 12 doz. 2 sacks. 6 trusses. 80 lbs. 14 , 224 , 480 , 224 , 280 , 168	XVII. XVIII. XIX. Princ The follow currency of the named. The countries of the legal standard. Country.	ipal M Wing list gine legal starvalue of the world it coins and	M. MM. Ioneys orld. ves the vandard roins paper cur is much be if fluctuates Monctary Unit.	lues i in the rency low th	th cou in at	1000 2000 1C British intries most of the Par Value. S. d.
Chaldron of coal Chost of cloves tea Cord of wood Hogshead of sug- tobs Last of hides wool Load of hay or si Matt of cloves Peck of flour Pig of ballast Pocket of hops Quarter of wheat Sack of coal flour y potatoes wool	aracco		128 c 13 tc 12 tc	85 "200 " 84 " whic feet to 16 cevt. 12 doz. 2 sacks. 6 trusses. 80 lbs. 14 " 56 " 480 " 224 " 480 " 2280 " 168 " 364 "	The follow currency of thamed. The countries of legal standard. Country. Argentina	ipal M Wing list gine legal star value of the world it coins and	M. MM. Ioneys orld. ves the va paper cur is much be if fluctuates Monctary Unit.	dues i in the rency low th widel	th cou in at	1000 2000 IE British intries most of the Par Value. 8. d. 3. 11
Chaldron of coal Chost of cloves tes Cord of wood Hogshead of sug- Last of hides wool Load of hay or st Matt of cloves Peck of flour Pig of ballast Pocket of hops Quarter of whea Sack of coal flour potatoes wool Square of floorin Stack of wood	ararco		128 c 128 t	85 "200 "84 "4" "200 "84 "4" "4" "4" "4" "4" "4" "4" "4" "4"	The follow currency of the named. The countries of legal standard. Country. Argentina Austria	ipal M Wing list gine legal star value of the world it coins and	M. MM. Ioneys orld. ves the vandard coins paper cur is much be I fluctuates Monetary Unit. Perso Schilling	dues in the rency low the widel	th cou in at	1000 2000 Respectively. The second of the s
Chaldron of coal Chest of cloves tea Cord of wood Hogshead of sug. tobs Last of hides wool Load of hay or st Matt of cloves Peck of flour Pig of ballast Pocket of hops Quarter of wheat Sack of coal flour wool Square of floorin Stack of wood Stone of meat	ar acco traw t		128 c 138 c 13 t 12 t 168 to	85 "200 "84 " "84 " " "8 " "8 " " " " "8 " " " "	The follow currency of the named. The countries of legal standard Country. Argentina Austria Belgium Brazil	ipal M Wing list gi ale legal star value of the world it coins and	M. MM. Ioneys orld. ves the vandard coins paper cur is much be I fluctuates Monetary Unit. Peso Schilling France . Milireis	dues i in the rency low th widel	th cou in at	1000 2000 Respectively. The second s
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Chaldron of coal Chest of cloves , tea Cord of wood Hogshead of sug- tobs Last of hides wool Load of hay or st Matt of cloves Peck of flour Pig of ballast Pocket of hops Quarter of wheat Sack of coal , flour , potatoes wool Square of floori Stack of wood Stone of meat Truss of new hay , old hay	traw		128 c 13 tt 12 tt 15 168 to 16	85 "200 "84 " "84 " "12 doc "16 cwt. 12 doc "15 cwt. 14 " "224 " "280 " "224 " "280 " "224 " "280 " "168 " "364 " "168 " "364 " "168 cu. ft. 8 lbs. 6 trusses. 60 lbs. 56 " "	The follow currency of the named. The countries of legal standard Country. Argentina Austria Belgium Brazil China Czechoslovak Denmark Egypt	ing list gine legal star walne of the world it coins and	M. MM. Ioneys orld. ves the variate of the variates of the v	dues i in the rency low th widel	th cou in at	1000 2000 IC British intries most of the
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Chaldron of coal Chost of cloves tea Cord of wood Hogshead of sug: tobs Last of hides wool Load of hay or st Matt of cloves Peck of flour Pig of ballast Pocket of hops Quarter of wheat Sack of coal flour potatoes wool Square of floorin Stack of wood Stone of meat Ton of hay Truss of new hay old hay traw	ar arco traw traw t t t t t t t	SYMBO	128 c 13 tc 12 tc 15 tc 168 to 15 tc	85 "200" "84 " "9 "84 " "9 "9 "9 "9 "9 "9 "9 "9 "9 "9 "9 "9 "	XVII. XVIII. XIX. Princ: The follow currency of the named. The countries of legal standard. Country. Argentina Austria Belgium Brazil Chile China (Zechoslovak Denmark Egypt France Germany	ing list gine legal star value of the world it coins and	M. MM. Ioneys orld. ves the variated voins paper cur is much be I fluctuates Monetary Unit. Peso Schilling Frunc Milreis Peso Trac! Krone Krone Krone Franc Murk	lues i in the rency low th widel	th cou in at	1000 2000 IC British intries most of the
Chaldron of coal Chost of cloves tea Cord of wood Hogshead of sug: tobs Last of hides wool Load of hay or st Matt of cloves Peck of flour Pig of ballast Pocket of hops Quarter of wheat Sack of coal flour potatoes wool Square of floorin Stack of wood Stone of meat Ton of hay Truss of new hay old hay traw	ar ar ar traw tt tt tt EMICAL Symbol.	SYMBO	128 c 138 tc 13 tc 13 tc 148 to 15 tc 168 to	85 "200" "84 " "84 " "12 doz. "12 doz. "12 doz. "12 doz. 80 lbs. 14 " 224 " 480 " 224 " 280 " 168 " 364 " 00 sq. ft. 8 lbs. 60 lbs. 56 " 36 " "3	The follow currency of the named. The country. Argentina Austria Belgium Brazil Chine (Zechoslovak Denmark Egypt France Germany Greece	ipal M ipal M wing list gi the legal star value of the world it doins and	M. MM. Ioneys orld. ves the variation of the variation	lues i in the rency low th widel	th cou in at	1000 2000 le Sritish intries most of the
Chaldron of coal Chost of cloves , tea Cord of wood Hogshead of sug- tobs Last of hides wool Load of hay or st Matt of cloves Peck of flour Pig of ballast Pocket of hops Quarter of wheat Sack of coal , flour , potatoes wool Square of floor Stack of wood Stone of meat Ton of hay , old hay , straw CH Element. Aluminium	traw t Symbol. Al.	SYMB0	128 c 13 tc 12 tc 14 168 to 15 168 to	85 " 200 " 84 " subic feet o 16 cwt. o 18 cwt. 12 doc. c sacks. 6 trusses. 80 lbs. 14 " 224 " 280 " 224 " 280 " 224 " 280 " 20 sack feet o 168 " 364 " 364 " 8 lbs. 6 trusses. 60 lbs. 6 trusses. 6 cu ft. 8 lbs. 6 cu ft. 6 cu ft. 8 lbs. 6 trusses. 60 lbs. 7 (Cl. Cl. Cl. Cl. Cl. Cl. Cl. Cl. Cl. Cl.	The follow currency of the named. The country. Argentina Austria Belgium Brazil Chile Czechoslovak Denmark Egypt France Germany Greece Hungury Italy	ing list gine legal star value of the world it coins and	M. MM. Ioneys orld. ves the vandard coins paper cur is much be I fluctuates Monetary Unit. Peso Schilling Franc Krone Krone Franc Franc Franc Hark Drachma Pengo Lira	lues i in the rency low the widel	th cou in at	1000 2000 1C 3rltish intries most of the Par Value. 3 11 7 2 3 1 6 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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Chaldron of coal Chost of cloves "tes Cord of wood Hogshead of sug- Last of hides "wool Load of hay or si Matt of cloves Peck of flour Pig of ballast Pocket of hops Quarter of whea Sack of coal "flour "potatoes "wool Square of floorin Stack of wood Stone of meat Ton of hay "Truss of mew hay "straw CH Element. Aluminium Antimony Argon	ar acco traw tt g EMICAL Symbol. Al. Sb. A.	SYMB0 Elemeric Colum Coppe Dyspr	128 c 138 c 13 t 12 t 13 t 168 to 168 to 168 to 168 to 168 to 168 to	85 " 200 " 84 " whice feet of 16 cevt. of 18 cwt. of 18 cwt. of 12 doz. cevt. of 12 doz. of 14 " 280 " 280 " 280 " 280 " 280 " 280 " 364 " 308 cu ft. of 16 trusses. of 1bs. of 1	The follow currency of the rollow currency of rollow	ipal M We ing list gi ale legal star value of the world it coins and	M. MM. Ioneys orld. ves the variance of the	llues i in the rency low the widel	th cou in at	1000 2000 1C 3rltish intries most of the Par Value. 3 11 7 2 3 1 6 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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BRITISH INDIAN MONEY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Gold Coin is in *Mohur* = 16 rupees, but Silver is the standard metal of India. The current coins of Silver: 1-rupee piece, 8-anna piece, 4-anna piece, and 2-anna piece; Nickel Silver: 1-anna piece, 2-anna piece, and 4-anna piece; and Copper: 1-pice piece, ½-pice piece and 1-pie piece.

The weight of the Gold Mohur and that of the current rupee is the same, viz., 180 grains Troy, Sicca Rupees are referred to in the Money Market, but they are not issued; 100 Sicca Rupees are equal to 106-10-8 current rupees.

To convert Sicca Rupees into current, add 1/15; and current rupees into Sicca, deduct 1/15.

Bazar Weight.—16 chittacks are one seer, or 2 lb. 0 oz. 13 drs.; and 40 seers are 1 maund or 82 lb. 2 ozs. 3 drs.; 100 Bazar maunds = 110 Factory; and 1½ Factory maund 1 owt.

Factory Weight.—16 chittacks are 1 seer, or 1 lb. 13 ozs. 14 drs.; and 40 seers are 1 maund or 74 lb. 10 ozs. 11 drs. The Indian maund = 82 2/7 lb. Avoirdupois Weight.

BRITISH INDIAN MONEY

- 1 Pie, marked P., par value = # Farthing.
- 3 Pies, make 1 Pice, marked Ps., par value = 1; Farthing.
 - $10 \ 2/3 \ \text{Pies} = 1 \ \text{Penny}.$
- 4 Pice or 12 Pies make 1 Anna, marked A., par value == 11 Penny.
 - 10 Annas 8 Pies = 1 Shilling.
- 16 Annas make 1 Rupee, marked R., par value = 1s. 6d.
- Rs. 13-5-4 @ exchange 1s. 6d. make 1 Sovereign, marked Sov., par value = 20 Shillings.
- marked Sov., par value = 20 Shillings. 16 Rs. @ exchange 1s. 6d. make 1 Gold Mohur, marked G.M., par value = £1-4-0.

BRITISH INDIAN WEIGHTS

The Unit of the British Ponderary System is called the Tola. It weighs 180 grains English Troy Weight. From it upwards are derived the heavy weights, viz., Chittack, Seer and Maund; and by its sub-division the small or jewellers' weight called Mashas, Ruttees and Dhans.

- 1 Dhán or grain is equal to 15|32 grain Troy, or 3|175 dr. Avoir.
- 4 Dháns make 1 Ruttee, or 17 grain Troy, or 17 | 175 dr. Avoir.
- 8 Ruttees make 1 Masha, or 15 grains Troy, or 96|175 dr. Avoir.
 12 Mashas make 1 Tola, or 7 dwt. 12 grains Troy,
- or 6 102 175 dr. Avoir.

 5 Tolas make 1 Chittack, or 1 oz. 17 i dwt. Troy,
- or 2 2 35 oz. Avoir. 16 Chittacks make 1 Seer, or 21 lbs. Troy, or
- 16 Chittacks make 1 Seer, or 21 lbs. Troy, or 2 2 35 lbs. Avoir.
- $40~{\rm Seers}$ make 1 Maund, or 100 lbs. Troy, or 82 2|7 lbs. Avoir.

TO CONVERT INDIAN WEIGHT INTO AVOIRDUPOIS

Multiply the weight in seers by 72, and divide by 35; the result will be the weight in lbs. Avoirdupois; or multiply the weight in maunds by 36, and divide by 49; the result will be the weight in owts. Avoirdupois.

TO CONVERT AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT INTO INDIAN WEIGHT

Multiply the weight in lbs. Avoirdupois by 35, and divide by 72; or multiply the weight in cwts. by 49, and divide by 36; the result will be the weight; in the former, in seers; in the latter, in maunds.

A Ton is equal to 27.222 Maunds, or 271 Maunds nearly.

BAZAR WEIGHT

5 Sicki* or Quarter Rupee		make 1 Kancha
4 Kanchas*		,, 1 Chittack
4 Chittacks, or 20 Tolas 4 Powahs	• •	" 1 Powah
5 Secre	• •	" 1 Seer
8 Pusserees, or 40 Secra	• •	" 1 Pusseree " 1 Maund
	*	
To reduce Bazar weight add 1-10th.	щю	ractory weight,

To reduce Bazar weight into cwt., add 1-10th and deduct 1-3rd of that sum; the remainder will be cwt.

To reduce Factory Maunds into Tons, divide by 30 and the quotient will be the answer.

INDIAN CLOTH MEASURE

3 Jobs make 1 Ungli	••		say, 2 inch
3 Unglis make 1 Girah	• •		say, 21 inches
8 Girahs make 1 Hath	• •	• •	say, 18 inches
2 Haths make 1 Guz		• •	
N.B.—The Guz varies	in diffe	erent.	localities from

24 to 36 inches.

There appears to be no Indian measures of capacity for Dry and Liquid goods, which are sold by weight.

Wherever, for the sake of convenience measures are employed, they are intended to represent some specific weight of Seer, Chittack, etc.

LINEAL MEASURE

Notwithstanding that the cubit or human forearm is basis or unit in Oriental and Western countries, there is no fixed standard established in India.

In Bengal the measure mostly used is the following:—

1 Hath (Cubit)—18 Inches; 4 Haths—1 Danda, or 2 Yards; 2,000 Dandas—1 Coss.

The Coss or Bengal mile is equal to 1 mile, 1 furlong, 3 poles, 31 yards English.

The Indian Imperial Coss is equal to 21 miles, nearly.

In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the average distance is about 2 miles, but it differs in almost every province in the country. For instance, in Agra and Muttra the coss is about 1½ mile; towards the hills the coss is a little more than a mile; in Bundelshund it is three times as long as in other parts and is called a Pucca coss; while in the Doab it is the Cow coss, or as far as the lowing of a cow is heard at dead of night.

BENGAL SQUARE OR LAND MEASURE

		sq. ft. sq. yds.
1 chittack	342	45 or 5
16 chittacks = 1 cottah	 ***	720 or 80
20 cottahs = 1 beegah	 -	14,400 or 1,600
31 40 beegahs	 700	1 acre

(United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.)

20 Uswansees = 1 Suswansee; 20 Suswansees = 1 Kuchwansee; 20 Kuchwansees = 1 Biswansee; 20 Biswansees = 1 Biswa; 20 Biswas = 1 Beegah.

There is, however, no fixed standard Beegah; almost every district has its own local measurement.

ASSAM LAND MEASURE

12 feet = 1 loocer; 20 loocers = 1 cottah; 5 cottahs = 1 hillisah; 4 hillisahs = poorah.

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT

20 grains	 	 =	1 soruple
3 scruples	 	 200	1 drachin
8 drachms	 	 ==	1 ounce
12 ounces	 	 ==	1 pound

[•] These are Bengal weights, and not used in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

1 Anid dram

60 minims

APOTHECARIES MEASURES

8 fluid drams 20 fluid ounces 8 pints		::	=	1 fluid ounce 1 pint 1 gallon
1 teaspoonful 1 dessertspoonful	::	::	-	1 fluid drachm 2 fluid drachms
1 tablespoonful			nu.	4 fluid drachms

MEASURES OF CAPACITY

1 Imperial gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints $1 \text{ pint} = 1\frac{1}{4} \text{ lbs. (water)}$

In England, by the term gallon, the Imperial gallon is meant, but in the United States of America the much smaller apothecary's or wine gallon is understood, 1 Imperial gallon being equal to 1-2 wine gallons or 1 wine gallon — 8335 Imperial gallon

1 Wine gallon = 4 quarts = 6 pints.

BENGAL LIQUID MEASURE

5 sioca Rs. weight make 1 chittack; 4 chittacks make 1 powah; 4 powahs make 1 seer; 40 seers make 1 maund.

HINDU ASTRONOMICAL TABLE

15 matras or twinkles — 1 kashta; 30 kashtas = kala; 30 kalas = 1 mahurta; 30 mahurtas = 1 day and night of mortals; 30 such days = 1 month of mortals; 12 M. or 360 D. = 1 year.

The Hindu Astronomical Year is 5 days, 6 hours and 48 minutes shorter than English.

INDIAN TIME TABLE

60 annupala make 1 vipal	===	·04 seconds
60 vipalas or 6 prans make 1 pul		24 seconds
60 puls make a dundo or ghurri	F-7	24 minutes
60 dundos or ghurries make a deen		24 hours
The agtronomical works of the Li	indi	e follow the

sexagesimal or sub-division of 60 throughout.

DISTORY INTREA INABLE IN

		BENGAL	TIME TABLE
60	puls	make	1 ghurri = 24 minutes
	ghurris	,,	1 prohor = 3 hours
8	prohors	**	1 deen = 1 day or 24 hrs.
7	days	,,	1 hafta or week
15	deens	••	1 pukkho
2	pukkho	B ,,	1 maus or month
2	maus	,.	1 rittoo
6	rittoos	••	1 butsar or year
12	butsars	,,	l joug

BURMESE COMMERCIAL MEASURE OR WEIGHT

			(/10	11 131 (
		yooway			make :	l large	yooway
		yooway			,,	l pai	
	pai				,, 1	moo	
	moo		• •	• •	,,	mat	
	mat			• •	,,	Ltical	
100	tical		• •	• •	••	l viss	

OTTOMOR TIOTITE MINICIPAL

BU	RMESE	LIQUID MEASURE
9 lamyoo	make 1	lamyet or 1 gill in English
9 lamyet	., 1	lamay
9 lamay	1	zalay
9 zalay	,, 1	hkwet
9 byee	;, 1	zayoot or 1 gallon in English
9 zayoot	., 1	seit
9 seit	,, 1	hkwai
9 hkwai	,. 1	basket or 1 bushel in English

CONVERSION OF BRITISH WEIGHTS INTO INDIAN WEIGHTS

Britisii	BAZAR MAUND	FACTORY MAUND	MADRAS WEIGHT	RURMESE Weight
Tons Cwts. Qrs. lbs.	Maunds Seers Chittacks Hdths.	Maunds Seers Chittacks Hdths.	Candy Maunds Viss Pollams Hdths.	Viss Ticals Hdths.
				6 81 13 66 20 54 27 38 54 79 82 19 1 9 59 1 36 98 1 64 38 1 94 77 2 73 97 5 47 94 7 67 12 2 73 99 30 41 6 30 68 47 61 36 98 91 78 8 92 5 47 122 73 97 122 46 57 122 73 97 153 42 46 26 88 91 78 8 92 5 47 122 46 57 122 73 97 153 15 66 136 98 91 78 8 92 5 47 122 46 57 122 73 97 153 42 46 301 84 98 15,342 46 301 84 98 16,342 46 301 84 88 301 84

DICTIONARY OF WIRELESS TERMS

In this Glossary will be found those new words and modern usages which form the regular vocabulary of wireless reception and experiment. A few of the more common words have now become an everyday part of the language and take their place in the dictionary proper, where also will be found the pronunciations and derivations not given here.

accumulator

carrier wave

accumulator n. one or more cells (compended in acid) capable of storing and re-emitting a current of electricity passed into them.

acrial n. an insulated wire or wires generally elevated above the ground and connected to a wireless transmitting or receiving set. A receiving acrial collects the electro-magnetic waves transmitted from a wireless station and conducts them to the receiving set.

Theorem 1. See France

æther n. See ETHER.

alternating current (A.C.) an electric current which reverses its direction of flow at fixed periods, i.e. it starts in one direction from zero increases to a maximum, decreases to zero again, increases in the other direction to a maximum and decreases again to zero, thus completing one cycle.

ammeter n. an instrument for measuring the current in amperes (q.r.)

ampere n. the practical unit of electric one ohm when one volt is applied. Amperage (an'-pär-ij) n. the value of the current in amperes. Ampere-hour n. the practical unit of quantity of electricity, i.e. the quantity which flows in one hour through an electrical circuit carrying a current of one ampere. Thus the quantity of electricity an accumulator will store is rated in ampere-hours. Ampere-turns n.pl. the product of the number of turns in the coils of an electro-magnet and the number of amperes flowing through.

number of amperes flowing through.

amplification (am-pli-fi-kā'-shun) n. the process of increasing the strength of electrical oscillations. Amplification factor (or constant) (of a triode), the maximum voltage amplification the valve can give; the ratio of the change of plate voltage to the change of grid voltage which will bring about the same change in plate current. plate current.

amplifier (am'-pli-f1-er) n. an instrument used to increase the strength of electrical oscillations. It may act at either radio (high) frequency or audio (low) frequency, i.e. in a receiving set, either before or after the oscillations received by the aerial are rectified by the detector value or crystal

amplitude n. the maximum or minimum voltage during an alternation; the distance above or below the zero line reached by the crest of an electrical wave.

anode n the positive pole of an electrical cell; the outer electrode of a valve (known as the plate) to which the high-tension voltage is applied; in electrolysis. the point at which the current enters.

antinode (an'-ti-nōd) n. a point in a circuit antinode (arrying alternating currents at which the amplitude of current or voltage is a maximum; also termed loop. (cf. NODE.)

aperiodic (ā-pē-ri-od'-ik) a. without a definite time period; untuned; the term is generally applied to non-oscillatory circuits.

atmospherics (at-mos-fer'-iks) n.p. electrical disturbances in the atmosphery civing rise to irregular noises from the atmosphere, giving rise to irregular noises from the receiving set.

audio-frequency (45%'-di-o tre'-kwen-

vibration within the range which can be detected as sound by the human car (in practice between 30 and 10,000 cycles per second).

auto-coupling (aw'-tō-kup'-ling) n. See autodyne (aw'-tō-din) n. a thermionic valve included in a circuit so that it generates oscillations, the grid and plate inductances being part of a common coil.

auto-transformer n. a transformer for reducing in which the primary and secondary windings are part of a common coil.

baffle n. a screen of wood or other non-resonant material used with cone-type loud speakers instead of a horn, to ensure reproduction of the very low audible frequencies.

basket coil a coil made by winding wire in basket fashion on an odd

number of radial stems.

battery n. a number of connected cells in which electricity is produced or stored. High-tension battery, a number of cells (dry, wet; primary, or secondary) connected in series to give a pressure of 15 volts or over. Low-tension battery, usually two or three secondary accumulators giving about 6 volts, connected to the filament of a valve to bring it to incandescence.

beam wireless a system of wireless transmission in which the waves are concentrated on the receiver in the form of a beam: it is confined in practice to short wave-lengths.

beat reception wireless reception of continuous waves in which a slightly different frequency is superposed, giving rise to a beat effect which is audible after rectification. Also known as heterodyne reception.

bi-pass condenser (bi-pas) a c

blocking condenser a condenser of fixed capacity used to preclude the passage of direct current in a

bus bar (bus'-bar) n. a bar or heavy wire forming a common connector for a number of pieces of apparatus.

buzzer n. an electrical instrument with an automatic make-and-break machan

buzzer automatic make-and-break mechanism, causing damped oscillations in high-frequency circuits: used for testing receiving sets.

cage aerial an aerial consisting of a num-form of a cylindrical cage. Also called sausage aerial.

Capacity n. (of an accumulator or storage the battery will give at a specified rate of discharge when fully charged. It is measured in practice in ampere-hours. (Of a condenser or isolated body) the quantity of electricity (or charge) it is capable of storing. The unit of capacity is the farad (g.v.) Capacity Coupling, a coupling between two circuits formed by a condenser. Capacity earth, see Counterproject. TERPOISE.

carrier wave high frequency oscillations sent out by a wireless tele-

phone transmitter which act as a base for the modulations reproduced as sound by the receiver. Cascade connection pleces of apparatus are said to be connected in cascade, when the output of the first is connected to the input of the second, the output of the second to the input of the third and so on the third, and so on.

cathode n. the electrode of a thermionic valve method from which electrons are emitted, usually the flament. In electrolysis, the negative pole, the point at which the current leaves.

pole, the point at which the current leaves.

Cat's whisker a fine springy wire used to make light contact with the sensitive points of a crystal in a crystal detector.

Characteristic curve a curve showing the influence on each other of voltage and current in a thermionic valve. Several curves are possible, according to the particular voltage and current taken, and they may be measured with steady values (static ch.) or under working conditions (dynamic ch.).

charge n. See Capacity.

choke n. (high frequency) a coil with an air core to prevent high-frequency currents from passing; (low frequency) a coil with an iron core to prevent low-frequency currents from passing.

condenser n. two, or two groups of, metal plates insulated from one another and capable of receiving and storing electrical energy. See CAPACITY. energy. See CAPACITY.

continuous current another term for continuous current direct current (q.v.). continuous waves (C.W.) anelectrical wave-train with constant amplitudes; undamped

counterpoise n. a wire or wires placed directly beneath an aerial and insulated from the earth, thus acting as one plate of a condenser with the earth as the other. Used in some wireless transmitters instead of an earth connection.

Coupling n. a method of transferring electrical method direct connection. A change of current in one circuit produces an E.M.F. across the second

circuit.

Cross-talk n. a term used to denote induction between low-frequency circuits.

n. and a. a chemical compound in crystalline form which will pass an electric current in one direction only. Crystal detector, such a crystal arranged in a circuit so that the current passes in one direction only through the telephones. See RECTIFIER.

Current n. the flow of electricity along a conductor from a point of high potential to a point of low potential. The unit of current is the ampere.

the ampere.

Cycle n. See ALTERNATING CURRENT.

damped oscillations (or waves) oscillations or waves in which each successive amplioscillations or waves in which each successive amplitude is smaller than the previous one, the oscillations dying out at a rate depending upon the
amount of damping. (Cf. CONTINUOUS WAVES.)

detector n. a device for converting signals
received by the aerial into impulses
audible in the telephones. (See RECTIFICATION.)

dielectric n. the insulating medium between
the plates of a condenser.

diode (di'-5d) n. a thermionic valve having
only two electrodes (filament and plate).

direct coupling See AUTO-TRANSFORMER. direct current (D.C.) a current which flows in one direction only.

directional aerial an aerial which is or receiving wireless waves more strongly in one direction than in others.

direction finder an apparatus for deter-from which signals are being received. It makes use of the directional properties of one or other forms of aerial.

dis. n. (collog.) abbreviation for disconnection.

distortion "... any deviation from the original wave-form of the speech or music (with corresponding alteration in the sound heard) which may be brought about during sending and

down lead (doun led) See LEAD-IN.

dry cell n. a primary cell in which the liquid dull emitter (6-mit'-gr) a thermionic valve armal emission at a relatively low temperature, with its filament only a dull red.

earth n. any electrical connection to the earth; a plate buried in the soil to which is attached the earth wire. Earth potential, the potential of the earth, assumed as zero in measurements of potential difference. Since the earth has a very large capacity, this potential for practical purposes is constant and uniform. Earth screen, see COUNTEMPOISE. TERPOISE

ebonite n. an easily polished black substance of high insulating properties, made by treating rubber with sulphur at high tempera-

electric field (of an electrified body) the space near the body in which certain effects can be observed such as the attraction or repulsion of other electrified bodies

electrode the current enters or leaves a valve or battery. (See Anode and Cathode.)
electrolyte n. a liquid in which chemical changes take place when an electric current is passed through it. A variety of such liquids is used in primary and secondary cells.

electro-magnetic waves See WAVES. electromotive force (E.M.F.) the electrical pressure which overcomes the resistance of a conductor through which a current is passing. The practical unit is the volt.

eliminator n. See MAINS UNIT.

emission n. the stream of electrons given off from the filament of a thermionic

ether assumed in order to explain the transmission of wireless, heat and light waves through

exponential horn a gramophone or loud diameter (y) increases with the distance from the diaphram (x) in accordance with an exponential law of the form $y = a\varepsilon^{bz}$. fading n. the variation in strength of signals received from a distant station, thought

to be due to changes in the atmosphere during the passage of the wireless waves.

farad n. the practical unit of electrical capacity.

filament n. the fine wire in a thermionic valve which is heated by the passage of an electric current, and gives off electrons.

filter n. a circuit of inductances and condensers which will pass or stop certain frequencies, and may thus be used to improve selectivity.

flat tuning is said to obtain in a receiving set when a large change in the inductance or capacity produces only a small change in the strength of the signals heard.

frame aerial an aerial consisting of several turns of wire wound on a rotatable frame used where an outdoor aerial cannot be erected. It has marked directional properties.

frequency n. the number of times the current in an oscillating circuit changes its direction in a certain time (usually per second).

fuse n, a piece of wire inserted as a protective device in an electric circuit. It melts (and thus breaks the circuit) when the current strength exceeds a certain value.

gramophone attachment an elec-trical de-

vice for reproducing directly the mechanical vibrations of a gramophone needle as sounds in a loud
speaker or modulations in a wireless telephone
transmitter.

grid

n. the control electrode of a thermionic
valve, usually a helical coil of wire surrounding the filament. Grid bias, the voltage applied
to the grid to determine its potential with respect
to the filament. Grid leak, a path of high resistance
connecting the grid of a valve to the positive or
negative terminals of the low-tension battery; a
path by means of which the electrons which collect path by means of which the electrons which collect on the grid may escape.

hard valve See THERMIONIC VALVE.

harmonic n. one of the range of frequencies which are exact multiples of the fundamental frequency of a circuit (i.e. the frequency of the wave being transmitted).

henry (hen'-ri) n. the practical unit of inductance. The inductance of a circuit is equal to one henry if an opposing E.M.F. of one volt is set up when the current in the circuit varies at the rate of one ampere per second.

heterodyne (het'-ru-din) a. See Beat Reception.

high frequency (H.F.) a. referring ling currents of frequencies roughly above 12,000 cycles per second.

high tension (H.T.) n. and a. the the anode or plate of a thermionic valve (i.e. high compared with the voltage applied to the filament). See BATTERY.

honeycomb coil a coll resembling a honeycomb in appearance, and wound so as to reduce its self-capacity.

impedance (im-pe-dans) n. the opposition offered to an alternating current to an alternating current content of the content o

by a resistance, inductance or capacity, or a combination of these.

bination of these.

inductance said to possess inductance if a current flowing through it causes a magnetic field to be set up around it. Thus a straight wire has inductance, but it is greatly increased if the conductor is in the form of a closely wound coll.

inductive coupling two circuits by means of inductances in the circuits.

interference n. unwanted signals in a wireless receiver due to external causes, e.g. atmospheries, other transmitters, etc.

jamming n. interference, due to other transmitters, with wanted wireless

jigger (jig-cr) n. a high-frequency transfor-couple the aerial circuit with the circuit in which oscillations are produced.

kathode n. See Cathode.

kilocycle (kil'-ō-sikl) n. the practical unit of frequency; 100 cycles.
kilowatt (kil'-ō-wot) n. the practical unit of frequency; 1000 watts.
(746 watts=1 horse-power).
lead-in (lēd-in) n. a wire connecting the aerial and the aerial terminal of a wireless transmitter or receiver.

lightning arrester a device arranged between the aerial and the earth to provide a short circuit for lightning discharges and so protect the receiving set.

loading coil an extra coil placed in the aerial can be tuned.

local oscillator a circuit producing oscillator lations "locally" for

local Oscillator lations "locally" for use in beat reception (q.v.).

loose-coupling so separated that the mutual inductance between them is small compared with their self-inductances.

loud speaker a form of telephone with horn attachment for rendering received signals more generally audible.

low frequency (L.F.) a. referring to to about 12,000 cycles per second.

low tension (L.T.) n. (and a.) the the filament of a thermionic valve (i.e. low compared with the voltage applied to the anode). See BATTERY.

mains unit (manz) an apparatus for supplying power to a wireless sot from the electricity supply mains, at one or all of the voltages required. (Also known as an elimi-

magnetic field (of a magnetised body or current) the space near the body or coil in which certain effects can be observed such as the attraction or repulsion of other magnetised bodies.

megohm (meg'-ōm) n. one million ohms.

micro- prefix denoting "one millionth of"; used to denote various convenient practical units as: microampere, microfarad, micro-

microphone (mi'-krō-fōn) n. an instrument loud; any instrument which will convert sounds waves into electrical currents (and so enable them to be transmitted as wireless waves).

milli- prefix denoting "one thousandth of," as millivolt, milliampere.

modulation n. the variation of the amplitude of the continuous (carrier) waves by the electrical form of the sound received by the microphone. The variations themselves are at audio frequency, and are rectified and reproduced as sounds by the receiving set.

moving coil loud speaker a loud speaker in which vibrations are transmitted to a conical diaphragm by a coil which moves in a magnetic field in accordance with the currents from the rectifier which pass through it.

mutual inductance a term applied to two colls upon one another due to the magnetic fields set up by the currents passing through each of them. A changing current in one coll produces an E.M.F. across the other.

natural frequency the electrical oscillations set up in a circuit when it is allowed to oscillate freely. Its value for each circuit depends

oscillate freely. Its value for each circuit depends upon the inductance and capacity only.

negative pole a pole that is at a lower other—the positive pole. Electrons flow from negative to positive, but it is generally assumed that current flows from positive to negative.

neutrodyne receiver (nutro-din neutrodyne in which the capacity between the valve electrodes is neutralised by a special circuit, thus checking the tendency to burst into self-oscillation.

node n. a point in a circuit carrying alternating currents at which the amplitude of current or voltage is a minimum. (Cf. ANTINODE.)

ohm n. the practical unit of resistance.

OSCIllations n.pl. the high frequency alternating current which flows round a circuit when it has been set in electrical vibration. The circuit is said to be oscillating—a condition sometimes produced by the too-tight coupling of the reaction and grid coils in a receiving set, when oscillations independent of the incoming signals may be set up and interfere with neighbour-

oscillator n. an apparatus for producing oscillator electrical oscillations. Oscillator valve, a thermionic valve in a circuit used for producing oscillations.

parallel connection two or more pieces of wire or apparatus are said to be connected in parallel when they are joined across a common voltage supply.

pentode (pent-tod) n. a thermionic valve having five electrodes.—a filament, a plate, and three grids.

perikon detector (per'-i-kon) a crystal detector of bornite in contact with zincite.

photo-electric cell a cell in which off from a plate (the resistance of the cell therefore changing) according to the amount of light falling upon it.

picture transmission a system of transmission

of still pictures by wireless or line telegraphy.

plate

n. the anode of a thermionic valve; the
electrode to which the high tension voltage is applied.

voltage is applied.

plug n. a device used (in conjunction with a socket) to facilitate connection and disconnection between two portions of an electrical circuit. Plug-in coil, an inductance coil with plug and socket terminals to facilitate quick coil changing.

positive pole See Negative Pole.

potential n. a point is said to have a potential with respect to another point in the same circuit, the potential difference between the two measuring the force tending to drive electricity from the point of higher to the point of lower potential. Potential difference is measured in volts. potential. Potential difference is measured in votas.

potential divider a device used for applying a required potential at any point in a circuit, formed by tapping a resistance across which a voltage has been placed.

potentiometer (po-ten'-shi-om'-e-tgr) n. the accurate measurement of difference of potential. The term is often used to indicate a potential divider (n n)

divider (q.v.).

power amplifier an amplifier designed speaker, i.e. one which will handle high power at the low frequency without distortion. Power valve, a thermionic valve designed to deal with a large output without distortion.

primary cell a source of electrical energy, obtained from chemical action within it. The changes occurring are non-reversible, i.e. such a cell cannot be recharged. (Cf. SECONDARY CELL.)

primary circuit (or coil) the circuit (or coil)

primary circuit (or coil) the circuit primary circuit (or coil) which takes the power from the source of supply, passing it on to the secondary circuit (or coil) radiation n. the sending-out of electrical electron the sending-out of electron magnetic waves, esp. by means of an aerial.

radio frequency (rat-di-0) n. and a. See reactance (ra-di-tans) n. the resistance due to the presence of inductance or capacity or both in a circuit. (Cf. Impedance.)

reaction n. the returning of energy in a three-electrode valve circuit from the amplified currents in the plate circuit from the amplified currents in the plate circuit to the grid circuit, thus compensating to any desired extent for the losses in that circuit. It is generally effected by coupling inductance coils in the two circuits; if this coupling is too tight self-oscillation is set up with possible interference with near-by sets. rectification alternating current into a pulsating current flowing in one direction only. The operation is performed by a rectifier (detector, or rectifying valve), and is a necessary stage in a receiving set since alternating current will produce no sound in the telephones.

reflex circuit a circuit containing a high-capital self-oscillation as high-power broad-casting station designed to serve a large area.

to serve a large area.

relay (re'-la) n. a device by which a weak current is made to control a circuit of

high current.

relay station a low-power station which broadcasts items mostly received from a distant station by telephone line.

resistance n. the property possessed by all substances of offering opposition a greater or loss degree to the possess of one in a greater or less degree to the passage of an

clectric current; a conductor used to give a fixed or variable value of resistance to a circuit. The power wasted in a resistance appears as heat. The practical unit is the ohm.

coupling esistance-capacity a method of coupling, generally between the anode of one valve and the grid of the next, by means of a resistance and a condenser

resistance and a concensor.

Tesonance when an imposed alternating potential has the same frequency as the natural frequency of the circuit. Under these conditions the incoming oscillations produce the maximum effect in the receiving circuit.

retroactive coupling see Reaction.
rheostat n. a variable resistance used to control the flow of current in a circuit.
screen-grid valve a four electrode grids, used especially in multi-stage high-frequency amplifiers. The valve is designed to reduce the capacity between the anode and the control grid.
screening n. a device to prevent one circuit carrying alternating current from affecting another near it (ucually a sheet of copper placed between the two circuits).

Secondary cell a source of electrical energy derived from reversible chemical changes within it. Such a cell can be recharged by passing a current through it in the reverse direction. ((f. PRIMARY CELL.)

secondary circuit (or

see Primary Circuit (of Conjuge Primary Circuit) (se-lek-tiv'-i-ti) n. the power of selectivity being able to receive one particular wave-length with the exclusion of others. selenium cell a primary cell whose resistance varies according to the strength of the light falling upon it. self-capacity n. the capacity that exists between different parts of the same piece of apparatus, as between the turns of an inductance coil. of an inductance coil.

self-inductance n. the inductance in a coll of wire due to a change in the current passing through it. A back E.M.F. is produced tending to stop the change from taking place.

Series connection two or more conductors or cells, etc., are said to be connected in series when the same current traverses them all in turn, the voltage being applied across the beginning and end of the

sharp tuning is said to obtain in a receiving set when a small change in the inductance or capacity produces a large change in the strength of the signal heard.

short-circuit n. a connection of very low resistance made between two

parts of a circuit. If the connection is made accidentally, the sudden rise in current due to the drop in the resistance may cause damage to other parts of the circuit.

smoothing circuit a device used for ting component from a unidirectional current, such as that obtained from a rectifier.

SOft valve See THERMIONIC VALVE.

n. a wooden strut used for separating the parallel wires of spreader an aerial.

Statics n.pl. another term for ATMOSPHERICS.

storage battery See ACCUMULATOR.

Strays n.pl. another term for ATMOSPHERICS. sulphating n. a white deposit (of lead plates of an accumulator when it is left uncharged for a long time.

supersonic frequency (sū-per-son'-quency which is just above the range the ear is able to detect.

telephone an instrument employed for converting electrical energy into sound waves. A soft iron diaphragm is set in vibration by an electro-magnet actuated by the pulsating current from the receiving set.

tetrode (tot'-rôd) n. a thermionic valve having four electrodes (a cathode (filament).

two grids, and an anode).

thermionic valve a highly evacuated tube containing two or more electrodes (usually filament, grid and anode). Its action, which forms the basis of all modern wireless telegraphy and telephony, depends upon the (unidirectional) flow of electrons given off by the hot filament towards the anode, and the control of this flow by the grid. Hard valve, one exhausted to a high vacuum. Soft valve, one in which a small amount of residual gas is left in the tube.

tight coupling coupling of two coils placed so close together that the mutual inductance between them is large in comparison with their self-inductances.

time signal a signal given exactly at a fixed time, for the regulation of clocks, etc. The Greenwich time signal consists of six dot-seconds, the first at five seconds before the hour, the sixth exactly at the hour.

transformer n. an instrument, consisting of the currents wo tightly coupled windings, for changing the voltage of an alternating current supply. Its design depends upon the frequency of the currents to be transformed, and the change of voltage is dependent upon the ratio of the number the currents to be transformed, and the change of voltage is dependent upon the ratio of the number of turns in the two windings. Step-up transformer, one which contains a greater number of turns in the secondary winding than in the primary, the secondary voltage being higher, and the secondary current lower, than that in the primary. Step-down transformer, one in which the secondary voltage is lower and the secondary current higher than that in the primary. in the primary.

trickle charger an accumulator charger which charges at a low rate (hence the accumulator can be left on charge

over night).

triode (tri'-ōd) n. a thermionic valve containing three electrodes, a cathode (filament).

grid and anode.

tuning n. the operation of adjusting a circuit
tuning (by varying the value of its inductance
and capacity) to give resonance at a desired frequency. In a receiving set the circuit is tuned to
give resonance at the frequency of the incoming
signals, since under these conditions the signals will

have the maximum effect. Tuning condenser, a condenser whose capacity can be varied for the process of tuning. Tuning note, a steady note broadcast before the actual programme begins, so that listeners can tune in their receivers to the best advantage.

undamped oscillations a train of oscillations with constant amplitude. (See Continuous Waves.) valve n. and a. See Thermionic Valve

variable condenser n. a condenser capacity can be conveniently altered.

Variocoupler (vār-i-ō-kup -ler) n. a coupling consisting of two inductance coils, the amount of coupling between which can be varied by moving them relatively to one another.

variometer n. a variable inductance consisting of two colls connected in series, one of which rotates within the other.

VOlt n. the practical unit of electro-motive force. volt n. the practical unit of electro-morive force.

voltmeter (volt'-mē-ter) n. an instrument used for the measurement of electro-motive force in volts.

wander-plug n. a plug attached to a flexible wire to make contact with any one of a number of points.

watt n. the practical unit of electrical power. The wattage is the product of the volts and amperes in a direct current circuit.

amperes in a direct current circuit.

Waves (electrical) n.pl. a series of periodic alternations in direction of electric and magnetic (orces, produced by electric oscillations in a conductor and propagated through space at a fixed velocity of 300 million metres per second.

Wave form the shape of the curve obtained quantity (e.g. force or current values) are plotted in graph form on a time base.

Wave-length n. the distance between the waves, i.e. in a train of wireless waves, the distance between one maximum amplitude of force and the next in the same direction.

wave meter an apparatus for measuring wave-length.

wave trap a circuit tuned to intercept frequency it is desired to receive or to receive that frequency only.

X's (ex'-ez) n.pl. a term for ATMOSPHERICS.

Fate. fár, ado: mē. her; mine; note: tune; moon.

MOTORING & AVIATION DICTIONARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains the new words, extended meanings and modern usages which have become part of the regular vocabulary of Motoring and Aviation. The more common words and more general meanings which are familiar in everyday language take their place in the dictionary proper, where also will be found the pronunciations and derivations not given here.

accelerator

cockpit

accelerator n. a device for increasing the speed of a car by opening the throttle of the carburctor, thus allowing more fuel to enter the cylinder. It is operated by a podal or a hand lever or both.

advance and retard See TIMING.

aerofoil (â-e-rō-foil) n. the supporting surface of an aeroplane, the wing.
aileron n. a controlling surface or flap usually fitted near the wing tip of an aeroplane by means of which the aeroplane is turned about a longitudinal axis.
air filter a filter for extracting dust and grit form the air before it enters the

air pocket a local partial vacuum in the air causing aircraft to drop suddenly. airscrew n. the propellor of an aeroplane.

airscrew torque the tendency of an airplane bodily in the opposite direction to that in which the airscrew is rovolving.

altimeter

n. an instrument for measuring the height at which an aeroplane

apron n. an undershield to protect the crankcase apron of a car from stones, mud, etc.
artillery wheel a wood or netal wheel in which the load is taken

by spokes in compression.

aspect ratio the relation between the length and width (span and chord) of an aerofoil.

an aerofoil.

autovac (aw'-tō-vak) n. a device for drawing petrol from the main tank by suction to a small auxiliary tank which provides a constant gravity supply to the carburettor.

back-fire n. a reversal of the direction in which an engine is turning; also wrongly applied to an explosion of unburnt gases in the siloncer.

the siloncer.

back pressure a braking effect exerted on the pistons of an engine by burnt gases in the cylinder and exhaust system which are not escaping quickly enough.

which are not escaping quickly enough.

baffle-plate n. a plate for deflecting the flow of a liquid or gas, e.g. on the piston of a two-stroke engine, in silencers, or to prevent too much oil or oil mist entering the cylinder from the crankcase.

ball and roller bearings devices for ing sliding contact, as in plain bearings, into rolling contact, so as to reduce friction.

ball change a type of gear-changing mechanism without a visible gate.

bank v.l. to tilt an aeroplane sideways when turning to the right or left. Of roads, to make them so that the camber is always to the inside of bends.

inside of bends.

bendix gear (ben'-diks gör) a pinion device the engine has started.

benzol n. a by-product of the manufacture of coal gas, used, usually mixed with

petrol, as fuel.

big end strictly, that end of the connecting rod attached to the crankshaft, usually used to mean the bearing at that point.

blower n. (collog.) a supercharger.

body n. the coachwork of a car.

bonnet n. that part of the car body covering the engine.

boot n. the space in a car body underneath and behind the back soat.

DOTE n. the internal diameter of a cylinder.

DOSS n. a circular projection on a part.

brake n. a frictional device which stops the car by converting its kinetic energy into heat which is dissipated into the air. Brake drum, the rotating part of a brake, fixed to a wheel or to a propellor shatt. Brake shoe, the fixed part of the brake which when actuated by movement of the brake lever or pedal rubs against the drum.

breather n. a valve in the crankcase preventing the air pressure there from rising unduly.

cabre (kā'-ber) v. to fly tail down.

cabriolet n. a type of car body which can be entirely opened or closed at will.

cam n. a projection on a shaft used to actuate a lever or other part at each revolution of the shaft. Camshaft (kam shaft) n. the shaft, rotating at half the speed of the crankshaft, on which cams are formed for opening the valves.

camber n. the curvature of an aerofoll; the camber gurvature of a road from the centre

to each gutter

canard n. an aeroplane in which the airscrow is behind the mainplanes; an aeroplane in which the smaller supporting surface is in front, a tail-first aeroplane.

carburettor, carburetter (kar-būnett-gr)n.

a device connected with the petrol tank for converting the petrol into vapour and mixing it with a
proportion of air.

verting the petrol into vapour and mixing it with a proportion of air.

Cardan shaft (kård'-an-shaft) a term used to indicate uny shaft transmitting power; the propellor shaft.

Castle nut a nut which has its outside face grooved so that it can be secured to its bolt or stud by a split pin.

Chassis (sha'-sō) n. a complete car minus the body.

Chock n. an object such as a wedge of wood placed under one of the wheels to prevent a car or aeroplane from moving.

Choke tube a tube fitted inside a carbureror choke tube a tube fitted inside a carbureror increase the velocity of the gas passing through it.

Clutch n. a device, usually depending on friction, for connecting at will the engine with the transmission gear. Clutch stop, a brake acting on the clutch shaft which reduces its speed and consequently that of the primary shaft of the gearbox. Usually brought into operation by depressing fully the clutch pedal.

COCKpit (kok'-pit) n. that part of an aeroplane in which the pilot sits.

coil n. a device for inducing high voltage, used to transform the accumulator low-tension current to the voltage required for ignition purposes, i.e. about 5000 volts. A device is also incorporated which makes and breaks the current across the sparking plug points at the correct moment in the cycle of operations.

combustion chamber the space inside a cylinder

where the explosion occurs.

Compensation n. the term applied to the division of braking force

botween front and back wheels and to the equalisation of the pressure applied to each front and each
back wheel when the brakes are applied.

Compression n. usually, "gas-tightness"
(absence of leakage past the
piston rings and valves) in a combustion chamber. Compression ratio the ratio, usually 7 to 1, between the internal volumes of the cylinder above the piston when the piston is at the bottom and at the top of its stroke.

Compression stroke See CYCLE OF OPERATIONS.

Cone clutch a type of friction clutch in which the frustum of a cone slides axially into a cavity in the flywheel.

Connecting rod that part in an engine which transforms the

reciprocating motion of the piston into the circular motion of the crankshaft.

COUPÉ n. a car with a two-seater enclosed body. crankcase (krank'-kās) n. the case carrying the bearings in which the crank-

shaft revolves.

Crankpin (krank'-pin) n. a part of the crank-pin shaft which forms the big-end bearing with the connecting rod.

Crankshaft (krank'-shaft) n. the principal shaft in the engine, connected to the propellor of an aeroplane, or, through the clutch, to the road wheels of a cnr.

Crown wheel the large bevel wheel on the back axle which is driven by the bevel pinion on the propeller shaft.

Cut out a device which disconnects the dynamo from the accumulator at low engine speeds; a device for allowing the exhaust gases to escape into the atmosphere without first passing through the silencer.

Cycle of operations the series of

passing through the silencer.

Cycle of operations the series of movements that occurs in the cylinder of an internal combustion engine. In a four-stroke engine, in which a spark occurs in each cylinder once during each two revolutions of the crankshaft, the cycle is (a) induction or suction (piston moving down, inlet valve open): (b) compression (piston moving up, both valves shut); (d) exhaust (piston moving up, both valves shut); (d) exhaust (piston moving up, exhaust valve open). In a two-stroke engine the exhaust and inlet processes occur simultaneously between the firing stroke and the following compression stroke.

cylinder n. the part containing the combuspiston moves up and down. Cylinder barrel, that
part of the cylinder in which the piston reciprocates.
Cylinder block, the casting consisting of the cylinder
barrels and the water jacket. Cylinder capacity, in
cubic centimetres, is, for the purpose of measuring
size of an engine, the swept volume of the piston
multiplied by the number of pistons in the engine.
Cylinder head, the upper—often detachable—part
of the cylinder holding the valves and sparking plugs.

of the cylinder holding the valves and sparking plugs.

damper n. a device for deadening the shock of sudden movement, used on car suspension systems and steering gear.

dash board (dash) n. the board or diver holding the gauges and controls.

dead centre the term applied to those positions in the cycle of operations when the piston is at the bottom or top of its stroke, when thrust on the piston produces no turning effect on the crankshaft.

decarbonise v.t. to clean the combustion chamber of carbon, etc.

declutch (do-kluch') v.f. to take the clutch out of engagement.

decoke (de-kōk') (collog.) v.t. to decarbonise.

differential n. a system of gear wheels enabling the two rear wheels of a car to revolve at different speeds, as when going round a corner, although they are both geared with the propeller shaft.

dihedral angle the angle between two tudinal angle between the main surfaces and tail.

dipstick (dip'stik) n. a measuring rod or stick for showing the quantity of oil in the sump

in the sump.

direct drive denotes that the power from the engine is being transmitted directly and not through any wheels in the gear box.

distributor n. a part of a magneto or coil sparking plugs in the correct sequence.

dope n. a preparation for coating the fabric of aeroplane wings and of gasbags of airships to render them airtight and, to tighten them; (colloy,) alcohol motor fuel.

double declutch when changing gear, to pause in neutral and engaging the desired gear.

engage the clutch, and then to declutch again before engaging the desired gear.

drift n. air resistance to the motion of an aeroplane, sometimes termed head resistance, dry-sump (dri'-sump) a. that type of lubrication in which there is not any great quantity of oil in the sump. The lubricant is forced into the engine bearings and after draining into the sump is pumped away, usually through a filter, and possibly through a cooling radiator, either to a tank or into the oiling circuit again.

dumb iron an extension of a longitudinal frame member to which the end of a spring is secured.

of a spring is secured.

elevator n. a controlling surface of an aero-plane, usually hinged to the tail-plane, for making the aeroplane ascend or descend. empennage n. See Tailplank.

epicylic gear (ep-i-si'-klik ger) an arrange-ment of gear wheels in which a number of small wheels revolve about a central

a number of small wheels revolve about a central wheel, a planotary gear.

exhaust n. the waste gases from an engine, consisting principally of carbon dioxide, unburnt and partly burnt fuel, and water vapour. Exhaust pipe, the pipe for conveying the burnt gases from the cylinders to the silencer. Exhaust port, the passage in the cylinder, closed by the exhaust valve, through which the burnt gases are expelled. Exhaust stroke, sec CYCLE OF OFERATIONS. Exhaust valve, the valve in the cylinder which is opened during the exhaust stroke to allow the burnt gases to be expelled by the piston. fairing n. a covering for certain struts of an fairing n. a covering for certain struts of them; see also STREAMLINE.

fin n. the fixed portion of the rudder of an aeroplane.

firing stroke See Cycle of Operations.

float n. a hollow metal box connected to the needle valve, which regulates the flow of petrol to the carburettor. float chamber that part of the carburettor containing the float. fluid flywheel a type of clutch in which hydraulically (by oil pressure). flood v.t. to allow the carburettor to fill with petrol by holding the needle valve off its reating.

flywheel n. a heavily rimmed wheel attached to the crankshatt, which, by its momentum, keeps the engine moving smoothly between the firing impulses.

four stroke engine that type in which finder occurs once in each two complete revolutions of the orankshaft.

fourwheel brakes (F.W.B.) indicate that a car has brakes on all four wheels. Also Front Wheel Brakes.

frame n. the structural part of the car which carries the body and the mechanism.

front wheel drive (F.W.D.) indicate that power is applied to the front wheels of a car and not to the back wheels.

full elliptics a type of spring in which two half elliptics oppose each

fuselage n. the body of an aeroplane, without the wings and tail.

gap n. the distance between the upper and lower supporting surfaces of a biplane.

gas n. (in U.S.) contraction for gasoline, or petrol.

gasket n. a washer between parts such as the cylinder head and cylinder block, usually made of copper and asbessos.

gate change a type of gear-changing mechanism in which the gear lever is placed in slots in a quadrant to obtain the various speeds.

gear box the casing containing the gear various speeds.

gear box the casing containing the gear warious speeds.

gear box the casing containing the gear changing mechanism. Gear change, an arrangement of goar wheels which permits the engine to be connected to the rear wheels in several ratios at will, so that, for a given engine speed, the road wheels will revolve at different speeds, varying from first (slowest) to top—usually third or fourth—(fastest). A device is also included allowing the engine to drive the car backwards. Gear wheel, any toothed wheel, whother of the parallel spur, skew, bevel, or worm variety.

geared-up top usually in top gear the or solid with the road wheels, but a ratio may be or solid with the road wheels, but a ratio may be provided by gearing, in which the road wheels revolve faster than they would do if connected direct with the engine at the same engine speed. This is termed "geared-up top."

gilled radiator (gild rā'-di-ā-tçr) a radia-tor made up of tubes through which the hot water from the water jacket passes, cooled on their outsides by the air.

gland n. a box or cup round a rotating or

gland n. a box or our round a rotating or sliding shaft containing stuffing, such as felt to prevent leakage of gas, water, or oil, as the case may be.

gravity feed denotes that the petrol tank is above the carburettor and that the latter is supplied by gravity only, as opposed to the vacuum or "autovac" system of fuel feed.

grease cup a cup-shaped lubricator pro-opening at the bottom on to the moving part to be lubricated, so that when the cap is screwed down the oil or grease in the cup is forced into the bearing. grind-in valves to give valves a gas-tight joint with their seatings by means of an abrasive.

gudgeon pin the pin holding the piston to

half elliptics a type of spring shaped as an are of a circle or ellipse for supporting the body on the axles. The two ends are attached to the frame and the centre of the arc to the axle.

half-speed shaft a shaft, such as the half the speed of the crankshaft. (Also Half-Time

hand-brake n. a brake applied by a hand lever. The working parts may be entirely different from those of the foot brake, or they may be partially or entirely the same, in which latter case the braking system will be illegal.

head resistance See DRIFT.

helical gear See Skew Gear.

helicopter (bel'-i-kop-ter) n. an aeroplane which can ascend vertically.

honeycomb radiator a radiator in arranged horizontally so that water flows over their outer surfaces while cooling air flows through them.

hot spot a device in the induction system for warming the gases entering the cylinders—heated usually from the exhaust pipe.

housing n. a cavity in a stationary structural part for the accommodation of a ball or roller bearing.

or roller bearing.

hub n. the centre part of a wheel, especially applied to wire wheels. Hub cap, the screwed-on cap covering the end of the axle.

hypoid (hi'-poid) a. a type of gearing between propellor shaft and back axle, which eccupies comparatively little verticle space.

idling (id'-ling) ppr. (or "ticking over") a term denoting that an engine is turning over just fast enough to keep moving.

ignition n. the firing of the explosive charge in the cylinder.

ignition in the cylinder.

incidence, angle of in the angle made hy the chord of an aerofoil with the axis of the airscrew.

induction in the action of the piston in drawing the petrol gas from the carburettor into the cylinder. Induction pipe, the pipe connecting the carburettor and the cylinder. Induction stroke, see Cycle or Operations.

inlet valve the valve in the cylinder which is opened during the induction or suction stroke to admit fuel from the carburettor. Jack in a device for litting heavy weights from that one or more wheels are clear of the ground. Jet in a small orifice in the carburettor through which petrol is sucked in a fine stream.

Jockey pulley a pulley rotating on an ally used to take up slackness in a bolt.

Journal in that part of a shaft running in a bearing.

joy stick the control lever of an aeroplane.

key n. a small piece of metal for connecting rigidly such parts as shafts and wheels. The key fits into a key-way or groove cut in each part. Knocking npn. a peculiar engine noise indicating worn bearings, or wrong inixture, or wrong ignition timing, or overheating. kingpost (king-post) n. a strut or post to plane are attached.

lane are attached. landaulet n. a type of body in which the rear section can be opened or closed at will, while the front part remains per-

closed at will, while the front part remains permanently standing.

lap v.t. to ensure perfect fitting of moving parts by moving them by hand with some very fine abrasive such as jeweller's rouge or metal polish potween the bearing surfaces.

lay shaft an intermediate shaft for transmitting motion through gearing.

liner n. a cylindrical part fitted into a hole to make its internal diameter smaller, or in cylinders or bearings to provide a renewable or renewed wearing surface.

loading n. the weight carried by an seroplane longeron (lon-jer-on) n. any long spar running core and aft of an aeroplane fusclage. Little end the bearing between the connecting rod and the gudgeon pin.

main bearing a crankshaft bearing.

manifold n. the term applied to inlet and exhaust pipes when branched to lead to and from multi-cylindered engines.

misfire (mis-fir') n. occurs when a charge of the for some reason passes out of the

cylinder unexploded. mixture n. the term for the combination of petrol and air which is to be exploded

in the cylinder.

MUShroom valve See Poppet Valve.

nacelle (nā'-sel) n. that part of an aeroplane which houses the engine, pilot, and passengers.

needle valve a taper-ended steel needle connected to the float of a carburettor which shuts off the petrol as the float

nipple of spokes in wire wheels, connects them to the rim; that part which, soldered to the ends of petrol and oil pipes, connects them to the engine

or tank.

oldham coupling (old'-am kup'-ling) a form of flexible shaft coupling, used for propeller shafts.

otto cycle (ot'-ë-sikl) the four-stroke cycle (See CYCLE OF OPERATIONS).

overhead camshaft (O.H.C.) indicates are actuated by a camshaft which is situated on the cylinder head and not immediately alongside the crankshaft. crankshaft.

overhead valves (O.H.V.) indicates that the valves are contained in the upper part of the cylinder head.

overlap n. occurs if, between the exhaust and induction strokes, the inlet valve is

opened before the exhaust valve is shut.

Packing a part to raise it to a required height;
material put into a gland to make it gas or fluid tight.

petrol gauge an instrument which indicates the amount of petrol in the tank.

phaeton n. an ordinary open touring car.

pilot jet an auxiliary tot in a carburettor used for starting and slow running.

pilot tube an air-speed indicator consisting the direction of flight.

pinion n. the smaller of any two gear wheels in mesh.

pinking (ping'-king) n. an engine noise similar to knocking (q,v).

piston n. a plunger transmitting the working pressure of the burning gases to the connecting rod and so to the crankshaft. Piston ring, a split ring litting in a groove round the piston, which springs outwards making a gas-light but sliding fit in the cylinder barrol. Piston slap, a noise occurring when the piston is too loose a fit in the cylinder, e.g. when the engine is cold.

pitch n. the distance an airscrew advances during one revolution; the distance between the centres of holes drilled in (say) a plate; the distance between the tops of consecutive threads of a screw.

threads of a screw.

pitting (pit-ing) n. the uneven wearing of pitting surfaces, e.g. valve seatings.

plain bearings bearings offering sliding contact.

planetary gear See Epicyclic Gear.

plate clutch a clutch depending for its action on friction between the surfaces of plates.

plug n. See Sparking Plug.

poppet valve a valve shaped like a mush-room (often called a mush-room valve) in which the under edge of the mush-room head bears on the seating.

popping back a noise in the carburettor ploding in the cylinder or inlet pipe before the inlet valve is shut.

POTT n. an inlet or exhaust passage in a cylinder.

pre-ignition occurs when for any reason occurs too early in the cycle of operations.

pressure feed a type of fuel feed in which air pressure is created in the petrol tank by a pump, which forces the petrol out of the tank to the carburetter.

primary shaft the driving shaft in a gear-

propellor shaft the shaft transmitting engine or gearbox of a car to the rear axle. push rod a particular form of tappet used in overhead valve engines.

pylon n. a V-shaped construction in an aero-plane from which wires are taken; a landmark on an aerodrome.

landmark on an aerodrome.

racing an engine allowing an engine to run too fast.

radiator n. a device for cooling the weter contained in the cylinder jroket by leading it through small tubes which allow the maximum contact with the outside air. Radiator shutters, shutters in front of the radiator, which when closed either by hand or automatically, prevent the air from passing through the radiator, and so prevent over-cooling.

radius rod the red anchoring the back axle longitudinally to the frame.

remou (re-mōō) n. air eddies.

retard n. See TIMING.

reverse stop (or catch) a device for proventing reverse gear being

engaged accidentally.

rim

n. that part of a road wheel which accommodates the tyre.

modates the tyre.

rocking lever a lever, often L-shaped, used particularly in brake or valve mechanism. In the latter it is called simply a rocker.

roller bearing See Ball and Roller tunning in driving a new car slowly for a period in order to allow all the bearings in the engine and chassis to bed

saloon n. a closed car with two seats, each holding two or three persons, with no partition behind the driver.

scraper ring a piston ring whose function is to scrape excess oil from the walls of the cylinder.

scuttle n. that part of a car body between the bonnet and the windscreen.

Seating n. See VALVE SEATING.

seize v.t. to jam tightly (of a piston or hearing) usually through overheating, to bind. selector n. the mechanism by which the various gears are engaged when the gear lever is moved.

self-energising a term applied to brakes servo action (ser'-vō) use of power to operate a control, esp. brakes.

Semi elliptics See HALF ELLIPTICS.

shackle n. a double link joint as used in connecting the ends of springs to the frame.

shock absorbers dampers (q.v.) used in car suspension

silencer (si'-len-ser) n. a box through which the exhaust gases of a petrol engine pass before being expelled into the air.

silent chain (or inverted tooth chain) a chain with a special type of link which partly adjusts itself to wear on the chain wheel and so is more silent than the normal type.

silent third a term denoting that third speed is practically as silent as the direct top gear—the silence being achieved by the use of special types of gear wheels.

Skew gear an arrangement of gear wheels which have their teeth cut diagonally so that each tooth comes into engagement gradually.

sleeve valve engine an engine in which holes are cut, slides in the cylinder wall so that at appropriate times in the cycle of operations the holes register with ports cut in the cylinder wall.

Slip n. the pitch of an airscrew less the distance denoting that the roar wheels of a car are revolving without the car moving forward as far as it should, wheelspin. wheelspin.

slotted wing a device consisting of a small main alleron by which control of an aeroplane is retained after stalling would normally take place.

Span ** the distance from wing tip to wing tip of an aeroplane.

sparking plug a device by which the brought inside the cylinder, having two electrodes or points, across which the current jumps by sparking to ignite the compressed gas.

Spiggot bearing a type of bearing often found in gear boxes, where the end of one shaft is hollowed out to form a bearing for another shaft.

sportsman's coupé a coupe with two

seats behind the principal seats.

Sprag

n. a ratchet and pawl mechanism to prevent a car running backwards on a

squab n. a car seat.

stagger n. the distance one moving surface of a biplane is in advance of another; v.t. parts are said to be staggered when they are alternately sloped one way and the other. stall v.t. to elevate an aeroplane at such an angle that it cannot make forward motion.

steering column the column carrying the steering wheel.

steering lock the maximum angular amount the front wheels can be swivelled from side to side.

streamline v.t. to shape the outside of a part, e.g. a can body or acroplane tuselage, so that it offers the least possible resistance to the air.

stroke n. in engine measurement, the distance the piston travels up and down in the cylinder, i.e. the diameter of the circle described by the centre of the crank pin.

Strut n. any short spar in an acroplane.

stub axle short swivelling axle on which cuch steering road wheel runs.

stud n. a headless bolt screwed into a part, with a screwed portion left projecting above the

SUCTION STOKE See CYCLE OF OPERATIONS. sump ". a well in the bottom of the crankcase containing oil.

supercharging n. a system of forcing air and fuel into an engine, as opposed to the normal method in which the fuel is sucked into the engine.

Suspension n. the system of springs, etc., of a car on the wheels and axles.

tailplane (tail-plan) n. a stabilising surface arranged some distance behind the

main aerofoils.

main aerofolls.

tappet n. a short steel rod bearing on a cam tappet and conveying its lift to a valve (n.c.).

Tappet guide, the stationary tubular part holding the tappet in position and in which it moves.

thermal efficiency the work obtained by the thermal value of the two work represented by the thermal value of the fuel consumed.

thermo syphon that system of engine convection currents in the water to carry the hot water from the cylinder lacket to the radiator and cool water from the radiator to the cylinder jacket three quarter elliptic a half elliptic spring with a further short spring in place of a dumb iron.

throttle n. a valve controlling the admission to the engine.

to the engine.

ticking over See IDLING.

tickling ppr. flooding the carburetter by depressing the float with the "tick. ler" which holds the needle valve from its seatingtiming n. the position in the cycle of operations of (1) the spark (ignition timing), and (2) the opening and closing of the valves (valve

timing). (1) is arranged to occur just before the completion of the compression stroke, and can usually be varied by hand from the dash to occur slightly earlier (advanced) or later (retarded). (2) The length of time a valve remains open can only be varied by the design of the cam, but the opening can be made to occur earlier or later by revolving the camshaft slightly in relation to the crankshaft Any alteration to the time of opening will similarly affect the time of closing. See Valve.

torque n. the turning effort on a shaft or rotating part.

torque reaction the tendency of a stationary part to turn

about a rotating member.

torque rod a part connecting the rear axie
to the frame to counteract the
tendency of the axle to turn about the propellor

torque tube a tube enclosing the propellor shaft combining the functions

of torque rod and radius rod.

tractor n. an airscrew with revolves in front
of the main supporting surfaces of an

transverse springs springs lying across the chassis, not

longitudinally.

tune v.i. to adjust a piece of mechanism to get the best possible results.

turbulence n. the state of whirling move-cylinders should be when ignited. Turbulence is affected by the shape of the inlet passage and port and the cylinder head and is an advantage because the anected by the shape of the linit passage and port and the oylinder head and is an advantage because the flame is propagated more quickly and there is less gas unburnt and so wasted after each firing stroke.

twin top the same as "silent third" but achieved through the use of two direct drives or through the third gear being direct and top gear geared up.

two stroke that type of engine in which ignition in each cylinder occurs once during each revolution of the crankshaft.

universal joint a joint which imparts flexibility to a rotating shaft, employed at the ends of propellor shafts.

shaft, employed at the ends of propellor shafts.

valve n. that part which allows fuel to enter and burnt gases to escape from the cylinder. Poppet or Mushroom valves consist of a head which lits the port in the cylinder, the point of contact being the seating: and a stem, to which the head is attached, which reciprocates in its guide. As the engine revolves, the camshaft is driven at half the engine speed and each valve is therefore opened once in each two revolutions of the crank-shaft, that is, once in each cycle of operations. The cam actuates a rocker, which in turn moves a tappet, which again moves the valve stem against the valve spring, thus opening the valve by lifting the head off the seating. When the cam shaft has turned sufficiently, the valve spring pulls the valve back on its seat, thus closing it, and the whole mechanism returns to its original position. Sometimes the rocker and/or tappot is omitted, especially with overhead camshaft engines. In sleeve valve engines (a.v.) the valve is both opened and closed positively, without the aid of springs.

valve chamber in side valve engines, that chamber in which the valves are situated.

valve lift the distance the valves are lifted from their seatings by the cams. volplane (vol'-pian) n. gliding descent of an aeroplane.

volplane (vol'-plan) n. gliding descent of an aeroplane. (3)
water jacket the chamber surrounding the cylinders which holds the cooling water.

white metal any soft metal used for lining plain bearings.

wire wheel a wheel with spokes in tension.

Wing n. an aerofoil; mudguard of a car.

WORM gear a type of gear in which an ordinary pinion meshes with a special kind of gear wheel having teeth in the form of a spiral round its circumference.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PROPER NAMES AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

In this supplement are grouped together in one alphabetical list the Proper Names which have persisted in Literature. Mythology, History and Tradition, and to which continual reference is made in the Press and General Literature of the day. The variety and wide range of the sources consulted by the compilers establish it as a store of General Knowledge.

Abbaye

Andromache

Abbaye (à-bā') L', a former French military prison, Paris; one scene of the September passacres, 1792.
Abbotsford (ab'-ust-förd) residence of Sir Walter Scott. 3 m. above

Abou Ben Adhem (á'-bóó ben á'-dem)

Abraham (â'-bra-ham) Plains of, an elevated plain just beyond Quebeo, Canada: scene of the Battle of Quebec.

Absalom (ab'-sa-lum) a character in Dryden's political satire, Absalom and Achitophel, a defence of Charles II. against the Whig party. Absalom represented the Duke of Monmouth, Charles II.'s natural son; Achitophel represented the Earl of Shaftesbury (1621-1683).

Abydos (a-bi'-dos) town on the Hellespont, Leander.

Academy (ak-ad'-em-i), the school of Plato; Academy in the garden of Academus, in Athens. The French Academy, the first of five societies of arts and science; founded in Paris by Richelieu. The Royal Academy, the chief English Art Association.

Acharnians (a-kar'-ni-anz) The, a comedy by Aristophanes; written to support the aristocratic party against the democratic war party.

Acheron (ak'-t-ron) a river in the Hades of the Greeks.

Achilles (a-kil'-ēz) king of the Myrmidons in Thessaly; the hero of Homer's

Achitophel (a-kit'-u-fel). See Absalom.

Acis (a sis) myth. son of Faunus, lover of Galatea; his rival, Polyphemus, crushed him under a huge rook. Acis and Galatea, an opera

Actæon (ak-të'-un) myth, huntsman; having surprised Diana bathing, was turned into a stag, and killed by his own hounds.

Addled Parliament James I.'s second Parliament (1614), dissolved in thirty days without having passed any Acts.

Adonai a-dō'-ni) a Hebrew name of Jehovah, translated "Lord."

Adullam (a-dul'-am) Cave of: a cave used by David as a hiding-place for himself, and an asylum for "every one that was discontented"; hence Adulamites, the party which seconded from the Liberals in 1869.

Ægeus (ā'-jūs) myth. king of Athens, who at Attica threw himself into the sea from grief at the supposed death of his son; hence, traditionally, the sea was called Ægean.

Ægir (å'-jir) God of the Ocean (Norse myth.).

Agis (ë'jis) shield of Jupiter, symbolised "divine protection."

Alfric (al'-frik) in 10th and 11th centuries, English abbot and writer of Homilies.

And the Greeks reduced to Italy, after the Greeks reduced Troy, forms the subject of Virgil's epic, the Eneid.

And (e'-ne'-id) the epic poem of the Roman poet Virgil.

Æsir (&'-sir) the gods of Norse myth., 12 in number, exclusive of Odin; their home was Asgard.

Actian (ā-ē'-shan) [Actius, of Antioch], one of the extreme Arians of the latter part of the fourth century.

Africander Bont (af - re - kan' - der boont) or Bond, a S. African association whose ideal was an independent S. Africa.

Agamemon (ag-a-mem'-non) king of the Greek leaders at Troy. His murder by his wife in his bath forms the subject of Æschylus's tragedy Agamemnon.

Agamemnon.

Ahasuerus (a-haz-ū-ĉ'-rus): (1) Xerxes, the Ahasuerus of the book of Esther. (2) The Wandering Jew of romance.

Ajax (â'-jaks) one of the Greek heroes in Homer's Iliad. He was second only to Achilles in bravery, but in the contest for Achilles' armour he was defeated by Ulysses, and this caused his death.

Alabama (al-à-bà'-ma) a vessel built for the Confederate States at Birkenhead. For the offences against neutrality of this and other vessels Britain paid a heavy indemnity.

Aladdin (a-lad'-in) the hero of Aluddin and the Wonderful Lamp in the Arabian Nights.

Albion (al'-bi-on) the ancient name of Britain;
Alchemist, The a comedy by Ben
Alchemist, The double of Britain;
Aldine Press (al'-din) the press set up
at Venice by Aldus Manutius, 16th cent.

Alhambra (al-ham'-bra) a great Moorish citadel and palace in Granada, Spain.

Almack's (al'-maks) assembly rooms; the resort of fashion in later eighteenth cent., and onwards, later as Willis's.

Alsatia (al-sā'-shya) a form of Alsace, formerly a very disturbed district; Whitefriars, in London, once a sanctuary for debtors and criminals.

Altair (al-tār') [A.] the brightest star in Amadis of Carl (am'-a-cig av could)

Amadis of Gaul (am'-a-dis av gawl') romance; celebrated in the Breton Cycle of carly French epic.

Amaryllis, Amarillis (am-a-ril'-is) a pastoral sweetheart, in the pastorals of Theocritus and Virgil.

Amazon (am'-a-zon) a warlike, masculine woman. According to a Greek story, a race of such women lived in Asia Minor. Ammon's Son (am'-un) Alexander the Great, who was saluted by the priests of the temple of Jupiter Ammon, as the son of the god.

Amphion (am-fi'-on) a myth. musician who received a lyre from Mercury, and played so skilfully that wood and stone rose and followed him. The walls of Thebes were fabled to have been so built.

Andromache (an-drom'-a-kē) a noble and lovely woman, wife of Hector

Andromeda (an-drom'-e-da) myth, daughter of Cassiopeia; by command of Ammon was clustued to a rock to be destroyed by a sea monster, but was rescued by Perseus, who slew the monster.

Anna Karenina (ân'-na kâ-ra'-ne-na) a novel by Tolstol.

Annus Mirabilis (an'-us mi-rab'-i-lis) a poem by Dryden, dealing with the events of 1666, Dutch War, Fire of London, etc.

Antæus (an-te'-us) in Greek myth a great

Antæus (an-té'-us) in Greck myth, a great wrestler, whose strength was invincible as long as he touched earth; but Hercules succeeded in keeping him up in the air and killed

Antigone (an-tig'-u-në) the heroine of Sophoeles' tragedy, Antigone.

Anti-Jacobin or Weekly Examiner, The, a Canning in 1797 to ridicule the doctrines of the French Revolution.

French Revolution.

Anzacs ian and New Zealand Army Corps, the name being formed from the initials A.N.Z.A.C.

Aphrodite (af-rō-di'-tē) the Greek Venus, or goddess of love and beauty.

Apis (ā-pis) in Egyptian myth. the bull is symbolical of the god Osiris. The sacred bull of Memphis was worshipped as a god.

Apollinarians (a-pol-l-nā'-ri-anz) a sect mamed after Apollinaris the Youngor, Bishop of Laodicea (d. A.D. 390), who denied the true human nature of Christ.

Apollinaris Springs (2-pol-j-nā'-ris)

denied the true human nature of Christ.

Apollinaris Springs (a-pol-i-nă'-ris) mineral springs, near Ahrweller, tn. in Germany, 14 m. S. of Bonn.

Apollo (a-pol'-ō) one of the great divinities of the Greeks; myth. son of Jupiter, and twin brother of Diana. He was the god of prophecy, the god of song and music, the god that wards off evil, the god of flocks and cattle, the god of cities and social conditions, and the god of the sun. The most beautiful among the extant representations is the Apollo Belvedere in Rome, in which he appears as the ideal of youthful manliness.

Apollyon (a-pol'-yun) king of the bottomless pit (Rev. ix. 11). His contest with Christian, in Bunyan's allegory, has made his name familiar.

familiar. Apostolic (1) Fathers, Barnabas, Clement of Rome, Hermas, Ignatius, Polycarp, and Papias, traditionally of the first century. (2) Majesty, a title conferred by the Pope, in A.D., 1000, on St. Stephen, King of Hungary. The title is still borne by the Emperor of Austria as King of

Hungary.

Apostle spoon a spoon with handle-end one of the Apostles, given at baptism in the 16th cent., usually in sets.

Appian Way (ap'-i-an) the most famous of the old Roman roads, running from Rome to Brundisium.

Arabian Nights tales of Indian, Persian, and Arabian origin; first made known in Europe by Galland, a French Oriental scholar (1646-1715).

Ararat (ar'-a-rat) a volcanic mt. which rises is the traditional resting-place of the Ark; 16,925 ft. high.

Arbor Day (ar'-bor) in Canada and U.S.A., a holiday consecrated to tree planting.

Arcadia (Ar-kā'-di-a) a pastoral romance by Sir Philip Sidney (1590).

Areopagitica (Ar-e-ō-pa-jit'-i-ka) Milton's famous pamphlet, published in 1644, in defence of the liberty of the press.

Areopagus (Ā-rē-o-y-a-gus) means Mars' hill; great Athenian court of instice

justice. Ares (ā'-rēz) (called Mars by Romans) is the Greek god of war, and one of the great Olympian gods.

Arethusa (ar-e-thu-sa) myth. nymph of the famous fountain of Arethusa in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse.

Argo (ài'-gō) in Greek legend, the ship that carried the Argonants, the heroes who salled to Colchis in search of the Golden Fleece.

Ariadne (ar-i-ad'-nō) myth. daughter of some exquisite sculpture groups—e.g., "Ariadne on the l'auther."

Arians (ā'-ri-ans) propagators of a heresy, begun in the 4th cent., concerning the

Incarnation.

Ariel (&.ri-cl) "a spirit of the air" in the fables of the Middle Ages: a sprite in

Armageddon (ar-ma-ged'-un) Rev. xvi. a battlefield, as referring to the battlefield of Esdraelon.

Artegal (ár'-te-gal) a myth, king of Britain, mentioned in Geoffrey of Monmouth.
Artemis (ár'-te-mis) Greek goddess, called in Latin Diana.
Artful Dodger, The a young pick-by Fagin; Dickens's Oliver Twist.
Arthur (ár'-thur) British king who is said to have been killed in a battle near Bath, A.D. 520.
Around his name romances and levends have sprung

Around his name romances and legends have sprung

Arthur's Seat famous hill in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, 823

As (as) pl. Æsir (ā'-sçr) each of the gods of old Norse myth.

Ascræan Sage (as-krē'-an) Hesiod, the mythological poet, of

Ascra, in Bootia, Greece.

Asgard (as'-gard) old Norse myth. city of the gods, accessible only by the rainoow bridge.

Ashburton Treaty (ash'-bur-tun) made Washington, 1842, between Great Britain and the United States, suppressed the African slave trade. Lord Ashburton represented Great Britain at the commissions heaves the Male

Ask teve was Embla.

Asmodeus (az-mo-dē'-us, az-mō'-dē-us) in Jewish demonology, an evil spirit, demon of vanity and matrimonial unhappi-

Assembly National, the first of the French revolutionary assemblies, 1789-91.

Astarte (as-tår'-te). See Ashtoreth.

Astrophel (as'-tru-fel) the name given by Sir Philip Sidney to himself in his Astrophel and Stella, a great series of sonnets.

Atalanta (at-a-lan'-ta) a virgin of Arcadia who imposed racing conditions on her suitors; Milanion beguiled her with three golden apples, and so won the race and her.

Ate (a'-te) in Greek myth., goddess of revenge.

Athene (a-the'-ne') a great divinity of the Greeks (Minerva of the Homans); usually represented as the goddess of war, in full armour, with shield and golden staff. Also Athena.

Athens Modern, a name given to Edinburgh from its various resemblances to Athens proper.

Atlantis (at-lan'-tis) a myth. island W. of the Pillars of Hercules; see Plato's Timœus. Bacon wrote The New Atlantis, an

Atlas (at'-las) King of Mauritania, in Africa; fabled to have supported the world on his shoulders.

Atropos (at'-ro-pos) in classical myth., the Atropos (at'-i-ka) in ancient history, a division of Greece. Its chief city was Athens.

Augeas (aw-jô'-as, aw'-jô-as) myth. king of 30 years in stalls that were never cleaned. It was one of the labours of Horcules to cleanse the stalls,

which he did in a day by turning two rivers into them.

Augsburg Confession (awgz'-burg) the Chief Lutheran creed; drawn up by Melanchthon, and submitted to the Diet of Augsburg in 1530.

Augusta (aw-gus'-ta) the name of the Roman th. on the site of London.

Auld Reekie (awld rê'-ki) Edinburgh.

Aurora (aw-rō'-ra) in Greek myth., the god-dess of the dawn; called by Homer "rosy fingered."

Austin Friars (aw stin) begging friars of the Order of St. Angustine.

Austrian Lip, The aprojecting under jaw with a heavy

Austrian Succession War of, name given to a war between Austria and her allies against several European Powers in consequence of Maria Theresa's succession to the throne of her father, Emperor Charles II., in 1740. The war closed by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.

Avalon, Avalon, Avilion (av'-alon, avil'-yon) in Celtic myth., the Land of the Blessed, an island kingdom of the dead; also localised at Glastonbury.

Aventine, The (av'-en-tin) one of the seven hills of Rome; in class, times, a patrician quarter.

Avenus (a-vgr'-nus) in class, legend, the entrance to Hell; a lake in

Campania.

Avesta (a-ves'-ta) the bible of Zoroastrianism and the Parsces.

Azrael (az'-ra-e') the angel of death, whose function is to separate the soul from the body. Wings of Azrael approach of death.

Aztecas, or Aztecs (az-te-kaz, az-given to the Mexican branch of the Nahuatl Indians of Central Mexico.

Balaam (bā'-lam) a disappointing prophet or ally; matter kept in stock to fill up gaps in a newspaper. Balaam-box, the repository of such matter. The name is due to the prophet Balaam, who disappointed Balak (Numb. ch. 22,

Babylonian Captivity (1)the period of 70 years' extle of the Jews in Babylon; (2) the period during which the popes lived at Avignon.

Bacchus (bak'-us) in Itoman myth. the god of wine.

Badinguet (bà-dang-gā') a nickname of Napoleon III., being the name of a Moor in whose clothes he escaped from the fortress of Ham, 1846.

Balder, Baldur (bawl'-der, bawl'-door), in old Norse myth, god

of peace. Balmoral Castle (bal-mor'-al) a royal residence situated on

R. Dee, 52 m. W. of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Baltic Republics (baw'-tik), the old Russian provinces of Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, and Finland, which became independent republics in 1918.

Barbary States (bar'-ba-ry) in Africa; Morocco, Algeria, Tunis,

and Tripoli.

Barbizon School (bar-bi-zong') of painters. The group of French landscape-painters which included Corot, Millet, etc.

Bard of Avon (a'-vun) a title often given to Shakespeare.

Bardolph (bar'-dolf) a drunken follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's Merry Wives.

Barebone's Parliament (b & r 'a

parl, convened by Cromwell in 1653; named from Praise-God Barebone, one of the members. Barkis (bar'kis) a character in Dickens's David Copperfield; he marries Peg-

Barleycorn (bar'-li-korn) Sir John, a per-sonification of malt liquor. See Tam o' Shanter.

Baron Munchausen (munch-houz) Baron Munchausen (munch houz' en) an 18th century satire on the lying yarns told by travellers.

Bartholomew (barthol'-5-mu) St., Massacre of, an slaughter of the French Huguenots in Paris, by Charles IX., 24th August, 1572.

Basque Provinces (bāsk) includes provinces several provinces of a race of unknown origin, and language philologically interesting.

interesting.

Bastile (bas-tel') a colebrated state prison in paris. In 1789 it was destroyed by

Batrachomyomachia (bat-ra-kō-mi-the battle of the frogs and mice"; an ancient

Battle of the Giants the battle of Marignano, Soptember, 1515, when Francis I. of France beat the Duke of Milan.

Baucis and Philemon (baw'-sisand in le '- mun) an aged Phrygian couple who entertained the gods Jupiter and Mercury; and, in return, had their cottage changed to a pulace; at death they each became a tree at their own front door.

Beatrice (bé'-a-tris) young girl, beloved by Beatrice (banke; in spired his Vita Nuova; in his Divina Commedia figures as his guide through Paradise.

Paradise.

Beauty and the Beast name of a nursery tale, from Contes Marines, by Madame de Villeneuve.

Bedford Level (bed'-förd) the flat fen district surrounding the

Wash.

Wash.

Beggar's Opera, The opera by Gay, 1728: a Newgate pastoral to ridicule Italian opera.

Bellerophon (bel-er'u-fon): the 'Joseph' Gay, of Greek myth. After evading death many times, he thought to fly to heaven on his winged horse Pegasus; but Zeus sent a stinging fly to sting the horse, and its rider was everthrown, and became lame and blind.

Bellona (be-lô'-na) in Roman myth., the maids are Blood, Fire, and Famine.

Bentinck's Act (ben'-tingk) English statute of 1845, regulating gaming and wagering.

Bentinica of the statute of 1840, regulating gaming and wagering.

Beowulf (ba'-6-woolf) hero of an Anglo-Bertha (be'-f-tha): (1) mother of Charlemagne;

Bertha (ber'-tha): (1) mother of Charlemagne;

(frow) the German Santa Claus; the good fairy of neglected children. (3) A German long-range gun. (4) A deep collar, worn on a low-necked bodico.

Bertillon system (bertillon) [French anthropologist, b.

1853]; a method of identifying criminals by means

of various measurements.

Bess (bes) good Queen Bess; a sobriquet often familiarly applied to Queen Eliza-

Bestiaries a class of medieval literature, consisting of animal lore, satires in the form of animal stories, etc.

Bickerstaff (bik'-gr-staf) Isaac, a name assumed by Swift; and by Steele, as editor of The Talter.

Bifröst (be'-frest) in old Norse myth., the rainbow, the bridge of the gods.

Biglow Mr. Hosea, the imaginary author of humorous satirical poems in the Yankee dialect, by James Russell Lowell.

Birkenhead, The name of a troopship of Good Hope, 1852, when 400 men were drowned at their posts

Black Country mining and manuf. re-

Black Forest a mountainous region in Rhine and Neckar; famous in poetry and romance. Black Hole of Calcutta the garrison strong the second strong strong the second strong stron room of Calcutta, 18 ft. square, into which 146 British prisoners were thrust in 1756, 123 expiring in the night.

Black Prince Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Edward III. of

England.

Boehmenism (be'-men-izm) [Jacob Boehme, Isrnan mystic, 1571-1634], a

Bohemia (bū-hū-mism mystic, 1571-1634), a igious system resembling Quakerism.

Bohemia (bū-hū-mi-a): (1) old name for frequented by artists, journalists, actors, etc.

Boulangism (boo-lan-jizm) n. (General Boulangism boulanger, French politician, personal ambition)

Bowling (bō'-ling) Tom: (1) the type of a model sailor in Smollett's Roderick Random; (2) name of one of Dibdin's popular sea-

Boz (boz) a name assumed by Charles Dickens.

Briareus (bri-ā'-re-us) myth. monster, with 100 hands and 50 heads.

Bride of the Sea a name applied to called from the ancient custom of the Doges' throwing a wedding ring into the Adriatic Sea, while they repeated the phrase: "We wed thee, oh sea! in token of perpetual domination."

Bridge of Sighs (1) a covered bridge in Venice to the state prison; (2) a poem by Hood. Brythons (bri'-thonz) the Celts of S. Britain.

Butcher The Bloody, a name given to the Duke of Cumberland, who cruelly suppressed the Jacobites, 1746.

Byzantine Empire (biz-an'-tin) Ro Roman Empire, A.D. 395-1453, with cap. Constantinople (anc. Byzantium).

Cabal, The (ka-bal') Ministry of Charles II. The initials of its members' names form "Cabal." 1667-1673.

Caerleon (kar-le'-on) tn. in Monmouthshire, the traditional seat of King Arthur's

Caira (så ë-rå') "It will go"; a famous song of the first French Revolution.

Caledonia (kal-e-dō'-ni-à) name given by Romans to N. portion of Britain.

Caliban (kal'-i-ban) the monster son of the witch Sycorax in Shakespeare's

Calliope (ka-li'-o-pē) the Muse of epic or heroic poetry.

Calydonian Hunt in Greek legend, the pursuit of the boar sent by Diana to harm Calydon; slain by Meleager.

Calypso (ka-lip'-sō) myth. sea nymph of Ogygia, who detained Ulysses 7 yrs.

Camelot (kam'-e-lot) the legendary seat of King Arthur's Court.

Camembert (kam-ang-bār', kam'-em-bār) [F. village in Normandy] a small, rich, soft cheese.

campagna (kam-pa'-nya) [It.] a very level open plain, esp. that surround-

Campus Martius (kam'-pus mar'-shi-ancient Rome used for gymnastic and military

Cananite (kā'-nan-it) a descendant of Canaanite (tanaan: a native of Canasan.
Cananite, one of a body of Zealots hostile to Rome.
Capitol, The (kap'-i-tol) classical temple and citadel on the Capitoline or Tarpeian Hill, Rome.

Carmen Sylva (kar'-men sil'-va) Eliza-beth, Queen of Roumania, a poetess.

Casabianca (ka-sa-be-ang'-ka) the heroic naval officer; perished in L'Orient, at the Battle of the Nile, 1798.

Cassandra (ka-san'-dra) myth. daughter of Priam; Apollo gave her the gift of prophecy, but, offended, caused disbellef in her predictions.

Cassiopea (kås-i-o-pē'-ya) myth. queen of Ethiopia, boasted that her daughter, Andromeda, was more beautiful than the sea nymphs.

Castor and Pollux (1) Twin Roman Roman arms in battle. (2) Two conspicuous stars in the constellation Gemini.

Cathay (ka-thā') a poetical name for China. Catrail (kat'-rāl) Pictish earthwork from Gala Water to Peel Fell, Northumberland.

Caudine Forks (kaw'-din) narrow mountaminm, Italy; here, 321 B.C., a Roman army surrendered to the Samnites.

Caudle (knw'-dl) Mrs., in The Caudle Papers, typical of nagging wives.

Celestial Empire hame given by west-

Centauri (sen-taw'-ri) a niyth. race of Thessaly, half man, half horse, of great strength.

Cerberus (ser'-be-rus) a monstrous dog, guardian of the gates of Hades.

Ceres (sô'-rez) Roman goddess of grain and harvest.

Champs-Élysées (shang-zā-lē-zā') in Paris, an avenue surrounded by gardens, containing the presidential residence.

(kā'-os) myth. mother of Erebus and Nox; the "waste and void" preceding Chaos creation.

Charon (kā'-run) myth. Ferryman of the Styx, a river of Hades. Chartists (char'-tists) a body of political reformers in England during 1838-1849.

Charybdis (ka-rib'-dis) a Sicilian whirl-pool, opp. the Italian Scylla. Chesapeake a U.S. frigate captured by the British Shannon, 1813. Chillon (shō-yong') a castle on L. Geneva: Tamous in literature.

Hundreds

The Stewardship of, an ancient office, created to check the robbors who used to infest the Chiltern Hills; now formally bestowed on M.P.'s wishing to retire.

Chimæra (ki-mč'-ra) a firebreathing monster of Lycia, killed by Bellerophon.

Chiron (ki'-ron) the wisest of the Centaurs; teacher of Achilles.

of Achilles. Chloe (klo-a) the shepherdess beloved by Daphnis in the pastoral romance of Longus.

The (sid) d. 1099; Span. national hero; an epoch-making Fr. lid, tragedy, by Corneille.

Cinderella (sin-de-rel'-s) "little cinder girl,"

Cinque Ports (singk ports) a collective name for the five English ports—Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, Sandwich; later Winchelsea and Rye were added; governed by a Lord Warden.

Cintra (seng-tra) town in Portugal, where, 1808, a convention was concluded by the British and Fronch.

Clotho (klo'-thō) myth., the Fate who presided over birth, and spun the thread of life.

Clytie (klit'-1-ē) a water nymph, in love wind Apollo; she became a sunflower, and followed the sun round through his daily course.

Cockaigne (ko-kān') a myth. land of good Cockaigne things, where the houses are built of barley-sugar and cakes, roast geese waddle about, etc.

about, etc.

Cockney Poets the group of poets, including Shelley, Keats,

Hunt, etc.

Cocytus (kō-si'-tus) "walling"; a river of Hades, flowing into the Acheron.

Cœur de Lion (ker de ly-ong') a name of Richard I. of England.

Cole (kōl) Old King, "a merry old soul"; a myth. British king.

Colossus a huge brazen figure, bestriding the harbour of Rhodes; begun, 300 B.C.

Comédie (kō-mā-dō'): (1) Francaise (fráng-sez') the official name of the Théâtre Français. (2) Humaine (g-men') a group of Balzac's novels. Balzac's novels.

Comintern (kom'-in-tern) [Russ.] the tional, of Moscow.

Comus (kő'-mus): (1) the god of festive mirth and joy. (2) The name of a poom by Milton.

Contrat Social (köng-tra' sö-sy-al') Le, by Rousseau, 1762, proclaimed equality, liberty, fracturity.

Cophetua (ko-fet'-u-a) an imaginary African king, who married a beggar's

daughter.

daughter.

Corn Laws, The 1series of Eng. laws, fing the grain trade; repealed by Peel, 1846. Corn Law Rhymes, propagandist verses by Ebeneser Elliott (1781-1819).

Corporal, The Little, a nickname of Napoleon I.

Corybantes (kori-ban-tes) priests of Cybels; directed deliriously wild

Corydon (kor'-i-don) name for a shepherd; weed by Theocritus, Vergil, and

Spenser.

Coventry one of the four great collections of Mystery, or Bible, dramas.

Coverley (kuv'-gr-ii) Sir Roger de: (1) an old-time Eng. gentleman. See The Spectator. (2) An old English folk-dance.

Crapaud (krá'-pō) Johnnie, "toad," a nick-name for a Frenchman.

Croquemitaine (krôk-mê-ten') a bogy of French children.

Cubism a style of modern painting which uses design: Cubist, a member of the school which paints in this style.

Cumanu (kū-mān-oc) the Constitutional, treaty party of the Irish Free State.

Cumbria (kum'-bri-a) an ancient British kingdom between the Clyde and the Dec.

Cupid (kū'-pid) god of love, son of Mercury and Venus.—Cupid and Psyche (sī'-kō) a love allegory in the Golden Ass of Appleius.

Cynthia (sin'-thi-a): (1) the moon; a surguent British in various Elizabethan works.

Dædalus (dād'-e-ius) myth. Athenian inventor of the wedge, sails, etc.

Dagonet (dag'-u-net) the fool of King Arthur in Arthurian romances.

Daiboth (da-e'-both) in Japanese myth., an idol of great size; each hand is full of bands.

Dail Eireann (dal-er-an') [Ir.] the Chamber of Deputies in the

Irish Free State Legislature.

Dame Durden (dam dur'-den) the nother bousewife of the English song.

English song.

(dam'-o-kiëz) flatterer of Dionystrate the insecurity even of palaces, invited him to a banquet, placing him under a naked sword suspended by a single horse-hair.

Damon (då'-inun) of Syracuse, became hoscondenined to die by Dionysius; Pythias, returning after having got permission to visit his home, was partioned

pardoned.

Damsel of Brittany Eleanor, sister of Arthur, and him, d. 1121.

Danaus (dan'-ā-us) an Egyptian; usurped the throne of Argos circa 1572 B.C. Danaides (da-nā'-i-dēs) the 50 daughters of Danaus, who slew their husbands, and for punishment were sent to Hades, where they had to keep pouring

Danelagh (dan'-iaw) the region assigned to the Danes by Alfred, 878; the country N.E. of Watling Street. Also Danelaw.

Daphne (dan'-nē) Greek myth., daughter of Peneus, the river god; loved by Apollo, she prayed for protection, and became a laurel tree.

Daphnis (daf'-nis) myth., inventor of bucolio poetry; son of Mercury. Daphnis and Chloe (klô'-è) a Greek pastoral romance of 4th or 5th century, singing the life and love of shepherd folks.

Darby and Joan (dår'bi and jön) names of an "old-fashioned" couple, said to have lived long and happily together, in the W. Riding of York, 18th cent.

Deæ Matres (då'-ê ma'-trêz) "goddesses mothers"; myth. deities belonging to the Teutonio race; represented on altars, etc., in Germany, as three, seated, with baskets of fruit.

Decameron (de-kam'-e-run) Boccaccio's collection of 100 tales, 1353; from which Chaucer and others have drawn materials.

materials.

Declaration (1) of Independence by the American colonies, July 4, 1776; (2) of Right, prepared by the Convention, and accepted by William and Mary, February 13, 1689.

Deira (d6'-1-ra) an Anglian kingdom of the 6th century A.D. between Humber and Tees.

Della Robbia (del'-5 rub'-ya) ffr. name of Ital. artist family of 15th cent.] a type of enamelled terra-outa ware, carved in relief, often in blue and white.

Delphi (del'-ff) a town on Mt. Parnassus; seat of the famous oracle of the Pythian Apollo.

Apollo.

Demeter (de-me'-ter) Greek myth., the goddess of the earth the Ceres of Roman myth.

Demogorgon (dem-o-gor'-gon) a terrible god, capable of vindictive

Derby (dar b) a race for three-year-old horses run annually at Epsom. Instituted in 1780 by 12th Earl of Derby

Deucalion and Pyrrha (dd-kā'-lipir'-ra) myth king and queen of Thessally; saved
from a deluge in a chest; renewed the human
race by throwing stones behind them, those thrown
by Deucalion becoming men, these thrown by
Pyrrha becoming women.

Dharmashastra (dar-ma-shas'-tra) the
whole body of Hindu

Diana (di-an'-a) Roman goddess of hunting; worshipped as the moon, and as the goddess of chastity; the Greek Artemis.

Dido (dl'-do) daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, and the reputed founder of Carthage; to save her honour and keep the vow of fatith to her husband, Acerbas, she tragically stabbed herself on a funeral ple, in presence of her people. Vergil has modified the legend.

Dies Iræ (dl'-ss f'-rè) "day of wrath"; an old Latin hymn, used in the Roman Church before 1385.

Dinmont (din'-munt) Dandie: (1) a rustic character in Guy Mannering. (2)

A breed of rough-haired, short-legged Scota terrier.

Dionysus (di-o-ni'-sus) in Greek myth., the god of wine; also called Bacohus.

Divina Commedia (de-ve'-na kom-ma'-de-ve'-na kom-ma'-de-v

Doctor Mirabilis (dok'-tormir-ab'-i-lis)
Roger Bacon.
Dolly Varden (var'-den) name of a character in Barnoby Rudge;
applied to articles of dress—e.g., "Dolly Varden"

hats, etc.

Don Juan (don jû'-an) the universal type of sceptical libertinism, recurrent in

Dort (dort) Synod of, an assembly of the Reformed Church, convened at Dort (Dordrecht) by the States-General, 1618-19; condemned Arminianism.

Doukhobors (dook'-ho-bors) [Russ.] a religious sect somewhat akin

in doctrine to the Quakers.

Dundreary (dundré'ri) Lord, a goodnatured swell in Tom Taylor's play, Our American Cousin, whose whiskers, etc., set a fashion.

Dunmow Flitch (dun'-mou) (of bacon) awarded to the married couple that at the end of the first year of wedlock can swear that neither has ever wished the union broken.

Dyak (di'-ak) one of the head-hunting aboriginal race of Borneo.

Eblis (eb'-lis) king of the evil spirits; mentioned in The Koran as an angel changed

Eboracum (6-bor'-e-kum) the Roman name of York. Also Eburacum.

Ecce Homo (ek'-se hô'-mô) name of paintings of Christ crowned

Echidna (e-kid'-na) a myth. monster, half serpent; mother of

Chimera, Cerberus, etc.

Chimera, Cerberus, etc.

ECho (ek'-ō) in Greek myth., a nymph, who tricked Juno, but was punished by becoming an echo; in hopeless love of Narcissus she pined away, becoming stone, so that only her voice remained.

Eden (ê'-den) symbol of pleasure and happiness; traditional paradise of Adam and

Eve.

Eden Hall The Luck of, a favourite subject of romance, connected with a drinking glass possessed by the family of Sir Christopher Musgrave.

Edina (6'-di'-na) poetic name for the city of Edina (6'-di'-na) poetic name for the city of Edina (1'-kō) Bassilike (1'-kon ba-sil'-i-kō) Work published after the execution of Charles I. of England; attributed to Charles; claimed by Bishop Gauden of Exeter. Milton wrote a reply, Etkonoclastes (1-kon-o-klas'-tōz).

El Dorado (6l-dōr-à'-dō) Spanish name for untold wealth.

untold wealth.

Electra (e-lek'-tra) in Greek story, the un-sister of Orestes; subject of tragedies by Euripides, Æachylus, and Sophocles.

Elf-land (elf'-land) the country ruled over by Oberon, king of Faery.

Elia (6'-ll-a) pen-name of Lamb while publishing his Essays in the London Magazine, 1820 onwards.

Emerald Isle (em'-e-rald) a poetic name for Ireland, from its ver-

Encænia (en-se'-ni-a) [G.] annual com-University.

Endymion (en-dim'-i-un): (1) in Greek legend, a youth renowned for his beauty and perpetual sleep; while he slept in a cave the moon came and kissed him. (2) A poem by John Keate, published 1818. (3) Name of a novel by Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield).

EOS (ë'-os) Greek goddess of the dawn, Aurora. Erebus (er'-e-bus) name applied to the pass to Hades.

Erin (6'-rin) [fr. Celt. Eire; cf. Eireann, Irish]
Erin (6'-rin) [fr. Celt. Eire; cf. Eireann, Irish]
Erinyes (e-rin'-i-8) in Greek myth.,
fomale averging deities; called by Romans, Furies.

Erl-king (erl'-king) a German spirit of mis-chiof, haunting the Thuringian Eros (6'-ros) Greek god of love, represented as boy, with bow and arrows; also as a

Cupid.

Esperanto (ee-per-an'-to) [name given by inventor, fr. It. esperanza, hope] an artificial language designed to become universal, based on certain Latin and Germanic roots.

Ettrick Shepherd (et'-rik) name given to James Hogg, the

Euphrosyne (û-fros'-i-nê) in Greek myth., one of the three graces.

Euphues (û'-fû-ez) or the Anatomy of Wit, in 1579-1580; "Euphuism" is the name given to the grandiose style of English literature in favour at the Elizabethan Court.

Europa (û-rê'-pa) in Greek myth., sister of Rhadananthus.

Rhadamanthus.

Rhadamanthus.

Eurus of the light of the l

Eurydice (d-rid'.i-s8) Greek myth., the wife of Orpheus, who "balf-regained" her from Hades, after death.

Euterpe (d-ter'-p8) Greek myth., the Muss, who presided over music.

Excalibur (eks-kal'-i-bur) the famous sword of the myth. King Arthur.

Faerie Queene title of Edmund Spen-

Fagin (få'-gin) a character in Dickens's novel, Oliver Twist; an employer of thieves and resetter.

Falstaff Sir John, a braggart and wine-hibber in Henry IV. and The Merry Wives. Farmer George a nickname given to George 1II., king of Great Britain.

Great Britain.

Fatal Gifts anc. myth., certain articles, mostly for wear, that brought grief to the wearer—e.g., the necklace of Cadmus, the shirt of Nessus, and the Trojan horse.

Fata Morgana (fit-ta mor-ga-na) a fairy in Italian romance; a pupil of Merlin, and sister of King Arthur.

Fates, The lin anc. myth. the three deities that controlled the birth, events, and death of every man; Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.

Faust (foust) a legendary figure in European literature, connected with Black Magis

and the sale of the human soul to the devil. Appears frequently in the Arts, as in Goethe's Faust and in Gounod's operatic setting.

Femmes Savantes (fam savangt')
Molière, 1672; a satire on bluestockings.

Fetwa (fet'-wà) [Arab. fatwah] a decree of most of the law.

Fidelio opera; a wife masquerades as a boy to save her husband.

Fideria (farmin'dan) Way appient read

Flaminian (fig-min'-i-en) Way, ancient road from Rome to Ariminum (modern Rimini).

Flora (flo'-ra) the Roman goddess of flowers and spring.

Flying Dutchman The a spectral ship that haunts

the seas near the Cape of Good Hope.

Fra Diavolo (fra dê-à vô-lô) an Italian brigand; a character in a

comic opera by Scribe. Frost, Jack personification of frost in English nursery rhymes.
Furies The Three, in ancient myth. were the goddesses of revenge—Tisiphone (the avenger), Alecto (the unresting), Megæra (the jealous), See Erinyes.

Gabriel (ga'-bri-el) one of the seven archangels of Jewish history; believed to have dictated the Koran to Mohammed.
Galahad (gal'-a-had) Sir, son of Sir Lancelot and Elaine; knight of the Round Table; successful in his search for the Holy Grail.
Galatea (gal-a-tō'-a) a sea nymph beloved by rage, destroyed her lover, Acis, with a rock.
Gamp (gamp) Mrs. Sarah, a monthly nurse in Dickens's Martin Chuczkevit, famous for her bulky umbrella and her perpetual reference to a Mrs. Harris, a person of her imagination.
Ganesa (ga-nā'-sa) the elephant god of pur-Also Gunputty.

Also Gunputty

Ganymede (gan'-i-mèd) son of Tros; the most beautiful of mortals; carried off by an eagle to become the cup-bearer of Zeus.

Gargantua (gárgan'-tú-a) the chief character in a satirical romance by François Itabelais (1483 1-1553); gigantic in every way, he has become typical. Gargantuan, a. gigantic, enormous.

Garraway's Coffee-House, Cornhill, London, a famous house, which first sold tea, and where the promoters of the South Sea Bubble met.

Gaul (gawl) the country of the Gauls, including Cisalpine Gaul (on the southern side of the Alps) and Transalpine Gaul (beyond the Alps from Rome).

side of the Alps) and Transalpine Gaul (beyond the Alps from Rome).

Gehenna (ge-hen'-a) means hell-fire, or the Talmud and New Testament.

Genro (gen'-rô) (Jap.) advisory council to the Emperor of Japan, composed of elder statesmen, nobles, and distinguished men.

George, St. patron saint of England; beheaded by order of Datianus, a.D 303.; represented as slaying the dragon, to express the triumph of the Christian hero over evil.

Geraint (ge-rant) Sir, of Devon, one of the Ceraint knights of the Round Table.

Gesta Romanorum (ges'-te rô-melar collection of tales in Latin, supposed to have been compiled at the end of the 13th century.

Ghazi (ga'-zô) [Arab. fr. phaza, to fight] the Victorious Moelom and Turkish generals.

Gil Blas (tabel blas) the easy-going hero of Le Sage's novel of the same name.

Globe The, the octagonal London theatre, built about 1599, in which Shakespeare

acted, and, later, became a shareholder; many Elizabethan plays, including plays by him, were produced here.

Glorious John John Dryden, the poot, Goddess of Reason on November 1793, an

Goddess of Reason on November 1793, an atheistic festival was held in Nôtre Dame de Paris in honour of Reason and Liberty, when women represented these goddesses; Mdlle. Candeille, of the Opéra, represented Reason.

Golden Fleece Phrixus, son of Athamas, was to be sacrificed on account of a drought in Thessaly, but made his escape over sea on a ram with golden fleece; on arriving at Colchis he sacrificed the ram, and offered the fleece to the king, who hung it on a sacred oak; it was afterwards stolen by Jason, in his celebrated Argonautic expedition.

Grail, Holy (grail) the plate that held the paschal lamb eaten by Christ and His disciples at the Last Supper, or the cup that caught the blood of Christ crucified; the quest of the Holy Grail is a common subject of Arthurian romance.

Grand Prix (grong pre) the "French Derby," three-year-olds, established by Napoleon III. in

Gray's Inn London mansion of the Lords Gray; now the centre of law education.

Great Cham of Literature

(kåm) so Smollett calls Dr. Johnson.

Great Commoner The, William Pitt,
Great Mother The, the earth; when
Tarquin asked the Delphic oracle which of them
should succeed to the throne of Rome, the answer
was: "He who first shall kiss his mother"; the
princes sped home to do so, but Brutus fell to earth
and kissed it, saying: "Thus I kiss thee, O Earth!
the great mother of us all."
Green-eyed Monster, a personification of
jealousy; see Othello.

Creak Church See Orthodox Church.

Greek Church See Orthodox Church. Gresham's law (gresh'-am) [fr. Sir T. Gresham, d. 1579] an economic law that bad coinage or currency causes the hearding or exportation and consequent disap-

Gretna Green (gret-na gren) a village or curroncy.

Gretna Green (gret-na gren) a village or the solvey, in Dumfriesshire; became the resort for "runaway" couples after the abolition of Fleet marriages in England till 1856.

Grey Friars (grå'-fri-are) or Franciscans, a mendicant order, founded by St. Francis of Assisi.

Gryps (grips) a griffin; a fabulous monster; a lion with eagle's wings dwelling in the Rhipean Mts., to guard the gold of the north.

Guinevere (gwin'-e-ver), faithless wife of King Arthur of the Round

Table.

Gulf Stream an ocean current issuing from the Gulf of Mexico by the Strait of Florida; it flows along the E. of America, from Newfoundland crosses the Atlantic, and by its great heat influences the climate of W. Europe as far as Nova Zembla.

Gulliver (gul'-1-ver) the hero of four voyages in Swift's satirical romance, Gulliver's Tangels.

ver's Travels.

Gyges Ring (gl'-jez) rendered the wearer invisible; Gyges was Lydian king.

Η

Hallowe'en (hal'-ō-ān) October 31; in Scotch folklore, the time when all imps of earth and air hold holiday; see Burns's Hallowe'en.

Hampton Hampton (hamp'-tun) Court Palace, 16 m. S.W. of Hyde Park Corner, London; new given as residence to persons of good family in reduced circumstances. P. 6812.

Harris, Mrs. Sarah Gamp's mythical acquaintance, referred to for the corroboration of any statement. See Martin Chuzzlegit Chuzzlevit.

Hebe (h8'-b8) goddess of youth, and cupbearer to the celestial gods; the restorer of Hecate (hek'-a-të, hek'-at) a triple deity, in heaven Luna; on earth Diana; in Hecute, or Proserpine.

Hector (hek'-tur) the eldest son of Priam; in noblest of the chiefs in Homer's Iliad.

Hecuba (hek'-û-ba) second wife of Priam; on the capture of Troy she fell to the lot of Ulyssee; afterwards changed into a dog, she threw herself into the sea; a stock subject of Greek tragodies. Heep, Uriah (hēp, ti-rī'-a) an abject, malignant toady, in David Copperfield. Helicon (hel'-i-kon) a mountain range in Busotia, in ancient Greece; favourite seat of the Muses.

Helios (hé'-li-os) Greek sun god, who nightly rode to his palace in Colchis in a Helios (nde'-ii-os) Greei; sun god, who nightly winged boat.

Hellespont (hel'-es-pont) the Dardanelles; having fallen from the ram on which she was escaping from her cruel stepmother inc.

Heppelwhite (hep'-i-white) [name of firm of 18th cent. London cabinet-makers] a style of light elegant furniture, often inlaid and with painted decorations.

Hercules (her'-ku-les) a Greek hero of the utmost physical strength; the Argive king imposed upon him twelve "labours" of great difficulty which he accomplished.

Hero and Leander the tale is that Hero, a priestess of Venus, fell in love with Leander, who swam the Hellespont every night to visit her; one night he was drowned, and, broken-hearted, she threw herself into the Hellespont atter him.

Herrings, Battle of the a sortie from against the English near Orleans, February 12, 1429, to seize a supply of fish.

Herreros (he-ra'-rez) a negro race of South (formerly German) West Africa.

Hippolyte (hi-po'-t-ta) queen of the Amasons, and daughter of Mars.

Holyrod (ho'-re) he Hours: deities representing the seasonal changes.

Horæ (hô'-rus) an Egyptian deity, representing the rising sun.

Hyacinthus (boy, slain by Apollo at quoits; from his blood sprang the hyacinth.

Hydra (hi'-dra) a monster of the Lernean marshes; it had nine heads; when one was cut off, two rose in its place.

Iacchus (!-ak'-us) the solemn name of Bacchus, god of wine, in the Eleu-

sinian mysteries.

Icarus (ik'a-rus) son of Dædalus; escaped with his father, by means of artificial wings, from the Labyrinth of Minos, but fell into the Icarian Sea, a part of the Ægean, and was decorred.

Iceni (i-sē'-ni) an ancient British tribe.

Iliad (il'-i-ad) the tale of the siege of Troy Independence Day which day the United States were declared independent Britain.

Indra (ind'-re) in Indian myth., the god of the firmament, of thunder, lightning, storm,

Indra (ind - 78) in indust my any acceptance of firmament, of thunder, lightning, storm, and rain.

Inferno (in-for-no) The, part of Dante's Divina Comedia, in which the poet, with Virgil as guide, explores the lower regions.

Ingoldsby Legends (ing-uls-bo) by Harris Barham, 1788-1345.

International (1) An association formed international political organisation of workers, inspired originally by Karl Marx. It disintegrated in 1876 and the Second International is now the association of the more moderate Socialist organisations. Third International, formed in Moscow on November 10th, 1917 by the Soviet Republic, being the international association of communist organisations. (2) A member of one of these associations. (3) (colloq.) A contest in sport between teams representing two countries. Internationals, The Socialist revolutionary hymn, written by Eugene Pottier in France in 1871.

Iphigenia (if-i)-en'-e) daughter of Agamennon, who offended Diana by killing her tavourite stag, and, to appease her, offered in sacrifice his daughter; Dians withdrew her to heaven, substituting a hind on the altar.

Iron Duke Duke of Wellington.

Ironsides Cromwell after Marston Moor.

Iroquois (ir-u-kwoi') an Indian of the five (later six) nations, viz. Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Seneoas (Tuscaroras).

Isis (f'-sis) one of the chief Egyptian divinities;
Isis she was the goddess of the moon.
Islands of the Blest a happy land

Ocean. Isle of Saints a name given to Ireland in mediæval times from the

number of missionaries sent out.

Israfil (iz'-ra-fel) the angel of music, who is to sound the last trump on the resurrection day.

Ivory Gate, The is the source of false dreams; true dreams issue by the Horn Gate.

Jacques Bonhomme (shak bo-nom' typical French peasant.

Janus (jä'-nus) Roman myth., the double-faced god who presided over beginnings, esp. of war; hence January. Jarvie (jär'-vi) Bailis Nicol, conny, purse-proud Glasgow Ballie, in Rob Roy. (jä'-sun) in Greek legend, leader of the Argonauts, and winner of the "Golden Fleece."

Jehennam (ye-hen'-am) the Gehenna, or In-ferno, of the Arabs; it consists of seven stages.

Jeremy Diddler a clever swindler in Kenny's farce, Raising the Wind. Jesse window [fr. Jesse, father of David] a stained glass window, containing the genealogical tree of the descent of Joseph, husband of the Virgin Mary,

from Jesse

Jew, the Wandering a legendary who, denying our Lord his door, on His way to Calvery, was doomed never to find rest on earth.

Jim Crow an old negro minstrel song: a Jocasta (16-kas'-ta) in Greek myth., mother of Œdipus, whom she unwittingly married; on learning the truth she hanged herself.

John o' Groat's House hm. W. of John o' Groat's House has a strength of Scottish mainbay Head; northern extremity of Scottish mainland; site of a house, built by John o' Groat, with eight sides, eight doors, and eight windows, to satisfy the spirit of precedence among the eight branches of his family.

Jonathan Brother, the popular nickname for the American people.

Jones, Davy chief of sea demons; "to go to Davy Jones' locker,"

Judenhetze (yóó'-den-het-se) [Ger.] systematic persecution of Jews.

Justinian Code (jus-tin'-i-an kôd) the most important work on jurisprudence, consisting of the body of Roman laws compiled by the Emperor Justinian, 483-565.

Kalevala (kå-le-vå'-lå) is the national epic of Finland, and is supposed to be the source of Longfellow's Hiawatha.

Kalmucks (kal'-muks) a race of Western Mongols who became apostates from Buddhism.

Karnak (kár'-nak) on the site of Thebes, in Egypt; famous for its antiquities.

Klaus (klous): (1) Peter, the German prototype of Rip Van Winkle, whose sleep
lasted 20 years; (2) Santa (klawz) a corruption of
Sankt Nikolaus (St. Nicolas), the patron saint of children.

Knights of the Round Table

King Arthur's knights; so called from the large, circular table round which they sat, without any show of rank or precedency; their essential qualification was noble courage.

Kolokol, Czar (kol'-ō-kol) the famous

Koran (kō-ran) Al, "The Reading"; [the Koran Mohammedan means "reading," and Koran is strictly "code"]; the Holy Book of the Mohammedans communicated to the prophet by

Mohammedans communicated to the prophet by the angel Gabriel.

Kremlin (krem'lin) the citadel of Moscow, the one-time Imperial Palace, the Cathedrals of the Assumption, Archangel Michael, and the Annunciation, a monastery, convent, arsenal, and the famous bell. Kriss Kringle (kris

"Christ Child," the Dutch Santa, Klaus.

Ku-Klux-Klan (ku.kluks:

klan) [fr. G. kyklos, a circle] U.S.:

(1) A secret society, formed after the Civil War, in the Southern United States, to prevent negro ascendancy. (2) A revival founded in Atalanta, Ga., in 1915, aiming at ascendancy of the native Protestant whites and combating immortality. The society has elaborate ritual and titles, and uses terrorist methods. (3) A member of either society. society.

Lady of (1) Shalott (sha-lot') The, the maid who died for Sir Lancelot of the Lake; (2) the Lake, Vivian, the Mistress of Merlin, the enchanter, in the Round Table legend.

Lammikin (lam'-i-kin) a hideous creature in Scottish ballad; a bogy to

Land League Irish, a Nationalist organi-its leading doctrines were non-payment of rents and restoration of evicted tenants.

Land of Promise Canasan.

Land o' the Leal (land'-u-TH-lel') a land of contentment in

Scottish legend—hence heaven; subject of a song by Lady Nairne. Landsthing (lants'-ting) the Upper House (66 members) of the Danish Parliament.

Landtag (lant'-tag) one of the Parliaments of Prussis, Saxony, etc.

Lantern-land the land of lanterns—i.e., authors, would-be scholars,

Lantern-land the land of lanterns—i.e., etc., in Rabelais' Pantagruel.

Laocoon (18-ok'-0-on) a Trojan priest of Apollo, killed, with his two sons, by two serpents that came up out of the sea.

Lares (18'-rêz) Roman detties, public and house-last of (1) the Fathers, St. Bernard of Clairs of (1) the Fathers, St. Bernard of Clairs of the West Goths of Spain; d. about 1711; (3) the Tribunes, Cola di Riensi; d. 1354; hero of a novel by Bulwer, Lord Lytton (1835); (4) the Troubadours, Jasmin of Gascony; d. 1864.

Lateran (lat'-e-ran) The, a former Papal residence in Rome.

La Trappe (la trap) a Cisterolan abbey near Montagne, Orne, N. France; the headquarters of the Trappist sect.

Latter-day Saints, The the Mormons.

Laughing Philosopher, The Democritus of Abdera.

Laura (law'-ra) a French lady glorified in Petrarch's sonnets.

Laura (law'-ra) a French lady glorified in Petrarch's sonnets.

Law of Athens, The the ancient privilege of the daughter as he chose. See Shakespeare's Midsumber Night's Dream, I. i.

Law's Bubble the Mississippi Scheme, promoted by John Law,

League of Nations a confederacy of states whose primary object is the settlement of international

disputes without recourse to war.

Leander (le-an'-der) a youth of Abydos, who swam the Hellespont to woo Hero

Leaning Tower (of Pisa) the white marble campanile, or bell tower, of the cathedral of Pisa (Tuscany), begun in 1174. It remains stable though it is 183 ft. high and deviates 13 ft. 8 in. from the perpendicular.

Lear (lôr) a legendary British monarch; the original of Shakespeare's King Lear.

Learned (1) Blacksmith, The, Elihu Burritt, the linguist, 1810-79; (2) Theban, A, one that solves difficult riddles (from Œdipus of Thebes, who explained the riddle of the Sphinx).

Leonnoys (lê-o-nois') in Arthurian legend, a district near Cornwall. Also

Lyonnesse. Lethe (le'-the) (1) in the Greek Hades, the river of forgetfulness; (2) Forgetfulness personified.

Leviathan of Literature, The

a name applied to Dr. Johnson.

Levites (le'vits) (1) the tribe of Levi, son of Jacob and Leah; (2) the Nonconformist clergy in Dryden's Absalom and Achilophel.

Liberator, The (1) Simon Bolivar, of Peru; (2) Daniel O'Connell.

Libya (lib'-i-a) ancient name for Africa.

Libya Libyan Desert, the Eastern Sahara.

Light Brigade Charge of the, the famous charge of the 600 on a Russian battery at Balaclava, 1854.

Lilliput (lil'-i-put) in Gulliver's Travels, the country of the Lilliputlans, a race of

Lincoln's Inn one of the Inns of Court,

Lionesse See Leonnoys.

Richard L. of England. Lion-Hearted, The

Lion of God Mohammed
Lion of the North Guntavus Adolphus
of Sweden. Little Gentleman in Velvet,

To the a Jacobite toast, in allusion to the molehill which caused William III. horse to stumble and cast its rider. Little Red Riding Hood (F. Le Rouge) a well-known nursery tale of a well, who devours a little girl and her grandmother.

Lloyd's (loidz) a London company for the dissemination of shipping news, etc. Lloyd's List, Lloyd's periodical of shipping news.

Lohengrin (16'-en-grin) the legendary knight of the swan, son of Parzival.

Loki (16'-ke) the Norse god of evil.

Lombard Street in London city, fam-

Longchamp (long-shang') a race-course in the Bois de Boulogne, W. of Paris; here the contest for the Grand Prix de Paris is decided. Also Longchamps.

Long Meg of Westminster

a termagant and courtesan of the reign of Henry VIII.

Long Parliament the famous Parliament of 1640-53. Lord of the Isles a title of several ohief-tains: Sir Walter Scott published a poem of the

tains; Sir water soos pulsars are anne, 1816.

Lorelei (16'-re-li, 10or'-li), a rock in the Rhine above St. (10or; famous in legend as the home of a siren. Also Luriei.

Losecoat Field the battle of Stamford, 1470, where the fugitives, to hasten their flight, threw of their coats.

Lot (lot) (1) king of Norway in Geoffrey of Monmouth; (2) king of Orkney in Arthurian romance; (3) the son of Haran, and nephew of Abraham.

Lothario (10-thā'-rē-ō) a haughty, gallant, gay nobleman of Genoa in Rowe's Fair Penitent; proverbial as an unprincipled

Lotus-eaters The, a people in the Odyssey, whose eating of the lotus tree made them forget friends and homes.

Lourdes (loord) tn. of Hautes Pyrénées, S. France; a place of pilgrimage; its grotto is associated with the reputed appearance of the Virgin, 1858.

Louvre (loovr) a former residence of the French kings; a museum and art

Low Countries Holland and Belgium.

Lubberland See Cocksigne.

Lucifer (100'-si-fgr) (1) the planet Venus when a morning star; (2) Satan in Milton's

Paradise Lost.

Luck of Eden Hall The, a drinking glass at Eden Hall, Cumberland, on which the luck of the house is said to depend.

Lud (lud) a fabulous king of England; Lud's town, London.

Luddites (lud'-tts) workmen who opposed the introduction of machinery into Nottingham, etc., 1811-2 and 1816.

Ludgate (lud'-gāt) a former gate of London Newgate.

Newgate.
Luke's Bird, St. the ex.
Lusiad, The (100'-si-ad) the national epic Portugal, by

Lutetia (Parisiorum) (100-të'-shi-a par-is-i-

Lying Traveller, The Mandeville, 1300-72.

Lyonnesse (li-o-nes'). See Leonnoys.

Mabinogion (mab-i-nō'-gi-on) The, Welsh translations of the Arthurian

Mab, Queen (mab) the fairles' midwife, who delivers the dreams of

Mad Cavalier, The Prince Rupert,

Charles I. of England.

Madoc (mad'ok) in Welsh legend, the reputed discoverer of America about 1170.

Mad Parliament Soo Parliament, Mad. Mæander (më-an'-der) modern Menderez; an ancient riv. of Asia Minor, falling into the Ægean; its windings are proverbial.

Maelstrom (māl'-strym) a noted whiripool s. of the Lofoden group,

Norway. Magi (mā'-ji) (1) an ancient order of Persian priests; also Magians; (2) the three wise men of the East.

Magna Charta (mag'-na kār'-ta) charter from King John at Runnymede in 1215.

Magnificat (mag-nif'-l-kat) song of the virgin Mary, Luke i. 46—Magnifical gaima mea.

Magyars (ma-jarz') the ruling race in Magyars (ma-jarz') the ruling race in Mantattas (ma-rat'-az) a warlike Brahman people in the heart of India. Maiden Queen, The Queen Elizabeth (1) of Norway, 1285-90; queen of Scotland (1) of

Malaprop (mal'-a-prop) Mrs., a character drawn in Sheridan's Rivols; notorious for her improprieties of speech.

Malbrough, Malbrook or (mal-brook', mal-brook') a popular French air, Malbrough s'en va-t-en guerre, etc.

Mälström See Maelström.

Mammon (mam'-un) riches personified: in Jonson's Alchemist, Sir Epicure Mammon is the impersonation of sensuality.

Mammoth Cave (mam'-uh) the largest cave in the world. situated in the W. of Kentucky, U.S.; it was discovered in 1809, and is noted for its beautiful stalactites.

Mandrabul's Offering (man'-dre-bools) one that decreases in value (from Mandrabul of Samos, who presented Juno with a golden, silver, and brazen ram in turn).

Man in the Moon The. See Numbers XV. 32.

Manito (man'-1-tō, -tòō) the spirit of the N.
American Indians, good or evil. Also

Manitou.

Man, The (1) of Blood and Iron, Bismarck;
(2) of Blood, the Puritan name
for Charles I.; (3) of December, Napoleon III.
(from the coup d'état of December, 1851); (4) of
Destiny, Napoleon I.; (5) of Sedan, Napoleon III.;
(6) of the People, Charles James Fox.

Mansion House The official residence
of the Lord Mayor of

Manu (ma'-nòò) the author of an ancient code of laws among the Hindus.

Marabouts (mar'-a-bdota) a Mohammedan sect in N. Africa.
Marathon (mar'-a-thon) a Greek plain N.E. (mar'-a-thon) a Greek plain N.E. of Athens, where Militades gained a brilliant victory over Darius of Persia, 490 B.C.
Marches, The frontier of Wales and England.
Mardi Gras (mar'-dē gra) [F. "fat Tuesday; Signalised in France by a gorgeous procession. including a fat ox richly caparisoned.
Marianne (mar'-yan') La: (1) a French secret association in London, organised to upset the Government of 1851. (2) Personification of French nation, as "John Bull" for England. for England.

Marprelate Controversy, The a paper warfare carried on by Udall and others against the Church of England, 1589.

Mars (mårz) the Roman god of war.

Marseillaise (mar-se-yaz') La, a famous French republican song; written and composed by Rouget de Lisle.

Marshal Forwards Blücher.

Marshalsea (mar'-shal-sē) Prison, a Southwark prison before 1849 in

Martinus Scriblerus (mar-tī'-nus skrib-lē'-rus) Memoirs of, a work by Arbuthnot, Swift, Pope, and other members of the Scriblerus Club, ridiculing the inferior writers of the day, 1741.

Marvellous Boy The, Thomas Chatterton.

Massacre of St. Bartholomew

See Bartholomew.

Massacre of the Innocents the dropping of bills towards the close of a Parliamentary session.

Master of Sentences Peter Lombard, 1100-64;

master of Scateness bard, 1100-02; author of Scateness.

Maui (mou'-ē) a famous culture here in New Zealand mythology.

Mauritania (maw-ri-tā'-ni-a) ancient African district, identified with parts of Morocco and Algoria.

Mayflower (mā'-idu-er) the ship that Carried the Pilgrim Fathers from Southampton to America in 1620.

M. B. Waistcoat (Mark of the Beast Walstcoat) a cicri-

cal waistcoat, first worn by High Church divines about 1830.

about 1830.

Meal-tub Plot an alleged anti-Protesby Dangerfield, 1679, the documents being concealed in a meal-tub.

Mecca from the Red Sea; resort of Mohammedan pilgrims; the Great Mosque contains the creebrated Kāaba. P. 50,000. (2) Hence, also any place of universal pilgrimage.

Memphis (mem'-fis) the anolent cap. of Egypt on the Nile above Cairo.

Menshevik (men-shev'-fik) [Russ.] a member of the moderate Russian party.

Mentor verbial for a faithful adviser.

Mercia (mer'-sha) [Mark (Welsh), frontier] anciently, an Anglican kingdom in

the heart of England. (nep'-kh-ri) the Roman god of Industry and learning; also the herald of Jupiter, represented as wearing a winged hat and winged sandals.

Merlin (ner'-lin) an enchanter and minstrel Merlin (pet, said to have lived about 500.

Mermaid Club The, including Jonson, frequented the Mermaid Tavern, London.

Merry Monarch The Charles II.;
Merse (mers) The a Borwickshire district,
bounded by the Tweed.

Messiah (me-si'-2) (1) Christ, the Anointed
(me-si'-2) (2) an epic by Klopstock, 1748-73;
(3) an oratorio by Handel, 1741.

Metamorphoses (met-q-mor'-16-sêz) a
(metaphysical School of Doctor

Metaphysical School of Poets The, a nickname given by Dr. Johnson to Cowley and others, from their laboured and unnatural

Michel (min'-el) Germany personified. Also Cousin Michel.

Midas (mi'-das) a Phrygian king, whose cars were changed into those of an ass for refusing to adjudge Apollo the victor in a musical contest with Pane. contest with Pan.

Middle Ages the period from the 5th century to the Renaissance (15th century).

Milesian Tales (mi-le'-zhyan) popular de-

bauched in taste.

Milesians the Irish (from the alleged subjugation of Ireland by the two
sons of Milesius, a myth. king of Spain).

Mimir's Well (me'-mirz) the fount of
wisdom; home of the

Norse giant-god Mimir.

Minerva (mi-ner'-va) the Roman goddess of war, wisdom, and the arts (the Greek Athene).—Minerva Press, a London printing firm of the 18th century which issued sentimental literature; hence, the literature itself.

Ming (meng) the Chinese dynasty of 1368-1644. Minos (mi'-nos) a king and law-giver of Crete; became on his death a judge in

Misérables, Les (mē-zā-rālví a ro-mantic work by Victor Hugo, 1862.

Mistress of the World

The, Ancient Rome.

Mitre, The (mi'-ter) a London tavern associated with the name of Dr. Johnson.

Mneme (ně'-mě) the fount of memory in Bœotia, opposed to Lethe [Myth.].

Mnemosyne (nemos'-l-ně) Greek goddess of memory.

Moab (mő'-ab) a Semitic people that dwelt E.

Modred (mô'-dred, mor'-dred) in Arthurian romance, King Arthur's doubledaing nephew. Also Modred.

Mœræ (mő'-rē) the three Greek Fates who spin the thread of life.

Moguls (mô'-gulz') a Mohammedan race which dominated India from 1528 to

Mohawks (mô'-hawks) a N. American Indian people in New York State. Molech (mō'-lek). See Moloch.

Molly Maguire (mol'-i ma-gulr') a secret society (1843); its members were disguised

Moloch (mo'-lok) the god of the Ammonites, in whose honour human sacrifices were made.

Momus (mō'-mus) the Greek god of ridicule and fault-finding; railing or cavilling personified.

Mona (mō'-na) the Roman form of Anglesea. Monte Carlo (mon-te kar'-lô) a fashionprincipality; famous for its gambling salons.

Monte Cassino (mon'-ta kas-se'-no) a

Naples and Rome, the headquarters of the Benedictines. Month's Mind a longing desire. See

Moors (moorz) native race of N. Africa, who conquered Spain in 8th century. Moral Philosophy, Father of

Thomas Aquinas (d. 1274).

Mordred See Modred.

More of More Hall the hero who who hero who who

Morgana (mor-gá'-na, mor-gán) the legendary fuiry sister of King Arthur.
Also Morgana, (mor-munz) a religious sect in the United States, founded by Joseph Smith, 1830; at one time they preached and practised polygamy.

Morning Star of the Reformation, The John Wyclif.

Morpheus (mor'-fūs) the Roman god of sleep.

Morven (mor'-ven) a fabulous kingdom in Costland, mentioned in Ossian's

MOSCOW symbolic of an irreparable loss or calamity (in allusion to Napoleon's disaster at Moscow, 1812); cf. Byron's phrase, "Don Juan was my Moscow."

Most Christian King to kings of

Mother Ann ann Lee, a noted American Shaker, 1736-84. Also Mother Lee.—Goose, a character in nursery rhymes; Mother Goose's Melodies were first published in 1719 by Thomas Fleet, printer, son-in-law of Mrs. Goose, of Boston, but Charles Perrault issued the Contes de ma mère l'oye in 1697.—Hubbard (hub'-ard) a name celebrated in nursery tales.—Of Cities, Balkh, Central Asia.—Shipton (ship'-tun) Ursula Southiel Shipton, 1488-1560?

Mouse Tower a tower on the Rhine was said to have been eaten alive by mice, 10th century.

Mpret (m'ret) [Albanian abbrev. of L. imperator, emperor] title of the sovereign ruler of Albania, now in abeyance.

Mugwumps (mug'.wumps) the independent members of the U.S.

Republicans.

Mulberry Garden a noted resort in London during the

17th century. Mumbo Jumbo (mum'-bō jum'-bō) a bugbear to frighten African children.

Muscovy ancient name for Russia.

Muses (mu'-zez) the nine daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, goddesses of the

Myrmidons (mer'-mi-donz) a people of Phthiotis, Thessaly, commanded by Achilles in the Trojan War [Greek

Nabonassar, Era of (nab-u-nas'-ar) the early astronomers, beginning 747 B.C.; so called from Nebonassar of Babylonia, who reigned 747-733.

Narcissus (nar-sis'-us) (1) a Greek who fell Narcissus in love with his own image; was changed into a flower; (2) Roman freedman, chief adviser of Claudius; instigated the murder of the Empress Messalina.

National (1) Anthem, a popular patriotic that Assembly of the Third Estate (1789-91) of the French Revolution; (3) Convention, the French

Parliament of 1792-5; (4) Covenant, a Scottish agreement in favour of Presbyterianism, 1638; (5) Gallery, picture gallery in Trafalgar Square, London; (6) Nationalists, the Irish Home Rulers who repudiated Parnell in 1890; (7) Liberals, a German party, formerly adherents of Bismarck; (8) Park, see Yellowstone.

Nation of Shopkeepers name to

England by Napoleon I. (in derision).

Nazarene (naz-9-rôn') (1) a native of Nazarsion); (3) a member of an ancient Jewish sect.

Nazarites (naz'a-rits) a sect of Jewish sect.

Nazarites Incident The Diamond, a French court scandal, in which the Cardinal de Rohan's present of a diamond necklace to the Queen was appropriated by the double-dealing Comtesse de Lamotte, 1785.

Neck-weed the executioner's rope; hence, hemp.

Negrito (ne-gré-to) (Sp. fr. negro) a diminutive, primitive race, of negroid type, found mainly in the Philippine Islands.

Negus (nê-gus) [Abyss. n'gus] title of the Neptune (nep'-tùn) the Roman god of the sou.

Nero of the North Christian II. of

Nero of the North Christian II. of

Nestor (nee'-tur) the oldest and wisest of the Greek heroes in the Trojan War.

Netherlands (neth'-er-lands) formerly Holland and Belgium; now said exclusively of Holland; the Spanish Netherlands, mainly identified with Belgium, annexed to Austria, 1714, were subjugated by France, 1794.

New Sarum name of Salisbury.

New World, The North and South Nick, Old (nik) the devil.

Nick, Old (nik) the devil.

Nike (ni'-ke) the Greek goddess of victory; the Roman Victoria.

Nineveh (nin'-e-ve) the cap. of the ancient Assyrian kingdom, on the Tigris, opposite Mosul; destroyed by the Medes and Babylonians, 625 B.C.

Nine Worthies, The legend, viz., Joshua, David, Judas Maccabeus, Hector, Alexander the Great, Julius Cessar, Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon.

Nip-cheese a miserly person. Also Nipfarthing.

Nobel Prizes by the will of Dr. Alfred B. Nobel (d. 1896) for the most important work in (1) physics, (2) chemistry, (3) physiology or medicine, (4) the most distinguished literary work of an ideal tendency, (5) the best effort towards the promotion of peace. The prizes are awarded annually, and each is worth about £8000.

Noche Triste (no'-châ três'-tā) [55].

Noche Triste "mournful night"] the eve of July 2, 1520, in which the Spanish forces, under Cortes, were almost destroyed by the Maxican

atriots. Nod (nod) the refuge of Cain, E. of Eden (see Gen. iv.); the Land of Nod, sleep. Noe1 [French] Christmas Day, or a hymn cele-brating that day.

Nokes, Jack, and Tom Stiles (nôks, stils) bogus names once employed in ejectment cases: equivalent to John Doe and Richard Doe.

Noll, or Old Noll (nol) contracted name of Oliver Cromwell (in contenpt).

No Man's Land (nô'-mans-land) former name of Griqualand East, or of a region in S. Australia; also, the ground between two opposing armies in warfare.

Nome (nôm) [Gk. nomos, law, administrative district] a province, department, in modern Greece or ancient Egypt.

North-East Passage the sea by N. Asia to the Pacific: first traversed by the Swede Nordenskiöld, 1878-9.

Northern (1) Bear, Russia.—(2) Car or Wag-goner, the Great Bear, or Charles' Wain.—(3) Lights, the Aurora Borealis.—(4) War, an unsuccessful war waged by Charles XII. of Sweden against Peter the Great of Russia and others, 1700-21.

North German Confederation

Northumbria (nor-thum'-bri-a) an ancient British kingdom, enclosed by the North Sea, Humber, Pennine Chain, Clyde, and Forth; mainly a Danish settlement.

Notables, Assembly of an asseming citizens convened by the French sovereign in time of crisis; esp. said of the councils of 1787 and 1788.

Notre Dame (no tr dam) [F. "Our Lady"]
church in Paris.—Notre Dame de
Paris (no tr dam de paris) a novel
en mediæval life by Victor Hugo,
1831.

Novum Organum vum or'-ga-num) work by Francis Bacon.

Nox (noks) in Latin and Greek

Nox (myth., one of the most
ancient deities; guddess of night.

Nubia (nû'.bi-a) a territory
Nubia (brodering on the Red Notre Dame
Sea, Egypt, the descrit, and Abyssinia.

Numbers a book of the Pentateuch, recounting the wanderings in the

Nunc Dimittis (nungk di-mit'-is) the called from the opening words in the Latin version; see Luke ii. 29-32.

Nutmeg State Connecticut, where woodbe made.

Oakboys (ôk'-boiz) Irish rebels of 1763 (so called from their emblem, a twig

Oaks, The (öks) a famous race for three-year-old fillies run at Epsom two days

ofter the Derby.

Oberammergau (ō'-ber-am'-mer-gou) village of Upper Bavaria, on the Anmer; celebrated for its Passion Play every ian years.

Oberon (ō'-be-run) (1) in Shakespeare's Midalries; (2) poem by Wieland, 1780.

Occult Sciences magic, alchemy, theosophy, astrology.

October Club a Tory association (about 1700) famed for its October ale.

Odin (6'-din) Scandinavian god; the impersonation of wisdom.

Odysseus (6-dis'-ds) L. Ulysses (0-lis'-ds) the here of the Odyssey (q.v.)—Odyssey (od'-l-si) an epic ascribed to Homer, glorifying the adventures of Odysseus after the fall of Troy.

Troy.

Edipus (éd'-i-pus) a Theban who unwittingly murders his father and marries his mother; the theme of tragedies by Sophooles, Cornoille, and Voltaire.

Offa's Dyke (of'-az) a wall separating Wales from Mercia; erected by Offa, king of Mercia (8th century).

Ogpu (og'-poh) (Russ,) the Soviet secret political police, formerly cheka.

Old Bailey, The in London.

Old Dominion, The Virginia.
Old Lady of Threadneedle
Street the Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, London.
Old Sarum (83-rum) a "rotten borough "
(prior to Reform Bill of 1832)
near Salisbury, Wildshire.

Old World, The the eastern hemisphere; sometimes said of Europe.

Olives, Mount of (ol'-ivz, ol'-i-vet) an eminence commanding Jerusalem. Also Mount Olivet.

Olympia (ô-lim'-pi-a) anciently, a picture sque to Zeus; here were held the famous Olympic games, with intervels of an Olympiad (or term of four years); the German excavations have yielded remarkable results.

Olympic Games, The (See Olympia,) The games are now revived and held internationally at

various European capitals.

Olympus (ö-lim-pus) in ancient geography, and Macedonia; the abode of the gods; hence, beaven.

Omar, Mosque of, or Dome of the Rock a famous mosque in Jeruophir (6'-fer) a territory of great mineral opium War (6'-pi-um) war waged by Bolomon's fleet.

Opium War (6'-pi-um) war waged by famour of unrestricted trade in opium, 1840-2.

UPS (ops) Roman goddess of abundance.

Orange Prince of (1) William "the Silent"; (2) William III. of England. Oratory of St. Philip Neri [Filippo Neri of Florence, founder, 1575] a Roman Catholic body with branches in England. Orbilian Stick, The [Orbilius, Horace's teacher] an instrument of punishment. Organon (or'-ga-non) work on reasoning by Aristotle.

Orleans, Maid of See John of Arc. Orpheus (or'-fus) legendary poet of Thrace, whose muse entranced all nature.

Orthodox or Greek Church that branch of the Christian Communion which broke away from the Roman Church at the Great Schism, and is now the Church of most of the Slavonic races and of Greece.

OSITIS (5-si'-ris) Egyptian god of the dead.

Ottoman Empire old name for Turkey osman, a sultan reigning about 1300].

Ottomans (ot'-u-mans) the Turks.

Oxford School an Anglican sect, of Romanizing tendencies, which arose at Oxford in 1833; their doctrines were expounded in the Oxford Tracts, or Tracts for the Times.

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Pachacamac (pach-a-ka'-mak) name of the Supreme Being among the ancient Peruvians.

Pacific, War of the (pa-sif'-ik) war and Bolivia on the one side and Chile on the other, 1879-83; peace was advantageous to Chile.

Padma Purana (pad'-ma poora'-na) a descriptive Sanskrit work in six vols., dating from 12th century.

Pæan (pē'-an) the god Apollo.

Paix des Dames (pā dā dām) [F. Peace of the Ladies] the

Paix des Dames (if the Ladies] the Treaty of Cambray, 1529.

Palæologus (pā-lō-ol'-n-gus) the Byzantine (pā-lō-ol'-n-gus) the Byzantine dynasty of 1261-1453.

Palais de Justice (pā-lā dg zhgs-tēs')
Palatinate (pa-lat'-i-nāt) name of two German states (upper and lower) formerly ruled by a Count Palatine; now absorbed by Bavaria, Baden, Prussia, Hesse, and Nassau.

Palatine Hill (pāl'-a-tin) one of the seven hills of ancient Rome.

Pale, The English (pāl) the S.E. part of Ireland under English rule (12th century).

English rule (12th century).

Pales (pā'-lēz) Roman god of shepherds.

Palinurus (pal-i-nu'-rus) the steersman of Eneas; proverbial for a pilot or

Palladium (pa-la'-di-um) an image or statue of Pallas at Troy; on its preservation depended the security of Troy.

Pallas (pal'-as) the Greek goddess Athene.

Pan' (pan) Grock god of agriculture; invented the syrinx, or l'andean pipes.

Pandects of Justinian a digest of Roman civil

law, 17th century.

Pandora (pan-dő'-ra) [G. all-gifted] the first woman destined by Jupiter to ensare man for stealing fire from heaven; when her divine gift, "Pandora's box," was opened, all evils and blessings (except Hope) escaped—the former to earth, the latter to heaven.

Don Quixote.

Papal States, or States of the Church territory in Italy formerly under Papal rule, corresponding to the provs. of Rome, Umbria, Marches, and Itomagna.

Paper King, The John Law, 1671-1729; noted specu-

Paphos (pa'-fos) in ancient times, two cities in Cyprus; Old Paphos was famous for a temple of Venus.

Parcæ (par'-se) the Fates.

Parian Chronicle, The [Paros, where found] a work

of ancient Greek history.

Paris (par'sis) son of Priam, king of Troy; his rape of Helen caused the Trojan war, arbiter of the golden apple dispute between Venus, Juno, and Minerva.

Juno, and Minerva.

Paris Garden [Robert de Paris, properties of the century] a bear-garden on the Bankside, London.

Paris, Treaties of (1) 1763, ended the control of the century of the

profession was not represented.—(6) Rump, name given to Long Parliament after Pride's Purge, 1648.

Parliamentarians (pur li men tā' ri-anz) adherents of the Parliament in the Civil War of the 17th century.

Parnassus (par-nas'-us) mt. near Delphi, Greece, associated with Apollo.

Parthenon (par'-the-non) temple of Pallas in Athens.

Partington,

Mrs. (par-ting-tun)
Athense de character
drawn by B. P. Shillaber;
celebrated for her misapplication of words; the
story of Dame Partington,
who endeavoured to push
back the Atlantic waves
at Sidmouth with her mop, is well known.

Partition Treaties two treaties (1698 and 1700) relating to the Spanish succession; the contracting parties were England, France, and the Netherlands.

Paston Letters [Paston, a family of Norfolk] a collection of letters giving an account of the social history of 15th century

Pastoral Symphony a part of Han-Patelin (pat-long) a French comic character; an artful, cringing fellow.

Patriarch of Dorchester White.

Patriarch of Doi Chester White. Puritan Preacher, 1574-1648.

Patroclus (pa-trō'-klus) the friend of Achilles in the Iliaal; killed by Hector. Paulians (paw'-li-anz) adherents of Paul, a frectic of Samosata, Syria.

Paulicians (paw'-lish'-anz) 7th-13th centries; disciples of Constantine of Syria who denied the Old Testament.

Paulists (paw'-lists) Roman Catholic worship'-lists) Roman Catholic worship'-lists (paw'-lists) Roman Catholic worship'-lists) Roman Catholic worship Providing for the cessation of baronial quarrels.

of baronial quarrels.

Peasants' War a rebellion of German Peasants' War peasants, 16th century. Peep o' Day Boys who attacked the homes of the Roman Catholic "Defenders" at

Pegasus (peg'-a-sus) the winged horse of the Muses; gives its name to a con-

Penelope (pe-nel'-u-pē) the faithful wife of Odysseus.

Penruddock's Rebellion

(pen-rud(-uks) (Colonel Penruddock, leader] an insurrection suppressed by Cromwell, 1655.

Pentameron (pen-tam'-e-run) imaginary interviews between Petrarch and Boccaccio by Landor, 1837.

Penthesilea (pen-the-si-lô'-a) queen of the Amazons; killed by Achilles.

People's Palace an institution in Mileton anusement and advancement of the artisan classes; opened in 1887 by Queen Victoria; suggested by Besant's All sorts and Conditions of Men.

Pepper, Tom (pep'-er) among seamen, a liar who was expelled from heaven.

Perfidious Albion name given to Great Britain by Napol-

Perizzites (per'-i-zits) a people that dwelt on the western side of the

Persecutions, The Ten were under Nero, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, Pertinax, Maximi, Decius, Valerian, Aurelian, and Diocletian.

Persepolis (per-sep'-u-lis) the ancient cap. of Persia, near present Shiraz.

Perseus a myth, hero, son of Zeus, who cut off the head of Medusa.

Peterloo Massacro (Peter-loo') a

Peterloo Massacre (pe-ter-loo') a popular rising in factour of parliamentary reform at St. Peter's Field, Manchester; suppressed by the military, 1819.

Petitioners Abhorrers and

two political parties in the time of Charles II.

Petition of Right an Act of Parliament signed by Charles I.,

1628: it put on record the rights of a free people.

Phaëthon (få-e-thun) son of Helios: transfixed by Jupiter for driving the sun-chariot.

Pharisees (far'-i-sēz) a Jewish patriotic Sect, specially observant of rites. Pharos (fa'-ros) an ancient lighthouse on what one of the seven wonders of the world.

Philosopher (1) of China, Confucius. (2) of Ferney, Voltaire. (3) of kialmesbury, Thomas Hobbes. (4) of Sans Souci, Frederickthe Great. (5) of Wimbledon, Horne Tooke. Phlegethon (fee'-e-thon) the fire-river of the lower world [Greek myth.].

Phœbe (fe'-be) goddess of the moon.

Phœbus (fe'-bus) Apollo.

Phœnix (fc'-niks)(1) a mythical Arabian bird, 500 years old, reputed to have burned itself on a funeral pyre and to have risen from its ashes in the bloom of youth; symbolical of imperishableness or of uniqueness; (2) the legendary ancestor of the Phœnicians; (3) Achilles's tutor and companion.

Phœnix Park (fe'-niks) a beautiful park in Dublin; scene of the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and T. H. Burke, in 1882.

Phosphorus (fos'-fu-rus) (1) the morning star [Greek myth.], Venus; (2) Sir Persaunt of India, knight of the Round Table (the "Morning Star" in Tennyson's Gareth and (the " M Lynctle).

Piccadilly (pik'-a-dil-i) [piccadill, high collar worn about 1600] a famous street in London.

Pierrot (pyer-rō') a character in French

Pilgrimage of Grace an unsuccessrevolt under Kol ert Aske, 1536.

Pilgrim Fathers English pilgrims who settled in Plymouth,

Massachusetts, 1620.

Pilgrim's Progress a religious allegory, by John
Bunyan, glorifying the deeds of Christian, 1678; a second part was added in 1684, celebrating the adventures of Christian's wife (Christiana).

Pillars of Hercules anciently, Calpe Abyla (Cents), opposite.

Piper, Tom (pi'-per) a character in a morris dance.

Pitch Lake a bituminous lake in Trinidad.

Pithecanthropus (pē-thē-kan'-thrō-pus) anthropos, man] the most primitive known form of early man (apparently intermediate between man and the existing anthropoid apes) the remains of which were found in Java in 1892.

Plein-air (plān'-ār) [F. full, open-air] an painting, representing directly the light and atmosphere of the open air, rather than the offect as reproduced by memory in the studio.

Pluto (plòò'-tō) Roman god of the lower world.

Plutus (plòó'-tus) Greek god of riches.

Pluvius (ploo'-tus) greek god of riches.

Pluvius (ploo'-vi-us) epithet of Jupiter, as god of the rain.

Plymouth Colony a colony in MassaPlymouth, founded by the Pilgrim Fathers, 1620.

Poets' Corner a part of the south transept of Westminster

Abbey, with monuments to celebrated poets, as
Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, etc.

Pointillisme (pwang'-ti-lésm) [F.] a form
of impressionist painting in
which the effect of light and atmosphere is obtained
by points or spots of pure colour placed side by

by points or spots of pure colour placed side by side without mixture.

Polyphemus (pol-i-fe'-mus) leader of the Cyclops; blinded by Ulysses. See Acis.

Pompeii (pom-pā'-yē) a tn. at the foot of vosuvius; overwhelmed by the eruption of 79; excavations have been carried on with remarkable results.

Pompey's Pillar a celebrated monument in Alexandria.

Pons Asinorum (Ponz à-sē-nō'-rum)

Pontine Marshes (pon'-tin) a swampy

plain in Italy (from 25 to 60 m. S.E. of Rome).

Poor Richard's Almanac an almanac of aphorisms by Benjamin Franklin, 1732-57.

Pope of Philosophy Aristotle.

Popish Plot, The a bogus plot, in-Oates, to kill Charles II. and establish Romanism. 1678-80.

Porteous Riots (pōr'-tē-us) riots pro-teous's firing on the people at the execution of a smuggler in Edinburgh, 1736; Porteous was hanged by the mob.

Portland Vase a celebrated urn (from parent glass; purchased by the Duchess of Portland, 1787, and handed over to the British Museum,

Poseidon (pō-si'-dun) Greek god; proto-type of Neptune.

Potage, Jean (pō'-takh') the Jack Pud-ding of the French stage.

Potteries, The part of N. Staffordshire,
with earthenware in-

Powis, or Powys (pou'-is) former Celtic prov. in E.

Poynings' Law (poin'-ingz) a statute of the Parliament of Drogheda, summoned by Sir Edward Poynings, deputy, 1494, forbidding the Irish Parliament to pass any law that had not been sanctioned by the English Council.

Pragmatic Sanction decree of Charles VI. of Germany, providing for the succession of his daughter, Maria Theresa, to the Austrian possessions.

Pragmatism the doctrine in philosophy that practical results are the sole test of truth.

Prater (pra'-ter) pleasure park in Vienna.

an association founded by the artists J. E. Millais, Holman Hunt, and D. G. Rossetti, in opposition to the doctrines of art propounded by Raphael, 1848.

Prester (pres'-tgr) John (corruption of Presbyter) a myth. Christian conqueror of 12th century; said to have subjugated a great part of Asia. Preraphaelite Brotherhood

Pretender (1) The, or the Old, James Francis Edward Stuart, son of James II.; many believed him to be supposititious.

Casimir, son of the Old Pretender.

Pride's Purge (pridz) [Thomas Pride, tion of members from the House of Commons who opposed the condemnation of Charles I., 1648.

Primrose League a vast organisation of Conservative tenders (1883) in houser of the Earl of Conservative tenders (1883) in houser of the Earl of

dencies, founded (1883), in honour of the Earl of Beaconsfield, and named from his favourite flower; the anniversary of his death, April 19th, is known as Prinnese Day.

Prince of Peace the Messiah.

Principe, II (prên'-chê-pâ) [It. The Prince] colebrated work by Macchiavelli (1513) in favour of autocratic rule.

Product Doctor, The Bradwardine, d. 1349: Archbishop of Canterbury.

Prometheus (prê-mê'-thûs) celebrated for Prometheus stealing fire from heaven

[Myth.].

Prophet, The Mohammed.

Proserpine (pros'-or-pin) queen of the lower world; wife of Pluto [Myth.]. Protector, The Oliver Cromwell.

Protestant (1) Duke, Monmouth, natural son of Charles II.; (2) Pope, Pope Clement XIV., from his persecution of the

Proteus (pro'-tūs, pro'-tē-us) a sea-god of ever-varying form [Myth.].

Proverbs (prov'-erbz) a book of aphorisms in the Old Testament.

Provisions of Oxford articles passed by the Mad

Parliament of Oxford in 1258.

Psyche (si'-kë) a beautiful girl; lover of Cupid; represented as a butterfly

P. T. Letters collection of letters by

Public Weal, League of the an uprising against Louis XI., 1465.
Pudding, Jack (pood ing) a buffoon in let of the French "Jean Potage," German "Hans Wurst," and Dutch "Pickelherringe."
Punch (punsh) (1) the leading marionette in the well-known "Punch and Judy" show; (2) an illustrated London weekly (since 1841).

Purgatory (pur'ga-tu-ri) the second part of Dante's Divine Comedy.
Puritan City, The Boston, Massa-chusetts.
Puss-in-Boots hore of a tale from Perparts Piacevole Notie; a cat of extraordinary

Pygmalion (pig-mā'-li-un) legendary soulptor of Cyprus, who made love to an ivory statue made human by Aphrodite.

Pygmies (pig'-miz) a tribe of dwarfs in Central Africa.

Pyramids (pir'-a-midz) famous sepulchral monuments in Egypt, the most celebrated being the Gizeh group; scene of a victory of Napoleon over the Mamelukes, 1798.

Pyramus (pir'-a-mus) lover of Thisbe; celebrated in Ovid's Metamorphoses, atc.

Quirinal (kwir'-i-nal) one of the seven hills on which Rome was built. Quixote of the North Charles XII. Quoniam (kwō'-ni-am) [L., since now] the part of the Gloria in Excelsis beginning "For Thou only art holy"; its musical setting.

Ra (rå) the chief Egyptian deity.

Ralph Roister Doister (raf rois'ter) the first English comedy by Nicholas Udall.

Rama (ra'-ma) name given to three Hindu deities (Balarama, Parashurama, and Ramachandra).

Rambler, The (ram'-bler) journal edited by Dr. Johnson, 1750-2. Ramnes (ram'-nez) the ancient Latin stock.

Rare Ben Ben Jonson is so called on the slab over his grave in Westminster Abbey.

Red Book of Hergest, The a collection of Welsh stories: The Mabinogion.
Red Cross Knight St. George of England; truth per-

souified. (Spenser's Facry Queene).

Red Lions, The a philosophical society which arose at
Birmingham, 1839; so called from the tavorn

where it met.

Red Rose symbol of the Lancastrian House in the Wars of the Itoses.

Reichstag (rins'-tah) the German chamber of representatives.

Religio (1) Laici (rc-lij'-i-ō la'-i-si) [L. a layman's religion] poem by Dryden, 1682; (2) Medici (med'-i-si) [L. a physician's religion] work by Sir Thomas Browne, 1642.

Remonstrance The Grand, a Parliamentary document calling for redress of grievances from Charles I., 1641.

Remus (rô'-mus) brother of the fratricide Romulus.

Republic The celebrated dialogue by

Republic, The celebrated dialogue by Reservoir of 1001 Columns

reservoir at Constantinople; Constantine. constructed by Telegraph Agency

an organisation, with world-wide ramifications, founded (1849) by Baron Paul Julius Reuter, for disseminating news by telegraph.

Reynard (ra'-nard) the Fox, a satirical beast epic founded on one of #sop's

Fuhles.

Rhadamanthus (rad-a-man'-thus) a judge (with Minos and Æacus)

of the lower world [Greek myth].

Ribbon Society an Irish association founded in 1808 to oppose the Orangemen; the badge was a green ribbon.

Richard Roe a fictitious defendant in actions of ejectment.

Rigsdag (rigs'-dag) [Dan. rige, kingdom, dag, day] the Parliament of Den-

Ring der Nibelungen (ring der ne'-

a tetralogy by Wagner, 1876.

Rip van Winkle (rip van wing'-kl) a famous character, in an episode of Washington Irving's Sketch Book, who slept for 20 years.

Risorgimento (rē-sor-ji-men'-to) [It. retowards Italian unity during the first half of the 19th century.

Riviera (re-ve-a'-ra) [It. "coast"] the seaboard between Nice and Spezzia.

Roaring Forties the region 40°-50° S. or 40°-50° N. (atlantic), in virtue of the stormy seas.

Robin Hood a legendary English free-brated in balleds.

brated in ballads.

Robot (rob'-ot) a synthetic human being, as character in the play, R.U.R. (Rossum's Universal Itobots) by Karel Kapek.

1141

Rob Roy (rob roi) Robert Macgregor, or Campbell), a Highland freebooter

Roman Wall (1) the Emperor Hadrian's Wall, between the Tyne and the Solway; (2) Lollius Urbicus's Wall, between the Firths of Forth and Clyde.

Romulus (rom-a-lus) the traditional founder (rom-a-lus) the traditional founder Rood, Black was brought to Scotland by Colm Cannore, and was among the plunder carried off by Edward I.

Root and Branch Men ultra anti-of

the Long Parliament.

Rope-walk a barrister's term for Old Bailey practice.

Roquefort goat's milk choose of strong

Rosinante (roz-i-nan'-tē) the skeleton horse of Don Quixote.

Rota, or Coffee Club the pro-Res-

toration London clubs.

Rotary Movement an international association of clubs encouraging the ideal of service in business. clubs encouraging the ideal of service in business. Each club elects annually in rotation one member from each business or industry in its neighbourhood. Rotarian (rō-tār'-i-an) member of a Rotary club. Rowley Poems series of poems by Chatterton, who pretended they were the work of an old-time priest, Thomas Rowley.

Royalists (roi'-ul-ists) (1) the adherents of monarchism during the Civil War; (2) partisans of the royal house of Bourbon, France, Rubaiyat (roo'-bi-vat') celebrated quatrains by Omar Khayyam.

Rubicon (roo'-bi-kun) a stream between ancient Italy and Cisalpine Gaul

Rule Britannia Eng. patriotic song; Thomson, music by Arne.

Rumpelstilzchen (rum-pl-stilt'-skin) an irascible dwarf; famous in German legend.

Runney Meade, or Runnymede (run'-i-mēd) a Thames meadow in Surrey, near Berkshire: here King John signed Magna Charta, 1215.

Rurik (rōō'-rik) d. 879; the traditional founder of the Russian kingdom; said to have heen a Norseman, who became ruler of Novgorod. Rush, Friar a trickey German devil.

Rye House Plot a plot (conceived at fordshire) to murder Charles II., 1683.

Sachsenchronik (Sak'-sen-krô'-nik) (Saxon chronicle] Low German history of the 13th century.

Sachsenspiegel (sak'-sen-spē'-gel) [Ger. saxon Mirror ''] code of German laws, published by Eike von Repgowe, 13th century.

Sacred (1) Band, 300 Thebans who fought against Sparta. 4th century, B.C. (2) Mount [L. Mons Sacerl, hill near Rome; rendezvous of the Roman plebeians. (3) Nine, The, the nine Muses. (4) Wars, name given to four wars waged in defence of the oracular sanctuary at Delphi. (5) Way (1) in ancient geography, a road from Athens to Elcusis, passing through the grove of Daphne; (2) ancient street of Rome.

Safa (8a'-ta) an Arabian hill where Adam and Eve met after a separation of two centuries.

Sage, The (1) of Concord, R. W. Emerson, of Massachusetts; (2) of Monticello, T. Jefferson, of Virginia; (3) of Samos, Pythagoras.

Pythagoras.

Sagittary (saj'-i-ta-ri) archer of the Trojan army whose eyes of fire struck

Sailor King, The William IV.

St. Bartholomew, Massacre of

See Bartholomew, St., Massacre of. St. Brandan's Island [St. Brandan, 587), discoverer legendary island in the Atlantic.

St. Elian's Well (6'-li-ans) famous cursing-well of Denbigh-

shire. St. Leger (sānt le]'-er) annual race for three-year-olds, run at Doncaster. St. Patrick's Purgatory cave on Saint's

Isle, Lough Derg, co. Donegal; long noted as a pilgrim resort.

Sakhrah (sa'-kra) the sacred stone on which stood the temple of Jorusalem. ancient Jerusalem. Salem

Sally-lunn (sal-i-lun') [name of a street-vendor] a sweet, spongy tea-

Salon, Le (sa-lon') picture galleries in

Salop (sal'-up) name of Shropshire.

Salpêtrière, La (sål-pā-trē-ār') noted hospitul for women in

Salve Regina (sal'-vē re-ji'-na) Roman to the Sam Brown [inventor's name] a belt with a strap over the right

shoulder. Samurai (sam'-òò-rī) [Jap.] under the old feudal system a momber of the

military class.

Sancho Panza (sang'-kō pan'-za). See Panza, Sancho.

Sarsen Stones large blocks of sandstone found as outcrops from the chalk in Wiltshire; used in prelistoric times for building stone monuments, as at Stonehenge; often called "grey-wethers."

Satanic School (sa-tan'-ik) epithet applied by Southey to writers—Byron, Shelley, Rousseau, cfc.—who repudiated the traditional tenets of religion.

Satsuma (ware) (sat'-sa-ma) [name of province] cream col-

Satsuma (ware) (sat-su-ma) (name of oured Japanese pottery.

Saviour (1) of Rome, Caius Marius, 157-86 (1) of the Nations, Duke of Wellington.

Savoy, The London chapel; made royal, tive conference between Presbyterians and Episcopalians, 1661; and here was issued a declaration of principles respecting Congregational churches, 1658.

Scarlet Woman, The Church of Rome; so called by Protestants in virtue of Rev. xvii.

Scheherezade (shā-hā-ñ-zá-dā) daughter of the Grand Vizier who melted the heart of the Sultan by her tales; Arabian Nights.

Schism, The Great (1) rupture between the Roman and Greek churches, 9th to 11th centuries; (3) division in Roman Catholic church, 1378-1417.

Scholastic Doctor, The Anselm Scotisch Common Catholic church, 1378-1417.

Scholastic Doctor, The Anselm Scotisch Common Catholic church, 1378-1417.

Scholastic Doctor, The Anselm of Laon.

Scotichronicon (skō-ti-kron'-i-kon) a to 1437) by John of Fordun and Walter Bower.

Scotland Yard headquarters of the London Scotland.—Greys (grāz) regiment of dragoons.

Scotland.—Greys (grāz) regiment of dragoons.

Scourge (1) of God, Attila; (2) of Homer, Zoilus; (3) of Princes, Pietro Aretino; (4) of Scotland, Edward I.

Scribe, The (skrib) noted Egyptian statue in the Louvre, Paris.
Scriblerus Club (skrib-lö'-rus) literary society founded by Egyptian Swift, 1714.

Scriptores Decem (skrip-tö'-res dő'-

ten ancient English chronicles.

Scylla (sil'-a) a sea monster which dwelt in a cave opposite Charybdis, in Strait of Messina [Greek fable]; hence, Out of Scylla into Charybdis, means out of one difficulty into a worse.

Scythe-Bearers Polish insurgents who arose 1794, 1831, 1846,

Sea-born City, The vence.

Sea (1) of Glory, precious diamond (66 carat) in calls the Persian crown. (2) of Sedge, so Milton calls the Red Sea. (3) of Stars, so Shelley calls the Yellow River. (4) or River, of Light, diamond (186 carat) owned by the Shah of Persia.

Secular Games festival held at Rome once every hundred

Self-denying Ordinance a mea-priving members of Parliament of their military commands, 1644.

Sentinel and St. Paul's Clock, The John Hatfield, who maintained that St. Paul's clock struck thirteen. Sentry, Captain (sen'-tri) one of the Special of the Special or club.

September, Massacres of the massacre of political prisoners at Paris (Sep-tember 2-7, 1792); authors were called Septem-

Septennial Act an Act (1716) limiting duration of Parliament

Seraphic (1) Doctor, St. Bonaventura, 1221-Seraphic (1274; (2) Saint, St. Francis of Assist. Serpent Column, The noted column in Constanti-

Servile Wars three Roman wars occa-

Servile Wars should by the revolt of slaves.

Seven (1) Bishops, Trial of the, the noted trial of Sancroft and six other bishops, 1688; (2) Bodies in Alchemy: Sun is gold, Moon silver, Mars iron, Mercarry quicksilver, Saturn lead, Jupiter tin, and Vonus copper; Chauter's Canterbury Tales; (3) Champions of Christendom (St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Anthony of Italy, St. David of Wales, St. Denis of France, St. George of England, St. James of Spain, and St. Patrick of Iroland). Richard Johnson (1573-1659?) wrote Famous Historie of the Seaven Championes of Christendom; (4) Cities, Island of the, a mythical island in Mid-Atlantic, where Spanish bishops sottled in the 14th and 15th centuries; (5) Churches of Asia, to which were written the epistles in the Revelation of St. John (ii. 3). They were Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea; (6) Dials, a London district; inhabited by the poorer and criminal classes; (7) Hills, City of the, Rome, because it was built on seven hills (Capitoline, Palatine, Aventine, Quirinal, Viminal, Esquiline, and Carlian); (8) Sages of Greece, The (Bias, Chilo, Cleobulus, Periander, Pittacus, Solon, Thales); (9) Sleepers of Ephesus, seven youths who took refuge in a cave during the persecution of Christians (249-251) by Decius, and awoke about 230 years after to find Christianity established throughout the empire; (10) Weeks' War, the Austrian-Prussian war of 1866, occasioned by the Schleswig-Holstein controversy; by the peace of Prague Austria ceded Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia; (11) Wonders of the World, name given to seven famous monuments of antiquity; the Pyramids of Egypt, the Mausoleum at Halicarnssus, the Temple of Artenus (Diana) at Ephesus, and Phidias' statue of Zeus at Athens; (12) Years'

War, a war (1756-63) waged by Frederick of Prussia against the combined forces of Austria, Russia, and France, ending with the peace of Hubertsburg. Seventy, The (1) the upper court of the Septuagint; (3) Morinon missionaries.

Seym (sān) [Pol.] the Parliament of the Polish Republic.

Sheldonian Theatre (shel-dő'-ni-an)
Sheldon (1598-1677), foundor I theatre at Oxford
University where the "Encrenia" takes place.
Shepheard's Calendar, The
a descriptive poem by Edmund Spensor. 1579.
Sheraton (sher'-a-ton) [fr. Thomas Sheraton, cabinet maker, d. [806] a
style of furniture, of 18th cont., as designed by
Sheraton.

Sheraton

Shield of Gold shield of Mars that fell from heaven and was preserved at Rome by the Vestal Virgins.

Ship-money an obsolete tax levied upon scaports for the maintenance of warships; Charles's attempt to revive it provoked the hostility of John Hampden.

Shiva (shi'-va) Hindu god; symbolic of destruction.

Short-lived Administration, The two days' ministry of William Pulteney, 1746.

Short Parliament English Parliament, 1640 (April

Shylock (shī'-lok) the revengeful, covetous Jew in Shakespeare's Merchant of

Sick Man, The Ottoman Empire; so called by Nicholas of

Siege, The Perilous Round Table reserved for the discoverer of the Holy Grail; if any other usurped it he was destroyed.

Siegfried (seg'-fred) here of the German epic, Nibelangenlied.

Sigurd (zē'-góórd) the Scandinavian Siegfried. Silly Billy William IV., king of Great

Silures (sil'-ū-rēz) ancient people of S. Wales.

Silvanus (sil-u-rez) ancient people of S. Wales.

Silvanus (sil-va'-nus) Roman patron of

Silver Fork School leaders of the
movement, the most prominent being Lady

Blessington, Mrs. Trollope, Lord Lytton, etc.

Sin (sin) (1) Assyrian god of the moon; (2)

Sin guardian of the gates of hell, in Paradise Lod.

Sinn Fein [rish revolutionary party. Sinn

Feiner, a member of this party.

Feiner, a member of this party. Single-Speech Hamilton William Gorard Hamilton (1729-96), whose that speech in the Commons was the most cloquent he ever delivered.

Singular Doctor William Oceam. Six Articles Act of, a statute (1539), directed against Protestants. Skupshtina (skóo)-shtěn'-a) (Serb.) the legislature of Yugoslavia.

Sleeping Beauty a female character, drawn by Perrault, who sleeps for 100 years; celebrated by Tennyson in *Day-Dream*.

Slick, Sam (alik) nom de guerre of Judge Haliburton; original Yankee clockmaker and wit depicted by the author.

Slough of Despond a bog in Bungary Survey Burgers Slough of Despond yan's Pilgrim's

Progress.

Smectymnuus (smek-tim'-nū-us) a pam-phlet against Episcopacy; so called from the initials of its five authors-Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurstow.

Smelfungus (smel-fung'-gus) epithet given by Sterne to Smollett.

Smithsonian Institution [James Smith] son (1765-1829), founder famous scientific institution in Washington.

Smith's Prizes Robert Smith (1689-1768), founder the blue ribbon in mathematics at Cambridge University.

Snow King the Austrian name for Gustavus (Adolphus of Sweden.

Sobranje (so-bran'-ye) [Bulg.] the legislature of Bulgaria.

Sodor and Man (sō'-dur) the bishopric of the Isle of Man; it originally consisted of Sodor (Scand. form of Hebrides) and Isle of Man; it now consists of the Isle of Man.

Sokol (sō'-kol) (Czecho-Slov., falcon) an athletic and gymnastic society in Czecho-Slovakia; a form of national physical training movement.

Somerset House in London.

Somnus (som'-nus) [L. sleep] Roman god of Sorbonne, La (sor-bon') (Robert de Sorbonne (1201-74), chaplain to Louis IX., founder) a noted college in Paris.

Southern Gate of the Sun

Capricornus (or Winter Solstice).

Spanish Money soft sawder: in alluhonesty.

Sparta, or Lacedæmon (spår'-ta-min) an ancient city of Peloponnesus, Greece. Spartacist (spår'-ta-sist) a member of an extreme revolutionary party in

Spasmodic School pane given by Professor Aytoun to Carlyle, Sydney Dobell, Alexander Smith, etc.

Spectator (spek-ta'-tur) periodical edited mainly by Addison and Steele.

Sphinx, The famous statue near the Great Pyramid.

Spirit of St. Louis (sant too'-i) name which the Atlantic was first flown single-handed by Charles Lindbergh (1927).

Spurs, Battle of the French defeat by the English at Guine-

gate, 1513.

Stabat Mater (stă'-bat mă'-ter) a Latin hymn on the agony of the virgin at the crucifixion; its musical setting.

Stamp Act a tax on stamped paper imposed on the American

colonies, 1765.

Star-Spangled Banner, The American patriotic air.

American patriotic air.

Starvation Dundas Henry (Lord Melville), who improvised the hybrid word "starvation," 1775.

Stella (stel'-a) (1) Penolope Devereux, Lady Rich and Countess of Dovonshire; immortalised in Sir Philip Sidney's sonnets; (2) Esthet Johnson, to whom Swift was privately married.

Stentor (sten'-tur) Greek herald in the Trojan War; noted for his loud voice.

Stinkomalee (stingk-u-ma-lô') London Theodore Hook.

Theodore Hook.

Stonehenge (ston'-honj) famous in Salisbury Plain, Wiltmonu-

shire.

Stonewall Jackson General Thomas
3; in allusion to the inspiriting appeal of General
Lee to his troops, "See! Stonehenge
there is Jackson, standing like a stone wall."

Stonyhurst (stő'-ni-hurst) noted Roman near Clitheroe, Lancashire.

Storthing (stor-ting) the Norwegian legis-strathclyde (strath-klid') an ancient king-dom between Clyde and

Strawberry Preachers Wian. street scatter) so Latimer called non-resident country clergymen.

Strephon (stref'-un) a shepherd, in Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, in love with Urania; proverbial name for a lover.

Styx (stiks) one of the five rivers of the Lower World.

Sublime Porte (sub-lim' port) the Otto-called from the gate of the royal palace.

Sundarbans, or Sunderbunds (soon'-dar-banz, soon-der-bundz) a maritime bog in the Ganges delta.

Supplicants, The original name of the Covenanters.

Supremacy, Act of (1) an enactment (15.35) appointing Henry VIII. head of the Church of England; (2) an Act (15.58) renouncing papal supremacy in matters spiritual.

Swadeshi (swa-de'-shi) [Hind.] boycott of foreign, esp. of British goods; one of the principles of Gandhi's Swaraj movement in India.

Swan (1) of Avon, Sweet, Shakespeare; so called by Ben Jonson. (2) of Cambrai, Fénelon; 1651-1715.—(3) of Lichfield, Miss Anna Seward; 1717-1809.—(4) of Padua, Francesco Algarotti; 1712-64.

Swaraj (swa-rij) [Hind. self-ruling] a term applied to the national movement in India for native home rule, and to the more radical movement for complete independence.

Swedish Nightingale Jenny Lind. Sweet Singer (1) of Israel, David. -(2) of the Temple, George Herbert; 1593-1633; author of a volume of religious poetry. The Temple (q.r.).

Swing, Captain (swing) pseudonym of addres of threatening letters to the owners of threshing mills, 1830-33.

Sybaris (sib'-a-ris) ancient Greek tn., S. Sybaris (sib'-a-ris) ancient Greek tn., S. Sybarite).

Symposium, The (sim-pō'-si-um) Plato.

Tabard (tab'ard) [so called from its sign, a tabard or sleeveless jacket] London inn where Chaucer's pilgrims gathered.

Tailors of Tooley Street, The Three a trio of London tailors who presented a petition ("We, the people of England," etc.) to Parliament.

Taj Mahal (tàzh ma'-hàl') magnificent mausoleum in Agra, India: built by Shah Jehan.

Tanner of Tamworth

the tauner who took Edward IV. for a highway robber; Percy's Reliques.

Tannhäuser (tan'-hoi-zer)
a 13th century
minnesinger; Wagner founded an
opera on the Tannhäuser legend.
Tantalus (tan'-tu-lus) son of
Zous; he discloses
the secrets of the gods, and is placed up to his chin
in water, which shrinks whenever he stoops to drink
(Greek legend) (Greek legend).

Tatars, Tartars (ta'-tarz, tar'-tar-z)
dominated Asia in the Middle Ages; hence, Central Asia was called Tatary or Tartary.
Tatler, The (tat'-lgr) periodical to which Addison and Steele contri-

Tattersall's (tat'-cr-silz) [Richard Tatter-sall's sall) a famous mart in London for the sale of high-class horses, and a resort of racing men.

Tearless Battle 367 B.C.; battle in Spartans defeated the Arcadians and Argives without sus-

taining a single loss.

Tell (tel) William, Swiss mountaineer who threw off the Austrian yoke (Swiss

Tenth Legion a famous Roman legion. Terminalia (ter-mi-nā'-li-a) annual festival of Terminus, Roman god of boundaries.

Terpsichore (terp-sik'-u-rē) Greek muse; goddess of daneing.

Terra (ter'-a) Roman goddess of the earth.

Teutones, or Teutoni (tū'-tu-nēz, Germanic tribe; almost annihilated by Marius at Aquae Sextiae, 102 B.c.

Tewkesbury Chronicle (tuke'-buri) history
of the church sheltered in Tewkesbury Abbey,
1066-1263.

Theodosian Code (the-u-do'-shi-an kôd) a collection of laws formed during the reign of Theodosius II.

Thermopylæ (hot, and pull, gate) pass from Thessaly to Locris; has hot springs; noted for its heroic defence by Leonidas, with 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians, against the overwhelming hordes of Persians, 480 B.C.

Theseus (the'-sus, the'-sē-us) Greek hero: Thirty Tyrants aristocratic government, Athens, 404-403 B.C.

Thirty Years' War, The a continental war, 1618-1648, occasioned by religious diversities in Germany.

Thoth (thoth, tôt) Egyptian god: the Greek Hermes; patron of learning.

Thousand and One (1) Days, collection of Persian tales; (2) Nights. See Arabian Nights.

I nousand and One tion of Persian tales; (2) Nights. See Arabian Nights.
Thule, Ultima (thú'-lé, ul'-ti-ma) an unidentified island six days' sail beyond the Orcades.
Thunderer, The (thun'-der-er) The achris-

Thundering Legion, The achris-gion which fought under Marcus Aurelius against the Quadi.

Tichborne Trial, The (tich'-bōrn) brated trial of the impostor, Arthur Orton, who claimed to be the heir of the Tichborne pro-

Tintagel Castle (tin'-ta-jel) ruin on wall; famous in Arthurian romance; here Arthur was born.

Tisiphone (ti-tif'-u-nc) one of the three Furles; or avenging deities.

Titania (ti-tā'-ni-a) Queen of the Fairies;
Shakospeare's Midsummer Night's

Titus, Arch of an arch erected at Rome to celebrate the capture

of Jerusalem.

Tivoli (të'-vë-lë) [the Roman Tibur] tn. near
Rome on the Teverone; has mag-

Toc H (tok atch) [signallers' pronounciation of talbot House (Pop-

eringhe)] a society incorporated by Royal Charter in 1915 by the Rev. T. B. Clayton, M.C., to keep alive and pass on the spirit of comradeship and the War's Service.

Tolbooth (tol'-booth) anciently, Edinburgh prison.

Toleration, Act of statute (1689) re-lieving Protostants of certain disabilities.

Tom-a-Thrum (tom-a-thrum') a medie-Tombs, The (tómz) prison of New York city.

Tom Thumb (1) dwarf of King Arthur's court. (2) A skit by Field-

mg, 1730.
Tottel's Miscellany edit. of poems published by Richard Tottel, 1557.

Townley Marbles (toun'li) a collection of antiquities by Charles Townley, 1737-1805; now in the British Museum.

Transylvania (tran-sil-va'-ni-a) part of Roumania west of the Carpathians

Treasury of Sciences Bokhara.

Trianon, Grand (tria-nong') Versailles palace, where Napoleon issued a decree (1810) by which a tax of 50 per cent, was levied on colonial imports.

Triennial Act (tri-en'-i-al akt) an act (1694) fixing maximum age of Parliament and maximum interval between two successive Parliaments at three years.

Trimmers (trim'-crz) a political faction. headed by Lord Halifax, who trimmed between the two great parties.

Trinobantes (trin-u-ban'-fez) early inhabitants of Middlesex and

Tripitaka (tri-pit'-a-ka) [Pali, "Three Bas-kets"] the three religious books of the Buddhists viz., Sulrus, Vinaya, and Abhidharma.

Triple Alliance (1) alliance between Triple Alliance (1) alliance between England, Sweden, and Holland against France, 1668: (2) alliance between France, Britain, and Holland against Spain, 1717: (3) alliance between Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary against France and Russia, 1883.

Tristan und Isolde (tris'-tân cônt ê-zôl'-dg): (1) cple by Eilhard von Oberge, 12th century: (2) poetic romance by Gottfried von Strassburg, 12th century: (3) opera by Wagner, 1865.

Triumvirate (tri-um'-yi-rat): (1) First, and Pompey for the distribution of power, 60 B.s. (2) Second, union between Mark Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian, 43 B.c.

(2) second, union octween Mark Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian, 43 B.C.

Trojan War (trô'-jan) the ten years' siege of Troy by the allied Greeks under Agamenmon; caused by the abduction of Helen by Paris.

Trossachs (tros'-aks) picturesque glen E.
Trows (trong) legendary dwarfs of Orkney
and Shetland.

Truce of God truce, proclaimed from the cessation of fends during religious celebrations.

True Thomas Thomas the Rhymer.

Tsarskoye Selo (tsår'-skō-ye sā -lō) tn. near Leningrad; noted

for its former royal palace.

Tuath (tū'-ath) an ancient Irish territorial division.

Tuchun (tóó-chun') [Chin.] military commander of a district in China.

Tugendbund (tóó-gend-bóónd) secret German movement organised at Königsberg (1808), ostensibly with a view to inculcating patriotic principles, but in reality directed against France.

Tuileries (twe-le-riz), twe-re- quondam royal palace in Paris.

Tulchan Bishops, The bishopsappointed by James VI. of Scotland on the express condition that they surrendered part of their income to the

Turk's Head London coffee-house; resort of Dr. Johnson. Twelve Wise Masters Gorman meister. singers, the most famous being the cobbler poet, Hans Sachs, 1494-1576.

Tyche (tī'-kē) Greek goddess of success.

Tyler Insurrection rebellion organised by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw against the imposition of poll-tax,

Tynwald, or Tinewald (tin'-wold) the listo of Man government, consisting of the Lieutenant-governor and Council and the House of Keys.

Typhon (ti'-fōn): (1) Greek god of winds.
(2) Greek name of Set.

Ulvsses (ŭ-lis'-ëz). See Odysseus.

Uniat, Uniate (u'-ni-at) [Russ. uniquin, tian Church, with orthodox Greek ritual and liturgy, but acknowledging the supremacy of the

Uncle Sam United States Government; so called from initials U.S.
Uniformity Act (1) 1549; aimed at a Cuniform church service; (2) 1662; among other provisions, enacted that all incumbents should be ordained by a bishop.

United (1) Irishmen, Irish secret society of revolutionary tendencies; (2) Provinces, the Low Countries which formed the basis of

Netherlands Republic.

Unknown Warrior, The a British soldier, who was killed in action and whose identity is unknown. His body is buried in the nave of Westminster Abbey in memory of those who fell in the War of 1914-18.

Urania (û-rû-ni-ş) celestisi muse in Greek

Valley (1) of Humiliation, scene of Christian's victory over Apollyon; (2) of the Shadow of Death, valley through which Christian passed after his contest with Apollyon (Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress).

Van, The Spirit of the afairy of the Van Pools, in the Carmartheushire hills [Welsh myth.].

Van Diemen's Land (van d'-menz)

Tasmania.

Vashti (vash'-ti) queen of Ahasuerus; succeeded by Esther.

Venerable, The (1) Bede, 673-735; Eng. Church historian. (2) Doctor, Guillaume de Champeaux, an opponent of Abelard, 12th century.

Venus (1) of Medici, beautiful and skilfully finished statue in Florence; (2) of Melos, one of the best antique statues in the louver Paris.

Vercelli Book (ver-chel'-lè) book of homilies, with six pooms interspersed, discovered at Vercelli,

Versailles (ver-sh'-ye) tn. S.W. of Paris; royal palace; Peace of Versailles, acknowledging independence of United

States, was signed here, 1783; here also the surrender of Paris was ratified; Treaty of Versailles, signed after surrender of Germany in 1918.

Via (vi-a): (1) Æmilia (ë-mil'-i-a) Roman road extending from Piacenza to Rimini. (2) Aurelia (aw-rō'-li-a) Roman road connecting Rome with Pisa and Gaul. (3) Cassia (kash-i'-a) Roman road connecting Rome with Arezzo and Florence. (4) Egnatia (eg-nii'-shi-a) Roman highway through Macedonia and Thrace. (5) Latina (a-ti-na) important road extending from ancient Rome to Capua. (6) Salaria (sa-lā'-ri-a) great Roman road extending to Rieti, thence across the Apenninos.

Victory (vik'-tu-ri) Nelson's flag-ship.

Vigiles (vij.i-lez) the constabulary of ancient Rome.

Vinegar Bible, The printed at Oxcalled because it had Vinegar instead of Vineyard in heading to Luke xx.

Virgin Queen Queen Elizabeth.

Vishnu (vish'-noo) "The Pervader"; the second god of the Hindu triad.

Wafd (waf'd) [Arab.] the nationalist political party in Egypt, founded by Zaghlul

Wakefield Mystery Plays 14th century plays (32) founded on the Testaments

Wall, The (1) of Antoninus, turf wall; Civde in reign of Antoninus Pins, 140; (2) of China, Great, wall extending from the Gulf of Pechili to interior of China; built 214-204 n.c.

Wall Street a street in Manhattan, New York, on the site of the wall of the old Dutch town, the financial and stockbroking centre of New York and the U.S.A.

Wantley, Dragon of (wont'-li) dra-More of More Hall, clad in armour and overed with spikes; Percy's Reliques of Ancient English

Warming-pan Hero the first Pre-War of Liberation commenced 1813, from the despotism of Napoleon.

Warrior (wor'-i-ur) first British iron battle-ship, 1860.

Wars of the Roses protracted con-between the Houses of Lanoaster (emblem, red rose) and York (emblem, white rose). Water-poet, The John Taylor, 1580-1653.

Watling Street Roman road in Britain, from Dover

to Chester.

Weeping Philosopher, The
Heraclitus, Greek philosopher (fl. 500 B.C.), who
mourned at man's folly.

Whitecaps (hwit'-kaps) members of a
United States body who perpetrate outrages under the pretext of serving their country.

White (1) Army, army of the Monarchist party in Russia, after the Revolution of 1917 and 1918. (2) Company, 13th century; body of adventurers, headed by the Bishop of Toulouse, who assassinated all heretics. (3) Elephant, King of the, king of Ava and Siam. (4) Fast, Day of Atonement in Jewish churches. (5) Horse, the Saxon leaders. (6) Horse of Berkshire, figure of a horse cut in the chalk hills; believed to commemorate Alfred's victory over the Danes, 871. (7) King, Czar of Russia. (8) Lady, apparition in

German legends whose visits forbode death. (9)
Rose of Raby, mother of Edward IV. of England.
(10) Rose, House of York. ((11) Soourge, tuberculosis; consumption. (12) Sheep, the Turkoman
tribes who subdued Prisea in 15th century. (13)
Slave Traffic, traffic in, exportation of women for
the purpose of prostitution. (14) Surrey, horse of
Richard III. (15) Terror, violent suppression of
Communist revolution by opponents, as in Hungary. (16) Water-lotus, revolutionary body in
China about 1800.

Whitelegyiers (hwit-li-izm) a movement for

Whitleyism (hwit-li-ism) a movement for the setting up of industrial councils (q.r.) initiated by the Report presented by the Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, M.P.
Will's Coffee-house [William, Chrislandlord] in Russell Street, London; resort of poets, etc., in 17th century; then known as "The Wits' Coffee-house."

Winter Palace former royal palace in Leningrad.
Wise Men of the East the three men

who were guided to Bethlehem by a star.
Witches' Sabbath supposed annual meeting of witches, demons, etc., in mediæval superstition.
Witchfinder, The (wich'-fin-der) Matthew Hopkins; empowered by Parliament to discover witches (17th

Wodan (wô'-dan) Old High German for Norse deity Odin.

Wooden Horse, The horse construct-from which Greek soldiers stole out and killed the Trojan guard.

Woolsack (wool'-sak) the seat of the Lord Chancellor and symbol of his office as Speaker of the House of Lords. A square red cloth bag of wool, it dates from Edward III., when wool was a staple commodity.

Xanthippe (zan-thip'-ō) wife of Socrates; proverbial for a shrew. Xanthus (zan'-thus) Achilles's horse (Iliad).

Yellowstone (yel'-u-stôn) tributary of the Missouri, on the right bank; flows through Lake Yellowstone. Yellowstone National Park, a pleasure park in the N.W. of Wyoming; noted for its scenery and magnificent

Yggdrasil (ig'-dra-sil) the ash-tree uniting heaven, earth, and hell [Scand.

York Plays, or Mysteries por formed Young Chevalier, The the second Pretender.

Zadkiel (zad'-ki-el) in Jewish myth., the angel Zend-Avesta (zond'-d-vesta) the sacred text of the Parsees, the remains of the literature in which the Zoroastrian toth but the sect forth faith was set forth.

Zeppelin (zep)-e-lin (Count Ferdinand Zeppeairship.

Zion, or Sion (st'-un, st'-un) mount where

Fate, far, ado; mē, her; mine; note; tune; moon.

Common Foreign Phrases

IN CLASSICAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES

A guide to the correct use and meaning of the many phrases, quotations, proverbs, maxims and mottoes from classical and foreign languages which commonly occur in our literature, in conversation and in the press of the day. The abbreviations denoting the language of origin of the phrases are as follows:

G. Greek; Ger. German; L. Latin; F. French; It. Italian; Sp. Spanish.

à corps perdu [F.] desperately; with might and main.

a coup sur [F.] with certainty; surely.
a couvert [F.] under cover.

a cruce salus [L.] salvation from the

acta [L.] proceedings in court.
actum est de republica [L.] it is all
over with the republic.

à la hauteur

ab absurdo ab absurdo [L.] from absurdity. ad arbitrium [L.] at pleasure. ab seterno [L.] from eternity.
a bas [F.] down; down with; upon the ad astra [L.] to the stars; to an exalted state. a dato [L.] from date.
ad Calendas Græcas [L.] to or at ground.
a bene placito [It.] at pleasure. ab extra [L.] from without.
ab hoc et ab hac [L.] from this and the Greek Calends, i.e., never, as the Greeks had no Calends. Greeks had no Calends.

ad captandum vulgus [L.] to catch
the rabble, the ordinary or vulgar
mind, taste, opinion, &c.
ad cierum [L.] to the clergy.
ad crumenam [L.] to the purse.
a demi [F.] by halves.
ad cundem (sc. gradum) [L.] to the
same demes hat: confusedly ab imo pectoro [L.] from the bottom of the heart. ab initio [L.] from the beginning.
ab initia [L.] from within.
ab officio et beneficio [L.] from office and benetice. a bon chat, bon rat, [F.] tit for tat; set a thief to catch a same degree.

a deux [F.] of two; between two.

a deux mains [F.] with two hands. a deux mains [F.] with two hands.
ad extra [L.] in an outward direction.
ad extremum [L.] to the last or
highest point; at last.
ad finem [L.] to the end.
ad gustum [L.] to taste.
ad hoc [L.] for this (object).
ad hominem [L.] to the man, that
is, to his interests, passions, opinions,
or declarations. pursuon). ¿ bon droit [F.] with justice. à bon marché [F.] cheap; at a barab origine [L.] from the beginning ab ovo usque ad mala [L.] from the egg to the apples (of a Roman banquet); from beginning to end. a bras ouverts [F.] with open arms. abres [F.] abridgment.
absence d'esprit [F.] absence of is, to his interests, passions, opinions, or declarations; personal.

adhuc sub judice lis est [L] the dispute is still undecded.

ad idem [L.] to the same point.

ad infinitum [L.] to infinity.

ad inquirendum [L.] for inquiry.

ad interim [L.] in the meanwhile.

a Dio [It.] to God. addio! adieu!

a discrétion [F.] at discretion.

ad libitum [L.] for a suit.

ad manum [L.] at hand; ready.

ad modum [L.] after the manner of;

to pattern. mind. absente reo [L.] the defendant being absit invidia [L] let there be no ill absit omen [L] may there be no ill 2.5 uno disce omnes [L.] from one learn all; from a single instance infer nament. ab urbe condita [L] from the founding of the city (Rome—758 B.C.). Shusus non tollit usum [L] abuse secretly to pattern. ad nauseam [L.] so as to disgust.
ad patres, [L.] (gathered) to his
fathers, i.e., dead. is not an argument against proper use.

a capite ad calcem [L.] from head
to heel; from head to foot. ad referendum [L.] to be further accedas ad curiam [L.) you may come into court—a writ at common considered. ad rem [L] to the point or purpose.

a droite [F.] to the right.

a droite et a gauche [F.] right and law in English practice. accessit [L.] he came near—applied to one second in merit. uncared for ac etiam [L.] and also.
a chaque saint sa chandelle [F.] loft. adscriptus glebae [L.] bound to the to each saint his candle; honour to whom honour is due; conciliate every adsum [L.] I am present; here.
ad summum [L.] to the highest point.
ad unguem [L.] to the nail; exactly.
ad unum omnes [L.] all to a man; source of possible favour.

cheval [F.] on horseback.

compte [F.] on account.

contre-cour [F.] reluctantly. ad utrumque paratus [L] prepared for either event.

ad valorem [L.] according to the

ad verbum [L.] to a word; verbally.
adversus [L.] against.
ad vitam aut culpam [L.] for life,
or till fault.

segrescit medendo [L.] the cure is worse than the disease.

value.

segri somnia [L.] the dreams of a sick man. sequebiliter et diligenter [L]
equably and diligently.
sequitas sequitur legem [L.] equity
follows the law. sequo animo [L.] with an equal mind; with equatimity.

ser perennius [L.] more lasting than brass; enduring ever.

se alienum [L.] money (copper) belonging to another, i.e., dobt.

se triplex [L.] triple brass; a strong ætatis suæ [L.] of his age; of her age. affaire d'amour [F.] a love affair. affaire d'honneur [F.] an affair of affaire du cœur [F.] an affair of the heart.

affiché [F.] posted up; published.

afficux [F.] fearful; frightful.

affirmatum [L.] in the affirmative.

afin de [F.] to the end.

afin de [F.] in order to.

a fond [F.] to the bottom; thoroughly.

a fortiori [L.] with stronger reason.

a gauche [F.] to the loft.

a genuca [L.] things to be done.

age quod agis [L.] mind what you

are about. are about.

a gogo [F.] in clover.

a grand frais [F.] at great expense.

agrement [F.] agreeable quality; orà haute voix [F.] aloud. à huis clos [F.] with closed doors; aide-toi, et le Ciel t'aidera [F.] help yourself and heaven will help vou.

alles de pigeon [F.] pigeon's wings.

ainé, ainée (fem.) [F.] sonior; elder.

air noble [F.] an air of distinction.

a jamais [F.] for ever.

a l'abandon [F.] at random; left à la belle étoile [F.] in the open air. à la bonne heure [F.] in good time; well done!; excellent!
alabouche [F.] a gossip.
a la braise [F.] braised; half baked and half steved.

a l'abri [F.] under shelter.

a la campagne [F.] in the country.

a la carte [F.] according to the bill la dérobée [F.] by stealth. la française [F.] after the French mode.

à la grecque [F.] after the Greek fashion.

à la hauteur [F.] on a level with; abreast of.

a la main [F.] in hand; ready.
2 l'américaine [F.] after the American fashion. a la moltearre [F.] in military style.
a la moce [F.] in fishion.
la mort [F.] to the death.
a l'anglaise [F.] after the English

fashion.

à l'antique [F.] in the ancient style. à la parisienne [F.] after the Parisian fashion.

la russe [F.] after the Russian fashion.

la Tartufe [F.] like Tartufe;

hypocritically.

la volée [F.] on the flight—said of any quick return.

al conto [it.] see à la carte.

alea jacta est [l.] see jacta est alea.

alies.

a l'envi [F.] emulously.

alere fiammam [L.] to feed the flame.

a l'extérieur [F.] on the outside.

a l'extrémité [F.] at the point of

death

al fresco [It.] in the shade; in the open air.
alias [L.] at another time or place;

otherwise.

alia tentanda via est [L.] another method must be tried.

alieni appetens, sui profusus [L.] lavish of his own property while lavish of his own property while coveting that of others.

à l'improviste [F.] unawares; on a nudden.

aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus [L.] sometimes the good Homer nods, i.e., the brightest is sometimes

à l'italienne [F.] in the Italian mode. alla vostra salute [It.] to your health.

allez-vous en [F.] away with you.

allons [F.] let us go; come.
alma mater [L.] a fostering mother;

the university or college in which one is or has been instructed.

à l'outrance [F.] for à outrance.

al piu [It.] at most.
alter ego [L.] another self; a friend.
alter idem [L.] another precisely similar.

alter ipse amicus [L.] a friend is another self. alternis vicibus [L.] in alternative

alterum tantum [L.] as much more. altum silentium [L.] profound silence. amabilis insania [L.] a pleasing delusion.

à main armée [F.] with mailed fist; by force of arms.

a majori ad minus [L.] from the greater to the less.

greater to the less.

amantium iras [L.] lovers' quarrels.

amari aliquid (L.] somewhat bitter.

amata bene [L.] well beloved.

a maximis ad minima [L.] from
the greatest to the least.

ame de boue [F.] a soul of mud; a
besenfunded recon-

base-minded person. amende honorable [F.] satisfactory

apology; reparation.

a mensa et toro [L.] from bed and

board.

Ame perdue [F.] a lost soul; a desperate character.

porate character.

a merveille [F.] admirably; perfectly.

amicus curiæ [L.] a friend of the
court; a disinterested advisor.

amicus humani generis [L.] a
friend of the human race.

amicus usque ad aras [L.] a friend even to the altar, i.e., even to the last

a minori ad majus [L] from the less to the greator.

a moitie [F.] by halves.

amor patrix [L.] love of country.

amor sceleratus habendi [L.]

accursed love of possessing.

amor vincit omnia [1.] love over-

amour propre [F.] self-love; vanity.
anathema sit[L.] let him be accursed.
a natura rei [L.] from the nature of
the case.

ancien régime [F.] ancient order of

things.

anglice [L.] according to the English manner

anguis in herba [L.] a snake in the grass; a false friend; an unforeseen danger. (Virgil). anima mundi [L.] the soul of the world.

animo et fide [L.] by courage and

faith. animus furandi [L.] the intention of

stealing.
anno setatis suse [L.] in the year of his (or her) age.

anno Christi [L.] in the year of Christ. anno Domini [L.] in the year of our

Lord: A.D. anno mundi [L.] in the year of the world; A.M

anno salutis [L.] in the year of redemption.

anno urbis conditæ [L.] in the year the city (Rome) was built, i.e., 758 B.C. annus mirabilis [L.] year of wonders.

ante bellum [L.] before the war. ante lucem [L.] before the light. ante meridiem [L.] before 1.00n. Anticyram naviget [L.] let him sail

to Anticyra, i.e., he is mad (because in the two towns of that name was found hellebore, which was considered good in cases of insanity).
antistrophon [G.] a retort.
a outrance [F.] to the utmost; to the

a paribus [L.] for equals.
a pas de géant [F.] with a giant's stride.

à perte de vue [F.] till beyond one's

view; out of sight.

a peu pres [F.] nearly.

a pezzi [It.] by the piece; piece by

piacere [it.] at pleasure.

pied [F.] on foot. pieds joints [F.] with feet joined.

a plaisir [F] at pleasure.
a plomb [F] perpendicularly.
a point [F] just in time; just right;
just enough.

portée [F.] within reach or range.
posse ad esse [L.] from the possible a posse au to the actual.

a posteriori [L.] from the effect to the

cause.

apparatus belli [L.] materials for war.

appetitus rationi pareat [L.] let
appetitus yield to reason.

apput [F.] point of support; prop.

après [F.] after.

a prima vista [It.] at first sight.

a priori [L.] from the cause to the
effect.

à propos de bottes [F.] apropos to boots, é.e., having nothing to do with the subject; without rime or reason. a propos de rion [F.] apropos to nothing; not pertinently; for nothing

at all. aptat se pugnae [L] he prepares for the contest.

extremity.

ami du cour [F.] a court irlend;
a false friend; a friend not likely to
be depended on

aqua vita [L.] brandy; spirit; alaquila non capit muscas [L.] an

eagle does not catch flies. a quoi bon?[F.] what's the good of it?

arbiter elegantiarum [L.] master of ceremonies; a judge in matters of tasta

Arcades ambo [L.] Arcadians both, i.e., both alike

arcana caelestia [L.] celestial mystorios.

arcana imperii [I..] the mysteries of government; state secrets.

arc de triomphe [F.] triumphal arch.

arc-en-ciel [F.] the rainbow.

ardentia verba [L.] burning words; glowing language. argent comptent [F.] ready money. argumenti causa [L.] for the sake of argument

argumentum ad crumenam [La]an argument to the purse; an appeal to

argumentum ad hominem [L] an argument to the man; deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.

argumentum ad rem [L.] argument

to the purpose.

argumentum baculinum [L.] club

law; appeal to force.

ariston metron [G.] the middle course the lest; the golden mean.

arrectis auribus [L.] with attentive

arrière-garde [F.] rear-guard. arrière-pensée [F.] a mental reser-

ars est celare artem [L.] true art

is to conceal art ars longa, vita brevis [L.] art is long, life is short.

artium baccalaureus [L.] bachelor of arts: B.A.

artium magister [L.] master of arts usually abbreviated to A.M. or M.A.

asinus ad lyrom [L.] an ass at the lyre; an awkward fellow.
a salti [lt.] by fits and starts. assez bien [F.] profty well.

astra castra, numen lumen [L]
the stars my camp, God my lamp.
à tâtons [F.] groping.

teneris annis [1.] from tender years.

years. A tort et à travers [F.] at random, à tout e force [F.] with all one's force, a tout haserd [F.] at all hazards, a tout outrance [F.] to the utmost, a tout prix [F.] at any price, atra curs [F.] at any price.

a travers [F] across; through, at spes non fracta [L] but hope is not broken.

au bon droit [F.] to the just right. au bout de son Latin [F.] at the end of his Latin; to the extent of his knowledge. au cinquième [F.] on the fifth (story),

i.e., in the attics.

au contraire [F.] on the contrary.

au courant [F.] well acquainted with matters.

audaces fortuna juvat [L.] fortune favours the brave audi alteram partem [L] hear the

other side.

au fait [F.] well instructed; expert. au fond [F.] at the bottom. auf wiederschen [Ger.] till we meet again; good-bye.

au grand sérieux [F.] in all serious

anjourd'hui roi, demain rien [F. to-day a king, to-morrow nothing.

au jour le jour [F.] from day to day
from hand to mouth.

an mieux [F.] at best. an naturel [F.] in the natural state; cooked plainly. au pied de la lettre [F.] quite literally.

au pis aller [F.] at the worst.

aura popularis [L.] the breeze of popular favour. au reste [F.] as for the rest. au revoir [F.] till we meet again. auri sacra fames [L.] the accursed au secret [F.] close; closely.
au secret [F.] close; closely.
au serieux [F.] seriously.
aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait [F.] no
sooner said than done. autant d'hommes, autant d'avis [F.] so many men, so many opinions. aut Caesar aut nullus [L.] either Caesar or nobody; either in the first place or nowhere. aut insanit homo aut versus facit [L.] either the man is mad or is making verses.

auto-da-fé [Port.] an act of faith—the name given to the burning of heretics. autrefois acquit [F.] formerly autre temps, autres mœurs [F.] other times, other manners.

Sut vincere aut mori [L.] either to conquer or die; victory or death.

Sux armes [F.] to arms.

Suxilium ab alto [L.] help from on avant-coureur [F.] a forerunner. avant-goût [F.] a whet. avant-propos [F.] preface; preliminary remark. 2.vec permission [F.] by or with a verbis ad verbera [L.] from words to blows. à vieux comptes nouvelles dis-putes [F.] old accounts bresh new a vinculo matrimonii [L.] from the tie of marriage.

Dvise la fin [L.] weigh well the end.

2 volonté [F.] at pleasure.

2 vostra salute [L.] to your health.

2 vuestra salute [J.] to your health.

2 vuestra salute [L.] a generalization from medium [L.] a generalization from experience.

b

ballor. d'essai [F.] a ballon sent up by way of experiment; a "feeler" of any kind. bal pare [F.] a dress ball. panco regis [L] on the king's bench. parba terms supientes [L] sages as far as the board, i.e., having only the appearance of wisdom. bas blen [F.] a blue-stucking; a literary woman. basso prefendo [It.] a deep bass basta! [It.] no more! enough! baton ferro [F.] a stick shod with iron; an appealock. batterie do cuisine [F] cooking utensils.

bush; to seem the country.

Bayardage [F] lide talk.

beats memorise [L] of bicsed memory.

beati pacific [I.] blessed are the

peacemakers.

beau gargon [F.] a dandy.

beau gargon [F.] a perfect model of

beauty, or a model of ideal perfection. Beau jour [F.] fine day; good times. Beau monde [F.] the fashiousble world.

beaux esprits [F.] gay spirits: 2.02

of wit.

beaux yeux [F.] beautiful eyes; a

pretty woman.

bel air [F.] fine deportment.

bel esprit [F.] a brilliant mind; a

person of wit or genius.

bella! horrida bella! [L.] wars!

horrid wars! (Virgil).

bella matronis detestata [L.] wars

butaful to women (Horres).

hateful to women. (Horace).
belle amie [F.] a female friend; a mistress.

belle assemblée [F.] a fashionable gathering.

belle-mère [F.] mother-in-law. bel étage [F.] the second or best story of a house. bellum internecinum [L.] a war of

extermination. beneficium accipere, libertatem vendere [L.] to receive a favour is to sell your liberty.

bene merentibus [L.] to the welldeserving bene meriti [L.] having well desorved.

bene orasse, est bene studuisse
[l.] to have prayed well, is to have
studied well. beneplacito [L.] at pleasure; by your

bene qui latuit bene vixit [L.] he has lived well who has lived obscure. bene vobis! [L.] health to you!

benigno numine [L.] by the favour of Providence.

ben trovsta [It.] well found; a happy discovery or invention. ben venuto [ft] welcome. besoin [F] need; necessity; want. beso las manos [Sp.] I kiss your hands.

bête noire [F.] a black beast; an object of dislike or aversion; a bug-

bibere venenum in auro [L] to drink poison from a golden cup. bien aimé (F.] well beloved. bien chaussé (F.) well shod. bien entendu [F.] to be sure; of

course.

course.

Dien ganté [F.] having neat glovos.

Dien ganté [F.] having neat glovos.

Dien ganté [F.] civility; decorum.

Dienséance [F.] civility; decorum.

Dienséance [F.] civility; decorum.

Dienséance [F.] civility; decorum.

Dienséance [F.] alvines sola [Sp.]

welcome, if thou comest alone—

spoken of misfortune.

Diffué [F.] erased; cancelled.

Difoutario [F.] jewellery.

Diflet doux [F.] a love letter.

Dillet doux [F.] a love letter.

Dis dat qui cito dat [L.] he who

gives promptly gives twice as much.

Dis peccare in pello non licet [L.]

in war one may not blunder twice.

in war one may not blunder twice bis pueri senes [L.] old men are

twice boys.
bizarre [F.] odd; fantastic. blandae mendacia linguae [L.] the falsehoods of a smooth tongue.

blase [F.] palled; surfeited; rendered incepable of continued enjoyment. blondine [F.] a lady with fair com-plexion and hair; a blende.

plexion and hair; a blende, bona [L.] goods, bona fide [L.] in good faith; in reality, bona mobilia [L.] movable goods, bona peritura [L.] porichable goods, bon accneil [F.] good reception. bon camerade [F.] good comrade, bon diable [F.] a good neutrad fellow, bon enfant [F.] a good pleasant comparation.

panion.

bon goat [F.] good tasta. bon gré, mal gré [F.] willing or un-willing. benhomie [F.] good nature; simplicity.

bonjeur [F.] good day; good morning.
bon jour, bonne œuvre [F.] the
better the day, the better the deed.
bon marché [F.] cheap; a bargain,
bon mot [F.] a witty saying.
bonne [F.] a nurse or governess,
bonne foi [F.] good faith.
bonsoir [F.] height of fashion.
bon-ton [F.] height of fashion.
bon-vivant [F.] a jovial companion;
one that lives too well.
bon yovagel [F.] a blessant journey to

bon voyage! [F.] a pleasant journey to

bouleversement [F.] subversion;

bouleversement [F.] subversion; overturning.
boutique [F.] a stall for the sale of goods; a shop.
bravol (masc.), brava! (fem.), bravi!
(pl.) [it.] well done!
breveté [F.] patented.
brevi manu [L.] with a short hand;
extemporaneously.

extemporaneously.

brevis esse laboro, obscurus flo
[L.] in endeavouring to be concise, f
become obscure. (Horace.)

briller par son absence [F.] to be
conspicuous by its absence.

brûler la chandelle par les deux bouts [F.] to burn the candle at both ends; to be extravagant.

brutum fulmen [L.] a harmless
thunderbolt; an empty threat. buena mano [Sp.] a small present or

buontempo [It.] good time; pleasure,

cabaretier [F.] an innkeeper. cachot [F.] a dungeon. cacoethes loquendi [L.] a rage for

speaking. cacoethes scribendi [L.] a mania for scribbling.

scribbling.
cadit quastio [I..] the question falls;
there is no further discussion.
cæca est invidia [L.] envy is blind.
cætera desunt see cetera desunt.
café au lait [F.] coffee with milk.
café noir [F.] black coffee.
ca ira [F.] that shall go.
callida junctura [L.] a skilful conpertion.

nection

cambio non è furto [It.] exchange is no robbery.

campo santo [It.] a cemetery. canaille [F.] dogs; the rabble. candida Pax [L.] white-robed Peace. cantate Domino [L.] sing to the Lord.

cantate Domino (L.) sing to the Lord.

captes ad respondendum [L.] you
may take to answer—a writ for taking
and keeping the defendant to answer
the plaintiff in the action.

captes ad satisfaciendum [L.] you
may take to satisfaciendum ft.] you
may take to satisfaciendum in the
gives actisfaction to the party by
whom it is issued.

gives attisfaction to the party by
whom it is issued.
capit [L.] head; section.
capit [L.] head; chapter.
capit mortuum [L.] a worthless residue.

residue.

care sposs [It.] dear wife.

carpe diem [L.] enjoy the present
day; selse the opportunity.

carbe de wisite [F.] a visiting card;
a small photographic likeness on a

card.

casus belli [L.] that which invoives or justitles war; occasion or ground of quarrel. came conscienties [L] a case of

conscience. catalogue raisonné [K.] a catalogue of books arranged according to their

subjects. causa sine qua non [I.] an indispens-able cause or condition.

gale.

cause célèbre [F.] a notable trial. caveat actor[L.] let the doer beware. caveat emptor [L.] let the buyer beware. cave canem [L.] beware of the dog. cavendo tutus [L.] safe through taking care. cave quid dicis, quando, et cui to whom. cedant arma togæ [L.] let arms yield to the gown:—let military authority yield to the civil power. (Cicero). cede Deo [L.] submit to Providence celui qui veut, celui-là peut [F.] he that has the will, has the skill. cela va sans dire [F.] that goes without saying; agreed. cela viendra [F.] that will come. c'en est fait de lui [F.] it is all over with him. censor morum [L.] censor of morals, certum est quia impossibile est [L.] it is certain because it is impossible. certum pete finem [L.] aim at a c'est à dire [F.] that is to say.
c'est égal [F.] it is all one; it makes
no difference. c'est le commencement de la fin [F.] it is the beginning of the end.
Cest magnifique, mais ce n'est
pas la guerre [F.] that is magnificient, but it is not war. c'est selon [F.] that is according to circumstances. c'est une autre chose [F.] that is quite a different thing. cetera desunt [I.] the rest is wanting. ceteris paribus [L.] other things being equal. chacun à son goût [F.] every one to his taste chacun tire de son côté [F.] each pulls his own way. chambre à coucher [F.] bedroom. Champs Elysées [F.] Elysian fields; a beautiful public park in l'aris. Chanson [F.] a song. chapeau bras, chapeau de bras [F.] a crush hat. chapeaux bas! [F.] hats off! chapelle ardente [F.] a chamber in which a corpse lies, surrounded by lighted candles, before burial.

charmante [F.] a charming lady; a chateaux en Espagne [F.] castles in chetate en spagne | r. | castles in Spain; castles in the air.

chef de bataillon [F.] a major.

chef de cuisine | F.] a male head-cook.

chef-douvre [F.] a master-piece.

chemin de fer [F.] railway. cher ami (masc.), chère amie (fem.) {F.} a dear friend; a mistress. cherchez la femme [F.] seek for the woman; a woman is at the bottom che sarà, sarà [It.] what will be, will cheval do bataille [F.] a war-horse; chief support; a strong point. chevalier d'industrie [F.] a knight of industry; one who lives by his wits; a swindler; a sharper. chiaroscuro [It.] distribution of light and shade in painting. chi da presto raddoppia il dono [It.] he that gives quickly doubles the

chi tace confessa [It.] silence is

circulus in probando [L.] arguing

ci-devant [F.] former; formerly. ci-git [F.] here lies. circuitus verborum [L.] a circumlo-

confession.

in a circle.

coup de soleil [F.] a stroke of the cito [L.] quickly. clarior e tenebris [L.] the brighter from the darkness. sun; sunstroke.
coup de vent [F.] a gust of wind; a clarum et venerabile nomen [L.]
an illustrious and venerable name. colum non animum mutant, qui trans mare current [L.] they trans mare current [L.] they change their sky, not their anections, who cross the soa.

cona Domini [L.] the Lord's supper.

cogito, ergo sum [L.] I think, therefore I am. cognoscente [IL.] a connoisseur. comme il faut [F.] as it should be; correct commune bonum [L.] a common good. communi consensu [L.] by common consent. compagnon de voyage [F.] a travelling companion. componere lites [L.] to settle disputes. compos mentis [L.] of sound mind. compte rendu [F.] an account rendercomptoir [F.] a counting-room. con amore [it.] with love; earnestly. con diligenza [it.] with diligence. conditio sine qua non [L.] a noces sary condition. con dolore [1t.] with grief. confer [L.] compare. confère [F.] an associate. congé d'élire [F.] a leave to elect. conjunctis viribus [L.] with united powers. conquiescat in pace [L.] may he rest conseil de famille [F.] a family consultation conseil d'état [F.] council of state. consensus facit legem [L.] consent makes the law. consilio et animis [L.] by wisdom consilio et prudentia [I..] by wisdom and prudence. consustudo pro lege servatur [L.] custom is held as a law. consule Planco [la] when Plancus was consul; in my younger days. (Horace.) contra bonos mores [L.] against good manners. copis, verborum [L.] copiousness of words; fluency of speech.
coram nobis [L.] before us.
coram populo [L.] in the presence of the people. corps de garde [F.] a body of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself. corps diplomatique [F.] a diplomatic corpus delicti [L.] the body or found-ation of the offence. corpus juris canonici [I.] the body of the canon law.

corpus juris civilis [L.] the body of
the civil law. corrigenda [L.] corrections to be made. cosi fan tutte [It.] so do they all. couleur de rose [F.] rose colour; hence, an aspect of beauty; favourable or agreeable representation. coup de bonheur [F.] stroke of good lnck coup d'essai [F.] a first essay; attempt. coup d'état [F.] a stroke of policy; a violent measure in public affairs. coup de grâce [F.] a finishing stroke. coup de hasard [F.] a lucky chance. coup de main [F.] a sudden enterprise coup de maître [F.] a master-stroke. coup d'œil [F.] a rapid glance, coup de pied [F.] a kick. coup de plume [F.] a literary attack.

gate.

coup manqué [F.] a failure.

courage sans peur [F.] courage without lear; tearless courage.

coûte que coûte [F.] cost what it may. credat Judaeus Apella [L.] let the (superstitions) Jew Apella believe it; tell it to the marines. (Horace.) crede quod habes, et habes [L.] believe you have it, and you have it. credo quia absurdum [F.] I believe it because it is absurd. crème de la crème [F.] cream of the cream; the very best.
crescit eando [L.] it increases by going. creve-cour [F.] great sorrow; heartcrimen falsi[L.] falsehood; perjury. crimen læsæ majestatis [L.] high treason. cui bono? [L.] for whose benefit is it? -what good end does it serve?-what is the good of it? (Cicero.) culpa levis [L.] a slight fault. cum grano salis [L.] with a grain of with some allowance or quali-Beation cum privilegio [L.] with privilege. cum tacent, clamant [L.] although they keep silen!, they cry out; silence is more expressive than words. (Cicero.) currente calamo [L.] with a running or rapid pen. custos morum [L.] the guardian of morality. custos rotulorum [L.] keeper of the d dabit Deus his quoque finem [L.] God will put an end to these also.

d'accord [F.] agreed; in tune.
da locum melioribus [L.] give place
to your betters. dame d'honneur [F.] maid of honour. damnum absque injuria [L.] loss without injury. das Ewig-Weibliche [Ger.] the eter-nal feminine. das heisst, or d.h. [Ger.] that is. data et accepta [1.] expenditures Davus sum, non Œdipus [L.] I am Davus, not Œdipus (who explained the riddle of the Sphinx); I am not good at riddles. (Terence.)
debito justitiæ [1.] by debt of justice.
de bon augure [F.] of good omen.
de bonne grace [F.] with good grace; deceptio visus [L.] an illusion of the Birht. decies repetita placebit [L.] ten times repeated it will please. decipimur specie recti [L.] we are deceived by the appearance of goodness or truth.

de die in diem [L.] from day to day.
de facto [L.] from the fact; really.
dégagé [F.] easy and unconstrained.
dégoût [F.] disrellsh; disgust.
de gustibus non est disputandum
[L.] there is no disputing about tastes.
de haut en bas [F.] from top to
bottom; contemptuously.
dehors [F.] without; out of s foreign.
Dei gratia [L.] by the grace of God.
de integro [L.] low the law; by right. ness or truth. de jure [L.] from the law; by right.

de l'audace, encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace [F.] assurance, more assurance, and still more assurance.

delenda est Carthago [L.] Carthage must be destroyed (said by Cato). de mal en pis [F.] from bad to worse. demi-jour [F.] half light. demi-monde [F.] disreputable female

deminintal (r.) disceptions of market control society; the class of gay courtezans, de mortuis nil nisi bonum [L.] say nothing but good of the dead.
de nihilo nihil fit [L.] from nothing,

nothing comes.

de nihilo nihil, in nihilum nil
posse reverti [l.] from nothing
nothing is made, and nothing that exists can be reduced to nothing.

de novo [L.] anew.

Deo date [L.] give ye to God.
Deo favente [L.] with God's favour.
Deo gratias [L.] thanks to God.
Deo juvante [L.] with God's help.

Deo, non fortuna [L.] from God, not from chance.

Deo volente [L.] God willing-usually

contracted to D.V.

de pis en pis [F.] from bad to worse,
de profundis [L.] out of the depths.
de rigueur [F.] that cannot be done without; imperative.

dernier ressort [F.] a last resource. desideratum [L.] a thing desired. desipere in loco [L.] to jest at the proper time.

desunt cetera [L.] the remainder is wanting.

de trop [F.] too much or too many; intrusive; not wanted; out of place. detur digniori [L.] let it be given to

the more worthy.
detur pulchriori [I.] let it be given to the fairer.

Deus avertat! [L.] God forbid!

Deus dat! [L.] God grant!
deus ex machina [L.] a god (let
down) out of the machine (a crane—a
stage device in the ancient Greek

drama); anything too obvious.

Deus vobiscum [L.] God be with you.

Deus vult! [L.] God wills it!

dextro tempore [L.] at a favourable

Dichtung und Wahrheit [Ger.] fic-tion and truth. dicta probantia [L.] proof texts.

dictum [L] a saying; a decision.
dictum sapienti sat est [L.] a word
to the wise is enough.

dies faustus [L.] a lucky day.
dies infaustus [L.] a untucky day.
dies iræ [L.] day of wrath; the title
of a celebrated Latin hymn.
dies non [L.] a day in which the
court does not sit. or in which no
business is done.

Dieu avec nous [F.] God with us. Dieu défend le droit [F.] God defends the right.

Dieu et mon droit [F.] God and my right.

Dieu vous garde! [F.] God protect

digito monstrari [L.] to be pointed out with the linger; to be famous. di grado in grado [IL] by degrees. dii majorum gentium [L.] the gods

of the superior class.
di penates [1.] household gods.
dilettante [1t.] a lover of the fine arts.
di novelle tutto par bello [1t.] new

di novelle tutto par cello [it.] new things always appear fine. dis aliter visum [l.] the gods have adjudged otherwise. di salto [it.] by a leap or sudden step. disjecta membra [l.] scattered limbs or remains.

distingué, distinguée (fem.) [F.] distinguished; eminent.

distrait, distraite (fem.) [F.] absent in thought; absent-minded. dit [F.] called.

dites moi, s'il vous plaît [F.] tell

me, if you please. [L.] divide and rule. docendo discimus [L.] we learn by

teaching.

dolce [it.] soft and agreeable.

dolce far niente [it.] sweet doing nothing; sweet idleness.

doloroso [it.] soft; pathetic.

Domine, dirige nosi [L.] Lord direct

Dominus vobiscum [L.] the Lord

be with you.

domus et placens uxor [L.] home and the good wife. (Horace.)

donna è mobile [lt.] woman is changeable.

Donnerwetter! [Ger.] great heavens! dorer la pilule [F.] to gild the pill. dormitat Homerus [L.] Homer nods. double entente [F.] double meaning;

a play on words.

douceur [F.] sweetness; a bribe.

do ut des[L.]! give that thou may give.

doux yeux [F.] soft and tender glances;

sweet looks.

dramatis persons [L.] characters represented in a drama.

droit au travail [F.] the right of living by labour.

droit des gens [F.] the law of nations. dulce domum [L.] sweet home.

dulce est desipere in loco [L] it is pieasant to play the fool at times. dulce et decorum est pro patrià mori [L] it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.

dum spiro, spero [L.] while I breathe I hope.

dum vivimus vivamus [L.] while we live let us live.
durante vitâ. [L.] during life.

e

eau bénite [F.] hely water.
eau de Cologne [F.] Cologne water.
eau de lavande [F.] lavender water.
eau de-vie [F.] water of life; brandy.
ecce! [L.] behold!
ecce homo [L.] behold the man—
specially applied to any picture representing Jesus Christ, given up by
Pilate to the people, and wearing a
crown of thorns.
ecce signum [L.] behold the sign.
eccel de médicine [L.] school of
medicine.

medicine.

e contrario [L.] on the contrary. e converso [L.] conversely. ecrase [F.] crushed. édition de luxe [F.] a splendid edition

of a book, handsomely bound and usually well illustrated.
editio princeps [L.] the first edition.
egalité [F.] equality.
ego et rex meus [L.] my king and I (said by Cardinal Wolsey).

eheu, fugaces labuntur anni [L.] alas, the fleeting years glide by. ein mal, kein mal [Ger.] just once

counts nothing. eisen und blut [Ger.] iron and blood

eisen und blut [Ger.] iron and blood (said by Bismarch, élan [F.] dash. élite [F.] pick; choice. éloge [F.] a funeral oration a pane-gyric on the dead. émigré [F.] an emigrant. employé [F.] a person employed by

another.

emportement [F.] transport; passion.
empressement [F.] zeal; ardour;
interest.

en ami [F.] as a friend. en attendant [F.] in the meantime. en avant! [F.] forward! bagatelle [F.] triflingly; conen

temptuously.
en cavalier [F.] in a cavalier fashion. en cueros, en cueros vivos [Sp.] naked; having no clothes.

Ende gut, alles gut [Ger.] all's well that ends well. en déshabillé [F.] in undress : half-

en Dieu est ma flance [F.] my trust

is in God. en échelon [F.] in steps ; in echelon.

en effet [F.] in effect; really. en évidence [F.] conspicuous. en famille [F.] in a domestic state;

in the home circle. enfants de famille [F.] children of

the family enfants perdus [F.] lost children;

entants percus [F.] lost children; the forlorn hope. enfant gâté [F.] a spoiled child. enfant terrible [F.] a terrible child; a precocious child who is given to making embarrassing statements.

enfant trouvé [F.] a foundling. en fête [F] keeping holiday. enfin [F.] at last; in the end; in short en foule [F.] in a crowd.

en grande tenue [F.] in full dress. en masse [F.] in a body. en passant [F.] in passing; by the

en queue [F.] immediately after; in the rear; in a line.
en rapport [F.] in harmony, relation,

or agreement. en regle [F.] in order; according to

rule.

en route [F.] on the way. en suite [F.] in company; in a set. entente [F.] understanding.

entente cordiale [F.] evidences of good will and justice toward each other, exchanged by the chief persons

of two states.
entétement [F.] obstinacy.
entourage [F.] surroundings; adjuncts.

en tout [F.] in all; wholly. en tout cas [F.] in any case. en train [F.] in progress.

entre deux feux [F.] between two

entre deux vins [F.] between two entre deux vins [F.] between t wines; half-drunk. entre nous [F.] between ourselves. en vérité [F.] in truth. envoyé [F.] an envoy or messenger. eo animo [L.] with that design. eo nomine [L.] by that name.

e pluribus unum [L.] one composed of many.

epulis accumbere divum [L.] to sit down at the banquets of the gods. (Virgil.)

Erdgeist [Ger.] earth-spirit. e re nata [L.] according to the exigency

ergo bibamus [L.] therefore let us drink! errare est humanum [L.] to err is

human.

erratum, pl. errata [L.] an error. escalier dérobé [F.] a private stair-

esprit de corps [F.] the animating spirit of a collective body, as of the army, the bar, &c. esprit des lois [F.] the spirit of the

laws. esse quam videri [L.] to be rather

than to seem.

est modus in rebus [L.] there is a middle course in all things. (Horace.) Etats-Généraux [F.] the States-General.

et cetera [L.] and the rest; &c. et cum spiritu tuo [L.] and with thy spirit. et ego in Arcadia [L.] I too was in Arcadia; I know as much as anybody

about it et hoc genus omne [L] and every thing of the sort.

et sequentes [L.] and those that follow.

et sequentia [L.] and what follows. et sic de ceteris [L.] and so of the

et sic de similibus [L.] and so of similar things.

et tu. Brute! [L.] you too, Brutus! (said by Julius Casar). ouge! [G.] well done!

eureka! [G.] 1 have found it! ex abundantia [L.] out of the abund-

ex accidenti [L.] accidentally. ex adverso [L.] from the opposite aide

ex seque et bone [L] agreeably to what is good and right.
ex animo [L.] heartily.
ex auctoritate mihi commisså [L.]

by the authority entrusted to me. ex capite [L.] from the head; from

ex cathedra [L.] from the chair; with

authority judicially. excelsior [L.] higher; more elevated.

exception probat regulam [L] the exception proves the rule.

exception excipiendis [L] due exceptions (or allowances) having been made.

excerpta [L.] extracts. ex concesso [L.] from what has been

conceded. ex curia [L.] out of court.

ex delicto [I.] from the crime. ex dono [I.] by gift.

monumentum exegi ære perennius [L] I have reared a monument more lasting than brass. (Horace.)

exempla sunt odiosa [L] examples

exempli gratia [L.] by way of

example.

exeunt [L] they go out.

exeunt omnes [L] all go out or retire. ex hypothesi [L.] from the hypothesis. exit [L.] he goes out; death. ex libris [L.] from the books.

ex mero motu [L.] from his own

moulse ex nihilo, nihil fit [L.] out nothing, nothing is made.

ex officio [L.] by virtue of his office. out of

ex parte [L] on one side only.

ex pede Herculem [L] we recognise

Hercules from the size of his foot,

i.e., we judge of the whole from

the part. experientia docet stultos [L.] ex-

perience teaches even fools experimentum crucis [L.] the ex-

periment of the cross; a decisive experiment; a test of the most searching nature.

searching nature.

experto crede [L.] trust one who has
tried or had experience.

expertus metuit [L.] having experfenced it, he dreads it; a burned
child avoids the fire.

explicite [L.] explicitly.

expose [F.] an exposition.

ex post facto [L.] after the deed is
done; retrospective.

done; retrospective.

expressis verbis [L] in express terms.

ex prepriis [L] from one's own re-BOUTCER

ex tacito [L.] tacitly. extempore [L.] without premeditation. extempore[L] without premeditation. extra judicium [L] outside the court.

extra muros [L.] outside the walls. ex uno disce omnes [L.] from one learn all; from one judge the whole.

ex usu [L] from or by use.
ex utraque parte [L] on either side.
ex voto [L] according to vow

f

faber est quisque fortunae auau [L.] every man is the architect of his own fortune.

faber fortunae suae [L] a self-made man.

facetise [L.] humorous writings or

sayings; jokes.
facile est inventis addere [L.] it is
easy to improve what has already been invented.

facile princeps [L.] evidently pre-eminent; the admitted chief; an easy first.

first.

facilis est descensus Averni [L]

descent to Avernus (hell) is easy;

the road to evil is easy. (Virgil.)

facon [F.] manner; style.

facon de parler [F.] way of speaking;

phrase; location.

facsimile [l.] make it like; a close imitation facta non verba [L.] deeds not words.
factotum [L.] do all; hence, a man

faex populi [L.] dregs of the people. faire mon devoir [F.] to do my duty, faire sans dire [F.] to act without speaking; without ostentation or

boasting fait accompli [F.] a thing already

done. falsi crimen [L.] the crime of forgery.
falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus
[L.] false in one point, false in all.
fama clamosa[L.] a prevailing report;

a current scandal

far niente [It.] doing nothing.

fas est ab hoste doceri [L.] it is
right to be taught by an enemy.

Fata Morgana [It.] atmospheric phenomena along the coast of Sicily;

mirace.

Fata obstant [L.] the Fates oppose us. Fata viam invenient [L.] the Fates
will find out a way.
faute do mieux [F.] for want of

better. faux pas [F.] a mistake; a false step. fecit [L.] he made or executed it;—put

after an artist's name. felo de se [L.] a felon of himself, i.e.,

a suicide. femme de chambre [F.] a chambermaid.

femme de charge [F.] a housekeeper. femme galante [F.] a gay woman ; a prostitute.

femme savante [F.] a learned woman; a blue-stocking.
festina lente [L.] haston slowly:

don't be impetuous.

fête champêtre [F.] a rural festival;

feu de joie [F.] a firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire. flat justice be done, though the heavens

should fall.

fiat lux [L.] let there be light.
fide et amore [L.] by faith and love.
fidei coticula crux [L.] the cross is the touchstone of faith

fidei defensor [L] defender of the faith. fide, non armis [L.] by faith, not by

force of arms. fide, sed cui vide [L.] trust, but in whom take care. fides Punica [L.] Punic faith, i.e. treachery.
f. donc! [F.] for shame!

fidus Achates [L] the faithful Achates (the companion of Amers); a true friend. flius nullius [L.] child of nobody:

filius terræ [L.] one of low birth.
fille de chambre [F.] chambermaid.
fille de joie [F.] a gay woman; a
prostitute.

fille d'houneur [F.] a maid of honour. fin de siècle [F.] end of the contury; decadent.

finem respice [L.] look at the end. finis [L.] the end.

nis coronat opus [L.] the end crowns the work. ainis

flagrante bello (L.) during hosflagrante delicto [L.] in the very act. flecti. non irangi [L.] to be bent,

not to be broken.

foi de gentilhomme [F.] on my honour as a gentleman. fonctionnaire [F.] a public officer. fons et origo [L.] the source and origin.

formaliter [L.] in form.

forsan et base olim meminisse

juvabit [L.] perhaps it will be
pleasant hereafter to remember those

things. fortes fortuna juvat [L.] fortune

favours the bray

forti et fideli nihil difficile [L.] to the brave and the true nothing is difficult. fortiter et recte [I.] bravely and

uprightly.

fortiter in re [L.] with firmness in acting.

fortuna favet fatuis [L.] fortune favours fools.

fortuna favet fortibus [L.] fortune favours the brave.

frangas, non flectes [L.] you may break, you shall not bend rac. fraus est celare fraudem [In] it is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

froides mains, chaud amour [F.]

cold hands, warm heart.
front à front [F.] face to face.
front nulla fides [L.] there is no
trusting to appearances.
functus officio [L.] having performed
his office or duty; — hence, out of

office.

furor arma ministrat [L.] rage supplies arms furor loquendi [L.] a rage for speak-

furor pacticus [L.] poetic fire. furor scribendi [L.] a rage for writing.

fuyez les dangers de loikir [F.] fly from the dangers of leisure.

gaioté de cour [F.] gaisty of heart. gallice [L.] in French. garçon [F.] a boy or a waiter. garde à cheval [F.] a mounted guard. garde champêtre [F.] a rural guard; a gamokeeper. garde du corps [F.] a body-guard. garde-feu [F.] a fire-guard; a fender. garde me bile [F.] a guard liable to general servic gardez [F.] take care; he on your mard.

gardez bien [F.] be very careful garde la foi [F.] keep the faith. gaudeamus igitur [L.] let us there, fore rejoice.

genius loci [L.] the genius of the place

gens d'armes [F.] armed police. gens de condition [F.] people of rank. gens d'église [F.] churchmen.

gens de guerre [F.] military men. gens de lottres [F.] military men. gens de lot [F.] lawyers. gens de même famille [F.] birds of

a feather.

a reather.
gens de peu [F.] the lower classes.
gens du monde [F.] people of fashion.
gens togata [L.] the toga-wearing
race, i.e., the Romans; civilians.
Germanice [L.] in German.

gibier de potence [F.] a gallows-bird. giovine santo, diavolo vecchio [lt.] a young saint, an old devil.

gitano [Sp.] a gipsy. gli assenti hanno torti [It.] the

absent are in the wrong. gloria in excelsis [L.] glory to God in the highest.

gloria Fatri [L.] glory to the Father. gnothi seauton [G.] know thyself. goutte & goutte [F.] drop by drop. gouvernante [F.] a governess. grace à Dieu [F.] thanks to God.

gradatim (L.) gradually; step by step. gradus ad Parnassum [L.] a step to Parnassus; an aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry.

grande chère et beau feu [F.] good cheer and a good fire.

grande fortune, grande servitude [F.] great wealth, great slavery. grande parure, grande toilette [F.] full dress.

grande passion [F.] a serious love

grand merci (F.) many thanks. gratia placendi [L.] the pleasure of pleasing.

grex venalium [L.] the venal throng. grosse tête et peu do sens [F.] big head and little wit.

guerra al cuchillo [Sp.] war to the

guerre à mort [F.] war to the death. guerre à outrance [F.] war to the nttermost.

h

habile [F.] skilful; able. hac lege [L.] with this law or condition.

hardiesse [F.] boldness. haud longis intervallis [L.] at frequent intervals.

hand passibus æquis [L.] not with equal steps. haut et bon [F.] great and good. haut gout [F.] high flavour; fine or elegant taste.

Heimweh [Ger.] home-sickness.

heluo librorum [L.] a devourer of

heu pietas! heu prisca fides! [L.]
alas for piety! alas for our ancient
faith! (Virgil.)

hiatus valde defiendus [L.] a de-ficiency much to be regretted. hic et ubique [L.] hero and every-

hic finis faudi [L.] here was end of the speaking. hic jacet [L.] here lies—used in

epitaphs.
hic labor [L] this is work.
hic sepultus [L] here buried.
bine illæ lacrimæ [L] hence (proceed)

these tears; this is the cause of the trouble. (Horace.)
hoc age [L.] do this; attend to what you are doing.
hoc anno [L.] in this year.

hoc geaus canne [L.] and all that sort, hoc loce [L.] in this place, hoc opus est [L.] this is a task, hoc tempore [L.] at this time, hodie mini, cras tibi [L.] to-day to me, to-morrow to thee,

hoi polloi [G.] the many; the people;

hominis est errare [L.] it is common for man to err. homme d'affaires [F.] a business

man; a financier. homme de bien [F.] an upright man;

a man of worth.

homme de cour [F.] a courtier.
homme de paille [F.] a man of straw.
homme d'épée [F.] a military man.
homme de lettres [F.] a man of letters; a literary man.
homme d'esprit [F.] a man of talent

homme d'état [F.] a statesman. homme du monde [F.] a man of the world.

homo multarum litterarum [L.]
a man of many literary accomplishments.

homo solus aut deus aut dæmon
[L.] a man to live alone must be
either a god or a devil.

homo sui juris [L.] one that is his own master.
homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto [L.] I am a man, and doen nothing that relates to man foreign to my feelings.

homo trium litterarum [L.] a man of three letters, i.e., a thief—fur being the Latin for thief. (Plautus.) homo unius libri [L.] a man of one

honi soit qui mal y pense [F.] evil to him who evil thinks. honores mutant mores [14] honours

change manners.

honor virtuits præmium [L.] honour is the reward of virtue. honos habet onus [L.] honour is burdened with responsibility.

horse canonics [L.] canonical hours;

prescribed hours for prayer. horse subsecives [L.] leisure hours. hora fugit [L.] the hour flies

horresco referens [L.] I shudder to relate. (Virgil.) horrible dictu [L.] horrible to relate. hors de combat [F.] out of condition

to fight. hors de la loi [F.] in the condition of

hors de propos [F.] wide of the point;

inapplicable.

hors de saison [F.] out of season; unseasonable.

hors d'œuvre [F.] out of course; out of its accustomed place; small appe-tising dishes served at table between soup and the second course.

hortus siccus [L.] a collection of dried

plants.

hotel de ville [F.] a town hall.

hotel plants [F.] a lodging-house;

furnished apartments.

humanum est errare [L.] to err is

hurtar para dar por Dios [Sp.] to steal in order to give to God.

ibidem [L.] in the same place or case.
ich dien [Ger.] I serve.
ici on parle français [F.] French
spoken here.

idée fixe [F.] a fixed idea ; intellectual monomania.

idem [L.] the same.
idem sonans [L.] sounding the same.
idem velle atque idem nolle [L.]
to like and to dislike the same things. id est [L] that is—abbreviated to i.e. id genus omne [L] all that class. Iesus, hominum Salvator[L.] Jesus,

Saviour of men.

ignorantia non excusat legem [L.]
ignorance is no plea against the law,
ignoratio elenchi [L.] ignoring the
point in dispute; the logical fallacy
of arguing to the wrong point.

ignotum per ignotius [L.] the un-known by the still more unknown. il a inventé l'histoire [F.] he has

il a le diable au corps [F.] the devil is in him.

il dolce far niente [It.] the sweet state of doing nothing.
il faut de l'argent [F.] money is

wanting Ilias malorum [L.] an Iliad of woes;

a host of evils.

in riest sauce que d'appétit [F.) hunger is the best sauce. il n'y a pas à dire [F.] there is nothing to be said.

il penseroso [It.] the pensive, thoughtful man.

ils n'ont rien appris ni rien oublié [F.] they have learned nothing and

forgotten nothing (said of the French emigrés and the Bourbons).

il sent le fagot [F.] he smells of the faggot; he is sucpected of heresy.

imo pectore [L.] from the bottom of the heart.

imperium in imperio [L.] a govern-

ment within a government, impolitosse [F.] rudeness; coarseness, impos animi [L.] of weak mind; imbecile.

in actu [L.] in the very act.

in ambiguo [L.] in doubt.
in armis [L.] under arms.
in articulo mortis [L.] at the point
of death; in the last struggle.
in banco regis [L.] on the King's

in band Bench. in bianco [It.] in blank; in white.
in camera [L.] in the chamber (of a

judge); in secret.
in capite [L.] in the head; in chief.
in coolo quies [L.] there is rest in heaven.

in commendam [L.] in trust or recommendation.

incredulus odi [L.] being incredulous. I cannot endure it. (Horace.)
in curia [L.] in court.
index expurgatorius [L.] a list of
prohibited books.

prohibited books.
in Domino [L.] in the Lord.
in dubiis [L.] in matters of doubt.
in equilibrio [L.] properly balanced.
in exce [L.] in being.
in excelsis [L.] in the highest.
in extenso [L.] at full length.
in externis [L.] at the point of death.
in flagrante delicto [L.] taken in the

act.

in forma pauperis [L.] as a poor man. in foro conscientiæ [L.] before the tribunal of conscience. infra dignitatem [L.] below one's

dignity.
in future [L.] in future; honceforth,
in hoc signo vinces [L.] in this sign

(the cross) you will conquer.
in limine [L] on the threshold.
in loco parentls [L.] in the place of
a parent.

in medias res [L.] into the midst of

things or affairs.
in medio tutissimus ibis [L.] you
will go most safely in the middle;
safety lies in a middle course.

in memoriam [L.] to the memory of; in memory.
in nomine [L.] in the name of. in nubibus [L.] in the clouds; vague. in nuce [L.] in a nut shell. in omnia paratus [L.] ready for all things. inopem copia fecit [L.] abundance has made him poor.
inops consilii [l..] without counsel. in pace [L] in peace.
in perpetuum [L.] for ever.
in petto [It.] within the breast; in in pleno [L.] in full.
in posse [L.] in possible existence; in possibility.
in presenti [L.] at the present time. in proprià persona [L.] in person. in puris naturalibus [L.] in a state of nature; quite naked.

in re [L.] in the matter of.

in rerum natura [L.] in the nature of things.
in sæculå sæculorum [L.] for ages on agos; for ever.
in situ [L.] in its proper position.
insouciance [F.] indifference; carelessness. instar omnium [L.] like all; an example to others. in statu quo [L.] in the former state.
in suspense [L.] in suspense or
uncertainty. in te, Domine, speravi [L.] in thee, Lord, have I put my trust. inter alia [L.] among other things. inter alios [L.] among other persons. inter arma leges silent [L.] in the time of war, the laws are silent. (Cicero.) interdum vulgus rectum videt
[L.] now and then the mob sees what
is right. (Horace.)
inter nos [L.] between ourselves.
inter pocula [L.] at one's cups. in terrorem |L.| as a warning. inter se [L.] among themselves. in totidem verbis [L.] in so many in toto [J.] in the whole; entirely.
intra muros [L.] within the walls. in transitu [L.] on the passage. in un batter d'occhio [It.] in the twinkling of an eye; instantly. in un giorno non si fe' Roma [It.] Rome was not built in a day. in usu [L.] in use. in usum Delphini [I.] for the use of the Dauphin (said of an edition of the classics); toned down to suit a young person. in utrumque paratus [L.] prepared for either event.
in vacuo [L.] in empty space, or in a vacuum. invenit [L.] devised (this). inverso ordine [L.] in an inverse in vine veritas [L.] there is truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of wine. invita Minerva [L.] Minerva (the goddess of wisdom) being unwilling, i.e., without genius.

ipss dixit [L.] he humself said it; a mere assertion; dogmatism.
ipsissima verba [L.] the very words. ipso facto [L.] in the fact itself. ipso jure [L.] by the law itself. ira furor brevis est [L.] anger is a short madness. (Horace.) ir por lana, y volver trasquilado [Sp.] to go for wool and come back shorn.
Italico [L.] in Italian.
iterum [L.] again.

jacts est ales [L.] the die is cast (said by Julius Caesar when he crossed the Rubicon.) j'ai bonne cause [F.] I have a good jamais arrière [F.] never behind. januis clausis [L.] with closed doors; in secret. 10 maintiendrai le droit [F.] I will maintain the right.

je ne sais quoi [F.] I know not what.

je n'oublierai jamais [F.] I shall never forget. je suis prét [F.] I am ready. jet d'eau [F.] a jet oi water; a fountain. jeu de mots [F.] a play upon words; a pun. jeu d'esprit [F.] a witticism. jeu de théâtre [F.] a stage trick; ciap-trap.

jeunesse dorée [F.] gilded youth;
luxurious young fops.
je vis en espoir [F.] I live in hope.
joci causă [L.] for the sake of a joke.
jubilate Deo [L.] be joyful in the
Lord; rejoice in God.
jucundi acti labores [L.] the remembrance of past labour is sweet.
(Cicero.) clap-trap. (Cicero. jure divino [L.] by divine law.
jure humano [L.] by human law.
juris peritus [L.] one learned in the jus canonicum [L.] canon law. us civile [L.] civil law.
us divinum [L.] divine law. jus et norma loquendi [L.] the law and rule of speech. (Horace.)
jus gentium [L.] the law of nations.
jus gladii [L.] the right of the sword.
jus possessionis [L.] the right of possession. jus summum saepe summa malitia est [L.] extreme law is often extreme wrong. (Terence.) juste milieu [F.] the golden mean. juxta [L.] near by.

l'abito è una seconda natura [It.]
habit is a second nature. laborare est orare [L.] work is prayer. labor ipse voluptas [L.] labour itself is pleasure. itself is pleasure.

Isbor omnia vincit [L.] labour conquers everything.

Ia critique est aisée, l'art est difficile [F.] criticism is easy enough, but art is difficult.

la gente pone, y Dios dispone [Sp.] men propose, but God doth dis-

laissez faire [F.] let alone; suffer to

have its own way. laissez-nous faire [F.] let us act for ourselves.

l'allegro [It.] the merry man.
l'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se
cacher [F.] love and smoke cannot

to nid.

langage des halles [F.] talk of the market place; Billingsgate.

lapis philosophorum [L.] the philosopher's stone.

la povertà è la madre di tutti le arti [It.] poverty is the mother of all the arts.

lapsus calami [L.] a slip of the pen. lapsus lingus [L.] a slip of the

lapsus memorise [L.] a slip of the memory. lares et penates [L.] household gods. la reyne le veult [N.F.] the queen wills it.

lateat scintillula forsan [L] per-chance some small spark may lie concealed.

latet anguis in herba [L.] a snake

lies hid in the grass,
Latine dictum [L.] spoken in Latin,
laudator temporis acti [L.] one
that praises the good old days. laudum immensa cupido [L.] in-satiable desire for praise.

laus Deo [L.] praise to God. l'avenir [F.] the future.

la vertu est la seule noblesse [F.]
virtue is the true nobility; "Tis
only noble to be good."
le beau monde [F.] the fashionable

world. le bon temps viendra [F.] the good

time will come le coût en ôte le goût [F.] the expense takes away the pleasure. lector benevole [L.] kind reader. legatus a latere [L.] a legato from

the side (of the l'ope); a papal ambassador. légèreté [F.] lightness; activity;-

le grand monarque [F.] the great monarch—Louis XIV. of France.

le monde savant \F.] the learned l'empire des lettres [F.] the repub-

lic of letters. le pas [F.] precedence in place or rank, le point du jour [F.] daybreak. le roi et l'état [F.] the king and the

state le roi le veut [F.] the king wills it. les affaires font les hommes [F.] business makes men.

lèse-majesté [F.] injured majesty; extrêmes se touchent [F.]

extremes meet le style, c'est l'homme [F.] the style is the man himself. l'état, c'est moi! [F.] the state! I am the state (said by Louis XIV.).

le tout ensemble [F.] all together; the whole.

lettre de cachet [F.] a sealed letter; a royal warrant for secret arrest and imprisonment.

lettre de change [F.] bill of exchange.

credit.
le vrai n'est toujours vraisemblable [F.] truth is stranger than lex loci [L.] the law or custom of the

place.

place.

lex non scripta [L.] the common law.
lex scripta [L.] statute law.
lex tailonis [L.] the law of retaliation.
lex terræs [L.] the law of retaliation.
lex terræs [L.] the law of the land
l'homme propose at Dieu disposes.
liberum arbitrium [L.] the se will.
licentia vatum [L.] the license of
the poet; poetical license.
limae labor et mora [L.] the toil
and delay of the file; the slow and
laborlous poilsh of a plece of literary
composition. (Horace.)
l'inconu [F.] the unknown.
l'incroyable [F.] the incredible; the
marvellous.

lingua franca [It.] the mixed language spoken by Europeans in the East.

lis litem generat [L.] strife begets strife.

lis sub judice [L.] a case not yet decided.

lite pendente [L.] during the trial. litera scripta manet [L.] the written letter remains.

local (F.) a place or station. loco citato [L.] in the place quoted. locum tenens [L.] one occupying the place; a deputy or substitute; a proxy

locus criminis [L.] the place of the crime

locus in quo [L.] the place in which.

pentance.

locus sigilli [L.] the place of the seal
—usually abbreviated to L.S. longo intervallo [L.] by or with long

loyauté m'oblige [F.] loyalty binds

lucidus ordo [L.] a clear arrangement, lucri causă [L.] for the sake of gain. ludere cum sacris [L.] to trifle with

sacred things.

lupum auribus teneo [L.] I hold a wolf by the ears; I have caught a Tartar. (Terence.)

lupus in fabula [L.] the wolf in the fable; talk of the devil and he will

lusus natures [L.] a sport or freak of nature.

ma chère [F.] my dear.
macte virtute [L.] proceed in virtue.
ma foi [F.] upon my fatth.
maggiore fretta minore atto [It.]
the more haste, the worse speed.

magister ceremoniarum [L.] master

the ceremonies. magna civitas, magna solitudo
[L] a great city is a great solitude.
magna est veritas et prævalebit
[L] truth is mighty and it will

prevail. magna est vis consuetudinis [L.] great is the force of habit.

magni nominis umbra [L.] the shadow of a great name.

magnum bonum [L.] a great good.

magnum bonum [L.] a great good.
magnum est vectigal parsimonia
[L.] economy is itself a great income.
magnum opus [L.] a great work.
magnus Apollo [L.] great Apollo;
one of high authority.
maigre [F.] fasting; food other than
animal flesh.

maintien le droit [F.] maintain the

maison de campagne [F.] a country

maison de santé [F.] private hospital. maison de ville [F.] the town-house. maitre d'hôtel [F.] a house-steward. maîtresse [F.] mistress.

maîtresse [F.] mistress.
maladie du pays [F.] homesickness.
mala fide [L.] with bad faith;
treacherously
mal à propos [F.] ill-timed.
mal de dents [F.] toothache.
mal de tête [F.] headache.
mal entendre [F.] misunderstanding.
malgre nous [F.] in spite of himself.
malheur ne vient jamais seul [F.]
misfortunes seldom come singly.
mal exempli [L.] of a bad example.

mali exempli [L.] of a bad example.
malis avibus [L.] with unpropitious
birds; with bad omens.

malo modo [L.] in an evil manner.
malo mori quam foedari [L.] I
would rather die than be debased.

mandamus [L.] we command: a writ of the Court of King's Bench.

manet alta mente repostum [L.]
it remains deeply fixed in the mind.

manibus pedibusque [L.] with hands

manu forti [L] with a strong hand.
manu propria [L] with one's own
hand.

mardi gras [F.] Shrove Tuesday. mare clausum [L.] a closed sea; a

bay. mariage de conscience [F.] a pri-

vate marriage de convenience [F.] a private marriage de convenience, or from interested motives.

mas vale saber que haber [Sp.] better be wise than rich.

mas vale tarde que nunca [Sp.]
better late than never. materfamilias [L.] the mother of a

family.

matinée [F.] a morning recital or

performance performance.

matre pulchra filia pulchrior [L]

a daughter fairer than her fair mother.

mauvaise honte [F] false modesty.

mauvais goût [F] bed taste.

mauvais sujet [F] a bed subject; a

worthless fellow.

maximus in minimis [L.] very great in trifling things.

meå culpå [L.] by my fault.

mea virtute me involvo [L.] I wrap

myself in my own virtue.

médecin, guéris-toi, toi-même [F.]
physician, heal thyself.

mediocriz firms [L.] the middle
station is surest.

medio tutissimus ibis [L.] in a medium course you will go most

safely,
mega biblion, mega kakon [G.] a
great book is a great evil.
me judice [L.] I being judge; in my opinion.

memento mori [L.] remember death, memorabilia [L.] things to be re-

memorià in seternà [L] in ever-lasting remembrance. mens agitat molem [L] mind moves

mens divinior [L.] the inspired mind

of the poet.

mens legis [L.] the spirit of the law.

mens sana in corpore sano [L.] a

sound mind in a sound body. mens sibi conscia recti [L.] a mind conscious of rectitude.

meo periculo [F.] at my own risk.
meo voto [L.] by my desire, or according to my wish.
merum sal [L.] pure salt; true Attic

mésalliance [F.] marriage with an

inferior; improper association; degrading or disparaging connection.

meum et tuum [L] mine and thine.

mini ours futuri [L] my care is in

the future. mirabile dictu [L.] wonderful to be

told. mirabile visu [L.] wonderful to be

mirabilia [L.] wonders. mirum in modum [L.] in a wonderful manner

mise-en-scène [F.] the staging of a play.
miserabile vulgus [I.] a wretched

mittimuc [L.] we send-a writ to

commit a person to prison.

modo et formå [L.] in manner and

operandi [L.] manner of operation mole ruit sua [L.] it is crushed by

its own weight mollia tempora fandi [L.] the favourable moment for speaking.

mon ami [F.] my friend. mon cher [F.] my dear. mont-de-piété [F.] a pawnbroker's

shop.

more Hibernico [L.] after the Irish fashion.

more majorum [L.] after the manner

of our ancestor,
more suo [L.] in his owr way,
mors janua vitae [L.] death is the
gate of life.

more omnibus communis [L.] death

is common to all.

mos pro lege [L.] custom for law.

mot du guet [F.] a watchword. mots d'usage [F.] words in common

motu proprio [L.] of his own accord. must comme un poisson [F.] mute

multum in parvo [L.] much in little. muraglia bianca, carta di matto [lt.] a white wall is the fool's paper. mutatis mutardis [L] the necessary changes being made.

mutato nomine [L] the name being

changed. mutuus consensus [L.] mutual con-

sent.

n

naissance [F.] birth. nascimur poetae, fimus oratores
[L] we are born poets, we become orators by training.

orators of training, natale soil natale solum [i.] natal soil. natura lo fece, e poi ruppe la stampa [it.] Nature made him, and then broke the mould.

naturam expelias furca, tamen usque recurret [l.] though you drive out nature with a pitchfork, yet will she always return

necessitas non habet legem [L.] necessity has no law

nec mora nec requies [L.] neither delay nor rest.

nec pluribus impar [L.] not an unequal match for numbers.
nec prece, nec pretio [L.] neither by entreaty nor by bribe.

nec soire fas est omnia [L.] we are not allowed to know all things.
nec temere, nec timide [L.] neither rashly nor timidly.
née [F.] born.

nee [F.] born.
ne exeat [L.] let him not depart.
nefasti dies [L.] days on which
judgment could not be given nor
assemblies be held; unlucky days.
ne fronti crede [L.] trust not to

appearances.

négligé [F] a form of undress.

nemine contradicente [L.] without

opposition; no one speaking in opposition.

nemine dissentiente [L.] no one dissenting; without a dissenting voice.

nemo fuit repente turpissimus
[L.] no one becomes a blackguard all at once.

one injures me with impunity—the motto of Scotland, nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit [L.] No man is wise at all times. nemo me impune lacessit [L.] no-

nemo solus satis sapit [L.] no man is sufficiently wise of himself. ne plus ultra [I..] nothing further;

the utmost point.

ne puero gladium [L.] do not entrust a sword to a boy.

ne sutor ultra crepidam [L.] let
not the shoemaker go beyond his

last

ne tentes, aut perfice [L.] do not attempt it, or carry it out thoroughly. nicht wahr? [Ger.] is it not so? nihil ad rem [L.] nothing to the

nini at rem [L.] nothing to the point.

nihil debet [L.] he owes nothing:—
a ples for denying a debt.
nihil quod tetigit non ornavit [L.]
he touched nothing without embel-

lishing it.

nil admirari [L.] to wonder at nothing. nil desperandum [L.] never despair. nil dicit [L.] he makes no answer.

nil nisi cruce [L.] nothing but the cross; depending upon the cross alone

nil sine numine [L.] nothing without

ni l'un ni l'autre [F.] neither the one nor the other.

nimium ne crede colori [L.] trust not too much to looks.

n'importe [F.] it matters not. nisi Dominus, frustra [L.] unless the Lord be with us, all our toil is

vain. nitor in adversum [L.] I strive

against opposition.

nobilitas sola est atque unica
virtus [L.] virtue is the true and only virtue

noblesse oblige [F.] rank imposes obligation; much is expected from people of good position.

no es oro todo lo que reluce [Sp.] all is not gold that glitters. nolens volens [L.] whether he will or

noli me tangere [L.] don't touch me.
nolle prosequi [L.] to be unwilling
to proceed.

nom de guerre [F.] a war name; an assumed name; a travelling title. nom de plume [F.] an assumed or literary title.

non assumpait [L.] the ples of a defendant in an action that "he did not undertake and promise," &c. non compos mentis [L.] not in sound

non constat [L.] it does not appear.
non est [L.] it is not; absent; wanting. non est inventus [L.] he has not

non ignara mali, miseris suc-currere disco [L.] not unacquainted with misfortune, I learn to succour the wretched. (Virgil.) non libet [L.] it does not please. non liquet [L.] it is not clear. non mi ricordo [It.] I do not remem-

non multa, sed multum [L.] not many things, but much.
non nobis solum [L.] not merely for

non obstante [L.] notwithstanding

non omnia possumus omnes [L]
we cannot all of us do all things.

non omnis moriar [L] I shall not wholly die. non quis, sed quid [L] not who, but

what; measures, not men.
non sequitur [L.] it does not follow;

an unwarranted conclusion non sibi, sed omnibus [L.] not for itself, but for all.

non sibi, sed patrize [L] not for himself, but for his country. non sum qualis eram [L] I am not

what I was.

non tall auxilio [L.] not with such
nosce te ipsum [L.] know thyself.
noscitur a sociis [L.] he is known

by his companions.

nota bene, N.B. [L.] mark well.

notatu dignum [L.] worthy of note.

Notre-Dame [F.] Our Lady; a cathedral in Paris dral in Paris.
n'oubliez pas [F.] don't forget.
nous avons changé tout cela [F.]
we have changed all that.

we have emaged at that.

nous verrons [F.] we shall see.

nouvellette [F.] a short tale or novel.

novus homo [L.] a new man or one who

has raised himself from obscurity.

nuance [F.] shade; tint; gradation. nudis verbis [L.] in plain words. nudum pactum [L.] a mere agree-

nulla dies sine linea [L.] no day without a line—without something

done. nulla nuova, buona nuova [It.] no news is good news.

nulli secundus [L.] second to none.

nunc aut nunquam [L.] now or never. nunc est bibendum [L.] now is the time to drink.

nunquam non paratus [L.] never unprepared.
nuptiæ [L.] nuptials; wedding.

obite [L] he (or she) died.
obiter dictum, pl. obiter dicta [L]
a thing said by the way, or in passing,
obscurrum per obscurrius [L] explaining an obscurity by something
still more obscurre. still more obscure.

observanda [L.] things to be observed. obsta principiis [L.] resist the first

beginnings octroi [F.] duties paid at the gates of

oction [r.] union parametric [L.] let them hate so long as they fear.

odi profanum vulgus, et arceo [L.] I loathe the prolano rabble and drive them away. (Horace.)

odium theologicum [L.] the hatrod of theologians.

œil-de-bœuf [F.] a bull's eye.

œuvres [F.] works.
officing gentium [L.] workshop of the

world omne ignotum pro magnifico [L.]
whatever is unknown is thought to

be magnificent. omnem movere lapidem [L.] to leave no stone unturned.

omne solum forti patria est [L.]

ownie soluin forth parties est [1-]
every land is a brave man's home.
omnie ad Dei gloriam [L.] all things
to the glory of God.
omnie bone bonis [L.] all things are
good with the good.
omnie more sequet [L.] death levels

all distinctions.

all distinctions.

omnia mutantur, et nos mutamur
in illis [L.] all things change and we
change with them.

omnia vincit amor, nos et cedamus amori [L.] love conquers all
things, let us too yield to love.

omnia vincit labor [L.] labour overcomes all things.

omnis amans amens [L.] every lover

is demented.

on connaît l'ami au besoin [F.] a friend is known in time of need. on dit [F.] they say; report; a flying rumour.

onus probandi [L.] the burden of proving.

ope et consilio [L.] with assistance opers pretium est [L.] it is worth

while.

optimates [L.] of the first rank; the chief men

ora e sempre [It.] now and always.

ora et labora [L.] pray and work, ora pro nobis [L.] pray for us. orate pro anima [L.] pray for the soul (of), orator ist made, but the poet is born. ore rotundo [L.] with round, full voice.

origo mali [L.] origin of the evil. oro e che oro vale [It.] that is gold which is worth gold; all is not gold that glitters.

O sancta simplicitas! [L.] O sacred simplicity!

O si sic omnia! [L.] Oh! that all (had always been done or spoken) thus!
os rotundum [L.] eloquent delivery.
O tempora! O mores! [L.] O the times! O the manners!
otia dant vitia [L.] idleness tends to

vice.

otiosa sedulitas [L.] luxurious tri-

fling.
otium cum dignitate [L.] case with dignity; dignited leisure.

otium sine literis mors est [L.]
leisure without literature is death,

oublier je ne puis [F.] 1 can never forget.

ouvrage [F.] work. ouvriers [F.] operatives; workmen. Oxonia [L.] Oxford.

p

pace [L.] with the consent of.
pace tua [L.] with your consent.
pacta conventa [L.] the conditions
agreed on.

padrone [It.] master; employer; landlord.

pallida mors [L.] pale death.
palmam qui meruit ferat [L.] let
him who has won it bear the palm.

par accident [F.] by chance.
par avance [F.] in advance.
par ci par là [F.] here and there,
par dépit [F.] out of spite.
par exemple [F.] for example,
par excellence .[F.] pre-eminent-

par faveur [F.] by favour, par force [F.] by force, pari passu [L.] with equal pace; together.

paritur pax bello [L.] peace is produced by war.
par nobile fratrum [L.] a noble pair of brothers; two just alike,
parole d'honneur [F.] word of honour.
par pari refero [L.] I return like for like.

pars adversa [L.] the adverse party. pars pro toto [L.] part for the whole particeps criminis [L.] an accomplice partout [F.] everywhere.

parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus [l.] the mountains are in labour, a ridiculous mouse will be brought forth.

parva componere magnis [L] to compare small things with great parvum parva decent [L.] little things become a little person.

things become a little person,
pas à pas on va bien loin [F.] step
by step one goes a long way.
passe-partout [F.] a master-key.
paté de foie gras [F.] a pie made in
Strasburg from the livers of geese.
paterfamilias [L.] the father of a

family. the Lord's prayer.

pater patile [L.] the father of his country.

patres conscripti [L.] the conscript fathers; the Roman Senate.

pax orbis terrarum [L.] the sovereignty of the world. Pax Romana [L.] the Roman Empire. pax vobiscum [L.] peace be with you. peccavi [L.] I have sinned. peine forte et dure [F.] very severe pendente lite [L.] pending the suit. penetralia [L.] secret recesses.
pensée [F.] a thought.
per ambages [L.] by circumlocution. per angusta ad augusta [L.] through trial to triumph.

per annum [L.] by the year.

per aspera ad astra [L.] through trials to glory.

per capita [L] by the head.

per centum [L] by the hundred.

per contante [It.] for cash. per contra [L] on the contrary.

per diem [L] by the day.

per fas et nefas [L] through right and wrong per gradus [L.] by steps; step by SLAT periculum in mora [L.] there is danger in delay.

Der iterim (L.) in the meantime. per mare per terras [L.] by sea and land. per mese [It.] by the month.
per pin strade si va a Roma [It.]
many roads lead to Rome. per se [L.] by itself.

per troppo dibatter la verita si
perde [lt.] truth is lost by too much controversy.

oer viam [L.] by the way of. per viam [L.] by the way of.
petit [F.] small.
petit coup [F.] a little mark; a
domino.; a sip; a slight tappetitio principi [L.] a begging of
the question. petit-maître [F.] a fop. peu-à peu [F.] little by little. peu de chose [F.] a trifle. pièce de résistance [F.] the sub-stantial course at dinner; the joint. pied-à-terre (F.) a resting place. pietra mossa non fa muschio [It.] pletra mossa non ia muscho [it. a rolling stone gets no moss. pinxit [L.]—— painted (this). pis aller [F.] the last or worst shift. placet [L.] it is approved of. pleno jure [L.] with full authority. pocc a poco [it.] little by little. poets nascitur, non fit [L] the poet is born, not made.
point d'appui [F.] prop; point of pondere, non numero [L] by weight, not by number. pons asinorum [L.] bridge of asses; -a difficult lesson to beginners; the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid. populus vult decipi [L.] people like poste restante [F.] to remain until called for—applied to certain letters called for—applied to cortain letters in a post-office.

post noc, ergo propter hoc [L] after this; therefore because of this.

post mortem [L] after death.

post poitum [L] after death.

potage au gras [F] meat-soup.

pour acquit [F] paid; settled.

pour faire rire [F] to excite laughter.

pour faire visite [F] to pay a visit.

pour passer le temps [F] to pass

away the time. away the time. pour prendre congé [F.] to take leave—usually abbreviated to P.P.C. reave—usually abbreviated to F.P.C. præmonitus, præmunitus [L.] forewarned, forearmed.

prendre la lune avec les dents [l².] to seize the moon with one's teeth; to aim at the impossible.

prescriptum [L.] a thing prescribed.

presto maturo, presto marcio [It.] soon ripe, soon rotten.

prêt d'accomplir [F.] ready to accomplish. preux chevalier [F.] a brave knight, prima donna [L.] first lady; principrima domat [11] inst hady; princi-pal female singer. prima facie [L.] on the first view. primo [L.] in the first place. primus inter pares [L.] chief among equals.

principle, non homines [L.] measures, not men.

pro aris et focis [L.] for our altars and hearths. probatum est [L.] it is proved.

probitas laudatur et alget [L.]

honesty is praised and left to starve. pro bono publico [L.] for the public pro confesso [L.] as if conceded. pro Deo et ecclesia [L.] for God and the church pro et con [L.] for and against profanum vulgus [L.] the profane vulgar, cf. odi profanum. pro forma [L.] for the sake of form; as a matter of form.

pro hac vice [L.] for this turn or occasion. proh pudor! [L.] for shame!
pro memorià [L.] for a memorial.
pro patrià [L.] for our country.
propagandà fide [L.] by, in, or
through extending the faith.
propriétaire [F.] a proprietor.
pro ratà [L.] in proportion.
pro rege, lege, grege [L.] for the
king, the law, and the people.
pro re natà [L.] for a special emergency; according to the circumstances. proh pudor! [L.] for shame! pro tanto [L.] for so much. protégé [F.] one protected or patro-nized by another. pro tempore [L.] for the time being proxime accessit [L.] he came next. pugnis et calcibus [L.] with fists and heels; with all his might. punctum saliens [L.] a salient or prominent point.

Punica fides [L.] Punic faith;

treachery. q

us, trains us.
quære [L.] query; inquiry.
quærtur [L.] the question arises.
qualis ab incepto [L.] the same as
from the beginning.
qualis rex, talis grex [L.] like king,
like people.
qualis vita, finis ita [L.] as is life,
so is its end.
quamdiu sa hane gassarit [L.] so is its end,
quamdiu se bene gesserit [L.]
during good behaviour.
quandoque bonus dormitat
Homerus [L.] even good Homer
sometimes nods; the wisest make
mistakes. (Horace.) quanti est sapere! [L.] how desirable

quae nocent, docent [L.] what pains

is knowledge!

quantum [L.] the quantity or amount.

quantum libet [L.] as much as you

quantum meruit [L.] as much as he deserved. quantum mutatus ab illo! [L.] how

changed from what he was! quantum sufficit [L.] a sufficient quantity quantum vis [L.] as much as you will.

quasi [L] as if; in a manner. quelque chose [F.] a trifie.

please.

que sais-je? [F.] what do I know? que voulez-vous?.[F.] what is it you wish? what can you expect? qui a bu poira [F.] the tippler will go on tippling; it is hard to break off bad habits.

quid faciendum? [L.] what is to be

quid nunc? [L.] what now? qui docet, discit [L.] he who teaches. learns. quid pro quo [L.] an equivalent; tit

quid rides? [L.] why do you laugh? quid times? [L.] what do you fear? quien sabe? [Sp.] who knows? qu'il soit comme il est désiré [F.]

let it be as desired qui m'aime, aime mon chien [F.]

love me, love my dog.

ove me, love my dog.
qui n'a santé, n'a rien [F.] he that
has not health, has nothing.
qui nimium probat, nihil probat,
[L.] he who proves too much, proves
nothing.
qui non proficit, deficit [L.] who
does not advance, loses ground.
quis custodiet ipsos custodes?
[L.] who shall guard the guards
themselves? [L.] who s themselves?

qui timide rogat docet negare
[L.] he that asks timidly courts denial.
qui va là? [E.] who goes there?
qui vire? [F.] who goes there? hence,
on the qui vive, on the alert.
quoad hoc [L.] to this extent.
quo animo? [L.] with what mind er

intention quocunque modo [L.] in whatever

manner quocunque nomine [L.] under what-

quod avertat Deus! [L.] which may God avert! God forbid! quod erat demonstrandum [L.] which was to be proved or demon-

strated. quod erat faciendum [L.] which was to be done.

quod hoc sibi vult? [L.] what does this mean?

quod vide, q.v. [L.] which see.
quo fas et gloria ducunt [L.] where
duty and glory lead,
quo Fata vocant [L.] whither the
Fates call.
quo inter [L.] by what dails?

quo jure? [L.] by what right? quomodo? [L.] ir. what manner?

quorum pars magna fui [L.] of which, or whom, I was a great or important part.

quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat [L] those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes

mad.
quot homines, tot sententiae [L]
many men, many minds.
quousque tandem, O Catilina?
[L] to what length then, O Catilina
(are you determined to go). (Cicero.)

raison d'état [F.] a reason of state.
raison d'être [F.] the reason for a
thing's existence.

rara avis [L.] a rare bird; a prodigy. ratione soil [L.] according to the soil. rechauffé [F.] warmed again, as food:—hence, insipid; stale.
recte et suaviter [L.] justly and mildly

mildly.
redolet lucerna [L.] it smells of the

lamp; it is a laboured production.
reductio ad absurdum [L.] a reducing a position to an absurdity.

regium donum [L.] a royal gift— applied to an annual grant of public money for the support of the Presby-terian Church in Ireland.

re infecta [L.] the business being untinished.

relata refero [L.] I tell it as I heard it. religio loci [L.] the religious spirit of the place.

om acu tetigisti [L.] you have touched the thing with a needle; you rem

have hit it exactly.

remis velisque [L.] with oars and sails; with all means.

répondez, s'il vous plaît, R.S.V.P.
[F.] reply, if you please.
reprise [F.] reprisal.

requiescat in pace [L.] may he rest

in peace. res ângusta domi [L.] narrow cir-

cumstances at home; poverty.

res gestse [L.] exploits performed;
also, business transacted.

respice finem [L.] look to the end. respublics. [L.] the commonwealth. résumé [F.] an abstract or summary. resurgam [L.] I shall rise again. revenons à nos moutons [F.] let us

return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
re verâ [L.] in truth.
ridere in stomacho [L.] to laugh in

one's sleevo. ride si sapis [L.] laugh if you are

wise. rien n'est beau que le vrai [F.]
nothing is beautiful but truth.

rifacimento [It.] renewal; re-establishment.

rira blen, qui rira le dernier [F.]
he laughs well, who laughs last.
rire entre cuir et chair [F.] to

laugh in one's sleeve rire sous cape [F.] to laugh in one's

sleeve. rixatur de lana saepe caprina [L.] he often quarrels about goat's

wool, i.e., trifles

robe de chambre [F.] a dressing gown or morning gown. robe de nuit [F.] a night dress.

Roma locuta, causa finita [L.]
Rome has spoken, the case is ended.
ruat coelum [L.] let the heavens fall.
rudis indigestaque moles [L.] a
rude and undigested mass.
rut mole ma [L.] it fells to min b

ruit mole sua [L.] it falls to ruin by its own weight.

ruse de guerre [F.] a stratagem of

rus in urbe [L.] a house in a town, yet having the advantages of the

country. usticus expectat dum defluat amnis [L.] the rustic waits till the river shall have all flowed by. rusticus

S

sal Atticum [L.] Attic salt, i.e., wit. salvo jure [L.] the right being safe; without prejudice. salvo pudore [L.] without offence to

modesty.
s'amuser à la moutarde [F.] to stand on trifles.

sanctum sanctorum [L] holy of

sans cérémonie [F.] without ceremonv

sans doute [F.] without doubt.
sans peur et sans reproche [F.]
without fear and without reproach.

sans rime et sans raison [F.] without rime or reason. sans soud [F.] free from care. sans tache [F.] withoutspot; stainless.

sartor resartus [L.] the tailor mended.

sat cito, si sat bene [L] quickly enough, if well enough. satis eloquentiae, sapientiae

parum [L.] eloquence enough, but too little wisdom.

satis, superque [L.] enough, and more than enough.

satis verborum [L.] enough of words. sat pulchra, si sat bona [L.] handsome is, as handsome does. sauve qui peut [F.] save himself

who can

savoir-faire [F.] ability; contrivance or skill.

savoir - vivre [F.] good breeding; refined manner

scandalum magnatum [L.] defamatory speech or writing to the injury of persons of dignity. scire facias [L.] cause it to be known.

secundum artem [L.] according to rule; scientifically; artistically. secundum naturam [L.] according

to the course of nature. secundum ordinem [L.] in order. so defendendo [L.] in self defence, selon les règles [F.] according to

semel abbas, semper abbas [L.]
once an abbot, always an abbot.

semper avarus eget [L.] the avaricious man is always needy.

semper fidelis [L.] always faithful, semper idem [L.] always faithful, semper paratus [L.] always ready, semper timidum scelus [L.] crime is always fearful.

Senatus consultum [L.] a decree of

se non è vero, è ben trovato [It.]
if it is not true, it is cleverly invented.
sensu bono [L.] in a good sense.
sensu malo [L.] in a bad sense.
sero, sed serio [L.] late, but seriously.

serus in colum redeas [L.] late may you return to heaven; may you live long.

servare modum [L.] to keep within bounds.

sic itur ad astra [L.] such is the way to immortality. sic passim [L.] so everywhere; so in

various places sic semper tyrannis [L.] ever so to tyrants.

sic transit gloria mundi [L.] so passes the glory of the world. sicut ante [L.] as before. sic volo, sic jubeo [L.] thus I will, thus I command.

sic vos, non vobis [L.] thus you do labour, but not for yourselves.
si je puis [F.] if I can.

sile, et philosophus esto [L.] hold your tongue and you will pass for a philosopher.

silentium altum [1..] deep silence similia similibus curantur [L.] like

things are cured by like.
similis simili gaudet [L.] like is
pleased with like; like draws to like,
si monumentum requiris. draws monumentum requiris, cir-cumspice [L.] if you seek his monu-

ment, look around simplex munditiis [L.] of simple elegance.

elegance.
sine curâ [L.] without care or charge.
sine die [L.] without a day appointed.
sine dubio [L.] without delay.
sine morâ [L.] without delay.
sine odio [L.] without hatred.
sine praejudicio [L.] without prejudice.
sine qua non [L.] an indispensable
condition. siste, Viator [L.] stop, traveller.

sit tibi terra levis [L.] may the earth lie lightly upon thee. soccorso non viene mai tardi [It.]

help never comes too late.

solvuntur tabulas [L.] the bills are dismissed—used in legal language, soubrette [F.] an intriguing woman.

souffier 1e chaud et 1e froid [F.] to blow but and cold

blow bot and cold sous tous les rapports [F.] in all

soyez ferme [F.] be firm.

spero meliora [L] I hope for better things. spes sibi quisque [L.] let each man's hope be in himself.

splendide mendax [L.] splendidly untruthful; untrue for a good object. spolia opima [L.] the richest booty.

sponte sua [1.] of one's own accord. spretæ injuria formæ [1.] the insult of despised beaut stat magni nominis umbra [1..] he stands the shadow of a mighty name.

stat pro ratione voluntas [L.] will stands for reason.
statu quo ante bellum [L.] in the state which was before the war.

status quo [L.] the state in which. stet [L.] let it stand.

stratum super stratum [L.] layer above laver Sturm und Drang [Ger.] storm and

stress suaviter in modo, fortiter in re [L.] gently in manners, but resolutely in action.

sub colore juris [L.] under colour of the law

sub conditione [L.] under the condition.

sub judice [L.] under consideration.
sub pœnå [L.] under a penalty.
sub pæntatå juris [L.] under the
pretext of justice.
sub roså [L.] under the rose; privately; secretly.
sub silentio [L.] in silence; without
formal notice being taken.

sub specie [L.] under the appearance

sub voce [L.] under the voice; under such or such a word.
succedaneum [L.] a substitute.

sufre por saber, y trabaja por tener [Sp.] suffer in order to be wise, and labour in order to have.

suggestio falsi [L.] suggestion of falsehood.

sui generis [L.] of its kind; unique. sui juris [L.] in one's own right. sumptibus publicis [L.] at the public expense.

suo marte [L.] by his own skill. suppressio veri, suggestio falsi [L.] a suppression of the truth is the suggestion of a talsehood.
surgit amari aliquid [L.] something
bitter rises.

suum cuique tributo [L.] give every man his due.

suus cuique mos [L.] every one has his particular habit.

t

tableau vivant [F.] the representa-tion of some scene by means of persons grouped in appropriate postures, and remaining silent and motion

table d'hôte [F.] a common table for guests.
tabula rasa [L] a smooth or blank tablet.

tache sans tache [F.] a work without a stain.

tendium vits [L.] weariness of life, tangere ulcus [L.] to re-open a wound. tantaene animis caelestibus irae? [L.] can such anger dwell in heavenly minds? (Vigil.) tant mieux [k.] so much the better. tant pis [F.] so much the worse. tant soit peu [F.] nover so little. te judice [L.] you being the judge, tel est notre plaisir [F.] such is our pleasure.

pleasure, tel maître, tel valet [F.] like master, like man.

tempora mutantur, et nos muta-mur in illis [1.] the times are changed, and we are changed with them

tempori parendum [L.] we must move with the times.

tempus edax rerum [L.] time the devourer of all things, tempus fugit [L.] time fies, tempus ludendi [L.] the time for

play.

tempus omnia revelat [L.] time reveals all things

tenax propositi [L.] firm of purpose. tenez [F.] take it. tentanda via est [L.] a way must be

terminus ad quem [L.] the boundary-

line, point, or term to which. terminus a quo [L.] the point or term from which.

terra cotta [It.] baked carth. terra firma [L.] solid earth; a safe

footing.
terra incognita [L.] an unknown

country. tertium quid [L.] a third something;

a nondescript.

teste [L.] by the evidence of.

thalatta, thalatta! [G.] the sea, the
sea! The cry of Xenophon's army.

tions à la vérité [F.] maintain the

truth.

tiens ta foi [F.] keep your faith.
timeo Danaos et dona ferentes
[L.] I fear the Greeks even when they bear gifts in their hands.
toga virilis [L.] the gown of manhood.
to kalon [G.] the beautiful; the chief

good.

to prepon [G.] the proper or becoming.
tot homines, quot sententiae [L.]
so many men, so many minds.

so many minus.

totidem verbis [L.] in so many words.

toties quoties [L.] as often as.

totic viribus [L.] with all his might.

toto colo [L.] by the whole heavens;

diametrically opposite.

totum [L.] the whole.
totus teres atque rotundus [L.]
completely smooth and round; perfect.

toujours prét [F.] always ready.
tour de force [F.] a feat of strength

or skill.

tour d'expression [F.] an idiom or peculiar force of expression. tourner casaque [F.] to turn one's

coat; to take an opposite side.
tout à fait [F.] entirely; wholly.
tout à l'heure [F.] instantly.
tout au contraire [F.] on the contrar

trary.
tout a vous [F.] wholly yours.
tout bien ou rien [F.] all or nothing.
tout de même [F.] precisely the same.
tout de suite [F.] immediately.
tout ensemble [F.] the whole taken

together. tout est pris [F.] all is taken; every

avenue preoccupied. tout le monde est sage après coup [F.] everybody is wise after the thing is done.

tranchant [F.] peremptory; sharp; trenchant.

transeat in exemplum [L] let it pass into a precedent.
tria juncta in uno [L.] three joined in one.

tristesse [F.] sadness; somow. trium literarum homo, of homo

trium, &c. Troja fuit [L.] Troy has perished troppo disputare la verità fa errare [It.] too much disputing puts truth to flight.

truditur dies die [L.] one day is pressed onward by another. tu ne cede malis [L.] do not yield

tutor et ultor [L.] protector and

tutte le strade conducono a Roma [It.] all roads lead to Rome. tuum est [L] it is your own.

11

uberrima fides [L.] implicit faith.
ubi bene, ibi patria [L.] wherever
it goes well with me, there is my it goes we

ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum
[L.] where the law is uncertain, there s no law.

ubique [L.] everywhere.
ubi supra [L.] where above mentioned.
ultima ratio regum [L.] the last
argument of kings; war.
Ultima Thule [L.] the utmost boundary or limit.

ultimatum [L.] the last or only con-

ultimus Romanorum [L.] the last of the Romans. ultra licitum [L.] beyond what is

allowable. ultra vires [L.] beyond one's powers. una scopa nuova spazza
[lt.] a new broom sweeps clean,

una voce [L.] with one voice; unanimously. un bienfait n'est jamais perdu

[F.] a kindness is never lost. un cabello hace sombra [Sp.] the least hair makes a shadow

und so weiter [Ger.] and so forth.
une fois n'est pas coutume [F.]
one act does not make a habit. un fait accompli [F.] an accomplished

unguibus et rostro [L.] with claws and beak; tooth and nail. unguis in ulcere [L.] a nail in the wound (keeping it open). uno animo [L.] with one mind; unanimously

un sot à triple étage [F.] a perfect usque ad nauseam [L.] to disgust.

usus loquendi [L] usage in speaking. utcunque placuerit Deo [L] as it shal: please God. utile dulci [L] the useful with the

utinam noster esset [L.] would that

he were ours.

ut infra [L.] as below.

uti possidetis [L.] as you possess;

state of present possession.

ut supra [L.] as above stated.

v

vade in pace [L.] go in peace. vade mecum [L.] go with me; a constant companion.

ver victis [1.] woe to the vanquished. wale [L] farewell.

valeat quantum valere potest
[L.] let it pass for what it is worth.
valet de chambre [F.] an attendant; a footman.

Vare, legiones redde [L.] Varus, give (me) back my legions (said by Casar Augustus).

Varias lectiones [L.] various readings, variorum notes [L.] the notes of various authors.

various authors.

various et mutabile semper femina [L.] an ever changeful and
caprictous thing is woman.

ved! Napoli e poi muori [It.] see
Naples and then die.

vel prece, vel pretio [L.] for either

e or money. veluti in speculum [L.] as in a

mirror.

Venalis populus, venalis curia patrium [L] the people and the senators are alike venal.

vendidit hie auro patriam [L.]
he sold his country for gold.
veni, vidi, vici [L.] I came, I saw, J
conquered. (A despatch of Julius

ventis secundis [L.] with favourable

winds. vera pro gratiis [L.] truth before

favour.

vera prosperità è non aver necessità [It.] 'tis true prosperity to have no want. verbatim et literatim [L] word for word and letter for letter.

verbum sat sapienti [L.] a word is enough for a wise man.

veritas odium parit [L.] truth begets hatred.

veritas prævalebit [L] truth will prevail.

veritats vincit [L.] truth conquers.
veritatis simplex oratio est [L.]
the language of truth is simple.
verité sans peur [F.] truth without

ver non semper viret [L] spring does not always flourish.

coes not always nourism.

versus [L.] against; toward.

vestigia [L.] tracks; vestiges.

vexata questio [L.] a disputed question.

via [L.] by the way of.

via media [L.] a middle course.

via tuta [L.] the beaten

via trita, via tuta track is the safe one. vice [L.] in the place of. vice verså. [L.] the terms being ex-changed.

videlicet [L.] to wit; namely, usually abbreviated to vis.

video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor [L.] I see and approve of the better things, I follow the WORSE

videtur [L.] it appears.
vide ut supra [L.] see what is stated

vi et armis [L.] by force of arms. vigilate et orate [L.] watch and pray.

vigueur de dessus [F.] strength from on high.

vilius argentum est auro, virtu-tibus aurum [L.] silver is of less value than gold, gold than virtue. vin [F.] wine.

vincit amor patrice [L.] love of country prevails.

vincit qui se vincit [L.] he conquers who overcomes himself.
vinculum matrimonii [L.] the bond of marriag

vindex injurise [L.] an avenger of injury.

vir bonus dicendi peritus [L] a good man skilled in the art of speaking.

vires acquirit eundo [L.] she (i.e., rumour) acquires strength in her progress. virginibus

virginibus puerisque [L.] for maidens and boys. vir sapit qui pauca loquitur [L.] he is wise who talks but little.

virtus in arduis [L.] courage or virtue in difficulties or trials.

virtute et fide [L.] by or with virtue and faith.

virtute et labore [L.] by virtue and

virtute officii [L.] by virtue of his

virtutis amore [L.] from love of virtue

vis a tergo [L.] a propelling force from behind.

vis-à-vis (F.) opposite; facing. vis inertiæ [L.] the power of inertia; resistance.

vis medicatrix nature [L.] the healing tendency of nature

vita brevis, longa ars [L.] life is short, art is long. vita hominis sine literis mors est [L.] the life of man, without literature, is death.

vitam impendere vero [L.] to risk one's life for the truth.

vivat regina! [L.] long live the queen!

vivat rex! [L.] long live the king!

viva voce [L.] by the kiving voice; by

oral testimony. vivat respublica [L.] live the re-

vivat! [F.] a shout of "long live!"

vive la bagatelle [F.] success to

triffing.

vive le roi! [F.] long live the king! vive ut vivas [L.] live that you may live.

vive, vale [L.] farewell and be happy. vive, valeque [L.] life and health to

vivida vis animi [L.] the lively vigour of genius.

vixere fortes ante Agamemnona IL.] there were brave men living before Agamemnon.

voilà [F.] behold! there is, or there are.

voilà tout [F.] that's all.

voilà une autre chose [F.] that is quite another thing.

voir les dessous des cartes [F.] to see the face of the cards; to be in

volente Dec [L.] God willing.

volum castitatis [L.] a vow of zonam solvere [L.] to loose the virgin girdle or hand.

vous y perdrez vos pas [F.] yeu will lose your labour.

vox clamantis in deserte [L.] the voice of one crying in the wilderness, vox et præterea nihil [L.] a voice and nothing more; sound without

yox faucibus hæsit [L] the voice (or words) stuck in the throat; he was dumb with amazement.

vox populi, vox Dei [L.] the voice of the people is the voice of God. vulgo [L.] commonly.

vulnus immedicabile [L.] an irre-

parable injury.

vultus animi janua et tabula [L.]

the face is the portrait and picture of the mind.

vultus est index animi [L.] the face is the index of the mind.

Z

Zeitgeist [Ger.] the spirit of the age.
zonam perdidit [L.] he has lost
his purse; he is in needy circum-

DICTIONARY OF ALTERNATIVES

This supplement contains a comprehensive list of the alternative forms and spellings with the same or similar meanings in use in the English language. To assist search the words are grouped according to the number of letters and, within the groups, alphabetically. The most usual form of the word is given first and (with the exception of a few indicated dialect and slang words) each will be found fully defined in the dictionary proper. Most of the alternatives will also be found there, but occasionally spellings are given which, although they have no place in the general vocabulary of the day, may yet be found necessary in word competitions.

Alternatives which are themselves familiar and may therefore form a basis for the search, are given full duplicate entry. Where none of the words in the group is generally known a short meaning is given as a help with the "clue" and a guide to the full meaning in the dictionary. Words prefixed alternatively with "un-" or "in-" will be found grouped under letter "I."

Careful attention should be paid to the wording of a "clue"; comparison with the dictionary definition will often eliminate a number of the possible alternatives, and a "clue may call for a noun or a verb, etc., or a special tense or person of a verb or pronoun (which are not listed separately), or a noum in the plural (in which case the singular should be sought in the lists). The whole list of words of a given length should be scanned before the number of possible alternatives is considered complete, thus Babble, Gabble, Rabble, which are possible alternatives, will be found in different groups of the list.

TWO AND THREE LETTER WORDS

Ab, Od. Months of the Jewish Ah, Eh, Oh. Interjections. Bo, Ho, So, Wo, Yo. Exclama-

tions. Cf., Cp. Compare (Abbrev.).

Em, En, Im. Prefix.

Ha, Hi, Ho. Interjections.

La, Do, Fa, Re. Tonic sol-fa.

La, Lo. Behold! No, Na, Ne.

P.M., A.M. Denoting time of

day.
Act, Ape.
Baa, Bay. Animal's cry. Bag, Sac.

Ban, Bar. To prohibit.
Bat, Cat, Rat, Tat, Wat.
Bet, Set, Lay.
Bey, Beg, Dey. Turkish Gover-

nor

Bid, Nod. Bit, Ort. A fragment. Bob, Bow. To bend.

Bog, Sog. Boo, Coo, Moo.

Bur, Nur. Knot in wood. Can, Pan, Cog. A vessel.

Cap, Cop, Top. Highest point. Car, Cab.

Caw, Kaw. Crow's cry. Cay, Key, Kay. Low islet. Cod, Lob, Dad. Fish.

Cow, Bow, To subdue. Cow, Cob, Kob, Sow, Bok, Dog, Hog, Doe, Roe.

Cub, Cur. Cup, Mug, Jug, Tug.

Dam, Dad. Den, Pen. Place for animals. Die, Dee. To perish.

Dip, Dib, Dop. To duck.

Due, Dew. Dwt, Pwt, Cwt. Weights and

measures.

Dye, Die. Elf, Oaf. A changeling.

Fag, Lag.
Fan, Van.
Fat, Vat. Vessel for liquid.
Fee, Feu. Possession of land.

Fey, Fay. Doomed.

Fib, Lie. Untruth. Fig. Fir. Trees. Fig, Fir. Tree Fit, Fix, Pin.

Fob, Fub. To cheat.

Fog. Fug. Fop. Don. A dandy.

Fox, Tod. Gab, Gas, Jaw. To prate.

Gap, Gat.
Gay, Gey. Lively.
Gib, Jib. Arm of crane.

Gin, Gif. If (Scot.).

Got, Gat, Won.

Gyp, Gip. Male servant. Hah, Pah, Bah. Interjections. Ham, Jam, Yam. Estables. Hen, Kes. Birds.

Hew, Mow. Hey, Hoy, Hoa, Hem. Exclama-

tions.

Hip, Hep. A fruit. Hip, Hyp. Melancholy.

Hoe, Hob, Hod. Hum, Bum. A bee's noise. Hut, Cot. Won. A cottage.

Ion, Ohm. Terms in physics.

Jab, Job.

Jaw, Gam, Gab. Jet, Jut. Jib, Gib. Arm of Kid, Kit. Small t Lag, Lax. Arm of crane. Small tub.

Lag, Sag.

Rub

Lap, Sip, Bib. To drink. Lea, Lee, Lay, Ley. Meadow. Lob, Bob. To strike (a ball).

Lob, Lop. Hang limply.

Log, Jot. Lop, Dod, Top. Cut off. Lot, Cut. (in games of chance.)

Lug, Tug, Rug. To pull.

Man, Mun. Mix, Mux.

Mow, Moe. Grimace. Nab, Nap. Scize.

Nap, Nim, Nip.

Nap, Nod. Sleep lightly. Nay, Not, Nor. Negatives. Nib, Neb. Bird's bill, point. Nil, Nix. Nothing.

Nix, Nis. Hobgoblin.

Nob, Cob.
Oak, Jak, Sal, Bay. Trees.
Obi, Oby. Sorcery.
Old, Eld.

One, Ane

Own, Owe.
Pad, Paw, Pud. Animal's foot.
Pad, Wad.
Pat, Tap, Tip, Rap.

Wooden pin.

Peg, Nog. Wood Pen, Mew, Pew.

Pie, Pye. Bird. Pig, Pug, Pup, Rug, Tup. Pod, Cod.

Pop. Hop. Pyz. Piz. Sacred box.

Rag, Rig, Rug.

Ram, Jam. Push violently. Rat, Ram.

Rex. Roi. Roy. King.

Rig. Fig. To deck. Rob. Fob. Fub. Roc. Rok. Ruc. Fabulous bird.

Roe, Doe. Deer.

Row, Rew. Rub, Rud.

Rue, Rew. To lament. Rum, Mum, Rug, Bub. Drinks. Run, Rut. A track. Rye, Rie. Sax, Zax. A hammer. Sea, Spa. See, Spy, Set, Eye. Seg, Teg, Tag. Terms applied to animals. Sen, Yen. Coins. Shy, Coy. Sib, Syb. Akin. Sip, Nip, Sup. Six, Sax. Sob, Sab. Soc, Sac. Right to hold court. Sol, Sou. Coins. Sue, Sew. Tab, Tag. Tag, Dag. Loose end. (Colloq.) Tag, Tig. A game.
Tan, Dun. Colours.
Tan, Lam. To beat. (Colloq.)
Tan, Taw, Tew. To prepare leather. Tea, Pea, Zea. Plants. Tie, Tye. Rope or chain. Tin, Bin, Hin. Ton, Tun, Tod. Measures.
Top, Cop, Tip, Tap, Tor.
Tub, Tun. A cask.
Two, Twa.
Use, Ure. Use, Ure. Vat, Vas, Cat, Fat. A vessel. Vim, Vis. Force. Voe, Vae. A bay. Vow, Vum. Wed, Wad. A pledge. Wet, Dew, Ret. To wet. Wet, Wat. Wit. Wag. Witty fellow. Woe, Wae. Woo, Wow. Yea, Yes, Aye. Zax, Sax. Hammer. FOUR LETTER WORDS Abbe, Abba. Religious personage. Acts, Acta. Aery, Eyry, Ayry. Eagle's nest. Ajar, Agee, Ajee. Slightly open.

sonage.
Acts. Acta.
Acty. Acta.
Acty. Acty. Ayry. Eagle's nest.
Aiar, Agee, Ajee. Slightly open.
Alma, Alme. Dancing girl.
Also, Else.
Amir, Emir. A chief.
Anon, Enow. Soon.
Atop. Acop. On top.
Avow, Aver.
Baby, Babe.
Back, Batt.
Bail, Bale. Vessel for baling.
Bait, Brit. Small fish.
Balk, Balk. Uuploughed ridge.
Ball, Ball. Used in cricket.
Band, Bind, Bond. A tic.
Band, Bind, Bond. A tic.
Band, Bund. Group of people.
Band, Rand. Margin.
Bane, Bale. Calamity.
Bank, Bunk.
Bare, Bald.
Bark, Bare, Pare. To strip off.
Bark, Bare, Pare. To strip off.
Bark, Bass, Bast.
Barn, Bawn, Byre.
Base, Bass. The bottom.
Bath. Wash.

Bawl, Yawl, Wawl, Waul. To shout.

Bead, Bede. Prayer.
Beak, Beck. Bird's bill.
Bean, Gean, Pear. Plants.
Bear, Bere. Barloy.
Beet, Bete. Rouse; kindle.
Beet, Leek. Plants.
Beit, Welt. Narrow strip.
Bend, Tend, Wend.
Bide, Byde. To wait for.
Bier, Bear.
Biff, Buff. A blow. (Colloq.)
Blot, Spot. Mark, stain.
Blur, Siur, Smut.
Boar, Bear, Goat, Foal. shout. Boar, Bear, Goat, Foal. Boer, Boor.
Bold, Bald.
Bore, Wore. Carried.
Bore, Tire. To weary.
Boss, Bass. Master. Brow, Prow. Front part. Burg, Bury. A town.
Burn, Bren. To burn.
Burr, Burl. A knot.
Cadi, Kadi. Mohammedan judge. Calf, Colt. Young animal. Calm, Balm.
Cane, Wand.
Cant, Rant. Pretentious talk. Cape, Capa, Cope.
Care, Cark. Anxiety.
Case, Vase, Cage, Cask, Hask, Tank. Caul, Call. Cave, Cove. Cawk, Cauk, Calx. Mineral. Ceil, Ciel. To plaster or wainscot a room. Celt, Kelt. Cess, Sess. A tax. Chad, Shad. A fish. Cham, Khan, Shah. Prince or chief. Char, Sear. To burn. Chew, Chaw. Chin, Shin, Skin. Parts of body. Chop, Chap. The jaw.
Clan, Club. Body of persons.
Clip, Snip, Chip.
Clog, Clot, Clod.
Clue, Clew. Comb, Kemb. To comb. Cool, Keel. Reduce heat. Coon, Culm. Coal dust. Corb, Corf. A basket. Cosy, Cosy, Cosh. Crab, Cray. Crustacoans. Curb, Kerb. Curl, Furl, Hurl. Czar, Tzar, Tsar, Ksar. Dace, Dare, Dart. A fish. Damp, Dank, Durn.
Damp, Dank.
Dare, Daur. To venture.
Dare, Defy, Deny.
Dark, Dirk, Dusk, Murk.
Dash, Pash, Bash, Lash.
Dand, To thurn. Daud, Dawd. To thump.
Deal, Teak. Timber.
Deem, Reed, Ween.
Dell, Dale, Dene, Dean, Vale. Dent, Dint, Dunt. Disc, Disk. Doff, Daff. Take off. Dole, Dool, Dule. Woe, gloom.

Dolt, Colt, Doll. A dunce. Doom, Dome. To sentence. Dote. Doat. To show excessive love. Dour, Lour, Sour. Drag, Draw. Dram, Gram, Troy, Tron. Measures. Drip, Drop. Drum, Drub. To beat. Dual, Duet, Duel, Duad, Dyad. Of two. Dumb, Numb.
Dume, Down. Sandhill.
Dupe, Dude.
Dyke, Dike.
Earl, Jarl. Nobleman. Earn, Gain. Eyas, Nyas, Bird. Eyry, Ayry, Aery. Eagle's nest. Fade, Vade. To fade. Fail, Foil, Fall. Fake, Bake. To doctor up. Fame, Name. Reputation. Fare, Farl. Food. Farm, Ferm. A farm. Fees, Fues, Dues. Rent. Fell, Pell, Pelt. Hide, skin. Feud, Feod, Food, Fief. Land held on condition of Military Service. Fire, Pyre Firm, Hard. Fled, Flew. Fley, Flay. To frighten. Flip, Flap. To strike lightly. Flog, Slog. Flop, Plop. Drop suddenly. Fond, Kind.
Fool, Loon, Coon, Coof.
Foul, Sour. Fret, Fray, Frab. To wear by rubbing. Fury, Fume. Angry state. Fuse, Fuze. Gael, Gaul. Gang, Ging. A gathering. Gaol, Jail. Gape, Gaup, Gawp, Gaze, Gasp. To stare openmouthed. Gate, Yate, Yett. Gaud, Gawd. Finery.
Geld, Gold, Pelf. Money.
Gibe, Jibe, Gird. To taunt.
Gilt, Gelt. Gimp, Jimp. Short in measure. Gist, Jest. The main point. Give, Yeve. To give. Gnar, Knar. To growl. Goat, Boar, Foal. Gold, Gowd. Golf, Goff, Gowi. Good, Gude. Gore, Gair. Blood. Gout, Gust. Relish. Gowk, Gouk. A fool. Grab, Grip. Gray, Grey, Drab. A colour. Grim, Grum, Glum. Grin, Girn. A distorted smile. Grue, Grew. To shudder. Hadi, Haii. Mohammedan pilgrimage. Haet, Hait, Hate. Particle. Hatt, Heft. A handle. Haik, Hyke. A garment. Hair, Vair. Fur.

Hake, Dace, Dart, Pike, Dare. Fish.
Halm, Haum. Stalk of grain.
Halt, Wait.
Hare, Mare, Hart, Pard, Barb.
Harm, Hurt, Tort. Haul, Harl. Hear, Heed. To take notice. Heel, Rell, Seel. Bend over. Hell, Hele. To hide. Herd, Head. (Of cattle). Hill, Fell. Hiss, Hish, Hizz. Hock, Bock, Sack. Drinks. Hold, Hald. Hole, Bore, Gore, Hold, Howe. Hollow place. Howl, Bawl, Gowl, Yowl, Yawl. Hulk, Husk, Tank. Useless remains. Hull, Hulk, Helm. Parts of Hump, Bump, Lump, Tump. Hush, Hish, Hist, Tush. Idol, Ikon, Icon. Ilex, Ulex. A tree. Irak, Iran, Iraq. Iris, Irid. Part of eye. Jade, Jaud. A poor horse.
Jail, Gaol. Prison.
Jarl, Earl. Nobleman. Jean, Jane. A twilled cloth.
Jerk, Yerk.
Jill, Gill. A girl.
Jinn, Ginn. Eastern spirit (pl).
Joke, Jest, Jape.
Jolt, Polt, Pelt. A blow.
Jouk, Jook, Jowk. To dodge.
Jowl, Jole, Joll. The cheek.
Kadi. Cadi. Mohammedan judge. Kadi, Cadi. Mohammedan judge Kain, Cain. Payment of rent in kind. Kale, Kail, Kali. Vegetable. Kelp, Kilp. Wrack. Kern, Kirn. Last harvest sheaf. Khan, Shah, Cham. A chief. Kick, Hack. Kiss, Buss. Kist, Gist. A chest. Knar, Knot, Knag. Protuberance. Knob, Knap, Knop, Knot, Knub. Kola, Cola. A tree; beverage. Kyte, Kite. Stomach. Lade, Lave. To bail. Lame, Game, Limp. Lame, Tame. Lair, Lare. Den of wild beast. Lard, Nard, Bard. Fatty substance. Lava, Moya.
Leap, Loup. To jump.
Lear, Lere. To learn.
Left, Went, Sent.
Lice, Mice, Tick.
Lief, Leef. Loved. Lion, Lynx.
Lira, Lire. Money (*Italy*).
List, Leet. List of people. Lobe, Lome. Part of ear. Loll, Lill. To lounge about. Lone, Lane. Alone. Long, Lang. Look, Loom, Seem. To appear. Loon, Loom. A bird.

Loon, Lown. A low tellow.
Loop, Loup. To double a cord.
Loot, Boot. Plunder.
Lore, Lare. Learning. Lost, Lorn. Loto, Ludo. Games of chance. Lute, Lyre. Musical instruments. Mage, Magi. Mail, Male. Armour. Malm, Maum. Earth for bricks. Mark, Merk. A coin. Mash, Mush, Mesh, Meal mixture. Mess. Meal mixture.

Mast, Post. A large stake.

Mate, Make. A mate.

Maul, Mall. To beat.

Mean, Near, Lean.

Mere, Mear. A boundary.

Mere, Meer. A lake.

Mere, Pure. Unmixed.

Mess, Mass. A quantity.

Mite, Dinne. Small coins.

Moil, Toil. To labour.

Mole, Vole, Mule, Moke.

Mood, Mode.

Moor, Muir. Heath.

Morn, Dawn, Eoan.

Moth, Mite. Insects. Moth, Mite. Insects. Move, Rove. Murk, Mirk. Dark. Myna, Mina. A bird.
Naze, Ness.
Neat, Feat, Deft.
Nice, Fine. Nick, Nock. Notch. Norm, Form. Model. Nout, Nowt, Neat. Cattle. Olla, Olio. Stewed meat. Orgy, Orge.
Over, Ower.
Oyes, Oyez.
Paca, Paco. Animals. Pace, Race.
Pack, Sack. A bundle.
Park, Mark, Farm. Past, Post. After. Pawi, Paul. A catch. Peba, Zebu, Zobo. Animals. Pech, Pegh. To pant. Pecl, Pill. To strip. Pecr, Peep, Peek, Pear, Keek, Perk. To look slyly. Pelt, Pell, Fell. A hide. Pert, Fell, Fell, A Inde.
Pert, Perk, Saucy.
Pile, Pole, Pale. A stake.
Pine, Hone. To bemoan.
Pine, Vine, Lime. Plants.
Plan, Plat. To lay out.
Plot, Plat. Small piece of ground.
Poll, Pele, Noll. A head.
Polo, Solo, Loto, Ludo. Games.
Pore Pare Scan closely. Pore, Peer. Scan closely.
Port, Wort. Drinks.
Pout, Tout. Look sulky.
Prod, Prog. Puce, Puke. A colour. Puff, Fuff. Pugh, Pooh, Phew. Pule, Pipe. To whimper. Pull, Cull. To pick. Puny, Tiny. Pupa, Pupe. Chrysalis. Purr, Curr. Purr, Burr, Birr, Purl. Murmuring sound. Push, Rush, Gush.

Pyre, Pile. Quad, Quod. Prison.
Quip, Quib. A gibe.
Race, Raze. A root.
Rack, Hack, Heck.
Raid, Rode. Rana, Rani. Eastern title. Rasp, Risp. To rub with file. Rave, Rage, Rate. Express annoyance.

Raze, Rase. To blot out.

Rent, Fent, Vent. A slit.

Rial, Ryal, Real. Coins.

Rife, Ryfe. Rime, Rima, Riva, Rift. A fissure. Rind, Rine. External covering.
Ring, Rink, Link.
Ring, Ting, Ding, Tang.
Rive, Ryve. To pierce.
Roil, Rile. To stir up. Romp, Ramp, Jump. Rone, Rean. A gutter. Rood, Foot, Pood. Weights and measures. Roof, Hood. Room, Roum. Deep blue dye. Rout, Root. To extirpate.
Runt, Ront. Young ox or cow.
Sage, Sago, Sego. Plants.
Sail, Saic. A ship.
Sake, Saki. A liquor.
Salt, Saut. Sane, Sage, Safe. Sark, Sari, Sack. Garments. Scab, Scar. Scot, Shot. A tax. Scow, Snow, Dhow. Boats. Scud, Scun, Scon. To skim along. Seal, Seel. To close up.
Sect, Sept. A faction.
Semi, Demi, Hemi.
Sere, Sear. Withcred.
Sess, Cess. Tax. Shad, Chad, Scad. A fish. Show, Shew.
Sice, Syce. A native groom.
Sift, Sile, Silt. Sike, Syke. A small stream. Sine, Syne. Since. Skaw, Scaw. Headland. Skim, Scum. To remove scum. Skio, Skeo. A fisherman's hut. Slap, Slat. Spat. Frap, Beat, Swat, Flap, Clap. Slat, Slab. Thin flat stone. Sloe, Slae. A fruit. Sloe, Slae. A fruit. Slot, Slit, Slop. A gap. Slue, Slew. To turn round. Snee, Slew. To turn round. Smew, Smee. A bird. Smut, Smit. A spot, stain. Snag, Snig, Snub. Snap, Knap. To bite. Snip, Snap, Snig. To cut. Soft, Suff. Mystic. Solo, Sola, Sole. Alone. Soot, Sout, Coom. Sore, Sair. Spae, Spay. To prophesy. Sped, Fled. Spew, Spue. To vomit. Spit, Spet. Spot, Blot. Stew, Brew. A concoction Stop, Stay, Stem, Staw. A concoction. Such, Sich.

Cease, Cesse.

Suit, Writ. Swan, Guan. Birds.
Swop, Swap, Chop. Exchange.
Synd, Sind. To rinse.
Tabu, Tapu. Prohibited.
Talk, Tale. Tame, Cade.
Tash, Tass. Oriental silk fabric.
Teen, Tine. To provoke.
Tend, Mind, Feed, Fend. Take care of. Tend, Bend. To conduce. Tier, Tire. A row or rank. Tiff, Tift, Tuff. Tind, Tine. Antler, horn. Ting, Tang, Ring. To tinkle. Toga, Toge. A robe.
Toil, Moil. To labour. Told, Teld.
Toll, Tole. To entice. Tosh, Bosh, Tush, Pish. (Collog.) Tram, Pram, Dray, Trap. Vehicles. Tray, Trey. Part of deer's antier.
Trim, Trig, Tosh.
Trip, Trap.
Trow. Drow. An elf.
Tsar, Tzar, Czar, Ksar.
Tuba, Tube. A tubular organ.
Tune, Tone. Harmony.
Turn, Tirl. To twist.
Tusk, Tush.
Tyke, Tike. A dog.
Tyre, Tire. Rubber wheel rim.
Tyre, Tire. Rubber wheel rim.
Tyro, Tiro. Novice.
Udal, Odal. A freehold estate.
Vale, Dale, Dell, Dene, Dean.
Veil, Vail, Vele. A curtain.
Vein, Vena.
Vice, Vise. A holding device.
Vile, Vild.
Visa, Vise. Endorsement of Tray, Trey. Part of deer's antier. Visa, Vise. Endorsement of passport. Viva, Vive.
Void, Toom. Empty.
Wady, Wadi. A dry river bed.
Wale, Weal. A raised streak on flesh. flesh.
Wane, Fade.
Warn, Ware,
Wary, Ware.
Waul, Wawl. To cry as a cat.
Wave, Wawe, Waff.
Wett, Woof. Crossed threads in weaving.

Weir, Wear. Dam across a river.

Well, Weel, Weal.

Whey, Whig.

Whip, Whap, Whop.

Whiz, Whir. A sound.

Wick, Week.

Will, Wull, Wish.

Wind, Wend.

Wool, Woom. Animals' fur.

Work, Wark.

Yard, Vara, Hand. Measures.

Yean, Yeen. Bring forth young.

Yell, Yelp. weaving. Yerk, Jerk. Yett, Yate, Gate. Yolk, Yelk. Yowl, Jawl, Bawl, Gowl, Howl. Ywis, Iwis. Certainly. Zany, Gaby. A buffoon. Zari, Zuri. Cup holder.

FIVE LETTER WORDS Abase, Abash, Abate, Abuse. Ablen, Ablet. A fish. Abyss, Abysm. Bottomless gulf. Adopt, Adapt, Shape. Aerie, Aiery, Eyrie. Eagle's nest. Agley, Aglee. Not correct. (Scot.) Algum, Almug. A tree. Allow, Allot. Alloy, Allay. Mixture (of metals) Almah, Almeh. Egyptian daneing girl Amber, Umber. Colours. Ameer, Amere. Eastern ruler. Amend, Emend. To correct. Among, Emong. Anele, Aneal. To anoint. Ankle, Ancle.
Apeak, Apeke, Apeck. Vertical.
Apple, Maple. Trees.
Assay, Essay.
Attempt.
Attar, Ottar. Aught, Ought. Avail, Avale. Avert, Evert. Avoid, Evade, Evite. Axial, Axile. Pertaining to an axis. Ayont, Ayond. Beyond. Azure, Azurn, Azury. Baccy, Bacco. (Collog.) Abr. of tobacco. Bajan, Bejan. Student. Basil, Bezel. Face of cut gem. Bedad, Begad. (Collog.) interjection. Birch, Larch, Beech. Trees. Bison, Vison, Urson. Animals. Blast, Blore. Gust of wind. Blaze, Flame, Flare.
Blunt, Blont. Dull.
Blunt, Bluff. Outspoken.
Blush, Flush. Board, Boord. Boast, Boost, Blast. Bogey, Bogle. Hobgoblin. Boggy, Soggy.
Bogie, Boggy. A low truck.
Booby, Loony, Looby.
Booze, Boose, Bouse, Bowse. Bosky, Busky. Woods or bushy. Bosun, Boson. (Collog.) boatswain. Bourn, Bound. A boundary. Boyar, Boiar. Order of old Russian aristocracy. Braid, Brede. Brake, Break. A wagonette.
Brand, Brond. A burning stick.
Bream, Bleak. Fish.
Briar, Brier, Brere.
Broad, Braid. Bulge, Bilge. Protruding part. Burgh, Bourg. A borough. Burly, Bulky. Burse, Purse. A pouch. Burst, Brast, Brust. Caaba, Kaaba. Moslem holy Cakes, Cates. Dainties. Calix, Calyx. Outer covering of a flower. Carve, Kerve.

Chack (Scot). Snack. Hasty meal. Chalk, Shale. Chare, Chore. Household work. Chase, Chace. Chase, Chace.
Chaya, Shaya, A plant root.
Chime, Chimb. Rim (of cask).
Chirp, Chirk, Chirl, Chirm,
Chirr, Cheep, Churr.
Choir, Quire.
Cider, Cyder.
Cigar, Segar.
Civet, Zibet. An animal. Civic, Civil. Clack, Click, Crack, Klack, Smack. Clang, Clank, Clink. Clasp, Grasp, Clamp, Cramp, Clean, Clear. Cleft, Clift, Cloff. Cliff, Cleve. Clock, Cloke. Cluck, Chuck, Clock. Clump, Plump. Cluster. Coole, Cooee, Cooey. Austra-lian bush cry. Cough, Sough. Throat sounds. Count, Compt. To number. Cower, Coure. Crack, Craze. A flaw. Crack, Craze. A naw. Crape, Crepe. Crash, Clash. Crate, Grate. Craze, Crase. To weaken. Creak, Croak. Crimp, Crisp. To curl or wave, Crook, Cromb, Crome. Hook. Crowd, Crwth. Old musical instrument. Cruse, Crewe. Earthen vessel. Crush, Quash, Frush. Curve, Tarve. Bend. Cymar, Cimar, Simar. garment. Dally, Delay, Tarry, Debar, Embar, Imbar. exclude. Defer, Refer, Deter. Dingy, Dirty,
Divan, Dewan,
Dodge, Hedge,
Dolce, Douce, Sweet, Douse, Dowse. To strike. Douse, Dowse. To extinguish. Dowry, Dower.
Drake, Crane, Crake. Birds.
Dregs, Dross, Draff.
Drily, Dryly. Drink, Skink. Liquid to drink. Drone, Drawl, Drant. Drown, Drook, Drouk, drench. Durra, Doura. A plant. Dusky, Murky. Dusty, Fusty, Musty, Rusty. Dwaum, Dwalm. A fainting fit. Eager, Eagre. Rise of tide in river. Eiect, Evict. To throw out. Eland, Alant. Animals. Elate, Exalt. Elder, Older. Elfin, Elvan. Embar, Unbar, Debar. Embed, Imbed.

Emend, Amend. Emmew, Immew, Enmew. To contine. Endue, Indue. To supply with. Endue, Endew. To endow. Ensue, Ensew. Envoy, Envoi. Concluding part of book. Eloge, Elogy. Elegy. Erode, Erase. Esker, Eskar. Sandy banks, ridges. (Irish). Essay, Assay. Evade, Elude, Elope. Escape. Eyrie, Aerie, Aiery. Eagle's nest. Fairy, Faery. Farce, Force. To stuff. Fenks, Finks. Whale-blubber refuse Fetch, Retch, Reach, Ratch. Filch, Pinch. To steal. Fiord, Fiord, Firth, Frith. Inlet of the sea. Fitch, Vetch. A plant. Flare, Flame, Blaze, Glare. Fleck, Freak. Streak. Flick, Flack. Flier, Flyer. Fling, Sling. To throw. Floss, Flosh. Soft down. Flout, Scout. To mock. Foamy, Spumy. Fossa, Fosse. A depression. Friar, Frier. Frock, Smock, Stock. Garment. Frush, Quash, Crush. To subdue. Fubby, Tubby, Fubsy. Plump. Fusee, Fusil, Fuzee. A fuse. Fusty, Musty. Foul smelling. Gable, Gavel. Triangular part of building. Gaily, Gayly. Gemmy, Jemmy, Smart, neat. Giber, Jiber. A scoffer. Gigot, Jigot. A leg of mutton. Gipsy, Gypsy. Gives, Gyves. Fetters. Glair, Glaur. Viscous transparent substance. Gleam, Glint, Glisk, Glist. Glide, Slide. Gliff, Glift. Fright; a moment. Gloss, Gloze. Gnarl, Gnarr, Snarl. To snarl. Gnarl, Knarl, Knurl. Knot. Graft, Graff. Incorporation of one thing with another. Grail, Graal. A dish. Grass, Cress. Plants.
Grate, Graze. To rub.
Grate, Crate.
Grate, Gride, Gryde. To cut with grating sound. Grees, Grece, Grese. Steps. Greet, Greit. To cry. Grice, Grise. A small pig. Groan, Growl, Croon. Grope, Grape. To search by feeling. Gross, Crass. Outrageous.
Growl, Grunt, Groin.
Gutta, Gutty. A golf ball.
Gyron, Giron. Heraldic term.

Hadji, Hajji. Completed Mohemmedan pilgrimage. Hairy, Vairy. Hallo, Hillo, Hollo, Hullo, Holla. Interjection. Halse, Hawse. To embrace. Hards, Hurds. Coarse flax. Harry, Herry. To plunder. Hazel, Hasel. A tree. Heavy, Heady. Heeze, Hoise, Hoist. A lift. Heugh, Heuch. A crag; coal pit. Hithe, Hythe. A haven. Howff, Houff. A resort. Hurra, Huzza. Interjection. Ileum, Ilium. Part of the body. Ileac, Iliac, Ileus. Pertaining to the ileum. Image, Imago. Likeness. Imbar, Embar, Debar. exclude. Imbed, Embed. To lie, as in a bed. Imbow. Embow. To arch. Inapt, Unapt, Inept. Unsuitable. Indue, Endue. To supply with. Inlet, Inset. Inure, Enure. To practise. Ionic, Doric. Of ancient Greece. Irate, Wrath.
Jabot, Sabot. Garments.
Jetty, Jutty. A quay. Jihad, Jehad. A holy war. Jorum, Joram. Drinking ves-Joust. Giust. Contest between knights. Julep, Julap. Medicine. Junta, Junto. A council. Kaaba, Caaba. Mosiem Holy of Holies Kalif, Calif. A successor of Mahomet. Kalpa, Calpa. Day of Brahma. Kayak, Kaiak, Umiak. Canoc. Kedge, Kedgy, Kidge. Lively. Klick, Click, Clack. Knarl, Gnarl, Knurl. Knell, Knoll. Stroke of a bell. Koran, Quran. The Mohammedan Bible. Kvass, Quass. Rye-bcor. Laden, Laded. Latch, Catch. Leach, Letch. To drain by percolation. Leafy, Leavy. Full of leaves. Leave, Lease. To relinquish. Ledge, Ridge. Leech, Leach. Kind of worm. Lemon, Melon. Fruits. Levin, Leven. Lightning Liard, Liart, Lyart, Lyard, Gray. Linen, Linin. Litre, Liter. Lithe, Lythe, Withy. Flexible. Livid, Lurid. Loach, Loche. A fish. Loofa, Luffa. A plant. Lorry, Larry. A wagon. Major, Mayor. Mamma, Mammy, Mummy. Mater, Pater. Metre, Meter. Musical time; measure of length.

Molar, Malar. Molla, Mools. Mohammedan title. Money, Mopus.
Motor, Rotor.
Mound, Monde. Heraldic term. Mound, Mount. Mouse, Moose, Morse, Horse, Louse. Mulch, Mulsh. Strawy manure. Musty, Fusty.
Myope, Myops. Short-sighted.
Nabob, Nawob. A Governor. Named, Nempt.
Needy, Needy, Seedy.
Noble, Bodle. Coins.
Noise, Voice.
Notch, Natch. An incision. Nymph, Sylph. Ochre, Ocher, Oaker. Yellow clay. Odeon, Odeum. Greek theatre. Orbit, Ambit. A circuit. Ottar, Attar.
Ourie, Oorie, Cold feeling.
Ousel, Ouzel, The blackbird.
Pansy, Tansy, Daisy, Flowers.
Pardy, Pardi, Perdi, In truth. Pasha, Pacha. Turkish title. Pasty, Patty. Paten, Patin. Eucharistic plate. Pavan, Paven, Pavin. Dance. Paved, Paven. Pease, Pulse, Mulse. Petal, Sepal. Parts of flower.
Pewit, Pewet. A bird.
Picul, Pecul. Chinese weight.
Pilau, Pilaw, Pilow. Spiced. Pipul, Pipal. A tree.
Pitch, Pight. To place, fix.
Pixie, Nixie. A fairy.
Plath. Pleat. To fold. Plash, Plesh. A pool. Plump, Flump, Slump. To fall suddenly Podgy, Pudgy, Pudsy, Short and fat Poise, Paise, Payse, Peise. Weight; balance. Prank, Brank. To prance.
Prime, Prime, Prima.
Primp, Prink. To dress showily.
Prier, Pryer. One who pries.
Prize, Prise, Pryse. To lever open. Probe, Prove, Grope.
Proof, Prief. Test, evidence.
Prowl, Proll. To search for plunder. Pucka, Pukka. Reliable. Purse, Burse, Bulse. Pygmy, Pigmy. Quake, Shake. Quass, Kvass. Rye beer. Quilt, Twilt. A bed cover. Quipu, Quipo. A kind of language. Quire, Choir. Church singers. Quire, Quair. A measure (of paper). Raven, Ravin. Plunder.
Reach, Retch. To stretch.
Realm, Reame. Kingdom.
Reave, Reive, Rieve, Seize, Sease. To take by force. Regal, Royal. Regar, Regur. A rich soil.

Yamun

Resin, Roset, Rosin.
Rosch, Loach. Fish.
Rosst, Toast.
Rogue, Roger. A knave. Rogue, Roger, A knave.
Romal, Rumal, A shawl.
Rough, Tough.
Rouse, Roust. To stir up.
Rowan, Rohan. A tree.
Sable, Sobol. An animal.
Sabre, Saber. A sword.
Saint, Saunt.
Saker. Sacra. A cannon. Saker, Sacre. A cannon. Saker, Sacre. A bird. Salep, Salop. A food. Salve, Salue. Salute. Sappy, Soppy.
Saugh, Sauch. The willow.
Scald, Scaud. To cook slightly. Scale, Scail, Skail. To disperse. Scale, Scurf, Scuff, Scute. A husk, flake. Scamp, Skimp. To work carelessly Scare, Scaur. To startle. Scoff, Scorn. Contempt. Scold, Scaud. To chide. Scoot, Scour, Scoup, Skirr. To make off hurriedly. Scran, Skran, Scrap. Waste. Scuft, Scuff. Nape of neck. Sedge, Seige. Flock of herons. Seize, Sease, Reave, Reive, Rieve. To take by force. Sense, Sence. Understanding. Shako. Chako. Military headdress. Shard, Sherd, Scard. A fragment. Sharp, Smart. Quick witted. Shawm, Shalm. Musical instrument. Sheal, Shiel. A hut. Sheer, Clear. Pure. Shell, Shale. A husk. Shell, Sheal, Shuck. To shell. Shirt, Skirt, Shift, Scart. Shoes, Shoon. Shred, Scrog. Shrew, Shrow. A scold. Shrub, Shrab, Scrub. Vegeta-Shyly, Shily. Timidly.
Sibyl, Sible, Syble. A prophetess. Silva, Sylva. Collection of trees. Simar, Cimar, Cymar. Garment. Siren, Syren. A hooter. Skale, Skail, Scail, Scale. To scatter. Skate, Scate. A fish. Skean, Skene. A dagger. Skein, Skane, Skain. Skimp, Stint. Skink, Drink. Liquid for drinking. Skirr, Scoot, Scour, Scoup. To make off hurriedly. Skulk, Sculk. To lurk. Skunk, Skink, Animals.
Skyey, Skiey. Like the sky.
Sleek, Slick. Smooth.
Slice, Shive. Thin broad piece. Slide, Glide, Skite, Skyte, Shirl. To pass along smoothly. Slime, Slake. Muddy substance.

Sloid, Sloyd. System of manual instruction. Slush, Slosh, Sposh. Mud. Slyly, Slily. Cunningly. Smack, Crack, Clack, Click, Klack. A sharp noise.
Smack, Spank, Whack.
Smitt, Snuft. Touchwood.
Smolt, Smout, Smowt. A fish.
Snack, Chack. Hasty meal
Sneap, Snape. To check. Sneer, Fleer. Snick, Sneck. To cut Sniff, Snift, Snuff. Snipe, Scape. A bird. Snook, Snouk, Snoop.

Prowl about. To Snore, Snort. Socle, Zocco. Base support to a column. a column.
Soggy, Boggy.
Solar, Solah. A plant.
Soldo, Soldi. Coin (Ital.)
Solid, Valid, Sound.
Sonsy, Soncy. Buxom.
Sooth, Truth.
Sound, Sowne. Noise.
Souse, Sowse. Violent attack.
Spade, Spado. An animal.
Spade, Spado. A eunuch. Spade, Spado. A eunuch. Spald, Spall. Shoulder. Spate, Spait. Sudden flood. Spean, Spane. To wean. Spear, Skene, Skean. Weapons. Speer, Spier. To inquire. Speld, Spail, Spale, Spael. A splinter. Spike, Spick, Spine, Spile, Spill. A pointed instrument, or wooden pin. Spine, Spina, Chine. Backbone. Splint, Splent, Chip of wood.
Spoom, Spoon, Sail before wind.
Sprat, Sprod. Fish. Spray, Sprig. Small shoot. Sprig, Sprit. A shoot. Spumy, foamy. Spurt, spirt, spout. To gush forth. Squat, Squab. Stack, Shock. A bundle (of corn). Staff, Stake, Stick, Stang, Stalk, Stale, Steal. A handle. Stamp, Stump, Stomp. Stare, Glare. Stark, Stiff. Steal, Speak. Steam, Steme. Steed, Steer, Sheep. Animals. Steen, Stean. Stone vessel. Steep, Sheer. Stela, Stele. Stone tablet. Sting, Stang. Stint, Stent. Stoat, Stote. An animal. Stole, Stole. An garment.
Stook, Stouk. Corn sheaves.
Stoop, Stoep. A verandah.
Stoop, Stoup. A flagon. Stoor, Stour. Harsh. Store, Stock. Strap, Strop, Thrap. Strew, Strow. Strip, Strig. To remove. Style, Stile. Pin of a dial.

Styme, Stime. A glimmer. Surly, Sulky. Swamp, Swang. Sweat, Swelt. Sweer, Sweir. Unwilling. Swoon, Swarf. Syrup, Sirup, Sirop. Sythe, Sithe. Sythe, Sithe.
Taboo, Tambu. Prohibited.
Tamin, Tammy. Worsted stuff.
Taroc, Tarot. A card game.
Taxed, Rated.
Teach, Coach.
Tease, Touse. Torment.
Tench, Perch. Fish.
Thole, Thowl. Oar pin.
Tiler, Tyler. Door Sentry.
Timid. Pavid. Timid, Pavid.
Tithe, Tythe. A tenth.
Toffy, Taffy. A sweetmeat. Tony, Tany. A sweetmeat.
Topee, Toque, Tuque. Hats.
Torso, Torse. Trunk of statue.
Tough, Teugh, Teuch.
Trace, Track, Trail. Tramp. Scamp. Worthless fellow.

Trawl, Trail, Train. To drag.
Tread, Trade, Troad, Trode. To walk. Trill, Troll. To sing. Truck, Troll. To sing.
Troop, Group.
Truck, Troke. Exchange.
Tubby, Fubby, Fubsy.
Tuber, Tubal. Tube-like.
Tulip, Oxlip. Flowers.
Twill, Drill. Fabrics.
Twill, Tweel, Tweed. Fabric.
Twing. Twist. Intervence. Twine, Twist. Intervene.
Twire, Tweer. A glance sideways.
Twirl, Twine, Querl, Swirl. Whirl. To turn rapidly. Twist, Twine, Twirl, Twire. Twyer, Tweer, Twier, Air pipe. Unbar, Upbar. Unfasten. Unite, Unity. Unity, Amity. Vaire, Vairy, Verre. Variegated with vair (fur).
Valve, Valva.
Valse, Waltz.
Venew, Veney, Venue. A thrust (in fencing). Vetch, Fitch. A plant. Visor, Vizor. Part of armour. Vivid, Nitid. Bright. Vixen, Vison, Viper, Bison. Animals. Vizir, Vezir. Turkish Minister. Welsh, Welch. Wheel, Whirl. Which, whilk.
Whish, Whist. Interjection.
Whist, Whisk. Card game.
Width, Girth.
Winch, Wince. Crank of wheel. Withy. Withe, A band of twigs. wigs.
Worse, Warre.
Wrath, Wroth.
Wreak, Wreck.
Xebec, Zebec. A sailing vessel.
Yager, Jager. A unit of German infantry: a huntsman. Yamun, Yamen, Yamin. Mandarin's office.

Yapon, Yupon. A plant. Yodle, Yodel, Jodel. A method of singing. Zocco, Socle. Support base for column. Zorro, Zorra, Burro, Goral. Animals. SIX LETTER WORDS Abduct, Abduce. To take by violence. Accrue, Accrew. To spring or grow. Adhere, Inhere, Cohere. Affair, Effeir, Effere. Afraid, Afeard. Affray, Effray. Aghast, Agazed. Amazed. Agouta, Agouti, Agouty. Animals. Anotto, Anatta. A tree. Apexes. Apices. Summits. Aroynt, Aroint. Begone! Ashiar, Ashler. Hewn stones. Aslant, Askant. Astute, Argute.
Attest, Obtest. To witness. Avocet, Avoset. Genus of birds. Babble, Tattle, Tettle. Baboon, Racoon. Banana, Batata, Potato, Tomato. Banged, Barged. Banian, Banyan. A tree. Banian, Danya... Banker, Backer. Banner, Fannel. A flog. Barely, Rarely, Hardly, Merely. Basket, Casket, Wisket, Backet, Bucket. Batata, Potato. Batten, Fatten, Battel. fatten. Batter, Hatter. To beat. Bauble, Bawble. Bawbee, Baubee. Halfpenny (Scot.) Beadle, Beagle, Bedell. Beaker, Bicker. Vessel for liquids.
Before, Tofore,
Befoul, Defoul, Defile.
Behaif, Behoof. Behind, Beyond.
Berret, Barret. A cap.
Betray, Bewray.
Bewail, Beweep.
Bezant, Byzant. A coin.

Bigamy, Digamy. Binate, Binary. Double. Bistre, Bister. A pigment. ▲ basis of Blanch, Blench. payment. Bother, Pother. Bottle, Pottle. Bounce, Pounce. Brazen, Brasen. Breeze, Breese. Bryony, Briony. A plant. Bundle, Boodle. A pack. Bustle, Justle, Jostle, Hustle, Rustle.
Cadger, Codger.
Caesar, Kaiser. Emperor.
Caftan, Kaftan. A vest.

Caiman, Cayman, Kaiman. An animal. Caliph, Kaliph. Successor of Mahomet. Calker, Calkin. A point on a horse-shoe. Caller, Calver. Fresh. Camera, Kamera. A room. Camese, Camise, Camiso. A shirt. Candle, Cannel, Kennel. Coal. Canuck, Kanuck. A Canadian. Carrot, Yarrow, Marrow. Caster, Castor. A small wheel. Cavass, Kavass. Turkish attendant. Centre, Center. Ceriph, Seriph. Short cross lines (Roman type). Chanty, Shanty. Kind of song. Cheven, Chevin. A fish. Chigoe, Chigre. Insect. Chisel, Chesil. Gravel. Cicada, Cicala. Insect. Cinema, Kinema.
Cipher, Cypher.
Circus, Cirque.
Citric, Nitric, Picric. Acids. Clench, Clinch. Grasp tightly. Clique, Claque. Clough, Cleuch, Cleugh. ravine. Clumsy, Clumpy. Cobalt, Kobalt. Blue pigment. Coddle, Cuddle, Cosset, Tiddle To caress. Coffer, Coffin, Copper. Collar, Collet.
Comfit, Confit. A sweetmeat. Congee, Conjee. Rice-water. Cooper, Hooper. Barrel-maker. Copeck, Kopeck. A coin Cosmos, Kosmos. Order. Cottar, Cotter. Peasant tenant. Crasis, Krasis. Mixture. Creach, Creagh. Loot. Creese, Crease, Kreese. dagger. Cretic, Cretan. Of Crete. Crunch, Cranch. To crush. Cummer, Kummer. A gossip. Curare, Curara, Curari, A noison. Curvet, Corvet. A leap, frolic. Cymoid, Cymose, Cymous.

Botanic term. Cymric, Kimric. Welsh. Cypher, Sypher. Dabble, Paddle. Dacker, Daiker. To lounge. Dakoit, Dacoit. East Indian robber. Danish, Danisk. Dandle, Fondle. Darken, Darkle. Daubed, Dabbed, Gaumed. Dawdle, Daidle, Daddle. То loiter. Dawtie, Dautie. Beloved child. Debase, Embace, Embase. Decade, Denary. Containing ten. Detame, Detace. Deftly, Daffly, Deffly. Delude, Iliude. To deceive.

Dentil, Dentel. A small tooth. Fishes, Pisces. Fish.

Fishes, Pisces. Fish.

Figg., Fisgig. A giddy girl.

Depart, Repair, Desert. Depose, Depone. To testify. Dermal, Dermic. Pertaining to the skin. Detain, Retain, Remain. Diadem, Anadem. A crown. Dibber, Dibble.
Dicast, Dikast. A judge. Dinghy, Dingey. Small boat. Diplex, Duplex. Pertaining to two. Dirdum, Durdum. A scolding. Divest, Devest. To take off. Docket, Doquet. Dodder, Totter, Diddle. Domain, Demain.
Donkey, Monkey.
Doolie, Dhooly. A covered litter. Dorsal, Tergal. Of the back. Dotage, Nonage. Dotard, Dotant, Dottle. Drivel, Slaver. Saliva. Driver, Drover. Duffel, Duffie. A coarse material Dumous, Dumose. Thicketlike. Dunker, Tunker. Member of a religious sect. Durian, Durion. A tree. Dzeren, Dzeran, Dzeron. An animal. Elchee, Eltchi. An ambassador. Elfish. Elvish. Embalm, Imbalm. Embank, Imbank. Embark, Imbark. Embody, Imbody.
Empire, Empery. Dominion.
Enamel, Aumail. Kind of paint.
Encage, Incage. Encase, Incase.
Enfold, Infold.
Engulf, Ingulf.
Enisle, Inisle, To isolate. Enjoin. Injoin. Enmesh, Emmesh, Immesh. To entangle. Ensoul, Insoul. To animate. Ensure, Insure, Assure. Entail, Intail. Entice, Induce. Entomb, Intomb.
Enwrap, Inwrap.
Eparch, Exarch. Greek bishop.
Errant, Erring. Errors, Errata. Except, exempt. Excise, Excide, Exsect. Cut off or out. Excite, Incite. Expand, Extend.
Fagend, Tagend. Remnant.
Falter, Totter, Dodder. tremble. Fatten, Batten, Battel. Faucet, Fosset. A small pipe. Fealty, Realty. Loyalty. Ferret, Fennec, Vervet. Animala. Fetish, Fetich. Worship.
Fetter, Tether. To tie up.
Feudal, Feodal. Feudalism.
Fibber, Fabler.
Findon, Finnan. A haddock.
Fishes, Pisces. Fish.

A coin.

A shallow

Fabrics.

Kopeck, Copeck. A coin Ladies, Lasses, Wisses.

Liquid, Liquor. Litmus, Lacmus. A dye.

Kittle, Tickle.

Lagoon, Lagune.

pond (sea-water). Leaped, Lepped. Lineal, Linear. Linsey, Winsey, Wincey.

Flabby, Flaccy, Flaggy. Flagon, Flacon. Flange, Flanch. A projecting edge. Fledge, Fletch. To feather. Flense, Flench, Flinch. To cut up blubber. Flimsy, Slimsy. Frail.
Flinch, Blench, Bleach.
shrink from. Flyfot, Filfot. Ancient symbol. Fodder, Forage. Fondle, Dandle, Coddle, Cuddle, Cosset, Doodle, Nousle, Nuzzle, Pettle, Tidder. To caress. Pettle, Tiddle, Freits, Freets. Superstitious. Frenzy, Franzy. Excitement. Fringe, Frieze. Frisian, Friesc. Of Friesland. Froise, Fraise. A pancake. Frowsy, Frowzy. Unkempt. Fuddle, Puzzle, Muddle. To confuse with liquor. Fumado, Fumide. Smoked fish. Funnel, Tunnel. Funnel, Tunnel. Fustic, Fustoc. A West Indian wood. Gabble, Gabber, Jabber. Wild talk. Gaiety, Gayety. Galore, Golore. Galosh, Golosh, Galage. Shoe. Gaoler, Jailer, Jailor. Gannet, Gambet, Gander, Lanner. Birds.
Gargle, Gurgle, Guggle. Ruttle. Garnet, Jasper. Precious stones Garran, Garron. An animal. Garter, Gaiter. Garments. Gasket, Gaskin. Strip of tow. Gather, Garner. Gavial, Garial. An animal. Gaucho, Guacho. A South American native. Gaupus, Gawpus. (Colloq.) A fool. Geminy, Gemony, Jiminy. (Colloq.) A mild oath.

Genial, Kenial, Jovial.

Giglet, Giglot. A foolish girl. Gimbal, Gimmal, Gimmer. Jymold. Interlocking device. Glassy, Glossy. Brilliant.
Gluten, Glutin.
Goblet, Goglet. A vessel.
Golter, Goitre. A disease of throat. Goorka, Ghurka, Gurkha. Indian soldier. Gowpen, Goupen. A handful. Greave, Groove. A grove. Greeve, Greave, Grieve. steward. Grisly, Grysie. Squalid. Grudge, Grutch. Unwilling concession. Gueber, Guebre, Gheber, Ghebre. A fire-worshipper. Guggle, Gurgle. Haggle, Higgle. To cavil. Haggle, Mangle. Cut unskilfully.

Halloo, Halloa. Call, shout.

Halter, Halser, Hawser.

Hamose, Hamous, Hamate.

Handle, Famble. Hatter, Batter. Hawkey, An animal. Heckle, Hackle. Hejira, Hegira, Hijrah. Any flight. Helped, Holpen. Hinder, Hamper. Hobble, Hamble. To limp. Hobble, Hopple. To tie feet together Hockey, Hookey. A game. Hoiden, Hoyden. A tomboy. Hocker, Howker. Sailing vessel. Hoopoe, Hoopoo. A bird. Horror, Terror. Howdah, Houdah. A seat fixed on elephant's back. Humble, Homely. Hunger, Hanker. To desire greatly Hurler, Hurley. A game. Hurrah, Hurray. Interjection. Imbalm, Embalm. Imbank, Embank. Imbark, Embark. Imbody, Embody. Imbrue, Embrue. To wet. Immesh, Emmesh, Enmesh. Immure, Enmure. To imprison. Impair, Empair. To weaken. Impair, Empair. To weak Impugn, Repugn. Impure, Unpure. Incage, Encage. Incase, Encase. Indite, Endite. To write. Infest, Enfest. To disturb. Infirm, Unfirm. Influx, Inflow. Infold, Enfold. Ingulf, Engulf. Inhere, Adhere. Inisle, Enisle. Injoin, Enjoin. Inlace, Enlace. Inlock, Enlock. Inroad, Inrush. Intomb, Entomb. Inwall, Enwall. To enclose within a wall. Inwrap, Enwrap. Iodine, Iodide, Iodate. Jabber, Gabber, Gabble. Idle talk. Jackal, Shakal. An animal. Jagged, Ragged, Rugged. Jennet, Gennet, Ginnet. animal. Jersey, Kersey, Fabrics. Jetsam, Jetsom, Jetson. Jingle, Gingle, Tingle, Tinkle, Dindle, Dinnle. Jostle, Justle. To shake. Jumble, Rumple. To disorder. Junker, Yonker. A title. Kaffir, Caffre. Kamila, Kamela. A dye-stuff. Kavass, Cavass. Turkish attendant. Keblah, Kiblah. A Mohammedan prayer ceremony. Kennel, Cannel, Candle. Coal. Kiddle, Kettle. Fence used in fishing. Kimmer, Cummer. A gossip. Kinema, Cinema.

Little, Leetle. Small. Lobate, Lobose. Pertaining to the car. Loiter, Potter, Linger. Lotion, Potion. A fluid. Lovely, Comely. Louvre, Louver. Turret-shaped opening. Lugger, Nugger, Dogger. Boats. Lumber, Cumber. Lurdan, Lurden. stupid person. Mackle, Macula, Macule. Spot. Madcap, Madman, Maniac. Magilp, Megilp. A mixture. Magnet, Magnes. Malkin, Mawkin. A mop. Malkin, Mawkin. An animal. Mammet, Maumet, Mawmet. A puppet. Manage, Menage. To handle. Mangle, Haggle. Mantle, Manton, Mantua. A cloak. Manual, Annual. Marked, Marred. Maroon, Marone, Morone. A colour. Masjid, Musjid, Mesjid. mosque. Masque, Casque.
Master, Mister, Pastor.
Matted, Tauted. Interwoven.
Maugre, Malgre. In spite of.
Mayfiy, Gadfiy, Dayfiy.
Mesial, Mesian, Median. Pertaining to middle.

Mickle, Muckle. Much.

Missel, Mizzle, Mistle. A bird. Mohawk, Mohock. American Indian tribe. Mollah, Mullah. A title. Moloch, Molech. A god.
Moloch, Molech. An animal.
Moppet, Poppet, Puppet. "A doll. Moslem, Muslim. Mohamme-Muckle, Mickle. Much (Scot.) Muddle, Fuddle, Mizzle, Fuzzle. To confuse. Mumble, Muffle. To speak indistinctly. Mussel, Muscle. A shell fish. Nestle, Nousle, Nuzzle, Cud-dle. Lie snugly together. Nettle, Rattle. To vex. Nicher, Nicker. A loud laugh. Nimble, Wimble. Sprightly. Nuzzle. Coddle. Cuddle. caress. Obtain, Attain.
Obtuse, Obtund. Blunt.
Ondine, Undine. A water spirit.
Oolong, Oulong. Black tea.

Orchid, Orchis. A flower. Oroide, Oreide. An alloy. Outwie, Outvie, Outvie. Overly, Owerly. (Scot.) A little way over. Overdo, Overgo. To surpass. Paddle, Daddle. Paddle, Pattle. An oar. Pagoda, Pagode. A temple. Pantry. Panary, Parley, Barley. A truce. Pasted, Posted.
Pastel, Pastil. Coloured chalk. Patina, Patine. A plate for bread. Pavior, Pavier. One who lays pavements. Payennens.
Paynim, Painim. Pagan.
Pebble, Cobble, Rubble.
Pedlar, Pedler. A hawker.
Peeled, Pieled. Bare.
Perkin, Parkin. Comestibles. Pestle, Beetle.
Picket, Piquet.
Pilose, Pilous. Hairy.
Pilula, Pilule. A small pill. Pinner, Pinder. One who impounds stray cattle. Pipkin, Piggin. Earthen vessel. Pippul, Peepul. A tree. Plaice, Plaise. A fish. Pliers, Plyers. Plough, Pleugh.
Pontee. Pontil. Rod used in glass-making. Poplar, Medlar. Trees. Porous, Porose. Having holes. Potash, Potass. An alkali. Potato, Batata. Potent, Cogent. Strong. Pother, Bother. To teaso. Pottle, Bottle. Powwow, Pawwaw. A sauce.
Prayed, Craved.
Proved, Proven.
Ptisan, Tisane. A drink. Pulwar, Palwar. A boat. Pummel, Pommel. A knob, ball. Pundit. Pandit. Indian laws. Learned in Puppet, Poppet, Moppet. Pushto, Pushtu. Afghan language. Quaint, Queint. Quarry, Currie. Quench, Stanch. Quiver, Shiver, Quaver. Rabate, Rebate. Abatement. Rabble, Raible. A mob. Racket, Raquet. Raddle, Reddle, Ruddle. Pigment. Raffia, Raphia. A tree. Ramose, Ramous. Branched. Ranged, Ranked. Rasure, Razure. To scrape. Rattan, Rattat. Beat of drum. Rattle, Rackle, Rumble. Reaver, Reiver, Riever. One who takes by force. Rebate, Rabate. Paving stone. Rebuke, Rebuff. Recall, Recant. Recede, Secede, Retire.

Recoil, Recuil, Recule. To rebound. Record, Report.
Rector, Lector.
Reddle, Ruddle. Red carth. Redout, Reduit. A military field work. Reflux, Reflex. Refuse, Recuse, Refute. Regent, Gerent. A ruler. Relate, Recite. Rennet, Runnet. To curdle. Repent, Relent. Return, Retort, Revert, Revest Review, Revise. Revive, Revire. Ribbon, Riband. Riddle, Rudder. A sieve. Rimose, Rimous. Fissured. Ripple, Wimple. To curl on surface.

Ronion. Ronyon. A mangy creature. Resary, Rosery. Rugose, Rugous. Wrinkled. Rumble, Wamble. Heavy rattling noise.
Tumble, Rumple, Disorder. Rumple, Rimple, Kans Ruffle. To crease. Runlet, Runnel. A rivalet. Rankle. Rustle, Fissle. A soft whispering sound. Sabian, Zabian. A doctrine. Sachel, Sachet. A bag. Sagger, Saggar, Seggar. box for baking. Sagoin, Saguin. An animal.
Sailor, Sailer.
Saline, Salina. Of salt.
Sallow, Yellow, Fallow. Salmon, Samlet. A fish. Salute, Salewe. Sambur, Samber, Samboo. An animal. Samian, Samiot. Pertaining to Samos. Sampan, Sanpan. A boat. Sandix, Sandyx. Red lead. Sannup, Sannop. An American brave. Santer. Santir. A musical instrument. Sarcen, Sarsen. A fine silk. Sarlax. Sarlak, Sarlyk. animal Saulie, Sallie. Hired mourner. Scarce, Scanty, Sparse. Scathe, Skathe. To injure. Scrape, Scramb. To collect. Scream, Screak, Shriek, Scrike, Shrike. Scruff, Skruff. Nape of neck. Scurry, Skurry. To scamper. Seizin, Seisin, Sasine. A possession. Seldom, Seelde.
Serape, Zerape. A shawl.
Serene, Sedate.
Seriph, Ceriph. Part of Roman letters. Seroon, Ceroon. A crate. Sestet, Sextet. Music term. Setose, Setous, Bristly.
Settle, Settee. A seat.
Setule, Setula. A small bristle.

Shaped, Shapen. Shaved, Shaven. Shavie, Skavie. A prank. Shears, Sheers. A tool. Sherry, Wherry. Drinks. Sheugh, Sheuch. A ditch. Shiest, Skyest. Superlative of sky. Shinty, Shinny, Shindy. game. Shirts, Skirts, Shorts, Skilts, Shifts, Garments,
Shiver, Quiver,
Shovel, Scovel. A tool.
Shreik, Shrike.
Sicker, Siccer. Certain. Silvan, Sylvan. Forest trees. Silver, Siller. Simial, Simian. Ape-like. Simnel, Simlin. A sweet cake. Simple, Single. Sinnit, Sennet. Braided cordage. Siphon, Syphon. Sircar, Sirkar, Sirdar. Government official. Skewer, Skiver, Shiver. A pin for meat. Sleazy, Sleezy, Slimsy. Flimsy. Sledge, Sleigh. Slushy, Sloshy, Sposhy, Slashy, Sloppy. Smithy, Smiddy, Stithy. Blacksmith's shop. Smudge, Smutch. A mark. Sollar, Soller. A balcony. Sonsie, Soncie. Plump. Souter, Soutar, Soater, Sowter. A cobler. Sowens, Sowans. A prepared dish. Spence, Spense. A larder. Splint, Splent. A wood chip. Sponge, Spunge.
Spongy, Quaggy.
Spotty, Smutty.
Sprain, Strain.
Sprint, Sprent. Sprout, Sprunt. Squall, Squeak, Squeal, Squawk. Square, Squire. Four equal sides, and right angles. Staffs, Staves. Stanch, Quench.
Stanch, Quench.
Starve, Sterve. To be hungry.
Steady, Steedy. Stable.
Stingy, Stinty. Niggardly.
Stodgy, Stolid. Stored, Stowed. Strake, Straik. A ship's plank. Strand, Strond. The shore. Street, Strayt. Stride, Stryde. Stroke, Straik. To rub. Stubby, Stuggy, Sturdy, Stocky, Stumpy. Thickset. Stupid, Stolid. Stutter, Sputter, Stammer. Subtle, Subtil. Acute. Sufism, Sofism. A form of mysticism. Sultan, Soldan. Eastern ruler. Sunned. Sonned. Exposed to sun. Supawn, Sepawn. Boiled meal.

Supple, Souple. Pliant. Swerve, Swarve. Tabard, Taberd. Military cloak. Tabour, Tabret. A small drum. Tailor, Tailer. Tambac, Tomboc. Alves wood.
Tamine, Taminy, Tamise.
Tangle, Talelle. To entangle.
Tanjib, Tanzib. Muslin.
Tanner, Tenner. Money. (Collog.) Tarpon, Tarpum. A fish.
Taslet, Tasset. Part of armour.
Tattle, Tittle. To talk idly. Taupie, Tawpie. A thoughtless girl. Teasel, Teazel, Teazle. A tree; to raise nap on cloth. Tender, Render. To present. Tenrec, Tanrec. An animal. Tenson, Tenzon. A competition in verse. Termer, Termor. One who attends court terms. Terret, Territ. A harness ring. Thatch, Thetch. Themes, Theses. Themes, Theses.
Thirst, Thrust. Desire Thrash, Thresh. To beat grain. Threap, Threep. To urge. Thwack, Thrush. To beat. Tickle, Kittle.
Tiddle, Tidder, Coddle, Cuddle, Fondle, Doodle, Pettle, Dandle, Nousle, Nuzzle.
Tilted, Tipped.
Timbal, Tymbal. A ke Timbal, A kettledrum. Timbre, Tamber. Tone.
Tincal, Tinkal. Crude borax.
Tinkle, Tingle, Gingle, Jingle, Dindle, Dinnle. Tinman, Tinker, Tinner. A tinsmith. Tinted, Tinged.
Tisane, Ptisan. A drink.
Tittlet, Tattle. Trifling talk. Toiler, Tiller. Tombac, Tombak. An alloy. Tomcat, Ramcat, Wombat. Tomtom, Tamtam. A drum. Totter, Dodder. To falter. Touchy, Tetchy.
Toupee, Toupet. A curl.
Trapan, Trepan. To ensuare.
Treble, Triple. Threefold.
Trivet, Trevet. Three-legged stool. Tripod, Tripos.
Turbot, Burbot, Fish.
Turner, Turney. Coins.
Tusser, Tussur. A kind of silk material. Unborn, Umbred. Uncoil, Unclew, Unroll. unwind. Undate, Undose. Wavy. Ondine. Undine, A water nymph. Unfeed, Unpaid. Not remuner-Unfurl, Unfold.
Ungird, Unbind.
Unheal, Unhele. To uncover. Unlade, Unload. To unload.

Unlike, Unlich. Unlock, Unpick. To unfasten.
Unroot, Uproot.
Unseen, Uneyed. Not seen.
Unpick, Untack. To undo (of stitching). Valkyr, Walkyr. A handmaiden of Odin. **Veader, Veador.** Pertaining to Jewish calendar. Velvet, Vellet.
Vendor, Vender.
Venose, Venous. Veined.
Vermin, Varmin. A worm.
Verrel, Virole. A ferrule. Vesper, Hesper. Evening star. Vinose, Vinous. Of wino. Virose, Virous. Of virus. Visual, Visive. Visible. Vizier, Visier, Wizier. Turkish Minister of State. Voodoo, Vaudoo, Voudoo. Hoodoo. Of witchcraft.
Wabble, Wobble, Waddle,
Waggle, Wiggle, Hoddle.
Walkyr, Valkyr. A handmaiden of Odin-Wamble, Rumble. Loud vibrating noise Warder, Warden, Parker. Warily, Warely. Cautiously. Waucht, Waught. A lar A large draught Weasel, Weazel, Beaver. Wedded, Welded. Joined together. Whidah, Whydah. A bird. Wicker, Wicken. Of wickerwork. Wimble, Nimble. Active. Wimple, Ripple. To curl on surface Wincey, Winsey. A material. Wivern, Wyvern. Mythical monster. Wizard, Wisard. Wonder, Ponder. Xystos, Xystus. A covered porch. Yttria, Ittria. Oxide of yttrium. Zabian, Sabian. A doctrine (of Syria). Zaffer, Zaffre. Oxide of cobalt. Zander, Sander. A fish. Zareba, Zereba, Zeriba. stockade. Zither, Cither. Musical instrument. SEVEN LETTER WORDS Abettor, Abetter.

Abettor, Abetter.
Account, Accompt. To value.
Acolyte, Acclyth. Church officer.
Acquest, Acquist. Acquired.
Addable, Addible.
Addonose, Adenous.
Admiral, Ammiral. Naval rank.
Agistor, Agister. An officer.
Aiblins, Ablings. Perhaps.
Alcalde, Alcayde. Law official.
Alchemy, Alchymy. Early chemistry.
Alcoran, Alkoran. The Koran.

Catchup Alumina, Alumine. Aluminium oxide. Amongst, Emongst. Ancient, Antient. Old. Andiron, Endiron. A fire-bar. Annotto, Arnotto. A tree. Aramaic, Aramean, Arumie. A language (Palestine). Arietta, Ariette. Short tune. Assagai, Assegai, Assegay. A Assuage, Asswage. To ease. Atropin, Atropia. A poison. Aureola, Aureole. A halo. Baggage, Luggage. Baldric, Baudric. A warrior's belt. Bandage, Bandeau. Strip of fabric. Bandore, Pandore, Pandura. A musical instrument. Baneful, Baleful, Harmful. Barrier, Barrage. Basinet, Basenet. Part of armour. Bedouin, Bedawin. Arab tribe. Besiege, Assiege. Bittern, Bittour. A bird. Blether, Blather. Garrulous nonsense Blinker, Blinder. Horse's blinkers. Boscage, Boskage. A thicket. Boulder, Bowlder. A large round stone. Brahman, Brahmin. Highest Hindo caste. Braided, Breaded. Plaited. Brangle, Wrangle. Noisy disputo. Brazier, Brasier, Brasero. Brittle, Brickle, Bruckle. Easily breakable. Brokage, Brocage. Broker's commission. Bromide, Bromate, Bromine. Brulzie, Brulyie. Noisy quarrel. Bundles, Bunches. Burdock, Hardock. A plant. Burnish, Furbish, Garnish. Bustard, Buzzard. Birds. A plant. Buttery, Butlery. Butler's pantry. Cacique, Cazique. A native chief. Cajeput, Cajuput, Kajeput. An aromatic oil. Calends, Kalends, First day of month. Calibre, Caliber, Caliver. Diameter of gun bore.

Calotte, Calotta. A skull cap.

Capital, Capitle. A chapter of a book.

Calices, Calyces,
Plural of "calix." Calyzes. Caltrop, Caltrap. An instrument. Camaieu, Camayeu. A cameo. Campion, Rampion. Plants. Captive, Caitive. A prisoner. Caramel, Caromel. Sweetmeat. Cardiac, Cordial. Of the heart. Cariboo, Caribou. Reindeer.

Catawba, Catalpa. A wine, a

Catchup, Ketchup. A sauce.

grape.

Ceramic, Keramic. Pertaining Dysopsy, Dysopia. Dinners of to pottery. Certify, Testify. Champak, Champac. A tree. Chancre, Shanker. An ulcer. Channel, Chamier. A groove. Chanter, Chantor. A singer. Charley, Charlie, A watchman. Chatter, Smatter. Idle talk. Chatter, Chitter. To rattle (the teeth). Checker, Chequer. A chess board. Cheerio, Cheerho.
Chicory, Succory. A plant.
Chuckle, Chortle. To laugh. Chutney, Chutnee. A condiment. Cithern, Citharn, Cittern, Githern. A musical instrument. Clatter, Clitter, Clutter. Closure, Cloture. Art of closing. Collect, Collate. Compose, Compile.
Concert, Concord. Harmony.
Console, Condole.
Contest, Contect, Contend. To struggle for. Convene, Convoke, Call together. Copaiba, Copaiva. A balsam. Coroner, Crowner. Cotylae, Cotyles. Greek cups. rinkle, Crankle, Crunkle, Wrinkle, Crimple, Crumple, Crinkle, Frumple, Writhle. Crosier, Crozier. Bishop's staff. Crupper, Crouper. A saddle strap. Cunette. Cuvette. A trench. Curacao, Curacoa. A liqueur. Currach, Curragh. Small boat. Custard, Costard. Foods. Cyanite, Kyanite. A mineral. Cyprian, Cypriot. Of Cyprus. Czarina, Tzarina. Empress. Darling, Dilling. Loved one. Defence, Defense. Delible, Deleble. Can be deleted. Demigod, Semigod.
Dentate, Dentary. Toothed.
Deposit, Reposit. Depress, Repress.
Deprive, Reprive.
Descant, Discant. To comment. One who Dilater, Dilator. speaks at length. Discoid, Discous. Disc-like. Dislike, Mislike. Dispose, Dispone.
Dissect, Prosect. Divide. Dogwood, Dagwood. A tree. Dominie, Dominus. A schoolmaster. Donnerd, Donnert, Donnart. Stunned. Drabble, Draggle. To make wet and dirty.

Dracina. Dracine. Colouring rosin. Dribble, Dripple, Trickle, Trinkle. Droukit, Drookit. Drenched. Dulcine. Dulcite, Dulcose. Saccharine substance.

eyesight. Ebrious, Ebriose. Intoxicated. Elastic, Plastic. Elusive, Elusory, Evasive. Elytron, Elytrum, Beetle's wing. Emblaze, Imblaze. liluminate. Embosom, Imbosom. Embound, Imbound, Impound Enclose. Embower, Imbower. To shelter under trees. Embrown, Imbrown. Enchase, Inchase. To engrave. Enclasp, Inclasp. Enclose, Inclose. Encloud, Incloud. Encrust, Incrust. Endorse, Indorse, Enfeoff, Infeoff. To surrender. Enforce, Inforce. Engraft, Engraft, Ingraft. To fix into. Engrail, Ingrail. To variegate. Engrain, Ingrain. To infix deeply. Engross, Ingross. To absorb. Enquire, Inquire. Ensnare, Insnare. Entasis, Entasia. Swelling outline of column. Enthral, Inthral. Entreat, Intreat. Entrust, Intrust. Entwine, Entwist, Entrail, Intwine, Intwist. Erasion, Erasure. Escheat, Excheat. Confiscate. Estrich, Ostrich. A bird. Evasion, Elusion. To avoid. Exhaust, Extract.
Faience, Fayence. A fine glazed pottery Farther, Further. More distant. Feudary, Feodary. Relating to feudal tenure. Filbert, Filberd. A kind of nut. Fitchet, Fitchew, Foumart. An animal. Flicker, Flitter, Flutter, Flacker, Flaffer. Flipper, Flapper. Finlike limb. Foliage, Foggage. Vegetation Foveate, Foveole. Vegetation. Pitted. Foxtrot, Jostrot, Dogtrot. Freckle, Flecker. To spot. Frisian. Friesic. Of Friesland. Furnish, Plenish. Furrier, Currier. Curer skins. Gallant, Valiant. Brave. Gamboge, Camboge. A pigment. Garland, Girlond. A wreath.
Gastric, Gastral. Pertaining to the stomach. Gibbous, Gibbose. Humpbacked. Gittern, Githern, Cithara, Cithern, Cittern. A musical instrument. Glazier, Puttier. Glisten, Glister, Glitter.

Globose, Globous. Round.

Glotial. Glottic. Of the tongue. Gnarled, Knarred, Knotted. Gnathic, Gnathal. Of the jaws. Grarilla, Zorilla, Zorilla, Zorrino. Animals. Grantor, Granter. Person by whom a grant is made. Griffin, Griffon, Gryphon. Mythical animal. Grogram, Grogran. A coarse material. Grumose, Grumous. Thick. Guanaco, Huanaco. An animal. Halacha, Halakah. Pertaining to Mosaic law. Halibut, Holibut. A fish. Hallion, Hallian, Hallyon. A lazy rascal. Harmful, Hurtful, Haulage, Hallage, Heckler, Hackler, Persistent questioner. Hederal, Hederic. Botanic term. Hetaira, Hetaera. Greek dancing woman. Hillock, Hommock, Hummock, Hommack. Holiday, Holyday. A consecrated day. Huanaco, Guanaco. An animal. Humming, Bumming. Bees' noise. Ignoble, Unnoble. Mean. Imitate, Emulate. Immoral, Unmoral. Impanel, Empanel. To call together. Impress, Imprese. Incivil, Uncivil. Inclose, Enclose. Incloud, Encloud. Incrust, Encrust. Indorse, Endorse. Inexact, Unexact. Infeoff, Enfeoff. Ingraft, Engraft. Ingrain, Engrain. Inquiry, Inquest. Insnare, Ensnare. Install, Instate. Inthral, Enthral. Intrust, Entrust. Intwine, Entwine, Intwist, Entwist. To interlace. Jasmine, Jessamy. A plant. Jemidar, Jemadar, Jamadar, Jamidar. Indian army other. Kalmuck, Calmuck, A Mongolian. Kebback, Kebbock, Kebbuck. A cheese. Ketchup, Catchup. Knarled, Knarred, Gnarled. Knocker, Knacker. A knocking device. Krypton, Crypton. A rare gas. Lactose, Lactine. A sugar. Lameter, Lamiter, Lamiger. A cripple. Lamprey, Lampern. A fish. Lanyard, Laniard, Halyard. Lectern, Lecturn, Lettern. A desk. Leopard, Libbard. An animal. Lineage, Lignage. A descendant line. Liquely, Liquate. To melt.

Lucerne, Luzerne. A plant. Mandrel, Mandril. Axil. Manihoc, Manihot, Mandioc. A plant. Manikin, Manakin. Manilla, Manille, Manilio. A native arm-ring. Maormor, Mormaor. Ancient royal steward. Messiah, Messias. The Anointed One. Miniver, Minever, Meniver. A kind of fur. Missile, Missive. Mollusc, Mollusk. Monarch, Nomarch, Toparch, Navarch. A governor. Mortise, Mortice. Cavity to receive tenon. Muezzin, Mueddin. An eastern official. Mullion, Munnion. Division of windows. Murexes, Murices. Shell fish. Naevose, Naevoid, Naevous. Pertaining to birth mark. Nargile, Nargili. Tobacco pipe. Nervous, Nervose. Having parallel vcins. Nervure, Nervule. Small nerve. Noisome, Noysome. Unpleasant. Noxious, Nocuous. Hurtful. Octopus, Octopod, Octoped. Odaller, Udaller. Holder of a Udal. Organon, Organum. A code of rules. Ostrich, Estrich. A bird. Padding, Wadding. Paddock, Puddock. Enclosed pasture. Pajamas, Pyjamas. Palaver, Palabra. A conference. Pandura, Pandore, Bandore. A musical instrument. Pantile, Pentile. A curved tile. Down Pappose, Pappaus. covered. Parella, Parelle, Perelle. A plant. Parotid, Parotis. Large gland. Parsnip, Parsnep. A plant. Pasquin, Pasquil. A satire. Passade, Passado. A sword thrust. Peddler, Piddler. A hawker. Pedicel, Pedicle. Botanic term. Peevish, Pettish. Pendant, Pendent, Pending. Penguin, Pinguin. A bird. Pennate, Pinnate. Winged. Peonage, Peonism. Pertaining to a peon. Pergola, Pergula. An arbour. Perhaps, Percase. Philter, Philtre. A love charm. Piebald, Pyebald.
Pigskin, Kipskin. Leather.
Pinfold, Penfold. A cattle enclosure. Plumber, Plummer. Plumose, Plumous. Feathered. Plumule, Plumula. A soft feather.
Poleaxe, Pollaxe. Pollack, Pollock. A fish.

Postage, Portage. Prattle, Chatter, Smatter. Premise, Premiss. Stated at beginning. Presage, Previse, Prewarn. Pricket, Brocket. Deer. Prithee, Prythee, A term of address. Profer, Propose.
Prosect, Dissect. To divide into pieces. Puddler, Rabbler. A puddler of iron. Pumpkin, Pompion, Pumpion. A plant. Punning, Punnage. Purpose, Purport, Propose. To intend. Puttier, Glazier. Pygmean, Pigmean. Small. Rabbler, Puddler. A puddler of iron. Ramadan, Ramazan. A Mohammedan month. Rambler, Rampler. A rover. Rampart, Rampire. To / strengthen. Ratling, Steps of ship's rope ladder. Rebound, Redound, Resound. Relapse, Delapse. Relievo, Rilievo. High relief. Reprive, Deprive. Reproof, Reprief. Rebuke. Require, Requere. To demand. Restive, Restiff. Obstinate. Retrace, Retract. Retreat, Retrate. A withdrawal. Reviser, Revisor. A proof examiner. Rhizome, Rhizoma. A rootstock. Rivulet, Riveret. A stream. Roister, Royster. To swagger. Romance, Romaunt, A fictitious story. Rowboat, Towboat, Gunboat, Rumboat, Bumboat, Tugboat. Rowlock, Rollock, Rullock. Rubella, Rubeola. A contagious disease. Ruffian, Ruffler. A bully. Salient, Saliant. Prominent. Saltire, Saltier. A kind of cross. Sambuke, Sambuca. A musical instrument. Sardine, Sardius. A kind of quartz. Sarplar, Sarpler. Bale of wool. Satisfy, Satiate. Scabble, Scapple. To hew (stone). Scalade, Scalado. An assault. Scallop, Scollop. A bivalve, a curve. Scalpel, Scalper. Instruments. Scatter, Spatter. Disperse. Sceptic, Skeptic. Doubting. Scessil. Scissel, Metal clippings. Scraggy, Scranny, Scranky, Scrawny. Screech, Scraich, Scraigh, Scritch, Spraich.
Scrunch, Scrauch. (Collog.) To crunch.

Sculpin, Skulpin. A fish, a mischief maker. Scumber, Scomber. Fox dung. Scuttle, Scutter, Scuddle, Skuttle, Skelter. To run hastily. Semigod, Demigod. god. Serbian, Servian. A Serb. Seriage, Seridom. Being a serf. Shackle, Shangle. A fetter. Shamble, Shuffle, To move slovenly. Shaster, Shastra. A text book. Sheriff, Sherrif, Sheerif, Shereef. A chief magistrate. Sinosis, Sinopia. Red pigment. Sinuate, Sinuose, Sinuous. Winding. Sirloin, Surloin. A loin of beef. Sistine, Sixtine. Of Pope Sixtus. Skimmer, Scummer. Utensil for removing scum. Slither, Slidder. To slide. Slobber, Slabber. To dribble. Slyness, Sliness. Smatter, Chatter. Idle talk. Snicker, Snigger. A suppressed laugh. Snipped, Snicked. Snuffle, Sniffle. Snuggle, Smuggle. To enddle. Soldier, Soldado. One in army service. Sorbate, Sorbite, Sorbive. Pertaining to the mountain-ash. Spacial, Spatial. Ample space. Sparkle, Twinkle, Spangle. To glitter. Sparrow, Swallow. Birds. Spatula, Spatule, Spatule, A knife, a spade. Spinach, Spinage. A plant. Spinose, Spinous. Thorny. Spinule, Spinula. A little thorn. Sponsal, Sponsal. Of marriage. Spulzie, Spulyie. To spoil. Spurtle, Spirtle. A stick to stir porridge. Squabby, Squaddy. Squat. Stammer, Stutter, Sputter. Staniel, Stannel, Stanyel. A bird. Stempel, Stemple. A wooden support. Stipule, Stipula. Part of a leaf. Stopper, Stopple. Lid of bottle. Storage, Stowage. Studies, Studios. Subduce, Subduct. To take awav. Succory, Chicory. Sunnite, Sonnite. An orthodox Moslem. Surname, Sirname. The family name. Survive, Outlive. Swollen, Swelled. Syenite, Sienite, A kind of rock. Tailage, Tallage. A legal term. Talcous, Talcose. Of talc. Talipot, Talipat, Taliput. tree. Tamilic, Tamulic. Pertaining to Tamil.

Tampion, Tampian, Tompion. Muzzle plug for cannon. Tannage, Tanning. A process of leather-making. Tatters, Taivers. Torn pieces. Taurian, Taurine. Bull-like. Ternary, Ternate. Consisting of threes. Terrine, Terroen. A tureen. Thoriac, Therial. Medicinal. Thither, Thether. To that place. Thirsty, Thristy.
Tinchel, Tinchil. A method of rounding up deer.
Tonnage, Tunnage. Weight.
Torrent, Current.
Tortile, Tortive, Twisted. Trachle, Drabble, Draggle. Make wet and dirty. Traject, Tranect. A ferry. Treadle, Treader,

Part of a machine. Treddle. Trestle, Tressel. A framework for support. Trickle. Trinkle, Dribble, Dripple.
Triduan, Triduan. Three days.
Truckle, Knuckle. To submit.

Trundle, Trindle. To roll as on wheels. Tumbril, Tumbrel. A cart. Twaddle, Twattle. Foolish talk. Twinkle, Spangle, Sparkle.
Twofold, Twifold.
Tympano, Timpano. A kettledrum. Tzarina, Tsarina, Cyarina, Kzarina. Empress. Udaller, Odaller. Freehold estate holder. Undrape, Undress. To strip. Untwine, Untwist. Varvels, Vervals. A ring to fasten hawks. Vedette, Vidette. A mounted valuetes. A mounted sentry.

Villein, Vallian. Feudal tenant.

Villous, Villose. Velvet-like.

Visitor, Visiter. One who visits.

Vitiate, Viciate. To taint.

Wallach, Wallack. A native of Wallachia. Waywode, Waiwode, Woiwode, Vayvode, Vaivode, Voivode. An army leader. Weasand, Weazand. The wind

pipe.

Webster, Wabster. A weaver. Welsher, Welcher. A defaulting bookmaker. Whaisle, Whaizle. To wheeze. Winnock, Windock. A window.
Wizened, Wuzzent. Shrivelled.
Wolfish, Wolvish.
Woorali, Wooraly, Woorara,
Woorari, Wourali. A noison. Wrangle, Brangle. A noisy dispute. Wrinkle, Crimple, Crankle, Crinkle, Crumple, Frumple, Writhle. Xerasia, Xerosis. Dryness of the hair. Zaptieh, Zabtieh. A Turkish policeman. Zareba, Zariba, Zereba, Zeriba. Au inclosure. Zingaro, Zingano, Zincall, Zingane, Zingari, Sincalo. Gypsies. Zoogeny, Zoogony. Science of origin of life. Zoolite, Zoolith. A fossil

animal. Zoology, Zootaxy.

Dictionary of Synonyms

A glossary of essential Synonyms, or words which have a meaning the same as, or similar to, that of a given word, and Antonyms, or words which have an opposite or contrasting meaning. The Antonyms are enclosed in square brackets. In the craft of writing, an appreciation of the nicer shades of expression is of the first importance, and a proper study of synonyms will crystallise the author's meaning and give colour and vivacity to his work. The value of a list of synonyms for finding the happy turn of phrase required in many competitions will be readily understood.

abandon

agile

abandon v. desert, forsake; give up, renounce.

abandoned a. deserted, forsaken; deprayed, victous.

(cherished; virtuous, chaste.)

abash v. humiliate, shame; shock, confuse. fencourage, confirm. abase v. humble, degrade, bring low. [exalt, honour, raise.] abate v diminish, lessen, stop. [incresse, continue.] abdicate v. resign, relinquish, renounce. [retain, abet v. aid, help, encourage. [prevent, deter, discourage,] abhor v. detest, losthe, abominate, hate. (admire, like ability n. capacity, skill. [inability, incompetence.] abject a. degraded, mean, grovelling. (exalted, noble, abjure v. renounce, forswear. [anhere to, retain.] able a capable, skilled, efficient. [incapable, unskilled, abnormal a unnatural, strange, eccentric. (normal, familiar, ordinary.)
abolish v. destroy, do away with, repeal. [maintain, retain, continue.]
abominate v. detest, loutile, abbor, hate. [admire, like extremely, love.] abortive a premature, unauccessful. [well-timed, successful.] abridge seborten, condense, summarise. [lengthen. abrogate v. revoke, annul, repeal. [maintain, continue, enforce.]
abscond decamp, steal off, escape, hide. [remain, stay.] absolute a unlimited, unqualited, complete. [relative, limited, qualified, imperfect.]
absorb v. suck up; incorporate; interest. [reject, throw away, bore,]
abuse v. misuse, ill-treat; malign, revile. [use, treat well, praise, speak well of.] accede v. assent to, agree with, comply. [refuse, disaaccelerate v. hasten, quicken. [retard, check.] accept w. take. receive; admit; consent to, agree with. [refuse, repudiate, reject.] acceptable a. welcome, pleasing. [unwelcome, displeasing.] accident n. chance; mishap, misadventure, casualty. accomplice n. confederate, accessory; sharer, helper. [adversary, opponent.] v. finish, achieve, complete; fulfil, perform. [leave unfinished or incomplete ; fail in, spoil.] accord *. grant, concede, allow. [refuse, deny.] account n. report, description, narrative; bill, charge; account position, importance.

accumulate v. collect, gather; store, hoard.

accurate d. exact, correct, precise. [inaccurate, wrong, loose.]

accuse v. charge, indict; reproach, blame. [acquit, accuse v. charge, indict; reproach, blame. [acquit, action v. c. arry out. complete, accomplish, effect. achieve v. carry out, complete, accomplish, eff

acknowledge v. recognize, admit, allow, grant, accept. [deny, refuse, reject.] acquaint v. make known, inform, notify. [conceal, retain, hide.] acquit v. discharge, exculpate; forgive. [accuse, acrimonious ome. [gentle, smooth, suave, suave, active a. energetic, vigorous: nimble, quick, lively.
alert. [passive; sluggish, slow; inert.]
actual c. real, genuine, true. [imaginary, false.] acute a. pointed, sharp, shrewd. [obtuse, dull, stupid.] adapt . fit, adjust; make to suit. [misfit, misapply.] addicted a. habituated, accustomed, prone. [abaddicted stemlous, unaccustomed, free.] address n. speech, harangue, discourse; adroitness, address akili, tact. [clumsiness, want of skill.] adept a. adroit, skilful, expert. [inadept, maladroit, unskilled, clumsy.] adequate a sufficient, suitable, proportionate. [inadhere sufficient, unsuitable, disproportionate.]
adhere sufficient, unsuitable, disproportionate.]
adhere sufficient, unsuitable, disproportionate.]
adjacent follow closely. [separate, part from; leave.]
adjacent far, distant, remote.]
adjourn superson, defer, put off for another time,
delay. [continue, maintain, pursue.]
adjust substitution palme, wouter married at [despite.] admire v. esteem, value; wonder, marvel at. [despise, admir v. allow, gramt; acknowledge, confess; let in. refuse, reject; persist in, adhere to; keep out. adore shominate; hate.]
adorn of decorate, embellish, beautify. [disfigure, mar. spoil.] adroit a. skilful, adept, dexterous: elever. imaladroit, unskilful, inadept, elumay.]
advance e. go forward, proceed: progress, improve.
go back, retire; deteriorate, stagnate, grow worse.] advantage n. benefit, gain, profit. [disadvantage, harm, loss.]
adverse e. opprosed to: contrary: unfavourable, damaxing, harmful. [supporting, following: favourable, beneficial.] advice ". opinion, counsel; information, notice, affable a. friendly, courteous, genial. [surly, rude, uncongenial.] affect **. influence, act on, change; to imitate, pretend affirm . assert, declare. [disaffirm, deny.] afflict ". distress, grieve, pain, harm. [alleviate, comfort, help, aid.] affluence n. wealth, abundance, prosperity. [indigence, poverty, misfortune.] aggrandize s. make great. exalt. [degrade, humble.]
aggravate s. make worse, provoke, irritate, intensity.
[allay, alleviate, soothe, placate, minimise, diminish.] a. quick, nimble, active. [slow, clumsy, ponder-

agile

ous, dead.1

agitate *. shake, disturb, excite, stir up. [calm, soothe, placate,] alarm s. rouse (to arms), surprise, frighten, disturb.

alert a. watchful, vigilant, active, energetic. (aluggish, somnolent, inactive, lazy.)

alien s. foreign, strange, unnatural, (native, familiar, natural, normal.) allay ". soothe, pacify, quiet, assuage. [irritate, arouse, inflame.] alleviate v. ease, relieve, lighten. [aggravate, increase, burden.] alter change, vary; become different. [maintain; persist, remain.] ambiguous a doubtful, equivocal, uncertain. [ceramenable a submissive, tractable, easy. [rebellious, amend ... mend, correct, improve, retorm. [damage, injure, spoil.] amplify .c. enlarge, magnify, expand. [lessen, minity, amuse .c. entertain, divert. [bore.] annihilate . destroy, extirpate, extinguish, wipe out. announce of declare, publish, notify. [conceal, withdraw.] anomalous a. irregular, unusual, abnormal, extranormal, ordinary, natural.]
anticipate v. forestall, foresee, expect. anxious a troubled, disturbed, uneasy. [untroubled, undisturbed, careless, easy.]
appropriate, relevant, suitable, to the point. [unapposite, inappropriate, irrelevant, unsuitable, off the point.] appreciate v. value, esteem, enjoy. [despise, scorn, dislike,] appropriate s. take (for one's own), seize, usurp; set apart for, assign. Igive up, surardent e. burning, fervent, eager, vehement. [cool, artifice a. device, stratagem, trick. ascertain . make certain, sure : find out, learn. associate . join. unite; accompany accompany. astonishing a surprising, wonderful, marvellous. attach * fasten, affix; gain. [loosen, unfix, lose.] attain . arrive, reach, gain. [miss, lose, fail.] attract . draw to, engage, entice. [drive away, repel.] augment v. increase, enlarge, swell. [Decrease, lessen, contract, diminish.]
authentic a. authorised, true, certain, genuine, trustworthy, [unauthentic, false, unsertain, invented, untrustworthy.] avarice n. greed, miserliness, covetousness, cupidity.

awkward pleasant. [nimble, clever, graceful.]

axiomatic absolutely certain. [unproved, false.] bad a. evil, wicked; inferior, poor; rotten, harmful. baffle s. thwart, frustrate; confuse. [help, assist, abet; clarify, clear.]
balance s. weigh, poise; equalize; counterpoise, band s. company, troop, body, group, gang; orchestra. uncertain.ì bandit ". brigand, robber, outlaw. banish . exile, expel, deport, transport; drive, put barbarous a. uncivilized, savage; cruel. [civilized, tame, gentle.]
base a. mean, vile, dishonourable, ignoble. [noble, bear v. carry, support; endure, suffer; tolerate. [drop. let fall; give way to; refuse, reject.]
becoming c. appropriate, suitable, befitting, seemly; suitable; maseculy; malv i malv i suitable; unseemly; ugly.]

Deguile . delude, entice; mislead; charm, wile away. beleaguer . besiege, surround, blockade. belief n. faith. trust, confidence; creed. credence; [unbelief, disbelief, distrust, mistrust; doubt, denial.] benevolence n. kindness, kindliness; charitable-ness, philanthropy; generosity, [malevolence; uncharitableness, misanthropy; meanness.] bewilder v. astonish, amaze; perplex, confuse. bitter a. sharp, hiting, acrid; painful; severe. [sweet, bland; soothing, pleasant.]
blame b. censure, find fault with, accuse; reproach, upbraid. [praise, acquit; approve.]
bleak c. cheerless, dismal; exposed, unsheltered. blemish b. blot, defect, flaw, taint, stain. [sambellishment, adorument, improvement.]
blunder s. stumble; mistake, error. boisterous a. stormy, rough, violent, noisy. [calm. gentle, peaceful, quiet.]
bold a. daring, fearless, brave. courageous; audacious, impudent. [c-wardly, thuid, shy.]
brave a. bold, fearless, daring, courageous; gay, showy. [cowardly, timid.]
brief a. short. concise, pithy; lasting a short time, transitory, temporary. [long, verbose lasting, enduring, permanent.] bright a shining brilliant: clear; quick. [dull; thick; stundd, slow.] busy a engaged, occupied; active, energetic; fussy, inquisitive. [disengaged, unoccupied; at ease, inactive. calculated a. disastrous, unfortunate, grievous.
calculated a. premeditated; planned, schemed, calculated, unpremeditated; unpremeditated; unpremeditated and premeditated are considered. tated, fortuitous.] tated, fortuitous.]

calm a. peaceful, still, smooth; undisturbed, tranquil; placid, serene. [stormy, rough; disturbed.]

candid a. frank, open, sincere, insenuous. [secretive, reticent, insincere, disingenuous.]

capability n. sblilty, capacity, endowment, skill, elliciency, competence. [incapacity, elumsiness, inefficiency, incompetence.]

capricious a. changeable, fickle, fanciful. [stead-fast, firm, constant.] captious a censorious critical, hypercritical, carping.
[care n. attention, heed; anxiety; caution; charge.
[inattention; carelessness; negligence.]

caustic a burning, corrosive; severe, biting, satirical. caution *n. care, prudence, heed; warning, admonition. [carelessness, improvience, rashness.] censure *. blame, reproach, reproof, criticism. [praise, approval.] certain assured, sure, undoubted, true, undenlable, [uncertain; doubtful.]
chance fortune, luck, accident, hazard. [cause, plan, design.] change plan, design.]

charm stain, keep, retain.]

charm (disgust, revolt, offend, disenchant.]

chaste c. pure, virtuous; simple, un good taste. [unchaste, impure, vicious; vulgar.]

choice select, uncommon, rare. [common, ordinary.] circuitous g. winding, roundabout, indirect, devious, involved. [straight, direct, straight. circumscribe surround, confine, enclose, limit, restrict.
clement a. merciful, compassionate. lement. [unmerciful, unforgiving, hamb.]
clever a. quick-witted, mtelligent. talented; adroit, skilful. [stupid, dull, unintelligent; clumsy, surround, confine, enclose, awkward.1 COAI'Se a. rough, unrefined, vulgar. [fine, refined, tasteful, dainty.] command n. order, behest, injunction; rule, control. [request, petition; misrule, anarchy.]

common d. ordinary, general; usual, habitual;
vulgar, low. [uncommon, strange, extraordinary, unusual; retined.] compassionate a. merciful, forgiving, pitiful, funmerciful, unforgiving, un-

compel v. force, oblige, constrain. [persuade, lead, entice.] competence ". efficiency, skill, power; means, [incompetence, inefficiency; poverty, indigence.]

complex a intricate, involved, complicated. [simple, clear, direct.]

compliance n. agreement, consent, obedience. [refusal, opposition.]

comprehend n. understand, grasp: include. [misunderstand, mistake; exclude.]

conceal thick, withhold, secrete. [disclose, discover, divulge.]

n. affectation, vanity; fancy, fanciful idea. conceit ". affectation, vanity; fancy, fanciful idea. conceive v. imagine, understand, think, comprehend; plan, form. [misconceive, misunderstand.] concern solicitude. [unconcerve, misunderstand.]
concern solicitude. [unconcern; indifference.]
conciliate solicitude. [unconcern; indifference.]
condemn condemn solicitude. [accite, rouse, incite; antagonize.]
condemn solicitude. [accite, rouse, incite; antagonize.]
condemn solicitude. [accite, rouse, incite; antagonize.]
confess solicitude. [accite, rouse, institute, in confidence n. trust, faith, belief; hope, reliance. [distrust, mistrust, disbelief; doubt. uncertainty.] conflict n. struggle, contest, contention; opposition, rivalry, discord; battle, fight. [agreement. accord ; peace.) confute v. disprove, refute, put to silence. [support. conjecture ". surmise, presumption, guess. conquer v. defeat, overcome, vanquish, subdue. consequence n. result. effect: issue: importance. cause. origin, occasion; consider e. think of, attend to; weigh, discuss, examine. [disregard, aeriect, ignore.] console e. comfort, relieve, soothe, solace. unimportance.] constant a. unchanging, steadfast, firm; permanent, perpetual. [inconstant, changing, fickle. contemplate . meditate on, study; look forward to, plan, ponder, purpose, contemptible a despicable, negligible, retty:
mean, unworthy, dishonourable,
ipraiseworthy; n.deworthy, remarkable; honourable, worthy.]
contest n. struggle, argument, conflict, rivalry.
contingent a. conditional, possible, uncertain.
continual a lasting, incessant, persistent, perpetual.
[internitient, evanescent.]
contrary a. opposite, contradictory, negative, different; perverse. [similar, alike; positive; contumely "n. scorn, contempt, disrespect. [respect, regard, deference, esteem.] cordial a. hearty. genial, sincere. [uncordial, cold, reserved.] Covetous a avaricious, miserly, grasping, envious, lavish.]

Counterfeit a false, spurious, imitated; hypocritical. [true, genuine, original; cultivated a. civilized, educated, refined. [uncultivated, uncivilized, illiterate, vulgar.] damage *. hurt, injury, hamn. danger s. peril, risk, hazard. [safety, security.] dastardly a. cowardly, faint-hearted, mean, despicable. [brave, stout-hearted, noble.] dead a. Hiteless, inanimate: obsolete, extinct: effete, uncless. [alive: Hvely, animated: living, existing; effective, useful.] deadly a. fatal, mortal; implacable. deceit n. deception, duplicity, treachery; cheating, trickery. [honesty, sincerity; faithfulness, loyalty : fairness.]

decision %. determination; resolution, firmness.

declamatory a. rhetorical, eloquent, oratorical.

tion.]

v. lure, enspare, entice, entrap, seduce. decov decrease v. diminish, lessen, wane: reduce. [increase, grow, wax; mamify.]
defame v. slander, libel: maliga, vility, traduce. [praise, extol.]
defect n. fault, imperfection, dediciency. [perfection, completeness.] defend v. protect, guard, shield, shelter. [abandon, leave.] defer v. delay, postpone, put off, adjourn. [hasten, accelerate, expedite, quicken.] defraud o. cheat. trick, dupe, delude, swindle. degradation n. abasement. debasement; disdegree ". grade, step, stage, rank. deliberate a. intentional, considered; careful, planned; slow. [unintentional, unconsidered; hasty, rash, quick.] delicate a. dainty, tender, soft: frail, fragile. [coarse, hardy, rough; robust, strong.]
delicious a. delichtful, delectable, extremely pleasant, charming. [unpleasant, unpalatable] nauscous, nasty.] delirium n. madness, frenzy, mania. [sanity.] deliver v. free, release, liberate; rescue, save hand over, give. [keep, guard, hold; retain.] v. cheat, defraud, deceive, dupe, mislead. demeanour n. manner, deportment; behaviour, bearing, mien.
deny v. contradict, refute, traverse, gainsay, disprove.
[assert, affirm.] deplore v. lament, mourn, bewall, regret. [rejoice in, be glad for.]
depraved a. corrupt, debased, victous, perverted; undebased; virtuous.] depreciate v. lower, detract, deery, undervalue, undervalue, lenhance, extol; overrate, over-estimate.]

derision n. ridicule, mockery, contempt, scorn.

[appreciation, respect, reverence.]

description n. representation, account; definition; relation; kind.

n. representation, pollution, defilement; desecration n. prefanation, pollution, defilement; tion; purification.] desert *. abandon, forsake, leave. [adhere to, cleave to, cherish, guard.] design *. purpose, intention, aim; plan, proposal, desist .cease, stop; discontinue, leave off; abstain. [continue, persist, maintain.] despicable a contemptible, worthless, mean, vile. [praiseworth, valuable worth.] destroy v. demolish, annihilate, externduate; devas-tate, ravage, [create; restore, renew, revive.] desultory d. aimless, wandering, rambling, vague; discursive, unmethodical, [direct, perdetain ontinuous, concise, systematic, methodical.]

detain or retain; arrest, hold, keep back. [release, leave go, give un]

determined a. resedute, decided, firm. firresolute, undecided, weak, wavering.]

detrimental a. injurious, harmful, disadvantageous.]

deviate officers, stray, diverge, wander. [continue go on, persist.]

device s. plan, design, invention, contrivance. sistent; continuous, concise, systematic, methodical.] devotion n. constancy, attachment, loyalty; senl, ardour, enthusiasma. [indifference, inconstancy; disloyalty, coolness.]

dexterous [clumsy, awkward, unskilful.]

dictatorial a. peremptory, overbearing, domineering; autocratic. [subservient, humble, submissive] different a unlike, distintlar, distinct, diverse, different various. [like, similar,]
difficult a hard, arduous, laborious; perplexing, difficulty n. obstacle, bar, hindrance; trouble;
difficulty no pediment; perplexity.
diffuse a prolix, wordy, copious, discursive. [concise, diffuse a prolix, wordy, copious, discursive.] dilate . expand, enlarge, distend. [condense, contract.]

dilatory a procrastinating, slow, unpunctual, behind-hand. [punctual, prompt, swift.]
diligent a industrious, persevering, assiduous. [carelies, lazy, negligent, slack.]
diminish v. decrease, lessen, reduce. [increase, naguity.] disaster n. calamity. catastrophe; misfortune, discernment ". discrimination, sagacity, shrewdness, astuteness. Iobtuseness, dullness, stupidity.] discrimination ". distinction; penetration, judgment, discernment. [confusion: obtuseness, stupidity] disgrace bederade, shame, abase, humble, dis-honour, (exalt, honour.)
dismay terrify, frighten, appal. [assure encourage, soothe.] distinguished s. eminent. illustrious, noted. known; ordinary, obscure.]

docility n. tameness, meekness, tractability. [wild-ness, intractability.]

doleful a. mournful, melancholy, dismal. [loyful, merry.] doubtful a. dublous, hesitating, vacillating; uncertain, distrustful; ambiguous, questionable. [certain, sure ; unambiguous.] droll a. humorous, comic, funny, amusing, dwell ". reside, inhabit; stay, remain, sojourn. [stray. wander, move.] eager a. keen, earnest, enthusiastic, zealous; impetuous, intense. [lethargic, apathetic, indifferent.]
earnest a. serious; grave, solver; eager, keen. [capricious, erratic, frivolous, fickle, giddy; vacillating, apathetic.]
eccentric a. odd, strange, peculiar; erratic, fregular, anomalous, abnormal. [ordinary. normal, regular.] economical a frugal, thrifty, saving, provident, [extravagant, lavish, wasteful, prodigal.] effect **. **consequence, result. [cause, origin.] effect . do. carry out, perform, complete, fulfil. efficacious a. effective, efficient; powerful, operative, useful. lineffective, inefficient; weak, useless.] effort ". endeavour, struggle; trouble, labour, toil. elect . choose, select, prefer. [reject, refuse.] embarrass . disconcert. encumber. confuse, confound; upset, put out. [put at case, embellish . adorn, beautify, bedeck. [spoil, deface, emblem n. symbol, sign, device, badge. eminent c. distinguished, celebrated, prominent. [obscure, unknown, undistinguished.] employment n. work, occupation, calling, business. [unemployment, idleness, encompass of encircle, surround, include. [exclude, leave out.]
encourage of enbolden, inspire, hearten, eheer, stimulate. [discourage, depress, disencumber s. burden, load, embarrass, perplex. (dis-encumber, free, clear.)
endurance n. persistence, fortitude, patience, (impatience, cowardice, restlessness, energetic a. strenuous, active, vigorous. [unenergetic enhance m. increase, intensity, heighten. [decrease, deface, lower.]
enjoin s. command, order, charge. enjoyment n. delight, pleasure; felicity. [disgust, boredom; unhappiness, sorrow.]
enmity n. hostility, hatred, animosity. [friendship, goodwill.] enormous a huge gigantic, colossal, immense, vast. [small, tiny, petty, insignificant.] enthusiastic sealous, ardent. (unenthusiastic, sealous, ardent. (unenthusiastic, entice *. lure, allure, seduce. inveigle, tempt. [repel, repulse.]

entire a. complete, total, perfect, whole. [incomplete, mperfect; defective.]
entreat bid.] (command. order, bid.] equable a. even, steady, calm, cool. [uneven. unequitable a. just, fair, reasonable. [inequitable, unjust, unfair.]
erroneous [correct, accurate, faise, mistaken. [correct, accurate, true, precise.]
essential a. necessary, indispensable, needful. [unnecessary, needles.]
establish s. set up: institute, organise; secure, fix. [disestablish; destroy, pull down, disorganize.] disorganize.] esteem v. value, appreciate; honour, respect, regard, reverence. [despise, soom, look down on.] eulogize v. praise, extol. [censure, defame, depreciate.] event ". occurrence, incident, circumstance. examination **. investigation. inquiry, scrutiny. exceptional a. rare, extraordinary, uncommon. [common, ordinary, usual.]
exculpate v. justify, vindicate; exonerate, excuse, pardon. [accuse, charge.]
excuse v. exculpate, pardon, condone, forgive.
[accuse, blame, charge.]
exertion n. effort, attempt; toll, labour. exhaustive 6. thorough, complete, searching. exonerate v. exculpate, justify, absolve, acquit.

exorbitant d. extravagant, excessive, expensive.
[moderate, cheap, inexpensive.] fabulous 4. legendary, mythical; incredible, fictious. [historical, true, credible,] facetious a. humorous, witty; funny, jocular. [serious, grave.] facility ness, deterity, skill, readiness, [awkwardness, clumsiness, inability, unreadiness.]
faction ness, clumsiness, inability, unreadiness.] failure n. unsuccess: deficiency: defect, deterioration: | success: plenty: perfection: solvency.] fair a. just. equitable, impartial. [unjust, unfair, in-quitable, partial.] faithful a. constant, true, trusty, trustworthy, loyal. [faithless, inconstant, treacherous, perfidious, untrustworthy, disloyal.] fame n. renown, glory, reputation, celebrity. [obscurity, ignominy.] familiar a. well-known; intimate; affable, easy. fantastic c. odd. strange: imaginary; grotesque, commonplace; real.] fascinate charm, bewitch, enchant, captivate. [repel, disembant, disgust, offend.]
fashion manner.] fastidious a dainty, nice; hypercritical, particular, squeamish.] fatuous a. stupid, foolish, idiotic. [sensible, pointed.] fear "... dread, terror; fright, alarm, dismay. [fearless-ness, courage; confidence, trust.]
feeling "sentiment, emotion, passion; tenderness, insensibility, calloumness, imferocious a fierce, savage; inhuman, cruel, pitiless. [gentle, tame; kind, humane.] fictitious a imaginary, invented, feigned, false. fiendish a diabolical, devilish. firm a. steady, stable, immovable; fixed, solid; resolute, determined. [unsteady, vacillating, insecure, shaky; irresolute.] flagrant a. slaring, notorious. [secret, concealed.] flexible s. supple, pliable, pliant; elastic, yielding, forbid s. prohibit, debar; inhibit; prevent, prescribe, [allow, permit.] force s. violence, compulsion; strength, power. [weak-ness, gentleness.]

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foreboding *. presentiment, apprehension,
  foreign a. alien, strange. [native, familiar.]
  foretell *. predict, prophesy, forecast.
  forethought ". prudence, foresight; care. [care-lessness,] forgive ". pardon, absolve, condone, overlook; exonerate, acquit. [condemn.] forlorn c. destitute, desolate, forsaken, abandoned.
  formal a. regular, oeremonious: precise, punctilious; fortunate a. lucky: prosperous, successful. [unfortunate a. frail, weak, delicate. [sturdy, stout, strong.]
   fraud ". deceit, imposition; trick, chest, swindle.
   freedom "n. liberty, independence; licence. [slavery, bondage; restraint.]
  frugal a. thrifty. saving; economical. [wasteful. extravagant.]
  fruitless a vain, useless; ineffective, abortive. [fruitful; insetul. effective.]
frustrate • thwart, baffle, defeat. [help, assist.]
   furtive a. stealthy, secret. [open, frank.]
   gain v. obtain, get, acquire; win, achieve. [lose; fail.]
  gallant a. chivalrous, courteous, polite; brave. courageous. [ungaliant, discourteous, rude;
  cowardly, timid.]
 gather v. collect, assemble; accumulate; pick. [disperse, scatter.]
gaudy c. showy. garish, meretricious, flashy. [sober, plain, simple.]
 gay a. merry. joyful, cheerful. [sad, gloomy, mournful.]
 general a. common. ordinary. usual; universal. generous a. open-handed, bountiful, liberal. [ungenerous, close-fisted, mean. parsimoni-
geniality n. cheerfulness, joviality; kindliness, coruntriendliness; stiffness, uncongeniality.]
gentle a. kind. tender, mild, tame. [ungentle, unkind, roush, rude, wild.]
genuine a. true, real; authentic; pure. [false; unreal; unauthentic, adulterated.]
ghastly a. pale, cadaverous; death-like, haggard; gruesome, hideous; frightful.
glad a. joyful, merry, cheerful. [sad.]
glorious a. splendid, magnificent; illustrious. [inglorious; insignificant; obscure, mean.]
gorgeous a. grand, splendid, imposing, magnificent.
[sordid, mean.]
a. kind, beneficent; condescending, affable. [ungracious, severe, distant.]
 reserved.]
 grandeur n. splendour. magnificence.
 graphic a. vivid, forcible.
 gratuitous a. unwarranted, groundless: uncalled-
for, needless. [warranted, necessary,
 grave a. serious, sober, solemn, sedate. [cheerful, merry.
greedy a. voracious, gluttonous; avaricious, grasping. (temperate, abstemious; generous.)
grieve mourn, lament, sorrow; pain, hurt, injure. [rejoice, gladden.]
gross a. coarse, vulgar, obscene. [fine, nice, delicate.]
 gruesome a. ghastly, grim, horrible.
 guarantee ". warrant: insure.
guard v. protect, keep, retain, watch, maintain. [lose, abandon, betray.]
guise n. manner, fashion; appearance, aspect.
habitual a. customary, usual, wonted; familiar, lunaccustomed, unusual; un-
familiar, strange.]
hamper v. impede, hinder, obstruct, embarrass. [free.
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harmonious (inharmonious, discordant, inconhaste *h. hurry. speed; swiftness, rapidity. [alowness, delay; deliberation; sloth.] haughty a. proud, arrogant; disdainful. Ihumble, meek, submissive.]
hazard safety.]
hearty a. genial, cordial, sincere. [cold, distant, reserved.] hesitate of doubt, falter, vacillate. hide . concent, secrete; cover, screen. [disclose, reveal.] hinder . hamper, obstruct, impede. honesty n. probity. integrity; faithfulness, uprightness, (dishonesty; disloyalty, faiseness,) hopeful a. sangetine, optimistic, confident, trustful. [despairing, distrustful, suspicious,] humane a. merciful, kind, ptiful, compassionate. [indea n. conception, impression; image, fancy; opinion. ideal a purel imaginary. ideal a unreal, imaginary, visionary; perfect, consummate. [real, actual; imperfect, unideal.]
identical a same; equal. equivalent. [different, unilke, unequal.] idle a. kazy, indolent; unermployed. [hard-working, employed.] ignominious a. shameful, disgraceful; humiliating, degrading. [honourable; eleillimitable s. boundless; unlimited; immeasuring able, limitless; infinite, immeasuring illusion n. deception, mockery; delusion, fallacy. illustrious a. famous, eminent; renowned, cele-brated. [unknown, obscure, humble, imagine v. apprehend, fancy; believe, think, imitate v. copy, mimic, ape. [originate, create.] inconspicuous.] imminent a. impending: threatening: close at hand. [distant, remote.] immunity n. freedom, exemption: security, safety. [liability, risk, susceptibility.] a. restless, uneasy, irritable: intolerant, hasty, petulant. [patient, calm; tolerant] imperious a. domineering, tyrannical; haughty... [submissive, complaisant,] impertinent a. meddlesome, intrusive; impudent...
rude. [polite. courteous.]
imperturbable a. cool. calm, unruffled.
[perturbed. excitable, eximpetuous c. hasty, rash, precipitate eager. [collected, cool, calm; placid, tranquil.) impious 4. profane. trreligious, sacrilegious, blasimpostor ". charlatan, fraud, pretender. important a. serious, significant, momentous, insignificant, insignificant, impressive a. imposing, striking, moving. [unimposing, unimpressive, ordinary.]
improve amend, better; correct, ameliorate, rectify. [spoil, deteriorate, make worse, mar. injure.] improvident a. thriftless, wasteful, extravagant; imprudent, careless, reckless, [thrifty, saving, prudent, careful.] impulsive a impetious, hasty, overeager. [cautious, inadvertence n thattention, negligence; oversight; cardesaness, heedlessness. [attention, heed, care.]

inanimate a. dead, lifeless; dull, listless, apathetic.
[animated, lively, eager.]

incapable a. inellicient, unable, incompetent; helpless. [capable, ellicient, competent.]

incense pacify.]

incentive n. motive, inducement, encouragement,
[discouragement, preventive, check.]

incite entrain, calm. | include restrain, calm. | include embrace, contain, comprise. [exclude, reject.] incompetent a. incapable, inefficient, useless, unit. [competent, capable, effiincongruous a. inappropriate, unsuitable. [congruous, appropriate, suitable.] inconstant a. changeable, fickle : faithless: vacillating, unstable. [faithful, constant, firm, increase s. enlarge, expand, augment, amplify. indefinite a. vague, uncertain: equivocal, loose. [definite, certain, positive: plain.] indigence s. poverty, need, distress, want. [affluence, wealth, confort.] indiscriminate a. promiscuous, undistinguished, mixed, confused. [distinct: distinguished; select.] indisputable a. positive, certain, undoubted, incontestable, undeniable. [disindistinct a. vague, undefined; blurred, indistinguishable. [clear, defined, sharp.]
indolent a. idle, lazy, slothful. [energetic, hardworking, active.]
indomitable a invincible, unconquerable; determined, unylelding, stubborn.
induce vent, check.]
inert a. inactive; toroid. slueriah anathetic putable, doubtful, uncertain.] inerta. inactive: torpid. sluggish, apathetic. [active. infamous a. disgraceful, shameful; vile, detestable. [honourable, creditable.] inflame v. fire, incense; provoke; kindle. [allay, quench, damp.] inform * notify, apprise; instruct, acquaint. ingenuous a. candid, artless, simple, naive, frank, open, unsophisticated. [reserved, secretve, sophisticated.) initiate o. begin, commence; introduce, inaugurate. injure v. damage, hurt, harm, spoil. innocuous a. harmless, inoffensive.
objectionable, offensive. inquire v. ask, question, interrogate. insidious a. crafty. cunning, treacherous; concealed, deceitful. [open, candid, frank; insinuate v. hint, suggest. imply. insipid . flat, taste vapid. [bright, tasteless, stale : pointless. eparkling : entertaining. inspire v. intuse, stimulate, quicken, animate, stir. instigate opposition provide, stir up, incite. [deter, distinctive opposition of the courage.]
instinctive opposition of the courage.] instrument n. tool, apparatus, machine; agent, means, medium. integrity n. bonesty, rectitude, uprightness, probity. intend . purpose, plan, mean. intensify . increase, magnify, heighten, aggravate. [decrease, minimise, allay.] intercourse ". acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity; communication, dealings. [strange-communication, dealings. [strange-intimidate ". terrorize, frighten; daunt, cow. [hearten, encourage, embolden.] intrepid ". bold, duntless, adventurous, daring, fearless. [cowardly, nervous, timid.] intrinsic a. essential, inherent; natural, necessary; genuine, real. [extrinsic, unessential, exinvective "n. abuse, denunciation, railing, opproinveigle . entice, allure; ensnare, entrap. inveterate a. habitual, persistent, continual. invidious a. unfair, partial. [fair, just, impartial.]

irascible a. hot-tempered, irritable, angry, cholena, irksome a. troublesome, thresome, worrying. [pleasing ironical a. sarcastic, saturical, mocking. irregular a. variable, changeable; unsystematic, unordered; eccentric, erratic; anomalous. [regular; unchangeable; systematic; ordinary; normal.] irresolute a. hesitating, vacilitating, undecided. irritate provoke, exasperate; excite, rouse; chafe, excentrate; excite, rouse; chafe, excentrate; excite, rouse; chafe, irritate vex, worry. [allay, soothe, calm.] jaded f. tired, weary; worn-out; exhausted, faded. [fresh, vigorous.] jealous " envious; suspicious, apprehensive. jeopardy n. danger. risk, hazard, peril. [safety. jocular s. humorous, funny, facetious, [serious, join v. unite, connect; combine, amalgamate. [disunite, separate, sever.]
jovial a. jolly, merry. [melanchely, sad, dull.] warrant, vindicate; maintain, sanction, ustify . warrant, vindica keen a. eager, ardent, enthusiastic. [apathetic, slack, unenthusiastic.]

keep s. maintain, retain; hold; guard, watch, [let go. leave; abandon; hetray.] kill . slay, slaughter, murder. kin s. relatives; folk, people. knowledge a. learning, erudition; science. [ignorance.]
laborious a. tolisone; industrious, hard-working, diligent, [each; indolent, lazy.]
lament s. dealore, bewail, bemean; grieve, sorrow.
languid a. listless; tired, weary; teeble, faint. [enerative, lively.]
lasting a. enduring, permanent; constant, stable, stable. laudable a. praiseworthy, commendable, worthy. [contemptible, despicable; unworthy.] lead . guide, conduct; precede. [follow.] learning " knowledge, erudition. [ignorance.] legal a. lawful. legitimate: licit, permitted, allowed. [unlawful. illegitimate: illicit, forbidden.] legendary a. mythical; traditional; imaginary. [historical, real, true.] lenient a. merciful, clement, mild, kind; easy-going. [severe, steru, harsh.]
lessen diminish reduce. [increase, enlarge.] level a. even. flat. smooth; equal. [uneven. rough; unequal.] liberal a. generous, free, bountiful. [illiberal, mean.] lifeless a. dead, inert, inanimate. [alive, active.] likely a. probable, credible. [unlikely, improbable.] limit v. restrict, confine, set bounds to. linger . tarry, loiter: wait, last. [hurry, depart.] lively a sprightly, animated, spirited, vivacious. [dult, listless, languid.] lovely a. beautiful, charming, enchanting. [ugly; unpleasing.]
loyalty a. fidelity, fealty, allegiance; devotion, father fulness, [disloyalty, infidelity; treachery.]
lucky a. fortunate, auspicious. [unlucky, unfortunate, inauspicious.]
luminous a. shining; clear, transparent; lucid.
luminous a. shining; clear, transparent; lucid.
lurid a. ghastly; glowing; sensational. magnificent s. grand. spiendid, majestic, stately. [insignificant, petty, mean.] maintain *. keep: uphold, support; assert. [lose, maintain *et down; abandon; denv.]
malevolent a. malignant, malicous, spiteful. [bengingmant, bengvolent; kindly.] manage v. conduct, transact; control, direct; order, regulate. [mismanage; neglect.]

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manifest d. evident, obvious; apparent; clear.

manifold d. multifarious; various, diverse. [single: unvarying.]

manly d. masculine; courageous, brave; straightforward, [effeminate; shifty.]

mar v. deface, spoil, disfigure. [beautify, improve.]
  mark v. stamp, brand; impress, imprint; remark, notice.
  mark ". stamp, brand; impression, designation; sign, symbol.
  martial a. soldierly, military; warlike. (unsoldierly; civilian; pacific.)
marvellous a. wonderful, amazing, surryrising, miraculous; strange, incredible. [ordinary, commonplace; familiar; credible.]
massive a. bulky; large; heavy, weighty. [light, small.]
  masterful a. autocratic, domineering, commanding.
[submissive, servile, subservient.]
matrimony n. marriage. nuptisis; wedding.
[divorce; single-blesseduess; bachelor-
  dom, spinsterhood.
  mature 2. full-grown, ripe, mellow; developed, per-
fected, ready. [immature; unripe; unde-
   veloped, unprepared.]
   maxim a. rule, aphorism; adage, proverb, motto.
   mean . intend, purpose; signity, denote; refer to.
   mean c. sordid, base, low; despicable, contemptible; ungenerous, illiberal: penurious, stingy.

[splendid: high: praiseworthy; generous, liberal, muni-
   ficent.)
  meaning n. sense, significance, import, purport, meaning n. sense, iminissues,]
melancholy a. sad. despondent, depressed, gloomy, sorrowful, mouratul. [joyful, merry,
  memory ". remembrance, recollection; reputation, fame, [forgetfulness; oblivion.] menace ". threaten, alarm.
  mercy "n. pity, compassion, clemency, leniency, [severity, cruelty: harshness,]
meritorious "a. deserving, praiseworthy, estimable, commendable, [undeserving, blame-
   worthy, reprehensible.]
  merry a. loyful, jolly, jovial; cheerful, gay. [doleful, dismal, gloomy, sad.]
  metaphorical a. symbolical, allegorical; figura-
tive.
method n. system, plan; order, arrangement. [con-
fusion, disorder.]
   mien ". manner, deportment; appearance, air.
  mild q gentle, tender; soothing, soft; temperate.
mimic s. imitate, copy; burlesque, mock,
 mindful a. obedient, observant, attentive. [unmindful ful, forgetful, disobedient, inattentive.]
mingle s. mir, blend; combine, unite; merge. [separmiraculous disentangle.]
miraculous disentangle.]
miraculous disentangle. [natural; ordinary.]
  normal, regular.)
 miscellaneous a. mixed. general; indiscriminate, promiscuous; heteroseneous, [selected; distinct, separated; homogeneous,] mischievous a. maughty; troublesome, annoying: injurious. [well-behaved,
 obedient, good.]
misery a. wretchedness, distress, unhappiness; afflic-
misery tion, anguish. (comfort, gladness, happiness,
 misfortune adventure, ill-luck, mishap. [fortune,
 mislead v. lead astray, deceive, delude. [guide, direct.]
 mistake * error, blunder, slip.
mistrust *. distrust, disbelieve, suspect. [trust, con-
mitigation *. alleviation, relief; abatement, de-
crease. [aggravation; increase.]
mock *. deride, ridicule; taunt; delude; copy.
burlesque.
modesty *. shyness, bashfulness'; decency. [bold-
ness; impudence; immodesty.]
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monstrous a. abnormal, extraordinary; tremendous; horrible, shocking. [normal,
  ordinary.l
  mood a. disposition; humour, temper: taucy, whim,
 mortal a. human; deadly, fatal. [immortal, eternal; trivial, superficial.]
motive n. impulse, inducement, incentive; object, purpose; influence, consideration.
mourn *. lament, grieve. [rejoice, be glad.]
mutinous a. rehellious, insubordinate. [disciplined. obedient, loyal.]
mutual a. reciprocal interchangeable; common. joint. [separate. distinct.]
mysterious a. hexplicable, obscure; secret; inscrutable, dark. [plain, clear, simple.]
mystify s. bewilder, confuse, puzzle.
naive a simple; frank, candid, ingenuous, unsophisticated.]
naked a unclothed, nude; uncovered, exposed; plain, bare. (clothed, covered.)
name a spellation, designation; title; reputation, name v. call. designate, style.
  narrate v. tell, relate; recount, describe.
 native a. natural, indigenous; inborn, innate. [foreign, alieu; strange, acquired.]
natural a. native, innate; original; normal, ordinary, resultar; unaffected, simple. [foreign; unatural; abnormal; supernatural; extraordinary; affected,
  put on.
  near a. close; adjacent, adjoining; approaching, imminent, [far, remote, distant.]
 necessary 4. indiscensable, essential; needful, requisite, [unnecessary, inessential,
 necessitous a poor, needy, indigent. [affluent, well-ett.]
 need a, necessity; emergency; want, indigence,
 nefarious a. iniquitous, helnous, villainous.
 neglect . disregard, slight. [care for, cherish, regard.]
negligence **. carelessaces, default; inattention, remissaces, leare; attention, regard, nervous a excitable, irritable; timid, apprehensive, neutralize **. counteract, counterbalance; frustrate, new a novel, tresh, recent, [old, stale].
 nice a pleasant, pleasing; refined, dainty; particular, courate, close. [unpleasant, nasty; unrefined,
 nimble a. active, quick, agile. [awkward, clumsy; noble a. high-born, aristocratic; honoura'de, renowned; magnaphrous, generous; splendid, stately. [ig-
 noble, low-born; dishonourable; uncenerous, narrow-minded;
mean, humble.]
 normal a natural, regular, ordinary, usual, customary. [abnormal, unnatural, irregular, extraor-
 dinary, unusual, strange.]
 notable a. noted, remarkable, noticeable, noteworthy, distinguished, striking. (unnoted, unknown,
notice v. note, mark; observe, remark, perceive. figure; miss, overlook, neglect.l notion s. idea, conception, opinion, impression.
 ordinary, common.)
notorious g. flagrant, infamous; notable (in a bad sense), well-known, (unknown, hidden;
obscure.]
novel a. new. fresh; strange; recent, modern. [old. novel stale; familiar, old-fashloned.]
noxious a. harmful, dangerous, unwholesome. [innutify a. annul, repeal, abolish; counteract, neutralize, nutritious a. nourishing, nutritive. [innutritious.]
obdurate s. inflexible, unyielding; obstinate, stern, [vielding, flexible, obedient,
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obedient a. submissive, dutiful; attentive, com-
pliant. [disobedient, rebellious, undutiful;
inattentive, obdurate.
obese a. corpulent. fat. stout. [thin. emaclated.]
object ". aim. purpose. end.
obligation ". duty: promise, contract, tie.
obnoxious a. offensive, objectionable, hateful. [Inoffensive, unobjectionable.]
obscure a. dark: indistinct; unintelligible, hidden; onknown. [clear, distinct; open; famous.
celebrated.]
obsequious a subservient servile, fawning. [independent; self-assertive; self-assertive;
 reliant.
obsolete a. an'iquated, disused; forgotten. [current.]
obstinate a. stubborn, dogreel; obdurate, inflexible;
obtain a. acquire, gain, get; achieve, attain. [lose;
 obtuse a. dense, stupid: blunt. [acute, clever.]
 Occasion ". cause. origin, source; opportunity.
 occurrence ". event, incident : circumstance.
 offence n. misdeed, misdemeanour; affront, insult;
 officious a. meddlesome, interfering, busy.
 old a. aged, venerable; ancient, antiquated. [young; new, recent, modern.]
 ominous a. foreboding; menacing, threatening; portentous, sinister; inauspicious, [aus-
 picious, favourable.]
 omnipotent a. almighty, all-powerful. [impopinion s. judgment, bellef; idea, notion, impression.
 opponent n. antagonist, competitor, rival; enemy.

(friend, ally, supporter, partner.]

oppose v. withstand, resist; check, thwart, obstruct.

[yield, withdraw.]

opprobrium n. abuse; disgrace, reproach. [praise;
fame, honour.]
 order . command, enjoin, direct, bid.
  order "... method, system; arrangement; law, rule, class. [chaos, confusion; disorder.
  ostentatious a. showy. pretentious; presumptions, boastful (unostentatious,
  unpretending, modest.)
                                      a. flagrant; monstrous, atrocious.
  outrageous
 Overcome . overpower; conquer, vanquish, defeat,
 overthrow ". overturn, destroy, ruin, demolish; upset, reverse. [establish, set up.
  start.1
  pacify e. placate, appease; reconcile; allay, assuage, pacify [embitter; arouse, excite; estrange;
  irritate.)
 painful a agonising, exerciciating; distressing, erlevous, ous, disquicting; laborious, painstaking, [comfortable, agreeable; pleasant; conforting, soothing;
  palliate v. excuse, extenuate, gloss over; mitigate,
 palpable a tangible; plate, perceptible, manifest, parsimonious a frusal, niggardly; miserly, ful; generous, liberal.
 partial a biased, prejudiced, unfair; inclined, dispartial posed to. [impartial, unbiased, unprejudiced,
 fair.)
 particular a individual specific; singular, peculiar; particular a unusual, special; precise, exacting, nice. [general, universal; ordinary; unexacting; uncritical; passion n. freding, enotion; anger, temper, desire, [unclus, impassivity, unsensibility; caim-
 nees, placidity; ind. ference.]
 pathetic distressing, affecting, pitiable, touching, pathetic a distressing, affecting, pomfortable, comfortable, a enduring, passive, long-suffering; acquires, subpriselve, limpatient, intolerant;
 hasty : impulsive, restless.]
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peculiar a. personal, individual; sincular, odd. strange. (general; common, eviduary.)
peevish a. petulant, irritable; captions, querulous, [good-humoured. good-tempered; genial.] perception ", apprehension, notion, idea, judgment, discernment. peremptory a. imperative, dictatorial: positive, express, rigorous. [lax; loose, peril ". danger, risk, isopardy, hazard. [safety, security.] permeate . penetrate, pervade, saturate. permit ". allow. grant, tolerate, suffer. [refuse, dispernicious a. destructive, fatal; deadly; barmful, novious. (beneficial, useful; innocuous, perpetual a continual, continuous; endless, incessant; eternal, immortal. (transitory, momentary, transient, discontinuous; mortal.)

pertinent a apposite, relevant; coportume. (transitory relevant; inceportume.)

petty a little, trivial, triding, insignificant. (creat important, serious, weighty.)

philanthropy h. humanity, benevolence, altruanthropy; inhumanity; selistences, conicism.)

philegmatic a siuggish, dull, heavy; apathetic, indifferent, inert. (lively, active; eager, ardeut.) physical a bodily; material; natural. (epiritual; pity ness. [pitilesness, severity, ruthlesness, pointless.]

pity a concise, brief; pointed, orgent. [verbose, prolix, pointless.] plain a. clear, open, manifert: simple, unadorned downright, frank, unafferted. [obscure, hidden: planti downright, frank, unafferfed. [obscure, hidden; coloured, decorated, embellished; secretive, shifty.]

pleasure a delight, gratification, endoyment. (pain, suffering, unhappiness.]

plentiful a abundant, plenteous; ample, profuse. [scarce, short, rare; niggardly.]

ponderous a heavy, bulky, weighty; dull, boring. [light: amusing.]

positive a definite, erplicht, decisive; absolute, real, struct.] postulate . assume: demand, claim. power s. visour, force, strength; authority; ability, capacity, might. (weathness, incapacity.)

praise s. eulogy, approval, landation, encomium, [blame, disparagement, censure.]

precarious s. uncertain, unstable, doubtful, insecure, hazardous, [certain, secure, precise a exact, strict, punctillous; accurate, par-presentiment "n omen, warning, anticipation, foreboding." pretence "n pretence "n pretence "n pretext, pretencing attitude; subterfuge; pretence "a pretext, pretencion; artifice, subterfuge; falsehood. [candour, bonestv; truth.] pretext ". excuse: disguise, show. prevalent a. prevailing, current, customary, usual.

privilege n. tayour, advantage; immunity, right,
[disqualification, liability; disadvantage.]

probability n. likelihood, chance. [improbability
unlikelihood.] probability unlikelito.d.!

probity dishonesty, fruid.]

problematical a doubtful, pazzing: uncertain, fortain, sure.!

proclivity n inclination, disposition, tendency, dishostination; dishestino, tendency, dishostinate procrastinate feether, int off; hesitate, feether, hasten, horry, cynedic.]

prodigal a lavish, wasteful, extravasan'; dissipated, thrifty, careful; prudent.]

profligate a victous, deprayed, dissolute, abandoned, fyirmous, moral, exemplary.]

prolific a productive, ferfle, fruitful, abundant, former, sterile; scanty.]

prolix a vertoee, diffuse, discursive, tedious, (concommence n, eminence, distinction; fame, prominence "... eminence, distinction; colebrity. [obscurits.]

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promiscuous s. indiscriminate, mixed, casual promulgate property noticed, arranged.]

propriety noticed, iconceal, withhold.]

noticed noticed
       misbehaviour, rudeness.]

prosperity "n. fortune, success, weifare. [mis-
fortune, failure.]
       prosperous a. successful, teriving, flourishing, flourish
      prudence "". caution, discretion, foresight. [imprudence dence, rashoes.]

punctual a. prompt, ready, timely, exact. [unpunctual punctual, late.]

puzzle ". mystify, confuse, perplex, bewilder,
         quaint c. odd. strange, queer. fantastic, surious.
    quality n. nature. kind; attribute. property; character, distinction.
quarrelsome a. contentious, pugnacious. bellipacific, equable, good-ten.pered.]
querulous a. Deevish, complaining, petulant. [unquestionable a. doubtted, suspect, suspicious. property: property: defining property: property: defining property: defining property: property: defining prop
    straightforward, trustworthy.]

quiet a peaceful, restful, tranquil, calm. [unquiet, restless, troulled.]

quit e leave; abandon, desert, forsake. [cleave, cling te, keep, retain.]
    race n. family, breed, kin; lineage; people, nation; radiant dingy.!
      radical a. fundamental, essential; complete, entire; progressive. (unessential, superficial; incomplete; conservative.)
   rancour anive, malice suite, maliguity, rancour (amity; benignity, good-will.) rapacious a graphing, ravenous, greedy, voracious.
 rapture %. bliss. delight, transport, eostasy. [despair. rare c. scarce, uncommon, unusual. [common, ordinary.]
 rash a. reckless, venturesome; incautious, heedless, tatify e. sanction, approve, confirm, authorize. [annul, disallow, cancel.] ravage e. devastate, waste; ruin, despoil.
      reach sattain; sain, extend to; arrive at. traiss.
    real e. actual. natural. genuine: true. authentic. lun-
real; imaginary, false; ideal.]
reason n. sense, understanding; ground, explanation.
notive, consideration.]
    reasonable a rational sensible; fair. equitable. [nequitable.] rebellious a mutinous seditious; refractory. continuous. [obedient; submissive; submissive; refractory.]
      reciprocal c. mutual, interchangeable, complimentary. [antithetical, contradictory, in-
    recognize *. know; acknowledge, admit, allow.
   recondite a. obscure. profound, mysterious, deep. recover platn.]
recover platn. reposses, retake; recuperate [lose.]
   redress injury: aggravation.]
reduce v. lessen, decrease, diminish, lower. [increase, enlarge.]
redundant a. superfluous, excessive, unnecessary. [necessary. essential.] refinement **, delicacy. politeness; culture, taste. reform **, improve, amend, correct; reclaim. [debase, refuge **, asyium, shelter, sanctuary.
    refuse . decline; reject deny. [accept, allow.]
      regard . observe, mind, note; respect, care for, esteem. [disregard, overlook; scorn, neglect.]
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regret a. remorse reproach, repentance; grief, sorrow [contentment, sutlafaction, complacency; loy
  gladness.]
  regular s. normal, customary; uniform; habitual, ordinary. [irregular, abnormal; extraor-
 dinary, odd.]
relax strengthen.]
relevant a pertinent, appropriate, apposite, [irrelevant vant, inappropriate, inapposite,]
 relinquish e give up, abandon, leave. keep,]
reluctant a loath unwilling, averse.
eager, keen.]
 remedy ". cure: reparation, redress.
 remiss c. careless, negligent, slack, inattentive. [careful, diligent, attentive.]
 remunerate ". reward, recompense; pay.
 renounce e. repudiate, disavow, disclaim; diseard relect. [avow, own; adhere to. claim.]
reparation n. repayment, amends, restitution, redress, requital. [damage, injury.]
repudiate v. renounce disavow. reject. disown. repugnance v. renounce disavow. reject. disown. repugnance v. aversion. antipathy: dislike. disputative lattractive, liking.] repulsive a repellent; disquisting. revolting. reputation. estimation, character, regard, credit.
 requital n. return. retallation, repayment, reprisal, retribution; amends. mathsfaction.
resentment n. animosity, enmity: indignation.
resolution n. determination, decision; purpose, resolution resolution, decision; purpose, resolution resolution, decision; purpose, resolution resolution.
 tion, indecision; timidity.
 respite n. relief, reprieve; pause, cessation, delay, respite n. relief, reprieve; pause, cessation, delay, responsible a, accountable, answerable, ameurable able, liable, [Irresponsible.] reveal s. disclose, unveil. [conc-al., hide, cloak.]
 reverse v. overturn; repeal, annul, revoke, upset. [establish, maintain.]
 reward . compensate, recompense, remunerate.]
roam . wander, rove, ramble, travel.
rule * regulation, order, precept, maxim, direction.
rumour ". report. gossip.
 ruthless a. pitiless, merciless, cruei. [pitiful, merciful, clement.]
sacred a. holy, consecrated, hallowed; r.ligious; sadness a. melancholy; unhappines; sorrow, grief; sadness dejection, depression, lloy, gladness, sagacious a. wise, indictious; short-sighted, shrewd, [foolish, injudicious; short-sighted,] salubrious a. healthy, unwholesome. [insalubrious, unhealthy, unwholesome.] sanction a. ratify, confirm, authorise. [disallow.
sanguine a. hop-ful, confident, cheerful. [hopeless, diffident; def-cted.]
sarcastic a. sardonic, satisfical, fronteal.
 satiate v. sate, glut, surfeit, satisfy, clog. [want, miss, lack, need.]
 saunter v. stroll, ramble, dawdle, linger, lotter. [speed, hasten.]
 scandal n. opproblum, calumny; defamation, slander; gossip, rumour. [praise, commendation;
reticence.1
scatter s. dispel, disperse; spread, strew, disseminate. [gather, collect.]
sceptical a. incredulous, doubtful, doubting, unpelieving, suspicious, credulous, trusting, confiding.]
scheme v. plot, plan, intrigue; devise, design.
SCOff v. mock, taunt, ridicule; despise, deride. [admire, respect.]
scornful a. contemptuous, disdainful; bauchty, scornful arrogant, [respectful; meek, humble] scrupulous a. punctillous, fastidious; careful, cantious; exact. [unserupulous; careful,
less, incautious.)
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secret covert. [public; open, unconcealed; clandestine, overt. [public; open, unconcealed.]
seemly covert. [number of the covert, proper. [unseemly, indecent, improper.]
sensational castarting, ordinary, everyday, hum-
  Serious c. grave. solemn; earnest; important. [jocular, mirthful, jovial; careless; un-
  Important.
  Settle s. arrange, fix; decide; compose, regulate. [unsettle, disarrange; postpone.]

Severe a. harsh, sterr.; strict, eract, rigorous; bitter, bitting; simple, plain. [gentle, lemlent; lax;
   mild; ornate.]
    shameful a. infamous, disgraceful; scandalous, indecent; degrading. [proper, becoming,
   decent, honourable.]
   sharp s. penetrating, pointed, cutting, keen, acute; shelter n. protection; refuge, retreat; safety.
   shorten pand, lengthen, increase, magnify.]
shrewd a satute, sayacious, wise, knowing; biting.
cutting. [obtuse, stupid.]
significant a sipressive, suggestive; important.
[unsupressive, meaningless; insignifi-
   silent . soundless, quiet, noiseless; dumb, mute; talkative;
   unreserved.)
  Simple a. uncompounded, single; plain, clear; insimple genuous, artiess, naive. [complex, compounded; intricate of obscure; artful, cunning, disingenuous.]

Singular a. single, particular; odd, strange, peculiar, exceptional. [plural; common,
   Situation n. position, place, post; case, condition, state; plicht, predicament. skill n. dexterity, ability, aptitude. [awkwardness, clumsiness, inaptitude.]
    slander v. calcumiate, vility, malign, defame. (extol, eulogise, commend, praise.)
    slaughter v. massacre, slay, butcher.
    sleepy a. drowsy. someolent. (wakeful, watchful, vigilant.)
   slothful nindolent, lazy, sluggish. [energetic active, lively.]
sociable nindolent, lazy, sluggish. [energetic active, lively.]
sociable nindolent, companionable; genial, affable. [unsociable; ungenial, reserved.]
solace noomfort, r.lief, alleviation. [aggravation, escorpation; discomfort,]
solemn nindolent, lazy, layer nindolent, gay, jovial; informal, unceremonious.]
    formal, unceremonious.]

Solicit v. ask. request; entreat. implore, beseech; importume. [demand, command.]

Solid a. firm, scund, stable; substantial, strong. [weak, shaky; unstable; munulstantial; flabby.]

Solitude n. loneliness; isolation, seclusion, solitariness. [crowd; multitude; society.]

Sound a. healthy, perfect, strong; correct, well-founded, trustworthy. [unsound; unhealthy, imperfect; fallacious.]
    imperfect; fallacious.]
    spacious a. roomy, capacious, large; unconfined.
spasmodic a. intermittent, fitful. [continuous, steady.]
    special a particular, individual peculiar, unique; special specific. [general, usual, common.] spontaneous a voluntary, free, unconstrained; natural, mative; automatic. [in-
    voluntary, compulsory, forced, artificial, mechanical.]
  voluntary, compulsory, forced, artificial, mechanical.]

spread s. scatter: disperse: diffuse, propagate, disseminate, [concentrate, contract; withhold.]

stable s. firm. enduring, steady, durable. [unstable, shaky, vacillating, transitory.]

state s. condition. situation; pilght, predicament, manner, mode: pomp. might, stateliness.]

stern [ax: gentle, mild; yielding, irresolute.]

stimulate s. invigorate, excite, arouse; soothe, lingite, impel. [damp, check; soothe, allay.]
    strange s. unusual, singular, peculiar; foreign, alien, strict s. rigid, exact; severe, stern. [lax, yielding, remiss.]
     struggle . strive contend, labour, toil.
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1183 stupendous a. amazing, stupefying, bewildering; enormous, huge, [insignificant, orsublime a. elevated, lofty; exalted, majestic, glorious. subordinate a. inferior, subservient, dependent. [superior; independent.] subterfuge n. artifice, trick, stratagem, device; subterfuges benesty fruglenses benesty fruglenses to subterfuges. ness, honesty, frankness. superfluous a unnecessary, redundant, excessive, needless, useless, [essential, necessary.] supplicate beg, entreat beseech; implore. system "n. order, arrangement, method, plan. [distalent "n. genius. gitt, ability, accomplishment. tame d. domesticated, tractable; mild, gentle. [wild, taunt v. mock, ridicule, deride. tease . tantalise, worry, annoy, provoke, vex. temperate of moderate, abstemious. [intemperate, immoderate,] temporal a temporary, transitory, fleeting, impermanent, lasting; spriftual, ecclesiastical, unworldly,] tendency ". Inclination. propensity: bent, leaning: trend, bias. test n. trial, experiment, examination; proof, criterion. testimony n. evidence, witness: proof, affirmation. theme ". thesis, dissertation; subject, topic, theory *. hypothesis, supposition: idea, speculation. thick s. dense, close; crowded, numerous; muddy, opaque. [thin; sparse; spare.]
thin s. fine, spare, slender, slim; scanty. [fat; thick.] thought n. conception. !dea; consideration. care; meditation, contemplation. thoughtless a. careless, heedless; rash, precipitate; inconsiderate. [thoughtful. eareful, heedful; prudent; considerate.] threaten ". menace, alarm. tie v. bind, unite, join, fasten. [untie, loosen, separate.] toil n. labour, struggle, effort; drudgery, struggle. [idleness, ease.] tolerable a, bearable, endurable, supportable, [interable a bearable, unendurable, insupportable,] torment n, torture, agony, distress, pain. [ease, relief.] trace ". track, sign, vestige, token, mark. tractable s. teachable, doctile, amenable. [intractable able, unteachable, wild.] trade n. business, profession, craft, occupation; commerce. traduce v. siander, defame, calumniate, vilify. (praise, eulogise.) transform v. change, convert; transpose, transmute. [retain, keep, maintain.] transitory c. transient, ephemeral, fleeting, temporal. [unchanging, permanent, lasting. treachery a. perildy, treason; betrayal, disloyalty, troth, trust, fatth.] tremendous a. terrific, awe-inspiring. awful; enormous, stupendous. {common. tremendous enormous, stupendous. [commonplace, ordinary, insignificant.]
trifling a. trivial, unimportant, insignificant. [importtrifling a. trivial, unimportant, insignificant. [importtrite a. commonplace, hackneyed, common. [unusual,
truth "n. versety, verity; sincerity; exactness, exactitude. [falsehood; insincerity, inexactitude.]
tumult "n. disorder, riot, disturbance, turbulence. [order,
peace, quiet; tranquility.]
ultimate a last, final; conclusive, definitive. [commencing, beginning; incertive, original, inaugural,]
unbelief "n. doubting, incredulity; scepticism; disbellef. [bellef, faith; oredulity, confidence,]

uncertain a. doubtful, dublous; ambiguous, indistance, equivocal; precarious; wayward, vaciliating. (certain, sure.) precarious; wayward, clumsy. uncouth a. unpolished, rough; awkward, clumsy. [cultivated, poitshed, neat, agile, graceful.] underhand a. secret, clandestine; cunning, sly. [open, frank, above-board.] understanding ". reason, intelligence; sense, comprehension, intellect, mind; knowledge; agreement, accord. undertaking n. task, business; enterprise; undertaking nromise.

uneasy a. restiess, disturbed; anxious; constrained, asy quiet, caim, unlucky a. unfortunate; ill-fated; inauspicious, uphold maintain, support; approve, encourage, destroy, break down; disapprove, discourage. courage.] unusual s. rare, uncommon, strange, singular; remark-ntility substitution advantage, benefit, profit, use. [Inutility, worthlessness.] vacant d. enuty; vold; unoccupled; vacuous, unthinking, [full: occupled.]
vague d. indefinite, ill-defined; uncertain, unsettied, loose, lax. [precise, definite; certain, dear; vain s. futile, useless, idle, ineffectual; conceited. [useful, modest.] valiant a. bra brave, courageous, intrepid. [cowardly, value v. prize, esteem, appreciate; estimate, appraise. [despise, contemn.] vanity n. concett, self-esteem; futility, uselessness, worthlessness, [modesty; utility.]
variable changeable, unsteady, impermanent; fickle. [steady, constant, permanent.]
velocity n. speed, rapidity; celerity. venerate ". reverence, revere, respect. [despise ; venial a. pardonable, excusable; trifling. [unpardonable, inexcusable: serious.]
venturesome a. daring, adventurous, bold; rash, reckless. [cautious, unadventurous.] careful, timid.] VEX v. mortify; annoy, trouble, irritate, pester. [please; soothe, placate.] vicious a. wicked, depraved, immoral, profileate; bad-tempered, unruly, [virtueus; moral,] vigorous a. strong, powerful, forcible; entertrising; rollisty se slander, revile, traduce, vituperate, abuse. [defend, praise.]
vindicate p. defend, justify, excuse, exonerate. [condemn.]
violent a. Seroe, wild, bolsterous; passionate; outrageous; acute, severe. [calm, mild; gentle, amable.] equable. vivid a. bright; striking, graphic; lively.

vulgar s. common, general; coarse, unrefined; vernacular. [particular; refined.]
wages s. hire, pay; emolument, stipend; salary. wander . roam, stray, ramble; deviate, go astray. wane . diminish, decrease; fade, fail. [wax, increase.] wanton a loose, wild, free, playful, sportive; luxurigratuitous, uncalled for. [restrained, controlled.]

warlike a bellicose; bostile; martial. [pacific;
friendly; unmilitary.]

warn

caution, admonish, advise, gotify, apprise. wary s. cautious, careful, chary, circumspect. [unwary, incautious, rash.] waste n. extravagance, prodigality: destruction, havoc, pillage; desert, desolation; loss; refuse, worthless matter [thrift; preservation.] watchful a. vigilant, heedful, attentive; cautious [careless, negligent; incautious, inatten-Waver w. hesitate, vacillate; fluctuate. [decide, determine; remain steady.]

Way n. road, direction, path; means, plan; method, place, system; custom, habit.

Weakness n. feebloness, infirmity, debility; falling, frailty. [strength, power; capacity.]

Weary statigue, tire, bore. [refresh, arouse; amuse.] weird a. uncanny, uncarthly, eeric, strange. whole a. entire, complete; perfect, sound, intact; total. [incomplete; imperfect; damaged; part.] wicked a sinful, immoral, profligate, vicious; criminal; unholy, profane. [virtuous, moral; Wilful a. perverse, stubborn, wayward; intentional. [obedient, submissive; unintentional.]
will n. volition; determination, resolution, disposition, testament. wonderful s. marvellous, amazing, surprising, astonishing. [ordinary, commonplace, usual.] worship v. reverence, adore, deify. [blaspheme, execrate, despise.] yearn s. long for, desire eagerly, crave. yield sive way, submit, surrender, assent; relinquish, yoke couple, join, unite, harness. [separate, part.] youthful a. young: juvenile, inmature; fresh. [old, mature; senile, stale.] zeal * ardour, eagerness, enthusiasm. (apathy, indifference.) zealous a. ardent, eager, enthusiastic. [apathetic, indifferent.]

zenith ". culmination. climax. [nadir.]

GLOSSARY AFFIXES

A comprehensive list of the Prefixes (added to the beginning of a word) and Sullixes (added at the end) which modify the root of the word according to their meaning indicated in the glossary. Suffixes normally form the modifications of the word in the different parts of speech.

PREFIXES.

a [A.S.] on or in; as abed, ashore,

demi [F.] half; as demigod. dia [G.] through; as diameter, dia-

a [A.S. and] over against; as along. a [A.S. d] used as an intensive prefix to verbs; as arise, abide, affright.
a. [A.S.] of or from; as adown, anew.

a [A.S. 9] as aware.
a, at, old sign of inf; as ado.
a, an [G.] without, denoting privation; as apathy, without feeling; anarchy,

without government.

 a, ab, abs [L] from or away; as avert, abhor, abstain, abstract.
 ad [L] to, at; with its different forms a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at; as adhere, ascend, accept, affect, aggravate, allot, announce, appear, arrest, assent, attend.

all [A S.] all; as almighty, altogether. amb, ambi, am [1.] on both sides, around; as ambient, ambition ambidexter, amputate.

amphi [G.] both, round about; as

amphibious, amphibientre.
an [F. en, L. in] as anoint.
ana [G.] through, back, up; as anatomy, analyse.

omy, analyse.

ante, anti, anci, ant, an [L] before;
as antecedent, anticipate, ancient,
antique, ancestor.

anti, ant [G] opposite to, against; as
antipathy, antipodes, antagonist.
apo [G] from; as apostasy, apostate;
aph, in aphelion.

apn, in aphenon.

arch, archi, arche [G.] first, chief;
as in archangel, architect, archetype.

at [E.] nearness; as in atone.

auto, auth, [G.] self; as autobiography, authentic.

b

be [A.S.] causative, as becloud; privative, as behead; intensive, as be-spatter, bespeak, &c.
bis, bi, bin [L.] twice, double; as biscutt, biennial, binocular.

by [A.S.] near, beside; as bystander, bypath.

cata, cat, cath [G.] down, down-wards, according to; as cataract, catechism, catholic.

circum, circu [L.] round about; as circumseribe, circumfluent, circum

circumscrioe, circumatorit, circum spect, circuit.

cis [L.] on this side; as cisalpine.

con [L.] with its forms co. col. com, cor, coun, together, with; as connect, cohere, collect, compose, correct, council.

contra. [L.] against; as contradict,

controver counter [F. contre] against; as coun-

d

de [L.] down, from, or off; as deject, deter, defend.

phanous.

di [G.] double; as dilemma.
dis [L.] with its forms diff and di, off, asunder, away, out; as dispel, disarm, dishonest, diffuse, divert. dis [G.] two, twice; as dissyllable. dys [G.] ill, difficult; as dysentery.

e, see ex. e [A.S. ge] enough.

[French phonetic addition] as in esquire.
ec [G.] out of ; as eccentric.

emb [A.S. ymb-ryne] a circuit; as

ember-days en, em, and im [F., L., and G.] in or on, also to make; as encircle, encaus-tic, enfeeble, embark, immerge.

enter [F.] between, among; as entertain.

ep, eph, epi [G.] upon; as epoch, ephemeral, epitaph.

es [F.] out; as escape. eso [G.] in, into; as esoteric.

ex, ev. [G.] well; as euphony, evangelist.
ex [L.] with its forms e, ef, &c., out
from; as exclaim, evade, effuse,

effulgence.

ex [G.] from, out of; as exodus

exo [G.] without; as exotic.

extra [L.] on the outside, beyond; as extramural, extraordinary, extradition.

for [A.S.] in place of; as forasmuch. for [A.S.] from, away, against; as for-

for [A.S.] from, away, again, swear, forbid.

for [F., L.] out of doors, outside; foreclose, forfeit.

fore [A.S.] before; as forerun, foretell.

forth [A.S.] forth; as forthwith.

g

gain [Scand.] against; as gainsay.

fro [Scand.] from; as froward.

hemi [G.] half; as hemisphere. hetero [G.] other; as heterodox. holo [G.] entire; as holograph. homo (G.) same; as homocpath, hyper [G.] over, above; as hyper-critical, hyperborean. hypo, hyph, hyp [G.] under; as hypocrite, hyphen, hypallage.

i

i [L.] not; as ignoble.
i, y [A.S. ge] yelept, handywork.

pan

in [I.] with its forms il, im, in, ir, in, into, upon; as inter, illumine, impend, include, irrigate.

in [1.] with its forms il, im, ir, negative: as infirm, illegal, immortal, tive; as infirm, illegal, irregular.

in, im [A.S.] in, on; as inwrap, inward, imbed.

inter [1.] between; as intercept, inter-

pose, interval.
intra [1...] in the inside of, within; as intramural.

intro [1.] into, within; as introduce. iss [F., from L. ex] out of; as issue.

juxta [L.] close to, near; as juxtaposition.

curtailment of $a\eta$; as lone. 1 [Ar.] the; as in lute.

m

male, mal, mau [L.] badly; male-factor, maladroit, maugre.

meta, meth, met [6.] change; as metamorphose, method, meteor. mid [A.S.] with; as midwite.

mis [A.S. and Icel.] wrongly; misdeed, mistrust.

mis [F., L.] badly; as mischief.
mono, mon [G.] single; as monograph, monk.

multi, mult [L.] many; as multiply.

n, as in newt, i.e., an ewt, nickname (an ekename).

ne [1.] not; as nefarious, neuter.

ne [6,] not; as nepenthe.

nec [L.] not; as neglect, negative.

non [L.] not; as nonsense, nonage.

O

ob [L.] with its forms o, oc, of, op, os, against, in front, in or on; as obloquy, on ostensible. omit, occur, offer, oppose,

off [A.S.] off, from, away; of al, offset. on [A.S.] on; onlooker.

or [A.S.] out; ordeal.
out [A.S.] beyond; as outdo, outrun.
over [A.S.] eminence or excess; as overtop, overthrow.

p

palim, palin [G.] against; as palimpsest, palindrome. pan, panto [G.] all; panacea, pantopara, par, pa [G.] alongside, beyond, against; as paradigm, parody, palsy. pel, see per.

pene [L.] almost; as peninsula. per, par, pel, pil [L.] through, thoroughly; as perfect, parson, pellucid, pilgrim.

peri [G.] round; as perimeter, peri-

phrasis, period.

pol, por, pour, pur [F.] other forms of L. pro; as pollute, portend, pourtray, purvey.
post [L.] after, behind; as postpone.
pre [L.] before; as predict, precede, prevail.

preter [L.] beyond; as preternatural.
pro [L.] forth, forward, for; as proceed, proconsul, provoke, pronoun.

pros [G.] towards; as proselyte.
proto, prot [G.] first; as prototype,
protoxide.

r

re, red, ren [L.] back; as retract, retro [L.] going backwards; as retrograde, retrospect.

s, for se; as in sober. s, for dis; as in spend.

s, for ex; as in sample.
se, sed [L] literally by itself, without,
aside; as seclude, sedition.
semi [L] half; semitone.

semi [L] mair; seminour; as sinecure.
sine [L] without; as sinecure.
sub [L.] with its forms s, su, suc,
suf, sug, sup, sus, so, under or
after; as subject, sombre, suspect,
succeed, suffuse, suggest, suppose, sustain, sojoura.
subter [1] under: as subterfuge.

subterraneous.

super [L.] over, above, beyond; as superstructure, superfine, superadd.

supra [L.] over, above; as super-abundance, supernumerary, supramundane.

Sur [P., L. super] as surmount, surprise. syn [G.] with its forms sy, syl, sym, together, with; as syntax, system, syllogism, sympathy.

at : as in twit t, at ; as in twit. thorough [A.S.] through ; as thoroughfare.

to [A.S.] as in to-day, together.
to [A.S.] as under as in the biblical to-brake.

trans, tran, tra, tres, tre [l.] beyond, over, through; as transit, transcend, traduce, trespass, treason. y, see under i.

11

u [G.] not; as Utopia.
ultra [L.] beyond; as ultra-marive.
um [L.] same as non, not; as u.npire.
un [A.S.] not; as unable, unseen;
before a verb, to do the opposite; as

unloose, untie, unfetter.
under [A.S.] under, below; as underprop, undersell. uni [L.] one; as unanimous,

unicorn. up [A.S.] high, over; as uplift, upset.

Ve [L] apart from; vestibule. Vis, vice [F., L] in place of; viscount, viceroy.

777

wan [A.S.] wanting; as wanton (wanting education).
with [A.S.] against, back; as withstand, withdraw.

y

SUFFIXES

able [L. abilis] fit to be; as portable. ac [G. akos] pertaining to; as elegiac. aceous [L. aceus] having the qualities of; as herbaceous.

acious [l. ax, acis] full of; as auda-

acity [L. acitas] power, abundance; as capacity, loquacity.
acy [L.] act of doing, as conspiracy;

state, as celibacy.

ade [F.] relating to, pertaining to; as

decade. age [L. aticus, F. age] act of doing, or thing done, locality; as passage, parentage, postage, parsonage.

al [L. alis] belonging to; as bridal,

criminal, nuptial.

an, ain [L. anus] belonging or pertaining to, one who; as guardian, human, librarian.

ana [L] things belonging to, sayings; as Johnsoniana.

ance, ancy [L. antia] state or being; as ignorance, abundance, constancy.

and, end [L. andus, endus] as viand, legend.

aneous [l. ancus] belonging to; as extraneous.

ant [L. ans, antis] equivalent of E. ing; as assistant, pleasant.
ar [L. aris] of or belonging to; as

globular, angular; one who, as beggar. ard [F.] one who; as drunkard.

ary [L. arius] agent or doer, one who; as secretary, missionary, lapidary; -[L. arium] place where; as seminary. ass, ace [L. aceus, acius] cuirass, pin-

aster [L. aster] implying contempt; as poetaster.

ate [L. atus, ata, atum] to make; as regulate, deliberate; one who, as delegate, potentate; office, thing, as consulate, duplicate; having, full, as

animate, adequate.

ative [L. ativus] having power; as vegetative, creative.

atory [L. atorius] relating to, being; eer, [F. ier, L. arius] one who, agent as predatory, transitory.

ature [L. atura] state, form; as creature.

b

ble, see able.
ble, ple [L. plus] fold; as double, quadruple.

bund and cund [L. bundus and cundus] moribund, rubicund.

celli, cello [I. cuius and ellus] diminutive; as violoncello. ch, augmentative; as blotch.

cle, cule [1. culus] particle, animalcraft [A.S. craft] skill; bookcraft, priesteraft.

cy [L. tia] being or state of being; as clemency, delicacy, intimacy, infancy.

d

d, t, or ed, suffix of past tense; did, felt, loved.
d, ed, denotes possession; in nouns with passive meanings, as deed, seed; in adjectives formed from nouns, as booted, feathered; in past past in the past in

participles, as loved.

dom [A.S.] state, power; as kingdom, eardom, dukedom, popedom, free-

e

ed [E.] having, action done; as landed, finished.

ee [F., from L. atus] one who; as lessee, trustee, referee, refugee.

or doer; as muleteer, charioteer, mutineer, engineer.

el [l. ellus, or illus] diminutive; as damsel.

el [A.S.] instrument; as shovel. en [A.S.] made of or belonging to; as wooden, golden; to make, as lengthen, strongthen.
en [A.S. en] diminutive; as maiden.
en [A.S. en] vixen.
en [A.S. en] vixen.
en [A.S. en] oxen, kine.

en [A.S.] to make ; darken ence, ency [1. entit] action, state or being; as leniency, consistence, tendency, indolence, complacency.
ent [1. ens] being; as president, opponent, different.

eous [1. eus] pertaining to, containing; as aqueous.

er [A.S. ere] one who; as maker, singer, writer.

er [A.S. erian] frequentative; as

flicker. er, more; in comparative of adjectives,

as greater. erel [O.F.] little; as pikerel, cockerel. erie [L. arium] place where; as men-

erly [ern, by] direction to or from; southerly.
ern [L. erna] noun suffix; cistern.

ern [A.S.] direction to or from, as eastern, western; or belonging to, as modern.

ery [F. crie] place, act, state; as brewery, bribery, waggery.

8s, or s [A.S. as] pl. suffix; as foxes, boots.

escent [L. escens] growing, becoming; as convalescent.

as convarescent.

886 [L. enzis] belonging to; as Japanese.

888 [F. esse, L. issa] fem suffix of
nouns; as tigress, lioness

881 [A.S.] bringest, lovest.

881 [A.S. est] superl, suffix in adj.; as
youngest.

et [F.] little; floweret, rivulet. casket, tablet, etic [G. ctikos] relating to; as pathetic. ette [F.] little; as coquette. ety [L. etas] state of; as sobriety, anxi-

ever [A.S.] every, any; as whosoever, ey [A.S. ig] consisting of; as clayey.

fare, way; as welfare. rast[A.S. facst] tirm, fast; as steadfast. fold [A.S. fauld] adj. suffix; as fourfold.
ful [A.S.] full of; as joyful, useful,
painful, delightful.

fy [F. fier, 1. facere] to make; as purify, fortify, diversify.

h

head, or hood [A.S. had, state] state or being; as manhood, priesthood, neighbourhood.

1

i, pl. suffix of nouns, through Italian; banditti.

ian [l. ianus] adj. suffix; as Arabian, Canadian.

ible [F., L. ibilis] able to be; as flexible, accessible, possible.

ic [L. and G.] belong to; as gigantic.

angelic, cubic.

ical, adj. suffix, belonging to; as cubical, comical.

ice [1. itium] thing done; as service,

ice, ish [L. ix, icis] as pumice, radish. icle [A.S. gicel, a piece of ice] as icicle. ics [G. ika] in names of science; as pneumatics, mathematics.

id [L. idus] belonging to; as rabid,

fervid.

ide [G. eidos, form] as bromide.

ie, y, diminutive; as lassie. ier [F. ier] one who; as ier hosier

il, ile [1. ilis] able; as civil, ductile. ile [1. ilis] belonging to; as juvenile, mercantile, gentile. im, pl. suffix; as cher

im, pl. suffix; as cherubim, ina, fem. suffix; as Czarina. ine [L. inus] belonging to; as divine, genuino, feline.
ine [F. ine, 1. ina] fem. suffix; as

heroine.

ing [A.S. ende] suffix of ppr.; coming. ing [A.S. ung, ing] noun suffix; learn-

ing [A.S. ing] son of; as Manning, flarling; also in names of animals, herring; in coins, as farthing.

ion [L. in] being or state or being; as

ation.

ior [L. | more; as superior, inferior. ique | F., L. iquue] belonging to; an-

tique.

inh [A.S. isc] like; as childish, girlish,

inh [A.S. isc] like; as brownish;—[F. iss, foolish; little, as brownish;—[F. iss L. esc] to make; as establish, finish. ism, asm [G. ismos, asmos] act, being, or state of being; as atheism, ple-

onasm. ist, ast [G. istes, astes] one who; as atheist, gymnast.

ite [G. ites] belonging to, one who; as

ite ite. ites! beionging to, one who; as anchorite, dynamite.
ity [L. ites] being or state; as ability, capability, inability.
ive [L. ites] belonging to, having the power to; as mative, active, expansive, persuasive.

ix [L.] as executrix, testatrix.
ize [G. izein] to make; as fertilize, realize, equalize, canonize, epitomize.

k

k, a verbal suffix; as walk, talk. kin [A.S.] little; as lambkin, manikin. kind [A.S.] race, sort; as womankind, humankind, mankind.

l, le, as verb suffix; as kneel, drizzle. le, el [A.S.] denoting instrument, &c.; as needle, navel.

lent [1. lentus] full of; as benevolent, redolent, violent, virulent, corpulent.
less [A.S. leas] without; as useless,

worthless, valueless, tenantiess.

let [el, le, and el diminution, little;
as eaglet, streamlet.

like [A.S. lie] like; as warlike, saint-

IRG [A.S. lic] like; as warlike, saintlike, godlike.
ling [A.S.] little, young; as duckling, codling, darling; sometimes depreciatory, as hireling, groundling.
ling, long [A.S. lunga, linga] adv. suffix; as sidelong, darkling.
lock [A.S. lāc] noun suffix; wedlock.
lock, lick [A.S. leāc] a leek; garlic, hemlock.
IX [A.S. lāc] like; as lordly, friendly.

ly [A.S. līc] like; as lordly, friendly, kingly, manly.

m

meal [A.S. mælum] adv. suffix; as piecemeal.

men [L. men] state, that which; as regimen, acumen.
nent [F., L. mentum] act or state of;

ment [F., as treatment, excitement, advance-ment, nourishment.

mony [F. monie, L. monium, monia] act or state of; as parsimony, testimony, matrimony.

most [ma and est] greatest; as upper-most, endmost, topmost.

n, in participles, denoting possession; as broken, hewn.

nd [A.S.] ppr. suffix; friend.

ness [A.S.] being or state of being; as

madness, blindness, kindness.

ock [A.S ue] little; as hillock. oid, oidal [G. oeides! colloid. om [A.S. um] old dative; as whilem. on [L. onem] as felon.

on, one, oon [F. on, It. one] augmentative; as balloon, flagon, trombone. or [L.] one who; as imitator, persecutor, author, factor.
ory [L. orius] belonging to or place

where; as olfactory, purgatory, pre-

where; as onactory, purgatory, pre-fatory, piscatory.

Ose [L. osus] full of; as verbose, jocose.
Osity [L. osutar] abundance, state; as verbosity, curiosity.

Ot [F.] little: as ballot, pivot;—
[G. otes] one who; as naturiot, zealot.

our [F. eur, L. er] state of being; as honour, favour.

ous [L. us] full of; as prosperous, lastrous, nervous, dubious, fibrous

ow. w [A.S. u, we, wa] meadow, sparrow, straw.

r

r, er, verb suffix; as chatter, titter.
re [A.S.] place; as here, there.
red [A.S. rad] implying number; as hundred.

red [A.S. ræden, rule] state, those who; as kindred.

ric [A.S. rice, domin region; as bishopric. dominion! dominion,

region; as bishopric.

right [A.S. rikl] as upright, downright.

ry, ery [F. rie, erie] art, place; as masonry, toundry; also the result of action, as poetry; action, as sorcery; condition, as slavery; forming collection, as slavery; forming collections are informed. lective n. as infantry.

8 [A.S. es] marking the genitive care. 80 [A.S. sian] to make ; as cleanse.

Ship [A.S. scipe] state or quality; as hardship, friendship, sis [G.] action or state; as thesis.

some [A.S.] full of; as tiresome, quartership.

relsome, gladsome

son, son; as Johnson. ster [A.S. estre] agent or doer; as

punster, gamester. stress [A.S.] as songstress. sy, se [G. sis] state; as dropsy, celipse.

t [L. tus | adi and noun suffix ; as fact.

t, for th, as height.
teen [A.S. thu] ten to be added; as
fifteen, sixteen.

ter, tre [id. tron] meter, centre. ter, ther [A.S. der, ter] thither, after. th, or t [A.S.] state or thing; as birth, broth, light.

ther, ter, der [A.S. dor, ther, der] the agent, action; as father, mother, slaughter, rudder. tude [L. tudo] being or state of being; as solitude, altitude, grati-

ty [A.S. tig] ten to be multiplied;

seventy.

ty [F. te, L. tas] being or state of being;

as captivity, poverty, rapidity.

ule, le [L. ulus] little; as globule, circle. und, ond [L. undus, F. ond] jocund,

vagabond.

vagatonu.

ure [L. ura, F. eur] act or state; as verdure, mixture, capture, exposure.

urn [L. urnus] taciturn

urnal [L. urnus] belonging to; as diurnal.

w

ward [A.S.] in the direction of; as hitherward, homeward, eastward. ways [A.S.] way, manner; as sideways, bye-ways, wrong-ways. wise [A.S.] way, manner; as likewise.

y [A.S. e] place; as smithy;—[A.S. ig] as mighty;—[A.S. i-an] as ferry. y [F. ie, L. ia] abbey;—[L. ivus] study; —[L. ivus, F. if] massy;—[G. ia] academy. yer [A.S.] one who; as lawyer.

Customary Abbreviations

USED IN MODERN WRITING AND PRINTING

A comprehensive glossary of the abbreviations and contractions used in the Press, Commercial activities and affairs of the day, with explanations and indications of their correct use. In applying these lists to the solution of word puzzles, special attention should be paid to the exact wording of the "clue," since this may clearly limit the number of possible alternatives.

Α

A., Academy; Academician; America; American; Au-gustus; Aulus. A.H., Anno Hegiræ (in the

a., accepted; acre; afternoon; alto; answer. a, aa or aa [Ana, G. 'ana], in medicine, of each the same

A.A.G., Assistant Adjutant-A.A.G., Assistant Adjutant-

quantity.

.A.Q.M.G., Acting Assistant Quartermaster-general. cance Socius (Fellow of the American Academy).

A.B., able-bodied seaman.

A.B., Artium Baccalaureus (Bachelor of Arts). Abb., abbess, abbot, abbey.

abbr., abbreviated.
abd., abdicated.
A.B.F.M., American Board
of Foreign Missions.
ab init., ab initio (from the
beginning)

Abp., archbishop.

abr., abridged. A.B.S., American Bible So-

cicty A.C., Ante Christum (before Christ).

acc., account; accusative.
A.C.P., Associate of the College of Preceptors.
A.D., Anno Domini (in the

year of our Lord), A.D.C., aide-de-camp.

ad fin., ad finem (at or to the end).

ad inf., ad infinitum (to infinity). ad int., ad interim (in the

mcantime).

meantime).
Adjt., Adjutant. Adjt.gen., Adjutant general.
ad lib., ad libitum (at pleasure).
ad loc., ad locum (at the place).

place).
Adm., Admiralty; Admiral.

admr., administrator. admx., administratrix. adv., adversus (against)
Adv., Advent; advocate.
ad val., ad valorem (accord-

ad val., as valoren (according to value).
advt., advertisement.
B., bt., etatis (of age; aged).
A.F.A., Associate of the
Faculty of Actuaries.
A.F.B. Samples and A.F.B.S., American Foreign Bible Society.

.G., Adjutant-general. Ag., argentum (silver).

place).
A.H.S., Anno humanæ salu-tis (in the year of human salvation).

A.I.A., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

year of Hegira, i.e., from the flight of Mohammed,

622 A.Ď.). .h.l., ad hunc locum (at this

Ald., alderman.

alt., altitude; alto.

A.M., Artium Magister
(Master of Arts); ante
meridiem (before noon); Anno Mundi (in the year of the world); Albert Medallist,

A.M.I.C.E., Assoc ate Mem-her of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

A.M.I.E.E., Associate Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

an., anno (in the year). anc., ancient; anciently. Ang., Anglicé (in English). Anon., anonymous.

ans., answer.
A.O.F.. Ancient Order of Foresters.

aor., aorist. A.P.D., Army Pay Department.

apo., apogee. Apoc., Apocalypse.

Apoc., Apocalypse.

app., appendix; apprentice.

aq., aqua. (water).

k.R., Anno Regni (year of the reign).

the reign).

A.R.A., Associate of the Royal Academy.

Arch., architect; archaic; Archdeacon; Archduke.

arg., argentum (silver).

A.R.H.A., Associate of the Royal Hibernian Society.

Ark., Arkansas. A.R.R., Anno Regni Regis or

A.R. R., Auno Regin Regis or Resince (in the year of the king's or queen's reign). A.R.S.A., Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy. A.R.S.L., Associate of the Royal Society of Literature. A.R.S.M., Associate of the Royal School of Mines.

A.R.S.S., Antiquariorum Regiæ Societatis Socius (Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries).

art., article; artillery. A.S.E., Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Ass., Assoc., association Asst., assistant.

Atty., attorney.
Atty.-gen., Attorney-general.

A.U.C., Ab Urbe Condita (in the year from the building of Rome).

A.V., authorised version.

В

B.A., British America; Bacca aureus Artium (Bachelor of Arts).

bar., barometer; barrister.
Bart. or Bt. baronet.
B.B.C., British Broadcasting
Company.

B.C., British Columbia; Before Christ

B.C.L., Bachelor of Civil Law. B.Com., Bachelor of Commerce.

B.D., Bachelor of Divinity. bd., bond; bound. bds., bound in boards. b.e., bill of exchange.

D.e., bill of exchange.
Beds., Berifordshire.
Bel., Belg., Belgian; Belgic.
Rerks., Berkshire.
B. ès L., Fr. Bachelier
ès Lettres (Bachelor of

Letters).

biog., biography; biographical.

cal.
bkg., banking.
B.L., Bachelor of Laws
b.L., bill of lading.
B.M., Bachelor of Medicine;
British Muscum; beata
memoriae (of blessed
memory); bene mercuti
to the well description. (to the well deserving).

B.Mus., Bachelor of Music.

Bn., battalion; baron.
b.o., branch office; buyer's option.

B.O.A.F.G., British Order of Ancient Free Gardeners. Bol., Bolivia. bol., holus. Bomb.C.S., Bombay Civil

Bomb.S.C., Bombay Staff

some.s.c., bombay stan Corps.
bor., borough.
b.p., bill of parcels; bills payable; bonum publicum (the public good).
B.P., British Pharmacopesis.
Bp., bishop.
b.q., bene quieseat (may he, or she rest wall).

or she, rest well).

bque., barque.
Br. Am., British America.
Braz., Brazil; Brazilian.
b.rec., bills received.

C.C.P.

brev., brevet. Brig., brigade; Brigadier. Brig.-gen., Brigadier-gene-

ral.
Brits., Britain; Britannia;
Britsh; Briton.
Bro., brother.
b.s., bill of sale.
B.S.C., Bengal Staff Corps.
B.G., Bathelor of Science.
B.S.L., Botanical Society of London.

Buds., bushel; bushels.
Bucks., Buckinghamshire.
Bulg., Bulgaria.
bush., bushel; bushels.
B.V., Beata Virgo (Blessed
Virgin); bene vale (tare-

well).

B.V.M., the Blessed Virgin Mary. B.W.T.A., British Women's

Temperance Association.

C., carbon; consul; Cosar; Centigrade; Catholic; court; Congress; church; chancellor; Conservative; centum (a hundred); cent; centime; century; circum. c. or cap., cuput (chapter). C.A., Chartered Accountant.

controller of accounts. Ca., calcium.

Ca., cas. (about). cases; centare; circa

Cal., calendar; California: Calenda (Calenda). Cam., Cambridge.

can., canon; canto. Cant., Canterbury; Canticles.

ticles.
Cantab., Cantabrigensis (of Cambridge).
Cantuar., Cantuaria (Canterbury).
cap., aquiat (let him take).
capital.

Capt., Captain.

Car., carat; Carolus (Charles). Card., cardinal.

Carp., carpentry.
Cath., Catholic; Cathedral.
C.B., Companion of the Bath; Cape Breton ; Chief Baron.

Cape Breton; Chief Baron.
C.C., County Councillor;
CountyCourt; CricketClub;
Catholic clergyman.
C.C.C., Corpus Christi College; Christ's College, Cambridge

bridge. C.C.P., Court of Common Pleas, or of Civil Pro-cedure.

C.D. Acts, the Contagious Diseases Acts. C.D.S., Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. .d.v., carte-de-visite. .E., Canada East; civil C.C., Can engineer. Celsiu Cel., Celsius; celebrated. cen., central; century. Centig., Cent., centigrade. cert., certif., certificate; certify.
Cestrensis (of Chescet. par., ceteris paribus (other things being equal). c.f. and i., cost, freight, and insurance. and insurance.

Cg., centigram.

C.G., Captain-general; Captain of the Guard; Coastguard; Comsussary-general; Consul-general.

C.G.H., Cape of Good Hope.

C.G.S. centimetre - rram. G.S., centimetre - gram -second, the units of length, Cor. mass, and time. C.H., Companion of Honour; Custom House tion. ch., church; chapter. chal., chaldron. Chamb., Chamberlain. Chan., Chanc., Chancellor. Chap, chapter; chaplain. Ch.C., Ch.Ch., Christ Church. Chr., Christian; Christ; Chr., Christian; Christopher. Christopher. Chron., Chronicles; chronology.

E.I., Imperial Order of the Crown of India (for ladies). Crown o. __ Cic., Cicero. Cicestr., Co C.I.E., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. cir., circ., circa, ci circum (about). cit., citation; citizen. Civ., civil; civilian. C.J., Chief-justice. circa, circiter, Cl., clergyman; clerk. class., classical; classification C.L.S.C., Chautaugua Literary and Scientific Circle. D.M., common metre; certificated master; corresponding member; Chirurgia Magister (Master in Surgery). cm., centimetre. C.M.G., Companion of the Order of St. Michael and C.T.C., Club. St. George. C.M.S.. Church Missionary Society. C.O., Colonial Office; Com-manding Office; Crown manding Officer; Cro Office; Criminal Office. Co., company; county. c/o., care of. Coad., coadjutor. coch., cochl., cochlear (a spoon; spoonful). Coch. amp., cochlear amplum (a table-spoonful). Coch. mag, cochlear magnum (a large spoonful). Coch. med., cochlear medium (a dessert spoonful). Coch. parv., cochlear parmen (a teaspoonful). C.O.D., cash or collect on delivery.

Col., Colonel; Colossians; Coll., college; collector; colleague; colloquial. Com., Commissioner; Commodore; committee; commentary; commerce. comp., compare; compound; compositor.
Com. Ver., Common Version.
Con., Consul.
con., against; in opposition. Cong., Congress; Congrega-Conn., Connecticut. cons., consonant. Con. sect., conic sections. Consolidat Funds. Consolidated Const., constable; constitu-Contr., c contracted: con-Contr. bon. mor., contra bonos mores (contrary to good manners). Cor., Corinthians; Coroner. Cor. Mem., corresponding member. corr., corrupted; corrup-Cor. Sec., Corresponding Secretary.
C.O.S., Charity Organization
Society. Cos., cosine. Coss., Consules (Consuls). Cot., cotangent. C.P., Court of Probate; Common Pleas; Clerk of the Peace C.P.C., Clerk of the Privy C.P.S., Custos Privati Sigilli (Keeper of the Privy Seal). C.R., Carolus rex (King Charles); civis Romanus (a Roman citizen): Custos Rotulorum (Keeper of the Rolls).
Cr., credit; creditor; crown.
Craniol, craniology.
Cres., crescendo. Crim. Con., criminal con-versation or adultery C.S., Court of Session; Clerk to the Signet; Chemical Society; Civil Service; Custos Sigilii (Keeper of the Scal). C.S.A., Confederate States of America. C.S.I., Companion of the Order of the Star of India. C.T., certificated teacher; commercial traveller. Cyclists' Touring Cu., cuprum (copper). cu., cub., cubic Cur., current; this month. C.V., Common Version. C.V.O., Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. Royal Victorian C. W., Canada West. C.W., Canada West. C.W.O., cash with order. Cwt. [L. centum, a hundred, and English weight], a and English hundredweight.
Cyc., cyclopædis.
Cym., Cymric. D

D., David; deputy; deserter; Peus; Dominus; downger; time).
dwt. [L. denarius, and E. weight], pennyweight. Duchess; Duke, Dutch.

Da (give); daughter;

dead; degree; denarius; deserted; died; dele (de-E lete). ea., each.
E. and O.E., errors and omissions excepted.
Eben., Ebenezer.
Ebor., Eboracum (York).
E.C., Eastern Central (Postal District, London); Established Church.
Eccl. Eccles. Ecclesisates. dat., dative. dau, daughter.
Dav., David.
D.C., Da Capo (from the beginning); District of Columbia.

D.C.L., Doctor of Civil (or Canon) Law.

D.D., Divinitatis Doctor (Doctor of Divinity).

D.d., Deo dedit (gave to God).

D.D.D., dat, dieal, dedicat (he gives, devotes, and dedicates); Dono dedit dedicavil (he gave and dedicated as a gift).

Dea. deacon. Columbia Eccl., Eccles., Ecclesiastes; ecclesiastical. E.C.U., English Church Union. Union.
Ed., Edit., editor; edition.
Edenburgen., Edenburgensis (of Edinburgh).
Edin., Edinburgh.
E.D.S., English Dialect Society. Dea., deacon. Dec., December; declension; declination. E.E., errors excepted. E.E.T.S., Early English Text decid., deciduous. def., definition; defendant. Society. e.g., exempli gratia (for example).

E.I., East Indies or East India. deg., degree.
Del., delegate; Delaware.
del., deltneavit (he or she
drew it), prefixed to the del., E.I.C.S., East India Company's Service. draughtman's name. Dem., Democrat. ejusd., ejusdem (of the same). demon., demonstrative. Dent., dental; dentist; densane).

E. lon., east longitude.
Elz., Elzevir.
Emp., Emperor; Empress.
Ency., encyclopedia.
E.N.E., east-north-east.
Eng., England; English.
engin., engineering.
Ent. Sta. Hall, entered at
Stationers' Hall.
The English tistry.

Dep., Dept., Deputy; Department; deponent. Deut., Deuteronomy.
D.F., Defender of the Faith.
D.F.C., Distinguished Flying Cross. Cross.

D.G., Dei gratia (by the grace of God).

d.h., das heisst (that is).
dial., dialect. Ep., Epistle. Eph., Ephesians. Epiph., Epiphany. Epis., Episc., Episcopal. Dict., dictator; dictionary Dir., director, director, director, director, discount. diss., dissertation. dist., distance; distinguish. Dist. Atty., District Ateq., equal or equivalent. E.S.E., east-south-east. esp., especially. Esq. or Esqr., esquire. est., established. div., division; dividend.
D.L., Deputy-Lieutenant. E.T., English translation. et al., et alibi (and else where); et alii or aliæ (and D.L., Deputy-Lieutenanc. D.Litt., Doctor of Literaothers). D.L.O., Dead-letter Office.
D.M., Doctor of Music.
do., ditto; same.
dols., dollars
D.O.M., Deo Optimo Maximo etc. or &c., et cætri, cæteræ, or cætera (and others; and so forth). et seq., et sequentes, et sequentia (and the following). (to God, best and greatest). Euph., Euphemia. Dor., Doric. doz., dozen.
D.P.H., Diploma in Public
Health.
D.P.O., Distributing Postoffice. examined; example ex., examined; example executed; export. Exc., Excellency; except. Exch., exchequer; exchange ex. div., extra dividendum (without dividend). ex. Dpt., department. Dr., department. dr., debtor; doctor; dram. D.S., Dal Segno. D.S.C., Distinguished Service Order; District Staff Exec., Exr., executor. Execx., Exrx., executrix. Exod., Exodus. Exon., Exonia (Exeter). exp., export; exportation. Ez., Ezra. Ezek., Ezekiei. Officer. d.s.p., decessit sine prole (died without issue.) d.s.q., discharged to sick quarters. franc. D.V., Deo volente (God willing). d.v.p. decessit vita patrix (died in his father's life-

f., farthing; fathom; femt-nine; florin; fort; forte F. Fa... French. Fahrenheit; Fellow French.
Fahr., Fahrenheit.
fam., familiar; family.
Far., farriery; farthing.
F.A.B., Fellow of the Society
of Arts; Fellow of the
Antiquarian Society.

F.B. P.B., Fenian Brotherhood; Free Baptist. P.B.S., Fellow of Botanical Society. F.B.S.E., Fellow of Botanical Society of Edinburgh. P.C., Free Church.
fcp., foolscap.
P.C.P., Fellow of the College
of Preceptors. F.C.S., Fellow of the Chemical Society. P.D., Defender of the Faith. Feb., February.
fec., fecit (he did it).
F.E.I.S., Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland. fem., feminine. P.E.S., Fellow of the Ethnological, or of the Entomological, Society.

feud., feudal. F.F.A., Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.
F.F.P.S., Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasgow). F.G.S., Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.I.A., Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries. fict., fiction. of execution). fig., figure; figuratively.

fi. fa., fieri facias (that you cause to be made; a writ ft., firkin.

P.K.Q.C.P.I., Fellow of the
King's and Queen's College
of Physiciaus in Ireland. fl., florin; flourished. Flor., Fla., or Fa., Florida. F.L.S., Fellow of the Linnæ-

an Society. F.M., Field-marshal.
F.O., field-officer; Foreign
Office; full organ.
60, or fol., folio. P.P., fire-plug. P.P.S., Fellow of the Philological Society.

Fr., France; French. F.R.A.S., Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, or of the Asiatic Society F.R.C.P., Fellow of the Royal

College of Physicians. P.R.C.P.E., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

P.R.C.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

F.R.C.S.E., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,

Edinburgh.

F.R.C.S.I., Fellow of the
Royal College of Surgeons,

Ireland. P.R.C.S.L., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,

London. F.R G.S., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. F.R.H.S., Fellow of the Royal

Horticultural Society. Fri., Friday.

F.R.I.B.A., Fellow of the Royal Institute of British

Architects.
Fries., Frisian; Frisic.
F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal

P.R.S.E., Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh. F.R.S.L., Fellow of the Royal

Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society, London.

F.S.A., Fellow of the Society of Arts. F.S.A. Scot., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

P.S.S., Fellow of the Statistical Society.
ft., foot; feet; fort.
F.T.G.D., Feliow of Trinity
College, Dublin. fth., fathom.

fur., furlong.
fur., furlong.
fur., future.
fz., Forzando or Forzato.
F.Z.S., Fellow of the Zoological Society.

g., genitive; guinea. Ga., Gaelic; Georgia. G.A., General Assembly. Gal., Galatians.

gal., gallon or gallons.

gam, gamut.
G.B., Great Britain.
G.C., Grand Chapter.
G.C.B., Grand Cross of the
Bath. G.C.H., Knight Grand Cross of Hanover. G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Com-mander of the Indian Empire. G.C.L.H., Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

G.C.M.G., Knight Grand
Cross of St. Michael and St. George. G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Com-mander of the Star of India G.C.V.O., .C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. Gen., Genesis; General gender; genitive; genus. gent., gentleman. Geo., George. General: ger., gerund. Ger., Germ., German; Germany. F.S., Girls' Friendly Society. G.M., Graud Master. G.M.T., Greenwich Mean Time. G.O., General Order; Grand Organ.
G.O.M., Grand Old Man (W. E. Gladstone). Gov., Governor. G.P., general practitioner; general paralysis; gloria patri (glory to the Father). G.P.O., General Post-office. G.R., Georgius Rex (George the King). G.S.P., Good Service Pension G.T., Good Templars.

Н

h., hour; hours; high. H., hydrogen. Hab., Habakkuk. hab., habitat. Hag., Haggai. Hants, Hampshire. Har., Harold. H.B.C., Hudson's Bay Company. H.B.M. His (or Britannic Majesty. H.J., Heralds' College; House of Commons.

Majesty.

h.e., hic est (this is); hoc est (that is).

Heb., Hebrews. H.E.I.C.S., Honourable East

India Company's Service.

hf., half. hf.-bd., halfbound. hf.-cf., half-calf.

H.G., Horse Guards; His

hhd., hogshead. H.I.H., His (or Her) Imperial Highness.

Highness.
H.J., hic jacet (here lies).
H.K., House of Keys.
H.M., His (or Her) Majesty.
H.M.C., His (or Her) Majesty's Customs.
H.M.I., His (or Her)
Majesty's Inspector of

Schools.

H.M.P., hoc monumentum posuit (erected this monument).

H.M.S., His (or Her) Majesty's steamer, ship, or service. ho., house.

Hon., Honourable; honorary. hor., horizon; horology. hort., hortic., horti ture; horticultural. horticul-

Нов., Новса. H.P., horse - power, Priest; half-pay. H.R., House of Representa-

hr., hour. H.R.E., Holy Roman Empire

or Emperor.
H.R.H., His (or Her) Royal
Highness.

Highness.

H.R.I.P., hic requiescit in pace (here rests in peace).

H.S., hic situs (here lies).

H.S.E., hic sepultus est (here is buried).

H.S.H., liis (or Her) Serene

Highness.

H.S.S., Historia Societatis Socius (Fellow of the Historical Society). hund., hundred. Hy., Henry. hypoth., hypothesis

ame place). I.C.E., Institute of Civil Engineers.

ib.,

I., island; iodine. Ia., Iowa. ib., ibid., ibidem (in the

Ice., Icel., Icelandic. Ich., Ichth., ichthyology. Icon., iconography.
I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.
id., iden (the same).
I.D.B., illicit diamond
buyer (in Cape Colony). I.D.N., in Dei nomine (in the name of God). I.e. or i.e., id est (that is).

I.H.S., for the Greek capitals

I II C (the C a form of Greek x), the first three
letters of the name Jesus, often misread as Jesus Hominum Salvator (Jesus Saviour of Men).

Saviour of Men).
Ill., Illinois; illustrated.
I.L.P., Independent Labour
Party.
Imp., imperator (Emperor);
imperatria (Empress).
imp., imperial; imperative.

H.C.M., His (or Her) Catholic | I.M.S., Indian Medical Service.
incog, incognito (unknown).
incor., incorporated.
Ind., India; Indian; Indiana.
ind. or indic., indicative
indecl., indeclinable.
indeff., indefinite.
Ind. T., Indian Territory.
inf., induitive; infantry.
infra dig., infra dignitaferm (beneath one's digtom (beneath one's dignity).
init., initio (in the beginning). in lim., in limine (at the outset). in loc., in loco (in its place).
in loc. cit., in loco citato
(in the place cited). in pr., in principio (in the

beginning). I.N.R.I., Iesus or Jesus Nazarenus, Rex Judæor-um (Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews).

Ins., Inspector; insouciant. inst., instant; institute. Inst. C.E., Institute of Civil Engineers.

int., interest.
in trans., in transitu (on
the passage).
introd., introduction.

inv., invented; inventor; invoice. I.O.F., Independent Order of

Foresters.

I.O.G.T., Independent Order of Good Templars.

1.O.O.F., Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

I.O.U., I owe you (an ac-knowledgment for money). I.P.D., in presentia Dominorum (in presence of the Lords-of Session).

i.q., idem quod (the same as). I.R.B., Irish Republican Brotherhood. Ire., Ireland. Is., Isab., Isabella.

Isa., Isaiah. I.S.C., Indian Staff Corps. I.S.O., Order. Imperial Service

I.T., Inner Temple.
It., Ital., Italian; Italic.
I.W., Isle of Wight.

J.A., Judge Advocate. Jan., January. Jas., James. Jav., Javanese. J.C., Jesus Christ; Justice J.C., Jesus Christ Clerk; Juris (Juris-consult). Consultus J.C.D., Juris Civilis Doctor (Doctor of Civil Law). J.D., Jurum Doctor (Doctor of Laws). Jer., Jeremiah.
J.G.W., Junior Grand
Warden. J.H.S., same as I.H.S. (q.v.). Jno., John. Jo., Joel. Jos., Joseph : Josiah. Josh., Joshua.
Jour., journal; journey.
J.P., Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob., Judge of the Prohate jr. or jnr., junior. J.U.D., Juris Utriusque Doctor (Doctor of both

La., Louisiana. L.A.C., Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Compan

Laws-that is, the Canon and Civil Law). Judg., Judges. Jul., July; julep. Junc., junction.

Lam., Lamentations Lap., Lapland.
Lat., Latin; latitude.
lb., libra (a pound).
L.C., Lower Canada. jurisp., jurisprudence. Jus., Just., Justice. J.W., Junior Warden. c., left centre; letter of credit; loco citato (in the place before cited); lower K case. K., Kalendæ (Kalends); kalium (potassium); King; L.C.E., Lord Chief-baron. L.C.C., London County Council. Knight. Kal., Kalendæ (Kalends). Kan., Kans., Kas., Kansas. K.B., Knight Brichelor; L.C.J., Lord Chief-justice. L.C.P., Licentiste of C.P., Licentiate of College of Preceptors. K.B., Knight Brichelor; Knight of the Bath; King's Ld., Ldp., Lordship; Ladyship.
L.D.S., Licentiate in Dental Bench. K.C., King's College; King's Counsel; Knight of the L.D.S., Licentiate in Dental Surgery, Legislature. Leip, Letipzig. Let., Lettiah. Lev., Levities; Leviticus. Lex., lexicon. Leyde, Leyden. L.L., Light Infantry; Long Island. Crescent. K.C.B., Knight Commander R.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath.
R.C.H., Knight Commander of the Order of Hanover.
R.C.I.E., Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.
R.C.M.G., Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. Merres. Island.

Ib., liber (book).

Ib. cat., library catalogue.
Lieut. or Lt., Lieutenant.
Linn., linnean; Linnæus.

Iq., liquid.

It., literature; literary.

Lith., Lithuanian.

L.L., Late, Law, or Low
Latin. St. George.

K.C.S.I., Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.C.V.O., Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

K.G., Knight of the Order of the Garter. L.L., Le Latin. L.L.A., Lady Literate in Arts. K.G.C., Knight of the Grand Cross, or of Golden Circle. LL.B., Legum Baccalaureus (Bachelor of Laws). LL.D., Legum Doctor (Doctor K.G.C.B., Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath. Knight of the Golden Fleece.

X.H., Knight of Hanover.

Ki., Kings.

kil., kild., kilderkin. of Laws). L.M., long metre.
L.M.S., London Missionary
Society.
loc. cit., loco citato (at the kilo., kilog., kilogramme. Kit., Christopher. K.K.K., Ku Klux Khan. K.L.H., Knight of the Legion place quoted). log., logarithm.
Lon., Lond., London.
lon., long., longitude.
loq., loquitur (speaks). of Honour. K.M., Knight of Malta. Km., kingdom. K.N.S., Knight of the North loq., toquium (cp.
Lou., Louisiana.
l.p., large paper.
L.P., Lord Provost.
L.R.C.P., Licentiate of the
Royal College of Phy-Knt. or Kt., Knight.
K. of L., Knight of Labour.
K. of P., Knight of Pythias.
K.O.S.B., King's Own Scotsicians. L.R.C.P.E., Licentiate of the Royal College of Phy-sicians of Edinburgh. tish Borderers. K.P., Knight of the Order of St. Patrick. sicians of Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S., Licentiate of the
Royal College of Surgeons.
l.s., left side; Locus Sigili
(place of the seal).
L.S.A., Licentiate of the
Society of Apothecaries.
L.S.D., libræ, solidi, denarti (pounds, shillings,
pence). kr., kreutzer. K.R.R., King's Royal Rifles. K.S., King's Scholar. K.S.I., Knight of the Star of India. K.S.S., Knight of the South-ern Star; Knight of the Sword of Sweden.

M

Lt., Lieutenant. LXX., Septuagint Version.

pence).

nword of Sweden.
K.T., Knight of the Thistle.
Kt. Bach., Knight Bachelor.
K.t.l., kai to leipomena (and the rest; and so forth).
K.T.S., Knight of the Tower and Sword.

L

, latitude ; league ; long.

A., Law Agent ; Literate in Arts.

lake;

Latin;

(pound);

Lady; land Liberal; turn. London; Lord. London; leagr

Ky., Kentucky

m., mille (thousand); meri-dies (meridian or noon); Marquis; married: mas-culine; mile; minute; Monday; month; morning.

M. Mons. Monsieur (F.);
Mr. or Sir. MM. Messeurs, gentlemen.

M.A. Master of Arts; Military Academy. tary Academy.

mach., machinery.
Madm., Madam.
Mag., magazine.
Maj., Major.
Mal., Malachi; Malayan. man., manual. Mar., March. Mar., March.
Marg., margin, marginal.
Marg., margin, marginal.
Marg., Margt., Margaret.
Marq., Marquis.
mas., masc., masculine.
Mass., Massachusetts.
math., nathematics.
Math., Matthew.
M.B., Medicrue Baccalaureus
(Bachelor of Medicine); Mark of the Beast,
as in "M.B. waistcoast."
M.B., Musicæ Baccalaureus
(Bachelor of Music).
M.C., Military Cross; Master of Ceremonies; Member of Congress; Member of Council.

of Council.

M.C.C., Member of County Council; Marylebone Cricket Club. M.C.P., Member of the College of Preceptors. M. Com., Master of Com-

merce.

Md., Maryland.
M.D., Medicinæ Doctor (Docof Medicine). Mdlle., Mademoiselle; Miss.
M.B., Methodist Episcopal;
Middle English; Military
or Mechanical Engineer;

Most Excellent.

Me., Maine.
M.E.C., Member of Executive Council. med., medical; medicine; medieval.

Mem., memento (remember); memorandum. Messrs., Messieurs (Gentle-men; Sirs).

met., metaph., meta-physics; metaphor. metal.,metall.,metallurgy. Meth., Methodist.

mfd., manufactured.
M.F.H., Master of Fox-hounds.

M. ft., mistura flat (let a mixture be made).

M.G., Major-general.
Mgr., Monsignor.
M.H.B., Member of the
House of Representatives.
M.H.S., Member of the Historical Society.

Mic., Micah.
M.I.C.E. or M. Inst. C.E.,
Member of the Institute
of Civil Engineers. Mich., Michigan. mid., midshipman.

mil., military.

M.I.M.E., Member of the
Institute of Mining Engineers.
min., minute; mineralogy.

Minn., Minucsota.
Mis., Missouri.
Miss., Missouri.
Miss., Missouri.
Miss., Member of Legislative Assembly.

M.L.C. Member of Legisla-tive Council. Mile., Mademoiselle.

M.M., Their Majesties;
M.M., Their Majesties;
M.M., Madame.
M.N.S., Member of the Numismatical Society.
Mo, Missouri; month.
mod., modern.

mol. wt., molecular weight. Mons., Monsieur or Sir. Monsig., Monsignor. mosing., Monsignor.
mos., months.
M.P., Alember of Parliament; Member of Police.
M.P.P., Member of the Provincial Parliament. M.P.S., Member of the Philological Society.
M.P.S., Member of the Pharmaceutical Society. Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr., Master or Mister.

M.R., Master of the Rolls.

M.R.A.S., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.

M.R.A.S., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

M.R.C.C., Member of the Royal College of Chemistry.

M.R.C.P., Member of the Royal College of Preceptors. ceptors.

M.R.C.S., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. M.K.C.V.S., Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

M.R.G.S., Member of the Royal Geographical

M.R.I., Member of the Royal Institution. M.R.I.A., Member of the Royal Irish Academy.

Mrs., mistress - pronounced missis.

MS., manuscript.
M.S., Master in Surgery;
memoriæ sacrum (sacred to the memory) m.s., months (after) sight.
M.S.C., Madras Staff Corps.
M.S.L., mean sea level.
M.S.S., Member of the
Statistical Society.

MSS., manuscripts.

mth., month. Mus., music; museum. lus. B., Mus. Bachelor of Music. Mus.

Mus. D., Mus. Doc., Doctor of Music. M.V.O., Member of the Royal Victorian Order. M.W., Most Worthy. M.W.G.M., Most Worshipful Grand Master.

N

N. or n., natus (born); neuter; N. orn., natus (corn); neuter; Nicholas; nitrogen; noon: noun; Norse; north. N.A., North America. Na., natrium (sodium). Nah., Nahum. Nap., Napoleon. Nat., natural; national. nat. ord., natural order. naut. nauteal. naut., nautical. maue, maudical.

nav., naval; navigation.

N.B., New Brunswick; North

Britain; nota bene (note
well, or take notice).

N.C., North Carolina.

I. d. no data: note data. M. G., North Carolina.
R.d., no date; not dated.
N. Dak., North Dakota.
N.E., North-East; North-Eastern; New England.
Neb., Nebr., Nebraska.
Reg. negativa neg., negative. Neh., Nehemiah. non est inventus (la n.e.i .e.1., non et not found). nom. con., nemine contro dicente (no one contradicting; unanimously).

nem. nem. diss., nemine dis-sentients (no one dissenting). Nep., Neptune.
Neth., Netherlands.
neut., neuter.
Nev., Nevada.
New M., New Mexico. N.F., Newfoundland; Norman French. M.H., New Hampshire.
M.J., New Jersey.
M.J., New Jersey.
M.J., non licet (it is not permitted); non liquet (it is not clear); non longe (not far); north latitude.
M.M., New Mexico.
M.N.E., north-north-east.
M.N.W., north-north-west.
M.O., natural order; New Orleans. No., numero (number). Nom., nominative. non con., not content.
non obst., non obstants
(notwithstanding). non pros., non prosequitur (he does not prosecute—a judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not appear to prosecute). non seq., non sequitur (it does not follow). n.o.p., not otherwise pro-Northum., Northumber-Morvic., Norvicensis (of Norwich). wich).

Morw., Norway.

Mos., numeror (numbers).

Nots, Nottinghamshire.

Nov., November.

N.P., Notary Public; New
Providence.

N.P.D., North Polar Distance. tance tance.
N.S., Nova Scotia; New
Style (since 1752).
n.s., not specified.
N.S.W., New South Wales.
N.T., New Testament.
n.u., name unknown.

Num., Numbers. numis., numismatics.

N.W.P., North inces (India).

N.V., new version.
N.V.M., Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
N.W., North-West; North-Western (postal district, London)

London). W.P., North-West Prov-

N.W.T., North-West Terri-

tories.
N.Y., New York.
N.Z., New Zealand.
N. & Q., notes and queries.

O., old; oxygen; Ohio. o, an account of.
Ob., obiit (died).
O.B.E., Officer of the Order
of the British Empire. obj., objective: objection obs., observatory; obsolete.
Obstet., obstetrics.
obs., obedient. oc., ocean. Oct., October. O.D., ordnance data: ordinary seaman. O.E., Old English. O.F., Odd Fellows; Old French.

O.H.G., Old High German. O.H.M.S., On His (or Her) Majesty's Service. O.K., all correct.
Old Test., Old Testament.
Olym., Olympiad.
O.M., Order of Merit.
onomat., onomatopeia. o.P., out of print; old price; Ordinis Praedicatorum (of the Order of Preachers— Dominicans). Op., opera; opposite; opus (work). op. cit., opere citato (in the work cited). Or., Oregon. ord., ordna. ordinance. ordnance; ordinary; O.S., old style. O.S., old style.

O.S.A., Ordinis Sancti
Augustini (of the Order of
St. Augustine).
O.S.B., Ordinis Sancti Benedicti (of the Order of St.
Benedict).
O.S.F., Ordinis Sancti Francisci (of the Order of St.
Krancis) Francis). O.T., Old Testament.
Oxon., Oxonia (Oxford);
Oxoniensis (of Oxford). oz., ounce or ounces.

Pa., Pennsylvania.
Pac. Oc., Pacific Ocean.
paint., painting.
Pal., Palestine. pam., pamphlet. Pan., Panama. par., paragraph; parallel; parish. Pass., passive.
Pat., Pk., Patrick.
Pat. Off., Patent Office.
P.B., Philosophies Baccalaureus (Bachelor of Philosophy); Primitive Baptist. P.C., patres conscripti (Conscript Fathers); Police Constable; Post Com-mander; Privy Councillor. p.c. post-card.
P.C.S., Principal Clerk of Session. pd., paid. P.E., Protestant Episcopal. P.E.I., Prince Edward Island. Pent., Pentecost. per an., per annum (by the year). per cent., per centum (by the hundred). perf., perfect. perf., perfect.
person; persons.
persp., perspective.
Petriburg., Petriburgensis
(of Peterborough).
P.G., Past Grand.
Phar., Pharma., pharmaceutical; pharmacoposis;
tharmacoposis; pharmacy.

Ph.D., Philosophiæ Doctor (Doctor of Philosophy).

Phil., Philippians; Philmon; Philadelphia.

Phil. Trans., philosophical transaction. transactions. Philom., philomathes (lover of learning). phon., phonet., phonetics. phonog., phonography.
phr., phrase.
pinx., pxt., pinait (he or
she painted it).

pk., peck. plff., plaintiff. pluperfect. plup., pluperfect. P.M., Postmaster; post meridiem (afternoon); postmortem. P.M.G., Paymaster-general; Postmaster-general. p.n., promissory note. P.O., Post-office. P.O., Post-office Order.

P.O.C., Peninsular and Oriental Company.
P.O.d., pay on delivery.
Poet., poetry; poetcal.
P.O.O., Post-office Order. pos., posit., positive. poss., possessive. P.P., Parish Priest. P.P.C., pour prendre congé (to take leave). pph. pamphlet. P.P.S., postscript additional. pr., pair; per; present; price; Prince; pronoun. P.R., Proportional Repre-P.R., Proportional septementation.
P.R., Populus Romanus (the Roman people).
P.R.A., President of the Royal Academy. P.R.B., Preraphaelite Brotherhood. Preb., Prebend., Prebendary. pref., preface; prefix. Pres., Presbyterian; President. P.R.I.B.A., President of the Royal Institute of British Architects. priv., privative. p.r.n., pro re nata (for special business arising). Prof., Professor. prop., professor.
prot., Protestant.
pro tem., pro tempore (for
the time being).
Prov., Proverbs; Provost;
province. prox., proximo (next). Prox., prozume (next).
P.R.S., President of the Royal Society.
P.R.S.A., President of the Royal Scottish Academy.
P.R.S.E., President of the Boyal Society of Edinburgh. burgh. Prus., Prussia; Prussian. Pruss, Prussia: Prussian.
P.S., pest scriptum (postscript, a paragraph added
to a letter.)
Ps., Psalm or Psalms.
pseud., pseudonym.
pt., pint; part; payment.
P.T., Post-town; Pupil
Teacher.

P.T.O., please turn over. pub., public; publisher. Pub. Doc., public documents.
P.W.D., Public Works De-

partment. pwt., pennyweight.
P. & O., Peninsular and
Oriental Company.

Q

, quadrans (farthing); quasi; query; question; quintal; (Naut.) squalls. Q., Quebec; Queen. Q.A.B., QueenAnne's Bounty. Q.B., Queen's Bench. Q.C., Queen's Counsel.

q.d., quasi dicat (as if he should say).
q.e., quad est (which is).
q.e.d., quad erat demonstration. e.d., quod erat demon-strandum (which was to be demonstrated). q.e.f., quod erat faciendum (which was to be done). q.e.i., quod erat invenien-dum (which was to be found out). q.1., quantum libet (as much as you please). Q.M., Quartermaster. qm., quomodo (in manner; how). Q.M.C., Queen Ma. what Q.M.C., Queen Margaret College. Q.M.G., Quartermaster-general. qr., quadrans; quarter; quire. Q.S., Quarter-sessions. dt., quarter sensions. dt., quart; quantity. du., Queen; question. Quant. Suf. or Q.S., quan-tum sufficit (a sufficient quantity). question. q.v., quod vide (which see); quantum vis (as much as you will).

R R., Radical; railway; Réau-niur; recipe; Regina mur; recipe; Regina (Queen); Rex (King); river; rood. R.A., Rear-admiral; Right Ascension; Royal Academy Ascension; Royal Academy
or Academician; Royal
Artillery.
Rabb, Rabbinleal.
R.A.C., Royal Arch Chapter.
Rad., Radical; radiz(root).
R.A.M., Royal Academy of
Music.
A G. Royal Academy of R.A.S., Royal Agricultural Society; Royal Asiatic Society; Royal Astronomi-cal Society. r.c., right centre. R.C., Roman Catholic; Red Cross. R.C.M., Royal College of Music. R.C.P., Royal College of Preceptors. R.C.S., Royal College of Surgeons. R.D., Rural Dean; Royal Dragons.
R.E., Royal Engineers.
R.E., Royal Engineers.
Rec. or R., recipe.
recd., received.
recpt., receipt.
Rec. Sec., Recording Secretary. Rect., Rector: rectory Ref., reformer; reformation; Rei., reformer; reformation, referee; reference.
Ref. Ch., Reformed Church.
reg., register; regular.
Reg. Prof., Regius Professor. Regt., regiment. representative: re-Rep., representat public; reporter.

retd., returned.

Rev., Reverend; revelation; revolution; review; revenue; revise.

Rev. Ver., Revised Version. R.G.G., Royal Grenadier Guards.

R.G.S., Royal Geographical Society.

r.h., right hand.

B.H., Royal Highness; Royal
Highlanders.

B.H.A., Royal Horse Artil-Royal Hibernian lery; Ro Academy. Academy.
Thet., Thetoric.
R.H.G., Royal Horse Guards.
R.H.S., Royal Humane Society; Royal Horticultural
Society; Royal Historical Society. R.I., Rhode Island. R.I.B.A., Royal Institute of British Architects. R.I.P., requiescat in pace (may be, or she, rest in peace). R.M., Resident Magistrate; Royal Mail; Royal Marines. M.A., Royal Military Academy; Royal Marine Artillery. R.M.L.I., Royal Marine Light Infantry. R.N., Royal Navy. R.N.R., Royal Naval Reserve. Robert, Robert, Robert, Rollen, of Rochester, Roman; Romans. Roum., Roumanian. R.P., Reformed Presbyterians; Regius Professor. R.R., railroad. R.R.C., Royal Red Cross (for women).
R.S., Royal Society.
R.S.A., Royal Society of
Antiquaries; Royal Secttish Academy, or Academician. R.S.D., Royal Society of Dublin. R.S.E., Royal Society of Edinburgh. R.S.L., 1 London. Royal Society of R.S.L., Royal Society of Literature. R.S.M., Royal School of Mines R.S.O., Railway Sub-office. R.S.O., Italiway Sub-omce.
R.S.S., also S.R.S., Regiæ
Societatis Socius (Fellow
of the Royal Society).
R.S.V.P., répondez, s'il rous
platt (reply, if you please).
R. Hon., Right Honourable. P.t. Rev., Right Reverend. R.T.S., Religious Trac Society. Rt. W. or Rt. Wpful., Right Worshipful. Russ., Russian. R.V., Rifle Volunteers; Re-R.V., Rifte vo... vised Version. Right Wo R.W., Right Worshipful. R.W.D.G.M., Right Wor-shipful Deputy Grand shipful R.W.G.M., Right Worship-ful Grand Master. R.W.G.R., Right Worthy R.W.G.R., Right Grand Representative. R.W.G.S., Right Grand Secretary. Worthy R.W.G.T., Right Worthy Grand Templar; Right Worthy Grand Treasurer. P.W.G.W., Right Worship-ful Grand Warden. R.W.S., Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. R.W.S.G.W., Right Worship-ful Senior Grand Warden. Z., tens of rupees Ry., railway.

 Sabbath; saint; Saturday;
 Saxon; south; sun; Sunday.
 S.A., South America; South Africa; South Australia. Sa., Saturday. S.a., secundum artem (according to art); sine anno (without date).

8.A.I., Son Altesse Impèriale (His Royal Highness). am, Samuel.
Sans, Skr., Skt., Sanskrit.
Sarum, of Salisbury.
S.A.S., Societatis Antiquariorum Socius (Fellow of the Society of Autiquaries). Sat., Saturday.
Sax., Saxon; Saxony.
S.C., Senatus Consultum (a decree of the Roman Senate); South Carolina. SC., scilicet (to wit; namely). s.c., s. caps., sm. caps., small capitals. smarr capness.

Sc., Sculpt., Sculpt., sculpsit (he, or she, engraved it).

Sc.B., Scientiæ Baccalaureus (Bachelor of Science). Sc.D., Scientice (Doctor of Science). sch., scholium (a note or comment). sch., schr., schooner.
sci. fa., scire facias (that
you cause to know).
S.C.L., Student of the Civil Low Law.
Scott., Scotland; Scotch.
Script., Scripture.
S.D., salutem dicit (sends greeting); Senior Deacon;
South Dakota. s.d., sine die (without day). S.E., South East; South-Eastern (postal district, London) Sec., Secretary; section.
sec. leg., secundum legem
(according to law). sec. reg., secundum regu-lam (according to rule). Sem., seminary; Semitic. Sen., Senator; senior. Septuagint. Sept., September; seq., sequentes or sequentia (the following). ger., series, sermon. ser., series, sermon.
Serg. or Sergt., Sergeant.
SerJ., Serjeant.
servt., servant.
Sess., Sessions.
sfz., Sforzando.
S.G., Solicitor-general. s.g., specific gravity.
S.H., School-house.
sh., shilling.
S.H.S., Societatis Historia.
Socius (Fellow of the Historia) Societatis torical Society). s.h.v., sub hoc verbo or sub hac voce (under this word). Rac voce (under this word).
S.J. Society of Jesus.
S.J.C., Supreme Judicial
Court.
Skr., Skt., Sanskrit.
S.L., Solicitor at Law.

S.L., Solicitor at Law.
S. lat., south latitude.
sld., sailed.
s.l.p., sine legitima prole
(without lawful issue).

- thort metre; Sergeant-

(without lawful issue).

S.M., short metre; Sergeantmajor.

S.M.I., Sa Majesté Impériale (His or Her Imperial
Majesty).

Smith. Inst., Smithsonian Sup. Ct., Superior Court; Supreme Court. Institution.

S.M. Lond. Soc., Societatis

Medica: Londiniensis Socius (Member of the Lon-Supp., supplement. Supr., supreme.
Supt., Supreme.
Supt., Superintendent.
Surgeon; Surgeory.
Surv., Surveyor.
Surv.-gen., Surveyor-genedon Medical Society). S.M.M., Sancta Mater Maria (Holy Mother Mary). S.M.D., sine mascula prole (without male issue). S.V., Sancta Virgo (Holy Virgin); Sanctitas Vestra (Your Holiness). (window line 1880e).

S.n., secundum naturam (according to nature).

S.O., Sub-office; Sorting-office.

S.O., seller's option. s.v., sub verbo (under the word or heading). word or heading).

S.W., South-West; South-West; South-West; Mestern (postal district, London); Senior Warden.

Sym., symbol.

Syn., synonym. soc., seller's option.

Soc., society.

sol., solution.

Sol., Solr., Solicitor.

Sol.-gen., Solicitor-general. sop., soprano. synop., synopsis. syst., system. sp., sine prole (without issue); starting price.

S.P.C.A., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Т Animals.

S.P.C.C., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to T., tempore (in the time of); tenor; tome; ton; town; Tuesday; tutti (all to-Children. gether) tal. qual., talis qualis (just as they come: average S.P.C.K., Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

8.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

8.P.Q.R., Senatus Populusque Romanus (Senate quality). quanty).
Tam., Tamil.
tan., tangent.
tc., tierce.
T.C.D., Trinity College,
Lublin. and People of Rome). s.p.s., sine profe superstite (without surviving issue). Te., tellurium. T.E., Topographical Engineers. spt., seaport.
sq., **equens* (the following);
square. tech., nology, tel., teleg., telegram; tele-Sr., senior; sir. S.R.I., Sacrum Romanum Imperium (Holy Roman graph.
temp., temporal; tempors
(in the time of). Empire). S.R.S., Societatis Regiæ Society (Fellow of the Royal Society).

88., Saints; scilicet (to wit); ten., tenor. Tenn., Tennessee. Ter., Terr., territory; Ter., T terrace.
termination.
Test., Testament.
Tout., Tentonic.
Tex., Texas.
Text. Rec., textus receptus semis (half). S.S., screw steamer; steamship. S.S., Sunday School; Saint Simplicius (the mark on the collar of the Chief-(the received text).
t.f., till forbidden.
theor, theorem; theoretical. justice of England). S.S.C., Solicitor before the Theos., theosophy.
Thess., Thess, Thomas.
Tho., Thos., Thomas.
T.H.W.M., Trinity highwater mark.
Tim., Timothy.
Tit., Titus. Supreme Court (Scot.); Socictas Sancti Cricis(Society of the Holy Cross). 8.8.D. Sanctissimus Domin-us (Most Holy Lord—the Pope).
S.S.E., south-south-east.
S.S.W., south-south-west.
St., Saint; street; strait. Tit., Titus. T.O., Telegraph Office; turn T.O., Telegraph Omce; turn over.
Tob., Tobit.
tom., tome or volume.
top., toppgraphy.
tp., township.
Tr., translation; transpose;
Trans., transiture; transferred.
Traesurer Stat., statute: statuary.
S.T.D., Sacræ Theologiæ
Doctor (Doctor of Theology). ster., stereo., stereotype. ster. or stg., sterling. S.T.P., Sacræ Theologiæ Professor (Professor of The-Treas., Treasurer.
T.R.H., Their Royal Highnesses. ology). str., steamer. Su., Sunday. sub., subject: substitute; trig., trigonometry. Trin., Trinity. trop., tropic. auburb. subj., subjunctive. substantive; sub-Truronensis (of subst Truron., ubsī, stitute. Truro).
T.S.O., Town Sub-office.
T.T.L., to take leave.
Tu., Tues., Tuesday.
Tur., Turk., Turkey; Tus-kish. suff., suffix. Sun. or Sund., Sunday. sup, superintendent; sup-erfine; superior; super-lative; supine; supple-ment; supra; supreme.

typ., typography.

TT

U.C., Upper Canada. U.F.C., United Free Church. U.K., United Kingdom. U.K.A., United Kingdom Alliance. ult., ultimo (last, or of the last month.) Unit. Unitarian. University; Univer-Univ. salist up., upper. U.P., United Presbyterian. U.S., United States; United Service; uti supra (as above).
U.S.A., United States of America; United States Army. S.C., United States of U.S.C., Colombia.
U.S.M., United States Mail: United States Marine. U.S.M.A., United States Military Academy. U.S.N., United States Navy. U.S.S., United States ship or steamer. usu., usually. u.s.w., Ger. und so weiter (and so forth).

ut dict., ut dictum (as said).

ut sup. ut supra (as above).

U.T., Utah Territory.

ux. uxor (wife).

verb: verse versus (against) Victoria: vide (see); viscount; volume.

v.a., verb active; rixit annos (lived so many years). V.A., Vicar Apostolic; Royal Order of Victoria and Albert (for women). V.A., Virginia. var., variant. var. lect., varia lectio (varying reading). Vat., Vatican. vb., verb. V.C., Vice-chairman; Vicechancellor; Vice-consul; Victoria Cross. D., Volunteer Officers' V.D., Decoration. v.d., various dishes. V.D.L., Van Dieman's Land. V.D.M., Verbi Dei Minister (Preacher of God's Word). Ven., Venerable. Venet., Venetian. Venez., Venezuela. vert.. vertebrate. ves., vessel. t., veter., veterinary. Vet. Surg., Veterinary Surgeon. V.G., Vicar-general; Vice-Grand. v.g., very good; verbi gratiâ (for example). Vic., Vicar ; vicarage. vid., ride (see). vil., village, v. imp., verb impersonal. v. irr., verb irregular. Vis., Visc., Viscount. viz., videlicet (namely; to wit). v.n., verb neuter. voc., vocative.

vocab., vocabulary.

volc., volcano. V.P., Vice-President. v.r., verb reflexive. V.S., Veterinary Surgeon. **vs.,** versus (against). v.s., volte subito (turn over quickly). Vt., Vermont. Vul., Vulg., Vulgate. vul., vulgar, vv.ll., varice lectiones (varying readings). v.y., various years.

vol., volume; volunteer.

W., Warden : week : Welsh :

W.A., West Africa: West

west.

Australia.

Wal., Walloon. Wall., Wallachian. Wash., Washington. W.B. Water Board; way-W.B. bill. W.C., Western Central (pos-tal district, London); London) : Wesleyan water - closet ; Chapel. W.C.T.U., Women's Chritian Temperance Union.
We., Wed., Wednesday.
w.l., wrong fount. Women's Chris-W.G., Worthy Grand. W.L., West Indies; West India. Winton., Wintonionsis Winchester). Wis., Wisconsin. wk., week.

W. lon., west longitude. Wm., William.

W.M., Worshipful Master. W.M.S., Wesleyan Missionary Society. W.N.W., west-north-west. Wp., Worship. W.R., West Riding. Wr. Wr., Walter. W.S., Writer to the Signet. W.S.W., west-south-west. wt., weight. Wyo.. Wyoming.

X

Xm., Xmas., Christmas. Xn., Xtian, Christian. Xt., Christ.

yd., vard. Ye the (A.S. th). Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association. yr., year; your; younger. Y.W.C.A., Young Women's Christian Association.

Z

Zech., Zechariah. Zeph., Zephaniah. Zn., Zinc. Zool., zoology, Zr.. Zirconium.

&

&, et (and). &c., et cetera (and so forth),

DISTINCTIVE GROUP TERMS

A list of the more unusual group and collective terms, generally accepted or colloquial, arranged in groups of words of the same length, and, within the groups, alphabetically.

Doylt of tame swine.

Nye of pheasants. Rag of colts. Band of musicians. Bevy of roes, quails, girls. Cast of hawks. Cete of badgers. Down of hares. Fall of woodcock. Gang of elks, slaves. Herd of cranes, curlews. Lepe of leopards. Nest of rabbits, machine-guns. Pace of asses. Pack of hounds, grouse. Park of artillery. Rope of pearls, onions. Rout of wolves. Sord of mallards. Stud of mares. Team of oxen, ducks. Tuft of grass. Wisp of snipe. Baren of mules. Blast of hunters Blush of boys. Brood of chickens, hens. Caste of flower pots. Clump of trees. Covey of partridges, grouse.

Drove of kine. Fleet of cars. Flock of sheep, birds. Horde of savages. Plump of wild fowl. Pride of lions. Sedge of herons. Sheaf of corn. Shoal of fish. Siege of herons Skein of flying geese. Skein of wool or silk. Skulk of friars, or foxes. Sloth of bears. Stalk of foresters. Stand of arms. State of princes. Swarm of insects. Troop of monkeys.
Truss of hay. Watch of nightingales. Budget of papers. Covert of coots Desert of lapwings. Flight of aeroplanes, birds. Gaggle of geese. Harras of horses. Kennel of raches.

Kindle of kittens. Labour of moles. Litter of whelps, cubs, pups. Melody of harpers. Muster of peacocks. Punnet of strawberries. School of whales, porpoises. Spring of teal. Rayful of knaves. Clowder of cats. Cluster of stars, grapes. Company of widgeons, actors. Dopping of sheldrake. Draught of butlers. Fesnyag of ferrets. Sounder of boars. Building of rooks. Richesse of martens. Badelynge of ducks. Cowardice of curs. Gathering of the clans. Morbidity of majors. Slumber of chaprassis. Chattering of choughs. Exaltation of larks. Observance of hermits. Shrewdness of apes. Simplicity of subalterns. Congregation of worshippers.

DICTIONARY OF INDIAN WORDS

This glossary contains the special words and usages which form part of the regular English vocabulary in use in India. Those Indian words which are current in general in the English Language take their place in the dictionary proper, where also will be found the pronunciations and derivations not given here.

Ahimsa

dak

Ahimsa (A-him'sah) n. [Hind.] Non-violence. akali (a-kà/lē) n. a member of a sect among the Sikhs. Also KHANG.
almira (al-mi'rà; but properly àl-mà'rè) n.
[Pg. Ulmaria] a chest of drawers or wardrobe.

ameen (a-mēn') n. [A.] a subordinate court official; an officer appointed to make

ayurveda (i-yoʻor-voʻdah) n. the Hindu science of medicine.
babu, baboo, baboo, n. [Hind.] originally the Hindu gentleman;

an Indian clerk. (bud-mash') n. [Per. and A.] a badmash

scoundrel. bahadur (ha-hā-dóor') n. [Hind. strong]; part of a name or title implying respect.
banao (ba-now') n. [Hind.] a "put-up job" or evasion.—r.t. and i. to prepare,

make or do. (bu-nē-ah') n. another form of BANYAN meaning an Indian merchant or moneylender.

barsat (bur-sat') n. [Hind.] a fall of rain, the rainy season.

bawarchi (ba-war'chē) n. [Hind.] a cook.

bearer (bar'er) n. an Indian personal servant. begar (be-gar') n. [Hind.] the practice of com-forced labour. bihisti (bi-his-te') n. [Per. bihishte] a water

bihisti

Bilayet (bi-li'yet) n. [A. Wilayet] the Indian word for England or Europe, called by soldlers "Blighty."

black cotton soil n. a soil found in Central and Southern India, dark in colour and absorbent of water.

boxwallah (boks'waw-lah)n. [hybrid Hind.] an Indian itinerant pedlar; applied derisively to all persons engaged in trade. boy (boi) n. an Indian personal servant.

buck (buk) v.i. Anglo-Indian slang word meaning "to talk."—n. a conversation.

buck-stick (buk'stik) n. a chatterer.

bundobast (Bund'-o-bust) n. [Per.] an arrangement or system. Also

bandobast.

burra (bur-rà') a. [Hind.] big.—Burra Sahib, the
burra (bur-rà') a. [Hind.] big.—Burra Sahib, the
manager, owner or chief man in an
ludian office.—Burra Babu, an Indian head clerk.—
Burra khana, a big dinner with many guests.

bustee (bus-tê') n. [Hind.] an Indian hut or
chalaan (chal-an') n. a charge sheet or official
and i. to charge or accuse.

chick (chik) n. [Hind.] a window blind used in
India, made of finely split bamboo.

Chief Commissioner

n. a high official governing
one of the lessor provinces.

one of the lesser provinces.

Chiretta (chirettah') [Hind.] a bitter Indian bolled in water, provide a febrifuge.

(chit) n. [Hind.] a letter, esp. a letter of recommendation or any written acknowchit ledgment.

chiz (chēz) n. [Per.] a thing, esp. in the expression sab chiz (sub-chēz'), everything. chota (chōt'ah) a. [Hind.] little.—Chota-hazri, early morning tea—Chota sahib, junior

chowdhry (chow-du'rē) n. [Hind.] an indian agent, head man of a village, landowner, contractor or overseer.

chowk (chowk) n. [Hind.] a square or street in a market-place.

chowkidar (chow-ki-du'r) n. a watchman or rural policeman.

chukker (chow-ki-du'r) n. a watchman or chukker (chow-ki-du'r) n. a watchman or rural policeman.

chukker game of polo; slang expression for a short walk, as in I am going to toke a chukker round the garden.

chupatty (chup-pat'të) n. [Hind.] unleavened chupatty (chup-ras'sē) n. [Hind.] an official's orderly. circle n. an area for purposes of forestry, the post Office or the Public Works Department

ment.

Civilian (si-vil'yan) n. in India a term applied to members of the Indian Civil Service.

Collector (kol-lek'tor) n. the chief administrative official of a district, called a Deputy Commissioner in some provinces.

Commissioner n. the chief administrative official of a division of the head of a government department such as income to office and overlease of the such as income to office and overlease of the such as income to office and overlease of the such as income to office and overlease of the such as income to office and overlease of the such as income to other such

income-tax, stamps and excise.

compound (kom'pownd) n. the area, whether garden or waste, around a

confirmed who has acted in a certain capacity and is now given permanent tenure

Conservator n. an official in charge of a Forest Department circle.

coppersmith n. an Indian bird with a penetrating persistent note.

country n. a term used in India to denote Indian goods.—country-born, a European born in India of parents demiciled there.

Court of Wards n. a department of government in charge of estates of minors and of disqualified persons.

Covenanted (kuv'en-an-ted) pp. a term used to denote a person employed on a contract, esp. one engaged by his employers in Europe.

employers in Europe. employers in Europe. Cutcherry (ku-che'ri) n. a government office, csp. a magistrate's office or court-

daffadar (duf-fa-dar') n. a non-commissioned Indian officer in the army or police.

dafter (duf'ter) n. [Per.] an office.—daftari n. an employee who looks after bookbinding and files.

dai (di) n. [Hind.] an Indian midwife.

dak (dawk) n. [Hind.] a stage on a route; the mail or post.—a. sent by mail.—dak

bungalow, a house in which travellers may rest along a route.

dandy (dan'dė) n. [Hind.] a vehicle used in the Himalayas, consisting of a kind of hammock slung to a bamboo staff and carried by

two or more men.

two or more men.

daroga (dár-ō-gáh') n. [Per.] the officer in charge of an Indian police station.

darshan (dur'shan) n. [Hind.] lit. sight.—
to have darshan of any one is to go to see him and pay one's respects.

dasehra (dus-ā-rāh') n. [Skr.] a great Hindu dek, dekko (dekko (dek-kō') n. [Hind. dekho] a look, as in 1 have a dek (or dekko) at anuthiny.

dekko) at anything.

devil (dev'il) n. a little whirlwind, esp. of dust.

dewali (de wal-le) n. [Hind.] the Hindu festival of lamps in the autumn.

de wan' n. [A.] the chief minister in an Indian state; among the Sikhs, a

communal gathering.

dhatura (dhat-oor'ah) n. [Hind.] a stupefying dhatura (dhot'e) n. [Hind.] a garment worn by Indians round the waist and falling over

dik (dik) n. [Anglo-Ind.] worry, trouble.

district (dis'trikt) n. the most important area, for administrative purposes, of a

ditcher (ditch'er) n. [fr. the Mahratta Ditch made in 1742 to protect Calcutta from the Mahrattas] slang for a person living in Calcutta.

dolly (dol-le') n. [Hind. dôle] used in India of a gift, esp. to a superior or from one business man to another.

business man to another.

durbar (dur-bar') n. term also applied to the
durbar (government of an Indian state.

durwan (dur-wan') n. [Per. durban] an
Indian doorkeeper.

dustoor (dus-tôor') n. [Hind.] that which in
India is customary.

ekka (ck-kah') n. [Hind.] a small one-horse
ekka (ck-kah') n. [Find.] a small one-horse
carriage.

Firenghi (fir-eng'hē) n. [corruption of Frank]
gaddi (gud'dē) n. [Rind.] the throne as a
gaddi (gud'dē) n. [Rind.] the throne as a
carpet of a Hindu merchant. carpet of a Hindu merchant.

gharry (gar're) n. [Hind.] a carriage or cart.

ghee (g-hō') n. [Hind.] clarified butter.

Ghilzai (g-bil'zi) n. an Afghan tribe.

girja (gir-jah') n. a church.

godown (gō'down) n. a warehouse; sometimes used of a servant's living

gomastah (go'mas-tah) n. [Per. corruption of goomashia] an Indian agent or

gora (go'rah) n. pl. term used by Indians to mean European soldiers.

gup (gup) n. [Hind.] gossip, rumour.

gurdwara (gur'dwa-ra) n. A Sikh shrine. harijan (ha'ri-jan) n. [Hind.] lit. "The people of God." Used of Untouchables.
havildar (hav'il-da'r) n. [Hind.] an Indian non-commissioned officer.

hazri (hāz'rē) n. [Per.] breakfast.

home n. Anglo-Indian expression for Britain.

hukum (hóó'kum) n. [A.] a command, order. Huzoor (Huz-oor') n. [A.] an Indian term of address meaning "Your Honour."

1d (ēd) n. [A.] a Moslem festival.

imam (ē-mam') n. [A.] a Moslem religious

n. [A.] prestige, honour; izzat (iz-zut') n jadu (lá'dòo) n. [Hind.] Indian word for magic. pladughur, lit. "magic house," a term applied by Indians of the poorer classes to a museum.

1agir (já'gēr) n. [Per.] a grant of land.

jamadar (jem'a-dar) n. [Hind.] a non-

and police; an overseer of labour.

jampani (jam-pà'nė) n. [Hind. jhampan] a rickshaw puller in hill stations.

jatha (jà-thà') n. [Hind.] an assembly of people. people.

jaun (jawn) n. a small horse-drawn carriage used in Calcutta by business men, generally called an office jaun.

ineel (jel) n. [Hind.] a swamp, pool or lake.

jillmill (jill'mill) n. [Hind. jhilmile] Venetian

jirga (jer'ga) n. a council of tribal elders on the north-west frontier.
kala pani (kā-la'pā-ne') n. [Hind.] lit.
khadi, khadder (khā'de', khad'er) cotton eloth hand-woven from handspun yarn.

(kan-sà'ma) n. [Per.] an Indian khansama butler or waiter.

khas khas (kus'kus) n. [Hind.] the roots of NIIGO NIIGO a grass, used in India as a screen, khas khas tatties, screens thus constructed hung in front of windows and doors and moistened for coolness.

khassadar (khas-a-dar') n. [Per.] locally recruited bodies of armed guards on the north-west frontier.

khedda (khed'da) n. the catching of wild dephants; an enclosure used for this

khud (kud) n. [Hind.] a raviue or chasm.

kirpan (kir-pan') n. a sword carried by Sikhs. koi hai (koi-hi') n. [Hind.] lit. "Is any one there?" Applied to an "old timer" or old resident of a place, as in He is an old koi hai. kotwal (kot-wal') n. [Per.] an officer in charge n. an Indian police station.—kotwali n. an Indian police station.

krait (krit) n. a venomous snake.

kutcha (kuch'chà) a. [Hind.] denoting any-it is the opposite of Pickka. (lum-bur-dàr') n. [Hind.] the hambardar (lum-bur-dàr') n. [Hind.] the man in an Indian village responsible for collecting government revenue from his fellows.

lashkar (lash'kar) n. [Per.] an army, csp. of tribesmen on the north-west frontier.

machan (mach-an') n. a platform, built usually in a tree, on which sportsmen

maidan insually in a tree, on which sportsmen wait to shoot wild animals.

Magh (mug) n. [Bengali] name commonly applied to the inhabitants of Arakan, particularly those living near the Bengal districts of Chittagong. They are often employed as cooks.

mahajan (ma-hū'jan) n. [Hind.] an Indian banker or merchant.

mahseer (ma-sēr') n. [Hind.] an Indian fish (species of Barbus).

maidan (mi-dan') n. [Per.] an open space of level ground, ssp. the great park at Calcutta.

Calcutta.

Malayalam (ma-lay'a-lam) n. a language spoken on the Malabar coast and in parts of South India.

manji (man-je') n. [Hind.] the master or steersman of an Indian boat.

Maulvi in the law and in theology: as a title, it now corresponds to "Mr."—Maulana, a term of respect, signifying "learned Maulvi" maund (mawnd) n. [Hind.] an Indian weight varying in different parts of the country, usually reckoned as 80 lbs.

me tar (me'tar) n. [Per.] a sweeper. memsahib (mem-sab') n. respectful designation of a European married

mistry (mis-tri), ... [Pg.] an Indian skilled workman, esp. one skilled in enginecring.

Mofussil (morfusil) n. a country station or the headquarters to India as distinct from muktear (mook tō-ār') n. [A. mookhtar] an indian lawyer.

naib (nib) n. [A.] an assistant or deputy. naik (nik) n. [Hind.] an Indian officer of the lowest rank in the Indian army.

naukar (haw'kar) n. [Per.] a servant.

neem (nem) n. [Hind.] the name of a tree.

nihang (në-hung') n. [Per.]. See AKALI.

non-cognizable (non-kog'niz-abl) a. used of an offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without

a warrant.

nor-wester (nor-west'er) n. a sudden, vionor-wester lent storm in the hot weather,
usually preceded by a dust storm.

nullah (null'ah) n. [Hind. nala] a ravine,
watercourse or drain.

padre (pa'dra) n. [Pg.] a clerkyman, a
minister of the Christian religion.

pagal (pa'gal) a. [Hind.] eccentric. mad. pagal symkhana, sports in which the
items on the programme are of a humorous nature,
such as two-leaved racing.

such as two-legged racing.

pagoda tree (pa-go'da tre) n. a slang pagoda tree phrase, used formerly in England, meaning the opportunities for making a rapid fortune that existed in the East.—To shake the pagoda tree, to make a fortune.

palki (pal'kė) n. [Hind.] a palanquin or litter.

pan (pan) n. [Hind.] the betel loaf, which is chewed as a delicacy.

papaiya (pan-fya) n. [properly Papila] a pig-sticking (pig'stik-ing) n. hog-hunting, the chase of the wild boar. pinjrapole (pinj'nt-pol) n. a hospital for animals; village pound.

pir (per) n. [Per.] a Moslem religious teacher or saint.

plantain (plan'tan) n. a banana.

prabhat pheri (prub-hat' a p-h-er'ē) mainly political, which parades the streets singing

puja (póó-jáh) n. [Hind.] worship; a religious

pukarow (puk'ar-5) v. imp. [Hind.] seize! pukka (puk'a) a. [Hind. pak, cooked, ripe] of pukka (puk'a) a. [Hind. pak, cooked, ripe] of Pushto (push'tō) n. the language of the Pathans (rānz) n.pl. the wet season, June to November in Northern India.

Tais (ris) n. [A.] a leading Indian gentleman.

Ramazan (ram-a-zan') n. [A.] the ninth Mohammedan month; the great annual fast or Lent of the Mohammedans, kept through the ninth month. Also Ramadan, Rama-

Tani (ra'në) n. [Hind.] the wife of a rajah.

rickshaw (rik'shaw) n. a vehicle scating one or two persons. It is on two wheels and is drawn by coolies or jampanis.

ryotwari (rê'of-wair'e) n. [Hind.] a system by which land revenue is imposed

on the actual occupants of the soil. Contrast with ZEMINDARI.

sabjantawalla (sub-jan'ta-waw'la) n. one who professes to know, or acts as though he knows, everything.

Sadhu (sad'hóó) n. [Hind.] a Hindu ascetic.

sanad (sa'nud) n. [A.] a document conveying a title or grant, esp. of land.

sanyasi (sun-ya'sō n. [Hind] a Hindu religious mendicant.

sardar (sor-dar') n. [Per.] designation of any leading Sikh gentleman; the second form is generally used of an Afghan

nobleman.

Satyagraha (sat-è-a'gra-hà') n. [Hind.] hi, one who practises passive resistance. Satyagra-hi, one who practises passive resistance. Seer (\$\frac{\text{GeT}}{2}\$ n. a unit of weight usually reckoned as 2 lbs.

sekunny (sek-un'né) n. [A. sookkane] a steersman on a ship. shabash (shà-bàsh) exclamation [Per.] " well done!"

shadash done!" shamiana (sham'e-à-na) n. [Hind.] a large shamiana (sham'e-à-na) n. [Hind.] a large tent or marquee.

sola (sō'là) n. name of a plant the pith of which is used in making sun helmets.

Sri (srē, shrē) n. [Skr.] a term of respect used before the names of divinities or of much respected men among the Hindus.

Srijut (srē'jout) n. [Skr.] modern Hindu equivalent of "Mr."

station (stā'shun) n. any town except a Bombay or Madras); the society of such a place.

Sub-division (sub'di-vizh'un) n. portion for administrative purposes.

for administrative purposes.

Swadeshi (swa-dā'shō) a. [Hind.] lit. of one's own country; applied to anything made in India.

Swarai (swa-raj') n. [Hind.] home rule.

SVCC (sis) n. [A.] a horse groom.

tamasha (tam-a'sha) n. [A.] any show, demonstration, spectacle, or even a disturbance.

tat (tat) n. [Hind. tattu] a pony.

tehsil (te-sēl') n. [A.] a revenue sub-division of a district. Also taluka in Madras and Bombay Presidencies.—tehsidar, the officer in charge of a tehsil.

Terai (te-i') n. [Hind.] the jungly land at the foot of the Himalayas.

thana (thà na) n. [Hind.] a police station.

tika sahib (tik-ka'sab') n. [Hind.] in certain Indian states, the heir-apparent. tindal (tin-dul') n. [Hind. tendul'] a petty officer of lascars. tipari (tip-ar'é) n. [Hind.] the "Cape goosetipari (tip-ar'é) n. [Hind.] the "Cape goosetipari (tun-tum) n. a light carriage or cart.

umedwar (oo-med'war) n. [Per.] lit. "hopeful"; a candidate for anything;

untouchable (un-tuch'abl) n. a member of the so-called Depressed Classes whose touch is pollution to caste

Hindus. (wa'ler) n. a horse imported into India from Australia. waler

weather (werni'er) n. cold weather, winter, in (werni'er) n. cold weather, winter, in Northern India lasting from October to March.—hot weather, summer, lasting in Northern India from April to September.

zabardasti (zub'ur-dust'ē) n. [A.] oppression, high-handedness.

zemindar (zem'in-dar) n. [Per.] a land-holder.—zemindari, an estate or a system of land revenue under which revenue is imposed on a landlord. Contrast with RYOTWARI. ZOOIIII (zòò'lum) n. [A.] same as zabardasti.

INDIAN GAZETTEER

The gazetteer gives a comprehensive list of the cities, towns, and geographical features of India and of the countries bordering on India, such as Afghanistan, Tibet, Burma, and Siam. The position of each place is recorded and facts of historical and topical interest have been inserted where suitable, so that the gazetteer has special value as a reference section. The population figures are correct by the latest census returns. The following abbreviations have been used:

a.	area.	ft.	feet.	prot.	protectorate,	protected
aa.	autonomous area.	g.	gulf.	· -	by.	
ac.	acres.	G.B.	Great Brit ain.	prov.	province.	
adm.	administered by, ad-	glac.	glacier.	prt.	port.	
	ministrative.	govt.	governm ent.	pt.	point.	
agr.	agriculture, agricultural.	grp.	group.	r.	river.	
alt.	altitude.	harb.	harbour.	ra.	range.	
anc.	ancient.	hd.	head.	r. bk.	right bank.	
arch.	archipela go.	hts.	heights.	rly.	railway.	
As.	Asia.	i.	island.	S.	South, -ern.	
att.	attached to.	imp.	imports.	sd.	sound.	
b.	bay, bight.	inc.	include, -s, -ing.	sep.	separating.	separated
bk.	bank.	Ind.	India, Indies.	- -	by.	•
br.	brid ge.	Indi.	Indiana.	sett.	settlement.	
Brit.	British.	int.	interior.	spt.	seaport.	
C.	city.	isth.	isthmus.	sq. m.	square miles.	
ca.	cape.	in.	junction.	st.	state.	
can.	canal.	1.	lake.	stn.	station.	
cap.	capit al.	1. bk.	left bank.	str.	strait.	
cas.	castle.	lit.	little.	sub.	suburb.	
cath.	cathed ral.	m.	miles.	t.	town.	
cent.	century,	mand.	mandate, -d, territory.	term.	termin us.	
col.	colony.	manr.	maritime.	terr.	territory.	
conn.	connected, -ing.	mis.	manufactures.	trib.	tributary.	
cont.	contains, containing.	mt.	mountain, mount.	univ.	university.	
dep.	department.	mth.	mouth.	v.	village.	
des.	desert.	N.	North, -ern.	vol.	volcano, volca	inic.
dist.	district.	o., oas.	oasis.	w.	West, ern.	
div.	division, divided.	oc.	ocean.		watering-place	١.
Z.	East, -ern.	p.	population.	yds.	yards.	
Eng.	English.	pen.	peninsula.			
est.	estimated at.	pl.	plain.		ition of "s"	
exp.	exports.	plat.	plateau.		breviations ind	
for.	forest, -ed.	pres.	presidency.	plural, e.	g. is. denotes '	ʻislands,"
Fr.	France, French.	prom.	promontory.	rs. denot	es "rivers," of	tc.

Abbottabad

Altyn-tagh mts.

Abbottabad (a-bot'a-bad): hill stn. N.W. Frontier Prov., Ind.; alt. 4,200 ft.; military cantonment; p. 11,500.

ment; p. 11,500. **Abor Hills** (ā-bōr'): dist. India, through which flows R. Brahmanutra

India, through which flows R. Brahmaputra; inhabited by wild Abor tribes.

Abu, Mt. (à'bóò): hill stn., resort, govt. H.Q., Rajputana, Ind., in Aravalli Hills; att. 5,650 ft.; Jain temples.

Adam's Bridge: sand and coral reef off N.W. Ceylon; 30 m. long.

Adam's Peak: granite int. Ceylon, 44 m. E. of Colombo; 7,352 ft.; a depression on summit resembling a human foot ascribed to Adam or Buddha;

pil:rimage resort.

Adoni (a-dō'ne): t. Madras, Ind.;
important cotton mkt.; p. 35,000.

Ahmadnagar (a-mad-nug'a): (i) dist. Bombay, Ind.; cotton. cercals, indigo; p. 986,000. (ii) cap. of Ahmadnagar dist., Bombay; walled city; cottons, silks, carpets; p. 42,000.

Ahmedabad, Ahmadabad or (å-med'a-bad, å-mad'-a-bad): (i) dist. Bombay Pres. Ind.; cereals, cotton; 3,815 sq.m., p. 999,000. (ii) c., cap. dist.; walled city, anc. cap. kingdom of Gujarat; silk, gold and cotton ware industries; mosques, Jain temple; p. 313,789. **hmedpur** (å-med'poor): t.

Punjab, Ind.; p. 31,000. Ahmedpur-Barra (à-med'poor bur'a): t. Bahawalpur, Ind.; p. 36,000.

Jaiggarh (aj-ā-gar'): native st. Bundelkhand, Central Ind.; ruined Jain temples; 802 sq. m.; p. 84,790.

Aimer (aj'mēr): cap. Ajmer-

works, dyoing; cap. Almer-Merwara, Rajputana, Ind.: rly. works, dyoing; exp. cotton, salt, oil. opium; fortress; college for Rajput chiefs; p. 119,524.

Aimer-Merwara (aj'mer mer-wa'ra): Brit. prov. Rajputana, Ind.; cotton, millet, wheat, oil-seed; cap. Aimer; 2,711 sq.m., p. 560,292.

Akola (ak-o'la): (i) dist., Berar, 12d.; cotton. cereals: 4.111 sq. m.; p. 876,000. (ii) t. Akola

dist., Berar; cotton trade; p. 47,000.

Akyab (ak'yab): spt. Burma, on B. of Bengal; exp. rice; p-38,000.

Aldabra Is. (al-dà'bra): grp. Ind. Aldabra Is. (al-da'bra): grp. Ind. Oc. dependency of Seychelles. Aleppi (al-ep'i): see ALLEPPEY. Aligarh (Koil) (ul-i-gar'): c. dist., Meerut div., United Provs., Ind.; Moslem univ.; cotton, grain, indige; p. (c.) 110,000; a. (dist.) 1,946 sq.m.
Alipur (al'i-poòr): S. sub. of Calcutta, Ind.; zoological and hotanical gardens.
Alleppey (al-ep'i): spt. Travan-

Alleppey (al-cp'i): spt. Travan-core, Ind.; commercial centre; oil-mills, coffee, cardamoms; p. 44,000.

Almora (al-mor'a): t. United Provs., Ind.; health resort; tea; alt. 5,400 ft., among foothills Himalayas; p. 8,500.

Alor Star (al-or' står): cap. Kedah, Malay Pen., on Kedah

Alphone I. (al-fon'): dependency

Sevenelles, Ind. Oc.
Altyn-Tagh Mts. (al'tin-t\(\alpha\)):
most N. ra. Kunlun Mts., Central As.

Alwar, or Ulwar (al-war'): (i) Ind. st. Rajputana, Ind.: 3,185 s.m., p. 750,000. (ii) cap. Alwar st., Rajputana; palaces, fort, walls; p. 44,760. Amarapura (4-ma-ra-poor'-a):

former cap. Burmese empire, on R. Irrawadi, now sub-div. Man-

R. Irrawadi, now sub-div. Mandalay dist.; ruined pagodas, image Buddha; p. (div.) 62.310.

Amarayati. Sec amravati.
Ambala, or Umballa (um-bal'a) t. Punjab, Ind.; military sta.; cotton growing, flour milling; rly. Jn.; p. 76.326.

Amherst (am'hurst): dist. Lower Burma; p. 516.233.

Amraoti, or Umrawattee (amra-ot'i): t. Bernr. Central Provs., Ind.: cotton market and mills; Ind.: cotton market and mills;

rå-ot'i); t. Bern; Central Provs, Ind.; cotton market and mills; textile trade; temples; p. 40,694. Also dist., a. 4,733 sq.m. Amravati, or Amaravati (amara-ra-vat'ō); v. Madras Pres., Ind.; anc. c. of Buddhist kingdom of Vengi; ruined Buddhist temple, finest in Ind. Amritsar (am-rit'sar); c. Lahore. Punjab, Ind.; holy c. and religious centre of Sikhs; Kashmir, shawis, silks, carpets; p. 264,840.

Anamalai Hills (an-a-mol'ō):

Anamalai Hills (an-a-mol'e): mt. ra. Madras, Ind.; for.; highest mts. in Ind. S. of Hima-layas (8,850 ft.).

Andaman and Nicobar Is. (an'dam-an; nic-o-bar'); two grps. in B. Bengal, 120-200 m. S.W. of Burma, forming prov. Brit. Ind.; former convict sett.; vol., mts., jungle; timber, tea, coconuts; chief t., Port Blair; 3,143 sq.m., p. 29,463.

Angduphorang (ang-doo'for-ang): fortress, Bhutan, Ind. Annam (an-nam'): Fr. Prot., Fr. Annam (an-nam'): Fr. Prot., Fr. Indo-China, between Tongkin and Cochin-China; coast pl., rest mts.: rice, sugar-cane, silk, hardwoods, minerals: cap. Hué; 39.758 sq.m., p. 5,122,000.

Arabian Sea: the part of Ind. Oc. lying between India and Arabia.

Arakan (a-ra-kan'): (i) div. Lower Burma; cap. Akyab; anc. cap. Arakan now ruin; rice, tobacco timber: 18,540 sq. m., p. timber; 910,000.

Aranya-Pradesa (a-ran'ya prades'a): t. Siam, on Cambodian frontier; rly. term.

Aravalli Hills (a-ra-val'i): mt. ra. N.W. Ind., in Bombay Pres. and Rajputana; 300 m. long; highest peak, Mt. Abu (5,650 ft.)

Arcot (ar'kot): t. Madras, Ind.; formerly cap. Carnatie; captured by Clive (1751): p. 11,000, Asia (a'sha): the largest continent; greatest length 5,350 m., breadth 6,000 m., a. 17,000,000 sq.m.; p. 1,000,000,000; contains highest mts. in world, Himalayas (Everest, 29,140 ft.); breadth 6,000 m., a. 17,000,000 sq.m.; p. 1,000,000,000; contains highest mts. in world, Himalayas (Evorost, 29,140 ft.); coldest temperatures in E. hemisphere (N.E. Siberia); chief powers, U.S.S.R., China, Brit. Assam (as-am'): Brit. prov. N.E. Ind.; mts. (Himalayas, Assam Hills); large production tea; rice, jute, cotton; crude oil; cap. Shillong; 67,334 sq.m., p. 9,247,857.

Athmallik (at-mal'-ik): dependency of Orissa st., Ind., on Chota Nagpur plat., timber, rice, oil-seed; 730 sq.m., p. 53,766. Attock (at-tok'): dist. Rawal Pindi, Punjab, Ind.; 4,025 sq.

m., p. 500,000. Attock Bridge across R. Indus conn. Peshawar

across R. Indus conn. Peshawar and Lahore; t., military stn. Aurangabad (or-rung'a-bad); c. Hyderabad, Deccan, Ind., in dist. same name; cotton, em-broidery, textiles; p. 29,288; a. dist. 6,212 sq.m., p. 714,000 . Ava (à'va): anc. c. Burma, on R. Lerawaddy, former can, now

Irrawaddy, former cap., now

runed.

Ayudhya (a-yood'a-a): dist. (circle) Siam; 5,971 sq. m., p. 839,775.

Ayuthia (a-yoot'hia): c. Siam, on

an i. in R. Menam; great rice trade; p. 12,000.

Azamgarh (a-zam-gar'): t.

(a-zam-går'): United Provs., Ind.; for region; rice, sugar-cane; fortile region; 15,000.

В

sanfu (ban-fóó'): formerly Batang, cap. Sikang, or Szechwan Marches, div., on frontier Tibet; on trade route Baanfu to Lhasa.

Bab-el-Mandeb ab-el-Wandeb (bab-el-man-deb'): ("Gate of Tears"): str. conn. Red Sea and Ind. Oc.;

conn. Red Sea and Ind. Oc.; difficult navigation.

Backergunge, or Backarganj (bak-år-ganj'): dist. S. Bengal, Ind., in delta R. Gangos; three crops rice yearly; 3,490 sq.m., p. 2,624,000.

Badakshan (bad'ak-shan'): dist. Afghanistan borders Turkistan. Turki spoken.

Badnera (båd-ner'a): t. Berar, Ind.; cotton mfs.; p. 11,000.
Badrinath (båd-rin-ath'): mt. Himalayas, United Provs.. Ind.; 23,210 ft. high; famous Vishnu temple (10,294 ft.); pilgrim

Baghelkand agency, E. Central Ind., comprising twolvo sts. (largest, Rewah (rā'wāh)); rich minerals cap. Rewah; 14,323 sq.m., p. 1,770,000. (bag'el-kand'):

1,770,000.

Bahawalpur (ba-ha'wal-poor):
(i) st., Punjab, Ind.; pl., part
des.; cotton, sugar, indigo,
silks; 15,000 sq.m., p. 781,191.
(ii) cap. Bahawalpur st., on R.
Sutloj; p. 18,000.

Bajaur (ba-jor') terr. N.W.
Frontier Prov., Ind.; cap.
Nawagai; inhabited by Pathans;
900 sq.m. p. 100,000.

Nawagai, inneurou of Louisia, 900 sq.m., p. 100,000.

Bakargani. See NACKERGUNGE.

Balasinor (bal'ā-sin-or'): Ind.
st., Rewa Kantha Agency, Bombay; cap. Balasinor; 189 sq.m.,

bay; cap. Balasinor; 189 sq.m., p. 52,525.

Balasore (bal'a-soor): (i) mar. dist. Bihar and Orissa, Ind.; salt, rice; 2,085 sq.m., p. 1,100,000. (ii) cap. Balasore dist., formerly spt., now 7 m. from sea; p. 21,362.

Balkh (Bactria) (balk'): (i) dist.

Afghanistan, nearly correspond-ing to anc. country of Bactria, or Bactriana, between Hindu Kush Mts. and R. Oxus. (ii) t. Afghanistan, tormerly Bactria, anc. cap. Bactria, and rival of Babylon; now small silk pro-

Babyion; now same ducing t.

Baltistan (bal'ti-stan), or Little Tibet: dist. N. Kashmir, Ind.; Karakoram Mts. (Mt. Godwin-Austen, 28,278 ft.); R. Indus; glac. Baltoro; cap. Skardo (Iskardo): p. 50,000.

Baluchistan (bal-ook'is-tan'): country, S.W. As., N. of Arabian Sea; comprises Brit. Baluchi-stan (9,096 sq. m.) and terr, under tinfluence; cap. Kalat; stan (9,996 sq.m.) and terr. under Brit. influence; cap. Kalat; chief t. Quetta; 134,638 sq.m., p. 868,617. Bamian (ba'mi-an): valley Anchanistan, As.; Buddhist idols; pilgrim resort; alt. 8,600

idols; pilgrim resort; alt. 8,500 ft.

Banas Kantha (ban'as kant'a); political agency. W. Ind. 8t. Agency, Ind. 8t. Agency, Ind. 8t. Agency, Ind. (i) dist. Allaha bad, Ind.; rice; 3,060 sq.m., p. 657,000. (ii) cap. Bandra dist., Ind.; cotton market; p. 20,000.

Bandra (band'ra); sub. Bombay, Ind., on Salsette I.; residence Europeans; p. 24,000.

Bangalore (ban'gal-ōor); c., cap. Mysore, Ind.: native city and Brit. "assignment"; silks, cottons, carpots; largost military cantonnent S. Ind.; p. 306,470.

Bangkok (ban'kok); c., spt., cap. Siam, on R. Menam, 29 m. from G. Siam; rice milling; exp. teak, rice, ivory; royal palace univ. (1917); wireless stn.; p. 452,000. 452.000.

sarkura (ban'kū-ra): (i) dist., Burdwan div., Bengal, Ind.; mfs. silk. cotton; 2,621 sq.m., p. 1,020,000. (ii) t. cap. Burd-wan dist., Ind.; silk, cotton; p. Bankura (ban'kū-ra): 25,000.

Banswara (bán-swa/ra): st. S. Rajputana Agency, Ind.; jungle; cap. Banswara; 1,606 sq.m., p. 190,362.

Bara Banki (bà'ra ban'ki): dist., t. United Provs., Ind.; rice, cotton, sugar, opium; 1,758 sq. m., p. (dist.) 1,030,000; (t.) 3,000.

Bareilly, or Bareli (ba'rel-i): t. United Provs., Ind.; textiles, furniture; military stn.; rly. jn. p. 144,031.
Barisal, or Burrisol (bar-is-al): cap. Backergunge, Bengal, Ind., Darisul, adocuted by Barisal, and Barisal, and

cap. Backergunge, Bengal, Ind., on R. Barisal; trade centre; p. 35,716; r. trib. r. Ganges.

Baroda (ba-rō'da): (i) Ind. st. Gujarat and Kathiawar, Bombay, Ind.; cereals, cotton, sugar, tobacco: 8,164 sq.m.; p. 2,443,007. (ii) c. cap. Baroda st., Ind.; palaces, temples; p. 112,862.

112,862.

Barrackpore, or Barrackpur (ba-rak'-pôor'): formerly Agarpara, t. Bengal, Ind., on R. Hooghly; military cantonment; 14.413.

14,413.

Barsi (bar'si): t. Bombay, Ind.; cotton, oil-seed; p. 27,610.

Bashahr: Ind. st. Punjab, Ind., in mts. E. of R. Sutlej: adm. by Brit.; for.; 3,820 sq.m., p. 100,000.

Dy MIL.; 10r.; 3,820 sq.m., p. 100,000.

Bassein (bas'in), or Bassim: r. prt. S. Burma, on R. Bussein; rice trade; p. 45,662.

Bastar (bas'tà): largest st. Central Provs., Ind.; plat.; for.; timber; aborigines in jungle; cap. Jagdalpur; 13,062 sq.m., p. 524,721.

Basti (bas'ti): (i) dist. United Provs., Ind.; pl.; rice, cereals; 2,792 sq. m., p. 1,846,000. (ii) t. Basti dist., United Provs., Ind.; p. 22,526.

Batala (bat'a-la): t. Gurdaspur, Punjab, Ind.; important trade centre; cotton, silk, leather; p. 33,204.

Beas (bě'as): r. Punjab, Ind.; flows to Sutlej R., 295 m. long. Behar (be-har'). See Billar. Belgaum (bel-gawm'): (i) dist. S. Bombay, Ind.; cereals, rice cotton; 4,613 sq. m., p. 126,745. (ii) cap. Belgaum dist., Bombay; nallitary stn., cotton trade, sait, soap, pottery; p. 41,204. Beilary (bel-à'ri), or Ballari: (i) dist. Madras, Ind., in Deccan; cereals, pulse, cotton, il-seeds; 5,710 sq. m., p. 969,774. (ii) cap. Bellari dist., Madras; cotton; military stn.; rly. in.; p. 39,842. Benares (ben-à'rez): or Kazi, c. United Provs., Ind., on R. Ganges; from antiquity hollest c. of Hindus; vast pilgrimage resort; Bisheshwar (golden Temple), Mosque of Aurungzele; centre Brahmin lore; univ.; market; gold, sliver and lacquer ware, silks, shawis; p. 201,037.

Bengal (ben-gawl'): (i) pres., Ind. (1912), comprising pls. and deltas of Rs. Ganges and Brahdeltas of its. Ganges and Brahmaputra; extremely fertile; 77% p. agr.; rice, jute, corcals, tea, oil-seeds; jute mfs.; cap. Calcutta; 82,955 sq.m. (inc. two Ind. st.); p. 51,087,338. (ii) Bay of, that part of Ind. Oc. between Ind. and Burma with Malay Pen.; 1,200 m. long N. to S.

Berar (bor-ar). See OENTRAL

Berar (bor-år'). See CENTRAL PROVS. AND BERAR.
Berhampore (ber-ham-póór'): t. Bengal, Ind., 100 m. N. of Calcutta, Ind., Mutiny began here; p. 27,403.
Berhampur (ber-ham-póór'): t. Madras, Ind.; military stn.; tussore silk. ricc, p. 37,750.
Bezwäda (bez-wa'da): t. Madras, Ind., on It. Kistna; rice, cotton; rly., road and canal centre, p. 60.427. rly., r

fly. Food and canal centre, p. 60,427.

Bhagalpur (ba'gal-pòòr): (i) div. Bihar and Orissa, Ind.: 18,583 sq.m., p. 8,759,801. (ii) dist. in Bhagalpur div.; agr.; 4.226 sq.m., p. 2,234,632. (iii) cap. Bhagalpur div., on R. Gangos, agr. trade; coloured glass, coarse silk goods; Jain temples, shrines, monuments; p. 83,847.

Bhamo (bà'mo): (i) dist. Upper Burma, in Irrawaddy basin; for.; teak; 4,416 sq.m., p. 121,193. (ii) cap. Bhamo dist., on R. Irrawaddy at hd. of nagivation; p. 7,827.

Bhandara (bàn'da-ra): (i) dist. Nagpur, Central Provs., Ind.: cereals, bamboo, tobacco; 3,623 sq.m.; p. 824,496. (ii) cap. Bhandara dis., Central Provs.; brasswork, cotton goods, p. 16,738.

16,738. Bharatpur, or Bhartpur (bar'at-poor): (i) Ind. st. Rajputana, Ind.; ironware, glass, cotton goods: 1,993 sg.m.; p. 486,954. (ii) cap. Bharatpur st. Ind.; agr. market, p. 30,173.

market, p. 30,113.

Bhaynagar, or Bhaunagar
(bay'nug-a): (i) Ind. st. Bombay, Ind.; grain, cotton, sal;
2,860 sq. m.; p. 499.892. (ii)
spt., cap. Bhaynagar st., Ind.
on G. Cambay; exp. cotton; p.

on G. Cambay; exp. cotton; p. 75,594.

Bhir (ber): dist. N.W. Hyderabad, Ind.; wheat, cotton, linseed; 4,460 sq.m.; p. 328,396.
Also t. in dist.

Bhiwani (bēwān'-i): t. Punjab, Ind.; metal and cotton goods; p. 35,866.

Bhopal (bō'pal): (i) Ind. st., Centrel Ind. Agency; second most important Mohammedan st.; 6,902 sq. m.; p. 729,955. (ii) c., cap. Bhopal st., Ind.; cotton weaving and printing; oil depôt; p. 61,037.

Bhor (bō'): Ind. st., Bombay, Ind.; rice; 925 sq.m.; p. 141,546. Also t. in st.

Bhuttan (bū'tān): independent st. Ind., in E. Himalayas, under Brit. protection; mts.; R. Brahmaputra; for.; agr.; cloth. mats, baskets; cap. (winter) Punakhā, (summer) Tasichozong; 20,000 sq. m.; p. 300,000.

Bihar (bi-hār') t. Bihar and Orissa, Ind., 38 m. from Patna; cradle of Buddhism; p. 46,994.

Bihar and Orissa (o-ris'a): prov. E. India, sep. from Bengal 1912; cont. Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur; conl, iron, copper, agr.; iron and steel industry; cap. Patna; a. (Brit. terr.) 83,161 sq.m.; (Ind. st.) 28,664; p. 42,329,583.

Biapur (bē'a-pòór): (i) dist. S. Bombay, Ind.; cotton, wheat; 5,669 sq.m.; p. 869,220. (ii)

Bijapur (bē'ja-pòòr): (i) dist. S. Bombay, Ind.; cotton, wheat; 5,669 sq.m.; p. 869,220. (ii) anc. c., Bijapur dist., Bombay, formor cap. Mahommedan kingdom; cont. tomb Adil Shah (Gol Gumbaz) among finest in world; p. 39,747.

Bijawar (bē'ja-wā): Ind, st., Central Ind.; cereals, iron ore; 973 sq.m.; p. 115,852. Also t. cap. Bijawar st.; p. 5,748.

Bijnor (bē'janor): dist. United Provs., Ind.; sagar; 1,791 sq. m.; p. 1,072,379.

Bikaner (bik'an-ēr): (i) Ind. st. Rajputana, Ind.; sandy, water-

sikaner (bik'an-er): (i) Ind. st. Rajputana. Ind.; sandy, water-less, famine-stricken; camels; shawls, carpets; coal, salt; 23,315 sq.m.; p. 936,218. (ii) cap. Bikaner st.; pottery, blankets, sweetmeate; Jain reproductions 25,002

blankets, sweetmeats; Jain monasteries; p. 85,927.

Bilaspur (bil'as-poor); dist. Central Provs., Ind.; 448 sq.m., p. 100,944; t., cap. Ellaspur; silk and cotton goods; p. 31,374.

Bolan Pass (böl'an); on frontier Baluchistan, Ind., leading from Sibi to Quettu; 60 m. long; alt. 5,900 ft. Also dist. in Baluchistan.

5,900 ft. Also dist. in Baluchistan.

Bombay (bom-bā): (i) pres. Brit. Ind., along W. coast Ind.; comprises provs. of Bombay, Sind, and Aden, with many native and foudatory sts.; wheat, cotton, millet, rice; cotton mfs., silk weaving, carpets; 151,673 sq. m., with native sts.; p. 26,398,997. (ii) prov. Bombay Pres.; 77,035 sq. m., p. 16,012,342. (iii) c., cap. Bombay Pres., Ind.; chief spt. W. India; on i. same name, conn. mainland by bridges and causeways; fine harb., docks; exp. raw cotton, seeds, grain; most important manufacturing town of Ind.; contre cotton trade; furniture; rly, centre; univ. (1857), cath.; p. 1,161,383.

Brahmaputra (bram'a-poot'ra);

p. 1,161,383.

Brahmaputra (bram'a-poot'ra):

("Son of Brahma"); r. As.,
rising in W. Tibet, flowing into
Ind. to join R. Ganges; 1,800 m.
long, navigable 800 m.; a. basin,
361,000 sq.m.

361,000 sq.m.

Brindshan (brin'da-ban'): t.

United Provs., Ind., 35 m. N.W.
of Agra; pilgrim resort; p.
17,148.

Buddh Gaya (bood ga'a): v.

Bengal, Ind., 40 m. S.W. of Bihar; traditional burial place of Gautama the Buddha. Bulandshahr (hol'and-shār): (1) dist. United Provs., Ind.; pl.; coreals, cotton, sugar; 1,904 sq. m., p. 1,136,885. (ii) cap. Bulandshar dist., Ind.; wood-carving; p. 24,898. Buldšna (bool'da-na): dist. Berar, Ind.; for.; wheat, cotton;

Berar, Ind.; for.; wheat, cotton; cap. Buldana; 3,662 sq.m., p. 766,584

cap. Bundana; 3,602 8q.m., p. 766.584

Bundelkhand (bun'del-kund): agency E. Central Ind., comprises 31 Ind. 8ts. (largest, Rewa); minerals unexploited; 10,118 sq. m., p. 1,289,015.

Bundi (bun'di): (i) Ind. 8t. Rajputana. Ind.; cereals, opium; 2,230 sq.m., p. 216,722. (ii) cap. Bundi st., Ind.; p. 17,991.

Burdwan (berd'wan): (i) dist. Bengal, Ind., along r. bk. R. Hoeghly; pl.; silk. indigo, coal, tron; 2,703 sq.m., p. 8,647,189. (ii) cap. Burdwan dist.; palace, tombs, temples; p. 39,618.

Burhanpur (bgr-han-poor'): t. Central Provs., Ind., on R. Tapti; cottons, silks; p. 44,066.

Burma (bgr'ina): Brit. prov. E.

Burma (ber'ma): Brit. prov. E. Jurma (bgr'ina): Brit. prov. E.
India, comprising Upper and
Lower Burma; mts.; r. pls.
and deltas; huge for. teak and
bamboo; exp. rice, timber,
rubies; cap. (official) Rangoon,
(native) Mandalay; 262,732 sq.
m., p. 14,667,146.

\mathbf{C}

Cachar (kat-char'): dist. Assam, Ind., in Surma valley between Manipur and Sylhet; very fertile; rice, tea, petroleum; 3.654 sq.m., p. 570,531.

Calcutta (kal-kut'a): c., spt., cap. Bengal, Ind., on I. bk. R. Hooghly, 85 m. from sea; business and distributing centre Ganges and Brahmaputra valleys; large docks; exp. tea, jute, grains, cetton, silk, coal; two caths.; univ. (1857), clubs, Eur. residential quarter; p. (inc. subs.) 1,12,246, or inc. subs.) 1,12,246, or inc. slso Howrah, industrial sub. on r. bk. Hooghly, 1,485,582.

Calicut (kal'i-kut): spt. Malabar, Madras, Ind.; gave name to calico, no longer made here; exp. coffee, spices, timber; p. 82,334.

Cambay (kam'bà): (i) G. of, between mainland of Bombay Ind., and pen. of Kathlawar; dangerous tides. (ii) Ind. st. Bombay, Ind.; 350 sq.m., p. 87,761. (iii) spt., cap. Cambay st.; agate and cornelian articles; spt. declining owing to silting of G.; p. 31,877.

Cannance (kan-an-nor'), or Kananur: spt. N.W. Madras,

G.; p. 31,877.

Cannanore (kan-an-nor'), or
Kananur: spt. N.W. Madras,
Ind.; exp. grain, timber, coconuts; p. 34,236.

Carnatic (kar-nat'ik): former
sub.-div. Ind., on Coromandel
coast; now part of Madras Pres.

Cashmere (kash'mēr). See KASHMIR.

Cauvery (kaw've-ri): r. S. Ind. flowing to B. Bengal; large irrigated delta; Mettur dam under construction; 400 m.

Cawnpore (kawn'poor): c., cap. Cawnpore dist., United Provs.

Ind., on R. Ganges; important rly. and commercial centre; grain trade; tanneries; cotton, woollen and jute mills; 243,755.

Central India Agency: comprises about 70 Ind. sts. S. of Rajputana, grouped under same

political officer; fertile; cotton, opium, cereals; eup. Indore; 51,597 sq.m., p. 6,638,737.

Central Provinces and Berar: prov. Brit. Ind., S. of Central Ind. Agency and United Provs.; cottom. Fice: can N. Norwes.

tnd, Agency and United Provs.; cotton, rice; cap. Nagpur; 131,095 sq. m., p. 15,507,723.

Ceylon (sē-lon'): i., Brit. crown col. S. of India.; int. mts. (Pedrotaliagala, 8,296 ft.), coastal pls.; tea, copra, rubber; cap. Colombo; 25,332 sq. m., p. 5,312,548.

Chamba (chum'ba): Ind. st., Punjab, Ind., with cap. same name; mts.; agr.; 3,216 sq.m., p. 146,870.

mane; mts.; agr.; 3,216 sq.m., p. 146,870.

Chambai (chum'bal): Gentral Ind., trib. Junma; 650 m. long.

Champaran (chum'pa'ran); dist. Bibar and Orissa, ind., in N.W. Orissa; agr.; sadpetie; 3,631 sq.m., p. 2,145,087.

Chanda (chan'da): dist. Nagpur, Gentral Provs., Ind.; grains, cotton. silk; cap. Chanda; 9,312 sq.m., p. (t.) 28,138.

Chandausi (chan'dow-si): t. United Provs., Ind.; rly. in.; cotton, sugar, hemp; p. 26,768.

Chandernagore, or Chandaraagar (chan-der-nag-oor'): t. Bengal, Ind., on R. Hooghly; Fr. sett.; cotton cloth; p. 27,262.

Chapra (chap'ra), or Chupra; cap. Saran dist., Bibar and Orissa.

Chapra (chap'ra), or Chupra: cap.
Saran dist., Bihar and Orissa.
Ind.; indigo; p. 47,448.
Charkhari (char'ka-ri): Ind. st.,
with cap. same name, Bundelkhand, Ind.; grain, cotton, linseed; 880 sq.m., p. 120,531.
Cheduba (ched-a'ba), or Manaung (man-awng'): i. off
Arakan, Lower Burma; petroleun; rice, tobacco; 220 sq.m.,
p. 34,969.
Chemah (chem-ah'): r. Punjah

Chenab (chon-ab'): r. Punjab, Ind., trib. Indus; one of the "five rivers"; Chenab Canal is largest pergunjal can. in Ind.

Cherrapunji (cher-ra-poon'ji): v. Khasi Hills, Assam, Ind.; heaviest known rainfall in world

heaviest known rainfall in world (average 500 inches).

Chhattisgarh (chât'is-gar): E. div., Central Provs., Ind.; comprises Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug; 22,050 sg.m., p. 3,745,745.

Chhindwära (chind-wà'ra): dist. Narbada div., Central Prov., Ind., with cap. saue name; 4,630 sg.m., p. (dist., 573,272.

Chidambaram (chidam'bar-an') f. Madras, Ind.; pilgrim centre; famous Hindu temple; p.

25,084.

Chieng-mai (chō-eng'mi): t. N.
Siam. As.; teak trade; rly.
term.; old walls; p. 30,000.

Chilas (chil-às'): v. Kashmir,
Ind., on R. Indus; fort commanding way from l'unjab to

Gilgit.

Chindwin (chind'win): r. Upper Burma, chief trib. Irrawaddy; navigable rainy season over 400

Chindwin (chind-win), Lower and Upper: dists. Sagaing div., Upper Burma, Ind.; mts.; for.; coal, rice; a. (Lower) 3,480 sq. m., (Upper) 16,037 sq.m., p. (Lower) 204,982. 383.434: (Upper)

Chingleput (chin'gl-poot): dist. round Madras c., Ind., with cap.

round Madras c., Ind., with cap. same name; poor land, little water, faminos; silks, cottons, pottery; 2,824 sq.m., p. (dist.) 1,655,115, (t.) 14,358.

Chitaldroog (chit'al-droog): dist. N. Mysore, Ind., with cap. same name; poor soil, little water, famines; cotton, rice; 4,022 sq. m., p. (dist.) 656,569, (t.) 10,732.

Chitral (chit'rul): Ind. st. Malakand Agency, N.W. Frontier Prov., Ind., with cap, same name; fertile valley R. Chitral in Hindu Kush Mss.; 4,500 sq. m., p. 35,000.

in Hindu Kush Mts.; 4,500 sq., tm., p. 35,000.

Chittagong (chit'ta-gong): (i) mar, dist. Bengal, Ind.; 2,497 sq. m., p. 682,414. (ii) spt., cap. Chittagong dist., Bengal; exp., jute, rice, toa, mineral oil; rly. term.; p. 53,136.

Chittoor (chit-loor'): t. Madras, Ind., cap. dist. same name; p. 22,018.

Chota Nagpur (chō'ta nag'pọor): div. Bihar and Orissa, Ind.; comprises Brit. dists. and Ind. sts.; mts.; for.; minerals; rice, lace, tussore silk; 27,065 sq.m.,

humbi Valley (chóom'bi): Tibet, in Himalayan Mts.; on route from Bengal to Lhasa; alt. Chumbi 9,500 ft.

Gozanada (kö-kö-na'da): spt. Madras, Ind., N. of R. Godavari; exp. cotton, rice, oil-seeds; p.

53,348. Cochin (kô'chin): (i) Ind. st. W.

Cochin (kö'chin): (i) Ind. st. W. Mcdras, Ind.; is. and rs.; teak, rice, coconuts; cap. Ernakulam; 1.480 sq. m., p. 1.205,016. (ii) spt. Malabar, Madras; exp. coconu oil, tag, coi; p. 22,818. Coimbatore (koim-bat-côr'): (i) dist. Madras, Ind.; for.; timber, coffee, tobacco; 7.225 sq. m., p. 2.445,064. (ii) cap. Coimbatoren dist. Madras; ectton, coffee, sugar; p. 95,198.
Colombo (köl-um'bō): spt., cap. Ceylon, on W. coast; adm. and trade centre for i.; gt. entrepôt; coaling stn.; magnificent artificial harb.; exp. tea; two caths.; univ. of Ceylou; p. 284,155.
Conieeveram (kon-jē-ver'am): t.

284,155.

Conjecveram (kon-jē-ver'am): t.
Madras, Ind.; the "Holy City"
of S. India.; temples; cotton,
silk; p. 65,258.

Cooch Behar (köötch be-hār'):
(i) Ind. st. Beugal, Ind., at foot
of Himalayas; fertile; rice,
jute; 1,318 sq. m., p. 590,866.
(ii) cap. Cooch Behar st., Ind.,
on R. Torshe; suffers from
earthqualtes; p. 11,837.

Coorg (köörg): prov. Brit. Ind.,
on Malabar coast; mts.; for.;
coffee, rice, rubber, tea; cap.
Mercara; 1,593 sq. m., p.
174,976.

174,976.

Cuddalore (kud'a-lòór'), or Kudalor: cap. S. Arct. Madras, Ind.; exp. cotton goods, grain, oil-seeds, sugar; p. 59,057.
Cuddapah (kud'a-pa): (i) dist. Madras, Ind.; unhe althy; cotton, melons, millet, rice: 5,918 sq.m., p. 949,397. (ii) cap. Cuddapah dist., Madras; exp. cotton; p. 22,602.

Cutch (kutch): Ind. st. W. Ind. States Agency, Ind., in N.W. Bombay: barren; subject subject earthquakes; cereals.

broidery; cap. Bhuj; 7,616 sq. m., p. 513,829.
Cutch, Runn of (run ov kutch): salt morass, N. and E. of Cutch pen., Bombay, Ind.; flooded half the year, turning Cutch into an i.
Cuttack (kut'ak): (i) list. Bihar and Orissa Ind., on Bay of Bengal; 3,654 sq.m., p. 2,176,707 (ii) c., cap. Cuttack dist., Bihar and Orissa; gold and silver filigree work; p. 65,263.

Dacca (dak'n): (i) dist. Bengal, Ind., N.E. of Calentta; pl.: many rs. and cans.; jute, rice; 2,723 sq. m., p. 3,432,577. (ii) c., cap. Dacca dist., Bengal; next in importance to Calcutta; jute, muslin, filigrec work; univ.; p. 138,518.

Daman (dan'ān) or Damaun, or Damôc: dist., spt. Bombuy, Ind., on G. of Cambuy, belongs Port.; toak, cotton weaving, salt; 150 sq.m., p. 49,000.

Darbhanga (dar-ban'ga): t.

Darbhanga (dar-ban'ga); t. Bihar and Orissa, Ind.; bazaars; rice, oil-seeds, cereals, sugar; p.

53,700.

Dargai (dar-gi'): hill stn. N.W. Frontier Prov., Ind.; rly. term. Darjeeling (dar-je'ling): t. Bengal, Ind. in Himalayas, 300 m. N. of Calcutta; hot season residence gevt. Bengal; scenery inc. Everest and Kinchinjunga; fine tea; alt. 7,200 ft., p. 19,903. Deccan (dek'an) ("southern"): that part of Ind. S. of the Vindhya Mts., or, more limited, that part between Rs. Narbada and Kistna. Dehra (da'ra): cap. Dehra Dun

vindinya Mts., or, more limited, that part between Rs. Narbada and Kistna.

Dehra (da'ra): cap. Dehra Dun dist., United Prov., Ind.; Indian Forest School, Military College; p. 230,247.

Dehra Dun (de'ra-doon): dist. United Provs. Ind., between Himalayas and Siwelik Hills: fortile; tea; cap. Dehra; 1,193 sq.m., p. 215,000.

Delhi (del'l): c. Meerut dist., United Provs., Ind., cap. Brit. Ind., on R. Jumna, with surrounding dist.; govt. buildings, Viceroy's residence: univ. (1922); shawls, jewellery, ivory carving, gold, silver, brass and copper ware; cotton mfs.; grain market, rly. centre; p. (dist.) 636,246 (t.) 347,539.

Dera Ghazi Kan (de'ra gaz'i kan): t. Punjab, Ind., cap. dist. same name; silks, brass and ivory goods; exp. cotton, grain, indigo; a dist. 5,300 sq.m., p. (dist.) 491,044 (t.) 23,468.

Dera Ismail Khan (de'ra is'māl kan): t. N.W. Frontier Prov., Ind., on R. Indus; cap. dist. same name; inlaid woodwork: a. dist. 3,403 sq. m., p. (dist.) 261,000, (t.) 40,000.

Dhanushkodi (da'nosh-kod'-i): t. Madras, Ind., on I. in. Palk Str.; passenger ferry Ind. to Ceylon.

Dharmsala (dam'sal-a): cap. Kangra, Punjab, Ind., hill stn., att. 6,000 ft.; sanstorium; p. 6,359.

Dharwar (da'rwa): dist. Bombay Ind. with cap. same name.

6,359.

Dharwar (dar'wa): dist. Bombay, Ind., with cap. same name; cotton ginning mfs.; 4,600 sq. m., p. (dist.) 1,102,677, (t.) m., p. 41,671.

Dholpur (dől'póór): Ind. st. Rajputana, Ind., with cap. same

Rajputana, Ind., with cap. same name; sandstone; 1,200 sq.m., p. (st.) 254,986, (t.) 19,586.

Dibrugarh (dib'roo-gar): cap. Lakhinpur dist., Assam, Ind.; coal, tea; rly, and steamer term. along Brahmaputa; p. 18,734.

Dinapore (din-a-poor'): t. l'atna, Bihar and Orissa, Ind., on R. Ganges: printing, oilpresses; p. 31,000.

Dindigul (din'di-gul): t. Madura, Madras, Ind.; cigars, coffee,

Dinigai (am 61-gut): t. Madura, Madras, Ind.; cigars, coffee, cotton; p. 43,617. Dungarpur (dun'gār-pòòr): (i) Ind. st. S. Rajputana, Ind., 1,447 sq.m., p. 227,544. (ii) cap. Dungarpur st., Rajputana; teak and greenstone ware; p. 8,560.

\mathbf{E}

East Indies, or Malay Archipelago: arch. stretching from Malay. As., to N.E. Aust.; mainly Dutch; largest is Suppatra, Borneo, New Guinca; hot, moist; tropical products; 1,000,000 sq. m., p. exceeds 60,000,000.

60,000,000.

Ellore (el'or): t. Madras, Ind.; cotton, carpets, hosiery; rice, oil-nills; p. 57,342.

Erode (er'ol-o): t. Madras, Ind., on R. Cauvery; cotton centre;

Everest, Mount (ev'er-est); mt. Himalayas, India, on Nepal-Tibet frontiers; believed highest mt. in world; summit not yet reached; alt. 29,141 ft.

F

Faridkot (får'id-kot): (i) Sikh st., Punjab, Ind.; pl.; 643 sq.m., p. 164,364. (ii) cap. Faridkot st., Ind.; grain trade: p. 16,759. Faridpur (får'id-poor): (i) dist. Bengal, Ind., in Ganges delta; fertile: rice, jute, sugar; 2,356 sq. m., p. 2,362,215. (ii) cap. Far' (pur diet. Bengal; carpet, bric s, oil: p. 15,516. Farukhabad (får'uk-a-bad): dist. United Provs., Ind.; Ganges pl.; cereals, cotton; 1,683 sq.m.,

United Provs. Ind.; Ganges pl.; cereals. cotton; 1,683 sq.m., p. 877.392.

Fatehpur (fat/a-pōōr): (i) dist. United Provs. Ind. with cap. same name; per.; 1,642 sq.m., p. (dist.) 688,789.

Federated Malay States: sts. (Perak, Schangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang), on mainland of Malay Pen, and under Brit. of Malay Peu., and under Brit, prot.; cap. Kuala Lumpur (Selangor); 27,500 sq. m., p. 1,324,890.

j.324,890.
Ferozepore (fe'rō-ze-poor): cap.
Ferozepore dist., Punjab, on R.
Sutlej; large grain trade; military stn.: p. 54,351.
Fort St. George. See MADRAS.
Fort Sandeman: military stn.
Baluchistan, As.
Fyzabad, or Faizabad (fi'za-bad):
cap. Fyzabad dist., United
Provs.; sugar refineries; military stn.; p. 56,620.

G

Gadag (gà'dag), or Garag: t. Dharwar dist., Bombay, Ind.; commercial centre for raw

cotton, cottons and silks; p.

Galle (gawl), or Point de Galle: spt. S.W. Ceylon; exp. tea, coco-nut oil; formerly premier prt. of i., but lacks shelter; p. 38,424.

Ganges (gan'jēs): largest r. Ind., rising in Himalayas and flowing to immense delta in B. of Bengal; holy r. of the Hindus, with sacred cs. inc. Benares on its bks.; drains extremely fertile basin (400,000 sq.m.); 1,540

bks.; drains extremely fertile basin (400,000 sq.m.); 1,540 m. long, most navigable.

Gangtok (gang'tok): cap. Sikkim. Himahayas. Ind.
Ganjam (gan'jam): dist. N.E. Madras Pres., Ind.; mts. (E. Ghats) with fertile pls.; agr.; salt; cap. Berhampur; 4.800 sq. m., p. 2,411,619.

Garhwal (gar'wal): dist. United Provs., Ind., on S. Himalayas; mts.; for.; exp. grain, cloth; 5,612 sq.m., p. 533,885.

Garo Hills (gar'o): dist. W. Assam, Ind.; mts.; dense for.; 3,140 sq. m., p. 190,911.

Gauhati (gow-hâ'ti): t. Assam, Ind., on R. Brahmaputra; exp. cotton, silk lace; p. 16,500.

Gaya (gâ'a): t. cap. Gaya dist., Bihar and Orissa; silks, cottons; pilgrim resort; p. 88,005.

Ghats (gâts): two mt. ras., India, bordering E. and W. shores and enclosing Deccan; W. Ghats 1,000 m. long. highest S. (8,000 ft.); E. Ghats, 1,500 ft. average int.

Ghazipur Ghazipur dist., United Provs.; attar of roses; p. 27,498. Ghazni (gaz'ni): c. Afghanistan,

on road from Kabul to Kanda-har; former cap. Ghaznevids' kingdom; alt. 7,500 ft.; trade centre for madder, wool, skins;

p. 8,000.

Gligit (gil/gil): prov. Kashmir, extreme N.W. Ind., sep. from Tibet by Karakoram ra.; mts.; glac., ravines; agr.; 31,112 sq.

m., p. 31,902. toa (go'a): Port. col. Ind., towards S. end Bombay Pres.; Gos hilly; for.; manganese, salt; spices, copra; 1,461 sq.m., p. 579,968.

Godavari (go'dav-ar-i): (i) dist. Madras, Ind., round delta Godavari R.: rice, oil-seeds; cap. Cocanada; 2,545 sq.m., p. 1,223,056. (ii) r. Deccan, Ind., flowing to B. of Bengal in vast delta; sacred r.; 900 m. long. Godhra (god'ra): t. Bombay, Ind.; timber, tanning; p.

Ind.; 35,110. Godwin-Austen, or Dapsang: mt. Mustagh ra., W. Himalayas, Ind.; second highest mt. in world (28,250 ft.); K^{*} in Ind. Survey Map.

Gogra (gog'ra): r. United Provs., Ind.; trib. Ganges; 600 m. long, navigable 200 m.

Golconda (gol-kon'da): anc. c., now ruins, Hyderabad, Ind., nr. Hyderabad c.; owing to dia-mond market and cutting (16th

mond market and cutting (16th and 17th cents.) name synonymous with wealth.

Gondal (gon'dal): Ind. st. Bombay, Ind., with cap. same name, in Kathiawar pen.; cereals, cetton; gold and silver thread;

1.024 sq.m.: p. 24,573. Gorakhpur (go'rak-pòòr): (i) dist. United Provs., Ind., pl. with ls. and swamps; for.;

timber, rice: 4,535 sq.m., p. 3,567,561. (ii) cap. Gorakhpur dist., United Provs., on R. Rapti; large timber and grain trade; p. 59,369.

Guiarat (góó)'a-rat): (i) dist. Bombay, Ind., comprising Kathiawar and Cutch: large trigation scheme produces

irrigation scheme produces cotton, cereals; 13,579 sq.m., p. 3,718,000. (ii) Gujarat, or Gujrat, t. Rawalpindi, Punjab, Ind.; Brit. defeated Sikhs (1849); cotton goods, metalware; 22.000.

Guiranwala (góój'ran-wal-a): dist, Lahore, Punjab, Ind., with cap. same name; in irrigation scheme; cotton, cereals; 2,309 sq.m., p. (dist.) 736,138; (t.) 38,000.

Guirat. See GUJARAT. Gulbarga (gool-bar'ga): t. Hyderabad, Ind.; cotton goods; p. 36,000.

Gunti (gum'ti): Ind., N. trib. of (anges; 500 m. long. Guntur (gum'tur): dist., t. Madras Pres., Ind.; cotton and

Madras Pres. Ind.; cotton and cotton ginning; p. (t.) 48,000. Gwalior (gwal'i-or): most important Ind. st., Central Ind.; N. pl., S. mts.; cereals cotton, oil-seeds, sugar: carpets, musilins; cap. Lashkar (new t. of Gwalior City); 26,367 sq.m., p. 3,523,070. 3,523,070.

Gyangtse (g-yang'tse): t. Tibet 10 m. S.W. of Lhasa; carayan centre on route to India; market open to British; woollens trade.

Н

Haidarabad. See HYDERARAD. Hanthawaddy (han'ta-wad-di); dist. Lower Burma Ind.; gt. rice pl.; cap. Rangoon; 1.866 sq.m. p. 408.831. Hardwar (bàrd'war); t. Saharan-pur, United Provs., Ind., on R. Ganges; pilgrim resort; p. 33.987.

33,287. **Hassan** (has'san): dist. Mysore name: Ind. with cap, same name; coffee, grain; 2,665 sq.m. p. (dist.) 596,937.

(dist.) 596,937.

Hathras (hathras): t. United Provs. Ind.; exp. sugar, cereals, cotton, oil-seeds; p. 39,000.

Henzada (hen-zā'da): dist. Irna-waddy. Lower Burma, Ind.; rice, tobacco; 2,872 sq.m. p. 613,280.

Herat (hê'rat): prov., c. W.

lerat (herat): prov., c. W. Afghanistan on Hari Rud R.; fortress, "key of India."; formerly magnificent c. now mostly

merry magnificent c. now mostly ruins; carpiels, silk; p. (t.) 30,000. **Himalayas** (him'a-lay-az): mt. system, highest in world, along N. boundary Ind.; 1,600 m. long, average breadth 200 m.; highest peaks, Everest 29,141 ft.), Godwin-Austen or K. (28,260 ft.). Kanchaniunga highest peaks, Everyng to the fit, Godwin-Austen or K³ (28,260 ft.), Kunchanjunga (28,150 ft.), all in S. range; N. range little explored.

Hindu Kush (hin'du koosh): mt. ra. Central Asia, from Pamir Plat. to Kabul; 350 m. by 200 m.; highest peak, Tirach Mir (25,400 ft.).

Hindustan (hin'du-stan): that part of Ind. between Himalayas and Vindhya Mts.

Hissar (his'sar): dist. Brit. Ind.

Hissar (his'sar): dist. Brit. Ind., in Punjab; arid; famines; cattle, grain, saltpetre: 5.21? sq. m., p. 899,479.

Hooghly (hòóg'li): most W. mth. R. Ganges, Ind., on which stands Calcutta; tidal bore: R. Ganges, Ind., stands Calcutta; difficult navigation.

Hoshiarpur (hös'yár-póór): dist. Punjab, Ind.; rice, cotton, tobacco; 2,247 sq.m., p. 1,032,187.

Howash (how'rā): Bengai, Ind., on R. Hooghly, industrial sub. Calcutta; jule, cotton; ship-building, engineering; p.224,873. **Hubi** (hoo'bi): t. S. Bombay, Ind.; cotton and copper goods; p. 69 206

Ind.; cott

Hyderabad (hid'ra-bad): (i) most yderabad (ind'ra-bad): (i) most important ind. st., Doccan, Ind.; fertile; agr. and mineral resources undeveloped; cercals, cotton; 82.698 sq.m., p. 3,523.070. (ii) c., cap. Hyderabad st., Ind., on R. Musi; old walls; great commercial centre; military stn. (at Socunderabad); p. (with Secunderabad), 466.894.

Ι

India (in'di-a): pen. As. S. of Himalayan Mts.; comprises Brit. Ind. (15 provs.) and Ind. Brit. 1nd. (15 provs.) and 1nd.
Sts. under suzerainty Brit.
sovereign; Brit. Ind. 1,094,300
sq.m., p. 247,003,293; all 1nd.
1,805,332 sq.m., p. 352,837,778.
Indian Ocean: sep. Africa from

Malayan Archipelago and Australasia; bounded N. by As.; 29.340,000 sq.m., average depth

2.300 fathoms.

Indore (in'door): (i) Ind. st. S.W. Central India: grain, cotton; mfs. cotton. opium; 9.519 sq.m., p. 1.318.227. (ii) cap. Indore st., Ind.; important trade centre; cotton mfs.; residence Agent-General for Central India: p.

ndus (in'dus): r. N.W. Ind. flowing through dists, with small rainfall to Arabian Sea; has been used to irrigate and make Indus (in'dus):

feetile Sind; 1,500 m. long, navigable to Attock.

Ipoh (i-pō'): t. Perak, Malaya; tin mining centre; p. 38,000.

Irawaddy (ira-wad'i), or Irawad: r. Burma, Ind.; leading commercial highway of country; flows to B. of Bengal through immense delta (20,000 sq.m.); 1,300 m. long, navigable 900 m. by large ships.

Jahalpur (já'bal-pör). See JUB-

Jabalpur (já'bal-pôr). See Jun-Rulpour.

Jaffna (jaf'na): spt. on i. same name, N. of Ceylon; curry, mangoes, tobacco; p. 45,708.

Jaipur (já'pòòr): (i) Ind. st. Rajputana. Ind.; pl.; rich copper. cobalt, iron, marble. sait; 16,682 sq. m., p. 2,338,802. (ii) c., cap. Jaipur st., Ind.; great commercial and tourist centre: gold enamel work.

great commercial and tourist centre; gold enamel work, carpets, muslins; p. 144,179.

Jalalabad (inl'al-a-bad), or Jella-labad; t. Afghanistan, As., nr. Klyber Pass; fruit and timber trade; p. 6,000.

Jalandhar, See AULLUNDUR, Jalna (jal'na): 1, N.W. Hydera-bad, Ind.; fruit gardens; p. 22.408.

Jamkhandi (jam'kan-di): Bom-

bay, Ind.; cereals; cotton mfs.; p. 15,523

Jammu (jam'u) and Kashmir (kash'mër): st. N. Ind., on frontier Tibet; Himalayas; cont.

frontier Tibot; Himalayas; cont. Mt. Godwin-Austen; cup. Scinagar; winter cap. Jammu; 84,516 sq.m., p. 3,646,343.

Jamshedpur (jam'shed-poor): t. Singbhum, Bihar and Orissa, Ind.; Tata iron and steel works, among largest in world; p. 83,738 83,738.

53, 138.
Janjira (jan'jēr-a): Ind. st. Bombay, Ind., along coast, with cap. same name; rice, coconuts, fish; 377 sq.m., p. 98,296.
Jashpur (jash-plór'): Ind. st. Central Provs. Ind., with cap. same name; cbony; 1,963 sq.m., p. 193,698.

p. 193,698.

p. 193,098.

Jaunpur (jawn'poor): (i) dist.

United Provs., Ind.; rice, sugarcano, tobacco; 1,551 sg.nn., p.
1,236,071. (ii) cap. Jaunpur
dist., United Provs., on R. Gunti; papier-mâché, scent; p.

Guinti; papior-maché, scent; p. 37.675.

Jellalabad. See Jalalamad.
Jhang (jang): (i) dist. l'unjab, lnd.; cotton, grain, oil-seeds; 3.452 sq.m., p. 664,833. (ii) cap. Jhang dist., Punjab; brass ware, leather, soap; p. 30.500.

Jhansi (jan'si): (i) dist. United Provs., Ind.; suffers famines; cereals, cotton; 3,654 sq. m., p. 690,413. (ii) cap. Jhansi dist., United Provs.; commercial and railway-rentre; fort; p. 64,591.

Jhelum (jel'um), or Jehlam; (i) one of the "five rivers," Punjab, Ind.; joins Chenab; used for irrigation. (ii) dist. l'unjab, Ind.; cereals, oil-seeds; 2,773 sq.m., p. 477,000. (iii) cap. Jhelum dist., Punjab, on R. Jhelum; trade centre; p. 18,500. (iv) valley Kashmir, lnd.; cont. famous "Happy Valley."

Jind: Ind. st. Punjab, ind.; cotton grain; jewelley, eloth.

Jind: Ind. st. Punjab, ind.; cotton, grain: jewellery, cloth, leather; cap, Sangrur; 1,259 sq.m., p. 308,183.

Jodhpur (jöd/poör), or Marwar:
(j) Ind. st. Rajputana. Ind.;
much samty waste; salt. tin,
iron, marble, grain; 35,066 sq.
m., p. 2.125,182. (ii) cap. Jodhpur st., Ind.; commercial centre; walls; for p. 73,180. fortress; fine buildings:

Johore, or Johor (jo-hor'): indecanare, or Jonor (Jō-nor'): independent st. under Brit. prot. S. Malaya, with cap, some name; pl.; for.; coffee, pepper, sago; rubber, timber; 7,678 sq.m., p. 528,219

Jubbulpore, or Jabalpur (jub'ulubbulpore, or Jabalpur (juli'ul-poor): (j) most N. div. Central Provs., Ind.; mts.; 18,950 sq. m. p. 2,000,000. (ji) dist. Juli-bulpore div.; rich pl. Narbada r.; grain, oil-seeds; 3,912 sq.m., p. 746,000. (jii) cap. Jubbulpore div. Central Provs.; cottons, carpets; pottery, oil and flour milling; military stn.; rly. jn.; milling; m

p. 124,332.

Jullundur, or Jalandhar (jul'undobr'): t. Punjab, Ind : cotton
and silk goods: flour; p. 71,008.

Jumna (jum'na): r. N. Ind., trib.
Ganges; on itstands Delhi, Agra,
Allahabad; 860 m. long; much
used for irrigation.

Junagarh (jun'ag-ar): Ind. st. Kuthiawar pen., Bombay, Ind., with cap. same name; 3,336 sq.m., p. (t.) 38,890.

K

Kabul (kaw-bul'): (i) cap. Af-glamistan, on Kabul R.; gt. caravancentre; trade in corpets, caravan contre; trade in c. rpets, shawls, silk and cotton goods; wireless stn.; alt. 6,900 ft.; p. 80,000. (ii) r. Afghanistan, trib. Indus; 300 m. long.

Kafiristan (kaf-èr'is-tan'): dist. N.E. Afghanistan As.; mis. (Hindu Kush); for.; pasturing; 5,000 sq.m., p. 175,000.

Kaira (ki'ra): dist. Bombay, Ind., with can, same name: nl careals

with cap, same name; pl. cereals, pulses, cotton; exp. ghee; 1,608 sq.m., p. 741,650.

Kaithal (ki'tal): t. Punjab, Ind.;

ornaments, toys, saltpetre;

16.000.

16,000.

Ralat (kal'at): st. Baluchistan, with cap. some name: mts.; fertile valleys; wheat, tobacco, fruit; horses, bullocks; sat. 73,278 sq.m., p. 328,281.

Ralimpong (kal'in-pong): t. Darjecling, Bengal, Ind.; health stn.; alt. 3,933 ft.; children's home; trade in wool mules.

Kamet, Mt. (kam'el): mt. Ilimalayas, United Provs. Ind.; alt. 25,447 ft.; first climbed 1931.

Kampti (kamp'ii): t. Cantrol

Kampti (kamp'ti): t. Central Provs., Ind., nr. Nagpur; cotton; p. 20,787.

p. 20,787. **Ramrup** (kam'rup); dist. Assam.

Ind., bordering R. Brahmaputra;
rice; cap. Garhati; 5,683 sq.m.,
p. 976,746. **Ranara** (kan'a-ra); (i) North,
dist. Bombay, Ind.; hilly; for.;
rice, cardamoms, teak; 3,946

dist. Bolinoy, 1nd.; lmly; tor; rice, cardamoms, teak; 3,946 sq.m., p. 417,835. (ii) South dist. Madras, 1nd. S. of N. Kanara; rice, coffee, spices; 4,021 sq.m. p. 1,372,241.

Kanchenjunga (kan'chen-joon'ga): mt. Himalayas, Ind., alt. 28,150 ft.; highest peak in

Kandahar (kan'da-har): c. Af-ghanistan, opp. Bolan Pass; gt. trade centre between Ind. and

trade centre between Ind. and Porsia; silks, wool, felt. fruit; walled citadel; p. (0,000.

Kandy (kan'di): c. Caylon; former cap.; temples ine. one cent. tooth of Buddha; tea, cocoa, spices; p. 36,541.

Kangra (kan'gra): dist. Punjab.; Ind.; tea, rice, honey; cap. Dharmsala; former cap. (Kangra) destroyed by ca-thquake (1905); 9,978 sq.m., p. 801,312.

Kapurthala (kap-urt'á-la): Ind. st. Punjab, Ind.; cotton, sugar, tobacco, cereals; 630 sq.m., p. 316,757.

tobacco, cereals; 630 sq.m., p. 316,757.

Karachi (ka-ratch'i): spt. Sind, Ind., at W. end of Indus delta; fine harb.; rlv. term. and airport: exp. wheat. cotton; founded 1843; p. 263,565.

Karakoram, or Mustagh. Mountains (ka-ra-kor'am. neos'ta): ra. Contral As. Letween llindu Kush and Kunlun mts.; highest peak. Mt. Godwin-Austen (K*), 28,250 ft.; 450 m. long.

Karauli (ka-rawl-i): Ind. st. E. Rajputane. Ind., with cap. same

Rajputans. Ind., with cap. same name; hilly: rich for.; agr.; cattle; iron; 1,242 sq.m., p. 140,525.

Karenni (ka'ren-ni): between Lower Burna and Siam, Ind., occupied by three sts. under Brit. prot.; teak, rice, lac; 4,280 sq.m., p. 58.761. Karnal (kár'nal); (i) dist. Punjab, Ind., N. of Dolhi; pl.; cotton, grain. sugar; 3,125 sq.m., p. 852.614. (ii) cap. Karnal dist., Punjuh; blankets, boots, cotton; p. 26.610.

Kashmir. See JAMMU AND

KABHMIR.

Kasir See BENARES.
Kasur (ka'soor): t. Punjab, Ind.;
cotton, cereals, leather; p.

Kataghan-Badakshan.

BADARSHAN. Katha (kāt'a): dist. Upper Burma Ind., with cap. same name, in basin R. Irrawaddy; for.; rubies; rice, tea, cotton; 8,917 sq. m., p. 254,170.

Káthmándu (kat'man-doo): cap. Nepal, Ind., on R. Baghmati; famous temples; p. 80,000. **Kawardha** (ka-wad'a): Ind. st.

Swarding (Ra-wad a); Ind. 8t. Central Provs, Ind. with cap. saine name; for.; cotton, rice, wheat; 798 sq. m., p. 72,820.

Kerrong (ker'ong); t. Tibet, As., open to Brit. trade.

Khaibar Pass (kīb'er).

Khairagarh (kir'a-gàr): Ind. st. Central Provs., Ind., with cap. same name; very fertile; for.; wheat, rice, teak, bamboo; 930 sq. m., p. 157,400.

sq. m., p. 157,400.

Khairpur (kīr'pòór): Ind. st.
Sind, Bombay, Ind., with cap.
same name; barren except in
Indus basin; cotton, pulses,
wheat; 6,050 sq.m., p. 227,183.
Khamgaon (kām'gā-en): t.
Berar, Ind.; mis, and trades in
catton; p. 23,462.

Thandach (kān'desh): dist, Bom-

cotton; p. 23,462. **Khandesh** (kan'desh): dist. Bom-

anancesn (kan'desh): dist. Rombay, Ind., in basin R. Tapti, cofton, indigo, oil-seeds; 10,952 sq.m., p. 1,977.829, Khandws (kan'dwa): t. Central Proys., Ind.; exp. raw cotton; p. 34,622.

Khasi and Jaintia Hills (ků'si. jänt'ya): dist. Assam, Ind.; plat. (4--6,000 ft.); fruit, betelnuts, potatoes; 6,022 sq.m., p. 109,926.

Khasi States (ká'zi): dist. Assam, Ind., occupied by 25 minor tribes; 3,600 sq. m., p. 180 000

Kheri (kër'i): dist. United Provs.,

Kheri (kër'i): dist. United Provs., Ind.; cattle-breeding; sugar. wheat, rice; cont. t. same name: 2,976 sq.un. p. 944,479.
Khulna (kööl'na): dist. Bengal, Ind., with cap. same name; delta; rice, jute; 2,011 sq.m., p. 1,626,148.
Khurja (kur'ja): t. United Provs., Ind., trade centre; cotion ginning, pottery; p. 31,279.
Khyber (ki'ber), or Khaibar Pass: important pass from Ind. to Afghanistan; 33 m. long, up to 450 ft. wide; rly. opened 1925. uist 1925. Ist

Kistna (kist'na): (i) dist. Madras Pres., Ind., in basin R. Kistua; fertile; cotton, grain, tobacco; fertile; cotton, grain, tobacco; salt; cap. Masulipatan; 3.547 sq. m., p. 1,254,208. (ii) r. S. Ind., flowing to B. of Bengal; much used for irrigation; 800 m. long, not navigable.

Kohat (kö'het): (i) dist. N.W. Frontier Prov., Ind.; mts.; many rs.; salt, sulphur, petroleum; 2.694 sq. m., p. 220,009.

Frontier Prov., Ind.; mts.; many rs.; salt, sulphur, petro-leum; 2.694 sq.m., p. 220,000. (ii) cap. Kohnt dist., N.W. Frontier Prov., Ind.; compands Kurran Pass from Agrands Kurran Pass from Agrands Kurran Pass from Agrands Frontier, p. 28,000. (iii) cap. Kohnt dist., N.W. Spm. Ind., a basin It. Spannistan; p. 28,000. (iii) cap. Kohnt dist., N.W. Spm. Ind., a basin It. Spannistan; p. 28,000. (iii) cap. Kohnt dist., N.W. Spm. Ind., a basin It. Sp. Malay pen. from Sumanus Kurran Pass from Agrands It. Sp. Malay pen. from Sumanus Kurran Pass from Agrands It. Sp. Malay pen. from Sumanus Kurran Pass from Agrands It. Sp. Malay pen. from Sumanus It. Sp. Malay pen. from Sp. Malay pe

Kohistan (kō'his-tan) (" country of the hills"); (i) mt. grp. central Persia. (ii) high country N. and E. of Kabul, Afghanistan. (iii) dist. on Afghanistan. Peshawar frontier mts.; (iv) country W. of Sind to Baluchistan

Koli (kö'il). Sce aligarii.

Koko Nor (kô'kō-nor'): sait l.

N.E. Tibet, As.; 60 m. by 40 m.
alt. 9,950 ft.; no outlet.

Kolar (kō'lar): dist. Mysore, Ind.

Kolar (kö'lar); dist. Mysore, Ind., with cap, same name; silk, cotton, sugar, molasses; 3,149 sq.m., p. 762,934.

Kolhapur (kō'a-pòōr); (i) Ind. st. S. Bombay, Ind.; cotton, rice. millet. sugar, tobacco; 3,217 sq. m., p. 957,137. (ii) cap. Kolhapur st., Bombay; cotton goods, lace, paper, pottery; p. 69,860.

Kota Fharm (kōt'a bò'ru); cap.

Kota Bharu (köt'a ba'ru): Kelantan, Malaya, on Kelantan R., nr. mth.; exp. silk, tin; p. 14,700.

Kotah (köt'a): Ind. st. Rajputana, 1nd., with cap. same name; grain, tobacco; 5,684 sq. m., p. 685,804.

m., p. 685,804. **Rrishnagar** (krish'na-gâr): t.

Bengal, ind., N. of Calcutta;
coloured clay figures; p. 24,284. **Krungdeb** (krung'deb): dist.
(circle) Siam; 1,194 sq.m., p.
921,617.

Kuala Lumpur (kwál'a lóóm'-póór): spt., cap. Selangor, Malaya; tin mining centre; pepper, rice, rubber, tapioca; pepper, ric p. 114,219.

Kumbakonam (kum'bak-o-nam): c. S.E. Madras, Ind.; most sacred c.; silk and cotton goods, metalware, pottery; sugar; p.

metalware, pottery; sugar; p. 62,317.

Kunar (kóon'ar): dist. Afghanistan As.; gold.

Kunlun Mountains (kun'lun): system As., N. wall of Tibetan plat.; three parallel ras; highest peaks over 22,000 ft.; 2,300 m. long.

Kurnool (kur'nòòl): (i) dist. Madrus, Ind.; for.; millet, cotton; 6.580 sq. m., p. 1,024.961. (ii) cap. Kurnool dist., Madras; carpets, cotton cloth; p. 35.314. Kyaukse (ki'ouk-si): dist. Burna,

Ind., with cap, same name; rice; 1,282 sq.m., p. 151,320,

T,

Laccadive (lak'a-dīv) Islands: grp. Ind. Oc., 200 m. W. of Malabar coast; coconuts, coir; attached Madras Pres.; 80 sq.

attached minutes Press, ov sp. m., p. 16,046. Ladakh (lat'ak): prov. E. Kash-mir, As., formerly in Thet; high valleys of Himalayas and Karakoram Mts.; cap. Leh; p.

Lahore (la-hor'): (i) div. Punjab. ahore (h-hor'): (f) div. Punjab, Ind.; grain, ection, opium, tobacco; 24,872 sq. m., p. 5,879,075. (fi) dist. In Lahore div. Punjab; 2,691 sq. m., p. 1,378,570. (iii) c., cap. Punjab, on R. Bavi: large rly, works and centre of rly, system; temples, mosques, cath.; univ., textics, carpets, pottery, gold-andial system; p. 429,747.

potroleum; cap. Dibrugahr; 3,757 sq.m., p. 724,582.

Larkana (larkan-a): (i) dist. Sind, Bombay, Ind., on r. bk. Indus; fertile; cereals, cotton, wool; 5,053 sq.m., p. 693,735. (ii) cap. Larkana dist., Bombay; cotton, silk; beautiful surroundings; p. 26,841.

Las Bela (las bel'a): st. Baluchistan, As.; 7,132 sq.m., p. 50,696.

Lashkar (lash'kar). See gwallon.
Leh (lä): cap. Ladakh, Kashmir,

Leh (la): cap. Ladakh, Kashmir,

Len (B): cap. Ladakn, Kashmir, Ind.; caravan centre; H.Q.
Brit. political officer; alt.
11,500 ft.; p. 3,095.
Lhasa (h'sa): cap. Tibet, As.;
Buidhist sacred c., residence
Dalai Lama; wonderful temples
caravan centre; alt. 12,000 ft.;
long closed to foreigners; p.
50,000 50,000.

Lucknow (luk'now): Provs., Ind., on R. Gumti rly. centre and works; silver, gold and ivory ware, muslins; univ. (1920); p. 274,659. Ludhiana (lood'hi-a-na): (i) dist.

Punjab, India; pl.; wheat, maize, sugar; 1.452 sq.m., p. 672,494. (ij) cap, Ludhiana dist, Punjab; shawis, turbans, cloth, p. 68,586. Lushai Hills (loosh'i); dist. Ind.

on frontiers Assam, Bengal, Burma; for and jungle; 7,230 sq.m., p. 98,000.

M

Madras (mad-rås'): (i) pres. S. India; huge central plat.; cotton, tobacco, tea, spices; cap. Madras; 143,870 sq.m., p. 47,193,602. (ii) c., cap. Madras Pres., Ind.; chief spt. and commercial centre S. India; exp. tea, coffce, cotton, sugar, indigo; univ.; p. 647,230.

Madras States Agency: Ind. sts., inc. Cochin and Travancore, attached to Madras Presidency; 10,696 sq.m. p. 5,095,973. Madras (mad-ras'): (i) pres. S.

sidency; 5,095,973.

5,095,973.

Madura (mad'u-ra); (i) I. Dutch E. Ind., sep. Java by Str. of Madura; rice, coconuts; salt; 2,189 sq. m. p. 1,800,000. (ii) dist. S. Madras, Ind.; coffee, cotton, tobacce; 4,907 sq. m., p. 2,195,747. (iii) cap. Madura dist., Madras; coffee, brass and woodwork, muslin; p. 182,018.

Magwe (mag'wi): dist. Uppgr Burma. Ind., with cap. same name; rice, maize, cotton; petroleum; 3,687 sq.m., p. (dist.) 499,573, (t.) 8,000.

Mahabaleshwar (ma'pal-osh'-

(dist.) 499,073, (t.) 8,000.

Mahabaleshwar (ma'bal-esh'-war): t. W. Ghats, Bombay, Ind.; hill stn., health resort; p. 5,000.

Mahanadi (ma'ha-na-di) ("great river"): r. Ind., flowing to B. of Bengal; used for irrigation; 520 ni. long.

Makran (mek'ran): mar., prov. Balachistan, As.; mts.; fertile valleys: dates; 26,000 sq. m.,

vallevs: dates; 26,000 sq. m., p. 78,000.

Malabar (mal'a-bar'): mar. dist. Madras, Ind.; for.; rice, coffee, pupper: fisheries; cap. Calicut; 5,792 sq.m., p. 3,533,944.

Malacca (mal-ak'a): (i) largest of Straits Setts., Malaya, on pen.; 427 cm. p. 18, 257.

Malay Archipelago, See MAST Malay States. See FEDERATED

MALAY STATES. Maida (mol'da): dist. Bengal,

Ind.; silk, indigo, oil-seeds; 1,833 sq.m., p. 1,053,766. Malerkotla (mal'a-kot'la); Ind. st. Punjab, Ind.; 168 sq.m., p. 83,072.

Malwa (mal'wa): prov. Central India, formerly Mogul kingdom. Manaar (man-ar'), or Mannar, Gulf of: str. sep. India and

Ceylon; pearls.

Mandalay (man'dal-ā'): t. Upper
Burma, Ind., on R. Irrawaddy; former cap. Burnia; silk, palaces,

pagodas; p. 134,950. Mandi (man'di): Ind. st. Punjab, Ind.; rice, maize, sugar-cane; salt; 1,200 sq.m., p. 207,465.

Mangalore (man'gui-or'): spt. Malabar, Madras, Ind.; exp. coffee timber, spices; rly term.;

coffee, timber, spices; rly, term.; p. 86.756.

Manipur (man'i-poor): Ind. st. Assam, Ind.; mts.; for.; fertile central valley; poules; rice, cotton; cap. lmphal, or Manipur; 8.456 eq. m., p. 445.666.

Marwar (mar'war). See Monipur.

Marwire tarm.

Masulipatam (ma'raob'li-pa-tam'): spt. Madras, Ind., on Coromandel Coast; cotton goods; rice mills: p. 44,000.

Mayavaram (mi'a-ya'ram): t.

Tanjore, Madras, Ind., on. R. Cauvery; fine cloth; p. 31,887.

Canvery: fine cloth; p. 31,887.

Mazar-i-Sharif (mz/ár-i-sharif): t. Afghanistan, As.; fortress; p. 20,000.

Meerut (mēr'ut): (i) dist. United Provs. Ind., between Rs. Ganges and Jumm; for; cereals, pulses, sugar-cane; 2,351 coreas, pusses, sugar-carie; 2,337, sq.m., p. 4,907,632, (ii) cap. Meerut dist., United Provs.; military H.Q.; p. 136,709.

Meiktila (māk'til-a); dist. Man-

dalay, Burma, Ind.: rice, cotton; 2,287 sq.m., p. 309,999. Menam, or Menam Chao Bhraya (men'am cha'o bra'a): r. Siam, flowing to G. of Siam; important waterway; ur. mth. is Bangkok; 900 m. long.
Mergui (ngrg'wi): (i) dist. Lower

Burma, Ind.; teak; 9,790 sq. m., p. 161,987. (ii) spt., cap. Mergui dist., Lower Burma; H.Q. Mergui arch, pearl fisheries (iii) Archipelago, grp. is. B. of Bengal; mts.; important pearl fisheries; teak.

materies; ceak.

Midnapore (mid-na-poor'); (i)
dist. Bengal, Ind.; pl.; indigo,
rice; 5.055 sq.m., p. 2,799,093.
(ii) cap. Midnapore dist., Bengal;

(ii) cap. Midnupore dist., Bengal; copper and brassware; p. 32,021.

Minbu (min'bòò): (i) div. Upper Burma, Ind.; pl.; rice. cotton, timber; area 3.594 sq.m., p. 277,876. (ii) cap. Minbu, div., Burma, on R. Irrawaddy; r. prt.; fishing; p. 6,005.

Mirzapur (mer'za-pòòr): (i) dist.

Mirzapur (mer'za-poor): (i) dist.
United Provs., Ind.; mts.; for.;
4,368 sq.m. p. 788,409. (ii) cap.
Mirzapur dist., Ind., on R.
Ganges: brass goods, carpets;
p. 61.184.

Monghyr (mon-ger'): (i) dist.
Bengal, Ind.; R. Ganges; agr.;
3,927 sq. m., p. 2,609,000. (ii)
cap. Monghyr dist., Bengal, on
R. Ganges: cigarettes; p. 47,000.

Moulmein (mool/min): spt.
Burma, Ind., at mth. R. Salween; exp. cotton, rice, teak;
p. 65,506.

Multan (móól'tan): Punjab, Ind.; coreals, cotton, indigo, pulsos; 5,939 sq.m., p. 1,174,900. (ii) cap. Multan dist.,

Punjab, on R. Chenab; carpets, enamels, pottery; p. 119,457.

Marree (mur're): Punjab, India; hill stn. in Himalayas, nr. Rawalpindi.

Murshidabad (mer'shid-a-bad): dist. Bengal, Ind., with cap. dist. Bengal, 1nd., with cap. same name; pl.; rice, mustard, indigo, suçae; 2.121 sq.m., p. (dist.) 1.370.677. (t.) 12.616.

Mussoorie (mus soor'e): t. United Provs., Ind.; hill stn. and health resort; p. 8,000.

Mustagh Range (mus'ta). See

KARAKORAM

Muttra (mut'tra): (i) dist. United Provs., Ind.; R. Jumna; cereals, sugar; 1,450 sq.m., p. 668,074. (ii) c., cap. Muttra dist., United Provs., on R. Jumna; holy c., birthplace Krishna; mosques; p. 64,029.

Muzaffargarh (muz'af-fa-gar'): dist. Punjab, Ind., with cap. same name; cereals, pulses; 6,052 sq.m., p. 591,375.

Muzafiarnagar (nuz'af-far-nug'-ar): dist. United Provs., Ind. with cap. same name; rice, cereals, sugar; 1,666 sq.m., p. (dist.) 891,662.

(dist.) 891,662

Muzaffarpur (muz'af-fa-pòòr'):
(i) dist. Bihar, Ind.; pl.; cereals, rice, sugar, salt petre: 3,036 sq. m., p. 2,941,025. (ii) cap. Muzaffarpur dist. Bihar; castor-olt, carpets; p. 42,812

Mymensingh (mc'-men-sing'):
dist. Bengal, Ind.; rice, jute, puises; cap. Nasirabad; 6,338 sq. m., p. 4,838,000.

Mysore (misor): (i) Ind. st. Madras, Ind.; plat.; coffee, sugar, cotton, rice, cinchona; 29,326 sq. m., p. 6,557,302. (ii) c., cap. Mysore st., Ind.; carpets; univ. (1916); p. 83,951.

N

Nabha (náb'ha): Ind. st. Punjab, Nabha (nab'ha): Ind. st. Punjab, Ind., with cap. same name; cereals, cotton, pulses, sugar; carpets, metal ware; 928 sq.m. p. 287,574. Naga Hills (nag'a): dist. E. Assam, Ind.; for.; minerals, little worked; 3,115 sq.m., p. 178,844.

178.844.

Nagina (nūg'in-a): t. United Provs., Ind.; elony, glass and lacquer ware; p. 25.427.

Nagpur (nūg'poor): (i) div. Central Provs., Ind.; pl.; 23.521 sq.m., p. 340.049. (ii) c., cap. Central Provs., Ind.; grain and salt (rade; cotton; p. 215.165.

Naini-tal (nūn'i-tal): (i) dist. United Provs.; Ind.; for.; rice, tea, fruit; 2.721 sq.m., p. 277.000. (ii) t. Naini-tal dist..

tea, fruit; 2,721 sq.m., p. 277,000. (ii) t. Naini-tal dist., United Provs.; hill stn.; p. 10.673.

Nander (nan'der): t. Hyderabad, Ind., on R. Godaveri; muslin, gold embroidery; p. 26,992. Nandgaon (nand'ga-on): Ind. st. Central Provs., Ind.; cereals, linseed, rice; cap. Raj-Nand-gaon; 900 sq.m., p. 182,380.

Nankauri (nan'kow-ri): harb. between Nankauri and Camorta 1s., Nicobar Is., B. of Bengal.

Nan-shan (nan-shan): mt. ra.

N.E. Tibet and China, continuation Altyn Tagh; alt. tinuation Altyn 14,000 16,000 ft.

Narayangani (na'ri-an'gani): Bengal, Ind., nr. Dacca; jute trade; p. 34,189. Narbada (nar-bad'a); r. Ind.,

trade: p. 34,189.
Narbada (nár-bad'a): r. Ind.,
flowing to Arabian Sea in G. of
Cambay; sacred; 806 m. long,
navigable lower course.
Nasik (ná'sik): (i) dist. Bombay,
Ind.; cereals, cotton, pulses,
rice; 5.877 sq.m., p. 1.000,018.
(ii) cap. Nasik dist., Bombay, on
R. Godaveri; cotton, metalware; pikrim resort; p. 48,703.
Nasirabad (nas'er-a-bad): (i)
formerly Mymensingh, Bengal,
Ind.; carpets, off; p. 15,000.
(ii) t. Rajputana, Ind., nr.
Ajmer; military stn.; p. 22,000.
Naushahra (nou'sha-ra): t. N.
W. Frontier Prov. Ind.; military stn.; p. 10.000.
Navsari (n'v'sar-i): t. Baroda.
Ind.; metalware, cotton, hoots

Navsari (nav'sari): t. Baroda, Ind.; metalware, cotton, boots and shoes; p. 19,000.

Nawanagar, or Jammagar (nawan'nug-ar): (i) Ind. st. Bombay, Ind.; pl.; cereals, cotton; 3,791 sq.m., p. 409,192.

Negapatam (neg'a-pat'am): spt. Madras, Ind., on R. Canvery delfa; exp. cotton, tobacco, ground-nuts; p. 48,527.

Negri Sembilan (neg'ri sem'bilan) ("nine states"): st. Malay Pen., Brit. prot. on Str. or Malacca; tin; coffee; cap. Seremban; 2,550 sq.m., p. 240,156.

240,156.

Nellove (nel'i-or'-i): (i) dist.

Madras, Ind.; rice. millel,
pulses; 7,973 sq. m. p. 1,486,222 (ii) cap. Nellore dist., Madras; rice milling, dyeing; p. 45.895.
Népal, Nepaul, or Nipal (nep'awl): independent state N.E. Ind., in

independent state N.E. Ind., in Hinrilayas; cont. Mts. Everest, Kanchenjunga: agr. in valleys; Gurkhas live here; cap. Kat-mandu; 54,000 sq.m., p. 5,600,000.

5,800,000.

Merbudda. See Narbada.

Nilgiri Hills (nil-gir'i): ra. S.
Doccan, Ind.; highest peak,
Dodabetta (8,760 ft.); Eur, hotwenther resort; 982 sq.m., p.

Nimach (ni'mach): t. Central Ind.: Brit. military sta.; p. 10,000.

North-West Frontier Province: prov. Ind., comprising Afghaniprov. Ind., comprising Algrands stan, Balmchistan, Kasamir and Brit. dists.; mts. (Tirach Mir. 25,426 ft.); agr.; cup. (Brit.) Peshawar; 38,655 sq.m. (Brit. 13,419 sq.m.), p. 5,076,476 13,419 sq.m.), p. (Brit. 2,425,076).

(Brit. 2,420,076).

Nowgong (new'gong): dist.
Assam, Ind.: R. Brahmaputra;
rice, tea; 3,699 sq. m., p. 592,581

Nuvara Eliya (nu-tā'/ya): t.
Ceylon, 25 m. S.S.E. of Kandy;
hillstn.; health resort; alt. 6,200

0

Ootacamund (oot a-ca-moond): t. Nilgiri Hills. Mudras, Ind.; health resort; summer cap. Madras Pres.; alt. 7,500 ft., p.

Orissa (or-is'sa). See BIHAR AND ORISSA. Oudh (ood). See UNITED PRO-VINCES.

Pabna (pab'na): dist. Bengal, Ind., with cap. same name; rice, jute; 1,678 sq.m., p. (dist.) 1,445,654, (t.) 32,467.

1.445,654, (t.) 32,467.

Pahang (pa-hang'): one of the Federated Malay States, on E. Malay pen.; R. Pahang; for.; tin; cap, Kualā Lipis; 14,000 sq.m., p. 146.064.

Pakokku (pak-ok'u): t. Upper Burma, Ind., or R. Irrawaddy man dist syma name; p. net.

cap. dist. same name; r. prt.; rice; oil; teal.; shipbuilding; p. 19,500.

Palamau (pal'am-ow): Palamau (param-ow): cust. Chota-Nagpur, Ind.; jungle; coal; silk, lace; cap. Dalton-ganj; 4.916 sq.m., p. 733,500.
Palamcottah (pal'am-cot-ta): t. S. Madras, Ind., on Tambra-parni R.; trade centre; cap.

S. Madras, Ind., on Tambra-parni R.; trade centre; cap. Tinevelly dist.; p. 51,990.

Palanpur (pal'an-pòòr): Ind. st., Gujarat, Ind., with cap. same name; mts.; for.; wheat, rice, sugar; 1,750 sq.m., p. 264,179.

264.179.

Palghat (pal'ght): t. Malabar, Ind., in Palghat Pass, Niir Hills; trade center; p. 49.

Palk Strait (palk) sep. J from Ceylon; navigation structed by reefs and shoa

Palwal (pal'wal): t. Punjab, cotton trade; p. 9,500.

Pamirs (pam'ers): plat. Centra. As., known as "Roof of the World"; from it radiate Himalayas, Hindu Kush, Kunlun, and Tienshau Mts.; alt. 13,000 ft. Tienshan Mts.; alt. 13,000 ft. Panch Mahals (punch ma-halz'):

dist. Gujarat. Bombay, Ind.; for.; timber; manganese, mica; cap. Godhra; 1,606 sq.m., p. 454,526.

Pandharpur (pand'har-póór): t. Bombay, Jud., on R. Bhima; pilgrim resort: p. 29,460. Panipat (pau'i-pat): t. Punjab,

Ind.: metal and glass ware, cotton goods; p. 32,915.

Pangkor (pan'kor): i. off W. coast Malay pen., inc. in Dindings Terr.

Panigur (panj'góór): dist. Mekran

Baluchistan; famous for dates.

Panna (pan'nà): Ind. st. Central
Ind.: 2.596 sq.m., p. 212,130.

Patan (pat'an): (i) t. Baroda,
Bombuy, Ind., trade in cottons,
silks; walls; p. 32,000. (ii) t.
Nepal, Ind., nr. Katmandu; p.
30,000

30.000.

Patiala (pat'i-à'-la): (i) Ind. st.
Puniab, Ind.: for.; copper, lead,
slate; cotton: 5.932 sq.m., p.
1.625.520. (ii) cap. Patiala st.,
Ind.: trade centre: p. 55.129.

Patna (pat'na): (i) Ind. st. Bihar
and Orissa, Ind.: grain. tobacco;
cap. Bolangir; 2.399 sq.m.. p.
6.228,425. (ii) c., cap. Bihar and
Orissa, Ind., on R. Ganges; commercial centre for rice, cotton,
indigo; univ.; p. 1.846.174.

Pegu (peg'oo): t. Lower Burma,
Ind. cap. dist. same name. on
R. Pegu; rice; p. 21,712.

Penang (pen-ang'): i. off W.
coast Malay pen., in Straits
Setts.; coconuts, spices, sugar;
cap. Georgetown; 111 sq.m., p.
197.685.

Perak (për'ak): one of Federated
Malay States, in N.W. Malay
Pen.; R. Perak; for.; tin,
copper; rubber.rice, sugar; cap.
Taiping; 7,800 sq.m., p. 799,218. Patiala (pat'i-à'-la): (i) Ind. st.

Perlis (perlis): st. N. W. Malay pen.; 2. Perlis; tin, guano; rice, coconuts; cap. Kangar; 316 sq.m., p. 49,297.

Peshawar (pesh-år'): cap. N. W. Frontier Prov., Ind.; military stn. commanding Khyber

contre: Pass: caravan 21,866.

121.866.
Pilibhit (pil'ib-hit): t. United Provs., Ind.; burax, pepper, sugar; p. 36.892.
Plassey (plas'si): v. Bengal, Ind., 80 m. N. of Calcutta; scene ("ivc." victory (1757).
Pondichéry (pon'di-cher'i): spt. cap. Fr. Ind., 100 m. S. of Madras, in dist. same name; no harb., rice, ground-muts; a. dist. 115 so m. n. (dist.) 176.173. dist. 115 sq.m., p. (dist.) 176,173, (t.) 46,535.

Poons (poo'na): t. Bombay, India, 80 m. S.E. of Bombay; summer cap. Bombay Pres.; chief military stn. Bombay; cotton, rice, paper, sugar; p. 259.187.

Porbandar (por'ban-dá'): spt. Kathiawar, Bombay, Ind.; cotton. silk. cement; p. 33,383.

s, Ind., on Coromandel

ettenham (swet'en-Selangor, Malay pen.; ser; founded 1991, om); t. Lower Burma, n. R. Irrawaddy; rice,

sik, tolecco, carved work; p. 28,295. Province Wellesley: mainland part 'tenang, Malay; 280

sq.m.
Pudukko..ai (pôô'dôô-kot'ā):
Ind. st. Madrus, Ind., with cap.
same name: 1.179 sq.m., p. (st.)
400.694, (t.) 28.776.
Puket, or Tongkah (pôô'ket or
tong'kā): spt., cap. Junk Ceylon
Sian; chief Siamese prt.: tin;
p. 30,000.
Punish (noorg'āb) Claud of the

p. 30,000.
Punjab (poon'jāb) ("land of the live rivers"): prov. N.W. Ind.; Rs. Jhelum, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, Sutlej; pl.; agr.; wheat; cotton; cap. Lahore; 99,200 sq.m., p. 23,580,852.

Puri, or Juggernaut (pòò'ri or jug'ga-nawt): cap. Orissa, Ind., on B. of Bengal; great annual festival; p. 37,568.

0

Quetta (kwet'ta): cap. Brit. Baluchistan, As., N.W. of Bolan Pass; fortress; trade centre; Indian staff college; p. 49,001. Quilon (kwil'on): spt. Travancore, Madras, Ind.; timber, coconuts, spices; p. 33,739.

R

Raichur (ri'chur): t. Hyderabad, Ind.; glazed pottery; p. 27,910.
Raigarh (ri'gar): Ind. st. Central Provs., Ind., with cap. same name; irrigated; rice, pulses; silk; 1,486 sq.m., p. 277,569.
Raipur (ri'poor): t. Central Provs., Ind., cap. dist. same name; adm. H.Q. Central Provs.; grain, cotton; p. 45,390.
Raiaburi (raj'a-bur'i): dist. Siam; 14,568 sq.m., p. 579,357.
Raiahmundry (raj'a-mun'dri):

t. Madras, Ind., on R. Godavari delta; trade centre; p. 63,526. Raigarh (rāj'gar): Ind. st. Central Ind.; 962 sq.m., p. 134,891.

134,891.

Rajkot (rāj'kot): (i) Ind. st.

Kathiawar, Bombay, Ind.; 283
sq.m., p. 52,000. (ii) cap. Rajkot
st., Ind.; adm. H.Q. W. Ind.
Sts. Agency; p. 47,485.

Rajpipla (rāj'pip-la): Ind. st.
Gujarat, Bombay, Ind.; cap.
Nandod; 1,517 sq.m. p. 206,114.

Rajputana (rāj'poo-tair'a):
Agency Ind., W. of United
Provs., comprising 19 Ind. sts., one chiefship, one Brit. prov.;
agr.; cotton, woollen and metal
goods: 129,059 sq.m., p.
11,225,712.

Rameswaram (rām'e-swā'ram):

Rameswaram (råm'e-swå'ram): t. Madras, Ind., on i. in Palk Str.; Hindu shrine. Rampur (råm'pöör): (i) Ind. st. United Provs., Ind.; 892 sq.m., p. 465,225. (ii) t., cap. Rampur st., Ind.; pottery, damask; p. 73,156.

Ranchi (ran'chi): t. Chota Nag-

Ranchi (rán'chi): t. Chota Nag-pur, Bihar and Orissa, Ind.; hot-weather cap. of Bihar and Orissa; p. 50,517. Rangoon (can-gcóon'): c., spt., cap. Burma, Ind., on R. Ran-goon, distrib. of Irrawaddy; third prt. of India; rice mills, potroleum refineries, hides; pago-das: miy. p. 400,415.

petroleum refineries, hides; pagodas; univ.: p. 400,415.

Ratlam (rat'lam): Ind. st. Central Ind., with cap. same name; agr. 693 sq.m., p. (st.) 107,321, (t.) 37,675.

Ravi (rav'i): r. Ind., one of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, trib. Chemb; 450 m. long.

Rawalpindi (ra'wal-pin'di): t. Punjab, Ind., on R. Leh; largest military stn. Ind.: fortress:

military stn. Ind.; fortress; arsenal; trade with Kashmir; fortress; p. 119,284.

p. 119,284.

Rewa (rēwa): Ind. st. Baghelkand, Central Ind., with capsame name; fertile; cereals; timber; rich coal; 13,000 sq.m. p. (st.) 1,587,445, (t.) 25,206.

Rewa Kantha (rēwa kantha): agency Gujarat, Bombay, Ind., comprising about 60 lit. sts.; 4,946 sq.m., p. 665,000.

Rohilkhand (röhil-kand): div. United Proys. Ind.; cap. Barcilly: 10,828 sq.m., p. 5,556,105.

5,556,105.

Rohtak (rö'tak): t. Punjab, Ind.,
40 m. N.W. of Delhi; turbans;
p. 34,112.

Roorkee (roor'kē): t. United Provs., Ind., 55 m. N. of Meerut; engineering college; p. 17,476.

Safed Koh (saf'ed kö): mt. rs. N.W. frontier Ind., highest peak, Sikaram (15,620 ft.). Sagaing (sá'gà-eng'): dist. Burma, Ind., with cap. same name; R. Irrawaddy; rice, cotton; 1,825 sq.m., p. (dist.) 335,965, (t.) 14,127.

14,127.

Sahâranpur (sa-hâ/ran-póòr): t.
United Provs., Ind.; rly. works,
wood-carving; p. 78,655.

Salem (sā/em): (i) dist. Madras,
Ind.; cereals, pulses, oll-seeds,
coffee; 6,912 sq.m., p. 2,433,972.
(ii) cap. Salem dist., Madras;
carpets; p. 102,179.

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